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DIARY  
OF  
VISCOUNT PERCIVAL  
AFTERWARDS FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.  
VOL. I. 1730—1733.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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This Volume has been edited and passed through the press, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. R. A. ROBERTS, one of their number.

## INTRODUCTION.

The preliminary report on the manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont, printed in the Appendix to the Seventh Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners, specifies: "Twelve folio volumes of Diaries, 1729-30, Jan. 8, to 174-, Aug. 30," with the remark, "They seem to be interesting." This they prove to be, and are, moreover, exceedingly valuable as a mirror of the times from many points of view, and particularly from that of the Parliamentary historian.

The first four of these vellum-bound folios furnish the material for the present volume. The others will probably yield sufficient for two more volumes of similar size and quality.

The diarist, whose small handwriting closely covers the pages of the folios, each of which is carefully indexed at the end, at the time when the diary was begun, had been first Baron, then Viscount Percival in the peerage of Ireland for a period of fifteen years, and three years later, while the diary was still in progress, he was advanced in the same peerage to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl of Egmont, in the county of Cork.

In 1730, when the diary starts, Lord Percival had passed middle-age. From earliest manhood he had been conversant with public affairs, and was intimately acquainted with the leading public men. He was a member of the House of Commons of Great Britain, sitting, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Sir Philip Parker, for the borough of Harwich: a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole, with a bias towards independence; and a favourite in Court circles. Furthermore, he had long attained to fixed principles; was Protestant, pious and philanthropic; musical in his tastes, and himself something of a musician; married, to his own great comfort and content; father of a family of three children living, who were approaching manhood and womanhood; in easy circumstances; conscious of his own dignity, and well pleased with himself and the conditions of his life. He said with evident truth, when he put forward discreetly in the proper quarters a request for advancement to the rank of an Earl, that he did it, not on his own account, for he had no ambition, nor could be the better for any further title, but because he thought it an obligation on him as a parent, now that his children were grown up, to study their benefit and advancement in the world, and because he surmised that, having an adequate estate, if he were an Earl, his children would marry the better. He obtained this step in the Irish peerage without any

difficulty, after a handsome testimonial from Sir Robert Walpole to his desert and his disinterestedness and his zeal for his Sovereign and his Sovereign's consort, the quietly but supremely influential Queen Caroline.

The diary is a punctilious work founded on personal knowledge, laboriously entered up with details of events, speeches, conversations, reflections, and the like, both public and private and personal. The entries were made either day by day or, possibly, on the days when he "stayed at home," or during the evenings which he "spent in his study"—in any case quite near to the events chronicled, when impressions were fresh in his mind. There are periods in the year which are lightly passed over or omitted altogether, chiefly those of the summer holiday months spent at his country house at Charlton, or on visits to Bath. But when residing in town, as was his habit for the greater part of the year, and especially during the sessions of Parliament, his diligence and assiduity as a diarist are most remarkable. For there is here no hastily traced shorthand, but everything written out in longhand, except for a few abbreviations of frequently recurring words. Some of it was also done at least twice over, for copies of lengthy letters are occasionally entered which set out in detail Parliamentary speeches and proceedings for the information of his friend Dr. Marmaduke Coghill in Ireland. One may remark, incidentally, that he expresses a decided opinion as to the necessity of copying all letters and the benefit arising from the practice.

The habit of the diary he appears to have acquired at an early age. While still a boy of fifteen at school at Westminster, writing to thank Sir Robert Southwell, his guardian, for certain books, he adds: "I shall employ one of them in keeping a diary."\* Between his fifteenth year, therefore, and his forty-seventh year, when this series begins, there may well have been other volumes of diaries which have either not escaped destruction or have not yet come to light. There certainly are letters, accounts of travels, dissertations, which will afford material for future reports. In the meanwhile, these twelve books of diaries may stand by themselves, complete so far as they extend.

The second volume of the Historical MSS. Commission's Report upon the Egmont Manuscripts affords some material for the early years of Percival's biography. The third baronet, Sir John Percival, dying in 1686, left a family of young children. The eldest boy, Edward, who succeeded him as fourth baronet, died in 1691, in his ninth year. The second son was the diarist who, when he thus succeeded to the baronetcy, was of the tender age of eight. He was educated at Mr. De Moeurs' school and at Westminster. His schoolboy letters afford glimpses of the character he developed in manhood.

\* *Report on Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, p. 190.

His schoolwork is his "business," apart from which he "spent as little time as he could," and when he had "nothing at all to take him from his book he would, with all diligence, overcome it, that he might the sooner go to Oxford, the place of his desire." This is the boy's own portrait of himself; and, later on, from time to time, as we shall see, he is ready and willing to add other strokes to the picture and to fill up details of his character and aspirations.

In November, 1699—when sixteen years of age—he became "an University man." The day after the ceremonies connected with this important step in life, he gave a treat to all the College—as was incumbent on all newcomers—"but now that this is over, treats are also over with me," he says.\* Even at this early period he has views of his own on education. "I think what you tell me of the young Earl proceeded from his too strict education, which was of ill consequence to some at Westminster when I was there." He is also a critic—"Mr. Prior's New Year's gift to the King . . . is in my opinion finely writ, and there are many flights in it that are very charming." A little later, but even then not above 20 years old, he shows that he has opinions of his own as to the construction of a play, and can state them by way of advice.† He was not much of a sportsman, though he thought pretty well of himself in this particular also. "I have increased my skill though not my affection for shooting, for I know how to confine this sort of recreation, and prefer those which are more solid." His tutor helps in the limning of his portrait as a University man: "The greatest occasions of Sir John's expenses has been his love of music, which has engaged him to have more entertainments at his chambers than otherwise he would have had, and . . . though this has proved expensive, yet I think it has excused himself from drinking more than the greatest part of other conversation would have done."

His school career and three terms at Oxford were, it appears, considered to have endowed him with "that stock of school and University learning . . . more than sufficiently furnished to the use it was designed," and "in order to lay a good foundation for the conduct of his whole life," it was arranged that he should now set out on his travels to "survey England." He took the best possible advice beforehand, and the plans of routes and the forecasts of what he was to see, west and east, make interesting and instructive reading, though they need only be thus casually referred to here.‡

In September of the same year he crossed the border into Scotland. He himself describes§ his experiences there, which were of a particularly unsavoury character, and deterred him

\* *Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, p. 191.

† *Ibid.*, p. 212.

‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 193-206.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 206.

from proceeding as far as Edinburgh, according to intention. In the following year he is found pursuing his education as a man of the world by frequenting "the Court of Requests and Coffee-houses."\* This resort to Coffee houses and his interest in the conversation rife there were continued in later life, during the period of this diary, as is more particularly noticed later on in this Introduction.

No youth could ever have been spoon-fed with more or better advice by his elders. An example of this is furnished† by the dissertation for his benefit of his guardian, Sir Robert Southwell—a very Polonius—on the way to obtain "fit interest in Ireland," and the methods he must pursue there. And one cannot but come to the conclusion that young Percival was of the sort to take advice of this kind and to profit by it.

When barely more than twenty years old, he commenced his Parliamentary career as member for Cork County in the Irish Parliament. "It is with much pleasure that the friends to Ireland do observe your Parliamentary proceedings"—writes a correspondent at the very beginning of his career;‡ "it is courageous, and with prudent conduct, the violation of your natural liberties vigorously observed, and with so much mildness and submission that your greatest enemies are softened at it."

In the course of the years immediately following he made the Grand Tour on the Continent, which included a stay of some duration at Rome. Here he made the acquaintance of artists, was the object of some adulation, and cultivated his taste in painting, and took part in musical performances. On his departure for England, he left behind him commissions to be executed: "retraltos" to be painted; busts and statues to be bought and sent after him to England. One of those with whom he associated and towards whom he stood as patron there was James Gibbs, the architect, designer of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London, and the Senate House and the quadrangle of King's College in Cambridge. Gibbs says of him: "I believe there will come to Rome very few that will leave such a notable character behind them as your worthy person has done. . . . When you went away, I am sorry I did not go along with you, though it had been to carry a livery in your service. . . . The reason why I did not beg of you to take me along with you was that I might stay some short time longer to perfectionnate myself in this most miserable business of architecture."§ Gibbs, however, found a more serviceable patron in the Earl of Mar.||

A letter of Percival's when still a young man of 24, reporting at some length a debate which he had heard in the House of

\* *Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, p. 207.

† *Ibid.*, p. 208.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 218.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 217.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 235.

Lords,\* exhibits early indications of his powers of concentrated attention and almost verbal memory—or perhaps, assiduous note-taking—of which the diary later on in life affords so continuous a series of examples.

The severer interests of his life, and his inclination towards religious and philosophical studies and enquiries are evidenced by his life-long friendship and correspondence with Dr. Berkeley, and his musical tastes in his lighter moods by his letters† to his female relatives.

Percival married in 1710, when 27 years of age, Catherine, the elder daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, of Erwarnton, Suffolk, and thus fully satisfied his desire for domestic happiness, and entered upon a long period of it. On marriage he had previously pondered much, and in his own marriage, even before he had met the wife of his choice, he took quite a poignant interest. Two years before this event happened he had written to a female relative: "You have often heard me say that in a complete wife there are six things desirable, viz., good nature, beauty, sense, breeding, birth and fortune." He acknowledged that it was impossible to have all of these in any one woman, so he put fortune last and family fifth in order of necessity. "If these two cannot be had, then the other four must join to make a man happy—good nature, or a husband has no peace at home; beauty, or he has no delight; sense, or his affairs go to wreck; and breeding, or the whole world reflects on his choice." At this time, although the suitable mate had not appeared upon the scene, he had gone so far as to make up his mind not to pick one in Ireland.

To Dr. Berkeley he also opens his mind on this subject in an allegory: "Marriage is a voluntary confinement, which I desire to make as agreeable as possible, the rather because it is a confinement for life. I therefore would have my room well pitched and very clean, not one that had been lain in before, but fresh, new and fashionable. . . . So much for the walls. As to the furniture. . . ."—proceeding to labour the allegory until, as he says, it fails him, and he drops to the plain statement that his wife must not have red hair. This was written not many months before his marriage, when, however, he was still in the position of not having "found a room" to his mind. But soon, his search was rewarded and he secured the perfect wife. Experience justified his choice. He confides to his diary: "This day I have been 21 years married, and I acknowledge God's blessing that I have lived so many years in full happiness with my dear wife." And again, on the following 20th of June: "This day I have been married twenty-two years, and I bless God that I have lived so long with the best wife, the best Christian, the best mother, and the best mistress to her servants living;

\* *Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, p. 218. 219. 20

† *Ibid.*, p. 240, Percival to Elizabeth Southwell.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 241.

and that not only the world thinks so, but that I am myself sensible of it."\*

With respect to the subject matter of the Diary, in order to obtain a proper view of its value and interest, it should be perused continuously from the first page to the last. It would, indeed, be an easy task to pick out and marshal in this introduction a series of extracts of exceptional interest. But to do that is neither necessary nor expedient. It would be mere repetition of matter better read in its place in the pages that follow. But there are some remarks of a general character, and a few extracts, that may be useful and not out of place in an introductory sketch.

The four years of the portion of the Diary contained in the present volume, 1730-1733, were early years in the reign of King George II, during which Sir Robert Walpole was firmly established in power. Sir Robert and his brother Horace—or, as he is named sometimes, but not often, Horatio—are therefore, as might be expected, prominent and frequent figures in the scenes set for the reader. In addition, in the political arena, appear time and again Speaker Onslow, the two Pulteneys, Wyndham, Shippen, Pelham, Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, Sandys, Dodington, Lord Morpeth, and other of the Parliamentary protagonists. Bolingbroke passes as a mere shadow, casually mentioned half a dozen times. Swift, to one's surprise, is wholly absent, and so, it may be said here, are his friends Pope and Gay. Lord Wilmington, formerly Speaker as Spencer Compton, often appears, and very occasionally Lord Hervey, whose own "Memoirs" have brilliantly illuminated the same times and done so much to fix and colour modern ideas and conceptions of their character and hue.

The chief historical value of the Diary will without doubt lie in its full report at first hand of proceedings and debates, hitherto gathered from very inadequate sources, in that House of Parliament of which Lord Percival was a member, the British House of Commons. He himself spoke but seldom, but he was an excellent listener, assiduous in attendance, not often withdrawing until debate had come to an end and he had recorded his vote. Occasionally, in matters which personally interested him, he showed himself also active "in the lobby." Hence, in respect of the first Parliament of George II, we have in this volume a continuous record from the opening of the third Session. There are, it may be pointed out, some hundred and thirty occasions on which debates are more or less fully reported, about which Cobbett's Parliamentary History is altogether silent. In other instances, Cobbett reports one chief speaker only, while Percival at least summarises most of those who took

\* Diary, pp. 194, 281.

part, and sometimes does more. Compare, for example, pages 3-6 of this work, giving the speeches on the Address on January 13th, 1729-30, with the meagre summary of Sir John Hind Cotton's speech only that appears in Cobbett. Place side by side, indeed, the respective accounts of the whole of the third and fourth Sessions of this Parliament, and it will at once be apparent what an addition to the knowledge of its proceedings is made by the present work.

The principal matters that occupied the attention of Parliament during the period were the Loans to Foreign Princes, the Pension Bill, the number of the land forces, and the effort to reduce the Hessian troops in British pay, the revival of the Salt Duty, the Sale of the Derwentwater Estates and the investigations of the operations of the Charitable Corporation, resulting in the expulsion of prominent members of the House of Commons, the rumoured repair of the fortifications of Dunkirk contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Seville, and the Excise scheme of Sir Robert Walpole, which not even his compelling influence was able to carry through. Here is then a precursor of *Hansard*, which must be held to be of very great value to the student of Parliamentary history and also of Parliamentary procedure. For example, as regards the latter there is the debate on the question whether papers called for should be produced in original or copies of them only, and again, the question of the introduction of the King's name into debate. A point of interest is the explanation how it came about that the Speaker first extended to ladies the privilege of admission to the gallery of the House to hear the speeches.\*

In any political memoirs of the period under review, the principal, the commanding figure cannot fail to be Sir Robert Walpole. It is so here. At the same time, outside Parliament, it is the brother Horace who is prominent; it is through him that approaches to the great Minister are made: it is he chiefly who negotiates, who holds conversations, who "sounds" people whom it is necessary to conciliate or cajole or in the last resort compel. During the first three years of the period of the Diary, Lord Percival's relations with the Walpoles were extremely cordial. He was a firm supporter of the Minister, though at times showing signs of independence and discrimination. The Walpoles took pains to obtain his support and to be on good terms with him: they all three dined with one another, and there was considerable social intercourse besides. But Lord Percival never surrendered his independence. He relates that when the King's first Parliament was about to be summoned, he waited on his Majesty and told him, to use his own words, "that though loving my ease I never yet would be in Parliament, yet having observed in all reigns that the first that was summoned was

\* p. 269.

always most troublesome to the Prince, I was resolved to stand, that I might contribute my poor services to the settlement of his affairs."\* Hence he was no creature of the Walpole Administration. When there was talk of a Bill against placemen and pensioners sitting in the House of Commons, Percival informed Horace Walpole that he would show he was no pensioner by voting for the Bill as far as related to them, though, he added, as to the other part concerning placemen "I shall be for allowing them."† This resolve he carried out, "flatly refusing to be against" the Pension Bill when it was later on introduced, notwithstanding persuasive influences brought to bear upon him by Sir Robert Walpole, and an intimation that the King was "much set against" it.‡ He expected, he said, in reply to this argument, that the King would conclude from his action now "that the zeal I have professed and shown on other occasions proceeds from a principle."§ Quite early in the period, he indulges himself with the following mordant criticism of the famous Minister:—

Sir Robert Walpole . . . found there are certain occasions where he cannot carry points; it is this meanness of his (the prostitution of the character of a first Minister in assisting and strenuously supporting the defence of dunghill worms, let their cause be ever so unjust, against men of honour, birth, and fortune, and that in person too), that gains him so much ill-will; formerly, when the first Minister appeared in any matter, he did it with gravity, and the honour and service of the Crown appeared to be concerned, but Sir Robert, like the altars of refuge in old times, is the asylum of little unworthy wretches who, submitting to dirty work, endear themselves to him, and get his protection first, and then his favour, which as he is first Minister, is sure to draw after it the countenance of the Court. In the meantime the world who know the insignificance, to say no worse, of these sort of tools, are in indignation to see them preferred and cherished beyond men of character and fortune, and set off in a better light to the King; and this with men of small experience, which are the bulk of a nation, occasions hard thoughts of the Crown itself, whereas in very deed the King can seldom know the merits and character of private persons but from the first Minister, who we see has no so great regard for any as for these little pickthanks and scrubs, for whom he risks his character, and the character of his high station, in opposition to the old gentry of the kingdom, and that in matters of right and wrong, in the face of his country, namely, in Parliament.||

Later, the relations between the Walpoles and himself became strained and unhappy. It may have been that he was found in general to be too independent. But a starting of the breach may possibly be discovered in the action of Percival's son, afterwards the second Earl of Egmont, whose fame ultimately surpassed that of his father.

The son showed when a young man great precocity. The Prince of Wales spoke of him to his father, from hearsay, as "a youth of extraordinary sense and character."¶ In

\* p. 20.

† p. 17.

‡ p. 125.

§ p. 125.

|| p. 85.

¶ p. 160.

1730 he "surprised" his father with the discovery that he was the author of two political pamphlets, with regard to the authorship of which he imposed secrecy upon his father, whose comment is that "he need not be ashamed of them, and few children at nineteen years old would have done so well."\* Percival took proper means to introduce his son at the Courts of both the King and the Prince of Wales. In 1731, when he would be twenty years of age, he was despatched to Ireland with a view of getting into Parliament there, a design which was accomplished before the end of the year, and towards the close of his first Session there, in the spring of 1732, Percival was gratified by the report brought over by a fellow member that his son was "in great esteem with the members for his application to public business, and his speaking in the House."† In April the son returned to England, and was welcomed with parental affection and fervour, the more so as by a fortunate accident of detention on account of business he had escaped sailing in a ship that on its voyage was cast away. As it happened, he suffered no harm on his journey a few days later other than having to spend two days and three nights at sea between Dublin and Park Gate. Up to this point we have the picture of an exceedingly gratified and pleased parent. But a few days afterwards, when Percival "passed an evening at home," and went over the accounts from Ireland, and learnt to his dismay that the young man had spent nearly 2,000*l.* during his stay in that "cheap country," he received a "lesson for the future, never to trust the discretion of young men when left to themselves, let them promise ever so fairly." The remarks he addressed to his son are not reported, but he confides to his Diary‡:—

I immediately put him to an allowance of 300*l.* a year to begin at Ladyday last, which is enough for him, his man, and his horse (living with me), for all reasonable and handsome expenses. The forfeiture of his character by the ill company he must have kept to squander so much money away in that cheap country, and my disappointment in him, who I proposed to confide in and trust all things to, as my second self, has sunk deep and preys on my spirits, and grieves me more than the loss of the money, but, what is worst of all, he shows little sense of his crime, makes no declaration of future amendment, takes no thought to reconcile himself to my good opinion.

God prevent him in all his doings and further him with continual help. Amen.

This, however, by the way. Young Percival appears to have been soon forgiven, and now the point is reached when, as has been said, we get the first hint of difficulties between Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Percival.

It will be remembered that Lord Percival states that he himself had entered the British Parliament on account of special considerations which had induced him thus to express his loyalty to the King and to aid his service. That done,

\* p. 92.

† p. 242.

‡ p. 259.



he proposed now to retire from Parliament when its life came to an end and to put his son in his place as member for Harwich. And for a time this design seemed to have every prospect of success. The great Minister apparently accepted the arrangement with approval. In pursuance of this object, young Percival was "made free of the Corporation." Lord and Lady Percival and a cousin accompanied him down to Harwich for the ceremony.\* The party were met by the Mayor and several of the Corporation nine miles from the town, and the next day Lord Percival gave the Corporation a dinner "at Peck, the postmaster's." "I found the Corporation very steadfast to me and very cheerful," he relates, and all was well, merry and bright. But not for long. Soon there were troublesome and very vexatious happenings at Harwich itself, which culminated in the defeat of Lord Percival's candidate for the mayoralty, and caused him excessive annoyance and vexation of spirit, and was ominous of what would happen in the political field. The recital of these matters and other local Harwich politics and proceedings fills many pages of the Diary, but need not be specified in detail here. Ultimately (though this event does not come within the purview of the present volume) the younger Percival was not elected to represent the town in the next Parliament. How much this result and the events that led up to it were due to the action of Sir Robert Walpole and his brother it is impossible to say, but there is no doubt that Lord Percival believed that they had acted very badly and crookedly in the business, and the breach in consequence became so marked that the Diary records this incident:—

As I was coming out of Court, Sir Robert Walpole came in, and in a familiar, kind sort of way asking me how I did, offered me his hand, but I drew back mine, and in a respectful, cool, way said only to him, "Your humble servant, sir."†

Earlier in the year, some episodes in which Sir Robert Walpole and young Percival were the actors are related, which though to all appearances satisfactorily ended, may well have betokened that the Walpoles were uneasy under the independent bearing of the father and more than doubtful of the future loyalty of the son if he should succeed his father in Parliament.‡

Both Horace and Sir Robert, even after matters had reached the pass which such an incident as that recorded above emphasised, made some personal efforts to induce friendlier feelings, but Lord Percival's mind still rankled from the memory of the "ill usage" which he believed himself to have suffered at their hands, particularly in the proceedings which resulted in the defeat of "his Mayor." The most favourable situation reached as recorded in this volume, is contained in the entry, "So with civility we parted."

\* p. 280.

† p. 461.

‡ pp. 376-379.

Percival's relations with the Royal Family during these four years were extremely cordial. He was a constant attendant at Court, and he and his wife and children were the objects of special notice from the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, on which he repeatedly congratulates himself, and with regard to which in one instance, at the end of the year, he sets down *seriatim* the "obligations" received from the Court within the preceding twelve months.\* His cousin, Mary Dering, was "dresser" to the Princess Royal, and by means of this channel also was he brought into contact with the intimate side of the Court. The Queen often singled him out for conversation, and the subjects they talked about and what each said are set down in some detail. The Queen took a personal interest in his protégé and frequent guest, Dr. François de Courayer (whose name is consistently written in the Diary "Couraye" or "Couraÿe"), whom she pensioned and employed in the work of translation.

Entries similar to the following are numerous and concern Sunday occupations: "Then I went to the King's Court, and carried the sword." This was on the progress to the chapel. The King's occasional polite speeches to him are duly set down.

His relations with the Prince of Wales were likewise intimate, and his attendances at the separate Court frequent, but he often shook a shocked head over the Prince's proceedings, proceedings that sadly grieved his lordship and operated to "the just scandal of all sober and religious folks." Of this young man of twenty-four, destined, as was then supposed, to succeed in due course to the Crown of England, he pens this "character"—

He has no reigning passion: if it be, it is to pass the evening with six or seven others over a glass of wine and hear them talk of a variety of things; but he does not drink. He loves play, and plays to win, that he may supply his pleasures and generosity, which last are great, but so ill placed, that he often wants wherewith to do a well-placed kindness, by giving to unworthy objects. He has had several mistresses, and now keeps one, an apothecary's daughter of Kingston; but is not nice in his choice, and talks more of feats this way than he acts. He can talk gravely according to his company, but is sometimes more childish than becomes his age. He thinks he knows business, but attends to none; likes to be flattered. He is good-natured, and if he meets with a good Ministry, may satisfy his people; he is extremely dutiful to his parents, who do not return it in love, and seem to neglect him by letting him do as he will; but they keep him short of money.

Another subject directly connected with the Royal Family, on which he has much to say, relates to the personal characteristics and illness of the Prince of Orange when he came to England in 1733 for his marriage with the Princess Royal.

Thackeray, in his Lectures on the "Four Georges," with reference to the period of this Diary, or at any rate to the second King's reign as a whole, exclaims rhetorically, "What could Walpole tell him [the King] about his Lords and

\* p. 120.

Commons but that they were all venal?"—and again, "Wandering through that city of the dead, that dreadfully selfish time, through those godless intrigues and feasts, through those crowds, pushing and eager and struggling—rouged and lying and fawning—I have wanted some one to be friends with. I have said to friends conversant with that history: Show me some good person about that Court; find me among those selfish courtiers, those dissolute gay people, some one being whom I can love and regard."

It is possible that if the famous writer had been acquainted with the characteristics of Lord Percival as disclosed by his Diary, he might have found the "good person about the Court" whom in the *Memoirs of Lord Hervey*, the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, and Cox's *Life of Sir Robert Walpole*, he failed to discover. For here was a courtier who was not a libertine, and a man who, whatever of consideration he thought to be due to his position—not lightly esteemed by himself—was certainly not venal. The Diary also mirrors the religious tone of mind and practice and the philanthropic activities of Percival and his associates, "the sober and religious folk," who were even then and there pursuing the even tenor of the moral and respectable life, though their personalities and deeds naturally do not figure in the salacious memoirs of the period. There is in the Diary abundant evidence that there were men of earnest purpose who were not callous to the diseases of the body politic (witness the enquiry into the state of the King's Bench Prison), and who were striving to bring about better conditions among their less fortunate fellow countrymen. Percival was one of them, and actively associated in these projects with men of like intention, of whom James Edward Oglethorpe, the Colonist of Georgia, and Captain Thomas Coram may be named as typical. In the enterprise of the colonisation of Georgia, Lord Percival took an active and leading part, holding it to be a "noble, charitable, disinterested and profitable design to the nation," on which the "blessing of God" might fitly be invoked. The information which the Diary gives of the proceedings of the Georgia Society will be of the utmost value and interest to the students of early American history.

In religion Percival was intensely Protestant, and perhaps something of a formalist. No Sunday passed without observance of the duties of prayers and sermon, and often of "communicating" also, and if public worship was not possible or convenient, there were invariably "prayers and sermon" at home. In connexion with the observances of religion, the following extract is of interest as stating views which were to be held more aggressively and influentially a century later:—

We have often heard of sermon hunters, but seldom of communion hunters. This gentleman makes it his practice to take communion every Sunday at some church or other, if lying within a convenient distance,

which uncommon zeal I was at a loss to account for (knowing that however Oxford inspired him with warmth for the Church, it did not with warmth for religious devotion), but this day I learned the reason of his assiduity, for discoursing him of many things, among the rest he told me that hearing sermons, though fitting, is the least of a Christian's duty, when they meet for public worship, but that the essential part is communicating; that the ancient Christians never assembled without doing it, and thought their service otherwise imperfect. He added that commemorating the death of our Lord is not the principal business when we communicate, but the offering up the elements to God, a doctrine he said our Church should have retained, and that when we reformed we went too far.

With regard to sermons, Percival occasionally reports the text and the exposition of it by the preacher in the pulpit. Of any class of men, his hardest and most cynical sayings are perhaps reserved for the clergy. The treatment of his friend, Dr. Berkeley, by his brother ecclesiastics evoked Percival's bitterest comment. As to his relations with Berkeley, nothing more than a reference is needed here in view of Dr. Rand's volume, *Berkeley and Percival*, published in 1914.\*

There is a very interesting aspect of Lord Percival's social life which is described in the following passage, and which is very fully illustrated in the Diary:—

Thursday, 19.—I spend every day two hours in the evening at the Coffee House, with pleasure and improvement, especially in such public places as the Bath and Tunbridge, because of the great resort of gentlemen thither for their health or amusement, out of whom a few who are of the same turn of conversation (after the ceremonies at making acquaintance are over) naturally select one another out and form a sort of society; when the season is over, if we think it's worth the while, we preserve the acquaintance, if not, there is no harm done, no offence is taken. The ease with which gentlemen converse, and the variety of their respective knowledge and experience is equally pleasing and instructive. The set I met constantly with since this last arrival at Bath were the Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, Dr. Carleton, a physician, Mr. Glanvil, member of the House of Commons, and Mr. John Temple. The three former are gone, and their room is supplied by Mr. Joy, son to a late director of the South Sea; but one who reads much and had University education, Mr. Peregrine Bartue, a gentleman of estate in Suffolk or Sussex, Mr. La Mot, chaplain to the Duke of Mountague, who was my schoolfellow at Mr. Demeurs, and is now beneficed in Northamptonshire, and Sir Justinian Isham, knight of the shire for that county.

A critic of a famous novelist once objected that while some of his characters were said to talk brilliantly, the reader had to be satisfied with the statement: there was little or no evidence or confirmation to be found in the works themselves. In this Diary we are not put off with any mere general statement; the subjects of conversation and what each speaker contributed to it are faithfully set down. The assembled company frequently discoursed on some high themes, but they also told some good stories. Examples of such conversations are to be had on pages 106-7 and 108-13. But these are not the only examples of a procedure

\* *Berkeley and Percival*, by Benjamin Rand. Cambridge University Press, 1914.

satisfying to the reader, which later on in the century was used to such effect by the prince of biographers, Boswell. A subject of one of the stories told, of which there are many about all sorts of people and personages, is Addison,\* excessively jealous of his reputation, so shy that if a single stranger chanced to be of the company he never opened his mouth. Another subject of more than one tale is "that monster, the King of Prussia." It may be added that the Diary, though not in any marked degree, is occasionally enlivened with tales spiced with a modicum of scandal.

Music played a large part in the pleasure and interest of Percival's life. He himself was an instrumentalist, and his daughters' voices were carefully trained by the best masters. During the winter he gave private concerts at his own house. The company who assembled to hear and the performers, both amateur and professional, and the instruments they handled, are recorded, but not, it is to be regretted, the works they performed nor the music sung. He himself was a constant attendant at the opera and a hearer of the oratorios and operas of "the more famous Hendel from Hanover, a man of the vastest genius and skill in music that perhaps has lived since Orpheus."† Several of the famous musicians of the period in England are referred to. A short account is given of Buononcini and his career.‡ His lordship's opinion of the proper earnings of a musician, sympathetic as he must have been, are somewhat tinged however with a sense of the profession's comparative social inferiority. A salary of five hundred pounds a year was "a sum which no musician ever had before from any prince, nor *ought to have*." It is but fair to say that the italics are not Percival's.

Percival's interest in and connexion with Ireland must not be allowed to pass without notice. He held large property in Ireland, transactions in which are set down in the Diary; he had been in earlier life a member of the Irish Parliament, and he was now an Irish peer. Apart from private concerns, in public matters he stood stiffly for Irish privileges, and worked energetically and constantly for Irish interests. It is in connexion with the Wool Bill, which affected Ireland seriously, that there is most evidence of his activity as a lobbyist, and he was the head and front of the movement for the defence and promotion of the rights and privileges of the Irish peers and peeresses when the programme was being arranged for the ceremonial to be observed at the marriage of the Prince of Orange to the Princess Royal of England. Many pages of the later part of this portion of the Diary are devoted to this matter.

In conclusion it remains only to add that the Diary is printed complete: that there are no omissions, even of

\* p. 105.

† p. 12.

‡ p. 201.

purely personal business. The sole alteration consists in the modernising of the spelling of the words and the extension of those which are abbreviated.

It is designed to place the Index at the end of the last volume of the printed Diary.

R. A. ROBERTS.

June, 1916.

DIARY OF THE  
FIRST VISCOUNT PERCIVAL.\*

SUBSEQUENTLY

FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

1730.

Thursday, 8 January 17~~30~~<sup>29</sup>.—This day I came with my family to town, and dined at my brother Dering's. I passed the evening at my cousin Southwell's, where there was music and a great deal of company, Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Gaze, Lady Isabella Scot, Earl of Cholmly, Duke of Dorset, and other company of both sexes. The same day my cousin Mary Dering, daughter to my uncle Robert Dering, was made dresser to Princess Royal, and kissed her hand, which is looked on as a distinction, none in that place having been allowed that honour before. Her allowance is fifty pounds a year, with all things found her, and the first of the other dressers that dies, she comes into a share of the clothes that are left off.

I found the town of different sentiments as to the Peace, but a pamphlet put out a few days after, entitled "Remarks upon the Articles of Peace," brought many to approve of the Peace.

Friday, 9.—I put on my public mourning for the death of the Princess of Anspach, sister-in-law to the Queen. We dress without buttons, but in white gloves, shamy shoes and weepers, and the ladies in crape hoods, which is looked on as strange by a great many, who wonder we should mourn as deep almost as for the Royal family, she not being any way related to the Crown. I went the same day to see my brother Percival, laid up with the gout, Bishop Clayton, young cousin Southwell and his lady, and the two Schutz's. Brother Dering dined with me; passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—I went to see the Speaker and the Earl of Grantham; dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. Lord Lusham [Lewisham] came to see me. Mr. Clerk dined with me after fifteen or sixteen years' absence and an intimate friendship, which is cementing anew. Brother Dering also dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

\* The name is so spelt in the enrolment of the patent of creation of Viscount, and, previously, as Baron. Lord Percival appears to sign invariably, "Percival."



Jan. 12-13

Monday, 12.—I went to see brother Percival, Capel Moore, Cousin Ned Southwell, the Lord Wilmington and Lord Bathurst. Dined at home with Dr. Couraye. Mr. Taylor came and talked over my affairs in Ireland. He told me Sir Emanuel Moore had bought the interest of my tenant in Doundeady (of which lease there are not three years to come), in hopes of having a lease thereof at the expiration of the present. I said to him I was not pleased at his doing it without my knowledge, and was more displeased when he informed me that upon the back of the old lease there is expressed but fifty pounds as given for the purchase of the old tenant's interest, whereas Sir Emanuel paid him one hundred and fifty-seven pounds. This is done that I may believe the farm is worth less than in reality it is, by seeing so small a consideration given for the purchase.

I went in the evening to see my brother Parker and his wife, and then returned home, notwithstanding I had a letter to meet some Parliament men at the Duke of Newcastle's to hear the King's Speech read to us, and the heads of an address of thanks prepared for the Commons, but I look on such meetings as a precluding the judgment, which for honour sake at least ought to have the appearance of being determined by the debates of the House. I heard afterwards there were about one hundred and fifty members present.

Tuesday, 13 January.—This day the King came to the House of Lords, and opened the Session with a very excellent speech. He acquainted us he had, in perfect union and concert with his allies, concluded an absolute peace with the Crown of Spain, built on the foundation and agreeable to the intentions of former treaties, without any alterations but such as rendered more effectual what had been engaged to be performed in the Quadruple Alliance. He hoped, if opposition should be given thereto, that the Parliament will support and assist him in the execution of his stipulations. He assured us he had the immediate interests of these kingdoms in view, which he preferred to the hazard of all other events, by which he hinted at the danger his Hanover dominions were in from the Emperor's resentments in case he should not comply with this Peace. He told us care was taken of restitution to the merchants for the Spanish unlawful seizure of their ships and effects, a free and uninterrupted trade renewed with them, all rights belonging to him solemnly re-established and guaranteed, and not one concession made to the prejudice of him or his subjects; that he had given immediate orders for the reduction of a great number of his land forces, and for laying up a great part of his fleet, which will make a considerable saving in the current expenses of this year, and doubted not but we should grant such supplies as shall be most effectual for the public service; mentioned his regard for the Sinking Fund, and left it to our consideration whether part of it might not be applied to the ease of poor artificers and manufacturers, by which he hinted at taking off the duty upon soap and candles, which makes part of the Sinking Fund. He concluded with recommending a perfect unity among ourselves, such as may entirely defeat the hopes of our enemies, both at home and abroad, desiring the affection of his people may be the strength of his government as their interest had always been the rule of his actions and the object of his wishes.

1729-30.

This speech being reported by the Speaker, and the title of the Peace read, and heads of a Bill offered, according to custom, for opening the session, Lord Fitzwilliam made a motion for an address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech, and after cursorily mentioning some particulars of the administration in the late years, which he justified, he took notice of the opposition given the King's measures by a few discontented and factious people at home, by which he glanced at Will. Pulteney and his party. He concluded with very long heads of address, which tallied with the particulars of the King's Speech, and proposed the Peace should be voted just, honourable and advantageous. He did not perform so well as Mr. Andrews, who seconded him in as studied but a more fluent speech.

Will. Pulteney opened the debate, complaining of the late method of answering every part of the King's Speech in our addresses of thanks, before we had considered what was fit to promise, and whether the things done deserved thanks or not. Said that he believed as to the Peace, in general it was as good a one as the Ministry could get, but that if he had time given him he would undertake to show it neither just, honourable, nor advantageous, but on the contrary unjust, dishonourable and disadvantageous; that the strong assurances proposed to be given in the heads of the address of thanks were such, and so generally expressed, that they might subject us to expenses or actions neither honourable nor advantageous to the nation; that we promised things that possibly we should not be able to make good. The particulars of the Peace are not yet authoritatively known, nor read to the House, and perhaps there are still unrevealed some secret articles that may be of pernicious consequence to the kingdom if complied with, which he desired the House might be made acquainted with; he said he could not see the merchants had any security that their losses should be reimbursed. He saw commissioners were to be appointed on both sides to adjust that matter, but he foresaw they would do nothing for our merchants, but the kingdom would be the worse even for that Commission, for the Commissioners on our side must have salary, and there must be a Secretary, which with cooking up accidental expenses of an office, paper, messengers etc., would put us to the expense of perhaps twelve thousand pounds, which nobody would be the better for but the favourites who were to enjoy these new employments. That it was dishonourable to allow these Commissioners should sit at Madrid and not bring the discussion of that matter at London; that he did not understand this way of disposing of a million or two people to be slaves to a Prince at the agreement of the contracting Powers, and that there is a powerful confederacy formed in Italy in conjunction with the Emperor to prevent our settlement of Don Carlos in Tuscany, Parma and Placentia, which must occasion a war to which no man can judge the end. That he knew no right any prince can have over subjects but by mutual compact and stipulation with them, which conditions if broken on the King's part is the forfeiture of his title; that this was ever his principle and that of a denomination (meaning the Whigs). However, some have departed from it, that this forcing Don Carlos on those States is therefore unjust, and this treaty on that account unjust. That he knew

Jan. 13

not who were the disaffected persons pointed at in the King's Speech, or in the address proposed, that himself had all the honour and zeal for his Majesty possible, but he would support as far as he could the interest and honour of his country; he thought the honour and interest of the King and country were united, and what hurt the one was equally prejudicial to the other, and concluded with moving that after thanking his Majesty for his indefatigable care of his people, we should give him general assurances of supporting him in all his just and advantageous measures for the good of his people, but not enter into particular engagements till we had duly considered both his Speech and the Peace, and therefore moved the latter part of the heads of the address as moved for might be laid aside, and some more general promises put in their place.

Mr. Horace Walpole answered him, and spoke an hour. He justified the conditions of the Peace in every article; took notice of the great difficulties that had been surmounted; of the sincerity of France through the whole transaction; of the great care taken of the merchants, their demands, and their future interests; said that there was no reason to imagine the Emperor will actually commence a war, because he has not the least pretence for it, for this peace differs not in any material article from the Quadruple Alliance, except that instead of six thousands neutral troops sent to secure the succession of Don Carlos in Italy, they now are to be Spaniards, but these Spaniards are not to interfere with the civil liberty of the States whose towns they are to garrison, but on the contrary are to take an oath to the Princes reigning; they are only to secure the succession when the present possessors die, and this can give no offence to the Emperor, who had before granted to Don Carlos and remitted to him his claim over these States as Fiefs of the Empire, but it was thought necessary these troops should be natural Spaniards, because the Emperor delayed four years the perfecting the concession he had agreed to make, and that gave a jealousy that he intended to recede from it seeing it came so hard from him. He said that Gibraltar is as effectually secured to us as if the Spaniards had by a particular article renounced it, seeing by a former treaty they had given it up, and that all former treaties are by this Peace confirmed and ratified anew, and the mutual guarantee runs for securing the respective dominions, States and lands of the contracting Powers, under one of which heads Gibraltar must by all the world be understood to be guaranteed to us, and especially under the word "terre" or land. That as to any secret articles not communicated to the world, of which Mr. Pulteney expressed a jealousy, nobody could doubt that there must be some for the securing the things agreed on, but he averred they were such as were agreeable to the articles published, and honourable to the nation, if otherwise he desired he might be looked on as the vilest of men. He defied the best civilian to call a peace unjust which only obliges the execution of what the Emperor had in a formal manner yielded to, and which secured to an immediate successor the right that belonged to him, and no reasonable man could say the peace is not advantageous which provides for restitution of all the legal demands our merchants can make out; which puts an end to the lingering and consumptive way we were in, and which prevents a war with that

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kingdom of all others with whom it is the interest of England to be at peace.

This is the substance of what passed in this day's debate, which lasted from three o'clock till eleven. The other speakers were Mr. Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Barnard, member for the City, Shippen, Sir William Windham, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, Captain Vernon, Mr. Vyner, Waller and Wyndham: these were against the address; those who spoke for it were Pelham, Secretary at War, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Danvers, and Sir Edmond Bacon. Daniel Pulteney said that in Cromwell's time the Dutch were obliged on a like occasion to deposit a sum of money for security that they would make good the losses of our merchants incurred by their depredations, and that within six weeks' time, and that if the Commissioners could not then agree, they were to be locked up like our English juries, without meat or drink, whereas here is by the present treaty three years given. Barnard said the merchants' compensation was not to be adjusted under three years, but Don Carlos to be put into immediate possession, and this done the Spaniards would laugh at us to talk of reparation when their turn was served; and Mr. Wyndham desired the Ministry would say whether our address bound us down to assist the King in defence of his Hanover dominions in case the Emperor or King of Prussia should attack them; if they would allow the sense of the House to be that we do not intend to engage the kingdom in any expence on that account, he would vote for the address, otherwise he must oppose it, but no reply was made to him, and he accordingly voted with the minority. It was indeed very prudent not to explain on that head, because the apprehension of England's concerning herself in defence of Hanover in case that Electorate should be attacked contributes much to the keeping Prussia from hostilities. Perhaps you will judge by this relation that the debate was not managed on either side with that skill, eloquence, and argument as on former occasions; it was my judgment, and that of others, that not one of the speakers was this day equal to himself, which I attribute to the evident reasonableness of supporting this address, the question whether two and two make four admitting neither art, nor wit, either to prove or to contend against, and 'tis equally plain that the Peace is just, honourable and advantageous: the first as it secures to a Prince his undeniable right, the second as it puts the interest of no contending Power in compromise, secures to ourselves our own possessions and provides for ample satisfaction to our merchants; the third that it unites such Powers as are able to keep the balance of Europe, and restores the most beneficial branch of our trade to the same condition it was in, in the best of times, and gives way for the reduction of our Fleet and Army. And whereas it was said in the debate that by the wording of the heads of the Address we seem to approve not only of the Peace, but of the course of the Ministry's proceedings in the prosecution of it, Sir Edmond Bacon replied well, that if the Peace was a good one their services deserved our notice, but whether they have acted well or ill, the Address did not hinder an enquiry into their behaviour, which, if bad, why are they not impeached? This would be a conduct becoming a House of Commons, but to rail continually at them as we see some members every day

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to do, and thereby spirit up craftsmen and libellers to expose both them and Majesty itself in print to the unjust censure of the people, and not go further, was unworthy the character of any who have the honour to sit in this House, and what he thought the dignity of it could not suffer. The conclusion was that two hundred and sixty-two voted for the Address, and one hundred and twenty-nine against it.

I understand there is a design to take some further course with respect to wool and yarn run from Ireland to France. What that course is I know not yet, nor what can be done effectually to prevent it, unless by a free importation of wool and yarn hither. I discoursed the late and present Speakers about it, but don't find that anything is yet resolved on, at least it is not imparted to them. In general my Lord Wilmington told me that nothing could effect it but giving due encouragement, and as to our yarn he thought that has it already by being under very little or no duty. The Speaker told me that doubtless when this matter comes to be considered, the encouragement of the yarn will be proportionable to that of the raw wool. I also discoursed Joshua Gee, who has made trade his study these twenty years, and lately printed a very good book upon it; and he assured me England must have our yarn, because there is not enough in this kingdom to supply the weaver.

I ought to ask your pardon for troubling you with so empty an account of what I know of this matter, for whatever is designed must doubtless be fully communicated to my Lord Lieutenant and the Commissioners of the Revenue, who will have the principal share in conducting a thing of so great concern to both kingdoms.

I am, Sir.

To Dr. Coghill,

Commissioner of the Revenue and  
Privy Counsellor.\*

Wednesday, 14 January.—I went this day to the House, when the Address was brought us and approved, and ordered to be presented to-morrow. Only two gentlemen opposed it, Mr. Williams and Mr. Bramston, but there was no division, only a number gave a loud "No," that it might appear the Address did not pass *nem. con.* I brought Colonel Middleton home to dinner, and Mr. Taylor, my steward, dined also with me. I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 15.—This morning Richmond, a Harwich voter, came to see me, and brought with him one Mr. Smith, who has concerns in Harwich.

I went out and visited young cousin Southwell and Mr. Horace Walpole, who were abroad, the Duke of Grafton, who was at home, my brother Parker, who I likewise found, the Duke of Dorset, and Sir John Evelyn, who were both abroad. I then went to the House, and attended the Address to Court. The Earl of Grantham, Mr. Francis Clerk, and brother Dering dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

I was given this day a libel in print against Sir Robert Walpole, dropped in St. James' Park the fifth of this month, when the Queen was walking there, and taken notice of by her, to whom one of her attendants showed it.

\* See p. 24 *infra*.

1729-30

"A Hue and Cry after a Coachman."

Lond., 5 Jan., 1729.

"Whereas a coachman, who for his unparalleled and consummate impudence, has for many years past gone by the name of "Brazen Face," about fifty years of age, full bodied, brown complexion, five feet ten inches high or thereabouts, hath lost a tooth in fore part of his upper jaw; dirty hands, light fingered, a heavy slouching, clumsy, waddling gait, an affected toss with his head, a supercilious, sneering, grinning look, of a malicious, vindictive, sanguinary nature, a saucy, insulting, overbearing, imperious behaviour in prosperity, a poor, low, mean, wretched, abject spirit in adversity, of a perfidious, impious, atheistical principle, remarkably addicted to lying, an ignorant, forward, positive, unexperienced, headstrong, blundering driver, despised, contemned and hated by all his master's faithful servants, generally wears a livery trimmed with a blue, garters below knee, formerly served a widow lady of the first rank, till he was dismissed her service for selling her corn and hay, for which he was committed and lay several months in prison, and till her death could not get into service again (but wandered about in the scorn and contempt of every one that knew him), but upon her demise procured himself to be chosen postillion, and afterwards coachman in the service of his late mistress's successor, who was a perfect stranger to all his scandalous, base, wicked and corrupt practices; has plunged, bewildered and overset his present master, imposed on and deceived his mistress, and plundered, robbed and stripped the whole family, which is exceeding numerous.

"If any person or persons will seize and apprehend the said coachman, and bring him to the axe and block upon Tower Hill, or to the gibbet and halter in Tyburn Road, so that he may be brought to justice, and dealt with as he deserves, such person or persons shall be nobly rewarded, and eminently distinguished by all the family.

"N.B.—If the said coachman is not apprehended by the 13th instant, he shall be more particularly described, with his name, commonly called his Christian name, and his surname at length."

Friday, 16 January.—I visited this morning Lord Forbes, Lord Lusam [Lewisham], cousin John Finch, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Dr. Couraye, cousin Southwell, senior, and brother Dering. Secretary Scroop, and his nephew Mr. Fane, Sir John Evelyn and his son, Mr. Walker, and brother Dering dined with me.

Saturday, 17.—I was seized with a feverish cold, which confined me; but brother and sister Percival, Mr. Donellan, and Bishop Clayton and his lady dined with me.

Sunday, 18, Monday, 19, Tuesday, 20.—I saw no company, by reason of my disorder, brother Parker and Mr. Schutz and Mr. Taylor excepted.

The Queen, who is an encourager of learned men as far as countenance goes, has caused the picture of the late Doctor Samuel Clark, Rector of St. James's, to be set up in Kensington Palace, with this inscription to his honour, composed by Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Salisbury:—

"Samuel Clark, D.D.,

"Rector of St. James's, Westminster.

"In some parts of useful knowledge and critical learning, perhaps  
"without an equal; in all united, certainly without a superior.

Jan. 20-23

"In his works, the best defender of Religion; in his practice, the greatest ornament of it. In his conversation, communicative and in an uncommon manner instructive. In his Preaching and writing, strong, clear, and calm. In his life, high in the esteem of the great, the good, and the wise. In his death, lamented by every friend to truth, to virtue, and liberty.

"He died May the 7th, 1729, in the 54th year of his age."

He was doubtless a very great man, and besides his learning, no man had a more metaphysical head, nor clearer way of expressing himself. I believe, too, that he was a lover and searcher after truth, but whether he found it in his notions of our Saviour's divinity, which he published in his book called the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, and several anonymous pamphlets, is a thing disputed, and almost universally denied by our clergy, who in Queen Anne's time attacked him in Convocation, and engaged him to sign a promise that he would for the future be silent on that head. It was the great interest of Bishop Smalldridge among his brethren which at that time saved him from some formidable censure, on condition of the promise above mentioned, which the Bishop afterwards complained to me was not performed by him. Bishop Goodwin, of Ireland, told me no man was more of Dr. Clarke's notion in these matters than Smalldridge, but that being one of the heads of the High Church party, he would never discover his opinion. The famous Dr. Whitby, likewise, at his death left a large pamphlet, wherein he declared himself to be of the same mind with the seminarians, and recants the excellent writings he had published before in favour of the established and orthodox belief. Dr. Clark, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, applied for the post of Warden of the Mint, and obtained the nomination to it, which hurt his character, and was certainly a very unbecoming office for a clergyman, especially of one whose character was so established, and who had already one thousand pounds coming in, but he presently saw his error, and resigned his pursuit. When I heard the Doctor had asked that employment, I called to mind a passage of old Bishop Latimer in his sermon preached at St. Paul's Church, 18th January, 1548, where, complaining of the prelates of his time, that some were occupied in king's matters, some ambassadors, some of the Privy Council, some to furnish the Court, some lords of parliament, some Presidents and some *Comptrollers of Mints*, "Well, well (says he), is this their duty? Is this their office? Is this their calling? Should we have ministers of the Church to be Comptrollers of the Mints? Is this a meet office for a priest that hath cure of souls? Is this his charge? I would fain know who comptrolleth the devil at home in his parish while he comptrolleth the Mint. If the Apostles might not leave the office of preaching to the deacons, shall one leave it for minting? I cannot tell you, but the saying is that since priests have been minters, money hath been worse than it was before."

This being the Prince's birthday, it was kept with great respect, on the town's side, who appeared at Court in crowds as great as has been seen on the King or Queen's days; but it was remarked that neither the King or Queen were out of mourning. The order was no body should appear in new clothes. There was a ball at night, and my daughter danced.

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Wednesday, 21 January.—Stayed at home on account of my cold. Mr. St. Lenger and Mr. Taylor came. We talked over the dispute between Mr. St. Lenger and me concerning Crone and Croft's dispute of Aires, my passing fine and recovery, and my title to Lisscarrol Manor. Things passed gentlemanlike among us in conversation. Dr. Couraye dined with me in the evening. Old Frazer came to see me, and told me that it was he who procured Woolston (who stands condemned for writing against our Saviour's miracles) not to have sentence pass so speedily as otherwise it would have done upon him, because Woolston had given him hopes that he would in court recant his writings, which, when it came to the point, he would not, for which said Frazer, I have done with him for a vile fellow.

Thursday, 22.—To-day Lord Wilmington and brother Percival came to see me. I asked him if it be true that the Prince's patent and investiture of the Principality of Wales must pass the Parliament? He said he saw no occasion for it. Whether his servants who are members must be re-elected? He said he thought not, for though they are paid by the King, yet they are not the King's servants, but the Prince's. Whether since the judicature is taken from the Lords of Ireland by Act of Parliament passed in England, the House of Lords of Ireland have a right to receive impeachments there, or to try one of their members who should kill a man in that kingdom? He said he thought they had.

I stayed all day at home on account of my cold.

Friday, 23.—Mr. Taylor, Lord Bathurst, Cousin le Grand came to see me. The two Mr. Schutz's and their ladies dined with me, Letter came from Harwich that old Mr. Godfrey, one of our electors, died Tuesday last. He had a second or third gunner's place, worth twenty pounds, which I desired cousin Southwell to write to the Duke of Argyle, being Master of the Ordnance, to confer on Francis Pulham, one of my electors. This day the House of Commons had a division whether the consideration of Greenwich Hospital should be now referred to a separate Committee, which the Court would have been considered in a Committee of the whole House as usual, and carried the question accordingly, two hundred and thirty-nine, against one hundred and twenty. Mr. Sands made the motion, and Shippen, with Will. Pulteney supported it. Sir Robert Walpole opposed it. Shippen saying it was good to rub ministers, for it made them the brighter. Sir Robert answered, if so, he must be the brightest Minister that ever was. Pulteney replied he knew nothing was the brighter for rubbing but pewter and brass, alluding to Sir Robert's nickname of "Brazen Face,"—ribaldry unfit for the House. Sir Robert made a speech an hour long in his justification from the immense riches it was pretended he had got, but said envy made it greater than it was, and that he had not got it by dirty ways, concluding that he wondered he was not accused in a Parliamentary way if guilty of the things laid to his charge; to which Pulteney replied, everybody knew the reason, meaning the number of members under the Government's influence.

I learned to-day that the Prince was affronted at the masquerade last Tuesday night; a gentleman made up to him and called him abusive names, upon which the Prince collared him and gave him a box on the ear; the other stole away, and is not known.



Jan. 24-28

These masquerades are the corruption of our youth and a scandal to the nation, and it were to be wished the King would not encourage them. The Bishops have addressed in a body against them, and exposed them in their sermons, but all to no purpose.

Saturday, 24 January.—Bishop of Killalla, Mr. John Temple, and Mr. Clerke came to see me. Stayed at home the whole day. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Sunday, 25.—Stayed at home the whole day, except in the evening I went for an hour to my sister Dering's. Sir Thomas Hanmer came to see me.

Monday, 26.—This morning Mr. Capel Moore came to see me, and made me smile at a story touching my Lord Lovel (Mr. Cook of Norfolk that was made a Baron when this King came to the Crown). My Lord, coming up to town against the meeting of Parliament, told the Earl of Chesterfield that now he was come he did not know how to vote. "Why, with the Court, to be sure," replied the Earl. "Aye, but," said Lovel, "the Court is so divided that I don't know which way it leans. There are," said he, "in it a country party, a Spanish party, and a French party." "If you are under a difficulty," replied the Earl, "go to Sir Robert Walpole; he will direct you." Says Lovel, "If I vote with the Court, I expect to be paid for it." "How paid?" said Chesterfield. "Why," the other replied, "I have an estate sufficient for an Earl or a Viscount at least, and I shall expect to be made one of them." "That," replied Chesterfield, "is impossible; it is asking a thing the King cannot do." Lovel replied, "He did not understand him, that the King had made him a Baron two year ago, and might make him a Viscount if he pleased, for he was the fountain of honour and nothing tied up his hands. To say therefore that it was impossible implied something he did not comprehend, and he must insist to know his lordship's meaning." "Why, if you will have it," replied the Earl, "it is a maxim of our law that the King can do no wrong." Which said, he left my Lord Lovel to digest it as well as he could.

It is inconceivable how much the town resents the King's usage of the Prince with respect to money matters; the enemies of the Government are loud against it, because they are glad of any handle to make a noise, and the friends are deeply concerned for the reflection it draws on the King, and the injury it does to the Prince, both in health, credit and temper, for his necessity may turn him from being the most generous and best inclined man in the world to be of a sordid temper, and to abandon himself to pleasure to stifle his concern. The fault is laid at Sir Robert Walpole's door, who is said to encourage the King in his parsimonious temper, by which he preserves his Majesty's favour, and gains the disposal of all places, which he only bestows on his creatures.

I learned that this day there was a debate in the Commons House till four o'clock on a motion of Lord Morpeth's, that his Majesty should be addressed to lay before the House all the papers relating to the negotiations of his Majesty in whatever parts of Europe, or to that effect. The Court party put the previous question, whether my lord's motion should be put or no, and carried it as they would have it, two hundred against one hundred and seven.

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Tuesday, 27 January.—The Lords this day took into consideration the Treaty of Seville, and my Lord Bathurst moved that the fifth article of the Quadruple Alliance might be read, which being done, he proposed the following question to this effect, that the agreement in the Treaty of Seville to secure the succession of Don Carlos to the Duchy of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, with Spanish troops, is a manifest violation of the fifth article of the Quadruple Alliance, tends to involve this nation in a dangerous and expensive war, and to destroy the balance of power in Europe; he was answered by my Lord Townsend, after which several lords, but my Lord Bingley best of all, who, to the surprise of the Tories, now first abandoned them, and argued in favour of the Peace. The Court carried it, eighty-six against thirty-one.

My Lord Buckley came to see me and ask my favour to be present in the House when Mr. Bodvile's petition against Mr. Williams Winne is to be debated.

The reports against the Queen that spread about the town are scandalous, and it makes one melancholy to see the industry of the disaffected to poison the minds of the lower rank of people. The servants everywhere have it that the Queen intends to cause a Bill to be brought in to reduce servants' wages to thirty shillings, and that women servants shall wear a sort of shoulder knot of the colour of the footmen's livery belonging to such family. Also the shop keepers are told that the Queen will have the citizens' wives to wear a rose or a badge to distinguish them from the gentry and nobility.

Wednesday, 28.—To-day Dr. Bedford, minister of Hoxton, came to see me, to complain of the scandal the playhouses give, by the blasphemous and obscene plays they act, also of the scandalous practice of the Ordinaries of Newgate and other prisons in obliging the prisoners to auricular confession, or declaring them damned if they refuse, which is only to extort from them an account of their lives, that they may afterwards publish the same to fill their printed papers and get a penny.

This day the House of Commons had in consideration the maintaining for this year seventeen thousand land troops. Mr. Pelham, Secretary at War, made the motion, and among other reasons for keeping that number, said it was his observation of a long time that whenever there was a small number of men rebellions were hatched. Mr. Pulteney answered that he hoped the King had not lost in the affections of his people, and Shippen said that at this rate he saw no prospect of being free from a government by a standing army; that he hoped the German constitution of ruling by an army was not to be introduced here, and that in England a King who should propose to govern by an army was a tyrant. This bold and audacious speech struck the House mute, till Sir William Young got up and said such things were not proper to be heard, and were intolerable, that the House ought to make him explain himself, not but that he believed the House understood his meaning. Shippen said something to extenuate his expression, but not to much satisfaction. Sir Robert Walpole said what was proper, and concluded that it was believed there would have been a long debate, but what Shippen had said had so shocked gentlemen that he could find nothing wiser than go to the question immediately. On the division, there were

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two hundred and forty-six for keeping seventeen thousand men and one hundred and twenty-one against it. When this was over, Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke in a manner to renew the debate which was over, upon which Sir Robert said it was entirely irregular, and that however he could excuse gentlemen's differing on other occasions, yet he wondered after such a speech as Shippen had made, how there could be a man that would vote where Shippen did. Sir William Wyndham answered that what Mr. Shippen meant was best known to himself, and he would not suppose he had an unjustifiable meaning, but he was sorry to see that gentlemen were to be reflected on for acting in the House as their opinions and judgments lead them, that for his own part he was so shocked with Mr. Pelham's declarations of the necessity of a standing army, that that made him divide against the question, and he had intended to speak to several matters which those expressions prevented him from pursuing. Oglethorp on this occasion voted for the Court, though a very obstinate Tory, and gave for reason that he believed we should go into a war with the Emperor, and therefore thought it necessary to have an army, and he had rather see an army of Englishmen than foreigners among us. This account my son brought me home, who added that the Speaker (for this was a Committee) spoke exceeding well, finding fault with Mr. Pelham's expression and reason for keeping a standing army, but excusing him as being assured it was but a slip that fell from him, who was known, as were his ancestors, to have been ever strenuous defenders of the liberties of the country. He said he would sacrifice his life before he would concur in keeping up a formidable army by way of rule and maxim as necessary to our government, but thought, considering how affairs stand at present in Europe, that the question proposed ought to pass.

Thursday, 29 January.—This morning was the first I ventured to go abroad on. I visited Mr. Horace Walpole, Lord Grantham, Sir Edmond Bacon, Mr. Southwell and Mr. Oglethorp. I then, went to the House, where my Lord Morpeth made a long motion, which may be seen in the votes; the purpose was to address the King to reduce the army more than he has done as soon as his Majesty sees it's fitting and safe. He introduced his motion by taking notice of what passed yesterday in the House, namely, that Pelham, Secretary at War, had dropped an expression as if a standing army would be always necessary, and though he explained his meaning to be otherwise, to the satisfaction of the House, yet there were many strangers in the gallery, who might go away with a notion that the House was in opinion for a standing army, and therefore he proposed his motion, that the country might see what was the sense of Parliament on that head. Mr. Pelham got up and complained of the irregularity and unkindness of that motion, to say no worse of it; that as long as he had sat in Parliament he had never observed that matters passed a foregoing day were overhauled and debated the following, that he had explained himself sufficiently the day before, and thought it very hard a mistake or slip of his, which he had corrected, should be made a ground to address the King.

Mr. Sands, Daniel Pulteney, and Sir William Wyndham supported the motion, Sir Robert Walpole, General Ross, Sir Edmond

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Bacon, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Oglethorp and the Solicitor General opposed it. Sir Robert said the motion must be meant particularly against Pelham, or against the King, the former was very unparliamentary in taking notice of debates already over, and of a slip which a gentleman immediately corrected himself in; the latter was a very unworthy treatment of the King, who had already made a great reduction of the army, and should he make a greater by this motion if an address followed, he would lose the merit of such reduction, and it would appear to the world as if the Parliament suspected his intentions, and had forced him to it. That if the Parliament thought proper to recall debates that were past, he would make a motion upon a member's speech, which was the most affronting and most insolent that ever came out of a member's mouth: he meant what Shippen had said the day before. Sir William Wyndham said he did not see the connection between yesterday's resolution and this motion: we then voted seventeen thousand men. It is now moved that the King should be desired to disband them only when his affairs permitted; that this was not unbecoming a British Parliament, but advising the King to do what would engage to him the hearts of his subjects; that 'tis true these troops are given but from year to year, but so was the land tax, which is now become hereditary; he ended with excusing my Lord Morpeth from having any design to reflect on Mr. Pelham.

Mr. Oglethorp said the same reason that moved him to vote yesterday with the majority for seventeen thousand men, obliged him to be against this motion, for he was against any further reduction of troops while things stand as they do in Europe. The Solicitor General showed that my Lord Morpeth opened his motion by taking notice of Mr. Pelham's slip, and grounded it on nothing else; that Mr. Pelham had explained himself to the satisfaction of the House, which ought to satisfy them, otherwise the liberty of speech was gone; that the motion could have no possible good attending it, but on the contrary contained an absurdity, to say no worse of it. For when we gave yesterday the seventeen thousand men, we gave it to the King, as trusting in his frugal care for the public, and that with good reason, his Majesty having shown that before the Parliament he had already begun to reduce five thousand men, but by this motion we should seem to recall what we had done, to repent we gave so many men this year, and to put his Majesty in mind that he must disband more. He was confident he would do it as soon as affairs permitted, of which he was the judge; but by this step, the Parliament would have all the honour of a new reduction, the King none, which was not the method to gain the love of his subjects to him. Lord Morpeth was desired to withdraw his motion, but did not offer to do it, so the question was put and flung out without a division. My Lord Morpeth, however, had all he aimed at, which was to have it appear in the votes as if the Ministry, who are known to have the majority of the House with them, were for no further reduction of troops though ever so reasonable, but for governing by a standing army.

Dr. Couraye and Coz. Moll Dering dined with me. I stayed the evening at home. I am informed the pamphlet which came out yesterday, entitled "The Treaty of Seville," considered is writ by my Lord Bolingbrooke.

Jan. 30-31

Friday, 30 January.—This morning my brother Parker came to see me, and expressed his fear from some letters he received last post from Harwich, that the Mayor, Alderman Newell, would be treacherous, notwithstanding all his promises, and watch an opportunity to call a hall in order for choosing Fuller, the master of a packet (set up by the Post Office interest), at the time when our friends should be absent, and soon after he was gone, James Clements writ me that suddenly on Tuesday last the Mayor had at eleven o'clock warned the twenty-four to meet at three that evening to choose a member to fill up their company. That we had then in town but nine who call themselves our friends, three of whom would not declare their minds, so that but six could be depended upon, and that Philipson's party for Fuller were likewise six; whereupon our six friends thought fit to send for Captain Fuller, who giving them promises and satisfaction such as was expected, that if they would choose him he would join with them without any regard to his old friends upon all occasions, they agreed to be for him, and so he was chose without any opposition. Fools to believe a captain of a packet will forsake the Post Office, his master's interest, or the friends he always was engaged to. I went afterwards to Court, where the Earl of Grantham telling me that the King and Queen had both very lately expressed a very good and kind opinion of me, I replied they did me too much honour in words, but were doing me all the injury they could; he asked me with surprise what I meant; I told him that nobody had harder treatment than my brother Parker and I, who though zealous friends to the King, were undermined in our borough by the Government's own officer, who professedly opposed my brother's friends there, and if they did not leave our interest to vote for such as he set up against our friends, he starved them, by not suffering the poor people to work for the packets, or to supply them with beer, or bread. That we are every day at a new election fighting up hill, and if we were the most disaffected in the world could not be worse used; that my brother Parker's patience was quite worn out, and that I could not see how in honour he or I under such usage could continue our zeal. It struck my Lord, and he suddenly left me, but returning ten minutes' after, said he had been doing me service, which I should know by and by, desiring I would stay. I did design it. Soon after he returned and told me he had spoke to the Duke of Newcastle and to Horace Walpole, who both said they knew Philipson to be a Jacobite, and Horace added that he wondered the fellow was not out before. I replied he might wonder, and so did everybody else, that a man put in by my Lord Bolingbrook, and against whom my brother Parker had given into Mr. Walpole's hands a year ago informations upon oath of Jacobite expressions and actions should be so long kept in. My Lord said we should have satisfaction in it very soon, but begged me to be assured that it was not Sir Robert Walpole's fault he was not turned out before, but lay at another door. I told him I did not care at whose door it lay, whether the Post Office or Lord Townsend, but was obliged to his Lordship for taking the thing so right as he had done. That the Post Office was indeed our enemy, because they had a mind a friend of their own should be chosen in my place, and had declared they would never forgive my brother for putting me upon

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Soon after the King came out, and after a few words standing. Soon after the King came out, and after a few words spoken to the Duke of St. Albans, he passed by all the great lords that should have been spoke to first, and crossed the room to the far side, where I stood, and asked me some questions about Charlton, and my not being well since I came to town. This not being his course at any time, and the first time he had spoken to me this twelvemonth, I perceived my Lord Grantham had done more than he told me, and spoken of this affair to the King himself; and I was the more confirmed in it, that as soon as his Majesty left speaking to me, he passed by all the Court on either side of me, to walk up to the Duke of Newcastle, who stood at the end of the chamber, and whispered him, to which the Duke made low bows, as if he had taken some direction that he was ordered to follow, and I suppose the King then told him that he would have Philipson displaced. The Queen also, who had not spoken to me these nine months, came up and asked after my wife; so I find the ill impression that must have been made of me to the Court by Mr. Carteret's means, were by my Lord Grantham's means dispelled by his acquainting their Majesties of the unjust usage we have received.

By a letter my brother Parker received this day from Pulham, I find there were sixteen of the twenty-four in town when the Mayor summoned the Court to the election, and that they were eight against eight, and that Thomas Peck and William Richmond, our pretended friends, were resolved to go for Philipson's man, Captain Fuller, wherefore our real friends, not having time to consider of a proper person to set up, and not being able to carry it if they had, made a virtue of necessity, and closed in with Fuller.

In the evening, I went to my sister Percival to hear Signor Fabri, who sings the tenor in our Opera, perform, and I engaged him to teach my daughter at three guineas for ten times.

Saturday, 31 January.—I went to see brother Parker, and acquainted him with what passed yesterday, and we agreed to go together to Court this morning; from thence I went to see Mr. Lumly, Major Naison, my tenant in Denmark Street, Mr. Bagnell, Mr. Duncomb, Lord Buckley, Lord Palmerston, Lord Bathurst, Mr. St. Lenger, and Mr. John Temple. From thence I went to Court, where the King again spoke to me, a great novelty. My Lord Grantham spoke again to me touching my borough; and said the Duke of Newcastle and Horace Walpole both said Philipson should be turned out, and that he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole. I replied, I did not perceive much good in his speaking, for Sir Robert had often said he should be out before, but nothing came of it; that I would trouble myself no more about the matter, but should not forget the hardness of the usage. He told me he believed it was my Lord Carteret sustained him. I said it was more than I knew, but sustained he was to the tiring out my patience; that my brother Parker had still greater reason to be offended, for no man in England had deserved better of this Government, and no man was treated worse. That his merit even exceeded that of any other man's. That in Queen Anne's time, while yet a young man, and not come to his fortune, he stood for the county of Suffolk against two Tories, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Sir Robert Davers, and though he lost it, yet showed

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so great interest in his county that he polled two thousand single votes. That when the first plot against the late King broke out, he presented an association in the defence of the Hanover succession, signed by the well affected of his county, which their representatives in Parliament, nor even their Lord Lieutenant of the county, my Lord Cornwallis, through fear of the times, durst not do; that he presented also an association from the town of Harwich, even while my Lord Bolingbrook was recorder there; that afterwards he got that Lord turned out, and my Lord Orford chosen recorder in his room; that ever since he was in Parliament he stuck to his principle, and never opposed the Court in anything except in the Peerage Bill, which he voted against for this King's sake, against whom it was levelled, the Act for repealing my Lord Bollingbrook's attainder, which he believes the Court now thinks he was right in doing, and in the late Bill to prevent bribery and corruption, which as a lover of his country he was obliged to do; that his zeal in all was so remarkable that he has been accused of being a pensioner, for people could not imagine how otherwise a gentleman could be so zealous and steady for a Government under whom he never enjoyed nor sought for a place. That all the reward for his zeal and incredible expense for the service of his country, and the Hanover succession, and in modelling Harwich, a Jacobite town, to become honest and loyal, has been a constant endeavour of the Government to undermine his natural interest in his own borough, by keeping in a professed Jacobite to nose and encounter him there, and encouraging him to corrupt Sir Philip's friends, or starve them by denying them the serving the packets with bread, beer, candles, or working for their ships. He asked me again why I did not complain to the King. I answered, the King would have enough to do if he was to be troubled with things of this nature, and I chose to let the matter work itself, being sure the King would sooner or later be sensible of the wrong done us. In the mean time I was sensibly touched to know that both my brother and I had been misrepresented to his Majesty. My Lord left me upon it, and when the King and Queen came out to the circle, the King, as I have said, spoke to me. I saw him, before he approached, speak earnestly to Mr. Walpole, and then look at me, from whence I conclude he reiterated his pleasure that Philipson should be out.

My wife went also to Court, and both King and Queen spoke to her. Mr. Taylor dined with me, and afterwards I went to the Opera.

I was told to-day that the King, jesting with the Duke his son, and asking him which he had rather be, a king or a queen, he replied: "Sir, I never yet tried; let me be one of them a month, and I'll tell you." And yesterday the Queen, chiding him for asking eagerly for his dinner, it being the thirtieth of January, on which he ought to fast, it being the anniversary day of cutting off King Charles's head, she asked him whether he thought it was right in the people to have done it, to which he replied he could not tell what was his crime till he read his history. These are very early marks of quickness and parts in a child not nine years old.

Sunday, 1 February.—To-day I had prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court. Dr. Couraye dined with me,

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and in the evening I went to see my brother Dering, who is ill again.

Monday, 2.—To-day I returned the visits of Mr. Botmar and the Duke of Dorset, and called on Mr. Oglethorpe and Sir John Evelyn, found none but Mr. Botmar. Went to the House, where I found my brother Parker, who told me he had a long conference in the House with Horace Walpole, who asked him whether he was still uneasy in his borough. Sir Philip answered "Yes," and supposed he was always to be so. "Why so," said Walpole, "I thought Philipson had been out long ago?" "No," said Sir Philip, "and I suppose is not to be." "What would content you?" said t'other, "will his being out do it?" "Nay," said Sir Philip, "I am like one reduced to despair, and they who despair hope nothing nor expect. I design to trouble myself no more about it, but sit down with the loss of two or three thousand pounds in supporting the Whig interest from a child, and never having any regard shown to my honesty and services." "Your services are known," said Walpole, "to everybody." "Yes," said Sir Philip, "so well that everybody says I have a pension; but they talk of a Bill to be brought in against placemen and pensioners sitting in the House, and I shall show I am no pensioner by voting for the Bill as far as relates to them; though as to the other part concerning placemen, I shall be for allowing them." "But why should you regard," said Walpole, "what the world says? Don't you see pamphlets come out every day asserting things against persons that are five in six of them false?" "Yes," said Sir Philip, "but they are not so universally believed." Walpole: "I can assure you Sir Robert Walpole wishes that Philipson out as much as you, and he will be out." "So he ought long ago," said Sir Philip, "for the honour of Suffolk and Norfolk, and it is the Ministry's business to look to that. I am astonished it was not done when I complained last year, and as to my personal usage I have been opposed in my borough ever since I stood there by that servant of the Ministry who ruins my friends as much as he can by starving them, not suffering them to bake, brew, or work for the packets, or else winning them from me by these ways and by threats. A man who you know is a Jacobite, and whom all the Ministry acknowledged to be so, and yet they keep him in to nose me." Mr. Walpole was much distasted every time Sir Philip brought the Ministry in, and said it was not the Ministry's business, that Sir Robert Walpole knew nothing of the matter, but I desire to know what will content you? My brother, who was aware that he had a mind to make the turning the fellow out a personal friendship to Sir Philip, and to pin him down to acknowledge it as so great a work that he ought to remain satisfied with it, and not ask any further favours, told him that he had a great many things to require; being contented in this of his borough was one out of zeal for the Government, as well as in justice to the usage he had received, and that another was the doing something for his brother Dering, for whom he had long solicited a very small augmentation to the place he had already in the wine license office, but could never obtain it, though Sir Robert had promised it over and over again. "I speak this to you, Mr. Walpole," said he, "as one I think my friend and an honest gentleman." "And so is my brother Walpole," said

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he. "I hope and believe so too," said Sir Philip, "but still he has done nothing for my brother." "Why, what would you have for him?" said Walpole. "Nay," said my brother, "you know what would content him, and was formerly so kind to enter into his concerns, believing him an honest, and sensible, and deserving man." "Yes," said Walpole, "so he is, and I wish him very well." They parted at last, and Walpole said he should be contented. What will come of this fine conference, is to be expected, but we both concluded Philipson will be out, and that the Ministry are like to be hard set this session. Sir Philip observed that Walpole, however, did not part very well pleased with him.

After dinner my brother Parker came to tell me that as he left the House, Sir Robert Walpole took hold of him and said my Lord Grantham had spoke to him about his uneasiness with relation to his borough, and desired to know what would content him, whether turning Philipson out would do it. My brother replied gravely, that he knew a great while ago that he was uneasy, and that turning Philipson out would content him if his successor were a friend. "Well," said Sir Robert, smiling, "if I have any interest he shall be out." My brother smiled in return, and left him.

At night Horace Walpole came to see me, and soon fell on the point of my brother Parker's dissatisfaction, that Mr. Dering had nothing done for him. "Now," said he, "I am sure it is not Sir Robert Walpole's fault, he is no enemy of his, but I have always heard him speak handsomely of him; but people mistake if they think Ministries can do all they are desired. The Court itself will often dispose of their own places, and I don't know what he would have." I replied, since he was pleased to mention my brother's dissatisfaction, I would speak to him on that head, and that I might do it freely, too, having always entertained a great value and respect for him, and flattered myself that he was very much my friend; my brother, I replied, does think he has reason to resent and so do I too; I think we both have been extremely ill-used, and Shippen could not have been worse. Mr. Walpole stopped me short, and, with a great discontent, said this is very hard, this is indeed very hard, and was going on. "Sir," said I, "I possibly may have spoken too harshly, but my meaning is no more than to express my own vexation in terms that may touch you." "Vexation," said Mr. Walpole, "who is it vexes you? I am sure Sir Robert Walpole is as true to his country's good, and has as clean hands, and has got his money as honestly as any man whatever." "Sir," said I, "I deny it not. I have a very great respect for Sir Robert. I believe him the ablest minister in the kingdom. I believe that he endeavours the good of his country; I believe the riches he has got are fairly got, and he is the best friend in the world where he takes; but the thing which has got him so many enemies are the personal disobligations he has done to private persons." "Enemies!" said Walpole, "I know of none he has made." I smiled at that and said, "Why, I am disobliged, and you see my brother Parker is so, and why? Because Sir Robert had not kept his word with us." "Word!" said Walpole, "he never promised Mr. Dering, that I know of." "Sir," said I, "he promised both my brother Parker and me, and surely there never was a more modest request. It was only to

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give our own brother, a man of acknowledged merit, some small addition to his present place, after a long service, and a faithful and zealous one, in an employment, which by his particular care was recovered from disorder, and much improved in the value arising from that office to the Exchequer; that my brother is as old a servant as any whatever to this family, for he was put into the wine license by the late King's own hand, at his first arrival in England, and had great reason to expect some advancement in so long a time, especially when two members of Parliament so zealous for the Government as my brother and I, put all our merits and the regard the Court should be pleased to show them, upon some small advance to this man, whose own services, merit, and capacity, entitled him to expect it even though he had not been our brother. That everybody knew Sir Robert Walpole does everything, and can do everything, by daily advancing persons to better things than we ask, who have neither family, fortune, nor merit to recommend them, at least not merit apparent to the world. That for our parts we are not unreasonable. We know some things Ministers cannot do, others they ought not to do; but we know other things they will not do, though they can, and our request was of this latter sort. It is said, what would Mr. Dering have? I answered, when I spoke for him last year to yourself and Sir Robert, the same question was asked me; and then imagining we were ourselves to look out, we pitched on several things; but what was the answer, this cannot be done, this is a place for a lord, or this is promised already, or this cannot possibly be done, without giving us a reason why. We therefore concluded it to no purpose to name, but thought it more respectful to leave it to the Ministry to consider his case, and find out something themselves. The year is run out, and we are as far to seek as ever, while in the meantime our brother eats his capital. This Sir," said I, "Sir Philip and I take for ill usage, and I must say we have both reason to insist that the Ministry, or if you please, Sir Robert, use us ill."

"Now to come to their usage of us with respect to Harwich. Give me leave to tell you all our story from the beginning." He seemed unwilling to hear me on that chapter, and, interrupting me, said he was of opinion Philipson should be out, and that Sir Robert is so too, though it is something extraordinary to dismiss an officer that has served so long. I replied I thought it more extraordinary he should have been allowed to serve so long, the character of the man being so long and so notoriously known to himself, to Sir Robert, and to Lord Townsend; he said it was true, but since the Ministry had continued him so long, past things were forgot, and if he be out, we must look upon it as purely to oblige Sir Philip and me. I replied that as far as his being out would ease us of pain in our borough, we would own an obligation done us, but I could not admit that our application was all the reason for removing him, for the Ministry ought in justice to the King and to themselves have turned him out long ago. He said the Ministry could not do it, that the Post Office would not suffer it, and when Parliament begun things were in such a situation that it could not be, that Mr. Carteret would not suffer it, and there was no reason to turn out Mr. Carteret in order to turn out Philipson. "Well, Sir," said I, "you must

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hear the whole process of my usage, and then you will judge whether the Ministry have used me well; I leave to speak of my brother Parker's particular merits and particular ill-usage in a borough where he has a natural interest, but shall speak only of my own.

"When the Parliament was to be summoned, I waited on the King, and told him that though loving my ease, I never yet would be in Parliament, yet having observed in all reigns that the first that was summoned was always most troublesome to the Prince, I was resolved to stand, that I might contribute my poor services to the settlement of his affairs. The King took it extremely kind and thanked me; asked me where it was? I replied at Harwich, where my brother had a natural interest, and would give me his to join my own; that his Majesty had servants there that had votes, and if his Majesty would not suffer them to be against me, I should meet with no opposition, and be at no expense. The King replied, they should be at my service, and said he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole to order Carteret that the Post Office should be for me. Upon this security I went down, but how was the King's orders obeyed? I was kept there two months and a half under a constant declaration that the Government servants were to be against me, and Philipson, the Commissary of the Packets, averred that I had not the Government's interest, and even named another person who was to come and oppose me on the Government's account, which was Admiral Cavendish, Carteret's son-in-law. At the same time that this was given out against me, Mr. Heath was sent for down by the Commissary Philipson to oppose my brother Parker, and Heath declared Sir Robert Walpole sent him down. This astonished our voters, and made them shy of promising us, and gave occasion to vast expense in treating etc., for the people were glad of this misunderstanding, because it made us spend our money. That I was kept two months at this rate, drinking and eating, in a manner not natural to me, which ended in a sickness I never yet wore off, and in a fever my brother Parker and my wife got there, wherein the lives of both were despaired of. I thought this monstrous usage. I knew the King's intentions, but found no effect from them. Who was it stood in my way? It was the Ministry. I wrote to Sir Robert a strong but studied letter upon it, yet nothing was done to ease me, and it was not till the very day before the election, that when I could be worried no longer, the Post Office thought fit to give their directions to Philipson, and then the Government's servants declared themselves. But after I was chosen, it might be thought my troubles were at an end; not at all; ever since, our friends are treated in the hardest manner imaginable. The town is poor, and the people subsist by serving the packets with beer, bread, candles, and working for the packet boats. In these matters none of our friends are suffered to do anything till they forsake us to range themselves on Philipson's side; then they may be employed, but otherwise are let to starve. What is this but ruining my brother's interest and mine there, and who can we attribute this to but the Ministry? Carteret indeed, is the first occasion, because he told me himself he never would forgive my brother's inviting me to stand there; but Carteret could do nothing if the Ministry did not suffer it. Now,"

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said I, "I leave you to judge whether I have not reason to say that my brother Parker and I are ill used." Mr. Walpole replied he was sorry I had met with such trouble; he was sure his brother had no design to give me any; that, indeed, I was not known to him, but that himself had acquainted him with my character, and that nobody was more attached to the Government than I was. I desired I might interrupt him there to express to him my acknowledgment for doing me that justice, and to tell him that I was sensible of a constant friendship from himself. He went on and said that in all my story, he did not see that I had any reason to accuse the Ministry of using me ill, but that it was Mr. Carteret who had given me the trouble, who he knew did long oppose my being chosen, because he had his son-in-law Cavendish, whom he wished to bring in, and therefore would not yield up the point till he could not help it; but that even Carteret was not so entirely to be blamed for that opposition, because Harwich is a Government borough, where time out of mind one of the members has ever been a place man, as in reason it should be, seeing the town depends upon the Government, and though Mr. Carteret had acted on this last occasion with a particular view to his own family, yet in the general, the supporting the Government's interest and nomination of one member there, was a right thing. That for my sake this maxim was laid aside, and therefore I ought to think I had a favour done me, and endeavours should not be used to make Harwich an independent borough. I interrupted him, and said, I knew nobody desired it should be so, that Sir Philip had acted nothing but in his own defence; at which he shook his head and said, "Well," after which he stopped. Then, going on, he said, "As to Heath's going down, it was no wonder. He had formerly been chosen there, and had some friends there; nor was it to be wondered he should say things to gain him more, but he was positive Sir Robert did not send him." I told him I knew very well he lied in saying he did, but no orders coming down, he was left to serve himself with Sir Robert's name. Mr. Walpole replied these were things that would happen every where, and that in the end I found the Government did serve me. I answered, I was sorry to see he did not think I had reason to complain, but I should still say I was very ill used. We then turned the discourse to public matters, and talked over the Peace and the affair of the Hessian troops, and he gave me sufficient reason why they ought to be continued till the Emperor comes to agreement and a thorough peace be established, namely, that they are not kept as the malcontents pretend to defend the Hanover dominions, but really to fulfil our engagements with the Dutch, who having nobody to fear but the Emperor, would not in reason accede to the Treaty of Seville, till they were sure they should be defended from the Emperor's attacks by land; that unless a formidable army covered them on the side of Germany, they would in case of an attack be obliged to accommodate themselves with the Emperor, and so be obliged against their wills to quit our alliance, a thing to be prevented by all means. That it is nothing but a good army in Germany that prevents the Emperor and the King of Prussia from commencing war, and that the quarrel between Prussia and Hanover for a truss of hay is only a pretence to cover greater matters, which the Emperor has in view, actuating the Court of

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Prussia, over which he has got an ascendant, in what manner he pleases, but that the army we have procured in readiness against their attempts prevents that cowardly King from stirring; that all our allies are sensible it is no electorate quarrel, but a more general intention against the peace of Europe, and therefore Spain, France and Holland, Denmark and Sweden all declared that if Hanover should be attacked by Prussia, they would make it a common cause and defend that State; in a word, that the only means to bring the Emperor to peaceable thoughts was to be able to resist him by land. At parting, I said, with a serious face, "Mr. Walpole, remember that Philipson must be out." He said all should be done that could be. I replied, "Do you promise it?" "I never promise," said he, "till a thing be done." I replied, "Then there's no occasion for promising; but do you promise to do what you can in it?" He replied that he did very heartily.

My conclusion, when he was gone, was, that if they can keep Philipson in they still will do it; that they will dismiss him, if at all, very late, to keep a rod as it were over my brother and me, imagining we shall be influenced in our voting during the session by it. That possibly they will suspend doing anything till my Lord Carteret comes over, and then lay the fault on him that he is not turned out. Lastly, that by pretending a great difficulty to compass his turning out, we are to think they have fully satisfied us, and done so much that we must not be eager in my brother Dering's affair. In the meantime, I can discover by all these transactions what suggestions have been instilled into the King against my brother Parker and me, and particularly that we have been aiming to make Harwich an independent borough, and concealed from him the bitter usage we have received, as well as the vile character of Philipson, which being made known to his Majesty, cannot but draw reflection on his Ministers, that they have so long kept in an enemy to the present family, to prejudice the interest and consequently cool the zeal of two men who are the most attached to the King's interest of any in the kingdom and that without any motive of interest, place, or pension.

Tuesday, 3 February.—This morning the Earl of Grantham came to see me, and asked me if Sir Robert Walpole had spoke to me yesterday at the House. I answered, I did not see him, but he had spoke to Sir Philip Parker, and taken notice that his Lordship had mentioned to him the Harwich affair, and that he told Sir Philip in a laughing way if he had any interest, Philipson should be out. "Yes," said Lord Grantham to me, "I told Sir Robert that morning at Court that it was a shame two such zealous men and who asked nothing, should be put to pain in their borough by the Government's officer, and that he should be kept in who was so known a disaffected man"; to which Sir Robert replied that he knew Philipson was so, and though it was not his business, he should be out. My Lord thereupon called the Duke of Newcastle up to be witness to what Sir Robert said. Sir Robert repeated he should be out, and my brother and I made as easy as possible there. The Duke of Newcastle said to him, he was glad to hear him say so, for he was certainly a Jacobite. "Pray," said Lord Grantham, "will you assure Sir Philip and my Lord Percival of it to-day at the House, for they are both very angry, and

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Sir Philip outrageous; you take the way, else, to lose your friends." That, Sir Robert promised, he would speak to us, and now you tell me he did speak to Sir Philip, which I am very glad of. I answered I had great obligations to his Lordship for entering so into our affairs, and I doubted not Sir Robert's intentions at present, but should hope to see it done, and that soon, because when my Lord Carteret comes over, who protects Carteret the Post Master, who protects Philipson, they may decline meddling in it, and lay the fault on my Lord Carteret. He replied, they would not let it go so far, nor would my Lord Carteret's interest keep him in, for the Court knew my Lord Carteret to be a false man and no depending on him. I then told my Lord, that my brother and I were more uneasy for the apprehension that we had been misrepresented to the King and Queen, than for the trouble we had at Harwich, for the keeping in place such a fellow as Philipson to give us trouble there was so scandalous with respect to ourselves, and so much against the King's interest, that it could not be justified but by strong arguments that must be levelled against my brother and me to the prejudice of our character, and we were very unfortunate in that having testified more zeal than any for his Majesty's Government and person, because we sought no pension or employment, we should be repaid with an ill opinion of us. My Lord replied there was nothing of that; he could assure me that he had heard the King say he took me for one of the honestest and most zealous subjects in his kingdom, and that the Queen had told him she thought me one of the best men, and the King had said the same of Sir Philip. I answered it made us both very happy to hear this, as I should soon inform my brother, but I had still another reason to suspect their good opinion of me, though now it is cleared up, and that was my brother Dering's not succeeding to some place about the Prince after the Queen's gracious audiences to me when I applied in his behalf. That she then said she knew Mr. Dering, and that everybody spoke well of him, and she was obliged to me for recommending so proper a man as I characterised him to her son; that she would put him into her list, and do what she could with the King to obtain my request. I told his Lordship I made a second application, and had the same gracious encouragement to expect good event, but nothing was come of it, which made me sure, seeing besides how much the Prince desired it too, that some objections had been raised against the person who recommended him. But after what his Lordship now told me, I should revive my hopes, and, as the Scripture says, possess my soul in patience. My Lord said he knew the Prince desired every day more and more to have Mr. Dering about him, and that the Queen must have a good opinion of him, for he never heard her hint anything to the contrary, and last summer he was admitted at Kensington into rooms that nobody else was, to play at cards etc. I desired my Lord when fit opportunities offered to drop a word to the Queen in his favour, which he readily promised. Then returning to what I said about ill impressions given the King or Queen, he assured me Sir Robert Walpole never gave any, and that he had it from both their mouths; that the Queen had told him Sir Robert never had given her an ill character of any person living; and that the King one day, holding a scandalous libel in his hand, said he wondered how Sir Robert should gain

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personal enemies, who was nobody's enemy; for I tell you, said he, my Lord, he never in his life spoke ill of any one man to me, and it is the only quarrel I have with him, that he will not tell me who are my enemies. My Lord added that when he told Sir Robert this, Sir Robert answered, "His Majesty does me justice in this, for I am no man's enemy, nor would have any man mine, and never did in my life speak ill to the King of any one man to hurt him."

Mr. Clerk dined with me, and in the evening I went to the Royal Society, being summoned to a Council, and was sworn in, it being the first time of my appearance there since I was chose. We there resolved, *nem. cont.*, that for the future all members who had been so long of the Society as to have paid twenty pounds in the whole, should for the future be excused their annual payments of fifty-two shillings per annum, and their bonds be delivered up, and that all who are in arrears should upon payment of a certain sum be for ever acquitted, and lastly, that future members should be admitted on condition only of paying down at once a sum of twenty-three pounds, or a sum near it, for I have forgotten what it is exactly. Our reason was that very few at this day will discharge their arrears or pay on, and we judged it the only way to support the Society to take the resolution above mentioned.

Wednesday, 4 February.—This morning came on a debate in the House of Commons, of which I shall in a few days send the following account to Doctor Coghill\*, in Ireland, commissioner of the Customs there, and Privy Counsellor:—

Sir,

On Wednesday, 3rd inst., came on a very serious debate upon continuing in British pay for one year longer the twelve thousand Hessian troops. It began by a dispute whether this should be considered in the House or in a Committee; for when Mr. Pelham, Secretary of War, gave in the estimate of these troops, and moved the House to go into a Committee according to custom to consider of it, Mr. Daniel Pulteney strongly opposed it, alleging that the continuing these troops is so great a charge to Great Britain, and so unnecessary to her service and security, so evidently designed for the defence alone of the Hanover dominions, and so certain an entail upon these nations of a standing army for interest which Great Britain has no concern to support, that the House ought to receive the motion with contempt and disdain, and reject it without a debate; or if it must be debated, it were better to do it in the House, than in a Committee, as we should be the sooner rid of it; but he could not imagine one gentleman would defend it who had any regard to the honour and interest of his country in general, or to the sense of those he represented, and he should look on any such to be betrayers of their liberties and enemies to the public.

Mr. Pelham said that it appeared very strange to him that the constant custom of considering supplies in a Committee should be broke into; that he would not make answer to that gentleman and enter into the merits of his motion until the same was referred to the Committee; in the meantime he hoped the House would not think it was for want of arguments to show the reasonableness of entertaining the Hessians, which he could prove to be not only fit but necessary.

\* See p. 6, *supra*.

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Sir William Lumly Sanderson made a warm speech for debating this matter in the House, and, as if it had been already agreed to, inveighed against the Peace, the measures taken of late years, and the incapacity of our Ministers. He was answered by my Lord Malpas, and Sir William Young, who insisted on going into a Committee, till when he reserved what he had more to say in defence of the Hessian troops. Sir Wilfrid Lawson replied, that by the backwardness of gentlemen to consider this matter in the House, and by their not producing any arguments for maintaining these Hessians, he concluded they were sensible of their disability to produce any; he added that as this was a motion of the last and utmost consequence to the honour, interest, and liberties of the nation, it was probable gentlemen might grow into great warmth, and therefore he was desirous it might be debated in the House, where the Speaker, who knew better than any man the orders and rules of decency of their proceedings, and also knew as well how to keep gentlemen to them, would prevent any irregularities that might arise. He said it was plain to him, that these Hessians are kept up singly to defend Hanover, and not for any service intended to, or any collateral good that could accrue to Great Britain. That this being the case, we ought to consider how much the doing it impaired his Majesty's Parliamentary title to the Crown, which he took to be his only title, and that this title is a compact or contract made with this nation, one part of which contract is that Great Britain shall not be obliged to enter into wars for defence of his Majesty's German dominions; that if this be broke into on his side, his subjects are absolved of their obligations. That this is the sense the nation will put upon it, and therefore for the sake of his Majesty and his family, he hoped the House would not support the measures of a Ministry which had so fatal a consequence. That it were to be wished when the Act of Succession passed provision had been made to oblige his late Majesty to renounce Hanover to some other Prince, that had he or any little Prince of Germany been offered the Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland on that foot, there is no doubt but they would have accepted them with thanks, and not have refused so good a bargain, for the sake of a mean, unworthy territory.

Sir Robert Walpole replied he was sorry to see so ill a return made his Majesty for his great care in concluding a Peace which we had so lately thanked him for in the terms of just, honourable, and advantageous, and which we have promised to support. That it is visible his Majesty had calculated this Peace entirely and solely with a view to the interest of Great Britain, to her honour, peace and trade, in so much that he had exposed his own territories to a possibility of being invaded for our sakes. That he never in his life saw so irregular a proceeding, as to consider supplies in the House before they passed the Committee; but seeing other gentlemen made so ill a use of his desire to keep to Parliamentary methods, as to pretend that nothing could be said in favour of the Hessians, he would consent that the House should debate it now.

Secretary Pelham then declared he would acquiesce in it, and showed that the true design of the Hessian troops was never to defend Hanover, but to guard one part of Europe from the



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ambitious views of another. That it being justly doubtful whether the Emperor would accede to the Treaty of Seville, from the backwardness he has hitherto shown, the troops he is marching, the alliance he has formed with Prussia, Saxony, Muscovy, and other lesser States of Germany, it was not only a prudent but a necessary measure to be prepared against any attempt he should incline to make not merely against his Majesty's Electorate dominions but against any of the Powers engaged in alliance with us to maintain the Treaty of Seville. That the Emperor knows well if he could oblige the Dutch to withdraw from our alliance, he should then dissolve the whole confederacy, and that it would be in his power so to do, if that State lay open to his attacks. That they therefore wisely stipulated an army should be formed in Germany, ready to cover them, and resist an invasion, and on that condition acceded to the Seville Treaty, wherein they have no advantages allowed them by Spain comparable with what Great Britain has obtained. That with the help of these Hessians, such an army is formed, as will in all probability prevent the Emperor from going to war, but it is certain on the other hand, if there be not a sufficient army, he will be tempted to invade the States, who in such case must desert us, and then there's an end of all we have been doing. That it is no less certain the maintenance of the Hessians is a charge, but for the reasons given it is a prudent and necessary one, and we are not to think we deal more hardly by ourselves, than our allies do by themselves, for we are the only power which yet has reduced their forces; that the Spaniards augment theirs, the French maintain theirs, and the Dutch who on occasion of the Hanover Treaty raised twenty-four thousand men in addition to what they had before, still keep them on foot; that so little do all our allies look on this to be an electorate quarrel, that as soon as the King of Prussia, influenced entirely by the Vienna Councils, threatened to invade Hanover, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden declared to that Prince that they looked on such an attempt as a cause wherein they were all concerned, not as a design to right himself in such trivial matters as listing a dozen soldiers, or carrying away a load of hay, but that his purpose was under that pretence to disturb the tranquility of Europe, and particularly to fall upon Holland. As to what had been said of the Act of Succession being impaired by keeping up these troops one year longer, he could not see how it was impaired more now than when in former years the same was done, and this argument against them never urged, and everybody knows that foreign armies taken into pay for a particular purpose is the most usual thing in the world, and had ever been done when there was occasion, not only by foreign States, but by our preceding Kings.

He was answered by Mr. Watkyn Williams Wynne, who spoke popularly, but not much to the argument, and by Mr. Oglethorpe, who had spoke and voted for approving the Peace, but now proposed the sending over twelve thousand English and Irish troops in lieu of the Hessians, who he was sure would behave themselves as bravely as any Germans whatever, or if they were raw men, might garrison the Dutch towns, while as many Dutch might be drawn out to supply the place of the Hessians. That by this means those raw men would learn their trade in the best school of

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discipline, and might introduce the use of English manufactures there to the great advantage of our trade, at least they would be cheaper to us, in wearing our own cloth, hats, stockings, etc.; besides that, he had observed in looking over the estimate of the Hessians, there is an officer to five private men, which must greatly enhance the reckoning.

Mr. Dodington made a very handsome and strong speech for the Hessians, and reduced the debate to the three only points before us, whether we should make good our stipulations with our allies, perfect the work already approved, and keep our word to the King, as contained in our address, that we would stand by and support him against all insults and indignities that should be offered him. He showed the Peace of Seville was a variation only not a violation of the Hanover Treaty, since it only provided for the surer execution of what the Emperor had before yielded to and which he afterwards seemed backward to execute; but nothing new was required of the Emperor or agreed upon between the contracting Powers to his prejudice.

Mr. Morris, son to the Admiral, expressed himself much against the Peace itself, and the measure of supporting it by Hessian troops. He said he looked upon it as maintaining a standing army for the service of Hanover, contrary to the Act of Succession, by which the King enjoys his Crown. That a constant annual drain of two hundred and forty-one thousand pounds, which must be in specie, for we have no trade to those parts, would be sensibly felt in the general balance of our commerce, and distress our manufacturers, by the diminution of our circulating cash. That we ought to be very careful of laying unnecessary burthens upon our fellow subjects, especially in such dangerous points as these, because we find precedents grow upon us, and that we never get rid of any weight when once laid upon us.

Lord Hervey answered him in a long and studied speech, which did him a great deal of honour, and the more, that he made it seem extemporary, by replying to particular objections and arguments in the course they had been urged, some of which perhaps had never entered his imagination.

Mr. George Heathcot, for whose sake the whole power of the Ministry was exerted to give him admittance in the House to the exclusion of Mr. Fox, who was generally supposed to have the fairer right, made a very urgent and bold speech against the Hessians. He said the keeping them at our expense was a breach of the contract made with this family, and doubted whether it would not throw us into a state of nature. That the English nation have still the same sturdy temper their ancestors showed on occasions as small as this; small as it appears to some, though really of the greatest consequence that ever came under debate, both to the King and to the kingdom. That our history shows the nation has more than once eased themselves of the burthen of Kings who kept not their contract, that the people will still be ready to do the same if not kept under by a standing overgrown army. That Kings of Great Britain have by law their bounds assigned, which they cannot pass, no more than the people theirs: when they do the people have a right to ease themselves. Richard the second found it so, and examples are our tutors. That the not defending Hanover at the expense of England is stipulated

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in the contract made with this family, and is one of those bounds our Kings cannot pass. That we ought to be precious of the liberties handed down to us by that great man of immortal memory, King William.

Mr. Barnard, member for London, said he was against the address of thanks, not only because he did not approve the Peace, but because he foresaw the Hessian troops would be kept up on pretence of rendering the Peace a general one. That we were then told it was an absolute one, and that the Emperor would come into it, but now we are told the contrary. That he could not be convinced by anything he had heard, that these troops were for any other use than to defend Hanover from the resentment of Prussia, for as to the Emperor, he believed he was not able to attack the Dutch, neither was he willing, having no sort of quarrel with them, as Prussia had with Hanover. He was not able without the consent of Prussia, whose territories he must pass to come at them, and Princes don't love their neighbours' armies should tread their ground, though ever so good friends, and though Prussia might possibly attempt upon Hanover, yet he could never believe it would be on account of the Seville Treaty, wherein that Prince had no concern for the issue, as he had a great one not to disoblige Great Britain, because he has now a relation to it; that he is besides a Protestant Prince, and brother to our King, and therefore he did not believe he would molest even Hanover itself, though his resentment should be just, which is yet doubtful to him.

Mr. Winington expressed himself very well pleased with the zeal which gentlemen showed for their country, and said if these troops were to be kept up merely to protect the Hanover dominions, he believed not one man would be for them, but he could not help thinking they were necessary on a more general account, and then enlarged on the reasons given by the Court side before. He concluded with an observation on that article of the Act of Settlement relating to the Hanover dominions, that it ends with these words—"except with consent of Parliament." If, therefore, added he, the Parliament should consent directly and explicitly to defend the Hanover dominions for the sake of that electorate alone, it could not be called a breach of the Act of Succession, much less setting the people free from their obligations, which was a strange doctrine.

Lord Morpeth spoke after him in his usual manner, and Shippen next, who said nothing new, or indeed to the particular purpose, but inveighed against the ministry on popular and general topics, as is his custom.

Colonel Bladen said this matter had received so long a discussion, that he would not recapitulate the arguments on either side, but only express his own thoughts that these troops were not designed for the service of Hanover, but of the common cause, and particularly to make good our engagements to the Dutch, which could not be done so cheap by sending troops of our own. That gentlemen of the other side had agreed the Peace was as good as could be expected, considering our circumstances, and the House had already judged it in itself a very good one; that being so, it was inconsistent to do a thing that would render it ineffectual; that we had justly blamed a former Ministry for abandoning their allies,

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and particularly the Dutch, to the mercy of the French, as a breach of faith, and for us to leave them now at the mercy of the Emperor, after they had acceded to a Peace wherein not they but we have all the advantage, would be equally barbarous and impolitic, for the consequence would be they would quit us, and then the Emperor would have more heart to refuse his accession, and the charges which now fall on the Dutch would in case of a war fall on Great Britain; so that he looked on the maintaining these Hessians to be a saving to the nation. That Hanover as a Protestant State, deserved at least our affection, and that it would be unjust and barbarous not to protect them from a danger we ourselves have drawn them into, and which for our sake alone they have incurred. That the Peace was never said to be universal, but only absolute with respect to Spain; that he could not but observe that the Peace of Seville was lately represented of no advantage to us, since the Emperor was so very terrible, that he could alone withstand all the allies together and defeat our schemes, but now the Hessian troops are proposed, he is represented so insignificant that we need not take any measures to resist him. This, he thought, was talking very inconsistently.

It is needless to trouble you with the contents of every gentleman's speech, they being only repetitions of what was said before, for the argument was near exhausted. Mr. Thomas Windham, who had two places given him, and was brought into the House by Sir Robert Walpole, distinguished himself by the sharpness and freedom with which he spoke against the Hessians and the Ministry. He said, as an Englishman, he could not vote for them, nor could show his zeal for his Majesty better than by appearing warm in this affair. That his Majesty held his Crown by the Act of Succession, and this was an infringement of it, and consequently of his title; that twelve thousand Hessians were a standing army, be they where you will, and the maintaining them would never be borne by Englishmen unless kept under by a standing army. That the Ministry, our modern treaty mongers, and jack-lanterns had thrown everything into confusion; that if we must furnish twelve thousand men in Germany, why not send them from England and Ireland? What occasion for eighteen thousand seven hundred men at home to parade it about and powder their hair, unless it be to terrify the subject into slavery? Is not Great Britain safe at present, now that the only Powers which can disturb us, are, as we are told, our best friends, France and Spain? Can there be a better opportunity to employ our soldiers than this of sending them to Germany; and will not that show there is no design upon our liberties? On the contrary, have we not reason to suspect there are bad designs if they be left here at a time when they may be useful abroad and save a great expense to the nation? The nation is poor, and though loyal, discontented. They can bear no more, and will be convinced how fit it were to ease them of their burthens, and their fears, by sending part of our English troops abroad. Our soldiers and officers are brave men, they, too, must be uneasy to be let rust at home when they might be useful abroad; it is a reflection on their courage, there is a duty to our King and another to our country, he must ever prefer the last to the first; the King is the greatest man in the world when he goes hand in hand with

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his Parliament; but if their interests are to be considered separately, he thought it much safer the King should be under the influence of his Parliament, than the Parliament under that of their King, the rather, that to be under the King's influence is to be slaves of a Ministry. He concluded that he had been misled by the opinion he had of men, but had found such incapacity and insincerity in them, that he would for the future judge for himself, as every honest man must for the future do, if he will discharge his duty to those he represents, and preserve his country from slavery, which though not to be apprehended under his present Majesty, for whom he was ready to sacrifice his life and fortune, and who, he is satisfied, means well but is misled, may be feared from his successor. He wished there never had been such a place as Hanover, the Ministers of which Court had too great an influence over our counsels in the late reign, and possibly may have some in this. One gentleman having said it was irregular to debate on the Hessians at all, since the motion ought to have been first made for continuing these troops before the Estimate was given in, otherwise the House would take no cognisance of it, Sir Philip York denied that an irregular method had been followed, and alleged that as this was a demand for money, it ought to arise from the King, not from the House; that accordingly the King had demanded it, by giving the Estimate in as a consequence of the treaties laid before the House, this being an engagement which by those treaties his Majesty had entered into, that it was certainly both unusual and inconvenient to debate this matter first in the House, because it could not be so thoroughly examined, for want of that liberty of speech which is allowed in a Committee. He then spoke to the subject itself.

I can't recollect any more of this debate, except that Sir Archer Crofts, in his zeal, said that he would be for maintaining the Hessians, though the defence of Hanover should be alone the reason, because the King had done so much for us that we cannot do enough for him, and besides, that it is a Protestant State, that we see the Protestants abroad in all places oppressed, and that he wished there were more States of our religion under his Majesty than he is already possessed of.

Mr. Verney, the Welsh judge, though of the same side, said he could not agree with Sir Archer, that if Hanover alone was concerned the Hessians should be maintained; that if Hanover should accidentally be brought into question on account of the measures taken by his Majesty for the sake of England, that indeed altered the case; but he did not take the thing even in this light, for he judged that the Emperor's view is to dissipate our confederacy, and for this reason must vote for the Hessians. He gave his reasons why he preferred them to English troops, and said among other things, that gentlemen who are so justly averse to a standing army, should consider whether an army of foreigners paid only yearly, and remaining in the midst of Germany, was not safer for Great Britain than twelve thousand Englishmen raised for that purpose, who, if what gentlemen feared were true, that these Hessians are to be entailed upon us, would for the same reason be kept for as long a time, and be more unwilling to be dismissed than foreigners, and then indeed we should have an effectual standing army. It was answered by some member that the

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Hessians cannot march to the assistance of the Dutch when required, because they must pass through territories devoted to the Empire.

The speakers I have not already mentioned on either side were Sir William Strickland, General Ross, and Mr. Cammel, of Wales, for the Court, and Lord Morpeth, Mr. Digby, Sir John St. Aubin, Harley, Sands, Vernon, Viner, and Counsellor Bootle against it; the last hinted at a design to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an old Act by which placemen and pensioners are excluded the House.

Most of the arguments against the Hessians, though popular did not, as I could see, belong to the debate, and I was perfectly convinced that the question was no more than whether we would sacrifice our peace, or take the probable means to secure it. I chose the latter, and therefore voted with the majority. The debate, as you see, was warm, and it lasted from one till eight, when the question being put to refer the motion to a Committee, at first proposed by Pelham, and, as was regular, we carried it two hundred and forty-eight, against one hundred and sixty-nine, which terminated the struggle; for neither side thought fit to renew the debate, and it passed the Committee without a word against it.

Sir, I am very much obliged to you for the favour of yours; what are the several duties on raw wool and on worsted and woollen yarns in England and Ireland, I know not. I think I told you Mr. Scroop said that affair must pass the Irish Parliament as well as English, and therefore nothing could be done this session. There is another design of bringing in a Bill to allow the free importation of Irish cattle by repealing the Act passed in King Charles the Second's reign that prohibited it. I should be glad of your thoughts upon it.

I am, Sir, &amp;c.,

PERCIVAL.

To the Rt. Honble. Marmaduke Coghill, Esq.,

In Dublin.

Thursday, 5 February.—I went to Court, where the King again spoke to me, and it was the more remarkable because there was a great crowd, many Dukes, Earls, etc.; and he had spoke to me twice successively before, yet I was the first he addressed himself to, after my Lord John Russell had been presented to kiss his hand, and then he turned to the French Ambassador, and spoke to nobody else, but withdrew. I had the pleasure to see Carteret of the Post Office present, who stood like a colonel advanced beyond the line before all the courtiers, and none but he and the King at their ease within the circle. As soon as the King retired, I saw him make up to Townsend, which I suppose was to tell his story his own way. I did not go to the House, but dined with Mr. Dodington, where were my brother Parker, Mr. Cary, and Mr. Vyner. I found by Mr. Dodington's free way of talking that I have not been in the wrong in thinking a long time past that the Speaker is forming a party in the House of reasonable Tories and discontented Whigs, to rise upon the ruins of Sir Robert Walpole. He said that the Ministry had used him at Winchelsea as ill in his borough, though a Lord of the Treasury, as we complain we are used by them at Harwich. He also ridiculed Sir Robert, for having such a passion to the House of Commons, because he shined so well in the debates,

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that he dressed himself out every morning to appear there, as if it were to see his mistress. Dodington had been a creature of the Earl of Sunderland; Cary of my Lord Wilmington, and Vyner the son of a famous Lord Mayor in King James' reign; but this gentleman denied himself to be a Jacobite, and insisted he was for nothing but his country; he speaks to figures in the House, and with spirit, and always divides with the Tories, and does not want for sense, nor words in private discourse, in which last he is a little redundant, for he swears like a dragoon.

Friday, 6 February.—This morning Mr. Taylor came and we discoursed over affair of my estate, after which I went and visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was at home; there I found my wife's uncle, Mr. Bromly, who was Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and his son; and soon after came in Mr. Shippen, Mr. Watkyn Williams Wynn, and two other gentlemen of the greatest distance from the Court. I guessed they came to consult together, and immediately withdrew. I afterwards called on my Lord Bingley, the Duke of Argyle and Sir Edward Knatchbull, who were all abroad. I then went to the House, but there was nothing to do except to read the land tax, which is this year two shillings in the pound.

Mr. Taylor and Dr. Couraye dined with me. I stayed the evening at home. Cousin Le Grand and Cousin Fortrey called upon me.

Saturday, 7.—This morning I visited Mr. Horace Walpole, Major Smith, Brother Percival, Sir Edward Dering, and Cousin Southwell, who were all at home, the first excepted. I afterwards returned home, and my Lord Bingley came to see me, who talking among various other things of the French Prophets, as they were called (those enthusiasts who some years ago came into England and infected some of our own people, and were headed by Fashew of Geneva and others), told me how pleasantly they were expelled Yorkshire. It seems a band of them came to York City, and having taken a room began to preach. Now at their religious exercises they used strange convulsive postures, stretching out a leg, after that an arm, grinning, shaking the head, and such like, as the Quakers did, when first that sect sprung up. An apothecary of the town happening to be by at the time, and seeing one of those people begin irregular and distorted motions, was surprised, imagining the man was suddenly seized with convulsive fits, thereupon drew out his lancet, and calling one to his assistance, had him held, in order to bleed him. The man's enthusiasm increasing on him, more help was required, and so he being overpowered by dint of strength, was fairly let blood to so great a quantity that he came to himself, and his fits passed off, the apothecary declaring he must be obliged to let him bleed on till they did so. This accident turned these people into so great ridicule, that they could not stand the jests that everywhere were made of them, but sneaked away, and not only abandoned the city but the county.

After my Lord had ended his visit, I went to Court, where there was a great crowd, the two Houses not sitting this day. Mr. Carteret was there likewise, who saw both the King and Queen speak a considerable time to me, and the Queen returned to talk to me a second time, while nothing was said to him, all which, doubtless, mortified him exceedingly. The Queen talked much of Doctor Couraye, and praised me for protecting him. I replied

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it was her Majesty who was his protector by her generosity to him. She replied, not at all, but that she thought him a very honest man, and would see him in the summer; that in the meantime she would have me assure him she would take care of him, but, I think, said she, he is still a Papist. "True, Madam," said I, "but he agrees with us in the great point in difference." "What is that?" said she. "It is," said I, "in the Sacrament of bread and wine." "But," said she, "that is nothing, while he owns the Pope's infallibility." "Madam," said I, "he owns no infallibility either in Pope or Councils." "Why then," said she, "does he not declare himself a Protestant?" "Madam," said I, "the wonder is how he is so much a Protestant considering he is a monk, but he has a scruple, which I take to be more a point of discipline than religion, and that is, he thinks there ought to be a visible head of the Christian Church." "We must not own that," said she, "in England." "No, Madam," said I, "nor does he desire he should have any power here, but he thinks the ancient Church always owned such a sort of head; for the rest he does not wish he had such power as to disorder the constitution and government of this or any other State." "I think," said she, "he has writ in favour of our Ordinations?" "Yes, Madam," said I. "Why," said she, "the Papists do not deny our Ordinations to be good." "Madam," said I, "the Church of France has not yet formally denied them; but the generality of their clergy deny it." Says she, "when I was in Germany, a Jesuit told me our marriages, baptism, and the other sacrament are good for those who receive them, but that our clergy were sinful in administering them." "Madam," replied I, "Dr. Couraye thinks otherwise of our clergy, and therefore has so provoked the clergy of France that he must never think of going back." "No," said she, "he must not." "He was," said I, "tempted back when last in Holland, but he would not venture." "He was in the right of it," said she, "he'd pass his time but ill."

After this, the King came up and said something to me, asked me whether I ever went to Charlton in the winter. I answered, "No, my family were always here in this season; my house is cold, and it would be inconvenient to go." He said I was in the right hand, especially since I must go through the City; that a bridge at Lambeth would be convenient, and the clamour the City would raise against it would soon be over, as it was against the bridge at Fulham.

This constant speaking to me is a demonstration that I have been misrepresented to the King, and that the Court are returned to those favourable thoughts it had of me a year ago, and I look upon this gracious regard of me now as proceeding from a desire in them that I should perceive their sensibility of having wronged me in their opinion.

My Lord Grantham took an opportunity to take me aside and tell me that Sir Robert Walpole had again desired him to tell me that Philipson should be out, adding that he was a vile fellow.

Cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 8 February.—Went to St. James's Church, where Dr. Territ preached a very good sermon on the distinction between moral and positive duties, and shewed the Christian religion did not free men from the former, which have the preference

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over the latter, though both are to a Christian necessary. His text was, "These ought you to have done, and not have left the other undone." I stayed at home the rest of the day, and Dr. Couraye dined with me, who was much pleased with the Queen's discourse about him. In the evening Mr. John Temple, Mr. St. Hyacinth, and brother Parker came to see me. My brother told me he had writ to Harwich that Philipson would be out, that our friends may take heart again.

Monday, 9.—This morning I visited Mr. Taylor, Mr. St. Lenger, and Dr. Territ, which last was at home. Went to the House. I met Captain Lucas, of Harwich, who came this morning to town, doubtless upon the report that Philipson is to be out, to get his employment. After dinner, went to our Music Club. I read a sixpenny pamphlet writ in defence of the Ministry, entitled "The Treaty of Seville, and the Measures of the last four years, impartially considered in a letter to a friend," which ought to put a stop to the clamours of people against the Administration. It is of a clear style, methodical, and shows that the best steps have been taken since the Treaty of Hanover that could be to settle Europe.

Tuesday, 10.—This day the House met upon a motion of Sir William Wyndham's to consider of the state of the nation. The Speaker acquainted us with the Rule of Parliament, that before the House resolved itself into a Committee, gentlemen should call for the papers they judged necessary for a foundation of their proceedings, that they might be referred to the Committee, for that whatever was not so referred could not be made use of. This produced a debate, Daniel Pulteney, William Pulteney, Mr. Gibbons, Sir William Wyndham, Winnington, and Sir Joseph Jekyl alleging that the consideration of the state of the nation was so general a thing, and took in so many heads that it was impossible to particularize every paper that might be necessary to their proceedings, and that the journals which contained them were though no record abroad, yet a record to the House, which every member had a right to call for and make use of in their debates. Secretary Pelham and Sir Robert Walpole replied, that the Committee could not use or argue from papers they were not possessed of, and therefore gentlemen should now move for what they think necessary, but they hoped it was not the intent to ask for papers, or recur to the journals that relate to past transactions already determined; that on the conclusion of a session the matters which passed that session are over, and not to be overhauled, so as to render the papers and journals concerning them a foundation of new enquiry and resolutions; if that were so, nothing could receive a final determination, but the most important things, and which have long ago been decided, would be rendered uncertain, and set into a fluctuating condition. If gentlemen would recur to the journals for information only, it should not be opposed, but anything they contain ought not to be made a foundation in this enquiry on the state of the nation, for then a Prorogation would not put an end to a session. Mr. William Pulteney said some papers were fit to be called for, and accordingly moved for the Treaty of Seville, and the Dutch accession, both which were ordered. Then he added that nothing was more usual than to make past matters a ground and a foundation

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of future enquiries and resolutions. Were not the Ministry of Queen Anne's reign impeached by a subsequent Parliament, though the former Parliament had approved their proceedings? If what Sir Robert said was true, there could be no impeaching a bad Ministry hereafter; it seemed to him as if some gentlemen were apprehensive of an impeachment; he could assure them he had no such thought, and if any one else intended it, he was not in the secret.

The Speaker then desired to explain himself, and said that by not using papers uncalled for, he did not mean they might not be used as part of gentlemen's speech, and if he was of another opinion formerly, he was not ashamed to own his mistake; but they could not be made a foundation of their debates.

Oglethorp said he did not know but the result of this enquiry into the state of the nation might end in an impeachment: what can or ought to tie up the hands of a House of Commons; if impeachments are a right that belong to us, we must be allowed the means to do it, and they must be the going back to former times however sanctified by Parliament. At length it was understood and agreed that the journals should be made up of, as part of gentlemen's speeches, for that they were not a bare history of facts, but kept for use as well as instruction, but they should not be used as a foundation for censuring. And Mr. Edgcomb was voted into the chair.

The House being now resolved into a Committee, Sir William Wyndham rose up and said that as he had moved for an enquiry into the state of the nation, it was incumbent on him to open the debate, by considering the state of our affairs both at home and abroad; that as to home affairs, the proper enquiries would be, first, the condition of our trade, and particularly the decay of our woollen manufacture, as also the balances against us in our commerce with particular nations. Second, the low state of our coinage. Third, the management of the public revenue, which has been long in the hands of one man without a Parliamentary examination. Fourth, the administration of justice and grievances that attend the law. As to affairs abroad, our enquiry should be: first, the condition of our allies; second, the state of our alliances; third, our foreign acquisitions, whether secure in Europe and America; fourth, the neglect of our merchants in the stipulations made with the States in alliance with us. The honour of the Crown insulted by the French, in not sticking to our flag even in our ports, and the turning out a lieutenant of our own for firing on them to oblige them to it. Fifth, the danger to our plantations by the encroachment of the French on the back of them. Sixth, the unnecessary embargo on our ships laid in Jamaica, which restrained our own subjects from trading, while France got the advantage of the Spanish commerce. But what he thought of more immediate consequence than all the rest, and what should fire the breast of every Englishman, was a matter he would communicate to the House, that fell under his knowledge since the day he made his motion: a discovery that he was under an absolute obligation to communicate to the Committee. It is, said he, the restoration of the harbour of Dunkirk. I have in my hand an account that Dunkirk harbour is restoring to its former condition, and there are several credible persons, masters of ships, now

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waiting at your door to be examined to it. My motion is that you will call them in and hear them; that if you find they make full proof of what I have discovered to you, no time may be lost in putting a stop to the works that are carrying on.

Mr. Horace Walpole hereupon got up, and said this was a perfect surprise upon him, that though he would not say it was irregular to propose a particular subject for debate that had not been first mentioned in the House and referred to the Committee, yet he must say it was not very usual; and that it was unkind in Sir William not first to have acquainted gentlemen in the Administration with this matter, that they might be prepared to speak upon it; that he hoped before these persons at the door were examined, the Committee would allow the Ministry to produce the papers they had in their possession, in order for their justification from any neglect that might be imputed to them. That as this was a sort of accusation upon them, justice required this indulgence should be granted; otherwise it would be hearing a cause *ex parte*. That several instances had been made by our Court to that of France concerning the works carrying on at Dunkirk, but he would say no more at present till a proper day were assigned to consider this matter; and therefore moved the Committee should not hear the evidences till the day were set.

Will. Pulteney said what had last been proposed was irregular. This matter being opened appeared a proper business for the day; he did not see what use the deferring this to another was of, unless to send for Mr. Armstrong, employed in inspecting Dunkirk, and oppose the evidence of a man, paid by the Crown, to say what the Ministry should dictate, to the information of reputable men. He was therefore for calling them in.

Sir William Wyndham said he supposed our enquiries would not end this night, but it was necessary to hear the captains now, because they were soon to go to sea, and one of them in three days, so that the desiring to put the hearing off could be for no other end but to lose their evidence. Sir William said the House should have referred the hearing this matter to the Committee, which not being done, the Committee was not possessed of it, and therefore seconded Mr. Walpole for deferring the matter till papers were called for relating to it. It must be observed that neither he, nor Walpole, ever spoke so ill and disconcerted, and with less weight, and as the restoring of Dunkirk is a thing of the highest consequence to the trade and safety of the nation, their opposing to receive immediate information concerning the repairs now carrying on raised a great indignation in the House.

Sir Robert Walpole, who observed their error, rose, and said he should be for hearing the merchants now, provided no question should pass upon it; for that would be unreasonable till the House received the fullest light on both sides. That it was very unfortunate Colonel Armstrong should be sent Wednesday last to Dunkirk, the very day that Sir William had his information, otherwise he would be able to give the House a further light than what they ought to content themselves with from these captains. That it would be necessary to send for him back, and it would have been better to hear the captains and him at one time, but since the House were otherwise inclined, he, as he said before, would be for hearing them now, provided no resolution should pass.

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Mr. Perry, member for London, said he was for hearing them now, and afterwards addressing the King to lay before the House all the proceedings that had been taken by our Court relating to this affair.

Then the captains and master were called in; they were six or seven in number, and agreed exactly in their description of the harbours of Dunkirk and Mardyke and the reparations carrying on.

The first captain informed us that in November was twelve-month the piles drove in to stop the harbour were pulled up, that the harbour has been cleansed, and the water that comes into the canal of Mardyke can be let out at Dunkirk, to keep that harbour clean; that thirty gun-ships can now go up it, and he saw two ships built and launched there of ninety-five foot in the keel and four hundred ton; that at high water there is a depth of eighteen or twenty foot, and he saw a ship with twenty-four guns mounted sail out with thirteen foot water. Another captain being examined, said he sailed in at the dead of the nip two hours before high water, and drew nine foot water. Another said he saw abundance of soldiers at work, which he knew by their waistcoats and breeches; that formerly there was but one battalion there, now there are two; that he saw them work by moonlight to give less jealousy, or to hasten the repairs, and that the Duke of Boufflers had been lately there to quicken the works; that the jetties are repairing, by filling up the spaces between the posts with mud and covering them with stone, which was easy for them to do, because the posts of these jetties were never pulled up, but only sawed even to a level with the water, and were now covering; that the inhabitants declared the harbour was to be restored; that the rents of houses have lately risen considerably, and the number of people much increased; that in a very little time, even in a week, if they go on, they may restore the channel and harbour, for they work on Sundays, and that they are sure of succeeding in this; that they have neglected Mardyke. That several English have been imprisoned or forced out of town, for being too inquisitive about these works, and even Colonel Armstrong civilly imprisoned in the Governor's house, that he might be prevented from making observations, though employed by the Government, as they heard, for that very purpose.

When these people had finished their evidence, which lasted till six o'clock, by reason of a multitude of questions put them, and particularly by the Court's side, which were many of them captious, and answered not at all to their satisfaction, Sir William Wyndham rose up, and said he believed the House were satisfied from the important discovery now made, and the unanimous agreement of the evidence, that the reparations carrying on are a serious thing, and that no time should be lost; nevertheless, as it was now very late to begin a debate, and that it had been desired not to proceed to a question this night, if other gentlemen were of the same opinion, he should be for ending here, and resuming the matter another day; but he hoped it should be speedy, and no new matter entered upon till this was determined. Mr. William Pulteney, Mr. Sands, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Oglethorp expressed themselves rather desirous to proceed, but yielded to Sir William's opinion. Sir Robert Walpole confessed this a very serious matter and

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said he would have not only this but everything else that had been contained in Sir William's speech as heads of enquiry, impartially and thoroughly sifted, but he hoped the House would not defer going upon the other head till this should be done with, because it would occasion a loss of time; he was so desirous of having everything plainly enquired into, that he proposed every other day should be applied to that purpose and to begin next Thursday; that with leave of the House, he would propose to-morrow some motions that would give satisfaction. The House seemed unwilling to interrupt this affair of Dunkirk by new subjects, but at last acquiesced. I should not omit that Sir Robert Walpole dropped some words as if it might possibly be in vain to expect redress with respect to Dunkirk, which made me recollect what a member told me that he believed we should find that in the Utrecht Treaty, which demolished Dunkirk, there was a separate article to permit the French to restore it again, but I knew not how to believe it.

Wednesday, 11 February.—I did not stir out this day. I heard Sir Robert Walpole's motion was made this morning, and was only to address the King to lay before the House the proceedings and papers relating to Dunkirk. Mr. Gore, the clergyman, was to see me: he is my tenant at Knocklogher. He told me Canturk is in a very thriving way, and that Purcell, one of my tenants there, had an offer of ten thousand pounds credit from the merchants of Bristol, on account of the credit his woollen yarn is in, which spinning he carries greatly on. He said that Mr. Taylor, my steward, and himself, had undertaken to find money enough by subscription to build a church there, and that the Bishop seemed earnest for it, too, but Mr. Aldworth, of Newmarket, opposed it, in apprehension that although it now is desired on the foot of a chapel of ease to Newmarket Church, yet hereafter it will be made a distinct parish, to the prejudice of the mother church, and perhaps Mr. Aldworth might be cooled in this affair by Mr. Aldworth's reluctance and opposition, if I did not write to his lordship to keep him steady. Gore repeating this twice, gave me some jealousy that I was to be drawn into something I might not like, the rather that the Bishop, when in England last year, was so earnest with me for having a church there, which he said he would find a way to support, when built, that he wanted none of my quickening, and besides, Mr. Taylor told me his Lordship was one who laid hold of everything to carry on a point for the church, and had cautioned me to be wary in anything I should say or write to his Lordship.

Brother Dering told me to-day that he was come from Court, where the Queen spoke to him, and that my Lord Grantham told him the Queen intended to do for him, which shows my Lord Grantham had spoke of him to her, as he promised me he would. All this is a confirmation that the Court is returned to a good opinion of me, and that I have had enemies who misrepresented me to their Majesties.

Thursday, 12 February.—Mr. Duncomb came to see me and said he had been three hours this morning with Horace Walpole. I asked him what he had said about the affair of Dunkirk; he answered, he could not understand what he said, but for his own opinion he thought we were in a strange situation, that the works carrying on at Dunkirk is directly against the

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treaty, and yet we are in no condition to break with France, besides that it would ruin our late Peace, which he thought a very good one. I said I was as much at a loss as he, but that in doubtful cases we ought to choose what looked the fairest; that the suffering to restore Dunkirk is dishonourable and dangerous to the kingdom, and therefore it became necessary and is the duty of every member to come into addressing the King to make strong instances at the Court of France to stop their works. That now the House have taken notice of the affair, it becomes us to go honourably through it, and as the King will undoubtedly return us a kind answer, that he will renew his instances as we desire in our address, so the instances he shall make being backed by the united and universal sense of the Parliament will have the greater weight. Whether this will meet success, I could not foresee, but it seemed the best manner to proceed in, and that it would be infinitely more the Ministry's advantage to make no opposition to so popular and national a point, as the reducing Dunkirk to its first demolished condition, than to turn this enquiry into a joke, as they did the other day, and to discourage our enquiry into the state of Dunkirk; that this would confirm the jealousy, that we have given Dunkirk up to France as an equivalent for her steadiness to our alliance against Spain. He replied, we ought to respect the general good of the nation, and take into our view the whole compass of affairs, rather than dwell strictly on a single particular that, tho' not to be approved, might if resented unhinge the whole scheme of our affairs. That if we cannot help ourselves in the point of Dunkirk, which he thought we could not, we should make the best of it, and not unravel all we have been doing; that perhaps it might satisfy us that Dunkirk be left a trading town, provided the forts and citadel be not restored, which in such case will leave us at liberty to molest them in their harbour as much as they could molest us by their privateers in a case of a war with that kingdom; that this was making the best of a bad bargain, and the consequence could not be worse than to go into a direct war with France, because in that case the forts and fortifications, and harbour, would undoubtedly be restored to the condition they were in before the demolition.

I knew his attachment to the Ministry, and believed it probable that Mr. Walpole had sent him to sound me. I therefore spoke my mind freely to him, that the opinion of gentlemen independent as I am, and at the same time zealous for his Majesty's honour and government, might be understood by the Ministry. I told him that I thought a vigorous address on this subject would strengthen and enforce our King's application at France to stop the works. That the Ministry ought for their own interest to concur in it, that in so doing they would stave off the load they are under till next year, because much time will be spent in our proceedings here before the King can write to France, and France will take time to return an answer, before which this session will end; that gaining time is all; that if the Ministry endeavour to hinder our enquiry, to throw cold water on it, or to justify the Court of France, they will become exceedingly unpopular, and lose the few independent persons who yet stick by them. That I am one, and I know several others, who in this affair will vote with the other side, in case we find what was given in evidence at the bar last Tuesday is true, because we cannot do otherwise, without exposing our character

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of honest men and lovers of our country. That the majority will undoubtedly be on this occasion against the Court, which if the Ministry suffer, there is an end of them; that if the Ministry should by the weight of places, pensions, and promises carry a division against us, it would certainly be by so small a majority as would endanger them (though successful) in the following session. That nobody wished them extricated out of this difficulty more than myself, who have no mind to displace them for others who I do not think so capable, nor honester to their country, and that I would give fifty guineas out of my pocket to be excused every vote I should be obliged to give against the Ministry, so great was my regard for them, and the King's honour, who employs them; but though I had all the attachments in the world for the Court, and all the regard possible for the Ministry, yet I had a greater person than King or Ministry to serve, and that was God, Who speaks to me by my conscience, and commands me to act for the good of my country in fulfilling a trust committed to me. That I was far from laying my finger on small faults, and joining the party now against the Court to vex and distress the Ministry, in order to displace them right or wrong, and get into their places, for I should be very sorry to see them succeed in it; but a point of this importance would oblige me to go against the Court if proper and wise measures were not taken to put a good end to it, and I heartily wished the information we had received may prove false, though I doubted it too true.

He said we both had the same sentiments in the main, but by this unlucky affair, we must expect the Emperor will not declare for peace, or yield to the Treaty of Seville, but keep us on in suspense, in hopes to see us quarrel with France, in which case we must have recourse again to him, and then our Seville Treaty is at an end, and our merchants will feel the effect of Spain's resentment.

I replied, I did not apprehend the Emperor can keep us in suspense, for Don Carlos is to go to Italy peremptorily in May, and the Emperor must then declare himself whether he will yield thereto or oppose. He said he saw the members fall every day from the Court, and believed at last there would be a majority against it, which he thought a perfect fatality, some evil star now reigns, nor could he account for it, otherwise than that the Ministry have not endeavoured to do popular things in which they were much to blame. I answered, they have not yet had time for it, but the taking off the duties of soap and candles, intended by them, is one very popular thing.

He answered, he spoke of former years; that when this King succeeded his father, he was inclined to break a great part of the standing army, and was so advised by my Lord Wilmington, but Sir Robert Walpole told his Majesty he must pursue his father's schemes, and that if he broke his army, he broke himself; that when this year the King broke five thousand men, he had better have broke but fifteen hundred, by breaking them in corps, than by keeping up the corps and reducing only private men. That he looked on the Pretender as a phantom, and more soldiers might yet be reduced; that it is incredible the dissatisfaction the country is in at the keeping so many, and that for his part he apprehended no danger but from a standing army.

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I answered that I really did not think thirty thousand men, our present number, ought to give any jealousy of our liberties, considering how they are dispersed in Ireland, Scotland, Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and the West Indies. A second unpopular thing, he said, was the King's nearness in money matters, and hoarding up, while the people are loaded with taxes. A third was the several votes of credit of the late years unaccounted for, the forty thousand pounds, and the last year's one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds demanded and extorted from the Parliament. A fourth, was the regulation of not permitting officers to sell or buy, which in time of peace prevents rising in the army, and discontents them all from the highest to the lowest. He thought it would be a small matter out of the King's pocket if he himself would buy the posts of those who are desirous to sell, and dispose them gratis to others, by which means he would in some measure keep his regulation, and oblige everybody without hurting his service. A fifth unpopular thing, was the King's not speaking to the country gentry when they come to Court, which tries them, and makes them declare they have no business to come there, since they are not regarded, and so they betake themselves to the discontented party. Lastly, he instanced the neglect the Ministry show of the ancient gentry and men of fortune in the disposal of employments and favours, which they choose to bestow on little and unknown persons, and such whose character and principles cannot be so good as those of persons known and distinguished in their countries.

I could not but assent to these things, because they are true, but I was a little reserved in my answers. We both concluded our discourse by agreeing that it was highly reasonable the Ministry should be allowed time to answer to the affair of Dunkirk, which was an attack upon them, and we agreed to be for putting off the further enquiry to what day Sir Robert Walpole should name this morning to the House.

I afterwards called on my brother Parker, and went with him to the House, where Sir William Wyndham, in a long speech, recapitulated the Dunkirk enquiry, and then desired to know when the House might expect the papers addressed for. Sir William Strickland answered him, and after reflecting on the *Craftsman* and other seditious papers, proposed the not expecting the papers till this day fortnight, and therefore that the House would adjourn the debate till then.

Sir Robert Walpole said he must still say the manner of Sir William Wyndham's introducing his motion was unprecedented, for though the enquiry into the state of Dunkirk does belong to the consideration of the state of the nation, yet being a particular matter it ought to have been proposed to the House and referred to the consideration of the Committee, which then had been possessed of it, but is not regularly so now. That the Committee, having moved the House to address the King for all papers and transactions relating to Dunkirk since the demolition, took in abundance of materials for their information, for all the orders, instructions, representations, answers, letters and arguments that had passed between the two Courts, and between our own and our Ministers and surveyors ever since the year 1713, must be copied out, and many translated into English, which might require



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a fortnight's time to lay before us, but besides, Colonel Armstrong, who is gone to France, must be recalled, and his return depended on accidents of wind and tides, and perhaps sickness; that he desired the state of Dunkirk should be thoroughly examined into, and then perhaps it would appear that all that had been given in at the bar was not true; that Colonel Armstrong, an honorable man, the chief engineer of England, employed at first in the demolition, and ever since made use of to inspect proceedings there, was a person of more credit as he had more knowledge than the captains who appeared at the bar, and would be able to give a juster information to the House. That in the meantime he left it with us to judge who were more zealous for enquiring into the state of the nation, those who were against proceeding to other matters subject to this enquiry, or those who would have nothing proceeded on till Armstrong returned; that he thought the losing so much time was really throwing cold water on this solemn enquiry. That he was so eager for going to the bottom of the Dunkirk affair, that if he stood alone he would himself move for a particular day to go upon it, but this day fortnight was proposed, and he joined with it; he really desired information himself, confessing his ignorance of the state of Dunkirk, because it was out of his province and place; it belonged to the Secretary of States' Office, and there had been several since 1713, one of which (meaning my Lord Bolingbroke) might possibly have destroyed some papers relating thereto. Mr. Hughes said a captain of a Dover packet had told him he was very lately at Dunkirk, and saw no men at work there, and no piles drawn up; that there had indeed lately been a sudden torrent of water, which broke down some of the piles, which the French did not repair, and that was all. He therefore must suspend his judgment till he had better information than what was given all on one side at the bar.

Mr. Daniel Pulteney said this was all to throw cold water on the enquiry, and insinuated that Armstrong is yet at Dover only, and might be here next Wednesday at furthest; he said the least step taken by the French in restoring Dunkirk was a violation of the Treaty; he reasoned on the demolishing; justified the manner of Sir William Wyndham bringing in his motion, by a case something parallel but worse, which happened two years ago, when Sir Robert Walpole surprised the House with papers he pulled out of his pocket, not called for. He concluded we were in a deplorable condition, that we dare not do ourselves justice.

Secretary Pelham said the only thing before us was what day to adjourn this enquiry to, that a hasty enquiry was truly throwing cold water upon it. His speech was much the same with Sir Robert Walpole's.

Mr. Plummer and Mr. Dundas for giving the Ministry all the time they desire, but believe they will never be able to excuse France in this matter.

Will. Pulteney wishes the House would use no delay in so important a matter, and thereby show our people, and the kingdom of France, what resentment we have at the works carrying on at Dunkirk. Papers may be had in a little time. Lord Stair's memorial not long, and a few others would suffice. This number of papers, instructions, memorials, representations etc., spoke of by Sir Robert, is like what we were told last year of wheelbarrows

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of papers to be brought in, which ended in two or three papers only; thought we were ripe now to proceed, and whatever evidence Armstrong should give, could only be negative; believed if we defer our enquiry the merchants will put us in mind of it.

Sir R. Walpole desired he might be understood; he did not think, at least he did not know, that transcribing the papers called for would require a fortnight, for they were not in his office, nor cognisance, but he was told they were a great many; but why he insisted for a fortnight was that Armstrong might have sufficient time to come. That he believed Armstrong sailed last Monday for Dover, at least the public newspapers said so, which was as good authority as Mr. D. Pulteney could have to suggest he is still at Dover. Then, dropping some sharp things against the Administration in Queen Anne's reign, by which he meant to reflect on Sir William Wyndham, as we supposed, Mr. Sands got up, and said though he at that time thought with the minority, as he does now, yet he would do justice even to an enemy, and therefore desired the journal of 13 Reg. Anne might be read to show what was the sense of the majority at that time upon a motion relating to Dunkirk. He thought the majority at that time, who were the Tories, had made a strong address to the Queen to interpose for the more effectual performance of the treaty in demolishing Dunkirk, which Louis Fourteenth was slow in doing; but Mr. Sands in this overshot himself. Sir William Young, who remembered that matter immediately, seconded him, and the journal was read, whereby it appeared that when the motion was made by the Whigs of that Parliament, who were the minority, for addressing the Queen, the Ministry caused the previous question to be put whether that motion should be put, and carried it in the negative. This silenced Mr. Sands, and made Sir Robert Walpole triumph.

Mr. Caesar then got up to justify that Parliament, but Sir Edmond Bacon appealed to the House whether ever anything was so irregular as to bring in proceedings of former Parliaments, and that the single point before us was what day to adjourn our enquiry to.

The Speaker then got up and said with great resentment it was not to be borne; that he sat there to keep the House to orderly debating, and he never saw such liberties taken in flying from the point before us. He desired gentlemen would confine themselves as they ought to do.

Mr. Oglethorp said he should be for allowing the time desired, but hoped nothing should intervene. He believed the enquiry would end in an address to his Majesty, and hoped it would be in the strongest terms.

Mr. Shippen then got up, and fell a talking in as irregular manner as possible in so much that the Speaker was forced to get up again, and in a great passion rebuked him personally, saying he would by the grace of God oblige every gentleman to be orderly.

Sir Joseph Jekyl then rose, and highly commended the Speaker. He yielded to the putting off our enquiry to the day desired.

Shippen then got up a second time, and endeavouring to explain himself, fell again into the same error, so that the House was obliged to silence him. He would have justified the Queen's Administration, which was wholly foreign to our present debate.

Then Captain Vernon got up, and made a passionate speech for immediate enquiry and against the time desired for adjournment.

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He brought in the Pope, the Devil, the Jesuits, the seamen, etc. so that the House had not patience to attend to him, though he was not taken down. He quite lost his temper, and made himself hoarse again. I found it agreed that this debate should be put off to this day fortnight, and so returned home to dinner.

In the evening I went to the Royal Society, and from thence to visit Mr. Foster, whose lady I found at home.

Friday, 13 February.—This morning I visited my Lord Wilmington, who, among other things, told me Sir William Wyndham conducted himself in relation to the motion about Dunkirk with great art; that sometime ago, after he had moved to consider the state of the nation, he invited about thirty members to dinner to deliberate what points they should fix to attack the Ministry upon, but spoke not a word of Dunkirk, judging that some who were present, might, though Tories, be tell-tales to Sir Robert Walpole, and he was resolved to attack Sir Robert unprepared; by this means, he purposely led Sir Robert to a wrong scent, whose intelligence bringing him nothing touching Dunkirk, he neglected to prepare himself against the surprise of that important motion, highly pleased with the belief that he should be attacked on points he was better able to defend. My Lord Wilmington had this from Sir William Wyndham himself, who added that when the company were broke up one gentleman remained alone with him and proposed the enquiry about Dunkirk; but Sir William immediately suspecting it possible that he might be a secret spy to Sir Robert, and that he had proposed this only to sound his intention, told him that perhaps before the session was up Dunkirk might be mentioned, but there were other important things to enquire into first. I mentioned the irregularity of our debates, and particularly entering into the merits of majorities and minorities of former reigns and administrations, which lengthened our debates, to no other purpose than to revive personal animosities, and entertain the gallery, while it diverted us from the question before us, and vilified the dignity of our proceedings. He said it was quite wrong to mention majorities and minorities at all, for what is once carried is the Act of the House, and that anciently when a question had been carried upon a division, the minority were obliged to go out by themselves to show their assent to what the majority had carried against them, but this was not in use since he was in Parliament. I afterwards went to the House, where Sir Robert moved that part of one of the lotteries of the sinking fund might be mortgaged to support the current service of the year. I met Mr. Oglethorp, who informed me that he had found out a very considerable charity, even fifteen thousand pounds, which lay in trustees' hands, and was like to have been lost, because the heir of the testator being one of the trustees, refused to concur with the other two, in any methods for disposing the money, in hopes, as they were seventy years old each of them, they would die soon, and he should remain only surviving trustee, and then might apply it all to his own use. That the two old men were very honest and desirous to be discharged of their burthen, and had concurred with him to get the money lodged in a Master of Chancery's hands till new trustees should be appointed to dispose thereof in a way that should be approved of by them in conjunction with the Lord Chancellor. That the heir of the testator had opposed this, and

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there had been a lawsuit thereupon, which Oglethorp had carried against the heir, who appealed against the decree; but my Lord Chancellor had confirmed it, and it was a pleasure to him to have been able in one year's time to be able at law to settle this affair. That the trustees had consented to this on condition that the trust should be annexed to some trusteeship already in being, and that being informed that I was a trustee for Mr. Dalone's legacy, who left about a thousand pounds to convey negroes, he had proposed me and my associates as proper persons to be made trustees of this new affair; that the old gentlemen approved of us, and he hoped I would accept it in conjunction with himself, and several of our Committee of Gaols, as Mr. Towers, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Holland, Major Selwyn, and some other gentlemen of worth, as Mr. Sloper and Mr. Vernon, Commissioner of the Excise. I told him it was a pleasure to me to hear his great industry in recovering and securing so great a charity, and to be joined with gentlemen whose worth I knew so well; that I had indeed been thinking to quit the trusteeship of Dalone's legacy, because we were but four, and two of them were rendered incapable of serving and the third was a person I never saw. That when I accepted the trusteeship it was in order to assist Dean Berkley's Bermuda scheme, by erecting a Fellowship in his college for instructing negroes; that in so doing the charity would be rendered perpetual, whereas to dribble it away in sums of five or ten pounds to missionaries in the plantations, the money would be lost without any effect. He answered, experience had shown that religion will not be propagated in the Indies by colleges, besides the Dean had quitted the thoughts of Bermuda, to settle at Rhode Island, and the Government would never give him the twenty thousand pounds promised. I answered the Dean would go to Bermuda, or anywhere the Government should better like, if they would pay him the money. He said, the best way for instructing the negroes would be by finding out conscientious clergymen in the plantations, who would do their endeavours that way without any reward, and that the money might go in sending over religious books for the negroes' use.

He then returned to the new trusteeship, and said that though annexed to this of Dalone's, Dalone's legacy might be a matter remaining distinct from the scheme he proposed for employing the charity he had acquainted me with, and that he designed the new trusteeship should be so drawn that no trustee should be answerable for the actions of the rest, but only for what he signed to. That he had acquainted the Speaker, and some other considerable persons, with his scheme, who approved it much, and there remained only my Lord Chancellor's opinion to be known. That he must tell me by the way, the old trustees of the fifteen thousand pounds would as yet allow but five thousand pounds to be under our management, which sum would answer the scheme; that the scheme is to procure a quantity of acres either from the Government or by gift or purchase in the West Indies, and to plant thereon a hundred miserable wretches who being let out of gaol by the last year's Act, are now starving about the town for want of employment; that they should be settled all together by way of colony, and be subject to subordinate rulers, who should inspect their behaviour and labour under one chief head; that in

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time they with their families would increase so fast as to become a security and defence of our possessions against the French and Indians of those parts; that they should be employed in cultivating flax and hemp, which being allowed to make into yarn, would be returned to England and Ireland, and greatly promote our manufactures. All which I approved. He then talked to me of restoring the Committee of Gaols, and said it was necessary for our reputations, being vilified in the world for proceeding so zealously last year, that the same oppressions continue, and the judges had acted strangely in commanding Gambier, the new Warden of the Fleet, to restore the dungeon there, which Gambier had of his own accord pulled down; that there are several prisons remaining to visit, for which we had not time last year, and that we have not brought in a bill for regulating all the gaols of England, as we were directed by the House last year. I was not very willing to revive the Committee, because I knew the ill will the Administration bore it, and the weight of the judges and Court would be against us; besides, I told him we had already made two good Acts, which had removed abundance of grievances, and let out an infinite number of miserable persons. That it was strange to me that the same oppressions should be continued so when we so lately had taken cognisance of them. That, for my own particular, my health, which yearly grew worse, did not permit me to do my duty with the zeal I could wish, and I must leave it to younger men. That if grievances continued on the prisoners, they would probably grow worse a year or two hence, and then the House would see more reason for reviving the Committee than perhaps they now will own; that it is not necessary to revive the Committee for the sake of a new Bill, for we are masters of all the oppressions used over the prisoners, and may frame a Bill to prevent all remaining abuses upon the knowledge we have already. However, I did not actually reject the design. Mr. Hughes, who was by, said there was great occasion to revive the Committee, to keep the judges in order, who had behaved strangely, and used us contemptuously. He showed me a letter that dropped out of Bambridge's pocket, and was endorsed by him, wherein he discovered some apprehension of being tried over again, and desired advice how witnesses in such case might be bought off, and mentioned Sir G. O. [i.e. Sir George Oxendon] as a friend that would be useful to him in case of a new trial. Mr. Hughes added he could tell me something that would make me stare, and reached even to the judges. I did not encourage him to impart it to me, knowing his warmth against the judges, and great freeness in these affairs, but left that to another opportunity. However, I commended his zeal, and that deservedly, for he seemed a very honest and conscientious man, though afterwards he appeared to be neither. I went from Parliament to Court, where it was confirmed that the Czar is dead, and Sir Charles Hotham, who goes Ambassador to Berlin in Sutton's place, said the Duchess of Courland was proclaimed Empress of Moscovy.

My brother Dering and Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I went to our vocal club, where Mr. Green's "Te Deum" and other of his works were performed, and they show him to be a great composer, and to tread in the steps of the Italian masters.

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Saturday, 14 February.—This day I visited my Lord Grantham, who gave me new assurances that Philipson should be out; he repeated that Sir Robert Walpole had peremptorily promised it, and told him he was from the beginning of opinion he ought not to have been kept in, but he could not do it last year: there was a person who would not let it be. I gathered by the discourse that he meant my Lord Townsend. I said I believed Sir Robert in earnest, and that it will be done, but it comes with an ill grace, and the Italians have a proverb, *Chi fa presto fa bene*. I did not quote the Latin maxim, *Bis dat qui cito dat*, for fear his Lordship should not understand it. I said the Government's interest was promised me at my election, and indeed I had it, but when? Not till the day before the election, and so I supposed Mr. Carteret would use me in the same manner now. Philipson shall be out, but not till the last moment that he can keep that man in; that is, till the session is over. My Lord replied, Mr. Carteret's reign would not be long, but there could no changes be till the session is over. I replied, if it was not done before, I had little heart to expect it, for the Court would be gone to Richmond, Sir Robert into Norfolk, and I perhaps to Bath, and there was no need to wait for other changes, for this post was not fit for a Parliament man, and required as little ceremony as to turn out a penny postman. He replied, it would take perhaps some time to find a proper man to fill his place. I answered the Post Office would not be at a loss to find a man; and what would they do suppose Philipson should die of an apoplexy? My Lord replied, I spoke rightly, and he would not let Sir Robert rest till it was done, and would so make this his own affair that he would resent it if Sir Robert was not sincere. His Lordship then talked of the motion about Dunkirk, which gave me occasion to tell him that the repair of that harbour is a serious thing, and a direct breach of treaty; that now the House have taken notice of it, we cannot in honour but proceed, and that I believed it would end in addressing the King to renew his instances by strong representations to the Court of France on this head; that I was sure his Majesty, for his own honour and interest, and to pleasure his subjects, was in mind against that infraction, and I believed would be pleased that his Parliament should strengthen by their weight the efforts he should make to retrieve that affair. I said this, because I knew he talks everything to their Majesties, and I was willing he should therefore know the sentiments of such as me, who are attached to the family, and yet judge this affair to be no trifling matter. On the same account I also told him how ill I liked the masquerades; I thought them designed only to carry on intrigues, and that an honest man should never disguise himself and vizard his face. After dinner I went to the play.

Sunday, 15 February.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. Dr. Couraye and brother Dering dined with me. Went in the evening to the King's Chapel, and called in at the coffee house; found there Mr. Sloper, who discoursed with me on several matters relating to Ireland and England, as the advantage it would be to the latter to repeal the prohibition of Irish cattle whereby provision would become cheaper, and wages to manufacturers lower, without which nothing could recover our manufactures. He asked my opinion if supposing the afore-

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mentioned Act of prohibition were repealed, Ireland would send their cattle over; I answered, the grazing lands of Ireland are divided into breeding lands and fattening; that some farms are only proper to one of these; that the tenants who only breed will be pleased to see a new door open to their profit, by which if they cannot get a good price from the tenant who buys his cattle to fat, they may sell them into England; but for that reason the farmers who fat will be displeased. That the merchant who now is in possession of the whole manufacture of beef will cry out against such a repeal, for his trade will be quite lost of slaughtering, salting, barrelling up and exporting to the Plantations, at least it will be considerably impaired; for the tenant who fats will be obliged to give more for his lean cattle than he did before, otherwise the breeder will sell them to England, consequently the merchant must give more to the fatter, and of course demand a higher price for his manufactured beef, which cannot but be a prejudice to the whole nation, inasmuch as less manufactured beef will go out of the kingdom, and the return upon the trade, which is the riches of any kingdom, be less. That all Ireland except the Northern province, will suffer by it, and the city of Cork particularly, for many merchants will leave it, and others quit their business, not to mention the numbers of people who depend on this trade, as butchers and slaughterers, hoopers, masters of vessels, carpenters, salters, etc., who for want of employment must quit the country, or starve for want of employment. That it is visible by this means the kingdom will sink, and grow thinner of useful subjects, and of Protestants, whose loss we cannot spare, and all this in the end must sink the rents of lands. That this must extremely hurt England too, because 'tis visible the riches of Ireland before the twelvemonth is out, centres in England, which constantly drains Ireland of all the money it gets. He allowed all this.

We then talked of the Woollen Act, and he said the English are come to such a sense of their mistake in prohibiting the manufacture of wool in Ireland, that several substantial manufacturers of cloth had expressed to him their sorrow for that Act; that they were sensible France never had set up the woollen manufacture, nor would be able to carry it on, but for the Irish workmen who settled at Abbeville and in other parts of France upon the putting down the manufacture of Ireland, and they are of opinion nothing can retrieve the manufacture of England but letting Ireland return to the making, and freely exporting, their cloths, by which means we should be able to undersell the French in other countries, and ruin this branch of their trade, which done, England would find the benefit.

I said they reasoned very justly, for the manufacture of Abbeville was set up the very year after ours was ruined, and that by the Irish weavers who were obliged to leave their country for want of business. That till we have a better encouragement for sending our wool to England, the Irish will certainly furnish France with wool by running it thither though a hundred ships were employed to prevent it, because they are under a necessity to do it or starve, there being a duty of nineteen pence farthing per stone laid upon all that comes from Ireland to England, which is near twenty per cent. of the price a stone of wool is sold for in Ireland. That the saving this duty on all that is run to France is what enables the

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tenant to pay his rent, but if the bringing their wool to England had a proper encouragement, the Irish would certainly prefer sending it hither to the supplying France at the hazard of losing ship and cargo, the perjury that attends it, and the visible mischief that practice is to our mother country. We then fell to talking of the administration of affairs, and he said he suspected that the Ministry had allowed of some secret article whereby the French are permitted to restore Dunkirk harbour. Said we are got into mire, and must get out as well and as soon as we can. That from the day he saw the Hanover Treaty signed, he foretold all the mischief that has followed, for it threw us into an alliance with a greater power than ourselves, that consequently we are dependent on France, and that experience and history has shown how fatal it is to any state to be allied to one greater than itself, for it creates a dependence and subjection. Moreover, that France has always taken advantage of such alliances, to the prejudice of their allies. That we should patch up matters the best we can at present, and afterwards enquire who brought us into this condition. As to Dunkirk, he said we should doubtless address the King in strong terms to renew vigorous instances for the stopping the reparations there making. I told him I supposed we should do so, and the King would comply with us, that the French Court will answer they know nothing of it, but will give orders to stop anything that is doing, when at the same time they have already done almost all they intended.

Monday, 16 February.—I stayed all this day at home, except that in the evening I called on Cousin le Grand, and went to the coffee house. I met at this last place Mr. Spelman, who has passed most of his life from a child in Moscovy. He said the new declared Empress of Moscovy, Duchess Dowager of Courland, is about thirty-seven years old, fat and not disposed to have children, she being but nineteen when married to the deceased Duke of Courland, who lived two months with her, but left no child; that she has besides a sickly air. That probably the Senate will think of procuring her a husband, and one among themselves, but that there is no great choice; that there are but three great families for her to marry into, of which the Nariskin, which Princes are of the blood Royal, will probably be chosen. That this lady, being daughter to the elder brother of Peter the Great, and not the eldest neither, and Peter having left children, it is not improbable but that the apprehension of civil disturbances will induce the Court of Moscovy to cultivate the friendship of all the Princes of Europe capable of hurting the present election, and particularly of Great Britain, and if so the late Czar's death, who was nephew to the present Emperor of Germany, will have a great influence over him to accede to the Peace of Seville.

I met at the coffee house Sir Robert Clifton, who was just come from a meeting of thirty Parliament men, who dined together, and unanimously agreed to move to-morrow for reviving the Committee of Gaols. Mr. Oglethorp hinted to them some discoveries he had made of great consequence, and which might effect great persons (meaning the judges, I suppose), and told them that the prisoners for debt lie under the same inconveniences and ill-usage as before the Acts which passed last year for their relief. He said a great many new persons were there, who were not

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of the last year's Committee, as Sloper, Sir Robert Sutton, Lord Tyrconnell, Mr. Heathcote, etc., and that they intend to examine into the conduct of the judges with respect to the admission of attorneys. He desired I would be at the House and meet them to-morrow early there, and at my return home I found Mr. Cornwall had called on me to desire the same. Thus I am drawn in to be again of the Committee if revived, and seeing I am desired, I shall consent to it, though it will engage me much trouble, and the more, that I apprehend they will proceed to call the judges to account, which will draw upon our backs the power of the Ministry, who will certainly protect them. It was opened to the gentlemen abovementioned, that it will be proved public money was given to support the gaolers we prosecuted. I learned when I came home, that there had been a warm debate this morning in the House upon a motion of Mr. Sands for leave to bring in a Bill against pensioners sitting there. The arguments on each side for and against I have not learned, but it seems Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Pelham, Sir W. Strickland, Winnington, and others of the Court side were violently against it, but that on the division it was carried by the anti-courtiers in favour of the motion by ten, one hundred and forty-four against one hundred and thirty-four, to the great mortification of Sir Robert, who it is probable may date his fall from this day. Above sixty persons who were used to vote with the Court deserted Sir Robert on this occasion, some by voting for the motion, others by leaving the House, among which last were Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Edward Knatchbull, etc. This is the more remarkable in that there were not seventy Tories in the House.

I think it was to-day that the trial between my Lord Abergavenny, prosecutor, and Mr. Lyddall, defendant, was judged, and the jury brought in ten thousand pounds damages against Mr. Lyddall for criminal conversation with my Lord's wife, who lately died of grief and shame for the discovery. A great many blame my Lord for prosecuting the gentleman, since his lady died for that fact.

Tuesday, 17 February.—To-day Mr. Oglethorp moved for reviving the Gaol Committees, and my Lord Tyrconnell seconded him. I saw the House very full, for now there is expected every day some surprise or other on each side. I thought the friends of Sir Robert hung down their heads since yesterday's division against them, and I am sure the eyes of the anti-ministerians sparkled; they did nothing but congratulate each other as they met, many blamed Sir Robert for dividing the House, but some more cunning believe he was under a necessity of trying to stop the motion in the Lower House, lest if a Bill should be carried up to the House of Lords, my Lord Townshend, who is still at variance with him, should suffer it to pass the Lords, or if my Lord should stop it there, he might show his Majesty that he had superior ability and merit to Sir Robert, since Sir Robert could not hinder a Bill in one House which himself was able to hinder in another. While I was in the House, Sir Robert came and sat by me to tell me that yesterday he had spoke to the King, and received his orders to turn him out; he said he had done it before, but he was not able; that a great many things were laid to his charge that he was not to blame in, and that he could not do everything expected of him.

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I told him I was obliged to him for the ease he gave me in my borough; that for the King's sake it were to be wished this had been sooner done. He asked me if I would recommend anyone to his place. I answered "No," but I hoped it would be a friend that succeeded; he replied he thought of one Sansom, who was once in the Customs House, and has no relation to Harwich, and whose father had been a Commissioner of the Customs. I said it was very well, if he gave us no trouble; he said he would not. He added he had already acquainted Mr. Carteret with it, and wanted to speak to Mr. Harrison. He asked me if there was anything else I would have done. I answered I did not know, but my brother Parker might desire to recommend a clerk to Mr. Sansom; he desired his name, and it should be done. He then desired me to dine with him to-morrow, and to speak to Sir Philip Parker and Mr. East, which I promised.

When I came home to dinner I writ the purport of our discourse to my brother, who came soon after, and declined dining with Sir Robert, but desired me to make a handsome excuse; he said he would send to Mr. East, who he believed would decline too.

My Cousin Fortrey dined with me.

The accounts from Prussia say that the King has exceedingly disoblged his army by the cruel example made upon some of his tall Grenadiers, who having conspired to desert, and being discovered, he punished by causing four of the ringleaders to be broke on the wheel, after pinching their flesh off with hot irons, a death far exceeding what desertion merited, and what the French thought severe enough for the murderer of their King Henry the Fourth.

Wednesday, 18 February.—I this morning visited my brother Parker and cousin Southwell, and afterwards went to the House, where upon a division we rejected the petition against the hawkers and pedlars, one hundred and sixty-nine against one hundred and forty-four. Then the petition of the African Company was preferred by their Governor, Sir Robert Sutton, and backed by Hughes, Sir William Sanderson, Colonel Bladen, Sir Charles Wager, Sir William Young, Mr. Danvers and others. It was opposed by Barnard, Scroop, Daniel Pulteney, Sir Abraham Elton, Earl, Winnington, and others. The arguments for receiving the petition and referring it to a Committee were, that it was a matter deserved consideration, for if they are not able to support their forts and settlements, and England will not give money towards it, those forts must fall into the hands of a neighbouring State, Holland, France or Portugal; that if we lose our property there, we shall lose the African trade, which is the most valuable one we have; that if another nation should possess themselves of the forts we shall abandon, we must enter into a war to regain them, which would cost us a hundred times more than a little money, suppose twenty thousand pounds a year, to secure them.

The arguments against receiving the petition were that this is only a job to flurry up the actions of the African Company, that some may sell out, and draw other unwary persons to buy, which may be the ruin of many families. That the Company had broke more than once, and are now not worth a shilling; that there is no need of any forts at all there; those that are, are but only wooden ones, and therefore of no defence against an enemy if attacked, without the help of our men-of-war, and therefore our

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fleets will be sufficient security for our trade. That this trade is at present, that the separate traders have no burthen upon them, in an exceeding flourishing way, but to restore the company to vigour is to put them in a power to be hard upon the separate traders. That all demands of public money ought to come from the Crown, or to have its consent, which method had not been followed. Several other plausible things were said on both sides the question. At length, upon Sir William Young's motion, the question was put for rejecting the petition, which, he said, when over, he would move for a day to consider this part of our trade. There was a division against rejecting, some thinking it too severe usage of a Royal Company, and that it had been better to lay the petition on the table; but the majority were apprehensive such a countenance given it would cause a rise in the African Stock and render it a bubble to the deceiving unwary people, who would imagine the House intended to favour the Company, when they do not, and buy to their detriment. Those who went out for rejecting were one hundred and thirty-four, we who stayed in were ninety.

After this I went by invitation to Sir Robert Walpole's to dinner, where were my Lady Malpas, his daughter, and two other ladies, and Lord Palmerston, Sir John Shelley, Sir Edward Knatchbull and Mr. Buttler. After dinner we fell to talking of Dunkirk, and I freely declared my opinion, that to address the King in becoming terms would be fit, as it would add weight to the representation the King should think to make to the Court of France against the repairs that have been making at Dunkirk. I said that this was my opinion, supposing it made out that the French have done anything contrary to the treaty. Sir Robert said nobody would be against addressing, but would differ about the manner; that there were some in the House, and those the leaders against the Court, who were for breaking the Peace, and flinging us into a war with France; that these would be for using such harsh terms as would exasperate France, and that only mild expressions should be used. I said that I believed there were such men as he described in the House, but all were not so; that for my own particular, I did not like those men, and was so heartily pleased with the Peace that I would not be for doing anything to break it, but that the repairing Dunkirk after the manner related at the bar, was a breach of the Treaty of Utrecht, and we could not in honour, and for the kingdom's sake, but take notice of it, and I thought the stronger we expressed ourselves the better, because I believed it would have the better effect with the Court of France. Sir Robert said, supposing the French have done what they should not, we ought to consider the consequence that resenting it too far it might have, that a thing considered singly might deserve much to be blamed, but if a greater hurt may come from resenting, than there can come a good, then in prudence men ought to tolerate the matter. As to the witnesses, he said, five of the seven were under prosecution for smuggling and one of them he knew had not been there eighteen months at Dunkirk. Lord Palmerston said he knew Manoury and another to be great rogues. Both he and Sir Edward Knatchbull, together with Lord Malpas, spoke much on Sir Robert Walpole's side, Sir John Shelley and Mr. Buttler were silent, and I was the only one left to dispute this affair.

After dinner I returned directly home.

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Thursday, 19 February.—To-day I went early to the House to meet the Gaol Committee, where we agreed to go on Saturday morning to visit the King's Bench prison. In the House, Sir Robert Walpole brought in a large bundle of papers, being copies and extracts of papers relating to Dunkirk. He told us that there was all that had passed on that occasion for two years past, and that the rest addressed for were copying out as fast as possible, but he brought these first that the House might see all the diligence that could be has been used to comply with their desires; that at the same time he must acquaint them the rest that are to follow are very voluminous, and might not perhaps answer thorough expectation, because some were not to be found. Hereupon Daniel Pulteney rose up and said he was sorry to hear that any papers should be missing that had been addressed for, for possibly some of them might be very necessary for their information, and that it looked as if the Administration were willing they should not be found; that he observed there were several extracts of letters from and to Lord Townshend, Mr. French, Mr. Walpole, Colonel Armstrong, and others, but not the answers to any memorial sent to the Court of France from ours.

Mr. William Pulteney said he was surprised the copies of papers were only sent us, and not the originals; that copies might be partially made, and he was not contented with extracts; that on former occasions original papers were sent, as in the case of the Bishop of Rochester's prosecution; that he observed some very material pieces were wanting, that without the originals the House could not proceed to censure the Administration, if they have been faulty, and at this rate no grievances can ever be redressed for by the law the King can do no wrong, but the Ministers are accountable, and if there is no coming at Ministers, as there is not unless originals are laid before the House, then farewell our Constitution.

Sir Robert Walpole said as long as he has been in Parliament he never knew originals given, that to require them now was a reflection on the Ministry, as if they meant to deceive the House, that as no man could in his private judgment expect they should be given, this was only mentioned to possess the town with an opinion that the Ministry were afraid to have their transactions known, and to raise a popular clamour, which has been a constant practice of late time, without reason or foundation, and especially in this important point of Dunkirk, which he desired might be thoroughly scanned, because he knew the Ministry could well defend themselves on that article, having done their duty to the utmost, as the House would find if they had patience to the end of the enquiry. They would then find matters come out in a very different light from what the evidence at the bar had given, whom for credit and integrity he should not put in competition with the information Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Lassels would impart, the rather that some of those evidences were runners of goods, and had been under prosecution of the Crown for the value of ten thousand pounds. That to suspect the truth and fairness of the copies given in, was to cast reflection on himself, who brought them in, but he took it on his honour that for the time these papers now given comprehend there is nothing disguised or omitted; that Colonel Armstrong's letters are copied entire, and that for

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those originals out of which extracts have only been taken, it was unreasonable to demand a sight of them, or entire copies of them, because they contained other matters than what relate to Dunkirk, which have not been addressed for, or if they had would not have been imparted to the House, as containing matters of State. That to demand any papers that include transactions before the treaty for demolishing Dunkirk is unreasonable, and all our business is to enquire what was stipulated on both sides, and how the treaty has been observed on the French side; that he was no ways accountable for the papers that are or shall be given in, or that are missing, it being an affair that belongs not to his office, but that of the Secretary of State, in which there have several presided, who at their pleasure when they left the office took away with them what papers they thought fit, which being before this enquiry was thought of, it should not be imputed to him or to the present Administration as a fault or artifice that some papers are missing. He wished gentlemen would treat one another with more candour. Mr. Bromley then said he had once the honour to be Secretary of State, and it was certainly true that Secretaries of State do take such papers away with them as the King does not think fit to give a discharge for, though he did not himself stand upon it when he went out of office, but surrendered them all. He did not believe gentlemen would insist upon having the originals of those papers, from which extracts were only taken, but he did not see the inconveniences in communicating the originals of Armstrong's letters, and those to him.

Mr. Horace Walpole spoke against that, urging the reasons that had been used by Sir Robert. Nevertheless Mr. Sands made the motion for those originals, and it had come to a division but for Mr. Gibbons, who said as it was unparliamentary and therefore must have an air of reflection on Sir Robert, he was obliged to desire if the motion were not withdrawn, that the previous question should be put, that he did not speak to discourage the enquiry but he was as far from casting an odium on a Minister without just cause as he would be from accusing the meanest servant. But to come to such a motion before the House had read any of those papers to know if anything was wilfully kept back was not a right thing. So Mr. Pulteney declaring he acquiesced, we were freed from the trouble of a division.

Mr. Glanville moved for a Bill to try civil actions finally at the Assizes, urging the inconveniences of prolonging suits by bringing them up to Westminster, and the opportunities given to rascally attorneys to eat up the substance of poor men. He showed the kingdom of Ireland had been so wise as to pass such a law as far as actions under ten pounds, and had found it so useful that they extended it by subsequent law to 20*l*.

Mr. Thomas Windham seconded him in a studied and long speech, wherein he inveighed against the practices of the law, and said many things foreign to the Bill. He mentioned the abuses committed by attorneys, and their too great credit with the judges, and gave an instance of one who demanded to be paid a bill immediately, without giving the client time to examine it, and advise whether it should be taxed, being exorbitant, that the attorney said it was his due, and it should not be taxed, for he had acquainted the man with his demand by a letter he writ him.

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The client applied to a Lord Chief Justice what he ought to do who replied that since the attorney had writ to him for the money, the letter gave him a title to it, and he must pay it. Others spoke for the motion, none against it, and so leave was given to bring in a Bill accordingly.

Friday, 20 February.—I went to see Mr. Tayler and Parson Gore who were at home; then to the Prince's levée. Afterwards to the House, where I found Sir Robert Walpole and Horace in great joy at the news which arrived this morning from France: that the French King, upon a late representation from our Court, had ordered a ship to go to Dunkirk and acquaint the inhabitants that all the reparations made there contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht for demolishing that port, and contrary to the Triple Alliance, must be demolished, and our Court is desired to send proper persons to see that the same be effectually done. The House went on no business of importance, because the King went to Parliament to pass the Land Tax Bill; in the meantime I went to the Queen's Court, who spoke again favourably to me of Dr. Couraye.

In the evening I had my concert, which will be continued every other week, as last winter. Those who came to hear it were Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Man, Lord Lusam, Mr. Vultur Cornwall, Colonel Blathwayt, Lady Lusam, Lady Mary Finch, Mrs. Nicholas, brother Percival's family, Mrs. Forster, Lady Delorain, Lady Bingly and her daughter, Dr. Couraye, cousin Fortrey, etc.

Saturday, 21.—To-day Mr. Cornwall called on me early in the morning, and we went to the King's Bench in Southwark for the first time, to meet the rest of our Committee, and visit this gaol. We began by seeing the apartments of the Master, and common side, and then examined Mullin, the keeper, as to the property of the gaol. We were twenty-one in all that met, viz.:

Mr. Oglethorp (Chairman), Lord Tyrecomell, Lord Limerick, Lord Percival, Sir Robert Clifton, Mr. Huxley, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas Aston, Mr. Page, Mr. Henry Peirse, Mr. Samuel Ongley, Sir Abraham Elton, Mr. Masters, Captain Eyles, Captain Vernon, Major Selwyn, Mr. Thomas Lewis, Mr. Moore, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Hucks, junior, Mr. Vultur Cornwall.

Eleven of us dined at Pontach's. In the evening I returned straight home.

Sunday, 22.—I went this morning to the Sacrament at the King's Chapel, and carried the Sword. The Prince discoursed me much about the Committee of Gaols, my Harwich affairs, my brother Parker, and brother Dering. Dr. Couraye, brother and sister Dering, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 23 February.—I went at nine o'clock to the King's Bench prison, where met Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Thomas Aston, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Abraham Elton, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Brooksbank, Major Selwyn, and Mr. Pierse; we proceeded in our enquiry. Afterwards I went to the House to attend Dr. Warren, my parish minister of Charlton's, Bill for settling a maintenance for him in his church of Stratford, Bow, which was ordered to be engrossed. Dined and passed the evening at home.

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In the House, Mr. Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, came up to me and showed me his Majesty's sign manual to the Attorney General to grant a *noli prosequi* in favour of Edward Russet, who has lain three years a prisoner for running goods. He told me Sir Robert Walpole had obtained it of the King yesterday morning, and that Sir Robert expressed himself surprised that the man was not let out two years ago; that he (Mr. Scroop) had answered that he wondered at it too, but the Commissioners of the Customs had made many difficulties, and sometimes there was an unaccountable fatality. I smiled, but thanked Mr. Scroop for his trouble, and added I wished he would tell me what was next to be done. He replied he would take care of the thing and make it as easy as he could, because the man was poor. Yes, said I, so poor that he begs at the prison gate; but I am not surprised the Commissioners should make difficulties, for there are some there are my brother Parker's enemies and mine; the others among them are our friends, and men of honour. He then asked me how our Harwich affairs went; I told him the King had been so gracious as to enquire the character of Philipson, and order him to be turned out; that the man had used us very ill, in starving our friends there, and putting me to nine hundred pounds expense for my election, when it need not cost me nine shillings. He said Sir Robert had told him that he had spoke to Harrison the King's pleasure. I asked him what Harrison answered to it; he said that Harrison replied it was a hard thing to turn a man out. But, said Scroop, if your Lordship meets with any difficulty in Harwich, let me know it. I thanked him, and told him Sir Robert had informed me that one Sanson was to succeed Philipson; that he had also offered me to name any other person I might like better; that my answer was I would not put a man upon the Government in a post of that importance, but only hoped himself would name one that would be a friend; that his answer was it should be so. Thus I found the majority of ten by which the Pension Bill was carried against the Court, and my brother Parker voting for it, together with a just suspicion that in the affair of Dunkirk we both wish Mr. Earl should vote for addressing the King in strong terms to remonstrate for redressing the breach of the Treaty of Utrecht in suffering the works there to be repaired, has cast the Ministry into so great apprehensions of their friends deserting them, that they think it necessary to use us in a more decent manner than before.

At night Mr. Horace Walpole came to see me. We talked nothing about Harwich, but a good deal about Dunkirk. He said when he heard, November, 1728, what works were carrying on there, he represented it to Cardinal Fleury without making a noise of it, and that the Cardinal very sincerely procured the King's orders for enquiring into it, and assured him that everything done there should be amended, even to a scrupulous and the nicest regard to the Utrecht Treaty, which should be punctually observed, and that the King's orders were accordingly given in the most particular manner; that all officers were enjoined to assist in ruining what repairs had been made by the town, which were all without the Government's knowledge. That the Dutch Ambassador thought what had been done so trifling, he refused to apply in concert with Mr. Walpole. That the dam at the head of the canal of Furnes was indeed broke the very year after the treaty to let water into

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Dunkirk for the health and conveniences of the inhabitants, and overlooked by us as a reasonable thing, though strictly not allowable by the treaty of demolition, but that while the great Batterdean remained entire that separated the harbour from the canal, the canal nor harbour were of use. That some years after, a violent storm had forced a break into the Batterdean, by which a small current passed out of the harbour into the canal; but this was of so little service to the inhabitants, with respect to their shipping, it only served to give way to fishing craft to come up, and the inhabitants neglected for seven years to restore any of the works, as despairing to make any further advantage of that current. That then they bethought themselves of their own head, but without direction from the Court of France, to repair the jetties in order to render the canal more commodious for larger ships, which occasioned Mr. Walpole's laying it before the Cardinal, and produced the King's directions abovementioned. That this being in November, and winter coming on, nothing could be done, and when last summer came on, himself and the Court of France, hearing no more of the matter, did believe the repairs were demolished, till the evidence given in the other day at the bar of the House. That not one ship captain had complained to our Government about it, and that Armstrong and Lassells were of opinion that as long as the jetties were not restored, and no fortifications rebuilt, we could have no prejudice from a quay that is said to be built there, and beacons set up to guide their ships in. That by their information the canal is at low water but eight foot deep, and at spring tides but thirteen. We then talked of the disposition of the Parliament, which he said tended to throw all into confusion, and he believed would succeed. I answered, the leaders who oppose the Government have, I believed, such intentions, but not the multitude, as he might see by that party's not venturing to put several of their motions to the question, knowing they should be deserted in points that were wrong.

Tuesday, 24 February.—To-day I visited Mr. Francis Clerk, and then went to the House, where our Committee of Gaols met, and as far as we yet find, Mullyn, the gaoler of the King's Bench, has acted well; that being over, we went down into the House, where Sir Robert Walpole gave in some more papers relating to Dunkirk, which occasioned some speeches between him and Horace Walpole on one side, and Mr. Daniel Pulteney on the other. The latter observed that Mr. Walpole had not given into the Court of France any representation against the repairs lately carried on at Dunkirk, and Mr. Walpole said that when nations are in strict amity with each other, the mildest methods are taken to reconcile differences; that when he knew of the repairs making he had a conference with Cardinal Fleury upon it, who gave directions to enquire the truth of the complaint. That this is a necessary proceeding, and that representations are not made with friends till those grievances are not redressed upon the application made. That when an answer is made to a verbal complaint, and such answer is in writing, it is called an answer to a memorial or representation, which may lead gentlemen to think a memorial was given in, whereas it is an answer to a verbal conference only.

After this, the Bill against lending money to foreign Princes except by leave of the King, was read, at Sir Robert Walpole's



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motion, for the first time, which being over, he moved for committing it.

Mr. Daniel Pulteney got up and opposed it, as a discouragement to trade; an inquisition by obliging men to purge themselves upon oath that they have lent no money to foreign Princes; a needless thing, because if there be a war, it is high treason of course to abet our enemies; an imprudent thing, because if we don't lend the Dutch will, as they did to the Spaniard, though in the infancy of the Republic, when fighting for their liberty and religion. Sir Robert Walpole replied that there was nothing that discouraged trade, for an application of any merchant to the Government, and satisfying it that he was not sustaining a nation at enmity with us, he would have leave to send his money and effects abroad, as before the Act. That it was no inquisition to make men purge themselves by oath; it was done in the time of the Ostend Company, it was done by the South Sea directors, and it was done in the time of the plague. That it is not imprudent to pass this Bill, for suppose the Dutch should lend the Emperor against whom this Bill is calculated, that is no reason we should do so too. The Emperor is now so poor, he cannot go into a war without borrowing money of us or Holland, and if both States should lend him, he would be the more able to contend with us. That he had the King's leave to acquaint the House that the Emperor is now actually procuring by temptation of giving a high interest a subscription in England to advance him four hundred thousand pounds; that when an immediate mischief is in view it is prudence to obviate it at any rate. That this Bill will destroy that subscription, and in all probability prevent a war. That numbers of subjects may be preserved from ruin in passing this Bill, for they may unwarily be engaged in the subscription before mentioned, now that there is no formal war between the Emperor and us, and engage themselves to make him quarterly payments, when of a sudden a war may be declared, and then they will be guilty of high treason if they perform their engagements, or by not performing them, lose the payments they already have made.

Mr. Wortly Mountague replied that he was sorry to hear the King's name made use of to influence our debates, and appealed to the House if it was orderly; he said the way used to be by a message from the King, when he would communicate anything to his Parliament; that according to the Bill it was put into the King's power to restrain all the trade of the kingdom, for no particular Prince is mentioned to whom money or goods may not be lent, but it is left general, so that the King may name all the States in Europe; he observed besides that the Bill is made without limitation of time. Mr. Goddard, a merchant, said he was for the Bill, because he knew of forty thousand pounds already subscribed by some Jews for the Emperor's service, and that the Bill will discourage the carrying it on.

Mr. Plummer said he was against the Bill, because it was left in the King's power by proclamation to hinder money or effects going abroad at his pleasure; that it was too great a trust to put in the Crown; that he was as much as anyone for not assisting the Emperor, while at enmity, with money, and therefore he did not speak against the bill itself, but the manner of drawing, and he

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should like it better if the subject were restrained by an Act of Parliament, and the time limited.

Sir Robert Walpole replied, these were arguments proper to be urged when the Bill is committed, and then the House might alter it as they thought good; that whether the subject be restrained by the King's proclamation, or by an Act of Parliament was equal to him, provided the Emperor be not assisted, which is all he aimed at.

Secretary Pelham spoke to the same purpose. Mr. Barnard said the liberty of the subject would always be dearer to him than the obviating any particular mischief, and therefore he had rather the Emperor borrowed money of us though in actual war, when it would be high treason in such as were discovered to lend, than endanger our liberties by trusting the Crown with so great a power. That this power is vastly great if the Crown may by proclamation hinder the subjects from not lending money or effects to any Prince whatever, and that for an unlimited time; that if we must be restrained, we ought to declare the particular Prince whom we are to be restrained from helping, and name the Emperor in the Bill. Sir Robert Walpole repeated again that this was proper to be considered in the Committee, but that it would be very improper to name the Emperor while as yet he has not commenced war; it were in a manner to declare war upon him, when our desire is that he should incline to peace.

The Attorney General said it was improper to enter upon the different modifications of the Bill, which would be the work of the Committee. He should, therefore, confine himself to reason upon the necessity of this Bill in general. He said, whatever power is given the King by this Bill arises in this House; that by the common law the King can restrain his subjects from going into the service of another Prince, though in amity, and he exercises that power at pleasure with respect to seamen or land soldiers, who are bound to return home at his call; by parity of reason he should hinder the subjects serving other Princes with their money as much as in their persons. That trading with other States can not be interrupted by this Bill, because there is a particular clause to allow thereof; that this Bill is no more an inquisition than the Bill that passed to restrain the subject from being concerned in the Ostend Company, or the power given the East India Company, or the Bill for discovering the South Sea directors' effects, in all which the persons concerned were obliged to declare upon oath whether they were concerned or not in the respective trades, and whether those directors gave a just account of their forfeited estates.

Sir William Wyndham made a sorry speech, and concluded that he hoped never to see such a Bill pass as that against the South Sea directors, and that he was of opinion the whole frame of this Bill should be altered. Mr. Danvers said the Dutch were embarked in interest with the Ostend Company at the time we excluded our subjects a share there, which he did not at that time approve. The Dutch knew it would enrich them, and enable them to carry on war if necessary, and we ought to have known it too; that if the Dutch should lend the Emperor money now, they would be paid a good interest for it, and the Emperor be enabled to prosecute his designs without our help, and that being the case

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he was for taking the same course, and going snacks in the advantage of lending our money at a smart interest, though to an enemy. Mr. Fortescue was the last who spoke, he only animadverted on Mr. Danvers's speech, and then the question was put for committing the Bill, which passed without a division.

Mr. Taylor dined with me, and I passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 25 February.—To-day my brother Dering called on me, and soon after my brother Parker. They were of opinion that as the Court had lately showed me particular civilities, I should do right to answer their expectations in the House as far my judgment and conscience would suffer me, but that my brother Parker, not being in the way of meeting the same civilities, was not obliged to attend the House with equal assiduity. Sir Philip, however, went this day to the House, where the King's Speech was taken into consideration with respect to the paragraph contained therein relating to the Sinking Fund, and the ease his Majesty graciously hinted at in favour of the manufactures of the kingdom. This being the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to which Sir Charles Turner was chairman.

Sir Robert Walpole opened the debate, by prefacing that his Majesty having recommended from the throne that some ease might be given to our manufactures out of the Sinking Fund, himself had some days ago acquainted the House with his thoughts thereupon; that he had mentioned the taking off the duty upon candles to be what in his opinion would prove of most advantage to the people. That he then spoke it as his own private thoughts and should now propose it again as such, but as his whole desire was to do what should appear most prudent to the House, he hoped we should debate the thing impartially, assuming as there would be no influence from his side in the prosecution of this matter, for he was ready to acquiesce in any proposition should be made in favour of the people, consistent with a just regard to the Sinking Fund. That the tax upon candles by a medium of seven years brought in 130,000*l.*, the tax on soap 150,000*l.*, and that on salt 185,000*l.*; that the Sinking Fund is now 1,130,000*l.* a year. He believed if it was reduced to one million, the fund would remain sufficient to carry on the desirable end of paying in a reasonable time the heavy debt the nation lies under; he therefore was for easing the duty on candles, which came pretty near a sum that would still leave the Sinking Fund a million; but if the soap or salt should be thought of, the fund would be too much reduced. However, he would make no motion, but leave it to the House to consider. After a considerable pause, Mr. Plummer (not he in employment) rose, and said he should be against preferring the easing the people of the candle duty to that of the salt, because the salt is more oppressive; that the duty on candles is but a penny a pound, and there has been these two years past so great a scarcity of fat cattle that tallow has been very dear, so that the taking off the duty on candles, which is but a penny a pound, will not ease the people to any purpose, whereas if the salt duty be removed, the whole nation will find an immediate benefit thereby; that the duty on salt is three shillings and sixpence per bushel, and the price of a bushel five or six shillings. That a man who spends forty shillings a year in candles, though the duty be taken off, will still spend thirty-five shillings, whereas he who spends twenty

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shillings a year in salt, if the duty be removed, will spend but five; that everybody does not spend much in candles, but all men do in salt, and that the manufacturer will therefore find more ease by taking off the salt duty than that upon candles. That a man who sows two acres of ground consumes five bushels of salt, and we ought to regard the farmers' ease. That if due enquiry were made, it would be found that London alone pays half the duty upon candles, so that by taking off this last, the country will not have a sufficient benefit thereby.

Mr. Barnard said that we had two things proposed to our consideration, the care of the Sinking Fund, and the ease of our manufacturers. That he saw so little concern for the former at times when the current service of the year required the raising of money, that he despaired of the debts of the nation being ever paid, and therefore he was in no more concern about it, but would singly consider the ease of the manufacturer, which he thought would be best provided for by taking off the duty upon soap, as the heaviest on the poor, whereas the rich will have the greatest advantage by reduction of the candle tax, or if neither pleased, he would be for easing the salt duty, believing a poor family spends more in salt than a rich one, but if the Committee came into none of these, he should be for taking off the bounty upon exported corn which would both increase the Sinking Fund and render bread cheaper by the corn that would remain in the kingdom. This he was sure would prove of universal advantage.

Sir John Cotton declared himself for taking off the salt duty, because it would encourage our fishery, nor is it an objection that by so doing the bounty or drawback will be lost, for as things stand now, after the bounty paid on salt, the fishermen throw their commodity into the sea. Besides, there is no tax which pays so much for the management.

Mr. Clayton stated the surplus of the Sinking Fund showed our national debt is near fifty millions; that the taxes appropriated to the payment of it amount to three millions and odd money. That he was against the touching the Sinking Fund at all, the consequence being dreadful, for in that case we shall never be out of debt, and so never in a condition to defend ourselves in case of a new war; whereas if we keep the Sinking Fund sacred, in twenty years we shall be out of debt, and the most flourishing state in Europe. That whatever we think of the low state of our trade, the national debt is our greatest grievance. Besides, these funds are the property of the South Sea and India Companies, which if we break into, farewell all credit, and none will advance money to the Government upon any emergency.

Lord Tyrconnell said we might touch part of the Sinking Fund and yet leave enough of it to pay the national debt, and secure the Companies; that by so doing, indeed, the debt would be some years longer in paying, but it is reasonable our posterity should bear a part of this load, especially since the debt was incurred to secure our liberty and religion to them. That he hoped never to see all our debt discharged, because it would ruin multitudes of people, who subsist by the interest they draw from the funds; besides, that such people, who are a great body, must be dependent on and friends to the Government, which he desired might have a lasting establishment.

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Sir John Cotton said again that he must still be for taking off the duty on salt, that he was sensible if it were done, the drawback must cease, but the fishermen would receive so great advantage by it that he was sure they would be satisfied to forego the drawback, though it amounts to twenty thousand pounds a year. Mr. Lawson said that if we come to any resolution, it can only be what duty affects most the poor. He was confident the Companies would agree to the opinion of the House; what we shall take off from the Sinking Fund will only prolong the discharging the national debt; that candles is a luxury, the use of salt of absolute necessity to all men; this duty while it lasts affects the navigation, for he could make it out that every seaman stands us in 4 shillings elevenpence for salt alone per annum, which according to the number maintained this year comes to 14,900 bushels. That three-quarters of a pound of candles serves one poor family a whole week, and such family uses candles but seven months in the year, whereas it uses salt every day of the year, which comes to a great deal more money. That several manufacturers do not use candles to speak of at all. That, indeed, all men who are worth one hundred pounds a year spend less in salt than candles, but all who have under that sum, and especially the poor, whom we ought principally to regard, spend more in salt than candles. That to ease us of the candle duty is a thing in which the rich will participate, but it will please the people to see how generous we are in preferring the poor's advantage to our own.

Mr. Waller said he observed no progress was made in paying the national debt out of the Sinking Fund, and therefore is for easing the people out of it; that taking off the duty on salt would be of greatest ease; that although by so doing one hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds were taken from the Sinking Fund, there would still remain one million and one hundred and seventy thousand pounds, according to his computation, to pay off the national debt.

Sergeant Sheperd said he was for easing the duty on soap, because the woollen manufacture would be most benefited by it, and that unless that manufacture be helped by removing the loads on it, it is not possible it should subsist, but France must undo us in it, and whereas it may be said there is a drawback of one half of the duty, that is no sufficient answer, for it will not hinder the French underselling us.

Sir William Young said he should prefer the ease of the manufacturers to any other set of subjects, and he was convinced the taking off the duty on candles would be a greater ease to them than that of soap or salt. That gentlemen were mistaken in their computations of comparing a bushel of salt to a pound of candles, for they should rather compare a pound of salt to a pound of candles. He believed every poor family uses a pound of candles, where he uses not a pound of salt. He observed in the country that the duty most complained of was that on candles, that the amount of either duty had a great influence on his judgment, for he was lessening as little as he could the Companies' security, and the means of paying off the national debt.

Sir Joseph Jekyll said he was for preferring salt to candles. That the farmers and labourers depending on them were more in number than the manufacturers, that the charge of

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management of the salt duty being much greater than that of candles, was an argument of great weight with him; he was for laying aside the former, which comes to twenty-five thousand pounds per annum, whereas that of candles is but ten thousand pounds. That to ease the candles would not lessen the price, as was observed in leather, the duty of which being taken off, the high price remained, so that when the necessities of the Government obliged the Parliament to restore the former duty, leather became prodigious dear; that this will be the fate of the candles. That the victualling English vessels, by taking off the high price of salt (occasioned by the duty on it) would be of great benefit to this nation, in that the ships which now go to Ireland to victual there for cheapness would victual in England.

Sir William Young rose again, but he was very uneasily heard by the House, by which might be guessed that the easing of candles was no favourite notion of the House. He asserted the manufacturers to be equal in number to the farmers, but if not, the poorer sort, though inferior in number, ought to be helped before those who are richer; that victualling in England and not in Ireland would be of no service to the poor, nor to the manufacturers, for it would raise the price of meat in England and consequently of work.

Sir Robert Walpole said he had given his opinion for candles, as finding the duty on them tallied with the sum the Sinking Fund could afford to spare. He thought the general desire of people without doors had been to ease the candles; that if salt had taken less from the Sinking Fund than the other, he had been for reducing the duty on salt; he must think that the farmer is not so great an object of compassion as the manufacturer, and that candles rendered cheaper by reducing the duty would prove of more general good, and that to a poorer sort of people, than lessening the value of salt. That as both duties are at present the property of two great Companies, the Committee could come to no resolution this night: on like occasions the method has always been to wait the sense of the Companies interested in the debates, of which Companies were several gentlemen members of the House, who recollecting the sense of the Committee would confer together, and afterwards acquaint us what they were willing to consent to. That the management of the revenue on candles came but to 8*l.* 5*s.* per cent. on the gross produce, and the management of the whole revenues of the kingdom but 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per cent. That the management of the salt was no charge at all, being under the Commissioners of Excise. That there is a bounty of twenty thousand pounds upon salt, which is a great encouragement, but must drop if the duty on salt be taken away.

Sir Joseph Jekyl said the estimating the charge of management of duties ought to be computed according to the neat, and not the gross produce; that the drawback on salt is a reason for taking off that duty.

Mr. Oglethorp said he was for easing the salt preferable to the candles, because it would take most from the Sinking Fund, which he thought was grown so great that it might prove prejudicial to the kingdom's safety, and absolutely undo it, if it fell into the hands of a bad Ministry; that the nation is much abused in that matter of the bounty, and that by reducing the duty on salt, provision will come cheaper to the manufacturer.

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Mr. Earl was likewise for easing the salt, and said the taking off the duty of candles was easing the rich more than the poor, and London, which wanted it not, would reap the principal advantage from it. That it stands a poor farmer in the country in a crown to salt a hog, and that a family of such poor spend more in one year in salt than they do their whole lives in candles.

Mr. Heathcote was likewise for salt; the poor people would eat better and work more, whereby manufactures would increase. Mr. Danvers spoke next, and said he was glad to see so full a Committee, all inclined to enjoy the Sinking Fund, which formerly was exhibited as a beautiful object to be admired but not touched; that we had started too many hares, but some question must be come to, and something should be resolved on. His opinion was to take away the duties both of soap and candles, and nine in the nation to one would be for it, if they were polled; that candles spent in London is not all luxury, for there are vast numbers of manufacturers and poor labourers in this great metropolis. He should ever be for taking all the duties off, the salt as well as the others; that altogether would reduce the Sinking Fund but four hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds and there would still remain seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds; that this reduction of the fund would indeed prolong the payment of the national debt, but such prolongation will be advantageous to the nation, for should the creditors of the nation, who subsist on the interest they receive from the public, be suddenly paid off, it would prove the destruction of many thousand families, to the great diminution of our wealth, of our consumption, and of rents of houses; the whole nation would feel it in some shape or other, and the City of London in a particular manner.

Lord Malpas was for preferring salt, and so was Mr. Cholmley and Mr. Sands. The latter said he was once very thoughtful in favour of the Sinking Fund, but now by the management of it he despaired any good would come from it, and therefore declined having any further concern for it; that his whole thoughts now turned upon easing the subjects the speediest way. He moved last year for taking off the duty on candles and soap, but had since changed his opinion, and is for discharging that duty which will take most from the Sinking Fund. He does not believe it will destroy public credit, since enough will remain to secure the property of the creditors of the public.

Mr. Lawson, recapitulating some things he had said before, was for coming to no question. Sir Robert Walpole repeated that we could come to no question: it was not Parliamentary to do so. In the meantime the members of the two Companies who are present and know the sense of the Committee will consider what will be best in their judgment for the House to do, an undoubted equivalent being secured them for the duty that shall be taken off.

Mr. Will Pulteney acknowledged it was right to break up on this occasion without coming to a resolution, the Companies' properties being concerned in the debate. He saw the majority were for easing the salt; he should be for easing the people out of the Sinking Fund, but not for deducting from it, by applying any part thereof to the current service of the year, and therefore he hoped we should hear no more of applying the lottery 1710 to

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make part of the money to be raised for this year's service. He hoped, too, that the Sinking Fund that should remain, after the duties resolved on for ease of the people are taken from it, will be ascertained, and then absolutely tied down and secured by Act of Parliament never to be applied to any annual services, but made sacred for discharging the national debt.

Sir Robert Walpole replied that the motion was irregular, and not before the Committee at present; but he would make it appear the lottery 1710 was never a part of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Plummer said that if it was acknowledged to be the sense of the House that salt had carried it, as he thought the majority were for, he would not insist on any question. No reply being made, the Speaker re-assumed the chair, and Sir Charles Turner reported the Committee had made some progress, and then we broke up about five o'clock.

After dinner, my brother Dering came in and told me he had been in the morning at Court, and that the Prince told him he had thought of a thing for his service, which he believed would do.

Thursday, 26 February.—This day the trial at bar of the election of Beaumorris was to come on, but a petition being given in by Mr. Barnard for laying open the trade to the East Indies, the importance of it occasioned a debate that lasted till seven at night, whether to let the petition lie on the table or reject it. The petition set forth that whereas by several Acts of Parliament the present East India Company are possessed of a fund of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds a year, in consideration of three millions two hundred thousand pounds advanced by them at several times to the Government, and whereas 'tis conceived that their trade as well as the fund do expire and determine upon repayment of the said three million two hundred thousand pounds any time after the 25th of March, 1733, provided the Company have three years' notice, the petitioners proposed: first, that the sum of three million two hundred thousand pounds be borrowed of private persons, payable at five payments, and the whole to be completed by the 25th of March, 1733. Second, that the three million two hundred thousand pounds so advanced shall go to pay off the Government's debt to the Company in order to redeem the fund and trade. Third, that the persons advancing the above sum shall be incorporated and vested with the whole right and liberty of trading to all the ports of the East Indies and elsewhere, in the same extensive degree as is granted to the present East India Company. Yet not so as that the Company to be erected shall in any wise carry on the trade with their joint stock or in their corporate capacity, but that the trade shall be free and open to all the King's subjects, upon license from the Company, and provided the trade be exercised to and from the port of London only, which license shall be obliged to grant upon the payment of one per cent. on the value of the exports for the benefit of the Corporation. Fourth, that to enable the Company to pay an annuity to the persons advancing the said three million two hundred thousand pounds, and to defray the necessary expenses for maintaining forts and settlements, and for the preservation and enlargement of the trade, a duty not exceeding five per cent. be laid on all goods imported from India, and payable on the gross value. Fifth, that for the above sum of three million two hundred

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thousand pounds there be allowed and paid by the Government an interest of four per cent. per annum from the time of the several payments respectively till the 25th of March, 1735, in regard the Company will not be able to receive all the proposed advantages before that time, and that from and after the 25th of March, 1735, the interest from the Government be only two per cent. during the continuance of the right and liberty of trade as aforesaid, which will be ninety-six thousand pounds per annum less than is now paid by the Government to the present East India Company. Sixth, the Company shall out of the money accruing to them from the Government, and from the aforesaid duties on trade pay an annuity of four per cent., by equal half-yearly payments, to the persons advancing the said three millions two hundred thousand pounds, and the money remaining after the payment of the said annuity shall be subject to the disposition of the proprietors.

Mr. Barnard, at delivering the petition, set forth several advantages that would accrue from this proposal, namely, that ninety-six thousand pounds per annum being saved to the Government might be applied to the Sinking Fund, which would much forward the discharge of the national debt; that exclusive trades are monopolies and therefore a hardship on the subject; that all trades thrive best which lie open, and are not under management of a few directors, who enrich themselves without regard to the general good of their nation. That numbers of rich merchants are now excluded from the East India trade who would, if suffered so to do, carry it on cheaper than at present, to the greater export of our manufacture, the greater employment of our seamen, the lowering the price of India goods consumed at home, and furnishing the markets abroad cheaper and in greater quantities than at present. That it would advance the duties of Customs and Excise, and thereby lessen our national debt, reduce our most burthensome taxes, and encourage our manufactures. That it will employ more of our ships in freight, if it were only from one part of the Indies to another, which is all clear gain and profit to our nation, and that it will prevent private persons acquainted with the India trade from being under a necessity for want of employment here to seek it in other nations of Europe, and bring home others now employed in the service of other nations. He moved therefore to refer the petition to a Committee, or that it might lie on the table to be considered.

Then Dr. Sayer got up, and said he must oppose the petition on several accounts; that this scheme had been sent to Holland to prevail on such as are proprietors in the India Company and reside there to send over directions to sell their stock and thereby discredit the Company; that new projects are uncertain in their event and dangerous; that the Company merit greatly from the public, in advancing at several times great sums of money for the necessities of the Government; that the East India trade cannot be carried on but by an exclusive trade, and under the direction of a Company; that it would be a breach of public faith, even Parliamentary faith, to lay their Company open after relying thereupon they had been at great expenses to raise town's settlements and forts and surmounted almost insuperable difficulties, which being now overcome, and the trade on the best foot imaginable, it would be monstrous to dissolve them and let others

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enjoy the benefit of their labours and disbursements. But one argument against the petition is invincible, namely, that the Company have granted to them by the 10 of Queen Anne a perpetuity of trade, to prove which he desired it might be read. He allowed they had not a perpetuity of the funds settled on them for payment of the interest of monies borrowed of them, but affirmed their liberty of an exclusive trade was given them by that Act to possess for ever. Upon this the said Act with others preceding, which he called for, were read, and he made his observations thereon to prove his assertion. Then he concluded that if Parliamentary faith shall be broke into, the consequence was dreadful, it would shake the very being of Parliaments, at least whenever the Government should have occasion for money to maintain a just war, or to defend themselves, no man nor company of men would advance it. He therefore moved for rejecting the petition.

Mr. Glanville seconded him, saying the India Company have as undoubted a right to a perpetual trade as we ourselves have to our private estates. That there is a mystery in this petition; one design is to sacrifice the India trade to the Dutch East India Company, another design in offering it, and recommending it to be received, is to give the brokers of Exchange Alley an opportunity to reap their harvest. That were the Company's trade capable of being taken away it could not be done before the year 1736; that the petition asserting a falsehood in setting down the time three years sooner was alone a reason for rejecting it; on the whole he could give it no other name than a pickpocket petition.

Mr. Bernard then got up in a heat, and said he despised the word pickpocket; that the gentlemen who signed the petition were men of honour and substance; he knew them all, and not one was a dealer in Exchange Alley, not a broker had put his hand to it, nor any gentleman but who was above gaining by the rise or fall of stocks. That he was so far from thinking the Dutch East India Company would gain by laying ours open, that it was the effectual means to ruin them. If the petitioners are mistaken in setting down 1733 for 1736, it is no reason for rejecting them. He is informed there is a design to bubble up the East India stock to two hundred, in order to take in subscriptions, and play the same game over again the nation so severely suffered by in 1720. That 'tis impossible the Company should have a perpetuity of trade granted them by the 10 of Queen Anne, for they did not so much as ask the Parliament at that time for so unreasonable a grant, and surely the Parliament intended not to give them more than they asked. They used, indeed, at that time a great deal of artifice, and put a trick upon the Parliament, who unwarily inserted words which by implication may be wire-drawn to imply a perpetuity, but the Act does not expressly allow it the Company as it would have done if that were the Parliament's intention, and the nation has a right to vindicate the cheat then put upon her.

Upon this the Speaker reproved him for speaking so disrespectfully of Parliaments.

The Solicitor General said the question was whether the Parliament should take away the privileges purchased by the Company. That by the perusal of the Acts it seemed to him a perpetuity of trade was granted them, but he would not declare it positively

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as his opinion for many reasons, one whereof is that if the Company have made any proposals advantageous to the Government, they would fly off in case they should be understood by the House to have that perpetuity, for then they would not think it necessary to pay anything. As to laying the trade open, it is visibly the sense of all nations that an East India trade cannot be carried on but by a Company; the Dutch know it, and had never been considerable by a Company, who shall maintain the forts in India, but without forts our trade thither would fall to nothing. He thought a false assertion in this or any other petition is a ground for rejecting. That whatever doubts might arise about a perpetual trade granted, the Act did certainly not restrain the expiration of the Company's liberty of trading to the time of paying off the funds assigned them. Again, the petition ought to be rejected, because too early in point of time. He wished the House would therefore do it without entering into the merits of the assertions contained in it. It was no absurd thing in that Parliament to grant more than the Company then asked. That whether the Company has a perpetual right or no to trade, it has been so understood without doors, and great numbers have purchased property in it on that foot. How many orphans and widows must it ruin then to destroy the Company.

Mr. Perry supported the petition, and accused the management of the East India Company, among other things mentioning their buying gunpowder in Holland instead of England, because of the cheapness.

Sir Charles Wager said that without any other argument, he was against the petition because too hasty in point of time. If gentlemen did not care to reject it, or refer it to a Committee, or to let it lie on the table, there was a fourth way to be eased of it. The gentleman who brought it in might withdraw it, and the petitioners might offer it again if they pleased three years hence.

Mr. Oglethorp said he was ever for hearing petitions unless very great arguments were against them; that here are great arguments in favour of this, the advantageous proposal made the Government, the credit of the persons who signed it, the perniciousness of a trade granted in perpetuity, and the advantage of separate trade to a nation, which is always carried cheaper on than by Companies, in which last it is constantly observed the directors monstrously enrich themselves, while the proprietors are kept ignorant of their concerns, and their properties narrowed. That nobody knows but the Company may be in a very bad condition, at least no Company is in worse reputation. He believed the Company have not a perpetuity of trade, at least they do not think so themselves, else they would not offer eight hundred thousand pounds, as he hears they are now doing, to have a prolongation of their term.

Mr. Borret, a merchant, said the Company have carried their trade to the greatest extent, and yet never exported more than the value of eight hundred thousand pounds. He wondered, therefore, how the petitioners could make a proposal that would ruin them, but the truth is, many of them have subscribed to this project for more than they are worth, and therefore he takes this to be only a project to set the brokers in Exchange Alley at work.

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Mr. Bernard justified the abilities, integrity and fortunes of the petitioners.

Captain Vernon then made a violent speech in favour of the petition, but was ill heard, and called down for reflecting on the former Parliaments, as Bernard had done before.

Sir William Wyndham said he was one of the tellers on the division for passing that Act of 10 Queen Anne; that it was a thin House, one hundred and thirty-five against eighty-five. That he remembered, while the Bill was in the Committee, the clause that now occasions a doubt about the perpetuity was not part of it, but afterwards was added by the House, yet then nobody understood that the Parliament gave thereby a perpetuity of trade to the Company; that trade is best carried on without Companies, the Portugal trade to the Indies an instance of it.

Sir William Young was against new experiments. The India trade is now in a flourishing way the project of the petitioners may not answer. The trade of Portugal to the Indies is inconsiderable to ours. We must have large settlements and strong forts, as the Dutch have there; these are the property of the Company, who built them at great hazards and expense, and would be unjust to give them to a new Company, who does not propose to buy them, nor whatever they pretend, would be able to keep them up when in their possession, for separate traders are a rope of sand, and can raise no fund sufficient for such a purpose. That the advantages of this trade as now carried on by the Company are so many and great, that we see other nations begin to envy us, the Emperor, Denmark, and Sweden are attempting to imitate us by erecting Companies, but these are little and feeble, and the strength and riches of our Company will break them speedily, whereas should the trade be laid open, they may chance to succeed. That 'tis at least a doubt whether the Company have not a perpetual right to trade, and that while it is only a doubt, he should never take the same step to hurt their properties, which might be taken in case it were clear they have not such perpetuity. He is therefore for rejecting the petition, because it were unjust to grant it, at least in himself, who doubted concerning the Company's right. That to pay the petition so much compliment as even to let it lie on the table, would be a sort of implication that the House were of opinion the Company had not that perpetuity, but that 'tis in the Parliament's power to dissolve it, which would strike a terror in the proprietors and sink the stock to the advantage of brokers and their principals who now watch for an advantage to buy in cheap. That the moment the Company is dissolved, the Dutch will possess the forts there, and it would be impossible for separate traders to recover them, or to carry on their trade when lost.

After him Wortley Mountague spoke strongly for receiving the petition, as Verney, the Welsh judge, did against it.

Then Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke for letting it lie on the table. He said since the Company had offered money, we ought to make the best bargain for the public, and they would bid more if they saw some countenance given to the petition. That supposing the Company had really a perpetuity, the nation if highly grieved thereby have a power to repeal and change it, for it is a sure maxim that the safety of the nation is the supreme law, and nothing

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detrimental to our country can be supposed to be allowed and intended by the legislature. That as the Act stands out of which this doubtful perpetuity of trade is by implication inferred (for there is nothing positively and clearly enacted that countenances it), he observed there was no valuable consideration given by the Company for the purchase of that pretended right of perpetuity, and therefore the grant is void in itself, as in private contracts, where if all be done on one side and nothing on the other, the contract is void. The same is in purchases, if no valuable consideration be given, the purchase is not good. But he stood not on this, for if a perpetual trade be detrimental to the nation, the Act that gave it ought to be repealed; otherwise a State is in a bad condition, if bound by Acts to their own undoing.

Secretary Pelham replied that he was surprised to hear that eminent lawyer assert that public faith might be broke into, and that titles to estates were void for want of a valuable consideration paid to the grantor. He knew several estates held without payment of a valuable consideration and would instance the grant of Blenheim, made by Parliament to the Duke of Marlborough, wherein no consideration was paid by him; that by this way of arguing, the Parliament might reassume that grant. That to say a Parliament may do a thing because it can, is not a just way of arguing, it is arguing from power, but not from right. The Parliament should do nothing that is unjust, and in that sense the legislature is itself tied up. That as to the grant made the Company, they had paid very valuable considerations, though not recited in the form which lawyers so nicely distinguish upon, and which indeed, is one of the grievances complained of in the law; they had advanced great sums to the Government in critical exigencies, they had been at great charges in building forts, and they had carried on a beneficial trade to the nation.

Counsellor Lutwyche said he would give no opinion on the Act of Parliament; he knew nothing of this debate when he came into the House, and indeed had not so much as seen and considered the Act. He believed there were many gentlemen in the like condition, and therefore hoped the House would at least suffer the petition to lie on the table, the rather that by the form of Parliament the consideration of it could not be renewed this session; by this decent riddance of it, the gentlemen who opposed it would gain their point as well as by rejecting it, and it would be showing a tender regard of a great body of merchants who are affirmed to be men of worth; that we could not refuse their petition as much respect as was paid the petitions against the hawkers and pedlars. After he had ended, Mr. Lee, a lawyer, said he would give no opinion on the Act, but he thought the Parliament had power to repeal and take away any privileges granted the Company, yet he was not for receiving the petition, because that would imply the sense of the House to be that the Company have not a right to a perpetual trade, while the matter is yet doubtful. That it is a received rule that the debates of the House upon the sense of an Act of Parliament is to be taken for the sense of such Act, and therefore he was for rejecting the petition without entering into the merits of it. Then Mr. Will. Pulteney got up to support receiving the petition, but it being very late, and myself quite tired, and being besides uncertain which way to give my vote, I left the House at seven o'clock. I

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heard afterwards that they did not break up till a little before nine, when the petition was rejected by a majority of 231 against 131.

Friday, 27 February.—The affair of Dunkirk came on this day, and we sat from twelve till near three o'clock in the morning. The debates were warm on both sides, and no wonder, for it was owned by Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Will. Pulteney, towards the conclusion, that their aim that night was to enquire and mark out those Ministers whose negligence or corruption had reduced this nation to a dependance on France. After reading a multitude of extracts and copies of letters, instructions and memorials, relating to the Council of Mardyke and the repairs of Dunkirk in the course of several years, evidently and expressly contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht and the Triple Alliance, it was expected that Sir Robert Walpole would have moved that Colonel Armstrong should be called in and examined as to the condition and nature of the repairs at Dunkirk, in disproof of the evidence which on that head had been given at the bar the tenth instant. For the further consideration of Dunkirk had been put off to this day on pretence that Armstrong's return, who was gone to France, was necessary, that he might inform us what works contrary to treaty had been carried on at that place. But Sir Robert Walpole declined calling for Armstrong, admitting now that the chief part of the former evidence given, and which he then would discredit, was true in fact, and indeed this so plainly appeared by the papers we went through, that the whole House were of the same judgment as to that point.

Then Sir William Wyndham took notice how odd it appeared to him that after so long a delay on pretence of the necessity there was to hear what Armstrong could say towards the invalidating the former evidence, it now should be thought improper to hear him. That he had procured fresh evidence to corroborate the facts related to us by the former, and would call for them in if it were the pleasure of the House, which being yielded to, three persons appeared at the bar, who told us a new quay has been making on the east side of the harbour, which in July last was half a mile long; that Thursday last was se'nnight there were sixty vessels in the harbour of Dunkirk, and thirty or forty men at work in repairing the harbour; that by the French King's orders all ships going to Boulogne are obliged to return freighted with stone for repairing the ruined works. That the Risebank fort, which was demolished, is of extent for receiving forty guns, and is dry twenty foot above high water; that it is one hundred and fifty yards long, but not plain enough for admitting cannon yet. That the French King allows fifty thousand livres yearly for the repairs, and soldiers work at them. That the Admiralty Office is continued there from the beginning of the demolition, and since the Duke of Boufflers was there last summer the works are carried on more than before; that piles have been drawn out of the batterdean; that in November, 1727, one of the evidence brought in a ship of 220 ton up to the harbour, which drew fifteen foot water. A model was also produced of the work, invented by one Bushell, an Englishman at Dunkirk, for cleansing the harbour and canal.

Then Sir William Wyndham began the debate, and after enlarging on the breach of the treaty of Utrecht by the repairs incontestably proved to have been made, a motion to this effect, that it appears

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to the Committee that for some time past works have been carried on to restore the port and harbour of Dunkirk in violation of the Treaty, 1717.

It was designed that Mr. Sands should second the motion, in which case the question must have been put, but to defeat this, Sir Robert Walpole had concerted that Dr. Sayer should instantly rise to oppose the motion, and offer another, and that as soon as he should finish Mr. Henry Bromly should second the Doctor, before Sands could rise to second Sir William.

Sayers expressed his astonishment at Sir William's motion, said it appeared calculated to make a breach with France, and discredit the Treaty of Seville to gratify the Emperor. That though it is evident there has been a violation of the Treaty of Utrecht on the part of the inhabitants by the reparations at Dunkirk, yet it is not evidence that the Court of France authorised those repairs, and since that Court has frequently denied their having a hand in it, we could not justify a declaration that the treaty is violated: treaties being made between monarchs, and not their subjects. That by the law of nations, Princes are not to be accounted violators of their treaties, unless they justify such violations and take it on themselves, which the Court of France is so far from doing, that orders are issued for demolishing the very works complained of. That we are all sensible of our King's care in constantly representing against the works as often as he had notice of their going on. Sir William's motion carried an imputation on him as wanting to take that care which yet all allow he has taken. That he was in hopes Sir William intended to have made a motion of a quite contrary nature, namely to thank the King, instead of accusing him for want of care of his people, which being his own sense, he would take the liberty to move the committee to address his Majesty to thank him for his early care to reduce Dunkirk into the state the treaties demanded, and for procuring a promise from the Court of France that the works carried on at Dunkirk, *without authority of that Court*, which may have been contrary to treaties, shall be destroyed, on which promise we entirely rely; and to express our satisfaction in the union between both kingdoms. This was the effect of his motion. He had no sooner done, than Bromly and Sands got up; and Mr. Edgcomb, the Chairman, pointing to Bromly, the other side were greatly disconcerted, for since he was to speak they saw Sir William's motion must give place to Dr. Sayers'. They therefore strongly opposed Mr. Bromly's speaking, and insisted that the Committee had a controlling power over the Chairman, to declare which gentleman was first up. Mr. Vyner said that Sands was first. Mr. Winnington replied it was the privilege of the Chairman to appoint, and it was never known that a Committee opposed it; the reason of the thing spoke it, for if some one person did not determine the person, there would be nothing but confusion. Mr. Oglethorp was of Vyner's side, and Gibbons likewise, who said that the journals show the Speaker in the House has not been allowed that privilege on several occasions, and if the House may overrule the Speaker, much more may a Committee overrule their Chairman. Old Mr. Bromly spoke also to the same purpose, but Mr. Lawson, an ancient member, said that disorder had of late years so crept into Parliamentary proceedings that it was grown a custom to dispute

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the most established privileges. He therefore thought as things are now the House or the Committee might do as they pleased; at least he was careless in the matter, but in old time it was orderly for the Speaker and Chairman to call up the person he had first in his eye, in whom the gentleman acquiesced; he would not, however, say that the Committee might not judge who ought to speak. It was long insisted to put the thing to a question, at last the House acquiesced to let Mr. Bromly speak, who seconded Dr. Sayers in a studied speech, which was well worded, and gave commendations to his Majesty.

Sands afterwards made his speech, which was intended to support Sir William Wyndham's motion, but it came too late, for now that of Dr. Sayers' was that we were to debate on, and the other could have no place unless this were first rejected. This was accordingly strongly debated till three o'clock in the morning. All sides were for agreeing to address the King, but some were for inserting such resenting expressions at the works carrying on at Dunkirk as would be shocking to the Court of France, and might tend to a rupture. There were also many friends of the Government, who were much displeased at the words in the address, *without authority of that Court*, for no man could believe in his private judgment that the inhabitants of Dunkirk would dare to repair their works contrary to the treaty for demolishing them, without leave from their Court so to do, which was the same as giving them authority for it, and therefore to tell the King that they had not authority was a manifest lie, besides it would prove an inducement to that Court to neglect the performance of their promise to restore things to their due state if they found us so tender of their conduct in that affair. I was one of these, who, communicating my uneasiness to those who supported the address, and assuring them the Court would lose if those words were to stand all the Independent members of the House, they were pleased to propose to the Committee the putting them out, and they saw the effect of it in the majority that voted for the address when it came to the question, for upon the division we were two hundred and seventy against one hundred and forty-nine. The speakers for the address, besides those already mentioned, were Mr. Dundas, Lord Advocate, Sir Charles Wager, who treated Dunkirk as a thing of too little consequence, Sir William Strickland, Pelham, Secretary at War, Sir Robert Walpole and Horace Walpole. Those against it were Lord Tyrconnel, Sir Joseph Jekyl, who disapproved the invective speeches against a Crown in amity with us which some had flung out, and was against both questions, Sir John Norris, Daniel Pulteney, Barnard, Will. Pulteney, Oglethorp, Captain Vernon, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

There was a debate that lasted some time, while the papers were reading, occasioned by Mr. Norris, who observed that the French word in one of them in the original was *shaloup*, which he said was wrongly set down in the translation, *boat*, whereas *shaloup* is a sloop; but he was wrong in that, our English word *shalop* coming from the French, and with us a *shalop* is an open boat. Mr. Norris therefore desired the original might be read, which was peevishly opposed by the Court, who are frequently much to blame in denying to let gentlemen have full satisfaction in matter of small import. It was said by Sir William Wyndham



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that anciently papers were communicated in their original language only, and that it is a late practice to have translations given and the originals denied; but the Speaker said translations are only to be read except when any member did not understand the original, or doubted of the translation, and in that case the original should be produced. Accordingly, Mr. Norris was at liberty to call for it. That he remembered the case of General Webb, who, upon the reading an original piece in Latin, stood up and declaring he did not understand Latin, had the translation read; that we are a British House of Commons, and owe that to our own honour that what passes under our consideration ought to be in our own language, yet pieces in their original language may be called for where doubts arise.

In the course of this long debate, many things foreign to it were brought in, for the single point was in what terms to address his Majesty, but the malcontents attacked the Administration as through their ignorance betraying or by their corruption selling the nation and subjecting it to French councils. This put the Ministry on defending themselves, and recriminating on the Tory Ministry in Queen Anne's reign. Sir Robert Walpole hinted that Lord Bolingbroke was at bottom of this enquiry concerning Dunkirk, and had sent for the evidences produced by Sir William Wyndham, five of whom were actually under prosecution for smuggling; but rogues he thought should have no credit given them. He spoke so sharply against that Lord that Sir William Wyndham took up his defence, upon the foot of thinking it a duty to defend any person who has not opportunity to speak for himself when attacked. He remembered the House that Sir Robert Walpole himself had been censured for corruption, and sent to the Tower by a former Parliament, so that his case was much the same with another Parliament's censuring my Lord Bolingbroke.

Pelham then rose, and said he hoped he should be excused if he justified his friend Sir Robert, since Sir William had done the same by his friend, that though Sir Robert is present, yet in this case he could not so decently speak for himself, and might be considered as absent. That there was no comparison in the cases of Sir Robert and Lord Bolingbroke. Sir Robert was wrongfully accused of a trifling money matter by a prevailing party in the then House of Commons, which party afterwards showed themselves enemies to the religion and liberties of their country by forwarding the interest of a Pretender to the Crown; that, being confident of his own innocence, he bravely stayed in the kingdom, and in a little time the nation did justice to his merit, and called him to the head of affairs; but as for my Lord Bolingbroke, he falsified his oaths, and laid schemes to overturn the Government, to ruin all that was dear to us, and set up the Pretender, and when discovered, dared not stand a Parliamentary enquiry, but fled his country, and entered the Pretender's service. It must be observed that as it is unparliamentary to name persons, neither Sir Robert nor Lord Bolingbroke were directly mentioned, but only described. This called up Mr. Edward Harley, junior, who justified the Tory Ministry. About the end of the debate, both Sir William Wyndham and Will. Pulteney spoke out, and owned the design of the first motion made by Sir William was that others might follow for calling Sir Robert to account. By this the House perceived that

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if that side was strong enough the Ministry would be impeached, and our affairs thrown into confusion, and this induced several who had better intentions, and who used to vote with them, now to leave them and vote with us. The lateness of the night obliged about thirty members to leave the House before the question was put, each taking away with him one of the contrary side, so that supposing about fifteen Tories to retire in that manner, and adding them to the one hundred and fifty-nine who stayed and voted, the whole strength of Sir Robert's declared enemies may be estimated at about one hundred and seventy-five, but doubtless he has many more secret ones, whose employments obliging them to act on his side makes it uncertain what is the real number of his enemies, for should he be removed, and Lord Wilmington or another put in his place, I believe there would appear a majority against him.

Saturday, 28 February.—I stayed at home all this and the following day by reason of a cold I caught by staying that long debate; only went next door to my brother Dering's to dinner.

This evening Colonel Chartres received sentence of death for the rape committed on one of his maids. He offered nothing in arrest of judgment, as was expected; it is expected he will be pardoned. The late King, as likewise Queen Elizabeth, would never suffer a man condemned for a rape to be executed, as not believing it possible for to commit the crime unless the woman in some sort consented. At his trial he made a mean defence, the main of it consisting in a letter his footman swore to as of her writing, which was disproved; some report that he lay with her twelve nights, before she swore the rape on him, and offered for two hundred guineas to let the matter drop, which he refused, and was so sure of getting off that the day of his trial he invited friends to supper, but he was hurried away to Newgate. As soon as verdict was given against him, the High Bailiff of Westminster, who, upon passing it, was entitled to his goods and chattels, went with his posse to enter the house and seize what he could find, but met with resistance from within, where eleven women fought like Amazons, and one made a shot which wounded a watchman. They were at last overpowered. This colonel is one of the greatest and most known rogues in England, and by his villainies had amassed an incredible estate. His practice was to owe abundance of mean debts and never pay any till arrested and forced by law, and being asked why he would act so meanly and suffer so much trouble for trifles, he answered that for one who arrested, there were twenty that did not, and so he was a gainer. In the north he kept at his house a seraglio of women, and in the town the like. And when dinner was done, the company he invited had the offer of choosing a mistress to pass the night with. One of the gentlemen rising late next morning saw a servant maid come in to make his fire, who resembled the woman he had passed the night with, and who when he saw her first was dressed like a gentlewoman, but now had a dirty dust gown on. He asked her if she was not the same person. She answered, "Yes." "Why do you dress so dirty?" said he; "I am sure if others present you as well as I have done you could afford to go better, for you know I gave you three guineas." "Yes, sir," said she, "but my master allowed me but a crown out of it."

March 1-10

Sunday, 1 March.—This morning prayers and sermon at home. I did not stir out. I heard the Prince was informed how useful my brother Parker and I had been in prevailing to get the question of Friday last moderated, by which a great many members voted for the address, who had else been against it, and that his Royal Highness said the Queen should know it. He likewise sent me his thanks by my brother Dering.

Monday, 2 March.—This day the Queen's birthday was kept, because of the ball at night, otherwise it had been yesterday, she being born the 1st of March, 1685. I had made clothes for it, but my cold prevented my going to Court, which the Queen was let to know. In the evening, among other how d'ye's, Sir Robert Walpole himself sent, which was a sort of acknowledgment for what I did on Friday. It was, I suppose, well taken too that my brother Parker, who very rarely of late years went to Court, was this day there in a very fine embroidered suit. Of such importance are trifles in certain conjunctions of times, how busy is mankind about vain and transitory things, while we all forget, at least neglect, the one thing needful.

Tuesday, 3.—I stayed all day still at home, on account of my sore throat, and drew two teeth. Cousin Southwell came to see me, and the Duke of Argyle, with others who were not let in. This day, Hossuck, my new servant came in Lindsey's place. I give him twenty pounds a year.

Wednesday, 4.—I heard the King intends to pardon Colonel Chartres, it being found out that the woman he would have ravished was a common strumpet, at least it is so related at Court. He was pardoned for the like insult on a woman's virtue in Scotland in King William's reign, and is now in Newgate, diverting himself with a whore, a prisoner there. All the world agree he deserved to be hanged long ago, but they differ whether on this occasion.

Mr. Taylor met at my house this morning one Morris, a shopkeeper, who deals in Irish linens, and has a shop in London, and one Kernon, of Ireland, who buys cloth there to supply him. We agreed that what money I shall pay in Dublin into Kernon's hands shall be set down to Morris's account, who by a writing is to make himself answerable for it to me from the day Kernon receives my money, and the money paid by me in Dublin to said Kernon in June is at Michaelmas following to be paid me by Morris, with only five per cent deduction for exchange. A lawyer is to engross the agreement to be signed by Morris. This bargain will be useful to Morris, as it supplies him with money to carry on his business, and to me as I shall draw my rents over at five per cent only, whereas at present I sometimes pay twelve

Mr. St. Hyacinth came this morning, and I subscribed to his design of extracting all the foreign journals: the terms are that each subscriber for four years advances twenty guineas at half-yearly payments, which in the whole comes to eighty, and after the expiration of the four years, the subscriber is to receive one hundred guineas. He calculates upon thirty-two subscribers, which I fear he will not get.

Thursday, 5.—This morn Lord Lonsdale and Cousin Southwell and Mr. Horace Walpole came to see me. The latter told me he hoped not to go abroad again, but to have some employment at

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home. I was told he is to be Cofferer. I said to him that the town talked of his being Secretary of State. He answered there was nothing in it, nor would he be it if offered, if it were but for his brother, Sir Robert's sake, for this is a kingdom where the people are envious of others, and would be apt to say that all affairs were cast into two brothers' hands. He told me, as did Mr. Southwell afterwards, that the Privy Council had sent over a clause in one of our Money Bills for taking off the duty on wool and yarn imported from Ireland, which he hoped would not be rejected. I said as those duties are made part of the revenue, and must be supplied by some new tax, the Bill to which this clause is added from England may be justly called a Money Bill, and he knew what objections are always made to alterations in our Money Bills; however, I hoped as this was a clause of so much public good as to go a great way in preventing the running Irish wool to France, I believed the Parliament there would pass it, as they had last session their Money Bill, though altered. He told me Mr. Sansom went to Harwich last Tuesday to succeed Philipson.

Brother Percival, his family, and Bishop Clayton and his wife dined with us.

The House sat this day, as I was informed, till ten at night upon Brereton's petition against Sir Thomas Aston, for the Liverpool election, which was heard at the Bar, and proceeded half way only. They determined on a division by the influence of Sir Robert Walpole, who laboured strongly for Brereton, that one hundred and seventy young men who polled for Brereton after the Court was broke up and the Mayor had left it, but whose names were taken by a clerk of Mr. Brereton's, had a right to vote, supposing they had a right to their freedom, and so Brereton will have a majority of seventy or some such number over Sir Thomas. The old members protested they never saw anything so unfair, for that members of a Corporation, though they have a right, whether by marriage, service or birth, to their freedom, yet they ought not to vote till they had actually taken out their freedom, which it was not pretended they had done. Mr. Cornwall, who stayed it out, said the Court carried it by two hundred and thirty-five against one hundred and fifteen, but others told me they were only one hundred and twenty against ninety-eight.

Friday, 6.—To-day Cousin Fortrey dined with me. I had my concert in the evening. Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Cornwall, my brother Percival and his family, Mr. Temple and his lady, Mrs. Minshull, Cousin Southwell, Mrs. Humphreys and her son and daughter, Mr. Clerk, etc., were at it.

This day the House agreed to the report of the Committee of Elections in favour of Clavering, the sitting member, against Sir John Guise without any debate.

Saturday, 7 March.—Confined still at home. Cousin Fortrey dined with us.

Sunday, 8.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 9.—Stayed likewise at home. Mr. Barecroft and Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening brother Parker, Dering and Cousin Southwell came to see me, as also brother Percival. The Bishop of Killala came to take his leave, going for Ireland.

Tuesday, 10.—Stayed at home. I heard this day that the Committee on the state of the nation was this day in an enquiry

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on the island of St. Lucia, and that a motion was made for addressing the King to assert the kingdom's claim thereto at the French Court, but that on a division of two hundred and thirty-four against one hundred and twenty-two, it was carried to defer the consideration of this affair till more papers should be brought in, by a vote that the Chairman should leave the chair. That the House agreed to the India Company's proposal for a prolongation of their term, and that some proceeding was made in Mr. Loyd's election against Powell.

Wednesday, 11 March.—This morning Colonel Schutz acquainted me that the House did yesterday close the Committee on the state of the nation, which I could scarce believe, till Mr. Schutz, his brother, who dined here, told me the same. He added that the Tories are hastening out of town, and very angry that they were brought up under a notion that very great matters were to appear against the Ministry, which have ended in molehills.

My brother Parker acquainted me that Sir Charles Wager informed him of a memorial offered to be put into his hands by Mr. Edgberry in favour of Philipson, with desire that he would give it to Sir Robert Walpole; but that Sir Charles had refused to meddle in it. Sir Charles did not tell him all it contained, only that much was said of Philipson's long services, and that he had a son who was well qualified to be chosen member this time for Harwich, and would have succeeded if Sir Robert Walpole had not interposed by recommending my brother Parker and me. Sir Philip asked him if there were no other merits suggested in the memorial, and particularly that he had merited in opposing Sir Philip and me, but Sir Charles made no reply. That this last suggestion is part of the memorial I was assured by Mr. Cornwall, who promised me to procure me a copy of the memorial, which, when I get, I shall make good use of, in showing his disobedience to the King's pleasure, who gave me the influence he has in that town to help me at my election.

Thursday, 12.—Not venturing yet to stir abroad, I wrote to the Speaker to excuse my absence on the call of the House appointed for this day: it seems the call was put off.

Friday, 13 March.—Stayed still at home. Colonel Schutz and his wife supped here.

Saturday, 14.—Stay'd all day at home.

Sunday, 15.—Went out for the first time. Went to Court, where the King spoke to me. Visited Mr. Clerk. In the evening went to St. James's Chapel. Visited Sir Edmond Bacon and Mr. Jo. Temple.

Monday, 16.—Visited Duke of Argyle, Lord Grantham, Mr. Horace Walpole, brother Percival, Mr. Cornwall. Went to the House but could not stay it out. Went to the Gaol Committee, where several depositions were made of villainous practices of Acton, the deputy gaoler of the Marshalsea, to stifle evidence against him at his trial, particularly that he procured a material evidence to be sent to Newgate for a pretended robbery, who, after Acton's trial was over, got his liberty without any prosecution. In the evening visited Mr. Southwell and Cousin Le Grand. The House this day ordered the Pension Bill to be engrossed without any opposition. The Lord Grantham told me the King was warmly against it, and that the Lords are to throw it out. I replied it

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was a reasonable Bill, and I thought even for the King's service, in easing him of applications for pensions. He said the world is so corrupt that men will not act honestly without them. I said I knew none in our House had pensions, that I detested them who have, and should be ashamed to have it thought that I would not serve my King and country without pay. That this Bill is not entirely new, but only to render effectual former Acts against pensions that have been eluded. Besides, if it be so necessary to pension members, there was still a way to recompence them, notwithstanding this Act, namely at the end of the session to give such corrupt people a sum of money at once, as I remembered in Ireland that one Eccles had constantly at the end of every session fifty pounds. My Lord told me that Mr. Arnold Sansom, the new commissary of the packets at Harwich, had directions to comply with me in everything for supporting my brother Parker's interest and mine there, which I told him I doubted not of, having received from him since his going down a very civil letter; that I hoped we should render it a very loyal borough, and that my brother Parker's sin had been that he always laboured to bring in well affected people and keep out disaffected. He said Mr. Carteret has ever since the removal of Philipson looked very sour and dogged on him, but he did not care. I replied when men act a just and honest part, as his Lordship had done, resentment was not to be minded.

Tuesday, 17 March.—To-day I visited Sir Robert Walpole to thank him for sending to enquire after my health when I was ill. He told me Sir Philip Parker had spoke to him to recommend my brother Dering to the King for some advancement in his name and mine, and promised me he would, though he never was so troubled and encumbered with applications as at this time, and the more so that now the salt duty is to be taken off, there are five commissions to be provided for at such employments that there does not fall five such in a year; that he did not say this to discourage me, or for pretence that he would not speak to the King as we desire, but to show the difficulties there are to get anything; that if he had a thousand employments he could give them, and wished he had as many; that he wished Mr. Dering would look out something himself. I answered him I knew he must be much encumbered; that if he had more employments to give I believed he would give them well and with pleasure; that all we desired was a general recommendation to the King as a deserving person of some better thing.

I then returned the visits of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Ferguson, the two Schultzes, young Mr. Southwell, and Sir John Evelyn. Then went to the House, where the Bill against loans to foreign Princes was read, and one of the clauses opposed by the discontented Whigs as injurious to trade. On a division we carried it, one hundred and seventy-six against seventy. I then left the House and came home to dinner. After which I went to the opera, where I met Mr. Clerk, who in conversation told me that Lord Grantham had spoke himself to the King about turning Philipson out, and on that occasion told his Majesty that there was not in England a man that loved him better or so well as I, nor an honest man; that others made greater professions, but were not so sincere, and he wished his Majesty had about him

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persons of as great fidelity as I. That the King's reply was, he knew I loved him, and there should be no words he would be sparing in to make me sensible that he himself was assured of it.

Wednesday, 18.—To-day I visited Dr. Couraye, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Le Grand, Lord Forbes, and Sir Pierce Mead. Then went to the House, where the engrossed Bill against pensions was read the third time and passed. Mr. Will. Pulteney made a speech upon the importance of the Bill, and wished the whole House would for greater solemnity attend the Speaker with it to the Lords. He hinted that otherwise there was danger of the Lords letting it drop (as is indeed the intention), but this hint was given ironically, for he said it was a Bill of so much virtue, that the whole bench of Bishops would certainly be for it, whose unanimity in all things that concerned the good of their country, and whose learning, gravity, and religion was conspicuous to all. Mr. Pelham, Secretary at War, replied: he wondered a gentleman who knew order so well would debate the Bill after it was passed; that his wish that the House should attend the Speaker with it, obliged him to declare that he did not think the Bill deserved it, nay, if it were proper now, he would undertake to show it a Bill of very bad tendency, but he must be silent on that head, and would only take notice of the reflections cast on a whole bench of the other House, which he thought very unjust and unbecoming.

Sir Robert Walpole then got up, and said he hoped he should be indulged, though it was very irregular, to say his thoughts against the Bill, since Mr. Pulteney had run such encomiums on it. He gave the history of the several oaths the members of Parliament are obliged to take; that the House had always shown a reluctance to establishing new oaths; that even the abjuration oath went down with difficulty, and had not passed but that occasion was given for it by the assassination plot; that besides the unreasonableness of the present oath in question, it was putting the security of members not taking a reward from their Prince, if he should be inclined to give it, for their fidelity to him, on the same foot with the security the present King has for enjoying the Crown he wears, which he thought an unequal way of proceeding. That as to the Bishops, they were as learned, loyal, and pious set of men as ever adorned their bench, and if they had any fault, it was that they despised the clamours of non-jurors, Jacobites, and High Churchmen, and relinquished those odious doctrines which tended to weaken his Majesty's title to the Crown.

Mr. Pulteney replied. He wondered he should always be thought to mean reflections, and to be in jest, and Sir Robert always serious. He declared he was now very serious, and from his heart allowed the reverend Bishops had not only godliness but everything that could be said of godliness, everything that belonged [to] it. At which the House laughed, and several members whispered, he meant the proverb, "Godliness is gain." He added as the King was judged to be secure by the oaths of the Parliament, so he hoped the subject would also be secure by this new oath, and he was not afraid to own that he thought the security of the subjects' liberties was of equal value as securing this or any King's reign.

Sir William Young said he was in a manner called up to give his testimony against this Bill, which he did not like from the

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beginning, and therefore should oppose the great countenance Mr. Pulteney wished might be given it.

Then Mr. Heathcote made a studied speech in favour of the Bill, and said many general things against pensions and corrupt Ministries. The debate dropped after he had spoken, and Mr. Sands was ordered to carry the Bill to the Lords. After this, Mr. Winnington made a motion for closing the Committee. He said it was usual before the end of a session to determine the hearing of elections; that there are still two that must be heard, and though the closing the Committee would fall hard on some particular petitioner, yet that was a thing unavoidable.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson opposed the motion, and said the closing Committees in this manner and so early before the House was prorogued, was a new custom introduced by Mr. Winnington himself; that it was a great hardship on gentlemen, session after session, to bring up their witnesses, and be debarred from making out their right to sit in the House. I left the House while he debated, and came home to dinner. The secret of this is that Sir Will. Cothrington, a petitioner for Minehead, is not agreeable to Court, and the Ministry are desirous to keep in Mr. Fra. Whitworth, against whom Sir William petitions.

After dinner, my brother Parker called and acquainted us that Sir Robert Walpole had faithfully discharged his promise and spoke to the King in favour of my brother Dering for some advancement, the Queen being present. That he was surprised to find both their Majesties so gracious and well disposed in my brother's favour, and was in pain to find out who it was had been beforehand with the King and prepared him so well. That the Queen expressed an esteem for Sir Philip and me, but disowned anybody had spoke in favour of my brother Dering to her; which is a thing to be noted, for I myself had spoke twice strongly to her, and so had the Prince and Princess Royal, which perhaps her Majesty forgot.

In the evening I went to a concert of music at Captain Mercer's.

Thursday, 19 March.—This morning I visited my cousin Percival of Westminster, the Bishop of St. David's and the Bishop of Gloster. The last (Dr. Wilcox) used arguments against the Pension Bill passed our House the day before. He said it was reasonable that gentlemen who are at an expense in procuring themselves to be elected in order to be in a capacity to serve their King and country, should have their charges be repaid by the Crown, and objected to the multiplication of oaths. Nothing was easier than to answer him and show the danger our Constitution is in from our members receiving private pensions. His little son came in, who is about seven years old, and had a cake in his hand. The Bishop asked him before me what the Queen said to him. The child replied that she hoped to see him a bishop. I asked him which he liked best, his cake or a bishopric? He answered that which brought most money. The Bishop laughed, as if he had said a pretty thing. I held my tongue, but thought him finely educated. I afterwards went to the House, where the Loan Bill was read the third time, and when the question was put for passing, Captain Vernon and others who cried "No," observing the House to be thin and the Ministry not there, suddenly got up and called for a division. It was a surprise, and not a fair procedure, though strictly Parliamentary. However, the "Ayes" who went out

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were eighty-four, and the "Noes" who stayed in but sixty-six, so we carried it. Then Mr. Sands took the Pension Bill to carry up to the House of Lords, and to show respect to it all we who were present and approved it attended him, to the number of one hundred and six. The Lords immediately ordered it to be read, and several of us stayed to hear what the Lords would say upon it. After it was read, my Lord Townsend got up and said he did not intend to give his reasons now against the Bill, reserving himself for that to the second reading, which he moved might be on Saturday next, but in general he would declare to their Lordships that it was in his opinion the most monstrous and unheard of attempt in the House of Commons that ever was known. That it tended to subvert the whole Constitution, and throw all power into the House of Commons; that the Commons already were in possession of giving the money, and now they would have the whole disposal of it. That the King's prerogative and their Lordships' privileges were destroyed by this Bill, and therefore as a good subject, as a Peer, as an Englishman, who would oppose it. There is not surely a worse speaker for form, grace, and poorness of matter than this Lord.

Lord Bathurst answered him, and said he could not imagine how preventing corruption in the House of Commons could be deemed a subversion of the Constitution; he thought it the only means to preserve it. Our ancestors thought so, and former Acts are still subsisting that make it penal to accept of pensions; this Act only remedies the evasion of those Acts. That if Lord Townsend believed this Act threw greater power into the Commons than they have already, he would propose an Act of like nature to prevent pensions in the House of Lords, and then he hoped their Lordships would keep pace with the Commons in strengthening their power. He was answered by Lord Islay and Lord Trevor on the Court side, who declared it was a monstrous Bill, but would give no reasons, and by the Earl of Peterborough, who said the Act did not declare that the members of the Commons House had pensions, and therefore he did not see the occasion of this Act. Lord Bathurst was supported by the Earl of Ailsford, Lord Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon and Strafford. It being determined to give the Bill a second reading on Saturday, as has been mentioned, the Earl of Ailsford moved that a list of pensions made be addressed for to lie upon the table, as being very necessary for their Lordships' information when the Bill should be debated. Lord Townsend opposed it, as having no relation to the Bill. Lord Abingdon replied he thought nothing could have a nearer relation to a Pension Bill than pensions, and he was surprised the list desired should be refused. That the motion was entirely Parliamentary, and had never been refused before. The Duke of Newcastle said he was against addressing for a list, because it would make the world think there were unjustifiable pensions granted, and that the Bill was founded on some knowledge upon enquiry of that nature. Lord Abingdon replied, he was sure if this list was refused, that the world would much more justly think that irregular pensions have been granted, and that there was a necessity for passing the Bill. To the same purpose spoke the Earl of Strafford, Lord Willoughby and others. Lord Townsend replied he would not oppose the obtaining a list of pensions granted, if asked at another time and on another occasion, but at present he thought

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it improper, because it gave countenance to a monstrous Bill. Lord Falmouth said the Bill was to be read a second time on Saturday, and he saw not of what service addressing for a list of pensions could be in their debates, because he thought it impossible for the clerks to transcribe the list in that short time, and therefore he moved the previous question might be put, whether the question for such an address should stand. Lord Strafford said he did not conceive the number of pensions were so many; if they were he was sorry for it, there was the greater reason to enquire into them. But surely they could not be more numerous than the half-pay officers, of whom a list being demanded one day, was delivered in the next. Lord Townsend concluded the debate by desiring the previous question might be put. And accordingly it was, and passed, 83 against 30.

After this I went to the Lower House to the election of Liverpool, and stayed till half an hour after three, when Sir Edward Knatebull came home with me to dinner, and then I returned to the House, which broke up about seven, having gone through the examination of the several votes in Mr. Brereton's subsequent lists, among whom several were proved false, some under age, others totally unqualified, some out of the kingdom at the time their names were writ down in Mr. Brereton's poll. The next thing to go on was the list of paupers who voted for Sir Thomas Aston and for Brereton. Mr. Brereton had agreed with Sir Thomas that nineteen on the latter side and twelve on the former should be struck out, but to-day refused to stand to his agreement. The House therefore were obliged to go through this list, but it being late put off the further hearing to Saturday next.

Friday, 20 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Bagnall, and went from thence to Court; dined at home. In the evening had my concert of music. Mr. Man, Cousin Le Grand, Lady Mary Cooly, Lord Hambleton, Lady Peasley, Lady Bathurst and her daughters, brother Parker, Mr. Cornwall, brother Dering and sister, Dr. Couraye, Mr. Barecroft, etc., were there. At night was sent me two copies of affidavits, under a cover containing printed depositions of George Colcott and Robert Jones, two of the witnesses produced by Sir William Wyndham at the Bar of the House upon the Dunkirk affair, wherein it appears that Mr. Will. Pulteney, Daniel Pulteney, Sir William Wyndham, and a tall thin young gentleman, which is understood to be Mr. Sands, had a meeting with Lord Bolingbroke to prosecute the enquiry into the works carrying on at Dunkirk, to which meeting they convened the deponents and other witnesses who appeared at the Bar, and promised them encouragement to give evidence. These packets were given to every member at the door, and sent to the houses of absent members, by Sir Robert Walpole's orders as supposed.

Saturday, 21.—This morning I designed to go to Counsellor Annesley, and carry with me the grant of King Charles the First to old Captain John Barry for erecting Lisearroll into a manor, as also my father's will by which he settled a jointure on my mother, for which jointure there had passed nothing but articles, by reason my father was under age when he married, and by the will it appears he never executed the intent of those articles by making a settlement, but provided for it by his will. But I dared not venture out for

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fear of the return of my cold, of which I found some symptoms, and therefore resolved to stay at home and bleed.

My son came home in the evening from the House of Lords, and brought me word they had rejected the Pension Bill. The question was put whether it should be committed, and it was carried against, eighty-six to thirty-one, after which the question for rejecting it was put, and no opposition made. The Lords who spoke to it were Lord Trevor, Peterborough, Islay, Macclesfield and the Duke of Newcastle on one side for not committing, and Lord Bathurst, Foley, Strafford, Ailsford and Abingdon for committing. Lord Trevor said the Bill was dubiously worded, and that part, particularly relating to places held in trust, might comprehend the having any place; that rewards and punishments were the foundations of all Government, and this Bill took them away; that this increased the practice of taking oaths, which is already too frequent. Lastly, that those men who would betray their country in Parliament for a bribe would certainly have no scruple about breaking their oath.

Lord Bathurst inveighed against corruption, and said that the House of Commons are certainly better acquainted with their own condition than the Lords could be, and the Commons had thought this Bill necessary. That if the Bill passed the King would have more of his Civil List to spare to increase the revenues of the Bishops and make them all Canterbury's and Durham's, as likewise to restore the decayed families of the nobility.

Duke of Newcastle said it was a reflection on the King to suppose he had bribed the House of Commons, and that the Commons bringing in such a Bill was a strong proof of their not being corrupted.

Lord Peterborough said that he was against the Bill, because he thought it would not have the desired effect, for the King would only defer paying a member till the Parliament ended. That he was too good a Protestant to oblige anybody to confess, not even to the reverend Bishops, much less to one another, but this Bill was to oblige the members to confess to each other whether they had pensions.

Lord Islay run through the whole Bill, and endeavoured to expose it with some art, but no argument. He spoke above an hour.

Lord Macclesfield (who has lately recovered his pension of fifteen hundred pounds per annum), said that the Bill affected the privileges of their Lordships' House, for if a Peer should have a son in the House of Commons who should refuse the oath prescribed in the Bill, it incapacitated him, as he thought, from ever sitting in the House of Lords.

Lord Abingdon said that if he had a son, who should refuse that oath, he should desire his son might have that fate.

I was to-day well assured that Sir Charles Hotham is gone to Prussia to propose the double marriage so long talked of.

Sunday, 22 March.—I was still confined at home by my cold. My brother Parker came in the morning, and said he had been at Chelsea with Sir Robert Walpole to talk over my brother Dering's affair; that Sir Robert received him very kindly, and assured him that when at the Prince's coming over we applied to him to speak that my brother Dering should be about him, he actually

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set him down in his list to the King for that purpose. My brother Parker found he wanted to know by what canal we had worked to prepare the King to favour my brother, whereupon my brother Parker answered, by no great man whatever. That I had spoke twice to the Queen, and had always been well with his Majesty from the time of the quarrel in the late King's reign, when I stuck by the Prince and forbore going to the King's Court; that Sir Robert himself owned he had spoke to the present King in my brother Dering's favour, and therefore it was no surprise that the King should be favourably inclined. That we desired to owe my brother Dering's advancement to himself, and might be assured he would always behave himself with honour and a due regard to him for his patronage. Sir Robert beat a little about the bush concerning my brother Dering's intimacy with the Prince, and said Sir Philip might remember that the late King did not like that his son should be preferred to him. That my brother Dering had some who had done him ill offices, and little people were too busy; that when once men were in a wrong track, continuing in it made it worse and worse. In conclusion, he called for his pen and ink, and wrote my brother Dering's name down for a memorandum, saying he would speak speedily to the King: so we conclude my brother will get an advance.

Mr. Forster and brother and sister Dering dined here.

Forster promised to see Mr. Metcalf, solicitor of the Customs, to-morrow about letting Russet out of prison, who has lain there now five weeks since the King signed an order for a *noli prosequi*.

Monday, 23.—To-day I was told that Sir William Wyndham and Will. Pulteney stiffly deny their meeting with Lord Bolingbroke to concert the Dunkirk affair, though swore against them as mentioned before. Kept still at home for my cold, which turns more to a sore throat. I writ to Mr. Glanville, a member of our House, to excuse my attending a Law Bill he has brought in, and which I promised to speak to.

Tuesday, 24.—Stayed still at home. Dr Couraye dined with me. In the evening Sir Thomas Aston sent to desire I would come down to the House to his election, which is to be determined this night, and is made a great point. I sent him word I was sorry I could not venture out, and hoped he would carry it.

Wednesday, 25 March, 1730.—To-day I heard the House sat on Sir Thomas Aston's election till eleven last night, when Brereton's friends perceiving it would go against him, moved to adjourn the debate, but Sir Thomas's friends carried it for proceeding, one hundred and twenty against ninety-nine. Upon this the adverse party crowded away, and the main question that Sir Thomas was duly elected passed without opposition. Sir Robert Walpole stayed till the division was over, in order to influence the House for Brereton, but he found there are certain occasions where he cannot carry points; it is this meanness of his (the prostitution of the character of a first Minister in assisting and strenuously supporting the defence of dunghill worms, let their cause be ever so unjust, against men of honour, birth, and fortune, and that in person too), that gains him so much ill-will; formerly, when the first Minister appeared in any matter, he did it with gravity, and the honour and service of the Crown appeared to be concerned, but Sir Robert, like the altars of refuge in old times, is the asylum of little unworthy

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wretches who, submitting to dirty work, endear themselves to him, and get his protection first, and then his favour, which as he is first Minister, is sure to draw after it the countenance of the Court; in the meantime, the world, who know the insignificancy, to say no worse, of these sort of tools, are in indignation to see them preferred and cherished beyond men of character and fortune, and set off in a better light to the King, and this with men of small experience, which are the bulk of a nation, occasions hard thoughts of the Crown itself; whereas in very deed the King can seldom know the merits and character of private persons but from the first Minister, who we see has no so great regard for any as for these little pickthanks and scrubs, for whom he risks his character, and the character of his high station, in opposition to the old gentry of the kingdom, and that in matters of right and wrong, in the face of his country, namely, in Parliament. It appeared to the House that the subsequent list of voters, by this Brereton produced at the Bar of the House, and by which he pretended he had a legal majority over Sir Thomas Aston, was a very scandalous and false list, made up of persons that had no right to vote, some being under age, others never having demanded their freedom, others personating dead men, and others such as were at the time of the election out of the kingdom, yet when this appeared plainly to the House, and Sir Robert found Brereton unable to maintain his cause, he yet argued for him, and was for adjourning the debate to another day, in hopes without doubt to rally all the placemen and pensioners, if time were allowed to vote Brereton in.

I was informed that Mr. Will Pulteney and Sir William Wyndham used that day very indecent and unusual expressions in the House against Sir Robert Walpole on occasion of the affidavits formerly mentioned, wherein Colcott and Jones swore that those two gentlemen met Lord Bolingbroke on the Dunkirk affair. Pulteney and Sir William having been taxed with this by Sir Robert in that long debate touching Dunkirk the 27th of last month, then purged themselves of it, by protesting on their honour that they did not meet him on that occasion, and that he was not present at their consultations, and these affidavits were afterwards published to hurt their reputations by showing they had solemnly affirmed an untruth to the House. This day therefore, they took an opportunity to clear themselves, and did it with such resentment against Sir Robert, that they said whoever procured those affidavits or any way were instrumental in them were rascals and villains; they hoped the procurer of them was then in the House and heard them, and pronounced him, whoever he was, a rogue and scoundrel. There being many strangers in the gallery, they could not be called to the bar for indecent language against any member of the House, though everybody knew who they meant; however, the Speaker rose in his chair, and expressed himself with great warmth at the words cast forth, and at the irregularity of speaking things so foreign to the debate, which ought to be confined to the subject matter of the election, and he ended with saying he would die in the chair rather than suffer such things; whereupon Will Pulteney said he believed he would die in the chair if he could, meaning, I suppose, that he liked the honour and profit of being Speaker.

Sir Robert Walpole coolly replied, that if those gentlemen directed their discourse to him he was not concerned, and would not take

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it to himself, for he had no hand in the framing, encouraging or publishing these affidavits; he owned he saw them in manuscript, and observing they were sworn before a Justice of Peace of small reputation, advised they should be sworn before a person of better figure, Sir Jo. Gunson, Chairman of the Sessions, and that was all the hand he had in them.

The general talk now is that Lord Carteret, when he returns from Ireland, will be made Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Newcastle Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Henry Pelham Secretary of State in his room, and Lord Harrington Secretary of State in Lord Townsend's room.

In the evening, Cousin Southwell and brother Parker and Dering came to see me. This Thomas Brereton above mentioned is the son of an ordinary fellow who kept an ale-house in Chester, and may, for what I know, be still living. Being bred to clerkship under an attorney, he was by Sir Richard Grosvenor advanced to an employment of about one hundred pounds a year, in return for which he opposed the Grosvenor family in their elections in Cheshire. Afterwards he married a widow of some substance, and employing her money in Southsea, advanced his fortunes. Then delivering himself over to this Lord Malpas, he was an agent for him in elections and a busy runner, and under his countenance got to be elected this Parliament for Liverpool, and when in the House gave himself to be entirely to be the slave of Sir Robert Walpole, and was made use of in the little job works of the House, such as carrying and bringing messages and whispers to and from the members, for securing their votes on particular questions, etc. For this Sir Robert procured him an employment of about five hundred a year, on which occasion his place in Parliament being void, there was a necessity for a new election. He stood, and Sir Thomas Aston having a fair majority on the poll, the Mayor returned him, and now Brereton became a petitioner.

Thursday, 26 March.—I visited Sir Thomas Aston, Lord Bathurst, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Temple his brother, Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Lowther. Went to the House, where Mr. Sands' Bill for a work-house at Worcester being committed, Mr. Winnington moved for an instruction for a clause that no attorney should be a governor of it, which Sir Joseph Jekyl opposed as being a reflection on an honourable profession. Mr. Winnington replied it was no more reflection than to exclude them from being overseers of the land tax, which is constantly done, because if they were let into the management of people's property, they would be sure to set them together by the ears. We divided on it; the "Ayes" who went out were ninety-two, the "Noes" who stayed in were one hundred and eleven. So we lost it. Several other Bills were read, and some committed. The African Bill was one. The House adjourned to this day sennit. I dined late at home, and so passed the rest of the evening. Sir Edmond Bacon came to see me; he is an attached servant to Sir Robert Walpole, who upon his being a member of Parliament procured him a grant for a term of years of certain lighthouses worth five hundred pounds a year. He pretended that, notwithstanding the affidavits formerly mentioned, Lord Bolingbroke was actually in company with Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Pulteney on the Dunkirk affair. He said he voted for Brereton, who by this mis-carriage and the expense

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of the petition is half an undone man. He owned he had deceived Sir Robert Walpole by representing his case wrong and more in his favour than it came out. I would not open myself to him, but I could not help wondering why, if it was so, he still voted for him.

Friday, 27.—This being Good Friday, I went to chapel, and again in the afternoon. My brother Dering came in and said the Prince had sent to him in the morning at nine o'clock to desire he would come to him; that he found him a-bed, and acquainted him with a scheme he had of providing for him by an employment he hoped would fall and was immediately in his own gift; that without consulting anybody he would in that case confer it on him, and afterwards acquaint their Majesties that it was given him. He was exceeding gracious to him, and when he took his leave and kist his hand on his going to Bath, the Prince said to him, "Take notice you kiss my hand for this place."

Saturday, 28.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and went to Court. Dined with brother Dering, and in the evening went to chapel. At night brother Parker and Counsellor Forster came to me, to tell me Russel's affair was before the Attorney General.

Sunday, 29 March, Easter Day.—Communicated this morning at the chapel. Went in the evening again.

Monday, 30 March.—This morning called upon Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Cornwall. Lord Wilmington came to see me. We talked freely about Brereton's petition and hearing, about the affidavits of Colecott and Jones, and votes of credit. He said there never was known such a thing before that a House of Commons should allow of a poll taken by any but the proper officer, and that it had been very proper to have taken into custody Mr. Brereton's clerk, who took that poll of false voters in his master's favour. He said that positively my Lord Bolingbroke was not at the meeting with Sir William Wyndham, but was then out of town, and bid me read over again those affidavits, and I should find neither Colecott nor Jones swear anything material, so artful is that paper drawn as to appear to be an affidavit throughout, whereas there is no part of it is so but towards the end.

I asked him if he had heard anything of votes of credit. He answered, No; on the contrary, that the Ministry declared there should be none asked for this Session. I said it would come very unseasonably after their lordships rejecting our Pension Bill. He expressed himself much against votes of credit, and told me the first given by the House was when he was Speaker, and though it was moved for on an urgent occasion, namely the Swedish invasion, to repel which there was a sudden and immediate occasion for money, yet his Lordship, when it was in the Committee, spoke against it, and it was there carried but by fifteen, as it was afterwards in the House but by four. That being a novelty, and a very ill precedent, it was his duty as Speaker to oppose it, and that it was remarkable all the members who had in their times been Speakers opposed it, as John Smith and Mr. Bromley, who both spoke against it, and Sir Thomas Hanmer, who though he spoke not, which he was blamed for, yet voted against it. That it was then but for two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and since has risen to five hundred thousand pounds.

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He said he would acquaint me with the history of the Abjuration Oath, which no history has or will mention, and will be forgot. That it was the present Lord Bolingbroke, then Mr. St. John, and Sir Charles Hedges, then fresh turned out from being Secretary of State, and therefore disobliged by King William, who moved for the Bill to abjure the Pretender by oath. That the Court and Whigs were not for it, but the Tories passed it. That the Whigs, not able to hinder the passing that Bill, were against making the oath obligatory on all, but proposed a clause for leaving it voluntary and to the liberty of the subject whether to take it or not, but the Tories were for enacting it general and obligatory on all. That parties were at that time so equal, and this matter thought of so great consequence, that it was a very full House the day of debating it, above two hundred members of a side, and at last carried but by one. That himself was then in Parliament, but sick and could not attend, otherwise he had been with the Whigs and voted against the Bill, which would have lost it. That having passed both Houses, the King being in his last sickness, sent Commissioners to pass it in his name, and the next day died. And then, said my Lord, I was with the rest of the Whigs heartily glad the Act passed, and the Tories heartily sorry.

I promised to dine with his Lordship at Chiswick next Saturday.

Mr. St. Lenger came to see me, and upon his promising to hold no more Courts of the lands of Liscarroll, purchased of me by his father, I promised not to oblige his tenants to attend my Court, so this dispute to the title of the lordship of the manor is over. I told him that at last Crone had filed a Bill against Crofts for to make him shew cause why he detains his acres from him, which I hoped would bring that long dispute to a short issue. He said Crofts was willing to restore the plus acres, but he hoped I would make good the arrears due from said Crofts to himself. I said that was not reasonable: for he had a remedy against his own tenant to recover arrears, but I had not, nor had I anything to do with arrears due from his tenant to him. He said that if his tenant was not able to pay those arrears, he ought not to lose them. I said he could oblige his tenant one way or other to do it, and he had the benefit of these plus acres all the time. He said Crofts was an honest, industrious, poor man, and once offered to surrender his lease to be quit of the lawsuit threatened by Crone against him, and then things had done well, but afterwards Crofts refused. I answered that probably since Crofts saw Crone in earnest against him, he would now return to the same mind. He desired to bring his attorney to-morrow or next day, to peruse my marriage settlement, and that of my father, for satisfaction to see whether there is an occasion for my passing a new fine and recovery for securing his father's purchase, and I promised to shew them.

I afterwards went to Court, where the Queen asked me again about Dr. Couraye. In the evening I went to our weekly concert.

Tuesday, 31 March.—This morning Mr. St. Lenger came with a lawyer, and perused my father's will, by which he found I was left tenant in tail, and likewise perused my marriage settlement, by which he found the lands of Liscarroll are no part of what I settled on my wife or eldest son, or are mentioned in the settlement. Whereupon the lawyer told Mr. St. Lenger that as I had suffered a recovery when I came of age, which was sufficient, without



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levying a fine, to dock the entail and enable me to sell my estate, and as Liscarrol is not in my marriage settlement, he had reason to be satisfied with his title to Liscarrol, and had nothing further to do than to examine in the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland whether I did suffer the recovery as I said I had. And Mr. St. Lenger express himself satisfied.

In the evening, Mr. St. Hyacinth came and acquainted me that he is obliged to let fall his design of publishing an extract of all foreign journals of literature for want of subscriptions, and must also sell his books by auction, and quit his shop, not being able to carry on his business, which I was sorry to hear, because of the learning, merit, and industry of the man, and that he has a family.

Wednesday, 1 April.—I called on Mr. Oglethorp, who kept me three hours and more in explaining his project of sending a colony of poor and honest industrious debtors to the West Indies by means of a charitable legacy left by one King, a haberdasher, to be disposed of as his executors should please. Those executors have agreed that five thousand pounds of the money shall be employed to such a purpose, and our business is to get a Patent or Charter for incorporating a number of honest and reputable persons to pursue this good work, and as those executors desired the persons entrusted with that sum might be annexed to some Trust already in being, I am desired to consent to admit such as are to manage that money into my trust for disposing of the legacy left by Mr. Dalone for converting negroes to Christianity, to which I very readily have consented, the Lord Chancellor allowing thereof, which is not to be doubted. Mr. Oglethorp told me that the number relieved by the last year's Act out of prison for debt are ten thousand, and that three hundred are returned to take the benefit thereof from Prussia, many of whom are woollen manufacturers.

I afterwards visited the Bishop of London, to desire a living near Finchley Common for Mr. Heal, of St. John's College, but he had disposed of it.

At night I went with my wife and children to "Perseus and Andromeda."

Thursday, 2.—Went to the House and Gaol Committee. Cousin Fortrey dined with me.

Friday, 3.—Went to the meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, and balloted for a governor and two new directors. We re-chose Colonel Negus, and chose for directors Mr. Tilson, clerk of the Treasury, and Mr. Fra. Whitworth, member of Parliament. I then went to the House, which sat till half an hour after five upon the Bill for relief of the subject by civil Bills. It had no opposition, but admitted some alteration. Mr. Parsons, the linen draper, and Mr. Wickham, of Harwich, dined with me. In the evening was my concert. There were at it Lord Palmerston, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Fane, Colonel Middleton, members of our House, Mr. Man, cousin le Grand, Mr. Southwell, Dr. Couraye, and Mr. Forster, Lady Palmerston and her daughter, Lady Ramsden and her three daughters, Lady Blundell, Mrs. Forster, Sister Percival, Mrs. Donellan, cousin le Grand and her daughter.

This evening, at two o'clock, died Sir Edward Knatchbull. He had been two days before in a manner insensible. I believe he caught his illness the long night that the House sat upon the

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Dunkirk enquiry, for he then went away fainting about twelve, and though the fever did not show itself immediately, so that he went abroad the very next day, and continued so to do and to attend the House, yet he was not right well, and at last fell down about ten days since. His mother and mine were sisters, and I esteemed him for his sense and behaviour. He was coming into a good post when he died, for the Court had an esteem for him, and he latterly attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole. The King told my wife this night at the drawing room he was very sorry to hear of his death. In the Queen's time he was a pretty warm Tory, but gradually came off from violence. The Tories chose him in the late King's reign knight of the shire for Kent; but this Parliament he missed of it, because his old friends were shy of his inclination to side with the Government, and the Whigs declared they would choose men that had always been staunch to the party and, as they said, no turncoats; so Sir Edward was by the help of the Government chose in Cornwall.

Saturday, 4 April.—This day I went to Chiswick to dine with my Lord Wilmington, where there was only my Lord Chief Baron. Talking of the Pension Bill, I told his Lordship it was very hard that the Lords should throw it out without paying us the civility of desiring a conference. He said the Bill was so faulty, there was no mending it; that it had no preamble, and that as to the pretence of enforcing former laws against pensions, this Bill did not content itself with doing that, but went a great deal further in depriving persons from receiving any favour from his Majesty, and that by an oath not to accept. That nothing could be harder in that case than the injury it did the Speaker, who has five pounds a day allowed him by the King for keeping a table, and a service of plate; that the five pounds and the plate are gratuitous though customary; and if our Bill had passed he must swear not to accept this gratuity. That it was likewise hard and unjust to deprive sons of noblemen in case of accepting a place or gratuity, of the right of sitting in the Lords' House, and that it took from the King the power of rewarding. He said nevertheless he believed the Bill would one time or another pass, but it must be when we shall be able to ground our Bill upon some fact, some discovery of mischief arising from persons known to be pensioned.

Talking of my Lord Townsend, he said he had some good notions with respect to trade, which is the only thing he talks well of, for generally he is confused and has not a clear head. One of his notions mentioned by my Lord with approbation, and which I could not but relish, is, that the poors tax, notwithstanding a heavy one, is extremely beneficial to trade, as it is a sort of bounty, or premium, on the manufacturer, and consequently makes sundry sorts of our work cheap by beating down the price of labour, for we all know that as heavy as the poor tax is, the poor are not entirely supported by it, but they are only helped a little, which small help, together with their own industry in knitting or spinning (to apply this to the woollen manufacture) enables them to live; but were it not for what they receive out of the tax abovementioned, they would not knit or spin for so small wages as they receive for that work, because they would starve by it.

Sunday, 5 April.—To-day I went to chapel at eight o'clock; then to Court, where the Prince, King, and Queen spoke to me.

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The Queen told me she would send next week to me to bring Dr. Couraye to her; she bid me (as she had done some days before) to assure the doctor she would always take care of him, he should never want. She desired to know what he thought of the King of France's new ordonnance, and the renewed persecution of the Jansenists there. I answered he thought him doubly fortunate to be here in safety, being sure he should be the first man that would be cruelly dealt by. I also thanked her Majesty for her charitable regard and generosity to him. After dinner I went again to chapel.

Monday, 6.—To-day I went to the House, where we closed the Committee of Supply. Dined at home and passed the evening.

Tuesday, 7.—Went to Charlton.

Thursday, 9.—Returned to London, and found Mr. Baker Cockerill and Page, of Harwich. Went to Mr. Southwell's, afterwards to the House, came home to dinner. In the evening went with my wife to the vocal concert at the Crown, which much diverted her, though the best voices were absent.

Friday, 10.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Aspinwall called on me, the latter touching Lady Dudley's Bill now depending, which, as it stands, he apprehends may prejudice the interest of Mr. Wogan. I looked over his petition to be relieved by a clause, or to be heard against the Bill by counsel, and appointed him to be at the House, where I would apply to the Speaker for advice. Accordingly I did, and I showed the Speaker the clause intended for relief, which he disapproved, because it imported to be relieved not only out of the *custodium* granted to Jones, but out of the whole Wicklow Estate. I offered to present the petition upon the second reading of Lady Dudley's Bill this day, but it was thought advisable to defer doing it, there being time enough, if necessary, between this and Monday sennit, to which day the Bill stands committed. In the meanwhile, Mr. Aspinwall hoped to agree matters with Jones, the custodee, who offered to give Mr. Wogan fifteen hundred pounds to be acquitted of all demands.

Mr. Bagnall dined with us, and in the evening Mr. Frazer, Mr. Temple, and brother Parker called in to see me. Mr. Frazer told me the Prince had lately engaged a mistress in his neighbourhood, a Papist, and taken a house and furnished it just over against her father's; that her father's name is La Tour, the man in the playhouse plays the hautboy. That the discourse is the Prince has bought her for fifteen hundred pounds. I was very sorry to hear it, and do heartily wish the project of his marriage with the Princess Royal of Prussia may come to effect, upon which I am persuaded his Royal Highness will forsake this kind of life. This day, my son surprised me with a discovery that he is the author of two printed pamphlets published last January. The first entitled, "Some Remarks upon a Pamphlet entitled a Short View of the State of Affairs with relation to Great Britain for four years past." The second entitled, "A Review of a Pamphlet entitled Observations on the Treaty of Seville examined."

They are the first essays of this kind, and he made me promise not to acquaint any but my wife that he wrote them. He need not be ashamed of them, and few children at nineteen years old would have done so well.

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Saturday, 11 April.—To-day I visited at the Duke of Dorset's and Mr. Southwell's. Went to the Temple to give Mr. Annesley the deed for augmenting the number of trustees of Dalone's legacy, which he thinks cannot be done by us five trustees originally appointed, but by the Master of the Rolls, by bill and answer. Called at the Crown Office on Mr. Masterman to desire he would wait on the Attorney General, who had dispatched Russel's affair, and that he would as soon as possible carry the Attorney General's warrant to Mr. Medcalf, Solicitor of the Custom House, to discharge that man.

I went afterwards to the House, and returned to dinner at home when Mr. Page and Cockerill came and dined with me. At night I went to the Opera with my wife and children.

Sunday, 12.—Went to morning chapel, afterwards to Court, where I carried Page of Harwich, with his wife, daughter and son-in-law, to see the King go to church. The Prince and King discoursed me, which was a distinction, there being many Blue Garters and great lords to whom he said nothing. I brought home the company I carried with me to Court to dinner.

Monday, 13.—Met Mr. Annesley, Mr. Conduit, and Mr. Aspinwall about Mr. Wogan's affair at Mr. Southwell's, and agreed to present Mr. Wogan's petition. Went to the House, where Mr. Conduit presented it accordingly, and I seconded it. Mr. Cornwall came home with me to dinner, and found Fabri and Bartoldi, one of the women singers of the opera, and Mr. August Schutz and his wife at dinner. This singer, I was told, is a fresh mistress to the Prince, since La Tour's daughter. The evening was spent in music.

Tuesday, 14.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who told me he had spoke to the Queen in my brother Dering's favour; that she is now very well satisfied, but there had been some ill impressions given her, and some misapplication, but he had set all right, and hoped something would be done; that nothing should be wanting on his part, and he believed the first thing that fell. I writ my brother word of it.

Mr. Clerk, Dr. Couraye, and Brigadier St. Hipolite dined with me.

Wednesday, 15 April.—To-day I went to the House. After dinner went to the play with my son.

Thursday, 16.—Went to Mr. le Grand, cousin Southwell, and Mr. Aspinwall, touching Mr. Wogan's affair; afterwards to the House. Brother Parker dined with me; went in the evening to a Council of the Royal Society.

Friday, 17.—Did not stir out. Mrs. Middleton and brother and sister Percival dined with me. In the evening my concert as usual. There were at it Earl of Grantham, Lord Palmerston, Sir Richard Mead, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Le Grand, Mr. Man, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Doddington, Duchess of Kent, Lady Palmerston, Mrs. Ramsden, Mrs. Le Grand, Lady Hanmer, sister Percival, Mr. J. Temple and his daughter. Mr. Taylor, my daughter, Miss Middleton, and Mr. Gaillard sung.

Mr. Doddington told me aside it was resolved, and is actually done, but will not be declared these two days yet, viz.: that the Duke of Dorset is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Lord Trevor removed from Privy Seal to President of the Council, and which

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is more important news, Lord Wilmington made Privy Seal, so that here is the head of the party which opposes Sir Robert Walpole taken into place. He added, that it is impossible public affairs can go on at the rate they do, and that the true interest of the nation is to be well with the Emperor, and not in such a close conjunction with France. I answered, I hoped he did not mean to unravel all that we have been doing; he said "Yes." I replied, "Not up to the fountain head!" He said, "Not to fall out with France, but to be cooler with them, and well with the Emperor." I asked him how the Dutch were satisfied with the French preparations to march so great a body of troops towards the Rhine. He said, "They began to be uneasy." As to Lord Townsend, it is certain he continues his resolution to quit his employment and retire for good and all into the country, and all things considered, I believe Sir Robert Walpole will choose to withdraw himself into the House of Lords, and give way to the torrent. For though the King supports him as a very capable man to do his business, and surely I think him the most so, yet it is believed his Majesty has no hearty and personal love for him, and nothing can be more cutting than for him to see Lord Wilmington in any post.

My wife was in the morning at the Queen's Court, who has still the gout, and likes to see a great levée on this occasion: accordingly there was a vast crowd. She told my wife she had been in a good deal of pain; she also told her I had been so kind as to promise to bring Dr. Couraye to see her this week, for whom she had a great opinion, but that the gout prevented it, but she hoped to see him the next week.

Saturday, 18.—Visited the Earl of Grantham. Among other things he told me the Queen did not love the Prince should take on him to recommend persons for employments; which explained to me what Sir Robert Walpole meant when he told me the other day that there had been some misapplication in favour of my brother Dering. I told it my Lord Grantham, and he said that was it. He said the Queen was inconceivably generous and charitable, and it would amaze me to know how much she gave away, and those large sums that nobody knew of. I replied, ostentation was not commendable in any one, but for example sake a Queen's charity should be like a lighted candle, not set under a bushel. He of his own accord said he should not forget to speak for my brother Dering, upon the settling the Prince's family when he marries. He commended my daughter's singing and playing and added he wished my children were well married. I answered, I left that to Providence, who knew better what was fit for them and would do better than I could; that I had done my duty in their education, and should never force them to marry where they did not like, as I had often promised them, and they had in return promised to marry nobody I should not approve of. He said it was what he had told his daughters. He said both King and Queen had a very good opinion of me.

I afterwards called at Sir Windham Knatchbull's and Lord Wilmington's, who were not at home; then went to the House, and returned to dinner. My wife went in the morning to Charlton.

Sunday, 19.—Went in the morning to St. James's Chapel. Afterwards called on Mr. Clerk, and then went to Court, where

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the Prince again asked after my brother Dering, and the King spoke first to me of all the circle, then to the Earl of Seaforth and Lord Fitzwalter, after which he went in. Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening my brother Parker came in to bid us adieu, going to Bath; also old Catalogus Frazer called on me. He is eighty-four years old, and has his health and memory, sight, and parts as brisk as when young. There scarce has been published a book he has not read, or does not know, for which reason the world have fixed on him the name Catalogus. He is a great searcher into anecdotes, and a relator of not a few. He is a Presbyterian, but not rigid.

Monday, 20.—Mr. Aspinwall called on me to let me know Mr. Jones had agreed to sign an absolute security to Mr. Wogan for payment of fifteen hundred pounds, and Mr. Jones let me know the same at the House afterwards. Mr. Bagnall and Mr. Taylor called on me. Went to the House, where the Gaol Committee were met and examined witnesses touching my Lord Chief Justice Eyre's visiting Bambridge in Newgate when lodged there by order of Parliament in order for his trial. The Committee very justly thought it strange that the Judge who was to try Bambridge should previously repair to prison to hold private conversation with him, and resolved to report it to the House. I said, however, that as we were a Committee appointed to examine the state of the gaols, I did not see which way we could take cognizance of this affair, unless by bringing it in as an argument why Bambridge and Acton last year met with so much favourable usage and escaped upon their trials.

At four o'clock seventeen of the Committee dined together at the Globe. I left them at six, and went with my wife and daughter to our Monday's concert.

Tuesday, 21 April.—To-day I called on Dr. Couraye, he being ill, and on Mr. Aspinwall touching my brother Dering's intention of buying one thousand pounds Irish subscription Stock, which is at five per cent. premium.

Afterwards I visited cousin Southwell, and then went to the Gaol Committee, where it was agreed to order some witnesses to attend to-morrow to enquire into Mr. Bambridge's not making out a list of his prisoners (when removed from being Warden of the Fleet Prison), according as required by Act of Parliament on pain of felony. We also enquired into my Lord Chief Justice Eyre's visiting Bambridge while under prosecution for felony in Newgate, which a lawyer of our House told me was a high crime and misdemeanour, especially in a judge who afterwards tried that very prisoner.

Then I went to the House, where Mr. Norris made a motion to address the King to lay before the House the secret and separate articles of the Treaty of Seville, with the ratification thereof. It was a surprise on the House, and none of the Ministry to speak against the motion present, but they were sent for in a hurry, and the debate maintained by Sir William Strickland and Sir George Oxendon till Mr. Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole, and Pelham, Secretary of War, came in. We divided after four hours' debate in which about twenty spoke on both sides, and, on the division, one hundred and ninety-seven were against the motion, and seventy-eight for it. It was justly argued that the motion tended

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only to destroy our present measures and animate the Emperor to continue his resolution of going to war.

I returned home to dinner, and found Mr. Taylor there. In the evening, cousin Thomas Wherwood and his wife came to see us.

At night I writ my brother Dering word that I had ordered Mr. Aspinwall to write to his correspondent in Ireland to buy my brother one thousand Irish subscription Stock, and that in the mean time I had lodged the purchase money in Mr. Hore's hands till drawn for.

Wednesday, 22 April.—This morning the clerk of St. James's Parish brought me a notification that I am elected a Trustee of King's Street Chapel and school. My wife went to Charlton this morning, there to lie a night and settle the children till our return from Bath.

I went this morning to Mr. Hore's, the banker, and left with him 93*l.* of my brother Dering's money, and took a note for his use of the other 70*l.* drawn by Mr. Hore on Harrison, of the Bath. I also caused the 20*l.* paid by Hore to a woman in Bath last year on my brother Dering's account to be entered in my account with Mr. Hore and my brother Dering is to account with me for it.

I called upon Dr. Couraÿe, who was in a shaking fit, the ague, and sent to Dr. Arbuthnot to let him know it.

Yesterday, Mr. Eustace Budgell, a relation to the deceased Mr. Addison, and one who made a figure by speeches in Parliament and by his writings, and who, if I forget not, had an employment, but had a small estate to which he was born, exceedingly mangled and impaired by the South Sea project, came to Court, and in the midst of the circle kneeled down and presented a petition to the King, at which time he said aloud, so that all the room heard him, that he was come to complain to his Majesty of great wrong and injustice done him by Sir Robert Walpole. The King took the petition, and now everybody is curious to know the purport of it.

I dined with my cousin Le Grand. Called on Mr. Southwell, and in the evening went to the House of Commons, which I found sitting upon the Coal Bill, and did not break up till past seven. Passed the rest of the evening at home.

Thursday, 23.—Settled divers affairs relating to my estate with my steward, Mr. Taylor. Went to Court, dined with my brother Percival, and in the evening went with him to the vocal concert. My wife returned at night from Charlton.

Friday, 24.—Visited Colonel Schutz, Mr. August Schutz, Capel Moor, and Sir Thomas Hanmer; none at home but the first. My cousin Le Grand and his wife, and Mr. Sansom, commissary of the Packets at Harwich, dined with me. Mr. Sansom made the greatest professions that can be given of his attachment to my brother Parker's interest there, and to mine; and showed me a list of all the Corporation, which he brought up and remarked their several dispositions and dependencies. He says that Orlibar, one of our hot-headed antagonists, will be brought to reason, because he has a great profit in sending oysters on board the Packets to Holland, which he (the Commissary) can deprive him of when he pleases, and that Charles Rainer must come over with Orlibar, being his cooper. That Newell, the Mayor, he thinks an honest man, and will return, having made apologies that he had been

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guilty of a mistake in siding with Philipson. That Rudland had privately assured one of our friends he will forsake Philipson's party. That he finds Davis one of the most sensible and most devoted of our friends; that young Lucas will be brought over. That Osborn and Peek will now be firm, and that many of Philipson's party acted against us by the compulsion and awe of Philipson. That Captain Stevens he has had no concern with, but young Captain Wimple we may be assured of. He hinted that something is doing for Philipson at Harwich with respect to an employment, but could not tell me, or would not explain himself. That he is sure Harrison of the Post Office is not my enemy, but he could not assure the same of Cartwright; his reason is, that when Mr. Horace Walpole sent him to the Postmasters General to acquaint them that he was to succeed Philipson, he bid him go first to Harrison, and then to Cartwright, and bring him back word what he should say upon it, but that Cartwright said nothing to it.

Afterwards I went to the Haymarket playhouse, and saw a play called "The Author's Farce and the Pleasures of the Town," with an additional piece called "The Tragedy of Tom Thumb." Both these plays are a ridicule on poets, and several of their works, as also of operas, etc., and the last of our modern tragedians and are exceedingly full of humour, with some wit. The author is one of the sixteen children of Mr. Fielding, and in a very low condition of purse.

Saturday, 25 April.—I went to visit Mr. Sansom at the Paper Buildings in the Inner Temple, and saw his wife and child. We talked over Harwich affairs. He repeated again that whatever he could do for our service to the utmost extent of the liberty the law will allow, he will use; and I said we did not desire he should do anything inconsistent with his duty or honour. He said Mr. Manly, of Ireland, had so strongly recommended Bickerton to him, that he could not remove him without the greatest difficulty, but he hoped he would act as he ought, without absolutely commanding, for that would be interposing in such a manner as might come to exceed the duty of his place; but if he did not, he would, notwithstanding, dismiss him; that his method was to keep company alternately with both parties, in order to cement the corporation into one interest, which I approved, and on this occasion told him it had industriously been given out by Philipson's friends that my brother and I laboured to render Harwich an independent borough, and exclude the power which the Government naturally ought to have in a seaport town; that this was false, for we only laboured to defend a natural interest my brother had there, which Philipson would strip him of; that insidiously Philipson and his friends pretended to be my friend, and only enemy to my brother, but that he knew if he injured one he hurt both, and I did not accept their compliment, which tended to throw jealousy between my brother and me; that I had obligations to my brother for inviting me to stand there, and had rather miscarry myself than that he should. He told me again that Harrison was no friend to Philipson.

Cousin Le Grand came this morning to me with some writings for me to sign. I am trustee in his marriage settlement, and there being an incumbrance thereon of 1,200*l.*, he had added to that settlement other lands to make up the value of the incumbrance:

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which 1,200*l.* being since paid, he desired Mr. Southwell and me, the two trustees, to exempt again out of the settlement the lands of additional security, which we consented to, and I this day signed accordingly.

I visited cousin Whorwood and his wife. Afterwards went to the House to attend Sir William Dudley's Bill. Dined at home, and then went to the Opera.

Sunday, 26 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court, where the King again spoke to me about my journey to Bath. The Prince did the same. Mr. Clerk and Dr. Courajé dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 27.—Set out for Bath.

Saturday, 20 June.—Returned to Charlton by Windsor, where the 19th I went from Maidenhead to pay my court, and dined with the Earl of Grantham.

Monday, 22.—Went to town to see my brother and sister Dering, and dined with them. I returned at night.

Tuesday, 23.—Stayed at home all day.

Friday, 26.—Mr. Oglethorp came from London, and dined with me. His business was to talk over his scheme of settling poor debtors in Carolina.

Sunday, 28.—Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Swarts, and Justice Savery came to see me after dinner, and my brother and sister Percival dined with me. I took Justice Savery's directions for prosecuting my deer stealers in Maidstone gaol.

Monday, 29, and Tuesday, 30.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 1 July.—Went to town to a meeting of the new Society for fulfilling Mr. Dalone's will in the conversion of negroes, and disposing of five thousand pounds, a charity that will be put in our hands by Mr. King's trustees, and which we design to dispose in settling some hundred of families in Carolina, who came necessitous out of gaols by virtue of our late debtors Act. Called on Mrs. Percival and brother Dering.

July 2, 3, 4.—Stayed at home. This day my brother and sister Dering came down with their family to stay till they go to Tunbridge.

Wednesday, 8.—This day came down Fabri and his wife, and Bertholdi: the first and last singers of the Opera.

Thursday, 9; Friday, 10; Saturday, 11.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 12.—Mr. Fabri and his wife went home. Communicated at church. In the evening visited Mr. Blackwood and Captain Bronkard. My wife presented Mrs. Fabri with a ring of six guineas.

Monday, 13, Tuesday, 14.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 15.—Went to town to the meeting of our Society for converting negroes, and returned to dinner. There were present Colonel Carpenter and Mr. Digby, eldest sons of my Lord Carpenter and Lord Digby, Mr. Vernon, clerk of the Council and Commissioner of Excise, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, Mr. Oglethorp, chairman for this year, and myself, and clergymen, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, our Secretaries, Mr. Hales and Mr. Bundy.

Thursday, 16.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 17.—Cousin Percival, with her daughter and son, the parson, came and dined with us.

Saturday, 18.—Colonel Schutz came and dined with us, and Mr. Richard Philips and his wife, of Harwich, came to lie at our

1730. Colonel Schutz gave me out of the Prince's charity money ten guineas for conversion of the blacks and promoting the settlement of a colony in the West Indies.

Sunday, 19.—Mrs. Bertholdi, the opera singer, went to London. My wife presented her a silver teapot and salver of six guineas. Mr. Dawney came to see me.

Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21.—Stayed at home. Brother Percival and sister came and dined with us.

Wednesday, 22.—Mr. Philips and his wife went to Harwich.

Saturday, 25.—Mr. Oglethorp came to dine with me, and discourse the charter we design to apply for.

Sunday, 26.—Visited Mr. Dawney.

July, Monday, 27; Tuesday, 28; Wednesday, 29.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 30.—Went to town to the Society of Associates for Mr. Dalone's Legacy to convert blacks in America, and settle a colony in America. There were present Mr. Oglethorp, myself, Mr. Anderson, second accountant to the South Sea Company in that article that relates to their trade, Mr. Hucks, junior, Captain Coram, the Reverend Mr. Smith, and the Reverend Mr. Hales. We agreed on a petition to the King and Council for obtaining a grant of lands on the south-west of Carolina for settling poor persons of London, and having ordered it to be engrossed fair, we signed it, all who were present, and the other Associates were to be spoke also to sign it before delivered. A paper drawn up for Captain Coram to carry to Tunbridge in order to collect subscriptions to our scheme, conditional that a grant be made us of lands desired, was showed me, and my leave desired that I might be mentioned in it, because they thought it might facilitate subscriptions, and I readily gave it, but advised that some others might likewise be mentioned in it. I gave them ten guineas, which Colonel Schutz presented the Society out of the Prince's charity money to forward the design. Mr. Hastings sent five pound, and an unknown person by Mr. Oglethorp's hands twenty pound.

I then went to dinner at my brother Percival's. In the evening called on Sir Emanuel Moore, son to a sister of my father's. Then to brother Dering's.

Friday, 31.—Went by appointment with Mr. Oglethorp to see Mr. Carpenter, one of the three Trustees of Mr. King's Charity, from whom we expect five thousand pounds for the settlement of our colony. He was well disposed, but some had been tampering with him to make him believe that disposal of the charity money was not suitable to the deceased's will. We came away and resolved that Councillor Mead's opinion thereupon should be asked to satisfy Mr. Carpenter. One Smith and Gordon are the other trustees of that charity. I dined with brother Dering.

Saturday, 1 August.—Called on Sir Emanuel Moore, who was at home, and then left London to dine at Charlton.

I had from undoubted hands in London, that if the late Dr. Clerk, of St. James's, had survived the present Archbishop of Canterbury, the King would have made him his successor, and when the King was told that could not be because he would not accept it, the King replied, "I'll make him."

Monday, 3; Tuesday, 4.—Stayed at home.

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Wednesday, 5.—The Bishop of Gloucester, his chaplain, and Dr. Barecroft came to dinner: the latter lay here.

The Bishop (Dr. Wilcox) is my acquaintance from the time I was at Magdalen College, where he was Fellow. He afterwards was chaplain to old Sir Harry Ashurst at thirty pounds a year, and by his interest went chaplain to Portugal. After some years, he returned, and, growing into Court favour, attended the late King George to Hanover as English Minister, and was made Bishop of Gloucester. He is promised the Bishopric of Rochester and Deanery of Westminster when old Dr. Bradford dies, which is not far off. He is a very good-natured man, and has made a resolution never to lay up a farthing he gets by the Church, which he need not, having but one son to provide for and a good temporal estate to leave him. He resides as much as any Bishop in his diocese, at least four months in the year, and keeps a very generous and hospitable table; which makes amends for the learning he is deficient in. However, though no great scholar, nor a deep man, he is a very frequent preacher, and this, with his zeal for the Government, good humour, and regular life, makes him very well liked by the Government and all that know him. He is very facetious and loves innocent jests, and told me he thought a man had nothing to do but be as merry as he can with innocence. He told me some merry arguments used by the priests in Portugal in their disputes with him about religion. One asked him if the Protestants ever doubted whether they were in the right way. The Bishop answered, "No." "Ah!" said the priest, "that is a certain sign they are in the hands of the devil; for my part," continued he, "I'm sure I'm of the true faith, because I often doubt I'm wrong, for these doubts are suggestions of Satan, who would tempt me to change the true religion for a bad one, and then he would be sure to have me, but you Protestants he lets alone, because he is sure of you already." Another priest asked him why we should trouble ourselves that the true Church believed purgatory. "For," said he gravely, "it is no concern of yours. All who go to purgatory are to be saved, but you who are all to be damned have no business with it, and therefore should say nothing about it."

This day my son's picture in miniature done by himself came home, set in gold, and is admired for its neatness and likeness.

Thursday, 6; Friday, 7; Saturday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated. In the evening Justice Savory and Mons. de Guillon came from Greenwich to see me.

Monday, 10.—Mrs. Schutz came hither to dinner.

A short time ago Sir Charles Hotham, who was sent to Berlin to endeavour a reconciliation with that Court, returned, and was well received by the King. He was ordered to insist with that King that Reichenberg, his Resident here, a saucy fellow, and who has long promoted a difference between the two Courts, should be recalled, but that King constantly refused it, saying what we laid to his charge was all lies. At length Sir Charles pulled out of his pocket a letter of Reichenberg's intercepted, and told his Majesty that since nothing else would satisfy him of it, he hoped that letter would, wherein was several false informations of our Court, and particularly concerning the Princess Amelia, whose disorders he writ were fits of madness, than which nothing is more false. The King took the letter, and instead of reading it threw

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it at Sir Charles's head, commanding him not to speak any more about recalling his Minister, whereupon Sir Charles retired to his lodging. The King, reflecting on his brutality, sent to him to desire he would not write what had passed to Court, but Sir Charles said he could not avoid it, that it was an indignity to his master, whom he represented, and would not only send an account of it by express, but follow the courier as fast as he could himself. And accordingly he came away without taking leave, though the King several times desired he would stay and make up the matter.

Tuesday, 11; Wednesday, 12.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 13.—This day my brother and sister Dering set out for London to consult Dr. Boreham on his illness, and my son went with them.

Sunday, 16.—This day Mr. Percival and his wife, of Eltham, came in the afternoon to see us. He is a relation of mine, descended from a branch in Somersetshire, and is now Secretary to the Navy Office.

Tuesday, 18.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 29.—I had an account that my cousin Southwell had been taken ill of a kind of apoplexy at Windsor upon drinking when he was hot three glasses of spa water. I found him this day in London in a recovering way, and my brother Percival in a fit of the gout.

Thursday, 20 August, 1730.—I went this afternoon to a Council of the Royal Society, to serve Dr. Wiggan, a physician of very good character and interest, who desired I would be there to give my vote to admit him a Fellow of the Royal Society. We passed him with only one negative, and I doubt not the Fellows will approve him at their next meeting.

Dr. Mead came to see me to tell me the Queen desired I would instantly bring Dr. Couraÿe to her, she intending to prevail on him to undertake a translation of *Thucydides* into French. I answered, he was at Mr. Duncomb's in Wiltshire, but I would write to him this post to make haste up, and as I should not see him, because I was to go next Tuesday to Bath, I desired the Doctor to carry him to Windsor, which he said he would. In the evening I returned to Charlton.

Friday, 21—Monday, 24.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 25.—Set out for Windsor, and dined in our way at Richmond, where we saw the Queen's garden, which is much improved by several new walks made through the Park and gardens. One of them is a mile long, reaching from Richmond town to Sir Charles Ayre's house on Kew Green, which the Queen bought at his death. At night we lay at Eaton. Our number was my wife and I, her maid, my gentleman, two footmen, a helper, coachman, and postillion, six coach horses and three saddle ones.

Wednesday, 26.—Went to Windsor; called on Mr. Clerke, where I met the Earl of Grantham. I thanked him for his kindness to my young cousin Scot, who he got to be page to the Prince without my knowledge or that of any of his relations; but Mr. Clerk recommended him to him. I then went to the King's Levée, who asked me several questions, and was very obliging, but he gave me a gentle rub for not coming oftener to Court, for when I told him I was going to Bath, he answered: Windsor lay in



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the way thither from Charlton. Afterwards I waited on the Queen, who kept her usual affable behaviour to me, and discoursed much about Dr. Couraÿe, who she desired to employ in publishing a French translation of Thuanus's Latin history of his own time. She said she knew he was the properest man in the world for it, only she hoped when he came to translate the castrated pieces of that famous author, he would not be outrageously severe on the Jesuits, whom she knew he did not love. She said she had been twelve years looking out for those castrated sheets, which she had lately the good fortune to purchase, together with the manuscript translation carrying on in France, and which Cardinal Fleury would not suffer to go on; that she has papers six foot high from the ground. I replied, her Majesty showed herself a great patron of learning, and a good judge in the choice of an able man to fulfil her design; that Dr. Couraÿe was certainly extremely capable of it, and would rejoice that he could be in a way of serving her Majesty. That being only a translator, he could not but follow the original, that otherwise he would be unfaithful, which was not his character, being in all things an honest and sincere man. That I received her Majesty's commands in London Thursday last, by the mouth of Dr. Mead, to bring him immediately to wait on her, which I could not do, he being in Wiltshire with Mr. Duncomb, but that I writ to him that very day to come up as soon as he could and call on Dr. Mead who would bring him as soon as he arrived to Windsor. She asked with some impatience when would he be in London. I answered possibly Tuesday or Wednesday, but that would depend on the time he might receive my letter; that in the country the post often lies some miles distant from gentlemen's seats, and therefore he might not receive my letter so soon as I could wish, but I was sure he would lose no time. She then asked me my opinion how the Latin proper names of families, towns, and persons should be translated, whether into one single language, or into several, according to the pronunciation of them in their respective countries. She thought it best they should all be rendered as the French pronounce them, because that is the language most generally known, and the translation would be in that tongue. I answered if her Majesty thought so, there ought to be marginal explications of those names according to their appellations in their several countries, but I rather humbly thought it best that the text itself expressed those names according to their respective countries' manner of pronouncing them. She then called the King up, and told him what she had discoursed me upon, and what I thought of this last particular, asking him what he judged. He immediately replied that certainly I was in the right, they should be turned into the pronunciation of their respective countries, for else nobody would know them. The Queen said thereupon she thought so too. I said, however their Majesties determined, the Latin terminations, as in the text, ought not to be preserved, for no nation at all can make anything of them as they now stand there. The Princesses asked very kindly after my brother Dering; but I could not see the Prince, for he went this morning early to fish some miles off, and did not return till night. My Lord Grantham said he would tell him that I was at his apartment in hopes to pay my duty to him. After Court was over, which was near four o'clock, we went to dinner

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with Augustus Schultz, and at night took coach and proceeded to Maidenhead Bridge, where we lay.

Thursday, 27.—Dined at Theal and lay at Spinham Land.

Friday, 28.—Dined near Marlborough, and lay at Sandy Lane.

Saturday, 29.—Dined at Bath, and lay at the Greyhound Inn, in the Market-place. We took very good lodgings at Mrs. Philips at four pounds a week, and went into them next morning.

Sunday, 30.—Parson Vesey, who married Ba, the apothecary, the present Mayor's daughter, came to see me; he is brother to the late Sir Thomas Vesey, Bishop of Ossory, who died a month ago, and son to Vesey, A[rch]b[ishop] of Tuam.

Monday, 31.—Mr. Cartwright, of Ayno, and General Stewart, as they call him, nephew to the late General Stewart, came to see me. This last was cut out by the deceased General from inheriting any part of his estate, by reason he made a stolen marriage with Mrs. Villiers, daughter to the Lady Grandison, the General's first wife. After her death, he married a second time, and bequeathed his estate to her; thereupon Mrs. Villiers, the new married lady, went to law with her for her fortune as daughter to the Lord Grandison, and the mother-in-law in return pretends to be repaid all the expenses which the General deceased, her husband, was at in keeping her in house and lodgings. The suit is now depending. But the General had another reason to be displeased with his nephew. He trusted him with the management of all his affairs, even to keeping the key of his scriptore, out of which the Brigadier one day stole a bond which he had given his uncle for one thousand pounds lent him. The General coming to the knowledge of it, expelled him his house, and upon this stolen wedding expelled him his will. Therefore *cave* acquaintance with him more than outward civility.

Wednesday, 2 September.—Came my brother and sister Percival.

Friday, 4.—Visited Lord Abercorn, who is almost dead on one side with the palsy; returned also the visits of Archdeacon of Cork, Dr. Russel and Mr. St. Johns.

Saturday, 5.—Writ to Lord Grantham to acquaint the Queen that my letter to bring Dr. Couraÿe up miscarried, but that I have sent this day express to send him to Windsor to wait on her.

Monday, 14.—Visited my Lord Carteret. I begun at Dr. Desaguiliere's lecture of experimental philosophy.

Wednesday, 16.—Fabri, the opera man, came down.

I was informed of the true reason why the Prince of Prussia fled from his father, namely, he would oblige him to turn Papist to marry the Archduchess; the Prince refusing, the King collared him, whereupon the other thought best to fly for it, but was overtaken at Wesel, and is now confined in a castle situated very unwholesomely for air; 'tis well if the brute his father dont make him away, but he may do it as effectually, though not so suddenly, by leaving him in that confinement. He allows him sixpence a day for his maintenance. Two Colonels assisted him in his escape, one of whom had the good fortune to save himself in England, where he keeps incognito. The other was taken, and is now in chains, carrying a wheelbarrow in the King's works. The King, jealous that the Princess of Prussia knew of her brother's escape, beat her eyes almost out of her head. The poor Queen is

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inconsolable, and our Court shed tears when this account came. I have all this from good and undoubted hands.

Saturday, 19.—Visited Mr. Edward Ash.

Sunday, 20.—Brother and sister Percival, Fabri and Nash dined with me.

Monday, 21.—Visited my Lord Hertford and Mr. Britton, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Thursday, 24.—This day my son's letter from Leyden brought me the sorrowful account that my brother Dering died on Sunday, the 13th instant, in whom I have lost the wisest, most experienced, faithful, generous, honest, sober and affectionate friend and relation I had. Dr. Boreham, it seems, in part mistook his distemper, for being opened a great stone of the diameter of a crown piece and irregular was found in one of his kidneys. My brother Parker, who was there, gave orders to embalm him, and to send him to England to be buried at Arwarton at his own expense; and my poor sister, whom he has left in extreme bad circumstances by the loss of the income of his places and pension, set out the 19th with my son and brother Parker for Calais.

Friday, 25.—This morning at three o'clock I sent my gentleman Hossock to London, ordering him to call at Windsor and deliver a letter to the Earl of Grantham, wherein I begged of him to apply to the Queen to intercede with the King that the pension my brother had of one hundred pounds in Ireland may be made two hundred pounds for thirty-two years. I also writ to Mr. Schutz to desire the Prince to back it with the Queen. The Prince has lost in him the most affectionate and most prudent servant he had about him.

Sunday, 27.—Communicated.

Tuesday, 29.—Dined with the Speaker.

Wednesday, 30.—Visited Mr. Bagnal. This morning Baron Bothmar told me that the private letters of his uncle, Count Bothmar, bring an account that that monster, the King of Prussia, had ordered a court-martial of officers to sit upon his son and try him as a deserter, he having the command of a regiment; that the officers refusing to sit on this occasion, the King had divested them of their orders and honours, and sent them in chains to work at the fortifications. That the Prince had been urged to confess who were privy to his flight, but he refuses to tell, because that would be certain death to them. His answer is the King is master of his person, and may do with him as he pleases; but tell he will not, anything to prejudice others. A new Council of War is summoned, at which the Prince of Anhalt is to be President: a man of violent and brutish character. In the meantime it is said the Prince is ill.

I had a letter this week from Windsor from Augustus Schutz, that the Prince entered into our affliction for D. Dering's loss, and was contriving how to be kind to my sister; this was writ before mine to Schutz; it shows the excellent heart of the Prince.

Thursday, 1 October.—I received also a letter from Mr. Clark, at Windsor, that Lord Grantham had shown my letter, which he writ him, to the Queen, who kept it (which I suppose was to show the King), that my Lord would always be ready to serve my recommendation, that he was sorry to hear of my brother's death, and that he believed my request would be granted. I also received a

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letter from Aunt Long, who most kindly offered to give up two hundred pounds a year of her jointure to my sister Dering, providing my brother Parker would settle the same on my sister for her life, and pay herself the other four hundred pounds; and on this condition she will immediately make over to him all that she has in the world. I had also consoling letters from divers others.

Saturday, 3 October.—I had an account from cousin Le Grand that cousin Southwell, contrary to expectation, was in a mending way. More letters of condolence. I answered Aunt Long's kind letter, as also Mr. Clerk's. I received a letter from my son from Antwerp, dated October 4th, new style, which is the 23rd September, old style, wherein he tells me he knew not how long he should stay there; my sister, from illness and fatigue, not being able to continue her journey immediately, or take long journeys. That she came from Rotterdam by sea to Lille, near Antwerp, which is thirty leagues, and from thence in a berlin to Antwerp. That Sir Philip Parker came a day or two after the same way, but was in great danger and all the company quite spent, and his eldest daughter ill; that he talked of leaving my sister to hasten before her into England, which much concerned my son. I writ him word this night that I had taken care of money matters, that he should be furnished at Calais by Mr. Morella, and my banker in London would accept the bill, and I directed my letter to Calais. At night I went to a public concert for the benefit of Mrs. Young, whose voice I think exceeds Corson's or any Italian I ever heard in clearness, loudness, and high compass.

Tuesday, 6.—Talking of several matters and persons with the Speaker, Gyles Earl, of our House, etc.; the latter gave an instance of Mr. Addison's excessive jealousy of his reputation. He said that after his fine play of Cato appeared in print, Tom Burnet (the same who died Governor of New York) took it into his head to burlesque a celebrated passage in it, not with design to ridicule the poet, by exposing that idle pastime to the world, but only to satisfy an instant thought of his own, and to try his skill that way; he therefore showed this piece to very few. But Mr. Addison (however it came) got knowledge of it, and gave no rest to Mr. Earl till he obtained a promise from Burnet to give no copy of those verses, but to burn them. The generality of our company determined Addison to be no poet; but Dean Gilbert excepted the poem called "The Campaign." He was so shy, that if one stranger chanced to be in company, he never opened his mouth, though the glass went cheerfully round, nor did he show himself even to his friends till past midnight, and rather towards morning, and then being warmed with his liquor and freedom of select friends, he was the most entertaining man in the world. Latterly he took to drinking drams, which exhausted his vital spirits. Lord Sunderland made him Secretary of State to keep others out who would not be his tool, and when that end was served, he was discarded again, for he knew nothing of business; but this was no reflection on him, his fine parts and genius lying another way, viz., to polite studies. In this he was greatly to be commended, that he always appeared on the side of virtue and revealed religion. Talking of the Earl of Halifax (Mountague), the Speaker said he was one of the greatest genius's of this time, a fine scholar, a bright invention, an eloquent speaker, and intrepid, and equal to any in the management of



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public business. He was a very remote relation of the great families that bore his name, and, in low circumstances when coming to London, he attached himself to the Earl of Portland, by whose favours he purchased the place of Clerk of the Council, which laid the foundation of his future greatness. Dean Gilbert said he had seen in Mr. Mountague, his nephew's hands, memorials of his writing that show him to be a very judicious man, especially his letters on public business when abroad upon service. He had a nice taste in antiquities and painting, and was a curious collector of them. He had too much sense of his own merit, and was haughty.

Wednesday, 7.—Sir George Cook, one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, came to see me. I know not why, unless that he married his daughter to Mr. East, whose sister married my brother-in-law, Sir Philip Parker.

Thursday, 8.—I received a letter from my son at Bruges, dated 2nd instant, that in a few days he hoped with my sister Dering and Sir Philip Parker's family to be in England. My daughter also writ me from Charlton that she had a letter from him at Newport, desiring my coach and horses might go down to Dover to bring them up.

In conversation with my Lord Carteret this evening, I find him a man of more universal reading than I imagined, which, joined with a happy memory, a great skill in Greek and Latin, and fine elocution, makes him shine beyond any nobleman or gentleman perhaps now living; what pity 'tis he is not sincere. Among other things, I find he is far from Tory notions in Church matters, though his education when young lay that way. He said the confinement of the power of administering absolution to a priest only, is a jest, for if it be only declaring God's reconciliation to us, and pardon of our sins, a layman may do it as well. That 'tis no less a jest to affirm Bishops to be *jure divino*, or tithes to be so. That this is only to make us conceive mighty things of the clergy, and Popery at the bottom, as is likewise the punishing men for their opinions. He liked the constitution of the Church as settled in England by law, and believed it better than under another form, but he would have the ecclesiastics acknowledge they hold what they have under Acts of Parliament, which if it should be thought requisite, might as well appoint priests to do the offices of Bishops as leave the distinction that now is between those two orders. I know not any Independent can talk more against the Church.

I answered, there was one thing the Bishop could, but the priest could not do, namely, ordain; which all antiquity showed, and is confessed by St. Jerome himself, who depressed as much as he was able the Bishop's order. That Bishops might be *jure divino*, without making it an order so necessary to a Christian Church that without them such Church as allowed them not became no Church, which would be to un-Church the Protestant Churches abroad. The Apostles (I said) might have appointed Bishops as the best manner of governing the Christian Church in general, which appointment by men inspired was justly termed to be *jure divino*, and yet we need not think that appointment of theirs to be so absolutely necessary to the constitution of every particular Church, as that such Churches as can not have them are of course no Churches. Necessity has no law. That this was Archbishop Usher's opinion, and that of the first Reformers, who yet thought

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Bishops of Apostolic constitution and necessary to all Christian Churches where they might be had. As to tithes, I agreed with his Lordship, and many of our great divines, Archbishop Hutton, Mr. Ellys, etc.; that the precise tenth is not *jure divino*, being established not by the moral, but the judicial or ceremonial law of the Jews, which Christ has abolished; but that the clergy should have a proper maintenance, is certainly of divine right, and I believed, if tithes were taken away, and a suitable maintenance given the clergy some other ways, they would get by it. I might have told him that, as to absolution, though it be only declarative, yet it follows not that any man, layman or other, may give absolution, but only those appointed for that purpose, as every man may not deliver his Prince's mind to a neighbouring State, but only the Ambassador sent by him, nor every lawyer deliver the King's conscience, but his Chancellor only, whom he has commissioned to it. But company drew near, and other subjects arose.

Friday, 9 October.—Count Bothmar is very old, and declining fast. He is a gentleman absolute and tyrannical in his nature over his inferiors, as his nephew Baron Bothmar has often told me, but being perfectly well bred, and fully experienced in the world, bridles his temper to others. He was long first minister to the late King, as Elector of Hanover, till the death of the Duke of Zell, who had a Minister, Mons. Berenstorf, of equal ambition and parts, that made himself so necessary to the King when that Duchy fell to him, that he till his death shared his favour, and rivalled the Count. Yet the Count's experience was greater than the others, having served as public Minister in many Courts, and lastly in England, where his prudence contributed much to defeat the practices of Queen Anne's Ministers to defeat the Hanover succession, and introduce the Pretender. He told me several entertaining things this day, and run great encomiums on the late Princess Sophia, who, he said, was a lady of great learning and wit, and writ on certain occasions equal to Seneca. He said Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, grandfather to the present King of Prussia, was a courageous Prince, and understood war, but was extremely passionate and haughty; so that the most gross flattery was acceptable to him.

His son, the late King of Prussia, was equally vain, but good-natured. He loved women, but was not capable of so much villainy as his brutish son, the present King, suspected him, namely, of designing to corrupt his wife the present Queen.

He told me the present King had lately ordered a young woman, daughter to a clergyman, to be stripped to her shift, whipped, and afterwards banished, only for having played on the harpsichord to the Prince his son in a concert.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at the chapel.

Tuesday, 13.—Went to Miss Young's second concert. There was much company at a crown a ticket, and all came away pleased. They agreed that her voice is better than any of the Italian women's, but that she wants their perfect manner, which is not to be attained but by residing some years in Italy. She has a clear shake above E-la-mi, which the others have not. She is under the disadvantage of singing compositions adapted to the voices of others, and composed purposely for them. She is besides, as yet, only a scholar,

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and does not propose till some years hence to sing in the opera. Geminiani, the famous violin, and a good composer, is her master.

Wednesday, 14.—My brother and sister Percival set out for London.

Thursday, 15.—The Speaker, Judge Probyn, Gyles Earl, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Temple, and I sat some hours at the Coffee House. The subjects we talked on were the clergy, and Parliaments. Mr. Earl said it was miserable to see the ignorance of the common people, and added in his odd, violent way of expressing himself, he did not believe one in a hundred thousand made religion his rule, or refrained from any sin for fear of God, which was owing to the scandalous lives and behaviour of the clergy. The Speaker joined with him, that it was singly owing thereto. I said they should add also the ill example of the nobility and gentry. Judge Probyn said he heard a Minister read prayers in London so carelessly, that one of the congregation reproached him with it. To which he replied, "I read well enough for my pay; I had but a shilling, give me half a crown, and I'll read as well again."

We then fell upon the business of tithes. I said they were not *jure divino*, and several good and learned Churchmen own: Archbishop Hutton, etc.; and it were well both for clergy and laity they were abolished, and a maintenance given them some other way; that while tithes subsist, the clergy can never have the esteem of the laity, because obliged to wrangle continually with their parishioners for their dues, besides that their studies and labours are necessarily interrupted. That tithes were established by the ceremonial or by the judicial law of Moses, both which were abolished by Christ; but there was still so much of the moral law in them that the clergy have a Divine right to a proper maintenance, which since it might be given them a more convenient way, made tithes not necessary.

Earl said he would have glebe let out to them, and why should they not be farmers and till the ground, as well as others? I answered, then they could not vacate to their labours of preaching, visiting the sick, etc., nor pursue their studies.

Judge Probyn said the great objection against taking away tithes is that no other allowance can secure to them a subsistence in all times proportionable to the rise and fall of money and the necessaries of life, but what might now be judged a reasonable salary might in future times become impossible to live on. The Speaker replied their income might be settled by the pound rate, which would always bear a proportion to the rise of lands, the value of money, and price of commodities; and this is so plain, that if the clergy should make any objection to this expedient, it would only show they had another reason for insisting on tithes, which they would not speak out, namely, that they don't care to be subordinate to the laity. We then talked of the Statute of Mortmain, which the Speaker said was not sufficiently adhered to; that licenses were given to every one that asked them, and that if a man petitioned for leave as far as two hundred pounds, they will bid you put in a thousand pound.

Then we talked of Queen Anne's Act for augmentation of livings, which most of the company said would prove of dangerous consequence in the end, as also of the Universities buying up advowsons and presentations to livings, which they have made a point of policy

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of, and must prove of great detriment to themselves, as well as it is to learning. That these livings being bought up and annexed to the respective Colleges, are bestowed to the Fellows in turn, according to their seniority, to the great discouragement of study, for a learned man shall not have the preference over a blockhead, because it is not his turn. Besides, as many livings as are thus sold by lay proprietors, so far is diminished the laity's power over the clergy.

The Speaker said a very learned and great Churchman owned to him he foresaw great inconveniences would attend this practice, and that it would put the laity one time or other upon reassuming all, and leaving the clergy naked.

This led us to talk of the Reformation, and the dissolution of abbeys, and vesting the laity in their lands, which preserved the Reformation at Queen Elizabeth's accession, for had Queen Mary, her predecessor, been able to procure their restitution, Popery had been bound down upon us. This wise advice is owing to Thomas Cromwell. On occasion of auricular confession, Mr. Glanville quoted an expression of Mr. Hales, of Eaton, who writes in some of his works that Pliny affirms the poison of an adder is cured by whispering in an ass's ear. Now, says Hales, though I own sin is as bad as the poison of an adder, yet I cannot believe that whispering in an ass's ear will heal it.

Talking of the antiquity of Parliaments, the Speaker said that the great Lord Chief Justice Hales has proved in a manuscript that is to see the light soon, that William the First, wrongfully called the Conqueror, did not arbitrarily introduce his Norman tenures into England of holding by services, but that he summoned a number of principal persons out of every county in the nature of a Parliament, and they by a formal Act received them. He added that in that manuscript there is one piece of strong doctrine, namely, that the King has a Council judicial, distinct from the Lords, or Courts of Justice.

Judge Probyn confirmed it, and said he was sorry to see it there, and it were to be wished he had not mentioned it. One gentleman put the question whether anciently the Commons and Lords did not make one House. The Speaker replied it was a question so doubtful that it could not be decided; that anciently the title of the Speaker was Speaker of the Parliament in the House of Commons, not as now, Speaker of the Commons House; likewise formerly the Commons used to petition the Lords to preserve their rights, which looks as if the whole made one body; besides we all know that the separate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is only tacitly allowed by the Commons, on condition of these last having the sole right of raising money, which whenever disputed by the Lords, then the Commons will dispute their jurisdiction. We likewise see that till the Union dissolved Parliaments in Scotland, the Lords and Commons there sat together. On the other hand, if, as is said, the Parliament of England were the same in form as the States in France, then there's no doubt but the Lords and Commons are separate Houses. Our records give us light in this matter no further than the beginning of Richard the Second's reign, when notice is taken of a Speaker of the House of Commons, though a historian mentions one in a Parliament held at the close of the preceding reign.

Oct. 15-22

Mr. Earl said in reading the history of Empson and Dudley, those bloodsuckers under Henry the Seventh, who suffered upon Henry the Eighth's succession to the Crown, he never could find by what justice they were put to death. The Speaker said it was a question had puzzled many, for that the historians represent them as dying to satisfy the rage of the multitude, but in Anderson's Cases may be seen the indictment against them, wherein is mentioned their taking arms and making an insurrection; the truth of which was, that to defend themselves from the popular insults, their friends resorted to them with arms, which was gladly laid hold of by Henry the Eighth, who made his judges interpret this rebellion, that there might appear some colour to destroy them, otherwise there was no law to execute them.

Friday, 16 October.—The same company meeting again, and discoursing of tithes, the Speaker said that Sir Gilbert Heathcote had shown him the draft of a Bill which next Sessions he intends to offer to the House for settling the uncertainty of payment of tithes demanded from lands that formerly belonged to abbeys or are supposed to have belonged to them, and consequently are exempted. The Church could not pay tithe to itself, and therefore Church land being free at the dissolution of abbeys by Henry the Eighth, tithe cannot be demanded of the laity who hold such lands under the grants of them made by that King. But as there is great uncertainty whether particular lands, whose occupants refuse to pay tithes, were abbey lands or not, the Speaker thought this Bill very necessary to prevent vexatious suits by quieting the subject in his possession.

Judge Probyn said thereupon, that it would be a good Bill, because when a clergyman demands tithes and the possessor refuses to pay, alleging his estate is abbey land, the proof that it is so lies on the possessor, which by length of time, losing his original grant, is hard for him to do. That there was two resumptions of abbey lands; the first, which some years preceded the other, though it vested King Henry in them, yet the tithes were not granted him, and they are tithable; but the second resumption gave him likewise the tithe, and when he granted the lands of these last away to his lay subjects, he made over to them to all his entire right to them; so that the subjects who hold lands of this second sort are excusable from tithe.

Talking further of tithe, the company agreed that the clergy have as much right to them as the layman has to his estate, and that it were unjust to deny them, because no man purchases an estate in land but with a valuable deduction in the price for the tithes paid out of it, otherwise he would pay two years' purchase more if excused of tithes; wherefore the Quakers are to blame to refuse paying, for in the estates they hold they have a consideration made them for the tithes they pay out of them, and have no right to the benefit of not paying, for thereby they would hold what was not their own.

Judge Probyn said the clergy have a right to the tithe of everything, and even of the labour of handicraft trades, as if a blacksmith earn twenty pounds a year, he ought to pay two pounds to his minister. I asked him how pasture land paid which fed variety of beasts, as growing cattle, which do not give the tenth beast; he said this is by a sort of agreement not disputed, of paying two

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shillings an acre. Touching the laity's enjoyment of Church lands, the Speaker said he had an argument with the present learned Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock, who maintained that the resumption of abbey lands and giving them to the laity was a real injury to the clergy in that more than a due proportion was thus reassumed. The Speaker's answer was, that his Lordship was under a mistake through not recollecting the obligations the clergy were under, before that resumption, and the burthen the laity thereby have eased them of; for in old time the charge of maintaining the poor and of repairing churches lay upon the clergy alone, which made it fit and necessary that their income should be larger than now, and since the laity have taken these charges upon them, it is fit they should have the proportion of Church lands they are in possession of to do it with, by which nevertheless they are no gainers, it being certain that the expense of these two articles rise to two-thirds of the ancient revenue of the Church; and if the clergy now enjoy to their peculiar use one-third of the income they formerly had, it is as much as by the ancient rule they were to receive out of the revenue of the Church. For it was the rule to divide the whole into three parts, one of which went to the maintenance of the clergy, the other of the poor, the third to the support of the churches and other buildings. He said the Bishop had no answer to give, but that he believed the expense of poor and churches did not mount to two-thirds of the revenue of Church lands.

October 20.—After evening prayers, the Speaker and others of us met again at the Coffee House, and our discourse was of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and her putting Mary, Queen of Scots, to death. The Speaker observed that that example cost King Charles the First his head, for the people of England would not have suffered it, only that they found so fresh an instance in their own country that crowned heads might be questioned and capitally sentenced. He said Queen Elizabeth acted a mean part to pretend that Queen's death was against her orders; and that she was a good politician, but nothing else. He said that King Charles the First acted entirely on tyrannical maxims of his father, and that if he had got the better in that struggle there had been an end of our liberties. The three main actions that undid him were, his coming into the House of Commons to seize the five members, his breaking the treaty of Uxbridge and marching to surprise London, and his letter to his Queen, which Oliver Cromwell discovered.

The first it is thought he was put upon to make him perish in the disorder that must have happened if the five members had not withdrawn in time, for there was not a member but would have drawn his sword to protect them, and blood would have ensued. The second showed he was not sincere in that treaty, but only entered into it to lull the Parliament asleep. It was his misfortune that the night before, he received an express from the Marquis of Montrose in Scotland, that he had defeated the rebels there and was coming to join him, so the King thought his affairs in too good a condition to be under any necessity of treating with his subjects. The third, namely the letter, showed there was no depending on his word.

October 22.—The same company met again; our discourse was on Dr. Clerk's writings. The Speaker said his discourse on the

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attributes of God is the finest metaphysical divinity that ever appeared, and that no man ever before demonstrated the impossibility of more Gods than one, and that in effect if there could be more Gods than one, then there may be no God at all. He added that it was this enquiry that led him to his Arian notions. Dean Gilbert said the Doctor left a multitude of sermons in manuscript, but not all fitted for the Press; Dr. Carleton, the physician, said he heard nine hundred.

The Speaker replied, three hundred are corrected by him, and will be printed according to his design before he died. That they are properly not sermons but discourses, and ought to be read carefully, being too deep for use on bare hearing them from the pulpit. That he wished the young clergy would collect from them the critical explanations he has given of a multitude of difficult texts, which would be the best comment on the Bible that ever was. He said this is the excellence and delight of my Lord Chancellor King's studies, who employs his leisure hours this way, and is very learned in divinity.

The copy of Dr. Clerk's sermons are sold by the widow for twelve hundred pounds, but would have come to much more had they been proposed to be printed by subscription as was advised.

Talking of Sir Isaac Newton, the Speaker said we are to expect his theological works, and that he was a great respecter of the prophecies, the completion of which he thought the surest proof of the Christian religion; and that he judged the Revelations to contain all the great events which are to be completed in the world before the second coming of Christ.

Talking of Sir Gilbert Heathcote ("the Father of the City," as he is called), the Speaker told a story of his boldness in the late Queen's reign. When the Treaty of Commerce with France was in agitation, the Earl of Oxford summoned a great number of citizens to expose to them the advantages of it. Sir Gilbert, who stood behind in the crowd, having attended to the reading them, cried out, "Ah, Robin, God help thy head." Immediately they who were near him expressed their surprise at his rude words, to which he replied: "He stood so fair, I could not help it; and thereupon I will tell you a story. A man stooping into a cellar to take up an apple, a passenger who saw his breech offer itself, up with his foot and gave him a push that canted him to the bottom; the mob flocking about, asked him why he did so? His answer was, he stood so fair he could not help it. Now, mine was the same case."

Talking of Dr. Pemberton's explanation of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principles of Natural Philosophy*, Dean Gilbert observed that it does not answer what is promised, namely, to render it easy to persons not skilled in that science, for none can understand it that did not before understand Sir Isaac's book. Upon this, Dr. Carleton applied very luckily the following story: A person observing a short-sighted man fitting himself with spectacles at a shop, went in, and when the other who, upon trial, said he had found a pair that helped him well to read, was gone, fell to trying several glasses, none of which satisfied him. The shopkeeper, growing at last impatient, said to him, "'Tis strange you can find none that fit you; why, sure you can't read?" "True," said the other, "if I could, I had no occasion to come to you."

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The Speaker said Sir Isaac Newton thought Antichrist came in with the modern doctrine of the Trinity, and that Dr. Clerk was of the same opinion.

I dined with the Mayor, at his feast given by him on being chosen. Mr. Sands, of the House of Commons, Colonel Codrington, Mr. Gay, the apothecary, member for Bath, and Dean Gilbert were the principal persons there.

I received a most pious and sensible letter from Mr. Schroeder, at Hanover, upon my brother Dering's death.

October 23.—The same company met at the usual time, and discoursed about two hours and a half of several parts of literature and characters of men. He said a lady asked the famous Lord Shaftesbury what religion he was of. He answered the religion of wise men. She asked, what was that? He answered, wise men never tell. The Speaker said Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Clerk's opinion was that the great Antichrist is not a person, but the modern doctrine of the Trinity, i.e., the vulgar manner of explaining that mystery.

24.—The Speaker, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Sands and Mr. Worsley, the Counsellor, dined with me.

I did not know before that the famous Sir Thomas Clarges, brother-in-law to Monk, and who had so great a hand in bringing in King Charles the Second, was originally an apothecary. The Speaker said he made a good figure in the House of Commons, and latterly became one of the heads of the country party against King Charles's measures.

He said also, talking of the Peerage Act, that though my Lord Sunderland had the blame of it, he was much against it, but my Lord Stanhope pressed it, and had unaccountably prevailed with the late King to approve it, though it was the greatest abridgment of the Royal prerogative that ever could have been attempted. He also said that Pingelly, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, that upright man, was violent for the Bill, on a principle of liberty, because had it passed it would have preserved property in the Commons. On the same principle, the Whigs of the House of Commons were almost all for it, and Sir Robert Walpole's party fell out with him because he persisted to be against it. They triumphed over him that they should carry it, but he told them one argument alone would defeat their expectation, for, said he, "I'll but mention to the House that by this Bill none present, nor their posterity, could hope to be made Lords, and you will find I shall have the majority." He proved himself a prophet, and the Bill was thrown out.

October 30.—This day we had a public dinner at Lindsey's in honour of the King's anniversary. Above eighty gentlemen met, and our club came to nineteen and sixpence apiece.

October 31.—My sister Dering and my children came safe from Charlton. It was a pleasure to hear by my son that my brother Dering died so calmly as not to fetch a groan nor move a limb. My sister was in the room, and thinking him asleep went up to her own room to take some rest. Upon opening him, it was found he died of the stone, which had entirely wasted one of his kidneys. In the place was a stone that weighed two ounces; in the other kidney were three as big as large nuts. He lay for the most part of a week in a lethargy, but in his intervals showed great resignation, relying on the merits of Christ.

Nov. 3-5

Tuesday, 3 November.—This day I dined with the Speaker, in company with the Dean of Exeter, Dr. Gilbert, Mr. John Temple, my son, Dr. Carlton, the physician, Dr. Soley, a clergyman, and Psalmanassor, the Formosa Indian, who has been in England above these twenty years, and now lives companion with Dr. Soley. Psalmanassor told us that he had reconciled himself to dressed meats, but still prefers raw meat, as lying best on his stomach.

Thursday, 5.—I went to the Mayor's invitation to drink the King's health at the Town Hall, this being a great day in Bath, the anniversary of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

Mr. Wesloisky, who for twelve years was a servant of the Czar Peter Alexowitz, and is a Moscovite born, told me this day the true cause of the differences between his master and the late King George, an anecdote I knew not distinctly before, and which shows what misfortune may happen to a nation by the means of an interested Minister.

At the time when this Mr. Westlow (*sic*) was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Czar Peter had for King George the First, then Elector of Hanover, only a personal value and friendship over and [above] the political considerations that moved him to a harmony with him; and he had as ill an opinion of Queen Anne, and her last Ministry, for basely deserting their allies, and concluding with France an ignominious peace, to which for some imaginary gain to England she sacrificed the interest of her best friends, contrary to an express article of Treaty, whereby none of the Allies were to transact privately a peace with the common enemy, but on the contrary, to communicate fairly to the rest the offers that should be made and to conclude nothing but by general consent. The Czar (Mr. Weslo said), though he had no courage nor honour himself, valued it extremely in others, and especially in the late King, whom he thought the bravest and honestest man prince in Europe. At the same time, the Czar had a great hatred for the Emperor, though he kept fair with him for political reasons. He was then at war with Sweden, and the fewer enemies he made the better. As to the Pretender, he then despised his pretensions to the Crown of England, and never so far altered his mind as seriously to intend to help him, though when he fell out with King George, he made as if he did, purely to vex our King. This was the situation of the Czar's mind at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, and when she died, he expressed great joy at King George's peaceable accession to the Crown, declaring that he would even assist to maintain him on the throne, if he met with disturbance.

It happened that the Czar, in prosecution of his war with Sweden, found himself obliged to send an army of twenty thousand men into Mecklenburg, where after the manner of soldiers ill-paid, they took the best care they could of themselves at the expense of the natives, whom they used very ill, plundering and consuming their effects, and in a word so wasted the land, that the estate men of the country, seeing themselves reduced to the greatest straits and no end of their suffering, offered to sell their possessions to the first who would buy them, that themselves might retire and enjoy what they could save in some other region, but they found few purchasers, which reduced the price very low, and he

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that would venture, was sure, whenever that Duchy should recover itself, to buy very advantageous bargains.

At that time, Baron Berenstorf was first Minister to King George at Hanover, and had also almost the same power of an English Minister when he attended the Elector into England, upon Queen Anne's death. This gentleman was himself of Mecklenberg, and had an estate there, and being possessed of a great sum of ready money (as first Ministers know how to get), reflected with himself that here was a fine opportunity to lay out some of his silver to great advantage. He judged that the vexations of an army quartered in Mecklenberg would not always last, and that being chief Minister to a powerful Prince, in strict amity with the Czar, he might find means to ease his own estate, and what he should further purchase in addition to it, even of the present quartering soldiers, however the rest of the Duchy suffered. He therefore bought great districts of land there, to the purchase of two hundred thousand rix dollars, which lands were in reality worth three times that sum, and having so done, solicited as powerfully as he could Prince Menricof, the Czar's first Minister, that saufguards might be granted for exempting his estates from contribution.

The Prince thereupon replied that it was impossible, without absolutely ruining the Duchy; that he had before done this favour to the Baron's original patrimony, but that the lands he now solicited should be eased were of such an extent that it was an unreasonable desire; that the army now there must be subsisted, and that would be impossible, if more should be demanded of the other inhabitants to make up the exemption of the Baron's subjects.

This was but reasonable; however, Berenstorf resented it, and would not let it pass so. He obtained of the late King to command his Minister at Vienna to solicit the Emperor for an order of the Aulic Council to appoint curators over the Duchy of Mecklenberg as being a fief of the Empire, who should have commission to see that the Duchy were evacuated of a foreign army. Mr. Wesloisky, who was then resident agent for his master at Vienna, and had made intimacy with some clerks in office by means of money which the Czar was very generous in giving to get information, obtained secretly a true copy of King George's letter, and sent it express to the Czar, who was then (I think) in Holland. The Czar, amazed at this underhand dealing, from a Prince with whom he was in strictest amity, would not believe it, and sent back the express to Mr. Weslow, requiring him to repeat to him whether that copy was genuine. In the meantime such dispatch was used at Vienna, that the Aulic Council fulfilled their part, and Westlo sent his master word thereof, informing him further that the Emperor had writ his Czarship a letter to desire him to withdraw his army. The Czar astonished, writ immediately to his General in Mecklenberg not to stir; he also sent the Emperor word that he could not withdraw his troops yet awhile; that he was extraordinarily surprised at so hasty a proceeding, but he would maintain his army in that Duchy by force against all who should endeavour to hinder him, and that to let his Imperial Majesty see he was earnest, he had ordered twenty thousand men to march to the frontiers of Silesia. These men did accordingly advance thither, which put the Emperor into a great disorder. Silesia was the

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Emperor's country, and there was at that time a jealousy that the Turks would renew the war. Moreover, the troops sent by the Czar were Cossacks and Tartars, who committed terrible waste.

The Emperor now repented his precipitancy, and so it was not long after that King George did so too. The Czar expostulated with the latter, and sent Mr. Westlo for that purpose to England. But King George had a great heart, and though he could not but know he had acted an unkind part in acting in the dark with a good ally, yet the oppressions the Mecklenbergs suffered from the Moscovites touched him, and he knew his ends to relieve that poor people were honest and justifiable. He therefore boldly maintained the share he had in that transaction, and the Czar's interest requiring him to dissemble, brought him to make a virtue of necessity; he by degrees cooled and offered to renew the broken friendship between them on condition King George would guarantee to him the possession of Riga and Revil, which towns he had conquered from the Swedes. This King George refused. He then desired to have a personal interview with him when he made his journey to Hanover, and, depending on it, set forward, but King George passed and declined seeing him. Undoubtedly by Berenstorff's counsel, who must have been the sacrifice of their reconciliation, for King George did not then know of the estates he had bought in Mecklenburgh. Upon all this usage, he grew desperately enraged, swore he would be revenged, and everybody knows that he made an open show of helping the Pretender's cause. England suffered deeply in the fray, for the Czar raised the customs and duties on trade three per cent., making them eight, whereas they were before but five. He forbid the entry of English cloth into his country, of which he before took off eighty thousand suits for his soldiers, choosing to have the same from Prussia and Silesia, which though not so good as English manufacture was twice as cheap, a loss not yet recovered. He put us to the charge of annual fleets to keep up his own squadrons, heartless, dangerous, and discontenting expeditions, and lastly, he flung himself into the hands of the Emperor, a person he abhorred before, and we still feel the inconveniencies of that alliance.

All these misfortunes are owing to the interestedness of a Minister, and the late King's facility of giving credit to him, and this was the true reason of that great breach.

This Mr. Weslowisky is nephew to Baron Scaphirof, once H. Chancellor of Moscovy, under whom he served for a time as under-clerk, and afterwards was preferred to be Secretary at War under Prince Menzicof, about the [time] of whose disgrace he was sent Resident to Vienna, and was afterwards appointed Minister *sans titre* at that Court: from thence he was sent to Hesse Cassel, and soon after was recalled home, but, refusing to go, retired secretly to England, where he got himself naturalised.

Sunday, 8 November.—Mr. Brockhurst, who is troubled with the gout, said that for some months past he has been free of it, by wearing alum in his pockets, and that he was advised to it by a gentleman who had by that means escaped the gout seven years. A gentleman in company mentioned a friend of his who escaped also for many years the same way. But I told them my Lady Butler in our lodgings had tried it without effect.

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Monday, 16.—There came news this day from London of a current report there, that the King of Prussia had caused his son to be beheaded, and obliged his Queen and daughter to see the execution. I suspend my belief till I hear further, though what cannot such a brute be guilty of? Brigadier Dormer told me that when this King served the campaign in Flanders (he was then only Prince), General Grumeau, now his first Minister, commanded a regiment of Prussians. That its coming to the Prussians' turn to mount the trenches, there were several regiments of them; the Duke of Marlborough complimented the Prince with desiring him to name which regiment of his nation should go. The Prince answered Grumeau's. The Duke replied that Grumeau was then sick in bed of a fever, and it would grieve him not to be on duty with his regiment, wherefore he entreated him to name some other, and the rather that it was not Grumeau's turn. But the Prince had the hardness, not only to persist, but to go to that General's tent to acquaint him that he must rise and enter the trenches that day. Grumeau, ill as he was, got up, and soon after the Brigadier saw him at his post, as pale as his cravat, and in a high fever. The news is more certain, that by the King's command an officer has been beheaded under the Prince's prison window, who, looking out to bid the young gentleman a last adieu, the officer said to him: "Sir, I die with pleasure if it contributes to your safety."

Tuesday, 17.—This day a letter was sent to a tradesman of this city ordering him to put a sum of money under the door of St. Michael's Church before Thursday night on pain of having his house burnt and himself murdered. Hereupon the Mayor ordered fifteen constables to search and take up all vagrants and persons who would give no account of themselves, and accordingly forty were seized, and stand confined, the gates of the city were ordered to be guarded, all night-walkers examined, the fire engines drawn ready out, and all the hedge ale-houses within a mile searched for suspicious persons. A noted gaming house was also suppressed, where our footmen lose their time, money and honesty; one footman I am told lost a hundred pounds. This wicked practice of writing letters with desperate and damnable threats is now spread through many parts of the kingdom.

Wednesday, 18.—Notwithstanding so many persons taken up, we don't find there is proof against any that they are incendiaries.

Thursday, 19.—I spend every day two hours in the evening at the Coffee House, with pleasure and improvement, especially in such public places as the Bath and Tunbridge, because of the great resort of gentlemen thither for their health or amusement, out of whom a few who are of the same turn of conversation (after the ceremonies at making acquaintance are over) naturally select one another out and form a sort of society; when the season is over, if we think it worth the while, we preserve the acquaintance; if not, there is no harm done, no offence is taken. The ease with which gentlemen converse, and the variety of their respective knowledge and experience is equally pleasing and instructive. The set I met constantly with since this last arrival at Bath were the Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, Dr. Carleton, a physician, Mr. Glanvil, member of the House of Commons, and Mr. John Temple. The three former are gone, and their room is supplied by Mr. Joy, son to a late director of the

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South Sea, but one who reads much and had University education; Mr. Peregrine Bartue, a gentleman of estate in Suffolk or Sussex, Mr. La Mot, chaplain to the Duke of Mountague, who was my schoolfellow at Mr. Demeur's, and is now beneficed in Northamptonshire, and Sir Justinian Isham, knight of the shire for that county.

December 3.—Some days ago Mr. Joy went away, and the company I most frequently meet in the evening is Lord Carteret, Mr. Bartue, Sir Harry Ashurst, Dr. La Mot, Mr. Temple, and sometimes Lord Limington, the Earl of Thomond, Mr. Clerk, nephew to my merchant in the City, and Mr. Byng, third son to my Lord Torrington.

Sir Harry Ashurst said that Sir John Hubbard was obliged at fifty years old to use spectacles; that one night some Portugal snuff getting into his eyes, he after getting rid of it went to bed, and the next morning having occasion to read a paper found he could do it without spectacles; whereupon, taking the hint, he afterwards would at times rub his eyelashes with that snuff, and for thirty years till he died read without any help. Dr. La Mot confirmed the virtue of that snuff by another of his own knowledge.

Mr. Jacom told me the liberty granted by the King to list seven hundred and fifty Irishmen to recruit that corps in France, was recalled. He said that more than a year ago the French Court had desired it upon our insisting that the works of Dunkirk newly repaired contrary to Treaty should be demolished. That the King replied it was not just to make the demolition a bargain, since they were obliged to do it, but when he should see that punctually executed, he would consider their request; that now those works are effectually spoiled, they renew their desire, and he accordingly gave license for the number above-mentioned, but upon finding the general dissatisfaction it gave his subjects, had recalled his leave, and that Count Broglio, the French Ambassador, was satisfied, owning the King had never passed his word for obliging his Court in that matter.

As to the demolition, he told me that Colonel Lascelles, our engineer appointed to see it done, had writ word that all was performed to his full content, that the imposition and cheat put upon us before was that they took the level for throwing down the jetties at high water mark, to which only they lowered them, it being promised in the treaty to demolish them to the level of the water, but not expressed whether high water or low, so that at low water the banks remained so high that the sand drove by the tides which flow from east to west, found still a stop, and left the canal unchoked; but now these jetties are reduced to the level of low water mark, so that every tide contributes sand to choke the canal, or to render it more tedious and expensive for them to repair the jetties, if ever they should propose to do it; the stones of the jetties are taken away and cast into the sea.

He said my Lord Torrington and Sir Charles Wager are entirely satisfied with what is done. Mr. Jacom is a member of Parliament, and was clerk to Mr. Gibson, who recommended him to Sir Robert Walpole as a man well skilled in funds and Government's accounts, and so Sir Robert finds him, depending on him more than on any other in matters of this nature. The Prince of Prussia is restored to his father's favour upon an oath taken by him never to disoblige

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him; he may chance soon to be King, for my Lord Chesterfield writ our King word last post from Holland that the King of Prussia was so ill it was thought he could not recover. How happy for Europe if he should die! How happy for England, for then the double marriage would succeed! How happy for the subjects of Prussia on every account!

December 4.—This day my cousin Edward Southwell died, aged about 63 years, of a kindly apoplectic fit, after having suffered long by the hurt he received from the overturn of his coach, for which he was frequently cut and slashed in the wounded part, the leg. But he had some apoplectic fits before as well as after that accident. No man had lead a more pleasant life, nor died an easier death. He was beloved by all his acquaintance for his cheerful obliging temper, and esteemed for his experience in business. He was at the Revolution, with my uncle, Sir Robert Southwell, his father, in Ireland, the years King William fought there. He afterwards served a Parliament or two in England, succeeded Sir Robert in the office of Secretary of State and Privy Seal of Ireland, and was for a time Commissioner of the Privy Seal in England. He also was first clerk of the Council; he also was Secretary in Ireland to the Duke of Ormond; he was chosen in all the Parliaments of Ireland from his youth till his death.

My uncle left him, though an only son, a moderate estate of about two thousand a year, but by frugality and his two marriages, so augmented it that he has left six thousand a year. His first wife was my Lady Betty Cromwell, who was an heiress of lands both in Ireland and England; but the estate being encumbered, he sold off part and redeemed the rest, after which there remained clear thirty-five thousand pounds. His second wife was a daughter of Secretary Blathwayt, who brought him ten thousand pounds. She also died before him. By each of these ladies he left one son, and both are living.

The eldest married a daughter of my Lord Sands, with ten thousand pounds. He is about twenty-four years old, and a very sober, virtuous man. She also is of a fine temper and a comely young lady.

He left in his will that in case his eldest son should die without children, I should be one of the trustees for William, his second son, for his Irish estate, and, if I accepted it, that thirty pounds should be paid me.

December 5.—I had several letters from Harwich that Alderman Baker was elected Mayor without any opposition, which shows the Philipson's party declines. Also Fennings and Richard Philips want me to get them the packet boat which Captain Stevens, it is believed, will quit or else be turned out of. The Mayor also writ in favour of Cockeril, his brother-in-law. I writ immediately to Mr. Horace Walpole to recommend Richard Philips to the Post Office for it, and excused myself to the other gentlemen as being engaged to him first.

December 7.—I had a letter from Mr. Hales, the minister, that the trustees of D'Alone's legacy for converting negroes to Christianity had agreed to change the trusteeship and make it over to other hands, in favour of my desire to be quit of it, a form of resignation being sent me at the same time; I, not liking it, sent it to Councillor Annesley for his advice.

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December 14.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Annesley that the form was absurd, and not safe for me nor for the Trust. I also received a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe that the project goes cheerfully on for settling a colony in Carolina.

December 17.—I received divers letters from London touching a report that my son was going to marry my Lady Londonderry, widow of the late Lord Londonderry, who has a jointure of nineteen hundred a year, but who is near nine years older than my son, and of whom the town thinks very disadvantageously.

December 19.—I writ an answer that there was not a thought of either in the lady, or my son, or us, but that the town wronged much my lady's character, being a virtuous, religious and sensible woman.

About the same time, I had a letter from Robert Craige that the Duke of Argyle had offered him a sub-clerk's place in the Store Keeper's Office of Minorca, value two shillings per diem, desiring my advice if he should accept it; to which I replied, if I was in his case I would accept it. Some days after he writ me that he had accepted it. This will be good news to Richard Philips, who recommended him to me, and whose relation he is.

December 23.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Horace Walpole that he had given my letter to Sir Robert his brother, who promised to go with it to Harrison, and recommend Philips for Stevens' packet boat.

I had also a letter from Dr. Couraye that the Queen had doubled his pension, and made it two hundred a year. This is a great satisfaction to me, who invited him over, and justifies the countenance I have ever since given him. It also does honour to her Majesty to consider in this manner a learned Papist who writ in defence of our English Ordinations.

I have within this twelvemonths received several obligations from the Court.

1. His Majesty's many gracious and kind expressions of me to others, and his and the Queen's particular notice of me whenever I come to Court.

2. His Majesty's readiness to reprieve a highwayman condemned, which I was pressed to desire, and which had succeeded but for my Lord Townsend.

3. The favours to Dr. Couraye, greatly on my account.

4. The disposition of serving my recommendation of Richard Philips to be captain of a packet boat; the changing Dumaresque's station as I would have it; the allowing Captain John Philips to leave his station to vote for my interest in Harwich, and the turning out of Philipson from being Commissary of the Packets there, because he withstood my interest, which was entirely his Majesty's own doing, and that with expedition.

5. The granting of a pension to my sister Dering of two hundred a year, which I desired, and am assured will be speedily granted: better than I expected for her. What I desired was two hundred a year for thirty-two years to her and her daughter.

I have not heard in my whole life such blasphemy as the Earl of Thomond uttered unthinkingly this day. We were talking of the King of Prussia's treading on the toe of a gentleman, upon which my Lord said hastily, that if God Almighty trod on his

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toe, he would never forgive him. My son, when I told it him, said, he was sure he was both a proud man and a coward.

December 24.—Mrs. Fry died this day at Bath, and finding herself expiring, sent for a Quaker, whom she obliged solemnly to promise that as soon as she should die he would repair to my Lord Chancellor, and tell him from her that he was the cause of her death.

This gentlewoman was mother to a young woman to whom my Lord Chancellor was guardian, and my Lord married her at twelve years old to his eldest son, because she was a great fortune; but she being so young, the children were only put between the bedclothes, since which, though grown up, they never consummated; but Sir Peter caused them to separate, though he detains her fortune. The young man lately writ his wife that he was willing to live with her, but her parents would not suffer him.

My Lady King is charged by the world with influencing her husband to act in this scandalous manner. She says to everybody that her daughter-in-law is ugly, and a fool, to which the young woman replies that they knew she was ugly before they made the marriage, and as much a fool as she is, she never showed it more than marrying Mr. King.

December 26.—This day Mr. Horatio Walpole writ me that Sir Robert had spoke to Mr. Harrison of the Post Office that Richard Philips might succeed Captain Stevens in the Packets, and that he doubted it not.

December 28.—This day I finished my "Treatise of the Duty of Obedience to Government in general, and to the present Government of England in particular," in three sections.



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January 3, Sunday.—This day I writ a small discourse entitled, "Some Thoughts concerning Religion, and the Reformation from Popery."

4, Monday.—This day Mr. Clerke writ me word that the King had ordered my sister Dering a pension in England of two hundred pounds a year. I desired he would return our thanks to Lord Grantham, and that Lord Grantham would give our thanks to the Royal Family.

5, Tuesday.—Sir Henry Ashurst, Mr. Alderman Perry, Mr. Jacom, Mr. Done, Mr. Hanbury, and myself at Leak's shop. Mr. Done said the great Tory patriot, Sir John Packington, has a pension on the Irish Establishment in Queen Anne's reign of one thousand a year. Discoursing of the petitions preparing by the woollen manufacturers in several parts of the kingdom, to be presented to the Parliament, for further measures to prevent the running wool to France, and for reviving this manufacture, Mr. Jacom said he could not tell what could be done, only to make labour cheap, and that could only be by bringing in Irish cattle; but he thought the House would not agree to it, because of the number of breeding counties in England. Mr. Perry said the drawback on the export of corn should be taken off, for by that encouragement to sell our corn abroad, the price of what remained at home was raised the higher, and consequently made labour dear.

Mr. Done said if the drawback was taken off, the farmers would suffer so much that rents would fall, and that under five shillings a bushel the farmer cannot live. I said I questioned whether, if they did repeal the prohibition upon Irish cattle, they would see any cattle sent, because the Irish had now fallen into the slaughtering and manufacturing it themselves to send abroad. But the only way to ruin the French manufacture of cloth, was to suffer Ireland to make cloth again for exportation, for labour is cheap in Ireland, and the wool their own. That England cannot make cloth so cheap as Ireland; and therefore, take what methods you please, France must still flourish in that trade, and keep us under, unless we suffer Ireland to export their manufacture, which will come out as cheap as that made in France.

That it were better our fellow subjects should have the trade than France, though England were not the better, and yet in truth England would be the better because, before the year is out, all the profit Ireland makes would come to England. Mr. Jacom would not agree to this, but said all the discouragements upon bringing wool and worsted yarn from Ireland ought to be removed, for otherwise it was unreasonable to expect that Ireland should not run their wool to France, rather than have it lie waste and perish on their hands.

Talking of the Duke of Ormond, Mr. Hanbury said that when that Duke was dismissed the late King's service, at his Majesty's landing at Greenwich, my Lord Townsend told him his Majesty's orders to him was to acquaint his Grace that the Duke of Marlborough having been unjustly displaced from the post of Captain General, his Majesty thought it reasonable to restore him to it, and therefore his Grace must not take it ill that he was removed from it; but anything else in his power to give was

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at his Grace's service, his Majesty desiring to make use of his services; that my Lord desired the King would give him leave to put his commands in writing, which was readily consented to, and done; that he met his Grace on the stairs, and there read to him his Majesty's pleasure, whereupon the Duke turned short, and went immediately back to London without waiting on the King. My Lord also told Mr. Hanbury that when my Lord Bolingbroke had leave to return, the Duke had intimation that his Majesty would also suffer him to come back, but that he must not expect to have the blue garter restored to him, for that was given to another; but the Duke, upon that foolish punctilio, refused his Majesty's favour and chose to remain in Spain.

19 January.—My poor sister Dering, after a lingering illness, was this day taken ill so much for the worse, that she believed she should not recover, and desired to make her will before her senses should be disordered; accordingly I next day sent for Mr. Walters, the attorney, by her order, and by instructions taken from her mouth and set down in writing, which I read to her first; Mr. Walters drew the will, which he read to her before it was signed in presence of the witnesses, and she said she approved it all: the substance is, that she ratifies as much as in her lay her marriage settlement and her daughter's interest therein; that after her funeral expenses and just debts paid she bequeathed to Hannah Eady, her chambermaid, in consideration of her good service, 250*l.*; to her sister-in-law, my Lady Parker, 50*l.*; to her sister, my wife, 50*l.*; to Susan, her housemaid, 10*l.* That the residue of what she has be given her daughter, who if she should die before the age of 21, or day of marriage, then all to go to my wife. Mrs. Philips, the gentlewoman where we lodge, Mary Blowers, my daughter's maid, and Mr. Walters, who drew the will, were witnesses, and by the will my wife and I are made sole trustees and guardians of her child.

21 January.—She began to be light-headed a little, but generally sensible, lay pretty quiet, and said little, having a difficulty to speak or to be heard. She talked to me of her dying, and said she hoped she should be saved, for her intention was always right and to please God; that she had her frailties like all others, but God was merciful. She added, that she desired to know what I thought of her breaking a resolution she had made when very young, never to say her prayers but on her knees; that she could not tell if she had sworn to do so or not, but that she never had failed in it till her arrival at Bath, when, the first night, she was so fatigued and ill that she had not power to pray on her knees, but did it as she lay in bed, which now in recollecting past matters was a scruple to her. I answered that as to human frailties all mankind had them, and that God who for Christ's sake pardons the greatest sinners upon repentance, does undoubtedly overlook lesser matters, many of which are involuntary or inadvertent; that He looks at the heart and constant habit of endeavouring to please Him, and that He is too good to take advantage of single faults to make us miserable. That she had made a good wife, a good mother, a good mistress, a good sister, a good friend, and had ever been scrupulous not to offend God, and had no reason to doubt her salvation thro' Christ, and that as to the particular scruple she mentioned, she was not to be troubled at it, for God does not expect impossibilities

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or unreasonable performances, where the body is weak and unable to do what the mind desires. She remained satisfied.

22 January.—The last night she seemed not to sleep, and in the morning was light-headed. She sent for me early and talked disorderly, but frequently recovered herself; she still declined, and her voice grew weaker, took now and then a small cup of broth and cordials, but to no purpose. Her pulse gradually diminished. The doctors declared there was no hopes. I gave her a poached egg. She was a little restless with her blisters, the piles, and a short cough, but still almost insensible of pain.

23 January.—The last night she seemed to sleep, but when she sent for me about five a clock in the morning said she had not slept at all. She talked disorderly, but recovering herself took a cup of broth. Her voice was now scarce to be understood, and her weakness grew on. About 12 she desired to see my wife, who came, and they kist each other. After dinner she sent for me again to tell me she was now in her senses, but should be so but a quarter of an hour, for she found herself dying. I had invited Mr. Chapman to dinner to give her the sacrament; which she had once mentioned, but I found her in a condition not to receive, and told Mr. Chapman so; whereon he said that her intention to receive was the same in God's eyes as the actually doing it, seeing she was not able. I took an opportunity to tell her that it was a glorious thing to die in God's favour, and to think that Christ had suffered the most painful death to atone for all our sins, and that we are able to apply his merits to ourselves by faith in Him, which she could do, having lived so good a life; she cast up her eyes and said she hoped she should go to Heaven. She then desired I would do generously by the servants of the house, who had been troubled and fatigued on her account. She had great difficulty to speak, and it was so low I could not hear her but by putting my ear to her mouth. About 8 she desired me to send for the mistress of the house, who came, and she told her that I would take care of everything, meaning to pay her. After this she said she would sleep and lay quiet, but it appeared she did not sleep.

24 January.—About three a clock this morning she shewed herself in perfect senses, and from that time till half an hour after four, when she expired, prayed continually to herself, clasping her hands often together, and sometimes joining them together over her head, speaking continually till her voice sunk, but so low that what she said could not be heard. She died away more gradually than a lamp going out, or a lamb falling to sleep, and they who were in the room, for I could not bear to be there, said they never in their lives saw nor heard of so composed and gentle and sweet an end.

“Mark the death of the righteous, their end is peace.”

She was but 39 years, and was possess of all the great virtues men esteem in others. The greatest piety, even to scruple, without affectation; the greatest compassion and generosity in her temper, the greatest principles of honesty and justice, all added to extraordinary good sense. Her courage was as great as any general's, but she could not stand the shock of my brother Dering's death: from that moment she fell desperately ill, and continued declining to this day. The thought of death alarmed her nothing, the parting

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with her sister and me, and with her little child, whom she was so fond of, was with such resignation to God's will, that in this last five days' illness she did not desire to see the latter once, her sister but twice, and me only to talk of her soul, and to deliver her directions. Surely, if any of this age have gone to Heaven, a place is secured for her.

25 January, Monday.—This day I agreed with an undertaker to carry her corpse to Arwaston to be buried by her husband, and hired a mourning coach to attend the hearse, and have ordered that her maid Hannah Eady and her other maid servant, together with Hossack, my valet de chambre, to go to Arwaston in it, and my sister's coachman to drive the hearse.

I writ also to my cousin Cornwallis, parson of Arwaston, to preach a sermon, and to Fisher, my brother's steward, to be chief mourner; and to Richard Philips to speak to Mr. Sanson, Commissary of the Packets at Harwich, to the Mayor Baker, to Clements, Coleman and Dumaresque, to bear up the pall, with him.

28.—The corpse set out, and ourselves the same to London, where I arrived the 31.

February 1.—I went to Charlton and returned at night, leaving orders that my sister's two scriptores wherein were papers should be sent me to London.

In the evening, brother Percival, Mr. Clerk, and Lord Grantham called on me.

The same day Mr. Sands brought in the Pension Bill, which was voted to be read; for it, 144; against it, 140.

The estimate of the land forces was likewise voted; for it, 240; against it, 130.

2.—Came to see me, Mr. Dieupar, Blackwood, Colonel Selwin, brother Percival, Sir Edmond Bacon, John Temple, Lord Palmerston his brother, Horace Walpole, Mr. Southwell, and Mr. Augustus Schutz. The last came twice (as I found by Sir Robert Walpole's sending) to try me about the Pension Bill, but I flatly refused to be against it, telling him that my honour and conscience obliged me to be for it. He said the King was much set against the Bill; I replied I was sure his Majesty would like me the better for showing I had a principle, for he must conclude by my not serving his inclinations in this affair, that the zeal I have professed and shown on other occasions proceeds from a principle.

Horace Walpole desired me to be next day at the House, because the affair of the Hessian troops came on, which I promised; he at the same time gave me a pamphlet (which he and Mr. Pointz together writ), entitled, “Considerations on the Present state of affairs in Great Britain.” I told him I would read it for pleasure, but not for conviction.

At night brother Parker and cousin Le Grand came to see me.

3.—This day, Colonel Flower, Colonel Middleton, Mr. Burr, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Tripland, came to see me, and I returned the visit of Mr. Clerk; after which I went to the House, it being a great day, for the maintaining the Hessian troops was to be debated and resolved to be opposed.

The Speakers for the Court, and against, were as follows: Sir William Strickland, Secretary at War, made the motion for referring the consideration of it to a Committee, but the other

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side entered directly on the matter, and were not so much as for considering it at all.

The anti-courtiers who spoke were—Mr Heathcote, Mr. Noel, Mr. Geer, Mr. Sands, Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Plummer, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Mr. Windham, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Digby, Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Thomas Aston, Lord Morpeth, Captain Vernon, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Mr. Oglethorp (*sic*).

The courtiers were—Sir William Strickland, Sir William Young, Mr. Cornwallis, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Fortescue, General Sutton, Sir Edmund Bacon, Mr. Lewis, Colonel Bladen, Lord Malpas, Mr. Winnington, Sir Archer Crofts, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Verney.

At nine at night we carried the question for referring it to a Committee, 249; against, 164. The great objection was that these troops are not necessary, or, if any, that Englishmen should be employed, which, however, they differed in among themselves, and that these troops were only kept to defend Hanover. But the necessity of them was shown; we ought to make peace sword in hand; if we should disband these troops (which none of the Allies have done by theirs), the alliance would be dissolved, and the Emperor would not comply, which otherwise he will be obliged to do soon, for want of money to pay his armies. That Hanover has indeed a collateral benefit by being defended by the help of these troops, but the main advantage is to the common cause in covering Holland; and were the advantage alone to Hanover we ought at least to look on the Electorate as a Protestant ally, and it should not fare the worse for being under our own King.

Sir Thomas Aston wished the King would part with Hanover to his second son, and Mr. Barnard declared if any would make the motion he would second him.

Mr. Daniel Pulteney and Sir Joseph Jekyl endeavoured to show that it was a crime in the Ministry to ask for money to maintain the Hessians, because not particularly mentioned in the King's Speech; and they also urged that the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse did not now subsist, nor was signed by a British Minister; but all this was very well answered.

February 4.—Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Ferguson came to see me, and I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who thanked me for my service yesterday. I told him I only did my duty, but had many thanks to return him, especially for his last favour in forwarding and so soon dispatching the pension granted to the poor widow for whom he saw me wear these cuffs. He said he did it with a great deal of pleasure; I replied it put me under obligations to his Majesty that in all things consistent with my honour and principle, and conscience, I should show myself zealous for his Majesty's service. He answered, I spoke like an honest man, but the King desired nothing but what was right. I said I believed so, but both his Majesty and himself perceived there was a great spirit of opposition to his measures, also to his own person, and what I said was to assure him that what I meant was not only in support of the King, but personally with respect to himself. He took the compliment with great pleasure, and said I might depend on any services he could do me, then told me my Lord Grantham had spoken to him for a pension for my niece Dering, and asked me if one hundred pounds a year would do.

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I replied, it was very kind to offer it before desired, that it would help to maintain the child, and I should be much obliged to him for it. He answered he would do what he could in it with pleasure, and so I took my leave, and visited Lord Grantham and brother Percival.

Lord Grantham told me he had made my compliments to the King and Queen for the pension my sister had granted her, and that the King said he had a great value for me, and should always take opportunities of showing it. My Lord told me also that he had spoke to Sir Robert about a pension for my niece, and then asked me if I would be for the Pension Bill. I answered I could not in honour and conscience, and I wished his Majesty would forbear opposing it, because I verily believed it would be carried, and it would only disgust his people, which though he was too strong to apprehend, yet his goodness would rather have their love; than their hate or fear. He said Sir Robert told him I would not be for it, nor Sir Philip Parker either, which shows how the Ministry have been telling noses.

In the evening I called on the Spring Garden families and Lady Londonderry.

5.—To-day Colonel Negus, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Clark, Mr. Oglethorp, and Sir John Bland came to see me. I called on Horace Walpole, Sir Edmond Bacon, and Lord Palmerston. I went to the House, where we put off the second reading the Pension Bill to Thursday. At night brother Parker came.

6.—To-day I visited Colonel Selwyn, Mr. John Temple, Lord Wilmington, and afterwards went to Court, the King seeing company for the first time since his late feverish cold and inflammation of the throat. He stayed out but a very little time, and spoke but to three persons. I was the first. He said, I had been ill at Bath, he heard, and when did I come to town? I answered, I had been in no danger, only a little pain; that I came to town on Sunday. He said pain was bad enough. As little and few as these questions appear, yet at our Court they are a great many, for it seems to me as if his Majesty, knowing his dignity, is careful of what he should not say, rather than what he should. His question to the Duke of Newcastle was whether the wind was fair for packets. To which he answered he could not tell, which I thought an odd reply from a Secretary of State. The third he spoke to was the Duke of Argyle about a cure for a cold.

My brother Percival came home to dinner with me, and in the evening Mr. Oglethorp came again to talk over the Carolina settlement, which is in a good way. The Board of Trade have reported in favour of it, and we the undertakers or managers have the government of the people we send thither for twenty-one years, with a large track of land granted, that lies between two rivers.

After he went away, cousin Southwell came and sat an hour.

Sunday, 7.—Went in the evening to the King's Chapel; afterwards visited Lady Londonderry, Horace Walpole and lady, brother Parker and lady, cousin Southwell and lady. Lady Londonderry only at home.

Monday, 8 February.—This day I returned visits to Colonel Negus, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Flower, Mr. Augustus Schutz, Colonel Schutz, and Sir Thomas Hanmer. Afterwards I went to Court to wait on the Queen, who was very civil to me. After dinner, I went to

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the House, where a debate arising whether the estimate for the Wolfembottel troops in our pay should be referred to a Committee (which was a surprise upon the members), it was carried in the Committee to refer, 194; against, 112.

Tuesday, 9.—I went to the Committee appointed to consider of the Bristol petition, complaining of the decay of the woollen manufacturer, and desiring further care may be taken to prohibit the exportation of Irish and English wool, and that Irish yarn may come in duty free. Mr. Scroop was in the chair, and eleven petitions were read to the same purpose, six whereof prayed that Irish yarn might come in duty free. After which the Committee examined several witnesses to the truth of the allegations of the petitions, and then resolved that the petitioners had made good their petitions. It appeared that both English and Irish wool is carried daily in great quantities to Rotterdam and other parts of Holland, to Liège, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dunkirk, and other parts of Flanders, as Bruges, Menin, Lisle, etc.; to Bordeaux in France, and manufactured at Abbeville, Tancarville, Charleval, Elbeuf in Languedoc, etc.

That the Flemish wool is coarse and hairy, and cannot make vendible cloth or stuff without a mixture of English or Irish wool; that neither can the French wool, and that the mixture is one pound of English wool to two pounds of foreign.

That since the Parliament of Ireland took of the duty laid in Ireland upon wool exported to England, the French King apprehending the Irish raw wool would not be run to France so freely as usual, had half a year ago repealed the ancient edicts that prohibited the importation of foreign wool and bay yarn into France, choosing rather to pay for our yarn than to be wholly deprived of our wool, which showed the necessity they are under to make use of foreign wool.

That French cloth has been sold in England and Ireland; that as much wool is run from England as from Ireland to France, and that nothing is easier than to run wool down the river from London, which one of the informers of the Committee himself did, and owned to us telling us the manner.

That 'twas the general opinion of all the persons examined, that if the Parliament will take off the duty on Irish yarn, as the Irish Parliament has done that on raw wool exported to England, England will have all the wool and yarn Ireland can spare, and France have none of it, and they added that the people of Ireland desired nothing more than that England should have it.

Notice was taken of one article of complaint in the petition from Exeter, namely, that Ireland manufactures stuffs and camlets which they run to Lisbon. This was verified by one evidence, who says his master, Sir Peter Delmee, had a letter from his correspondents at Lisbon telling him that the Irish stuffs quite beat out the English there, because they sold thirty per cent. cheaper, and were better liked, and therefore that correspondents sent Sir Peter a pattern of Irish stuff, desiring him to get as good made as cheap in England, if it could be. This was yet a stronger argument for taking off the duty on Irish yarn. In conclusion, all the Committee appeared well satisfied to take off the duty on Irish yarn.

After dinner I went to the Bedford Arms Tavern in the little peaches Covent Garden, and met Mr. Oglethorp, Colonel

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Carpenter, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towns, junior, Mr. Heathcote, Captain Heathcote, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Digby, to consider of a scruple arisen in some gentlemen's heads, whether the acceptance of the government of the colony we are sending to Carolina, doth not vacate our seats in Parliament, and what we should do to remedy it, supposing it so. Some gentlemen proposed to take the sense of the House upon it, but others said that was not conclusive, nor of certain security, for we are by our charter to be incorporated for twenty-one years, and another Parliament may be of another mind. Mr. Oglethorp proposed to have a short Act of Parliament to qualify us for holding our seats, as is provided for in the South Sea Act in favour of several members at that time of the House constituted directors of that Company. We all agreed to it, only I proposed Sir Robert Walpole should be first acquainted with it, or otherwise it would look as if we slighted the King's Charter and prerogative, besides that 'tis but a fitting compliment to the Ministry, who if they pleased might from the beginning have stifled our design. So Mr. Oglethorp and I are to acquaint Sir Robert on Thursday next with it, when we meet him in the House.

Cousin Fortrey dined with me to-day, and acknowledged his debt to my brother Dering of 100*l.*, which he said he would pay in May next.

Wednesday, 10.—I stirred not out, being employed in my niece Dering's affairs. Dr. Couraye and brother Percival dined with me. Colonel Schulz called on me, Dr. Hollins and brother Parker likewise.

One Dunworth, in Ireland, sent me a proposal of 10 shill. an acre for the first seven years, 10*s.* 6*d.* the next seven years, and 11 shill. the remainder, of a lease of lives or 41 years of the farm of Ballinegurroh, which fell into my hands by the death of Phil. Crofts, Esq., on the 29 of Jany. last. I also had a letter from Mr. Taylor that Jo. Purcell had offered 25*l.* a year for Gusteenard for a new lease.

It now is certain that the King of Spain has declared by a manifesto to our Court that he will be bound no longer by the Seville Treaty and that he has concluded a new treaty with the Emperor. We had just concluded an alliance with the Emperor in which Holland and Prussia were joined, but upon the Ministry of Hanover insisting that something should be done in particular for Hanover, the Emperor had renounced his treaty, a matter that I much deplore, and which will exceedingly endanger the Ministry.

Thursday, 11 February.—This day I called on cousin Le Grand, went afterwards to the House, where the Pension Bill was committed for Tuesday next without opposition.

Friday, 12.—Stayed at home the morning, and dined with Mr. Dodington, where the company were Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Lord Harvey, Sir George Saville, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Hedges, Sir William Strickland, Mr. Carey, Mr. Camell, Mr. Nicols.

Saturday, 13.—Visited Mr. Cornwall, and Sir John Guise. Afterwards went to Court to get my son introduced to the King and Queen for the first time. He kissed their hands, and the Queen had the goodness to tell me she had heard a great many good

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things of him. I replied I had taken care to breed him a loyal subject. She said in return whatever came out of my hands must be good.

Sunday, 14.—Went to morning chapel, prayers at 8. Afterwards went to the Prince's levée to get my son introduced, which was done. The Prince said as the Queen had done, that he had heard a very good character of my son, a great many good things said of him. I answered his Royal Highness was very good to receive favourable impressions of him. He asked me several questions about him, as also of my niece Dering and my wife.

Mr. Clerk dined with me, and in the evening cousin Le Gendre came, and acquainted me that Monsr. De Berville and Monsr. Colande in France were well, and always asked after me.

Monday, 15.—This morning Baron Botmar visited me, and afterwards I went to the Committee appointed to sit on the Bristol petition against Irish and English wool run to foreign parts, where a certificate was given in evidence of five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pieces of camlet wrought in Ireland and sold in Lisbon, anno. 1729; and of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six pieces of the same sold there anno. 1730, each piece containing one hundred and ten yards at two hundred and twenty rees per yard, which I computed at about seventeen pence three farthings. The certificate was to satisfy that the account of pieces of camlet above mentioned was taken out of the King of Portugal's Custom House books, and Mr. Compton, our Consul, signed it, with several eminent Portugal merchants. It appeared to us in evidence that these pieces were sold thirty per cent. cheaper, and yet were better than the English camlets sent thither, and that while they lasted, the English goods lay on hand. That they were run from Cork, rolled up and put into sacks or canvas. That other Irish stuffs were likewise run to Lisbon as friezes, ratines, shaloons, calamancas, etc. Another evidence, one Thomas Allen, a Turkey merchant, informed us that he was seven years ago at Marseilles, where he was shown silk and mohair yarn of Sherba (a place in Turkey) made up for to be sent to Dublin; that Marseilles sends annually thither to the quantity of sixty or eighty bales, each bale worth about one hundred and thirty pounds sterling.

A third evidence said that our English cloth sent from Leghorn had a duty in Turkey lately laid on it of twenty per cent., which amounts almost to a prohibition, which he attributed to the Turkey Company, who laboured to discourage private traders to that Empire, and thereby greatly hurt the export of our manufactures; but Sir John Williams, a member of our House and the greatest exporter of cloth in England of any private man, denied there is any such duty, and so did other merchants who attended to inform the Committee. But one Higham, a factor, insisted it was true, and said himself had a letter of it with orders to put the French mark on our goods, that they might pass under that disguise.

Many of the Committee thought this enquiry into the procedure of the Turkey Company did not relate to the business of the Committee, which was by order of the House only to consider of the petitions delivered against the running of wool, and to report whether the allegations therein contained were true. But other gentlemen said we were to consider of the low state of our manu-

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facture, which took in the means that have brought it to this pass, and how to redress things; and therefore they thought it proper we should inform ourselves of a great variety of things. Sir William Young therefore mentioned the great inconveniencies arising from an Act passed seven years ago, prohibiting raw silk coming from Leghorn, which he hoped the House would repeal, and Mr. Sands thought it might be proper to pass a law to prohibit Ireland's trading with France in that commodity. Sir William Young replied he could not go so far as that, for we might as well pretend to hinder Ireland from trading at all with that kingdom; that it was hard to tie Ireland up so strictly, but he believed the French are already hindered from sending their raw silk to us. There were none present could tell truly how that matter stands. In conclusion, Sir John Williams and one or two more said that taking off the duty upon Irish yarn, and watching well the coast, would retrieve our manufacture, and so we broke up without coming to any resolution, only to meet again on Thursday.

The Barbadoes merchants, distrusting their success at the Council Board, and unwilling to wait the petition expected from New England, which will oppose their desires, intend, as I am informed, to petition the House very speedily. A member of our House, who is much concerned for Barbadoes, told me they intend to drop their complaint against Ireland, and would persuade me that Ireland will be a gainer by depriving us of trading with the French plantations, if we are suffered to bring sugars and rum directly from Barbadoes; I answered, we should lose the beef trade in a great measure when we lost one of our markets, and that Barbadoes would afterwards give us their own price; besides, that the sugars we took from Barbadoes is but a very small quantity, but if England would take off the hardships we lie under as to the enumerated goods, it would be well for England and all of us. He agreed to it, and said he levelled only against New England, which in a little time will without some extraordinary care ruin Barbadoes by her traffic with the French plantations.

There is a meeting of the Barbadoes merchants and some Irish gentlemen this night, to which I was invited, but could not go. I shall know what will be resolved on, and will give you an account. In the meantime the Ministry are, I think, for putting off the affair; and I know Mr. Hambleton is pretty sanguine; so I hope things will end well for us.

I dined at home, and brother Parker came in the evening.

Tuesday, 16 February.—I went to a private Committee appointed to bring in a Bill for qualifying my cousin Ned Southwell for his employment of Secretary of State in Ireland, by suffering him to take the oaths in England instead of Ireland. Afterwards I attended the Committee appointed to consider of the petitions sent up from Yorkshire for altering the law, by making presentments in English instead of Latin, and I left them, being of opinion they will be able to do little upon it.

I then went down to the House, where several more petitions were presented relating to the bad state of our manufacture, and desiring the duty on Irish yarn may be taken off; some estimates and accounts were given in, and then Sir Abraham Elton presented a petition from the merchants of Bristol complaining of the

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Spaniards continuing to take our ships in America, and desiring redress.

Sir William Windham thereupon said this was a proper opportunity to enquire what our commissioners sent last year to Spain have done towards settling our demands of restitution for the injuries done us by the Spaniards, and moved to address the King for an account thereof, which was seconded.

Sir Charles Wager said there were vigorous orders sent to the West Indies to our ships to protect our trade a good while since, and believes those orders are by this time arrived, that more ships are speedily to be sent for that purpose, and therefore does not see any occasion the Bristol merchants have to petition, since all is already done that can be done.

Colonel Bladen said the Treaty of Seville leaves the report of the transactions between our commissioners and the Spanish commissioners to be made to the Kings of England and Spain, and requires no report from them till the disputes are finally adjusted, but as the final adjustment is not made, the King is not ripe to inform the House, wherefore it would be to no purpose to address. That the truth of the thing is, the King has been as backward to go into a war for the sake of Don Carlos, as the King of Spain has been forward he should, and therefore the King of Spain has been dilatory in settling this dispute about their capture of our ships.

Will. Pulteney observed a contradiction between Sir Charles Wager and Colonel Bladen; that one said vigorous orders were given, which he understood was to take the Spanish ships, which was in effect to make war on the Spaniards, but the other said the King's purpose was not to make war; he hoped we should do justice to our merchants, and address the King as had been moved; and he hoped, too, when the House sat upon the petition, that we should enter into a consideration of Gibraltar, and the works carrying on there. He further desired to know if the King of Spain has not declared the Treaty of Seville no longer binding.

Bladen answered him, that there was no contradiction between him and Sir Charles Wager, for the protection of our trade in ever so vigorous a manner could not be understood a falling out with Spain.

Pelham said he was against the address, because no knowledge could yet be obtained; that as to the Treaty of Seville's being broke by the King of Spain it is not true, it still subsists, only there have been delays in the execution, but 'tis now under consideration how to execute it. At last the Bristol petition was ordered to be considered this day fortnight in a Committee of the whole House, and it was likewise agreed to address the King to lay before us what proceedings have been made by our commissioners towards settling our disputes relating to the captures. The House then called for the order of the day, and called over the names of defaulters, who all but two appeared in their places.

Then the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Pension Bill, and Sir Edward Stanley was called to the chair. The blanks were filled up, and no sort of opposition given, till the day for receiving the report was moved for. Mr. Sands moved for to-morrow, Sir Robert Walpole for Thursday; numbers of members called out to report it immediately.

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Upon this Pelham got up, and said he was indifferent for Thursday or to-morrow, but if gentlemen would press it so fast as to have it now, he would be against it, and even against the Bill itself. Sands said he was for making dispatch with the Bill, because our readiness therein would clear the reputation of the House from reflections the country cast on us as if we were a pensioned Parliament.

Mr. Pelham said he hoped that had never been suggested and made a ground for bringing in this Bill; he was sorry now to discover it, and it would oblige him to be against the Bill; however he would acquiesce in receiving the report to-morrow. Mr. Danvers said he was just come out of the country, and that all expectations were raised that this Bill should pass, and that it was certainly true, the country does believe we are a pensioned Parliament.

Sir Joseph Jekyl made a long speech in a historical way to show how former Parliaments have been pensioned, and the difficulties cast in the Parliament's way by the Court to prevent a former Pension Bill. That though he would not say the present Parliament is pensioned, he would venture to apply to us what was said of a former Parliament by one who had been Speaker, namely, that if it was not pensioned he was sure it was very well officered. Mr. Sands, seeing the spirit of the House, retracted his motion for Wednesday, and desired the report might be now received.

Sir Robert Walpole said a division against receiving the report now or Wednesday would be no honour nor advantage to the Bill, and therefore he wondered that gentlemen who were for the Bill would press the receiving it now, since they run the risk of a division, because of the unparliamentariness of huddling a matter of such consequence so fast, and the ill consequence of it in future times; what would those gentlemen have said if other matters which have been carried by majorities against them, had been pressed in like manner? That the weakest member in the House could not have spoke so weakly on this affair as Sir Joseph Jekyl had done; that he should not oppose receiving the report now, since he saw the House inclined for it, but he could wish we deferred till to-morrow for order sake, and because he disliked every part of the Bill and intended to speak against it. Sir William Windham said jokingly he was glad to see the time come that Sir Robert complained of a majority; that for his own part he had long complained of it, nevertheless, if the majority were at this time irregular in desiring to receive the report now, he should be against them. That since Sir Robert was against the Bill, he should have opposed the committal of it, or if he was against the filling up the blanks, he should have spoke at the time. He knew nobody desired a division, it had not yet appeared that any did, because no opposition has yet been made to the Bill. After this, Sir Edward Stanley made his report, the question for doing it now, being put by the Speaker, and only three or four gentlemen crying No.

Dined at home, and in the evening visited Sir John Evelyn, who told me Mr. Walker and he would meet Sir Philip Parker at my house and talk over the means for recalling Captain John Philips to Harwich.

Afterwards I visited the Bishop of Lichfield, my old tutor, Dr. Smalbrook, who complained much of the infidelity of the times, and that we have a Republican party in the House of Commons, such as Sands, etc. At night Sir Philip Parker came to see me.

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Wednesday, 17 February 1739.—This morning I went to the Duke of Dorset's levée, and, being alone with him, we talked over the affairs of Ireland. Afterwards I went with my wife, and proved the will of my sister. Then I went to the House, where the Pension [Bill] had a third reading, and occasioned a debate until near six o'clock, when the question being put for passing it, it went without a division, only the Ministry and Placemen who were against it thought fit to declare their sentiments. The persons who spoke in the debate were in order as follows:—

For the Bill—1, Mr. Sands; 3, Mr. Oglethorp; 5, Mr. Windham; 7, Mr. Bramston; 8, Mr. Bootle; 9, Mr. Papilion; 10, Mr. Bootle again; 13, Will. Pulteney; 15, Will. Pulteney again; 16, Bootle again; 17, Mr. Heathcote; 18, Mr. Danvers; 19, Papilion again; 21, Old Bromley; 22, Will. Pulteney again; 24, Oglethorp again; 25, Sir John St. Aubin.

Against the Bill—2, Sir Archer Crofts; 4, Sir William Young; 6, Sir William Strickland; 9, Sir William Young again; 11, Mr. Winnington; 12, Sir William Young again; 14, Mr. Winnington again; 20, Sir Robert Walpole; 23, Pelham; 26, Sir Charles Wager.

After Mr. Sands had put the House in mind of the order of the day, namely, the giving the Pension Bill a third reading.

Sir Archer Crofts rose up, and declared his dislike of the Bill, because it restrained freedom of debate. At this there was a loud laugh, and gentlemen asked if a pensioner were free. He proceeded to show the necessity there is, that the Crown should have an influence over the House, to carry on the nation's interest and service, and instanced King William's reign, which prince was continually thwarted, and his wise measures spoiled by a wicked and desperate faction, for want of a proper influence over the House of Commons; so that he must needs say a wicked and desperate opposition to Court measures in Parliament has done more hurt to the nation than a base submission to them. Here the House laughed again as loud as before. To apply this wicked and desperate opposition to the present times, he observed the universal joy expressed at his Majesty's accession to the Crown, yet how soon did a wicked and desperate opposition to his measures arise when gentlemen attempted to take from him his revenue, and but the other day declared their wishes that they could force from his Majesty his Hanover dominions. He therefore declared it necessary the Crown should have an influence over the House, which influences this Bill destroyed. Another objection he said he had to the Bill, namely, that it imposes an oath, and an oath of such a nature that we are sure will be broken. That the multiplying of oaths is a wicked thing, and only on some, and those great occasions allowable, but the present case he thought did not require it.

Mr. Oglethorp said he was unwilling to interrupt that gentleman while speaking, but now he must call him to order, and desire him to explain himself what he meant by the words "wicked and desperate opposition." That he hoped he meant none within the House, for none who speak for liberty can do it wickedly and desperately. Upon this, Sir Archer explained himself that he only meant an opposition without doors, and the opposition made in former Parliaments, which excuse, though a lame one, was indulgently accepted.

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Then Sir William Young gave his reasons for not approving the Bill, and said there can be but two reasons offered for passing it, 1st, The preventing evil consequences from the Courts corrupting the members by secret pensions, or places given in trust to others for their benefit. But this is no reason to press a Bill of this nature now, when every gentleman who had yesterday and before spoken in favour of the Bill acquitted the House from even the suspicion of corruption. 2nd, That good times are the only opportunities for passing Bills of this nature, but had this reason been really a substantial one in the opinion of those gentlemen who brought the Bill in, they would certainly have mentioned it by way of preamble, whereas the Bill has no preamble at all, so that no foundation appears why such a Bill should pass. That he was against the Bill for many reasons. First, It carries an imputation on the House as if it is corrupt and wants to be purged, whereas no one person has been shown to have a pension, or to hold a place in trust. Secondly, It has been said that the country is possessed of an opinion the House is corrupt, but the passing a Bill of this nature will confirm them in that opinion, for they will believe we think so ourselves. Thirdly, This Bill will weaken the support of the Royal Family, as it will give occasion to scribblers and disaffected persons to spread their venom. Fourthly, Supposing the Bill ever so good in itself, it is not seasonable at this time, for it will represent the King to foreign Courts as if he had no interest with his Parliament, but by bribing and corrupting the members. Fifthly, No instance has been given that the laws in being are not sufficient to prevent corruption.

Mr. Windham spoke next, and observed the uncommon approbation given this Bill from the rise of it to this day, having been acquiesced in by all parties, and even the blanks filled up yesterday in the Committee without a division; that now to speak against it after such universal concurrence appears strange to him. That he must insist, that good times only, a good reign, and an uncorrupt House of Commons is the only opportunity for passing such a law, and will always be an opportunity. That if the casting an imputation on the House be a reason for opposing the Bill now, it will always be a reason in future times, and we must give up the hopes of ever preventing corruption. That we are not only to consider the present honour and freedom of Parliaments, but to secure this freedom to our posterity. That the balance of power in the legislature, the poverty and luxury that reigns and disposes the subject of corruption and baseness, and the welfare of the Royal Family, who can never be easy and safe but in a confidence the subject entertains that it is not in the power of the Crown to bribe the legislature, all conspire to make this Bill necessary.

Sir William Strickland then gave his reasons against the Bill, and said the question was, whether it is now proper such a Bill should pass. He argued that it will be understood as a libel against the Government, especially after the pains which has been taken in print to vilify everything this Parliament has done. That the *Craftsman* and other libellers first endeavoured to misrepresent the Ministry in order to remove a great man from the King's councils; when disappointed therein, they attacked the honour and proceedings of the Parliament; last of all, they levelled

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against Majesty itself. He saw no good could come from the Bill, but many inconveniences, and looked on it as an indirect way to compass very evil ends.

Mr. Bramston spoke next for the Bill. He said the best and clearest proof the House could give that it is uncorrupt, is to pass the Bill. Gentlemen seem to mistake it, those who wish the Crown should have an influence over the House, will still have their wish, for the power of rewarding merit by gratuities and pensions is not taken away, only the members so rewarded are to be made known, which may prove to the honour of those gentlemen if deserving, and to the honour of the Crown too, in letting the world see how merit is considered by our Princes. That to infer from the incorruptness of the House that this is an improper time for such a Bill, is absurd, for only an incorrupt House can pass it, and he wondered any gentleman should say it weakened his Majesty's support. What, is it by corruption that the King supports himself? The argument against the Bill, drawn from the unfitness of multiplying oaths, was of no weight, for this oath will not make men wickeder than they were before, for it is a very small addition of crime, if any, in a man who takes a secret bribe to betray his country and his trust in a legislative capacity if he should forswear himself. If a highwayman should rob a traveller, and being taken up on suspicion should swear to the constable he was innocent, no man would think him more a rogue for his swearing. To conclude, whatever fate the Bill should meet with, this benefit would arise: if passed it would be a security for future Parliaments, if rejected a warning to our electors.

Mr. Bootle spoke next, and said the Court had no need of an additional influence by secret pensions, for a way had of late years been found to split offices, as the Treasury, Admiralty, etc., and so to fill the House with members, who held their places by no other tenure but the mischief they did their country in this House.

These words were immediately taken down by Mr. Winnington, and Sir William Young rose up, warmly insisting the gentleman should explain his words, for he took himself to be touched by them, and thought they carried such a reflection, he could not sit a moment longer if Mr. Bootle did not explain his meaning.

Mr. Bootle replied he spoke of former times, and even of former reigns, and wondered how he could be understood to mean the present Parliament, with which Sir William Young declared himself satisfied.

Mr. Pulteney then got up, and said he would justify what Bootle had advanced, and apply it to present times. The gentleman was observing that a great number of officers were members, by the invention of splitting employments; that by their means the Crown has a great influence over the House, because they have their employments on account of their seats in Parliament. He affirmed there were now two hundred and ten members in known employments. That surely this was a sufficient influence over a branch of the legislature which properly should be under no influence whatsoever, but especially not under the influence of another branch of the legislature.

Mr. Winnington (disposed to jest) said that Mr. Pulteney had explained Bootle's meaning better than he had done himself; however, he had done his friend an injury, he made him speak nonsense,

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for the Bill relates only to pensions, but Mr. Bootle spoke against places, which are not concerned in the debate, and he never knew before that places were pensions.

Mr. Pulteney instantly replied: He hated to be thought to speak nonsense; his meaning was that if a person enjoys an office he knows nothing of, he looked on that office to be no more than a pension, which threw the jest back upon Winnington, lately made a Lord of the Admiralty, and caused a prodigious laugh.

Mr. Bootle then went on. 'Tis urged (said he) that there is no evidence that the laws in being with respect to corruption are infringed; I will not speak of this Parliament, but of former ones. There was a Parliament notoriously known to be pensioned; that very Parliament impeached the chief Minister (Lord Danby), whose money they took, being forced thereto by the clamours of the country, and laid to his charge that he had issued great sums for unnecessary pensions and secret services. Thus we see it would be no new thing if Parliaments should take shame to themselves; what has been, may be, and the country thinks we now have pensions among us. He desired all Ministers would consider that to seek to protect themselves by corrupting members, is depending on a broken reed, for such persons would be the first to abandon them in times of danger. As to the objection that this Bill adds no security to the present Government, he hoped the Government wanted it not, but he was sure it would shut the door to corruption.

Mr. Heathcote observed that the opposing this Bill will not clear the character of members suspected.

Mr. Danvers observed that this Bill will secure the constitution, for if the Commons without doors should conceive a jealousy that we have pensioners as well as officers among us, they will believe the money we raise upon them is by influence of the Crown, and in such case fall out of love to Parliaments, and like as well that the Crown should directly tax them. They the nation calls aloud for this Bill, and cries that if corruption is within doors, the King cannot know their condition nor the state of the kingdom.

Sir Robert Walpole said he would divide, only he thought it incumbent on him to give his reasons against the Bill, because he promised it. First, there is no discovery of the least symptom of corruption in the House, and therefore no occasion for such a Bill; and, secondly, if there be corruption, this is not a proper way to redress it. He thanked Bootle for his advice, which was the only thing he should regard in his speech. That there never was less occasion for this Bill, the present House of Commons being the fullest of great estated men and the most independent of any that ever was known; that the present disposition for passing this Bill is a proof of it, but he desired it might be observed withal that the same independent House has by a great majority approved all the measures of the Administration, from their first sitting till this day, which cannot but reflect honour upon those measures, when so many gentlemen who now out of a zeal for liberty are gone over to vote for this Bill, did on other occasions adhere to the Administration; this he mentioned in defence of his own character, which had so maliciously and industriously been vilified over the kingdom. He must say that gentlemen are unnecessarily afraid of being represented corrupt if they should



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oppose the Bill, for the good things they have done for their country is a sufficient proof of the strict execution of their trust. On the other hand, he must say the Bill is in itself unjust, because it takes place next June, and therefore must carry a reflection on this present House of Commons, a reflection most unjust in that no instance has been given of corruption, or one pensioner named. The Bill is unjust also on other accounts; it makes men swear they will not hold a pension during pleasure or an office in trust, which yet by the law of the land they are allowed to do; besides, is it impossible a member should do his duty to his country if he has a place in trust or a gratuity from the Crown? But it is said a member may still hold either of them, provided he fairly owns it to the House. But are we come to this pass that a House of Commons shall make themselves judges who deserves the King's favours? This is altering the Constitution, 'tis taking from the Crown the free power of rewarding, and he who deserves most at the King's hands may have the worst fate in the House.

Again, the oath is a snare, for men are to swear they are not, nor will be during the sitting of Parliament, under any illegal or indirect influence of the Crown; but who can tell how far that extends; who can tell his own heart; who can nicely and like a casuist distinguish thereupon, and who can tell how far the service of his Majesty in public employments may be interpreted an indirect influence upon their behaviour in the House? Another argument: we have abjured the Pretender by an oath; now comes an oath to abjure any influence of his present Majesty over us, though such influence can't but tend to preserving his Majesty on the throne, but what man well affected to his Majesty can put these two matters on an equal foot, and say, "I will be as secure against the least indirect influence his Majesty may desire to have over me, though for his own preservation, and not intended to be abused, as I will be secure against the Pretender?" On all former occasions, where oaths were enacted, there is a serious preamble to the Acts enjoining them, setting forth the reason for such oaths; read all the Acts of Queen Elizabeth and the succeeding reigns, and you will find it so; but to this Bill there is no preamble at all; and why is there none? Because there is nothing to be said for it, there is no ground, no complaint; and gentlemen may be defied to show the least attempt either in the King, or Ministry, or any one single Minister, to alter the Constitution. Whereas, Sir Joseph Jekyl said yesterday, that we may have a corrupt Parliament, because formerly there were such; he would remember him that those Parliaments were not to be supposed corrupt until formal proceedings on information against particular members made it appear they were so, and this ought to be shown now, for a just foundation to the Bill. He could wish, since the members are obliged to purge themselves of being under the influence of the Crown, that they were also obliged to purge themselves of any foreign influence, and that there were also a test of such as had offered their services to great men and were refused. This was the substance of his speech, to which old Mr. Bromly replied: that the Bill comes in at a proper time, and is in itself good and necessary; that corruption of Parliaments has been a long complaint; that our electors require the Bill; it is not levelled against the Crown, but against evil Ministers, and is thought a

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good remedy, the more because so much opposed by Ministers in all reigns.

Mr. Pulteney said Sir Robert Walpole kept not to his two propositions first laid down, viz. that there is no ground for this Bill, or if there were, that the remedy is improper. That as to the latter, he had given not one reason or colour of reason why improper, but he had given strong reason why the Bill should pass, since he who on most occasions could so excellently prove the points he engaged in, had on this said nothing that was not exceedingly weak and beside the purpose. He must attribute this to the poverty of his argument, not of his parts. Yet that he should endeavour to say something in this affair is no wonder, since he is the very man who gives gratuities; but though 'tis no wonder, 'tis very odd; odd things are no wonder of late. Sir Robert now acts like a physician, who seeing his patient hold a remedy in his hand that was sure to cure him of a distemper, desires him to refrain from it, because when cured he should be deprived of his practice. He commended the Parliament as being full of great estated men, and men of integrity too, and he believed, however, they had gone on with measures which himself approved not, they did it with honest intentions, but excepting the present, he thought all former Parliaments have been corrupt, and that without this Bill, future ones will be so too; nay, he would take the liberty when the Parliament is up to say the same of this. He asked if suffering the Crown to have too great an influence in either House of Parliament can be justified, and yet time has showed that it has too great an influence. For instance, in the House of Lords, the Crown makes what Lords it pleases, and for particular purposes, as appeared in a former reign. It commands the votes of twenty-six reverend Bishops, who owe their being and their seats to the King. It has the naming of sixteen Scotch Peers, whose gratitude always shows itself; all the great offices are in its disposal, and not one of the majority in that House is without a place or pension; he speaks it without reflection, but he can prove it. As to the Crown's influence in our House, it has the naming of the Sheriffs who make returns, it has the disposal of a great number of boroughs, who seem to be under the command, nay, the property of Offices. The taxes, which require a vast number of officers, is another great advantage the Crown enjoys over a people reduced to poverty, to incline them to the Sovereign's pleasure in elections. He desired only a stop might be put to the Court's illegal and undue influence over the House. He showed instances where Parliaments had obliged themselves strictly to purge themselves of corruption. He hoped the Lords for their honour (for their interest as pensioners is not now concerned) will pass the Bill; if not, the House may do as they did in 1680, resolve that none of their members should accept of a pension, and that those who did should be expelled.

As to putting our security against pensions on a level with the security of our Prince against the Pretender, he affirmed we ought to give security to our country as great as to our King, nay, more to the laws of the land than to any King in Christendom; but when he says this, he would lay down his life for the King, and is no Jacobite; is happy that no man can fix that imputation on him, but grieved that one man in England, and there is but one, should be made to think it. It may be a little inconvenient to

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particular persons to make the House acquainted with the gratuities they receive, but the advantages arising from this Bill to the nation are much greater. In conclusion, he hoped there would be no division, for the honour of the Administration, that it might appear we were governed by reason and not by pensions, and for the sake of a great many members, who he believed would be glad to conceal their opinions.

Mr. Pelham said he still thought this Bill brought an imputation on the House that it deserved not. He believed some gentlemen were for it for fear of their future elections, but if their general behaviour had been such as their electors approved, they would not suffer for voting against this Bill; on the other hand, if their electors, or those who recommended them to be chose, should perceive they had left their friends, and were gone over to new friendships, such members would have reason to fear they should not be recommended, or chosen again.

Mr. Oglethorp took up that suggestion (which in truth was a threat against such persons as the Government had brought into the House), and said men who discharge their consciences faithfully will be little solicitous of being again in Parliament, and this was but an ill compliment to those who were recommended by the Court, to threaten them in their next elections. He had great hopes the Lords would pass the Bill, and if it be doubted, there is an effectual way to induce them to it, namely by postponing the supplies.

Sir John St. Aubin made a set speech for the Bill, but I was at such distance that I could not hear him.

Sir Charles Wager spoke last, and said he was against all disqualifying Bills, that the Act which obliged every member to have an estate at least of three hundred pounds a year in land had disqualified ninety-nine persons of a hundred in the kingdom, and that in a little time he expected to hear of some Bill enacting, not who shall not be qualified to be elected, but who shall be chose. That yesterday he heard it said this House is well officered; he did not know why gentlemen who had served their country well should be discouraged from sitting in the House; in all other countries they met with regard, but here as soon as the benefit was reaped from their services, they were looked on as the vilest of men.

He would have gone on, but the House was tired with the debate, and so called for the question, which went, as has been said, in favour of the Bill without any division.

Thursday, 18 February—I went to the Woollen Committee, where several Yorkshire and Leicestershire members attended to oppose the taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and therefore we who were for it got a resolution of the Committee to leave it to Mr. Scroop, the Chairman, to consider what laws were necessary to be amended, he being of our opinion.

Afterwards the House had a division upon a motion made by my Lord Tyrconnel, that a special direction should be given to Mr. Sands, who brought in the Pension Bill, to acquaint the House of Lords that our House had a particular concern for its passing: this was the substance of the motion. But the Court party opposed it, not being willing the Bill should have so much countenance. They pretended the Lords might take it ill to have

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the Bill crammed down their throats, and if they did so, and we should still insist upon their passing it (as this motion, if carried, would for our honour oblige us to), it might occasion a breach between the two Houses, and the dissolving the Parliament.

The other side said the experience of last year's disappointment made it necessary to press the Bill upon the Lords in the manner proposed by the motion; that it is a Bill of such consequence and had passed so universally the House, it could not be believed the Lords would not pass it, especially as it only regarded the Commons House. That since the motion was made, to reject it would cast cold water on the Bill. At last the question was put for adjourning, and carried by the Court 146 to 131. I was with the minority, because I would act consistently with my former opinion, which was for the Bill's passing.

After this, I dined with the Speaker, and from thence went to see my Lady Parker.

Friday, 19 February, 1730.—This morning I visited Sir John Bland, Dr. Tirrwit, Captain Cornwall, Major Naisin, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Bagnal, and General Price.

Dined at home, and stayed the rest of the evening.

Saturday, 20—Returned the visits of Lord Leusham, Colonel Lannoy, Capel Moore, Colonel Flower, and Mr. Ferguson. Dined at home, and stayed the evening.

Sunday, 21.—Prayers at home, then went to Court and carried the sword. Cousin Scot, the Prince's equerry, cousin Fortrey, and Dr. Couraÿe dined with me. In the evening, visited Lady Londonderry and Mr. Temple.

Monday, 22.—This day I visited Mr. Clerk, Lord Blundel, Colonel Middleton, and Sir Emanuel Moore. I agreed with Sir Emanuel, by word of mouth, to sell him Downdeady in the west of the county of Cork, at 180*l.* a year, at 20 years' purchase. The farm is now let for 120*l.* a year, but 1733 the lease expires, and I was offered 170*l.* a year, or, rather than fail, 180*l.* 'Tis now let for 188*l.* to a hundred poor people, and abused.

Mr. Schutzes and their ladies dined with me, and I found the Court is displeased that I voted for Mr. Sands having a particular instruction from the House to recommend the Pension Bill to the Lords, but I told them it was acting uniformly with my sentiments and former appearance for the Bill.

In the evening I went to the weekly music meeting at the Crown.

Tuesday, 23 February.—To-day I went to the Woollen Committee, and afterwards into the House, where what passed may be seen in my letter to Dr. Coghill, copy of which is among my papers. We broke up at six, and cousin Fortrey came home to dinner with me.

My Lord Limerick opened the debate by moving to address the King, to lay before the House the Marquis Castellar's declaration to the Court of France, that the King of Spain, his master, looked upon himself to be no longer bound by the Treaty of Seville.

His Lordship took notice of the uncertainty our affairs are in, and the works carrying on by the Spaniards at Gibraltar.

Mr. Pelham said he had talked with Brigadier Clayton lately come from Gibraltar, and was assured by him that the works carrying on can no ways contribute to taking that town if again

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besieged, for their batteries are three cannon shot point blank from the place. That in twenty-four hours the Spaniards can raise works of equal hurt to us. That the Treaty of Utrecht allows the Spaniards a liberty to make those works, which was a fault in those who made that Treaty. That this is a wrong time to address the King for Castelar's memorial, and therefore, if the question be insisted on, will move for the previous question.

Daniel Pulteney said that the Governor's letters say these works can annoy the whole Bay of Gibraltar, and drive our fleet out. That it was a fault that our Ministry did not when they made the Treaty of Seville insist upon clearing up the difficulties about a territorial jurisdiction to belong to Gibraltar. In the meantime 'tis plain that neither the Spanish nor English Ministers understand that a territorial jurisdiction is excluded by the Utrecht Treaty; Spain has no regard for us, and therefore we should have none for her. That the King gave us hopes in his speech of a general pacification, but we see nothing of it, and should therefore look to ourselves.

Sir Charles Wager said when he commanded the fleet in Gibraltar Bay, the Spaniards, after the cessation, had no notion that any territorial jurisdiction belonged to Gibraltar, but would ride up to the very walls of the town till frightened away by our musket balls. That afterwards they drew a ditch to prevent the garrison's communication with the country, which ditch is further off and behind the batteries they raised when they besieged the town. If they build a fort at the head of this ditch or line, it will indeed annoy the Bay, but still two-thirds of the Bay will be open, and our ships safe when lying near the new mole, as was experienced during the siege, when their batteries were nearer. As to the new complaint that the Spaniards continue to take our merchant ships in America, those Spaniards are not commissioned by the Court of Spain, but actual pirates, against whom our men-of-war are ordered to act so vigorously that we shall soon hear no more of that story.

Mr. Gibbons said he was for the address, because moved for. The House had on many occasions addressed even to break treaties, and therefore might surely expect a paper from the Crown. That we are in the dark how we stand at this time with Spain, and ought to know our condition, that we may not give money without knowing why, and barely because the Ministry ask it. That the town has numberless copies of Castelar's declaration, and 'twould be strange the House of Commons alone should not have it, but without addressing for a copy of it, the House cannot formally be possessed of it, and therefore he must insist on the question to address his Majesty.

Sir Thomas Aston said the Marquis's declaration had alarmed the nation. Spain seems at liberty, and we are yet bound till we, as Spain has done, do likewise declare we will no longer be bound by the Seville Treaty. He observes that nobody denied but that the works carrying on at Gibraltar are a great inconvenience to the Bay. As to our ships being taken by pirates, Liverpool, for which he serves, says otherwise. It is a weakness, not to say worse, to stand by a treaty which our ally has declared he will not be bound by.

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Sir William Young said it does not appear to the House that copies of Castelar's declaration are so common as has been said. The case is we have been unwilling to go into a war, and our dilatoriness occasioned Castelar to make that declaration in hopes to quicken us to fulfil our engagements, but he did not mean if we resolved to answer them, that his master would withdraw himself. That Castelar had explained his meaning on that head, and therefore it would be very undecent to insist to see that declaration, or reason at all about it, but very wrong to address the King to dissolve the Seville Treaty, which he saw was the gentlemen's intention if they obtained the paper they desired. But after all, how does it appear to the House that there was ever such declaration made? He therefore proposed the motion should be altered, and not run assertorily, but that the King might be addressed to acquaint the House whether negotiations in concert with Spain are still subsisting. Though when that question shall be put he will be against it, because any address on this subject is at present improper and can arise only from curiosity to know things we ought not to know, for it is the King's sole prerogative to make peace and war, and one part of the legislature ought not to interfere with another part. Besides, this may tend to interrupt and suspend the supplies. He concluded with a motion to address the King to know whether the negotiations and conferences depending between the contracting Powers of the Treaty of Seville for executing the said treaty be determined, or still subsisting and under consideration.

Mr. Bowes said there was more than curiosity in the first motion, it was made that the House might know whether the people shall be loaded with taxes upon an uncertainty.

Sir Thomas Sanderson said we are where we were five years ago. It may be doubted whether France and Spain do not conspire to prevent us from entering into such measures as are salutary, whether those powers do not aim to drive us into a war in Flanders, where France especially will be a gainer, but can be no gainer by an Italian war.

Dr. Sayer allowed there is more than curiosity in gentlemen who are for seeing the declaration, but he will not say what he thinks of their intentions. 'Tis imprudent to address, and all that is fit for us to know is whether negotiations are still carried on. Can any man think to disclose the secrets between Ministers will ease our taxes? On the contrary, it may naturally create jealousies, spoil the scheme of affairs and throw us into a war, and then taxes must be increased.

Sir Edmond Bacon: Strange to move for Castelar's declaration, if we already know the purport of it. He saw no good come from it, our taxes no reason, for seeing the declaration would not help us in that. As to the question, where was the inconvenience of asking for it, he desired to know where was the convenience.

Captain Vernon replied, the convenience was manifest, it would possibly bring us to get rid of a Treaty which dishonours us by tying down our hands that we cannot exert ourselves in a hostile manner to protect our merchants. It would open our eyes no longer to be dictated by France, nor to approve of measures which by approving we in effect betray the King.

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General Ross said he must oppose an address grounded only on bare report. That this affair should be left to the King, whose desire for his subjects' welfare is conspicuous, and whose punctilio of honour is so great that if he doubted the sincerity of the King of Spain to the alliance, he would have applied to the House. He would have nothing interrupt the good conclusion of our affairs abroad.

Sir William Windham said the amendment proposed by Sir William Young was trifling, for we all know negotiations are still carrying on, and no need therefore to ask the King that question, but he objected against the Treaty of Seville itself, and therefore he was for the question, as it first was proposed, that the House might enter into a debate of the goodness of the Treaty. It was no indecency to apply to the Crown for any paper whatever, but our duty.

Mr. Walpole said that if treaties are suspected to be against the interest of the nation, the House has often interfered, but when the House did not conceive such suspicion they never interfered. The House has hitherto approved the Treaty, so that the question is now whether the Treaty we have already judged right, be right, a question of a very odd nature, and at this rate 'tis impossible for the Crown to carry on any affairs. As to the particular question, he will suppose Castelar did give the declaration that has been mentioned. What then? He was only Minister at the Court of France, not to the Allies in general, and therefore the King of England cannot in a regular and proper manner know of it. We have a Minister in Spain to whom the like declaration was never made by that Court. We should not alarm ourselves with or lay any stress on that declaration, for notwithstanding the making of it, France has proceeded to negotiate, and the King of Spain has since the Duke of Parma's death desired us to consider what may be done towards effecting the Treaty of Seville. All which shows that the Court of Spain either knew nothing of their Minister's making that declaration, or that he is not avowed in it. The present motion for addressing his Majesty would be of ill influence if carried; it would have an ill influence on affairs abroad, and the Court of Vienna would believe we were all in confusion here, and ready to declare ourselves disengaged from the Seville Treaty. They therefore who have hitherto approved the public measures will be against addressing. It appears the Dutch had no alarm at the declaration, nor think the King of Spain intends to decline the alliance, since they are now busy in raising money to support the ten thousand additional forces raised last year.

As to our merchants' complaint of captures, the Treaty of Seville was signed in November, 1729, from which time our trade in general has improved. If the merchants had applied in a proper manner to the Government, they would have had letters of reprisal granted, but to come first to Parliament was new and strange. The guard de costa ships, which have taken ours, are not avowed in Spain. They have no commission from the Government of Spain, but are fitted out by the petty governors in the West Indies for their own lucre, so that they are really no more than pirates, and orders are sent to treat them as such. As to Gibraltar, when the Treaty of Utrecht was made, Louis the Fourteenth absolutely

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refused the town should be allowed any territorial jurisdiction, and in lieu thereof gave Minorca. So that 'tis the fault of the Ministry who made that Treaty that they did not insist on a territorial jurisdiction, not of the present Ministry, who could only confirm the Treaty of Utrecht.

Mr. Sands said gentlemen might have taken things on trust and so have approved measures for five years past, and yet at last grow tired and disapprove them now. The addressing for the declaration cannot interrupt the negotiations, if any still subsist. He is afraid the peace is not so near as Spain is near concluding a separate treaty with the Emperor. We have been kept out of a war that would have been beneficial to us, and under a fallacious peace feel the bad effects of a severe war. He thought the declaration made by Castelar amounted to a breach of the Treaty. The merchants had applied for letters of reprisal, and were refused.

Sir Philip York, Attorney General: That the argument is reduced to a narrow compass, viz., whether to call for a particular paper. Agrees the House has a right, but 'tis not proper now to do it, and we should regulate our right by the benefit or hurt that may arise from using it. They who think negotiations are carrying on, will vote for neither question. The Duke of Parma's death is a strong reason why we should believe that Spain cannot desire the alliance should be dissolved, besides Castelar having treated since his declaration, has thereby disavowed himself.

Mr. Windham: The declaration cannot be recalled but by Castelar's making as strong a declaration that the Treaty of Seville is not dissolved. He believes no gentleman intends to make an ill use of the paper called for.

Colonel Bladen observed the strong desires of gentlemen to save the nation's money, and yet to have a war with Spain, which would be infinitely more expensive than the peaceable way we are in, especially as it might draw on a general war. They who desire this paper may as well ask for all the papers that are, which surely nobody would think advisable or proper. Things are at a crisis. The Administration are surely judges if negotiations are at a stand, but they tell us they go on. If it be true that as strong a power must break up an alliance as made it, then this declaration of Castelar cannot be interpreted as a breach of the alliance, because the contracting powers have not accepted it as such nor does it appear the King of Spain intended it so.

The question as amended being called for, Mr. Will. Pulteney said he wondered it should be called for when none were now for it. He thought it improper, because we have given millions on supposition that negotiations are actually carrying on. As to calling for this paper, everybody acknowledges the House has a right to do it; the question is only whether it is proper at this particular time. He has heard reasons why it is proper, but we have anticipated the debate by drawing inferences from that declaration before the House is possessed of the copy of it; whether the Treaty of Seville is dissolved by that declaration is a subsequent consideration. Both Windham and Bladen were mistaken, for certainly if Spain declares the Treaty dissolved the other contracting powers may do as they think fit. All men without doors know the declaration was made, and 'tis a shame the House of Commons

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only should be kept ignorant of it. He thought that Castelar, being a Minister invested with full powers, when he made that declaration to the Court of France, must be supposed to make it to all the Allies at the same time. As to the punctilio or ceremony of putting the French King's name before our King's, and taking advantage from thence to say that our King could not receive that declaration on that account, he thought we ought not to lose the advantage of breaking with Spain and putting an end to a destructive scheme for a matter of ceremony, but he looked on this as a mean excuse for continuing the alliance, notwithstanding one of the contracting Powers declared they would no longer be bound by it, and it put him in mind of a man to whom the lie was given. His friends, seeing him backward to resent affronts, reproached him with want of courage, to which he replied, "The lie indeed was given me, but I would not take it." Whereas it was said that no notice had been given of this declaration to our Minister, he thought it had been improper to give it. As to Castelar's denying he intended by that declaration to dissolve the alliance, it was like a juggler's tricks: "here it is, hie, pass, it is gone, and here you have it again." What the gentlemen desire is only to know a fact, not all papers, such as secret articles for effectuating the Treaty of Seville, for that might be improper. It may, hereafter, be necessary to enquire how Castelar came to make that declaration, what private negotiations are carrying on at this time unknown to our Court. He concluded it unparliamentary to leave words out of a question first proposed and to add others only to make it worse, and fling it out. He was for the question as it first was proposed.

Sir Robert Walpole said he had frequently seen amendments made to questions in order afterwards to get rid of them. He would not deny Castelar had made the declaration spoken of, but it was a mistake to say it was made to all the Allies, it was only to the Court of France, and as the French King's name was first mentioned, our Minister could not possibly receive it, and consequently our Court knows nothing of it in a regular way; this is the constant rule among Princes. Besides, Castelar could not intend that declaration as made to us, because we were then negotiating to his master's satisfaction. He desired notice might be taken of the time of delivering that declaration, for though his master had given him orders two months before he left Spain to make it, yet he kept it back at his arrival in France, and it was made but a few days before the meeting of Parliament, purposely to sow divisions, nor had he made it but upon assurances sent him out of England that our Court had made a separate peace with that of Vienna, than which nothing was falser, for there was nothing negotiated with the Emperor but with a comprehension of Spain's interest and to effectuate the admission of Don Carlos into Italy, according to the plan of the Seville Treaty. When our Minister at Paris asked Castelar about that declaration, and why he made it, Castelar declared to him he only made it for the honour of his master, being informed of our separate treaty with Vienna, but when our Minister replied there was no separate treaty with Vienna, the Marquis replied, if so, my master will not break the Treaty, and to prove it, has from that time continued negotiating in concert with us. We shall soon see the Court of Spain will not authenticate that declaration of their hasty Minister.

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When the Duke of Parma died, the King of Spain desired the Allies to consult upon that incident what was further proper to be done to secure Don Carlos's expedition into Italy, which is a further proof that the Court of Spain meant nothing by Castelar's declaration, nor indeed knew anything of his then making it, because by comparing dates, the declaration was made so near the time that the King of Spain desired the Allies to consult upon the Duke of Parma's death, that Castelar's information that he had made such declaration could not arrive time enough to the Court of Spain to make them acquainted with it before the King of Spain expressed his desires as above mentioned. He thinks the question only tends to confusion, and believes that nobody can imagine Spain has made a separate treaty with Vienna. As to the Treaty of Seville, they who advised it did it like Englishmen, it was intended thereby to renew amity with that country whose trade is most beneficial to us, but let treaties be ever so wisely consulted and made, unavoidable accidents of time, persons, and the like may arise to retard the execution. A little time will show what we are to expect, but he verily believes we shall have all we desire, and then the money we have raised will be well bestowed, having saved us infinitely more [than] if we had run ourselves into a war. He concluded to amend the first question, but should be against both.

Daniel Pulteney said he had seen a copy of the declaration, wherein neither the Kings of France nor of England are mentioned, and that Castelar says he had direct express orders to make that declaration, whereas Sir Robert Walpole had mentioned those orders being given two months before his setting out from Spain.

Sir Robert Walpole warmly replied, and averred Castelar had those orders before he left Spain, and therefore Mr. Pulteney argued from a false copy.

Daniel Pulteney replied if his copy was false, he desired a true one.

Then the question as amended was called for.

Gilfrid Lawson, an old member, then got up and opposed the amended question, as wholly unparliamentary to alter any question with intention declared to spoil it and throw it out. He said questions were to be amended to make them better, and to pass them, but to alter them only to spoil them was a Parliamentary artifice of late date to serve the turn of parties. He remembered when the House would not suffer such things, even when the design of altering a question to throw it out was concealed; when he had said this, he declared he was also against putting even the first question unamended, because it was also a rule of Parliament not to put a question as first proposed after, on debate, such question had an amendment proposed.

Sir William Young said that as he had moved the amendment, he thought himself obliged to vindicate himself since that gentleman had called it a parliamentary craft. He acknowledged he meant it so, but parties had made it necessary, for craft has been so much used by great craftsmen (alluding to Will. Pulteney, who is allowed to have a hand in that anti-Ministerial paper called *The Craftsman*), that it became necessary to encounter them with their own weapons. Besides, he was willing for the honour of the House to mend the first question, that an unreasonable request

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to the King might not appear in the votes, but since his amendment was not agreeable to the House, he was willing to withdraw it, and let the question unamended be put.

Wortly Mountague said he was against the amendment, but for the first question he would not trouble the House with his reasons, so much having been already said, but he wholly disliked turning serious things into ridicule. The Speaker thereupon said that he hoped for the honour of the House that way of debating would be left off, and also for the same reason the amendment might be withdrawn, and then Sir William Young moving that the words "said to be" might be added to the first question between the word declaration and the word made by the Marquis Castelar (which the House consented to), the question so amended was put and rejected by us, Noes, who stayed in, 243; Yeas, who went out, 121.

Wednesday, 24.—Went at nine o'clock to Lord Limerick's house, where met Lord Middleton, Lord Grandison, Ned Southwell, Mr. Flower, Mr. Mackartney, Mr. Hambleton, and Mr. Bindon.

Our business was to read over an excellent paper of Mr. Bindon's writing in favour of Irish yarns being brought over duty free, and after some alterations we agreed that it should be printed as composed by the Blackwell Hall merchants, and by them given about to the members, to be ready against the report of the Manufacture Committee. We also read over Mr. Prior's paper, called *The Causes of the Decay*, etc. which we thought contained many things that might rather disserve than help Ireland, and therefore determined not to publish it. We also agreed not to stir as yet in the Barbados petition.

I then went to the House, where Mr. Sand's proposal to take off the duty on candles, was rejected, and it was agreed to apply a million of the surplus of the Sinking Fund to the paying of South Sea annuities, and paying off Exchequer bills, as may be seen in the votes.

After dinner I went to the Wednesday Music Club.

Thursday, February 25.—This morning Sir Emanuel Moore came and settled with me the purchase of the farm of Downdeady, which we agreed should amount to 3,485*l.*, allowance of 48*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* being made him out of the purchase money for a chief rent of 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which he is to pay to the Earl of Barrimore. We agreed Mr. Annesley should draw the writings.

I then went to the Manufacture Committee, where Mr. Danvers moved that the law for burying in flannel should be enforced, and extended to the Plantations, and it passed.

I then returned home to dinner, and in the evening called on Mr. Masterman to settle the bill of Clark, the Ipswich attorney, employed in the mandamus affair of Harwich, which was extraordinary high charged. He promised to ease me of trouble and to write to me what I ought to give him.

Afterwards I went to Mr. Annesley's chambers, and carried him my marriage settlement to show Downdeady is not comprised therein, and gave him at the same time a memorandum of Sir Emanuel Moore's agreement with me. (Afterwards the purchase went off.) Mr. Annesley took that opportunity to tell me he wished my son married, and wished he had the daughter of Lord Grantham, a lady extraordinary well educated, prudent,

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well allied, and who would have ten thousand pounds down, besides perhaps as much more hereafter. I replied my Lord was a very good man, and my particular friend, and I had dined once with the lady at Lord Grantham's, who I liked very well: that I had thoughts of sending my son to travel, but as his happy settlement was the nearest thing to me, I should not refuse a fit proposal. I said this not to engage myself too far before I had considered it. He bid me think he was my only son.

Friday, 26.—To-day I went to Charlton to bring up papers, and returned in the evening. Afterwards I went to Lady Londonderry, and we signed the two schedules belonging to the articles of my sister Dering's house in Pall Mall.

Saturday, 27.—Counsellor Foster came to see me to talk over the affair of the Barbados petition, and to show that Ireland is not affected by it, but rather will be a gainer if not suffered to take their sugars, rum, and molasses from the French Colonies (as by law Ireland may now freely do duty free), but from Barbados, in which case he was for these commodities being brought directly from Barbados to Ireland, and not that Ireland should be obliged (as now by the Navigation Act she is) to have them by the way of England, whence it comes so dear to the Irish that they cannot afford to buy it. He added that the French sugars are thirty per cent. cheaper than our own, because of the cheapness of labour, and that their land is excellent, good, and fresh broke up, whereas the land of Barbados is quite worn out, and produces nothing without dung, which is a great expense to the planter, and consequently makes it that he cannot afford his sugar so cheap to the merchants as the French planter can. Besides, the Barbados sugars are loaded with a duty of four and a half per cent., and moreover, they must be brought to England before the merchant can transport them to other parts of Europe, which being loss of time and market has occasioned that this last year the French, being under none of these clogs, have sold fifteen thousand hogsheads of sugar at Hamburgh, and ourselves but five thousand, whereas before we used to sell the twenty thousand hogsheads, and France nothing.

I said the French colonies and islands took off a great quantity of Irish beef and tallow, and that by losing that market and being confined to Barbados for our sugars, rum, and molasses, that island would put her own price on our provision, and lower it to what they pleased. He replied, No, for Barbados must take our provision, having none of her own, and as we take no returns from the French plantations but what Barbados can furnish us with, we shall still sell as much as before, and even more, because all the sugars we now take from England and pay money for would be directly sent us from Barbados, and be paid for in beef and tallow. In a word, if England does not approve the request of Barbados, the French colonies, which are daily increasing in numbers of people, strength, and trade, will in a few years command the commerce of America, and be in a condition when they please to conquer our islands, which grow poorer every day, their planters leaving there daily to settle in New England. He read to me their printed case, which he had given to Mr. Walpole and the Speaker, and was now going to give Sir Robert, but he refused to let me have one as yet, though I promised nobody should see it

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but Mr. Hambleton; however, he said I should have one very soon, provided I would return it after I had shown it to that gentleman. I told him I perceived he had altered the petition to the Parliament from the first draft, and not mentioned Ireland, which we liked, only the word *elsewhere* seemed to take it in. He replied, that word was not directed against Ireland, but against the merchants of Bristol. I said I should see Mr. Hambleton to-day, and would tell him what passed between us; but I had not opportunity. His conclusion was, that our union with France made the Ministry sacrifice the interest of our plantations to that Crown, who have taken advantage of the times to grow upon us in America. I afterwards went to the Manufacture Committee, where we came to no resolution but to adjourn till Thursday next, to give time for a petition from Yarmouth, who design to apply for opening their port for the admittance of Irish wool and yarn. Mr. Walpole moved it, which occasioned a long debate whether any more ports should be opened. Sir Abram Elton, of Bristol, Sir John Williams and others were strong against it, though the Commissioners of the Customs told us they saw no inconvenience in doing it. Sir Abram said it was opening a door to run our wool to France, and instanced that Exeter was once made a free port, but on experience of the inconvenience shut up again.

Mr. Walpole said the reason why it was shut up was because we were then at war with France, and it gave occasion to taking many of our ships. We resolved to consider this matter again on Thursday.

The Commissioners being again examined as to the feasibility of a registry, they said it would cost about twenty-five thousand pounds a year to execute it in England. As to taking off the duty on Irish yarn, though the Committee were come to that resolution already, yet I took opportunity to discourse it with several members, and from Mr. Bindon's information showed them that there is a weight of ten per cent. upon the importation of it here, and even of nineteen per cent., putting the computation in another light, all which is a premium for Ireland's running it to France, but taking the duty off would prove so great a benefit to the exporter, that he would choose to bring the yarn fairly to England rather than run it any more to foreign countries. I made out my argument by the following computation. That a pack of yarn is in value to the maker to be sold at an average of the several sorts of yarn, about 10*l*. That the duty on a pack with the incident charges to that duty is twenty shillings, so that a hundred pound' worth pays ten per cent., which at two hundred and forty pound of yarn to a pack is a penny per poundweight duty. Even under this pressure, some yarn comes over, but if the exporter can make ten per cent. more than at present, we need not fear but Ireland will sell to England all it can spare.

I afterwards went to Court, and then came home to dinner, where I found my brother, who acquainted me that he had been, as I desired him, at Doctors' Commons to talk with Mr. Boycott about my administering to my brother Dering, before which I can neither receive nor make payments as executor to my sister Dering, she not having administered to her husband. Mr. Boycott told him I must deliver an account in the general what the child's effects are, and find two sureties for my faithful execution of the trust;

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and as to the guardianship of the child, if she can write, and is seven years old, she may choose me. I replied, the child cannot write, and is not yet seven, so then that last matter must rest till she come to be seven.

Afterwards I went to the Opera, where, sitting by my Lord Baltimore, who is proprietor of Maryland, and goes over in the autumn, we discoursed of the Barbados petition, and he said if they desired only to take off the duties paid there of four and a half on sugars, it was reasonable; that the islands and plantations on the Continent are in a miserable condition, and in a few years will set up for themselves purely from the hardships put on them. That in New England alone, there is a militia of fifteen thousand foot and three thousand horse, which all the power of England will not in case of defection be able to reduce, and then if we succeeded the planters would all retire, but they would perhaps throw themselves under the protection of the French, and so we should for ever lose our interest and consequently our trade in the West Indies. That the planters of Virginia and Maryland have most of them mortgaged their possessions to the merchants, who cannot get their interest, and have therefore dispossessed many of those poor people, and now try to make something of the land, which not answering for tobaccos, they have turned up the land for corn. That tobacco at this day is sold in London at twopence halfpenny a pound, and the planter has but two pence for it, wherefore the merchant who imports it, considering his charges of duty, freight, etc., cannot live by that trade. That were they suffered to carry it, as likewise the sugar islands their commodities, directly to other parts of Europe, without calling in England first, the colonies and islands would flourish, and not be undersold by the French, and it would be no loss to England; but the returns made therein should be obliged to put into England before they went back to America, where duties would be answered, to the great profit of England; that the objection thereto is that the Navigation Act would be thereby infringed, but he said it would not, and people have gone on in a great mistake.

At Court, the King told me he believed I was glad we had two Holy days, for our House adjourned ourselves till Tuesday next. I replied, I was indeed very glad. He said long days were fatiguing; I replied they were so, but I hoped we should not have many more. "O, yes" said the King, "there will be always some will make it so." I answered, "Then we must attend the closer." The Queen asked me when I heard from my wife (she knew she was in town, but it was a reproof for her not coming to Court since our arrival in town). I answered she was in town. "I thought," said the Queen, "you had left her in Bath?" "No, Madam," I replied, "she came up with me, but has not been able to wait on your Majesty." "I believe," said she, "she was mightily afflicted for Mrs. Dering's death." "Yes," said I, "and besides that she has had a fall downstairs, which obliged her to keep home, and now she is so tender that she cannot dress herself in a manner fitting to wait on your Majesty." She said she was sorry for it, and asked, "How does the little child; is she better?" I answered, "She is within these two days." "She is a girl," said she, "of a great deal of sense." "Yes, Madam," said I, "as

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much as ever I saw." And then I told her some passages of her, which surprised her Majesty. She said further, "You are very kind to her." "Yes, indeed," replied I, "I love her as my own child." "You are very good," replied the Queen, "she has no friend but you; but we must take care of her." I afterwards desired my Lord Grantham to take care of my son and daughter, who I designed should dance at Court upon her Majesty's birthday, Monday next.

Sunday 28 February.—Went to morning and evening prayers at the King's Chapel. Visited Mr. Clerke. Dr. Couraye and Sir Emanuel Moore dined with me. Mr. Temple sat with me the evening.

Monday, 1 March.—The Queen's birthday was kept with great solemnity. I went not to Court, but my son and eldest daughter made clothes and danced at night there. I visited Colonel Lannoy, Lord Tullamore, Robin Moore, Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Tuffnal, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. Fisher, cousin Le Grand, cousin Southwell. Dr. Couraye dined with me. I stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 2 March.—I visited this morning Mr. Barbut, the Prussian Consul (if I may call him so), Mr. Le Gendre, Mr. Burk, and then went to the House, where, after staying some time, I went up to the House of Lords, and heard some speeches for and against committing the Pension Bill. Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor, spoke most strongly and eloquently against it: his speech was premeditated and finely worded.

Afterwards I went home to dinner, where I found Mr. Clerke, to whom my wife had sent to break to him our intention of proposing my son in marriage to the Earl of Grantham's youngest daughter, who is seventeen years old, and has a very good character of sense, sweetness of temper, and has been most carefully educated. Our proposal was to settle my house and furniture in Pall Mall, valued at 400*l.*, which we had formerly been offered, 700*l.* lands in Ireland, and the lady's own fortune, which is 10,000*l.* down (and at four per cent. comes to 400*l.*), upon my son in present: all this comes to 1,500*l.* a year in present; and at my death to make it up 4,000*l.* a year by adding lands to the value of 2,500*l.* a year more.

They agreed it was best I should mention it to Counsellor Annesley, who is my lord's lawyer and mine, and a friend to us both.

In the evening my brother Parker came.

Wednesday, 3 March.—This morning I carried my proposal to Mr. Annesley, who said he was afraid it would not be accepted, not but that 4,000*l.* a year in reversion was sufficient, but that the young couple would not have enough to live on in present. He advised me to settle 1,000*l.* in present in lands, which, added to the lady's fortune, he believed would do. Hereupon I came home, and upon consulting with my wife our circumstances, we agreed to settle 1,000*l.* in lands at present, but that my son should take a lease of my house in town at 200*l.* a year, and we reserve an apartment for ourselves.

I went not to the House, where it seems there was a motion made for appointing a Committee to examine all the members whether they had pensions or places in trust for them, and by whom bestowed. This produced a strong debate, but it was at last carried against the motion; 206, against 147. The

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consequences had the motion been carried would have been fatal; it was levelled to impeach Sir Robert Walpole, and would have occasioned addresses to dissolve the Parliament, and all our affairs abroad had been thrown into confusion, and perhaps the same at home.

Thursday, 4.—To-day I went to the Manufacture Committee, which agreed to the report in part, and adjourned to Tuesday. The House sat till eight at night upon the Bristol Merchants' Petition, and then broke up, and desired leave to sit again tomorrow. I never knew it more disorderly.

Before this came on, Mr. Heathcot made a motion for a Bill to prevent the translation of Bishops. His character is that of a Republican Whig. Sir Edward Courtney, of Devon, as great a Tory, seconded him, and Captain Vernon thirdeed it, adding he hoped to see the day, nay, to sit long enough in the House, to promote a Bill for taking their votes away out of the House of Lords. That the Scripture says a Bishop should be the husband of one wife, meaning he should stick to one bishopric, and this Bill would oblige them to be chaste, and give his wife due benevolence, that is reside in his diocese, whereas they now are universally guilty of spiritual adultery, looking after other men's wives, that is their bishoprics, and forsaking their lawful beds in not residing.

Mr. Heathcot raised the indignation of the House by prefacing his motion that the Bishops clung all together to advance any proposition that had a Court air, and were united in all measures that were destructive to their country.

Sir William Lowther (which was the first time he spoke) said that he might at another time perhaps come into such a Bill, but not at present, when there was a nobler set of Bishops than had been seen since the Reformation; that to take away the only reward of their merit, in writing against infidelity, and setting a bright example, which is preferring them by translation to a better bishopric, would be destroying all learning.

Mr. Pelham, member for Sussex, said he was astonished at the motion, that he heard it with indignation, as he was sure the House would receive it if insisted on, that we owe the preservation of the Protestant religion to the Bishops in King James' reign, that the reason why they cling together as it is said at this time, is that they are wise men, lovers of the Constitution and faithful subjects to their King, that they are perfectly satisfied of his Majesty's care for securing the liberty and prosperity of his people, and resolve to oppose all measures that tend to make him uneasy, or divide his subjects, and injure the public. That for learning, probity, and exemplary life, there never were a better set of bishops, and of the number he was acquainted with, he knew not one that did not reside in his bishopric.

Sir William Young said to the same purpose, and added that it was a shame to hear such a motion, that it tended to destroy our Constitution; that to rail thus at our spiritual guides, members of another House of Parliament, was unworthy of any son of the Church of England, but especially of any member of the House, and that he saw those who valued themselves so much upon being friends and patrons of the Church came out to be less so than others who had been branded with being its enemies.

Upon this the motion was dropped.



March 5-8

Friday, March 5.—Sir Emanuel Moore brought me back the rough draft of the deed of purchase of Downdeady, and desired he might have a lawyer on his part to consider of the purchase deed, relinquishing Mr. Annesley, who he before said should be the common lawyer between both. I told him I could not object to it, but that Mr. Annesley might take it ill. I desired him to bid his lawyer draw up a list of the papers he would want, and if I had them, I would deliver them; he also desired I would ask Mr. Annesley whether as Downdeady belonged to my manor of Liscarrol, I have not a right to shipwrecks on the coast of Downdeady, which I said I would. He then told me he had been promised money to be lent him on security for payment of the purchase, but that when he came to tell the parties he must mortgage Irish lands to them, they would not take it, which disabled him from paying me the money at the time promised, viz., at the sealing the deeds; but that he had 1,000*l.* in banker's hands in Cork, which he would remit me immediately, and had 2,500*l.* more on bonds in Ireland, which he would give me, being responsible men. I did not like that, but replied the deeds should go on and be engrossed, and that when he was returned to Ireland, and had collected his money and informed me thereof, I would send over a counterpart for him to sign, which he agreed to; but I added that I should expect this affair should be finished in a reasonable time, otherwise I should be bound down to uncertainty for longer than I cared.

After this I went to Mr. Oglethorp, who showed me a draft of the charter we are to obtain of the King of the lands in South Carolina wherein to settle a colony, all which I approved; we appointed to-morrow morning for he and I, Lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Heathcot to wait on Lord Carteret upon this affair, whose consent is necessary to the charter, he being a proprietor in the Province of Carolina. I then went to the Committee sitting on the Barbados petition, who were busy on examining into the constitution of the Plantation Governments, their trade, etc.; there was nothing passed to the disadvantage of Ireland.

I took that opportunity to speak to Mr. Barnard, of the city, and Mr. Daniel Pulteney, touching the unenumerated commodities of the Plantations not being suffered to come freely and directly into Ireland, but obliging them by a wrong construction of the law passed *anno* 7 and 8 William III to be understood the same as enumerated goods, *i.e.* to call first in England, which was attended with such charge that the unenumerated goods were not bought by Ireland, but sent for to Denmark and Norway, to the great prejudice of Ireland, who send for one hundred thousand pounds' worth of lumber, viz., staves, planks, balk, pitch, tar, etc. to Denmark, for which Ireland pays in specie, whereas if they had these directly from the Plantations, Ireland would pay for them in goods of Ireland and save their specie, the Plantations would sell the commodities we purchase in Denmark, and England would feel the benefit arising from it, both in the King's duty, and in enriching Ireland, without prejudice to England; that all the riches of Ireland is in the end the wealth of England, and that as the goods come from Denmark in Danish ships, if we had no more from Denmark, it would be English ships would bring the same from our Plantations, to the benefit of our navigation.

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Both these gentlemen acknowledged the reasonableness of what I said, and were surprised that such a construction should be made of the above-mentioned Act of King William. I was informed that the Speaker was of my sentiments, and Colonel Bladen, of the Board of Trade, told me it was the opinion of him and his brother Commissioners.

After the Committee broke up, I returned home, having invited Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Hill, all Commissioners of the Customs, and my brother Parker, to dine with me.

This evening I revived my winter concert. The performers were Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Withrington, Mr. Mercer, and Mr. Vernor on the fiddle, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Pain on the bass-viol, Mr. Fabry and Mr. ——— on the harpsichord.

The company were the Earl of Grantham, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, Mr. Walker, brother Parker, Mr. Tripland, Mr. Greenvil, Mr. Le Grand, Mr. Clerk, Countess of Torrington, Lady Frances Nassau, and her sister, Lady Anne ———, sister Percival, cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell, Lady Ranelagh, Lady Humphreys and her daughter, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Minshull.

Saturday, 6 March.—This day I was called on by Mr. Oglethorp to go to Lord Carteret's to discourse over the Carolina Settlement, he being the only proprietor who has not sold his rights to the Province. His Lordship was not at home, and we agreed to go again Monday morning.

I afterwards visited my brother Percival, who had the gout, and returned home, where I stayed the evening.

I made other proposals in my son's behalf, and sent them to Mr. Annesley to communicate to Lord Grantham, if he thought fit; they may be seen in my letter to Mr. Annesley of this day's date.

Sunday, 7.—Went to the King's Chapel. Dr. Couraye dined with me, and in the evening I visited my aunt Long. Mr. Annesley sent me a letter resenting Sir Emanuel Moore's taking the case of drawing the purchase deed of Downdeady out of his hands to put in another's, and so I guessed he would. He also writ that he would forward my proposal the best he could to Lord Grantham.

Monday, 8 March.—I waited on Lord Carteret, with Mr. Oglethorp, Hucks, La Roch, and Heathcot, members of Parliament and trustees of the intended Carolina Colony, to acquaint his Lordship with the progress we have made therein, and to ask his Lordship's concurrence and favour, he being still a proprietor of that Province, and his Lordship said he would do what the King should do, securing his right to a seventh part of the lands and quitrent, which the Attorney General is to take care of.

Afterwards I went to the Committee on the Barbados petition, where a member told me the strongest objection to the intention of taking off the Irish yarn was that such quantities of Irish yarn would in consequence thereof come into England that the English spinners would be injured. He owned, however, that it would be better for the manufacture in general. I told him there is no danger of that, for there are but two provinces in Ireland of the four which can supply England, one being wholly employed in the linen manufacture and breeding no sheep, the other breeding no more than whose wool supplies the manufacture for whom

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consumption in Ireland (*sic*). That the linen manufacture is still spreading into the wool countries; that there is besides an Act lately passed in Ireland to oblige all tenants to sow corn, and that a good deal of ground remaining is not fit for sheep; that as to lessening the value of English yarn, that could not be, for that the merchant who imports Irish yarn will take the advantage of the duty repealed and sell his yarn so much dearer, which comes to ten per cent. on the value of yarn in Ireland, otherwise he will not bring it to England, but run it to France; so that while Irish yarn keeps up its price the value of English yarn will not lessen.

I spoke to Sir Robert Walpole likewise on it, who said he was in his private judgment for taking the duty off, but he could not disoblige the country, for I saw everything was laid on him, which I said was true and very hard. I also showed him Mr. Bromly, the late Secretary's, Bill, now in the House for naturalizing all the children of his Majesty's subjects born of British fathers beyond the seas, which I told him was so loosely worded as if designed to naturalize the Pretender's children and those of all the English and Irish rebels.

It struck him, and he said there ought to be a proviso to prevent that mischief. I thereupon showed him a proviso ready drawn by Mr. Hambleton for that purpose, which he read and approved, and desired Mr. Hambleton to go in his name to the Attorney General and apprise him of it.

The Speaker, being this morning taken suddenly ill of colic, the Clerk adjourned the House.

Before dinner, Mr. Annesley came and gave me his opinion that in my proposal for my son's marriage, I gave too much in promising to settle 1,000*l.* a year in land on my son's daughters, in case my son had no heir male arriving at the age of twenty-one.

However, I desired he would offer my proposal to my Lord if that was all his objection, for I was growing old, and had no thoughts of marrying again in case my wife should die; that at worst it was but 1,000*l.* lopped off of my estate.

He said he thought it was not an equal proposal for the lady's 10,000*l.*, seeing eight thousand of it was to be settled on her children. I answered that she had 1,000*l.* year jointure, and all that might afterwards fall to her.

Lastly, he said the obliging my son to stand to a rent of 200*l.* a year for my house and furniture, was too much expense out of the young couple's fortune. I answered I was sure they could no where lodge so cheap, and that the convenience of bearing half the expense of housekeeping when my wife and I should be in town was a vast convenience to them. So he concluded that perhaps my Lord would like it.

Tuesday, 9 March.—This morning Sir Emanuel Moore came and delivered me back Mr. Annesley's draft of my writing for the sale of Downdeady. I told him how Mr. Annesley resented his employing another lawyer after he had first pitched on him, to which he made lame excuses. I afterwards went to the Manufacture Committee, where Jo. Gurney, the Quaker, of Norwich, spoke excellently well in favour of taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and in favour of opening several more ports in England for admitting it. We adjourned to Friday next, the Speaker being so ill as not to be able to come to the House till Thursday.

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Mr. Oglethorp and I, with others, spoke to Sir Robert Walpole that it would be necessary to have an Act of Parliament to enable the Crown to grant us a necessary charter for the charitable colony we design to plant in South Carolina, and we desired the Crown would favour it; he said he was not against it, and that I would give him at his house to-morrow heads of a Bill for that purpose.

After dinner I went to see my brother Percival, laid up with the gout.

Wednesday, 10 March.—This morning I waited on Sir Robert Walpole with the heads of our Bill, to which Sir Robert made so many objections that I found it fruitless to expect we should have leave to bring in a Bill at all, though I urged several good reasons, but I found he was not willing the Colonies should depend on Parliament for their settlement, but merely on the Crown. He objected that the King's prerogative would be subjected thereby to Parliament, that there was no need of a naturalization of those who went thither, that our apprehensions of endangering our seats in Parliament by accepting the trust was an idle fear.

I returned to Mr. Oglethorp with this account. Afterwards I went to Court, and after dinner went to see my brother Percival.

I met Archdeacon Bentson at Court, who told me that he had heard about a month ago from Dean Berkley, that by the Bishop of London's account, he was preparing to come home. That an offer had had been made the Dean that he should have the interest of the twenty thousand pounds promised by the Government for establishing his college, but that it should not be secured to him longer than while the Government pleased to pay it, which was offering nothing, because no associates would go over to Bermudas on so precarious an account.

That Dr. Downs, Bishop of Down, had writ an impertinent letter to the Dean requiring him to come home, and calling his scheme idle and simple. The Archdeacon likewise took notice of the project thought of by the Trustees of the intended settlement in Carolina, that Dean Berkley should plant his college there and give half the twenty thousand pounds to us if we could procure the whole, but he thought there would be difficulty in it, and that it would not answer the Dean's end if obtained: to which I replied, that was indeed doubtful; however, he must himself be here to consult with upon it.

Thursday, 11 March 1730.—To-day I visited cousin Ned Southwell to get him to speak to my late Lord Thanet's trustees of his charitable legacy, that they would give ten thousand pounds thereof to the Carolina settlement. He told me he had spoke already for a thousand pounds to be given to the Incurables of Bedlam Hospital, and as much to the Westminster Infirmary, and as neither of those requests were yet answered, he could not decently speak for a third; but he advised me to speak to Will. Wogan, who is very great with Mr. Cook, brother to the late Vice-Chamberlain Cook, who is one of the trustees of my Lord's charity, and that I must myself find another to speak to Mr. Lamb, who is the other.

That Lord was a noble instance of a charitable temper: he gave away sixty thousand pounds in his life, and at his death left forty thousand more to these trustees to distribute away in different

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charities, not exceeding each one thousand pounds, that his name even might not be known or respected.

I also visited cousin Le Grand, and from thence went to the Barbados Committee. After which the House took into consideration the Mutiny Bill, to which Mr. Sands offered a clause to this purpose, viz., that common soldiers might after certain years demand their discharge. The reasons given for it were, that the present keeping soldiers for their lives in the service is making slaves of them. The reasons against were, that soldiers may when they list make their bargain beforehand to enlist but for a certain time, being all volunteers, and not pressed men, which agreements the officers are very just to keep with them. That such a general liberty might at critical junctures dissolve the army; that especially the garrisons of Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and the Plantations would at once break up; that our army is at present for their number the best in the world, because veteran troops, or may be allowed as such, seeing they have been obliged to keep to their colours. That the army in Ireland, which serves for a smaller pay than that in England, would be sure to quit, in order to take into the English army; that the men would demand their discharge merely for the sake of their clothes; that when they had got their discharge they would only turn pickpockets and robbers on the highway, being disused from labour; that it would put a military spirit into the commonality that would take them from a laborious life and make them factious and capable of ill impressions against the Government.

The speakers against the clause were Sir Thomas Robinson, who spoke well, though it was the first speech he made, Sir William Strickland, General Wade, Captain Sinclair, Brigadier Sutton, and Mr. Henry Pelham.

Those who spoke for the clause were Mr. Sands, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. William Pulteney, and Captain Vernon.

We sat till past six o'clock, and then divided: for the clause, 121; against, 219.\*

Friday, 12 March 1739.—This morning Mr. Curtis came to me about succeeding his father in his living of Dovercourt and Harwich, which his father has resigned to him. I carried him to my Lord Chancellor, who being busy hearing causes, I went to the House of Lords, and spoke to his Lordship there, but had not time to explain my request in Mr. Curtis' favour.

I went to the Manufacture Committee, where the Bristol people endeavoured to show cause why more ports should not be opened, but their reasons did not seem to prevail with the members. We adjourned to Monday, and then went to the House. After dinner Mr. Curtis came to me by appointment, and we went again to my Lord Chancellor, who was at home. I told him the favour we had to ask, the living being in his Lordship's gift as belonging to the Crown, and showed him the petition of the town of Harwich to his Lordship.

He said he very seldom admitted of such kind of resignations, because he had been bit once or twice. I told him there was no bite in this, for the father was a hale, lusty man, and then I showed him the Bishop of London's letter promising to accept the resigna-

\* This ends the first volume of the manuscript diary.

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tion, and induct the son into the living, if the Lord Chancellor would confer it on him. My Lord kept the petition, and said he would consider of it.

I then went to see my brother Percival, and after my return, Mr. Horace Walpole came at eight o'clock and stayed till ten, to discourse of taking off the duty on Irish yarn, provided there were a Registry Act all round the coast of Ireland, as there is in England for Kent and Sussex. I told him I should not be against it, provided the Parliament of Ireland did it for that kingdom. He said that could not be, for the redress intended the English manufacture must be by an English Act, and unless there were a registry in Ireland of all their wool, the people there would run their wool to France, notwithstanding the encouragement here given to bring it in by taking off the duty. I replied I thought the encouragement given would be sufficient inducement to bring it fairly hither, or if it did not, it would be run so dear to France that their manufacture would become as dear as our own, and consequently being worse, we should undersell them. Further, that to register the wool in Ireland would require duties to be raised there, which if laid on by an English Parliament would be ill digested there, for it would be taxing of Ireland from England, a thing never yet known, and would be of fatal consequence, for hereafter such an example being given, England would go on to tax them and appropriate their duties too, so that we should be slaves and lose our Parliament and our freedom, a matter that cannot be agreeable to the Crown, whose maxim hitherto has been to keep that kingdom independent of England, as leaving more freedom to the King than when subject to an English House of Commons.

He said he could not see this would be a taxing of Ireland, for the duty to be raised would remain in Ireland, and was for the service of that kingdom; but be that as it will, he found the Parliament here would not take off the duty without it.

I replied, a thought had just risen in my head that possibly might content Ireland and England both, namely, to make this Act take effect so late as that the Parliament of Ireland, which sits in October, may have time to pass a law of their own to the same effect and thereby save the appearance of being subjected by the English Act. I would have chosen that Ireland might be depended on to answer his desires in this matter, and that the Act might be so worded as that the thing should be left to the choice of the Irish Parliament to do or not; but he replied the House of Commons would not come into such words as insinuated their not having a power to bind Ireland by English laws. I told him in truth the binding Ireland by English laws is but of late date, and since the Revolution, but this was a perfect new thing, the binding it in money matters; that it is so offensive a matter to that kingdom, that I would not take upon me to consent to it for the world, but I would talk this matter with some gentlemen of Ireland, and then if he pleased we would wait on him and let him know our opinion.

Afterwards we discoursed much about the hardship the Plantations and Ireland lie under with respect to the unenumerated commodities of the former not being suffered to come into Ireland directly, and without calling first in England, which renders them

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so dear that Ireland cannot purchase them, but is obliged to send for them (lumber in particular) to the Baltic, which is no benefit but a loss to England, by reason the Danes possess both the freight and navigation, and Ireland is impoverished by draining their specie away to purchase lumber alone to the value of one hundred thousand pounds. That rum, likewise, has no vent in Ireland on the same account, whereas if it came free, we should pay the Plantations for that and lumber in provision instead of ready money, to the benefit of the Colonies and of Ireland, and no hurt, but great advantage to the Crown, which as things stand receives no duty for them because none is carried to Ireland, whereas a duty in Ireland would raise the revenue considerably, and put a stop to the running of brandy into that country.

He granted what I said, and added that matter might one day fall under consideration.

Saturday, 13 March 1730<sup>o</sup>.—To-day I went to see Mr. Gosset's representation of the Court of France in wax, as big as the life and clothed in the habits the Court of France wore last year, being given to him for that purpose. Nothing can be finer done, nor more like, though only the Duke of Bourbon's face was taken off in plaister of paris. He was so content that he gave Mr. Gosset a complete suit and eighty louis d'ors.

Dr. Moore and Sir Em. Moore dined with me.

Sunday, 14.—Went to chapel, 8 o'clock prayers, and communicated; afterwards to the Prince's Court, who spoke much to me of his affection to my brother Dering's family, and asked after my niece Dering and my son, who he heard was a youth of extraordinary sense and character. I made suitable replies. Then I went to the King's Court, and carried the sword.

While the sermon was preaching, the Prince talked a great deal to me of Oxford, Westminster School, disaffection, etc., and told me he hoped time would reconcile all to be friends to the Government; that as for the old people it was not to be expected they should be gained, but the youth will, especially now that Westminster School is gained by means of having gained Dr. Friend; that he looked on gaining one school to be worth gaining fifty families, because the impressions we take when young always remain, and that the true maxim of gaining is to be just to all men, but to bestow favour only on those who are well affectioned. He spoke slightly of Bishop Smalbrook, who preached; I told him he was my tutor at Oxford, and that he was very short-sighted, which made him read so slow; at which he asked my pardon for what he had said. I added he was a very learned man, and zealous in the Government's interest.

Dr. Couraye dined with me, and I remained the evening at home.

Monday, 15 March, 1730<sup>o</sup>.—This morning Sir Emanuel Moore came to me to tell me he could not go on with the purchase of Downdeady if I insisted on his doing suit and service to my manor of Liscarrol, to which Downdeady belongs, because it lies so distant from the manor that no tenant can oblige himself to come so far to pay that duty, and consequently he should not be able to let the farm after he had bought it. I thought his reason very good, especially since no former tenant had by his lease been obliged to it, and therefore gave him reason to expect I would acquiesce in it.

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Afterwards I went to the Manufacture Committee where, after a debate about extending the Sussex and Kent Registry to Ireland, as also about opening more ports in England, which it was agreed should not be mentioned in the report, but left to the House to judge of, we agreed to close the Committee, and the report will be drawn up Thursday next. I then went to the House, where petitions were presented against the Charitable Corporation and referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

After dinner, at seven o'clock, came by appointment the following Lords and gentlemen of Ireland, to consider what answer to make to Mr. Walpole's proposal of registering the wool of Ireland:—Lord Middleton, Lord Palmerston, Lord Limerick, Mr. Flower, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Parry, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Bindon, Mr. Cary, secretary to my Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Dodington, who came as a friend to Ireland. We talked over the matter seriously three hours, and unanimously agreed to oppose any Bill for ease of the woollen manufacture, though the duty on Irish yarn should be taken off, in case Mr. Walpole's scheme, which I told them at large, for registering the Irish wool should be insisted on; and I was desired to tell him as much to-morrow, and if he still persisted in it, that I should the next day, if he gave leave, carry to him Lord Limerick, Ned Southwell, Mr. Hambleton, and Mr. Dodington to convince him of the impracticableness of it, and the confusion it would put the King's affairs in at the opening of the Parliament in Ireland.

Tuesday, 16 March.—This morning I reported to Mr. Walpole the gentlemen's sentiments who met at my house last night, and had his direction to wait on him to-morrow at nine a clock, with some others. He said, as he did before to me, that the House would not take off the duty on Irish yarn, unless some effectual means were used by Bill to hinder running to France. I replied we were not against any effectual course that should be proposed with relation to Ireland, only we desired to be left to ourselves to take the course. That there can be no doubt but the Irish Parliament will do what is proper to finish what will so well be begun in taking off the duty, but if the registry of our wool should be put on us by an English law, it would confound the King's affairs in Parliament in Ireland, and not be executed, for the people would knock the officers appointed to collect the duty in the head. I said many other things, to which he replied the House would not trust the Irish Parliament, and that as the manufacture goes on to decline here, some more severe resolutions may be come into against Ireland than what are thought so now. I answered, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, but we could not sell our birthright for a mess of porridge: that if England lay a tax on our wool, the next year they may tax our land, and then good-bye Parliaments in Ireland. That the people of Ireland are now poor and desperate, and it would be ill policy to discontent two millions of subjects. That to depend on a standing army there is to resolve to govern by a military force, and how soon that example might be followed in England time would show. That as to taxing the wool at fourpence a stone, when half thereof was taken out to discharge the Lord Lieutenant's Castle license duty, the other half would amount but to about three thousand three hundred and thirty pounds, which is too small a sum to defray

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the salaries of officers appointed to see a registry executed, seeing the registry of Essex and Kent alone costs the Government six thousand. He replied that sum would do. However, he heard the wool of Ireland is two millions of stone, and if so the duty would be five times what I said. That he should be glad to know what we could propose to satisfy the House here. I answered that I had no doubt, but if the House took off the duty here and made the law temporary, Ireland would take effectual means, and such as should be satisfactory; after this, if on experience it was found that wool was still run from Ireland, the Act might be repealed and the duty again imposed. That whoever informed him that Ireland produces two millions of stones of wool is under a vast mistake, there being no more than four hundred thousand.

After this I spoke to several members about the injustice of taxing Ireland by an English law; that it is the essential mark of a free people, that no taxes should be laid but by a nation's own representatives; and that great confusions would arise if it were done. Some agreed with me, and others though they allowed what I said to be very true, yet they added that it must be so when the preservation of England is concerned in it. I answered that were it a question whether England or Ireland should be preserved, I allowed their argument, but this is not the present case, for Ireland will certainly concur in effectual methods to prevent running their wool, so that the case is no more than whether upon a suspicion only that they will not, this extraordinary step should be taken, that will infallibly throw Ireland into confusion, and destroy the King's affairs there.

I afterwards went to the House, where we had a debate till eight at night upon an amendment of the Address reported from the Committee of Merchants' affairs. Mr. Gibbons moved the amendment, which in the conclusion we threw out, 207 against 135.

I acquainted Mr. Annesley that my Lord Grantham had declined my proposal, but in such civil terms as put me under great obligations. That he had sent me word by Mr. Clerke that my proposal was very honourable, and if his daughter had twenty, or thirty thousand pounds fortune, he would accept it, but having only ten thousand pounds down, the young couple would have too little to live on, which was all the objection, otherwise there was no family in England he would sooner choose to be allied to.

Wednesday, 17 March.—This morning, at nine o'clock, Lord Palmerston, Lord Limerick, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Dodington and I waited on Mr. Walpole to discourse over the affair of taking off the duty on Irish yarn as it affects Ireland; and our purpose was to win him off from admitting of a registry of the wool of that kingdom by an English law. In the end, he came into this, that if the gentlemen of the House should resolve on extending the Registry Act of Sussex and Kent to all the maritime coasts of England, that reasons should be offered why it should not be extended to Ireland, and that if possible, to have no registry for one year to come. In the meantime that the duty on Irish yarn should be taken off, but not to be in force till Lady-day come twelve-months, within which time the Parliament of Ireland should resolve on passing an Act for registering their wool to take place at like time that both Parliaments may go hand in hand;

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we said we would not undertake for a registry in that kingdom, but believed that Parliament would do it. Hereby we preserved Ireland's being taxed by an English law. Mr. Walpole said he would consult Sir Robert about it, till which time he hoped we would not mention it to the members.

I returned, and Colonel Middleton, cousin Will. Dering, and cousin Tom Whorwood came to see me. I dined with the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; there were Mr. Conolly, Lord Grandison, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Skeffington, Sir Richard Mead, Lord Allen, Mr. Fox.

Thursday, 18 March.—This morning I went to the Barbados Committee, which closed, and ordered the Chairman to acquaint the House that he was ready to make his report.

At breaking up, I took Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Daniel Pulteney, and Mr. Walpole aside, to talk of the unenumerated goods being allowed to come directly from the Plantations to Ireland, and Mr. Pulteney said he thought a Bill particular for that purpose should be brought in lest that for relieving Barbados might meet with opposition and miscarry.

Mr. Walpole said he had no objection to it, but it was best that Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, should send first for the Commissioners of the Customs to have their opinion upon it, and I added that the Board of Trade having likewise made a favourable report on the Dublin merchants' petition last year, that ought also to be demanded. I have great hopes the liberty will be granted, for it will be more than one hundred thousand pounds a year advantage to Ireland. I then went to the House of Lords to know of my Lord Chancellor what was his objection to Mr. Curtis resigning his living of Harwich and Dovercourt to his son. He said he feared the father had some other living in view. I told him I knew of none. He said no more than that the young man might return to Harwich: so I fear my Lord will not allow our request. I then returned to the House, where the Bill for preventing suits for tithes was, to all our surprise, proposed to be put off for a fortnight by Mr. Glanvil, the great stickler before for the Bill. Several members were for giving it the second reading now, as Sir William Lowther, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Plummer, etc.; and others who were for putting it off, yet spoke in its favour; but Harry Pelham, Dr. Sair, and Sir Robert Walpole spoke against it, and in conclusion the House put it off with professing that by it they meant it should be dropped for this Session. Sir Robert took me aside to tell me that the King had readily granted a pension out of the Civil List of a hundred pounds a year to each of my brother Dering's daughters for three years, as all those pensions run, and that he wanted a proper person to be named who should give acquittance for the money, advising me not to name myself or any Parliament man. I replied, I had great obligations to his Majesty and himself for this favour, and it was doubled by intending to do for two daughters, but he had been under a mistake, for that there is but one daughter, and that a hundred pounds was all we asked. I then desired Counsellor Annesley to draw up a declaration that the person named held the pension only in trust for my niece, and at night I sent Sir Robert and him the name of the gentleman, Richard Aspenwall, of Spring Garden, gentleman.

March 18-23

After this I went to see my brother Percival.

I ought not to omit that Mr. Bromly's Bill for a general naturalization of all children born abroad of English fathers gave some surprise to the House, because it naturalized the children of rebels, and even the Pretender's children. Mr. Cary, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made a handsome speech for introducing a proviso that the naturalization might not affect the kingdom of Ireland, and the Attorney General seconded him, showing the necessity of such a proviso. He said the number of persons attainted upon the abdication of King James in that kingdom, placed property in Protestant hands, and might be called a new settlement of that kingdom; that without such proviso, the children of such as went to France upon the Articles of Limerick, and thereby preferred transferring their allegiance from King William to King James, of those also whose fathers were attainted by Act of Parliament, of those whose fathers were not attainted but yet went away and fought against King William, and lastly of those who have since been in actual service of States at variance with England, all these would upon settlement of estates before the Revolution be entitled to sue for their lands, to the great prejudice of the Protestant interest, and of many in particular who had purchased under the security of the Resumption Act, which entitled the Crown to the rebels' estates, and by which many were secured in a legal possession of their purchases. Hereupon, Mr. Bromly said he had no objection to a proviso, and the motion to direct the Committee to receive one was ordered.

Friday, 19 March.—To-day Mr. Oglethorp called on me, that we might speak to Sir Robert Walpole for lottery tickets for the advantage of the Carolina Colony. I promised to meet him at the House. I then visited Mr. Tuffnel, Lord Grantham, and Mr. Clarke.

Afterwards I went to the House, where I spoke to Sir Robert Walpole, who promised to set down the names of subscribers thereto as far as two thousand tickets, but said the lottery was already so much more than full, that there must be a striking off. However, that he would strike us off but in proportion with others. I told him it was a kind promise, that this was meant by us for a foundation to carry on our intended colony, and if we could get two thousand tickets, it would be one thousand pounds in our pockets for the colony; having engaged citizens who would give us a premium on the tickets of ten shillings each. He then told me he had obeyed my commands, which was to desire he would thank his Majesty for his goodness to my niece in granting her a pension. He told me the King did it with great readiness.

Afterwards I asked Mr. Walpole if he had spoken to Sir Robert about not extending the registry of wool to Ireland; he said he did, and that he was willing it should not. He asked me also if I had spoken to Sir Robert about admitting the unenumerated goods to come from the Plantations directly to Ireland. I answered I had not. He said I should have done it. I asked him, in return, if he had spoken to Scroop about it; he replied, "No." I said time advanced fast, for the Barbados report would come in on Tuesday; he advised that Mr. Hambleton should draw a petition to the Treasury, setting forth the advantages it would be to the Plantations and Ireland, and to desire they would call for the Commissioners of the Customs to make a report upon it, which

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I immediately told Mr. Hambleton, who said he would draw a petition accordingly to-morrow, and desire of the Treasury the report of the Board of Trade made in favour of the Dublin merchants' petition, which they preferred last year for that liberty, and so be armed with everything necessary against Tuesday.

Afterwards I went to Court, dined at home, and had my concert.

This day I received letters of administration to my brother Dering from Ireland, enclosed by Dr. Coghill, which I am to perfect at Doctors' Commons, and to return before the last of October next.

The company at my concert were Mr. Cornwall, and Captain Cornwall, his brother, Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Le Grand, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, Colonel Middleton, Lord Leusham, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Grenvil, Mr. Bagnal, and Sir Richard Mead, Madam Hattolf, Madam Deamer and her daughter, Lady Francis Bland, Mrs. Le Grand, Miss Le Grand, Mrs. Temple, Sister Percival, Miss Middleton, Mrs. Minshull, and my niece Parker.

Saturday, 20 March.—This morning I went with my wife to South Sea House to accept her dividend on five hundred and seventy pounds Stock. I called on Mr. Annesley, and on Mr. Hoare, the Banker, about Dean Berkley's South Sea annuities, and looking into Mr. Hoare's ledger I found so small a sum of dividend thereupon that I thought it not worth my while to make use of Dean Berkley's power to call for it, for it would not buy one hundred pounds' Stock.

I then returned home to dinner, and in the evening went to Mr. Aspinwal, who signed an acknowledgment that he is named in my niece Dering's pension in trust for her only. I called also on Ned Southwell.

Sunday, 21 March.—This morning went to the King's Chapel, afterwards visited my brother Percival, and then to Court. Dr. Couraÿe, Mr. Barbut and cousin Will. Dering dined with me. In the evening I went again to chapel. Visited Lady Londonderry, and then returned home.

This night, at eight o'clock, a courier brought the Peace signed by the Emperor, Holland, Spain and England, which the Ministry say is such as will content everyone.

Monday, 22 March, 1730<sup>o</sup>.—This morning I visited Mr. Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole's son, lately returned from France, and also Mr. Clerke; after which I went to the House, where the Barbados report was made by Sir John Rushout, who moved for a Bill to relieve the sugar colonies, which was agreed to. At four o'clock I returned home to dinner, and at six went to Mr. Heathcot's in Soho Square, where several gentlemen of the Carolina Colony met, and afterwards waited on the Attorney General in Lincoln's Inn, to give him the Order of Council relating to our affairs, and to acquaint him that Mr. Towers, one of our members, would bring him our thoughts on the charter desired. I then returned home.

In the Committee which sat this day upon the General Naturalization Bill, we received a proviso for securing the Protestants of Ireland against the claims of descendants of rebels, which puts a stop for the future to vexatious suits on that score.

Tuesday, 23.—Mr. Scroop made this day his report from the Manufacture Committee, whereupon there was a debate occasioned

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by Mr. Walpole's explaining his mind touching the methods he would have taken to prevent the Irish wools being run to France. I writ Dr. Coghill an account of it. We ordered the report to lie on the table, that Friday next we may debate it more fully.

At four I left the House, and returned home to dinner. After which I went to the Temple, to deliver Mr. Annesley the name of lands I design to pass in mortgage to my niece Catherine Dering, for security of two thousand six hundred pounds of hers in my hands, for which I give her five per cent interest, English money, being more than I could get from any other had I placed that money other where, besides that I know my title and my pay to be good. I do this for love of my niece, who is very dear to me.

The names of the lands are :—	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Spittle, cont. 2 plowlds. in the Barony of Fermery. Tenant, Christ. Waggit. Rent ..	41	0	0
Velvextown, cont. 2 plowlds. $\frac{1}{2}$ in the same Barony. Tenant, Christ. Crofts. Rent ..	150	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balligiblin, with Rathdenin and Lismeulen parcels thereof, cont. 1 plowld. and 9 greeves, in the Barony of Duhallow. Tenant, Nie <sup>s</sup> . Wrixon. Rent .. .. .	66	0	0
	<hr/>		
	257	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

After this I went to see my brother Percival, and then returned home.

Wednesday, 24.—To-day I went with my wife to Charlton, and dined there; returned at night, and went to the Music Club.

Thursday, 25 March, "1725."—This day Sir Emanuel Moore came and desired to see the patent granting John Barry's lands to me in 1667. I said there was no patent, but a certificate, which I could not find; but there was no occasion for it, since 'tis recited in the patent for reduction of quit rent. He insisting on it as necessary to my title, I told him his lawyer was a blockhead, and he should send him to my lawyer, Counsellor Annesley, who would satisfy him in the matter. He seemed loath to do it, pretending the expense. I answered, what was the expense of a guinea in such a purchase? I left him irresolute what he would do; only he proposed not to buy, but be my tenant. I reply'd I could not promise that, because I intended to sell the land.

Mr. Curtis, junior, brought me a letter from his father, and a solemn declaration that he had no other living in view, which I promised to show my Lord Chancellor, and hoped he would consent to the resignation and confer the living of Dovercourt and Harwich upon him.

Colonel Negus came to see me, and let me know the flourishing state of the Chelsea Waterworks, of which he is Governour.

I afterwards visited young Mr. Walpole, and then went to the House, which sat till seven at night on the Charitable Corporation. After dinner I went to the Vocal Music Club.

In the House I met Mr. Annesley, who said that the certificate being mentioned in the patent for reducing the quit rent, it was sufficient.

1731.

Friday, 26 March.—This morning I visited brother Percival, cousin Whorwood, and then went to the House, where I stayed but till three o'clock, and then came home to dinner. But first I went to the House of Lords to renew my request to my Lord Chancellor, that he would suffer old Mr. Curtis to resign Dovercourt and Harwich living to his son, and showed him a declaration under the father's hand, that on the word [of a] clergyman and faith of a Christian, he has no promise, right, claim, title, reversion or purchase of or to any other living or preferment, nor any view, chance, or expectation of any by favour, descent, or otherwise; his only desire being (if he may obtain that favour) to have his son established in the living above mentioned, and to subsist himself on that of Ketterbolston in the diocese of Norwich.

I told his Lordship I believed this would effectually answer his scruple. His Lordship replied, after having read it, that he would comply; that it was, and would always be an uneasiness to refuse me anything, for whom he had a great respect, being very well acquainted with my character. I replied, he was very kind to receive favourable impressions of me, who had not the honour to be so well known to him as I desired, and that it was a great honour to me that he would only consider the fair side of my character, and I thanked him for this favour to Mr. Curtis. He replied, everybody knew my character, and he could not be ignorant of it. I then beckoned to the Bishop of London, who came up and told my Lord that Mr. Curtis was a very deserving man, and he added he would be ready to induct the son into the living when the father by his proxy should deliver him a resignation of his the living. I said I had it in my pocket and showed it him, wherein the son was made his proxy; so he desired me to write to the son to come up. He added some things were necessary to be done relating to form, and that I should tell them of admission, which he said was sometimes required, at other times not. I did not understand him thoroughly, but suppose it is some fees that the Bishop may insist on. I replied I would let Mr. Curtis know it.

Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Simpson dined with me. Afterwards I went with my wife, son and daughter and Fortrey to Lincoln's Inn Fields play house, to hear the Masque of Acis and Galatea performed.

Saturday, 27 March.—This morning I visited cousin Le Grand, and spent the rest of the day at home. I writ to Ned Dering in Ireland about my niece's debt.

Sunday, 28.—Went to morning prayers, then to Court.

Dr. Couraye, Mr. Schulz, the Colonel's wife and daughter dined with me.

One Bartholomew, who had been gardener to my father all his lifetime in Ireland, and who now keeps a garden of nine acres at Chelsea, came with his wife to see me, and brought me a present of ripe cherries and a nosegay of roses. I gave him half a guinea in acknowledgment of his favour, kept him to dinner, and promised to see him at his house. In the evening I went to chapel, and spent the rest of the night at home.

Monday, 29 March, 1731.—This day I visited my brother Percival, and afterwards went to the House, where I gave Sir Robert Walpole the names of twenty persons who we of the Carolina Company desired tickets in the intended lottery for each one hundred tickets.

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He took the paper, and said he would take care of it. I also desired he would patronize a request I made the Treasury to give Rushton the collector's place at Harwich, if he should die, to Griffith Davis, and let Will. Phillips succeed him; he civilly answered, if I gave my request to Mr. Tilson, and bid him to remember him of it when the time came, it should be done. He told me at the same time that Mr. Sansom, Commissary of the Packets, was dying, and that Captain Bacon Morrice had recommended to him one "Sait," or some such person, but that he replied he supposed I should speak to him upon it, and therefore would promise nothing. I thanked him for his regard to me, and said I should indeed be glad to have a friend there, but I had not heard of Mr. Sansom's illness. Afterwards, I gave Mr. Tilson my memorandum, which he said he would take care of.

I then found out Lord Limerick, and Mr. Hambleton, and showed them a letter I received this morning from Dr. Coghill, and a paper enclosed relating to the unenumerated goods, and to the duty on yarn intended to be taken off, wherein the gentlemen of Ireland are made to declare against a registry, and strong reasons given against it, and a proposal that if the duty be taken off and liberty given to the people of Ireland to manufacture friezes and export them free of duty to England, then the Parliament of Ireland will take effectual methods to prevent their wool and yarn from going to France.

My Lord Limerick told me he dined with my Lord Wilmington two days ago, who asked him if Ireland would effectually prevent running in case the duty on yarn were taken off, and Ireland were suffered to manufacture and export their friezes to foreign parts. My Lord replied he believed they would. My Lord then said he could not undertake, but he believed England would oblige Ireland so far. This was a great pleasure to me and Mr. Hambleton to hear, in as much as it was even more than the people in Ireland asked, for they as has been said desired only that their friezes might be suffered to come into England. We three agreed to summon all the members of Parliament of Ireland in town to meet next Wednesday in the morning at the Thatched House, to consult on Irish affairs, and propose to them their using their endeavours that the Parliament there should accept the overture.

Tuesday, 30 March.—To-day my cousin Cœlia Scott visited me, after which I went to the House, which sat again till eight o'clock upon the London petition against the Charitable Corporation.

Wednesday, 31.—To-day I went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, where we balloted for choosing Mr. Scowen of our House, Deputy Governor, and Mr. La Roche a director in his place. These were those I pitched on, others were for other gentlemen as they stood affected. Other matters were transacted.

Afterwards I went to the House, but returned at three to dinner, where I found my cousin Will. Dering and cousin Cœlia Scott, with her son William, the Prince's page. I soon returned to the House, where we sat till eight o'clock upon the Charitable Society.

Thursday, 1 April.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole about recommending Griffith Davis to succeed Rushton in the collectorship of Harwich, in case Rushton, who is very ill, should die, and that Will. Phillips should succeed Davis; and Sir Robert told me nothing should be done in the affair before I was made acquainted with it.

1731.

I met Mr. Harrison at Sir Robert's, Postmaster General, and asked him if Sir Robert had not spoken to him that Richard Philips might succeed Captain Stevens in the Packets, if Stevens should resign. Mr. Harrison said he had, but it was usual and more proper, that one who had served in the Packets should be preferred, than to take in a stranger. I replied Mr. Philips knew the coast well. He answered everybody was recommended as sufficient for the employments asked for them. I said Philips had all his life used the fishers, and of late years especially had used it to Holland.

I then went to the meeting of Irish gentlemen at the Thatched House in St. James's Street to consider of the matters before the Parliament relating to Ireland; there met my Lord Grandison, Lord Limerick, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Flower, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Cary, Mr. Hull, Mr. Evans, Mr. Bindon, Mr. Mathews, Lord Inchiquen. I proposed to consider three things:—

1. The Bill Mr. Hambleton had with Counsellor Annesley's assistance drawn for giving liberty to the unenumerated goods of the Plantations to come directly to Ireland.

2. The scheme of a registry in both kingdoms to prevent the running of wool to France.

3. Whether they thought the gentlemen of Ireland now in town, who are members of Parliament in the Irish Parliament, would upon taking off the duty on Irish yarn here, and granting liberty to the Irish to export their friezes, engage effectually to prevent the running of wool.

As to the first. They much approved the Bill, and desired no time might be lost in engrossing it fair, and previously thereto in getting some English gentleman to move for such a Bill.

To the second. They all absolutely declared against a registry. We then asked them how they would have us of the English Parliament behave, for if we voted against a registry in England, we might disoblige those who are for taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and if we voted for it, our friends who are against it would be likewise angry, besides that a registry in England would draw on a registry in Ireland. They thought it best we should not vote at all on that point.

To the third. They all replied that if friezes were allowed to be exported from Ireland to foreign parts, or even into England duty free, they would heartily come into the most effectual methods for preventing wool being run to France, and doubtless so would all the Parliament, though they could only answer for themselves. They added that to take off the Irish duty is so much more the advantage of the people of England than of Ireland, that they thought we gave ourselves too much trouble in the whole course of this affair. I answered that England threatens us with great severities if the wool goes on to be run, and that our letters from Ireland press that we should appear for its service all we can. I was sorry to see so few there, considering how many we had written to, and that the gentlemen that did meet, had not patience to stay, and appeared negligent in so great concern. I afterwards went to the House, where we ended the prosecution against the Charitable Corporation, by resolving that it was the opinion of the Committee a Bill should be brought in to remedy usurious contracts in general. The motion may be seen in the votes. Mr. Barnard moved first for a resolution that was very scandalous



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on the Corporation, and must have dissolved it, and though strongly opposed insisted on it, but on the division the city party had but ninety-one, and those who were for supporting the Corporation were 158.

At six we broke up, and I went to dinner with Mr. Horace Walpole, and returned home at nine.

Friday, 2 April.—This day I had letters from Harwich that Rushton, the collector, died the 1st instant. It may be believed I wanted not for letters on that occasion. Among others Coleman writ me that he desired to succeed the collector.

I went to discourse Mr. Walpole touching the great affair that came on to-day, and showed him an extract of two letters I received from Ireland, to let him see how impracticable it is to have a registry of the wool in Ireland, and the difficulties I was under how to act in the House on this occasion, for if I voted against a registry, it seems I should disoblige him and all his friends, who were so far friends to Ireland as to take off the duty on our yarn; and if I voted for a registry, I should disoblige the gentlemen who are also for taking off the duty, but strongly against a registry; besides that, should a registry pass through but for England, it might be expected that Ireland must enact a registry for that kingdom, and people would think Ireland might do what England had done, whereas the circumstances of the kingdom are very different.

Mr. Walpole said he did expect the gentlemen of Ireland would vote for a registry, for upon the report from the Committee to the House, if the registry was not agreed to, the whole Bill would be ineffectual and would drop, whereby we should lose the advantage we proposed of having the duty on our yarn taken off, and then in a few years, as we shall continue to run our wool to France, England will come to some severe revenge upon us, and particularly take from us again the liberty of exporting our linens to the West Indies. He added that although a registry is proposed here, it is only for England, and for the sea coasts; that Ireland will not be mentioned in the Act, only perhaps in the House it may be flung out, that a like registry will be expected in Ireland from the Parliament there. I told him those who were against registry in England would take it very ill if the gentlemen of Ireland should vote for it, being a matter wherein Ireland is not immediately concerned, and the more so as they have our minds in it. That since he insisted on it we would be out of the way on that particular question. He replied he would have us there.

When I left him, I ruminated on the dilemma we were in, and it occurred to me that if part of us gentlemen of Ireland voted one way, and part the other, neither those who are for a registry nor those who are against it would have reason to take it ill of us, for it would appear that in this particular point we did not act in a national way, but as our several private judgments lead us. I hurried away with this expedient to Mr. Hambleton, Lord Limerick, Lord Montrath, Lord Palmerston, Lord Inchiqueen, and Mr. Cary, who all approved it as the only thing we could do, and so we agreed that Mr. Hambleton, Lord Palmerston and I should vote for a registry, and Lord Montrath, Lord Limerick, and Lord Inchiqueen against it, which would be the less resented by Mr. Walpole's friends, since these last gentlemen vote always contrary to the Ministry.

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Mr. Cary had no occasion to show himself, for he was to be in the chair. Another thing we agreed was not to speak in the debate, since we should be thought to speak partially for Ireland and have no weight.

After the House was set, and had resolved into a Committee of the whole House, of which Mr. Cary was chairman, several gentlemen, as was concerted by Mr. Walpole two days before, gave their thoughts, what might be proper to be heads of a Bill to relieve the woollen manufacture of England. I shall not here set down the particulars nor the debate arising thereon, because I have mentioned them in my letter to Dr. Coghil; 'tis sufficient here that the debate held till eight at night, in which several members were very liberal in declaring what severe methods they will take with Ireland if they do not, when their Parliament meets next October, pass a Bill effectually to prevent the running their wool and manufacture to France and to Lisbon. The questions previous to that of taking off the duty on Irish yarn passed without a division, but this last, which took up almost all the debate, was strongly opposed, and at length we divided upon it; the Ayes, who were for taking off the duty, were 117, the Noes but 61.

I returned home to my concert, where I found Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, cousin Le Grand, Lord Effingham Howard, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Edward Walpole, Dr. Couraye, Lady Bathurst, Miss Evelyns, Mrs. Minshull, Lady Londonderry, sister Percival and Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. ———, and a few others. I acquainted Sir John Evelyn and Mr. Hill with the death of Rushton, the collector, and desired them to take care of Davis and Philips, informing them at the same time that Sir Robert had promised nothing should be done at the Treasury without notice given me.

Saturday, 3 April.—This day Will. Philips and John Smith, of Harwich, came to see me, the former to look after Davis's place which I told him I should endeavour to procure him. Pulham came afterwards, but I told him I was engaged to Philips. Mr. Bindon came afterwards to discourse of yesterday's work in Parliament. He told me he had a proposal to make to the Parliament of Ireland effectually to prevent the running of wool out of that kingdom, and that he expected to be a member there and could be very useful. I said I would mention him favourably to my friends there. I then visited John Temple and went from thence to Court, where the King looked cool, because I did not go often enough to Court, but the Queen enquired kindly after my niece Dering, and commended her, and desired I would bring her one day to Court. I returned home to dinner, and then visited brother Percival.

Sunday, 4 April.—I went this morning to chapel, and then to Court, where the Prince in his usual obliging manner asked after my wife, Sir Philip Parker, and my niece Dering. Dr. Couraye and cousin Fortrey dined with me. In the evening I went again to chapel, and then visited my aunt Whorwood and Lady Londonderry.

Monday, 5 April.—I visited this day Lord Bathurst, Lord Winchelsea, Mr. Flower, Lord Blandford, Sir Harry Ashurst, cousin Scot, and then went to the House, where we sat till eight o'clock upon Gibraltar. Sir Thomas Sanderson made a motion thereto, which may be seen in the votes, but Mr. Conduit moved

April 5-7

the leaving the chair, which was carried at length without a division.

I had letters from Harwich that Rushton, the collector, was not dead, but likely to recover.

Tuesday, 6 April.—I acquainted Sir Robert Walpole this morning at his levée, that Rushton was not yet dead, and therefore desired he would let my request lie dormant for a time. He replied he had a man to recommend that I could have no objection. I replied as I had desired the place for Davis, it would be more serviceable to me if he pleased to let him have it. He answered it should be as I pleased.

I writ immediately to Sir John Evelyn and Mr. Tilson upon it, who said they would take care of it.

I visited my brother Percival, and appointed Friday next to call on him with Mr. Boycot, of Doctors' Commons, and Mr. Le Grand, to have letters of administration granted me to administer to my brother Dering. I called also on Mr. Le Grand for the same purpose, and then went to the House, where we sat till seven o'clock upon the New England petition against the Barbados Bill depending in the House.

Wednesday, 7.—Will. Philips came to me and told me he heard the Treasury had drawn up a warrant for Davis to be collector of Harwich, and himself to succeed to Davis.

Sir Emanuel Moore came and delivered me back my writings relating to Downeady lands, telling me that Mr. Fazakerly, his counsel, had informed him that I could not make out a title to Lisduff as subdenomination of those lands. I told him Fazakerly was ignorant of our Irish properties and settlements, and that I wondered he would not employ an Irish counsel; but I advised him to send Fazakerly to Counsellor Annesley, who would set him right. He replied he had prest Fazakerly to do it, who replied he was so hurried with business he could not stir out of his chamber. I said I would endeavour to prevail on Mr. Annesley to speak to Fazakerly. Sir Emanuel then said he would be my tenant to that land. I answered I could not promise that, for I intended to sell it, and if I did not, there was time enough to let it. So we parted.

I then went to see Mr. Wogan, to desire he would speak to Mr. Cook, brother to the late Vice-Chamberlain, who with Mr. Lamb, a lawyer, was left disposer of the late Earl of Thanet's charity, amounting to the sum of forty-thousand pounds, to be given as they approved in forty different charities of one thousand pounds each. I desired he would inform Mr. Cook of the King's grant of lands in Carolina to me and others for planting a colony there, and that we hoped he would think a thousand pounds of that charity well disposed in helping to raise a fund for supporting the people sent. He said he would speak.

I then went to my Lord Dorset, our Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being his levée day, who took notice to me of the pernicious pamphlet published yesterday, entitled, "Some Observations on the Present State of Ireland,"\* pretended to be reprinted from a copy in Dublin, but really, as Mr. Bindon had discovered, wrote by a person here who brought the very manuscript with him, and

\* Note in margin:—"I did not then know, nor does any more than myself now know, that my son wrote that pamphlet."

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pressed the printer to print it with all imaginable haste, which I told his Grace must be with design to prevent the good disposition the Parliament here is in for taking off the duty on our yarn, otherwise the author would not have been so urgent to publish his work between the resolution of the Committee and the report to the House.

I then recommended my cousin Ensign Scot to his protection, who I supposed would be recommended to his Grace by my Lord Carteret, and had been eight years without rising from the post first given him. His Grace was pleased to answer that as a relation of mine, a young man of character, and a Kentish man, he should do what he could for him, as he would for any person I recommended. I thanked him, but do not at all depend on his promise.

After this I went to the House, expecting Mr. Cary would move for a Bill to suffer the unenumerated commodities to come directly from the West Indies into Ireland without touching in England, but when I saw him, he told me Sir Robert Walpole objected to it. I could not believe it, and went directly to Sir Robert who was in the House to speak to him of it. Sir Robert would scarce give me the hearing, but told me he had heard nothing of it before, that it was a matter of great consequence, and now to surprise him with it the very day it was to be moved for was giving him no time. I replied it had been last year before the Council and the English merchants heard upon it, who objected nothing to it. That all the House were for it, that the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Board of Trade, had both been ordered by the Treasury to make reports upon the petition and given their opinion in its favour, that it was a thing that benefited the Plantations and Ireland without hurting England, and Ireland might expect to be favoured where it did not interfere with England. That we had all along consulted Mr. Walpole, his brother, and it was only out of respect that we did not in the multitude of his business trouble him with it, presuming he was sufficiently acquainted with the thing by his brother. That Ireland had set its heart upon it, and to grant the Bill would be a means to induce the Parliament of Ireland to come readily into measures to prevent running their wool to France. That Ireland is at this time in a dreadful low condition, the funds in disorder and the people almost in despair, in a word that, for the sake of the King's affairs, as well as to enable the kingdom to pay their taxes, he should have attention to our request.

He answered, he did not know but if this be granted we may run manufacture to the colonies. I replied we have already a trade there, and if this be an argument of weight it holds good against all our trade whatever to foreign parts. He said that last year rice was suffered to go from the Colonies to foreign parts without touching in England, and now the unenumerated goods are desired to be put on the same foot, that he was always against repealing old laws, made for the benefit of trade, and breaking into the Navigation Act.

I replied, this did not affect the Navigation Act, for these goods were prohibited long after by the 7 of King William. He said there was no time for an Act, the Session would conclude too soon, besides he had not considered it. I made my bow, and went away much discontented to see that Ireland should be used so, for what

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favour is she to expect, if she may not be served where England is not prejudiced.

I then spoke to Mr. Walpole of it, who told me he knew nothing of it, but did not offer to speak to Sir Robert upon it, which made me suspect he was at the bottom of this sudden and secret stab, for I called to mind that being alone with him a week before, he told me the very argument used by Sir Robert, that if the unenumerated goods were suffered to come in as we desired, we might possibly run woollen manufacture in return. He added that he would take no notice of it in the House, but others would.

When Lord Limerick, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Bindon, Cary, and I talked this matter over, we were of opinion that one or other of these reasons must have moved Sir Robert to give us this disappointment: either that he resented our not applying to him in form and acquainting him of our design to bring in this Bill; or that he is a secret enemy to Ireland; or that he would oppose a motion made by Daniel Pulteney, for it was he who in the House first mentioned the reasonableness of taking off the prohibition; or that he secretly purposed to "embrace" affairs in Ireland that the Duke of Dorset might have no success there; or lastly, that he would hold out this matter as a bait to the Irish Parliament to take effectual measures to prohibit the running their wool.

I afterwards spoke to Colonel Bladen, one of the Lords of Trade, and expostulated with him the hardship and unreasonableness of Sir Robert's refusal; he said he was sorry for it, but could not speak to him of it, though he saw the unreasonableness of it as much as I.

Thus we see how the welfare of that poor kingdom lies in the breath of one Minister's nostrils.

After dinner I went with my wife to see my niece Dering, and returned.

Thursday, 8 April, 1731.—Mr. Fisher came this day to see me, after which I went to the House, to attend the Manufacture Committee of the whole House. Mr. Conduit asked me whether he should make his motion for opening more ports at once or twice, namely, for opening ports of England and Ireland together, or the ports of Great Britain first, and afterwards the ports of Ireland. I told him I thought it better to make two separate motions, because many who were for opening the ports of Ireland were not for doing the same by England's. Accordingly, he moved for opening the ports of England, which was strongly opposed, and lasted till five o'clock, when the question being put we lost it by so great a majority that we did not think fit to divide. I then told Mr. Walpole that I hoped we should proceed to move for opening the Irish ports, which would bring back many who had voted against us, but to my great surprise he replied it was fit to suspend that matter till Ireland showed what it would do to prevent the running their wool to France. I say, I was greatly surprised at this, because it manifested to me that in opening the ports, he had only regard to his own port of Yarmouth, and having lost that, he did not care twopence if any ports were opened at all, though his arguments run upon the fitness of opening ports, since the Irish yarn was to come in duty free, because the Irish nation ought to be encouraged to bring in their yarn by opening as many doors for it as possible. I would not leave it so, but beckoned to Mr. Conduit, and asked

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him whether he would not move for the Irish ports to be laid open. He replied he was ready, but Sir Robert Walpole told him he could stay no longer in the House this day, but desired another might be named for it. Sir Robert, overhearing us, told me the same. I then desired to-morrow might be the day; Sir Robert replied it could not be, for the Lottery Bill came on, but wished it might be Monday; but of a sudden Mr. Walpole got up and moved that the Chairman would report the instructions already given, that heads of a Bill might be brought in pursuant thereto. This was giving up any further progress in this affair, and all we were to expect was that the laws in being might be re-enforced and the duty on Irish wool be taken off.

Sir William Strickland even opposed that, and desired the further consideration might be deferred till after the holidays, and ventured to explain his meaning that he would lose the Bill; he said he expected petitions against taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and Mr. Oglethorp, who seconded him, declared the people would rise in rebellion if the Bill passed.

However, the report is to be made Monday next, as moved for, but I despair of the Bill's passing, for there is no time for it, the House breaking up next Wednesday for a week, by reason of Easter holidays, and the Ministry intending to put an end to the Sessions by the end of this month. I told several members the ill consequence of their proceeding in this affair, that the Irish would run more than ever, and the Parliament there meet full of resentment to the obstruction of the King's affairs. It seems to me that the Ministry are resolved to hurt the Duke of Dorset, who will go over with the worst grace that ever Lord Lieutenant did. I met Mr. Tilson in the House, who told me the warrants for appointing Davis and Will. Philips to their appointments, were filled up in the Treasury, but not signed, because Sir Robert Walpole had not been there this day.

I returned home to dinner, and found there my cousin Fortrey, Mr. Fabry and his wife.

I writ Mr. Coghill an account of affairs.

Friday, 9 April.—I met Dr. Kynaston and Mr. Boycot at my brother Percival's, he being too lame to go up to Doctors Commons, and he and my cousin Le Grand were my sureties in six thousand five hundred pounds, that I would justly execute my trust to my niece Dering, whereupon I was sworn administrator to my brother Dering, both to his Irish and English effects, and guardian to my niece.

After this I went to Mr. Hoare, the banker, and took of him the balance of the account between us, being 113*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and begun a new account by leaving with him Irish bills to be received to the value of 400*l.*

After this, I called on Counsellor Annesley and left with his clerk an account made up by me of receipts and disbursements between me and my brother and sister Dering to the day of her death, 24th January, 1730, in order to make him sensible that the 2,600*l.* which is owing to my niece, and which I intend to secure to her by mortgage on my lands in Ireland, at five per cent., was never part of my brother Dering's 3,000*l.*, which he obliged himself to secure for his wife and child, but which I never had in my hands a penny of, but only money lent me on my personal

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account, and the balance of an account current between us two. Mr. Annesley told me he should be glad to see it, in order to draw the mortgage in such a manner as not to make me liable to be questioned for that 3,000*l.* to which I was a trustee in the marriage settlement.

I then returned home, where my Lord Bathurst came to see me. I remained the evening at home, and Colonel Schutz came to see me.

Saturday, 10 April.—This day my Lord Bathurst and young Curtis came to see me, the latter told me his affair was over and he settled in his father's living of Dovercourt and Harwich. After they were gone, I visited Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, and Mr. Mathews, of Thomas town, and at my return, my Lord Limerick made me a visit, touching the unenumerated goods, in which we find such difficulty to get a Bill this Session. My Lord explained to me the reason why Sir Robert was so unwilling to have it moved for now, namely, that the King had yesterday morning sent for him, to tell him that he would have the Parliament up by 28th April. That Sir Robert replying it was impossible, the King asked why. Because, answered Sir Robert, of the quantity of business before them. "I know of none," replied the King, "what is it"? "I cannot tell your Majesty all," replied Sir Robert, "but I will ask our Governor" (meaning the Speaker). Whereupon the King replied, "Governor! I thought you was Governor." Sir Robert, finding the King so earnest, told his Majesty that since it was his pleasure, he would promise the House of Commons should be up by the time he desired; but he could say nothing for the House of Lords. This probably is the reason why Sir Robert is averse to moving for any new Bill this Session, and particularly for a Bill to bring in the unenumerated goods directly from the West Indies to Ireland, because being a most reasonable thing in itself, and the general sense of the Parliament and merchants without doors, if after such a Bill were brought in it should miscarry for want of time, he, as Minister, would be blamed for not advising the King to wait the passing it before he broke up the Parliament.

I heard from authority at Court I may depend on, that the King will not suffer Sir Robert to speak to him of affairs, except he send particularly for him; but Sir Robert is ordered to communicate all to her Majesty, and she conveys it to the King. My Lord Limerick told me that Mr. Daniel Pulteney was resolved to move for the Bill touching the unenumerated goods above mentioned, as this very morning. I told my Lord I could wish Mr. Pulteney would not do it, for it would be to no purpose, and Sir Robert would not forgive it. My Lord and I went to the House, and he spoke again to Mr. Pulteney, and at last prevailed on him to defer his motion till Monday, to give time for the Duke of Dorset to stir in the affair, whose ease in his Government of Ireland depends much on the having this Bill.

The House passed the Sugar Bill in the Committee, and the report will be received on Monday, but 'tis generally believed it will be lost in the House of Lords.

I could not but reflect on the shame we justly deserve, that a matter of this nature should be so ill attended, a Bill passed a Committee of the whole House that related to the welfare of all the British dominions, and had not fifty members present.

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I returned, and remained at home the whole night.

Sunday, 11 April.—I went to chapel in the morning, and then visited my brother Percival, who is still confined by the gout. I then went to the Prince's Court, who still asked kindly after my niece, and afterwards I went to the King's Court, where I was desired again to carry the sword, and being near the Prince during the service, he had a good deal of discourse with me about Mr. Schrader, extolling him extremely, as indeed he deserves as a man of honour and sense, and one that loved and esteemed my family.

Dr. Couraye and Mrs. Minshull dined with me, and in the evening I visited my aunt Whorwood, cousin Tom Whorwood and his wife, and brother Parker's family, who returned yesterday from Bath.

Colonel Schutz told me at Court that the Queen had spoken to Sir Robert Walpole to put a relation of Judge Ayres into Rushton's place at Harwich, and that Sir Robert replied I had already recommended one. How the matter will turn out I know not.

Monday, 12 April.—This morning my cousin Percival, the clergyman, informed me that his sister was married to a very worthy clergyman, who has a benefice near the town of near two hundred pounds a year. Her fortune was one thousand pounds. I then went to see Mr. Tufnell, and from thence to the House, where I was with great pleasure surprised to see Mr. Cary move for a Bill to allow the unenumerated commodities to come directly from the Plantations to Ireland without touching at England. It seems that the Duke of Dorset had so represented the necessity of doing something to oblige the Parliament of Ireland, in the unhappy situation of their affairs, that Sir Robert Walpole was prevailed on to allow the Bill to come in, and it was so kindly received by the House that no member gave a negative to it; on the contrary, Mr. Sands, Mr. Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Glanvil, Mr. Gibbon and others spoke for it.

Another matter gave us more trouble, however we carried it successfully, namely, the taking off the duty on Irish yarn. Mr. Cary made his report from the Committee, that they had come to several resolutions which he read at the Bar, and being brought up, the clerk read over again several previous resolutions we came to for preventing running of wool from England, and wool and woollen goods from Ireland to foreign parts, all which were agreed to without a negative, till he came to that article of taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and then the debate arose which held us till past five o'clock. Those who were for taking off the duty were Sands, Captain Vernon, Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Digby, Horace Walpole, Mr. Earl, Mr. Sloper, and Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Gibbon and Sir William Young.

They who opposed it were Harry Pelham, Watkins Williams, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Whitworth, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Gilfrid Lawson, Mr. Palmer, Sir William Strickland, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Clayton.

At length, Mr. Pelham's motion for deferring the consideration to this day month, which he owned was to lose the Bill, was put, and on the division lost, the Ayes, who went out, being but sixty-two, and the Noes, who stayed in, one hundred and twenty-seven, after which the question for agreeing with the Committee was

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carried without dividing. Immediately Mr. Walpole got up, and moved that a Bill might be brought in pursuant to the resolutions agreed to, and that being consented to, and referred to a Select Committee to prepare, Sir Robert told the House that it was fit the duties which the King would lose by admitting the Irish yarn, should be made good to him another way, and therefore moved the House would immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the amount of those duties. This being done the Speaker re-assumed the chair, and Sir Charles Turner, chairman, reported to the House that the Committee had resolved to place those duties on the aggregate fund, to which the House agreed. This motion of Sir Robert showed he was sincere in suffering the Bill to pass before the Session expires, and nothing could rejoice me more than to see so speedy and happy a conclusion of two affairs of great importance to Ireland resolved in one day, after perfectly despairing of them the day before.

After dinner, I visited my cousin Le Grand, cousin Southwell, and Sir Emanuel Moore, to whom I told the good success of the day.

Tuesday, 13 April.—This morning I waited on Horace Walpole and Sir Robert to thank them for giving way that the unenumerated goods should be allowed to come freely into Ireland, and for speaking so heartily for taking off the duty on Irish yarn. I also spoke that Richard Philips might have Captain Stevens' Packet, the Captain lying now very ill and despaired of. Mr. Walpole said he would speak to Mr. Harrison, the Post-Master, and Sir Robert did the same. As to the unenumerated goods, Mr. Walpole told me he was jealous that Ireland would run woollen manufacture to the Plantations in return for the lumber that we expected would come, for what had we else to send. I answered, our linens; and if the apprehension of running our manufacture were a reason against taking off the prohibition of the unenumerated good, it is a reason against the trade we now enjoy to the Plantations. He replied that more branches of trade thither gave more room to run. Mr. Scroop, Secretary of the Treasury, said the Bill intended would not be followed by so ill consequence, for as he understands it, the Navigation Act will still subsist, whereby the ships trading to the West Indies are obliged to use two-thirds of English seamen. That he believes Bristol will have the advantage of it, for Bristol will send provisions to the Indies and bring lumber to Ireland in return, which Ireland will pay Bristol for in linens and yarn. Sir Robert told me it was against his judgment to allow the unenumerated goods to come this year into Ireland, because he would have kept it as a bait to Ireland to make them more disposed to prevent running of wool to France, whereas by parting with all at once to Ireland, they will profit by what we do for them, and perhaps continue still to run. I replied we were doubly obliged to him to yield to us a point which in his judgment he was not for, and as to our running, I believed, upon my honour, the Irish will be sincere to prevent it, both from my correspondence there that assure me so, as from my discourse with the gentlemen of that country here.

I then desired him to remember my friends Davis and Philips next Treasury day, which he said he would, and that there would be a Board to-day. By this I found the Queen had departed from

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her recommendation. I desired a further favour that he would speak again to Mr. Harrison in favour of any recommendation of Richard Philips to succeed in the Packets to Captain Stevens, in case the Captain died. He said he would. I added that after this, I hoped I should give him little trouble about Harwich, having brought it to be a Government borough without a shilling expense hereafter. He said that was very well, and I might see he had a regard to do everything to oblige me. I owned it, and retired. I then visited my brother Percival, and afterwards to the House, where the Unenumerated Bill was read the first time.

Wednesday, 14 April.—This morning I sent to the Treasury to know if Davis and Philips' warrants were signed yesterday, and Mr. Tilson sent me word that Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Dodington had signed them, but there being three hands necessary, the warrants waited till some other Lord of the Treasury should come. I afterwards went to our Lord Lieutenant's, and presented my son to him. Then I went to the House, where we divided upon a Bill brought in by Sir Thomas Seabright to restrain heavy carriages to the burthen of forty hundred weight, waggon included, which Bill we threw out by a majority of seventy-nine to sixty-five.

Afterwards we read a second time several Bills, particularly the Bill for unenumerated goods; and the Bill for preventing running of wool etc., was reported by Horace Walpole, and read for the first time, and ordered a second reading to-morrow sennit. Sir William Strickland and Mr. Pelham urged it might be on Monday sennit, that time might be given for the spinners to petition against it, acknowledging they meant thereby to lose the Bill by the shortness of the Session, but Mr. Walpole, Sir William Young, Mr. Earl, Daniel Pulteney, and Captain Vernon pleaded for the Bill, and for the first mentioned day, and it was carried without a division. Mr. Clayton told me he had signed the warrants at the Treasury, so I shall pay the fees to-morrow, and take them away.

I returned home to dinner, and then went back to the House, where after sundry Bills were gone through and ordered further readings after the recess, we adjourned to this day sennit.

Thursday, 15 April.—Dr. Couraye dined with me and Will. Dering.

In the evening I visited brother Percival.

Friday, 16 April.—Went to the chapel eight o'clock, and being Good Friday, kept Fast as usual on this solemn day. Cousin Scot, the Ensign, came to see me. I told him I had recommended him to the Duke of Dorset, who had promised to serve him when he could. In the evening Mr. Hambleton came to see me, and showed me the amendments the House of Lords intends to make to the Naturalization Bill, which will in a great measure undo what we proposed by our clause in favour of the Irish Protestant possessors of lands.

Saturday, 17 April.—I went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke to me, and the latter held a long discourse with me about Dr. Couraye, Popery, *Thuanus*, medals, etc. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel, and walked with the Bishop of London in the Park.

Sunday, 18 April.—Communicated at St. James's, being Easter-day. Tom Whorwood and his wife dined with me. He told me he was in company last night with young Philipson, Anthony Dean

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and others, and that Anthony Dean said that Mr. Carteret had that morning signed his commission to be captain of a Packet, and that care was taken to hurry it over before it should be known at St. James' end of the town. The meaning was that they knew I had recommended Richard Philips, and the thing was done before I could apply again to Sir Robert Walpole. I visited at brother Percival's and Sir John Bland's, but both were abroad.

Monday, 19 April.—I went to Charlton and dined there.

Tuesday, 20.—I went with my brother Parker to Sir Robert Walpole to talk over Richard Philips affair at Harwich, touching the Packet I asked for him, but Sir Robert was not at home. Afterwards, by appointment with Serjeant Dickens, I went with him to Brompton to see my niece Dering, who he thought in danger, having a rash that came not kindly out, and a fever on her. I dined with General Wade at my Lady Londonderry's, and afterwards visited my brother Percival. I writ instructions for my son, who goes this week for Ireland, to see that country before he goes abroad.

Wednesday, 21 April.—This day I carried my cousin Ensign Scot to wait on the Duke of Dorset, and recommended him again to some preferment, as it should fall. I found there several gentlemen of Ireland, who were very much disgusted with the amendments made to the Naturalization Bill, as apprehending it would effect the Protestants of Ireland. They were for dropping the Bill, but we consulted with Mr. Hambleton, who said he would draw up a clause to prevent the mischief.

I then went to the House, where the Unenumerated Bill was passed, and I attended Mr. Cary with it to the House of Lords. I met my brother Parker there, and we told Sir Robert Walpole the hasty manner in which Mr. Carteret had made Anthony Dean captain of a Packet at Harwich, in the place of Captain Stevens, who has resigned. He replied, "Did Mr. Carteret sign it? Why, we are but just reconciled. Give me a state of your case, and I will write to him." Accordingly, at my return home, I sent him a letter upon it.

Dr. Couraye and Mrs. Minshull dined with me.

At night my servant Hossack told me he had been arrested by one Baker, a linen-draper in King Street, Westminster, for a debt of 6*l.*, which he engaged himself for in behalf of his sister a year ago, and for which he Saturday last gave his note. The bailiffs would not let him go, till I peremptorily demanded him as my menial and domestic servant, and threatened to complain tomorrow to the House of a breach of privilege. Baker also came afterwards and asked my pardon.

The Prince and Princess went this day to dine and pass the day at Charlton.

Thursday, 22 April.—This day I visited Mr. John Temple, who gave me for my rheumatic pains a bottle of right old verjuice, and advised me to take a glass of it with a toast in it every morning fasting, and going to bed, and to rub my joints with it after it is well warmed, to continue this three weeks. He said he knew a woman who for seven years had the rheumatism that she could not work, was perfectly cured thereby, and that his gardener had the same success with it.

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I afterwards went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole told me he had writ to Mr. Carteret and Mr. Harrison, who this morning came to him, and that he was not able to get them to change Anthony Dean for Richard Philips; that they said Captain Stevens would not resign but to him, that Dean was fifteen years mate of a ship; that having signed his warrant, to put him out again would be an eternal disgrace on them. I told Sir Robert I was sure he had acted sincere to us in the affair, but I thought neither he nor I were well used. That with difficulty we had brought the Corporation right, and now we were to work up-hill again, for this was the greatest enemy we had whom the Post Office had put in, and he would revive our contests, and seduce our friends from us. Sir Robert asked, "How?" I said by tempting one voter with promising to make him his mate, another that he should bake for his ship, another that he shall brew for him, etc. That Mr. Carteret had from the beginning of Parliament been my enemy, and had told me he would be so for ever, and I find it still so. Sir Robert said, "But you see we are up with him in Mr. Harrison." I answered him, Mr. Harrison would scarce give me the hearing when I spoke to him. "Well, but" (said Sir Robert), "Dean shall not debauch away your friends, for I will send to Harrison and order him to charge Dean to be your humble servant and to see that he is so, or otherwise they shall hear of me upon it." I answered I was sorry I had given him so much trouble upon it, and if this had not happened, he would have been eased of any further applications, for the Corporation had been fixed. He said he was sorry too, and so I took my leave.

The House read the Manufacture Bill a second time, and committed it for Monday next, at Sir William Strickland's desire, that counsel might be heard on the petitions that are coming up from Yorkshire, from the wool growers and spinners, which cannot be denied them. This delay would have concerned me, because of the shortness of the Sessions, but that I was privately assured the Ministry design the Bill shall pass.

I was told the Lords had this day read the Unenumerating Bill a second time, but that they had re-committed the Naturalization Bill, which runs risk of being lost, and if it should, I shall not be sorry, because the clauses added to that Bill by their Lordships do in a great measure weaken the security we had given the Protestant possessors in Ireland by the clause Mr. Hambleton drew, and which was added to the Bill in our House.

Madam Bertoldi, the opera singer, dined with us. In the evening Sir John Bland came to see me and brother Parker.

I had an account that my niece Dering's fever is returned.

Friday, 23 April.—This morning I waited on the Prince to thank him for honouring my house with his company Wednesday last. He prevented me, by thanking me for letting him take the liberty of troubling my house, where he said he passed his time most agreeably. He said also that he used it as his own, was over the house, and found nothing missing but poor Mr. Dering and you know, said he, I cannot but miss him. I answered that it was a great honour for me that anything I had was agreeable to his Royal Highness, and he might use it as his own, since all I had was at his service. Afterwards he turned to the Dukes of Manchester and

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St. Alban's, to my Lord Harbrow, General Clayton, Mr. Whitworth and others, who he talked to, and then turned again, and asked me after my niece Dering, hoping she was better. I replied I feared she was much worse, and that she had a fever. He asked if I would not send her abroad for her health. I answered, that would be too far out of our sight, but I designed she should go to Charlton when fit for it, and the weather changed.

Afterwards I went to the House, and from thence to dine with my brother Parker, who had invited Sir George Savile, Mr. Horace Walpole, Mr. Earl, Mr. Dodington, and Mr. Cary. From thence I went to the House, who I found sitting on the Bankrupt Bill. We broke up at seven o'clock, and I returned home.

Saturday, 24 April.—Visited brother Percival and Mr. Augustus Schutz, with whose lady I left her husband's note to my brother Dering for 200*l.*, he having paid me 42*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, the remainder of his debt to my brother due on that note, the rest having been furnished him in bills of exchange in his journey to Leyden. I then went to Court. Sir John Bland and his lady dined with us, and in the evening my brother Parker came and gave me writings of a life in reversion of thirty pounds a year given by him to my niece Dering, in the manor of Steeple Ashton in Wiltshire; it is given in the name of Jo. Harrison, and the reversion is after the death of Will. Palmer, of Telston, gentleman.

Sunday, 25 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court.

Dr. Courajé dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel, and returned home in the evening.

Monday, 26 April.—This day I was visited by Dr. Tessier, and then went to Mr. Annesley's, to enquire after the draft of a mortgage on my lands for the 2,658*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* I owe my brother and sister Dering, deceased: on discourse with him he concluded that I had better make up a fair account of that money, debtor and creditor, it being dealings between us of money borrowed and lent, which when signed by me, together with providing for payment of the debt in my will, will be sufficient security to my niece for the money.

Mr. Annesley had, by my direction, drawn a formal mortgage of part of my estate to my brother Parker for security of this sum, wherein it was not exprest that this money was my niece's, but it appeared as if my brother had lent me the same out of his own. This I objected to, because if my brother should die before the money is paid, his executors might, if ill people, come upon me for the money as due to them, not to my niece. He said he had provided against that by a second writing declaring the uses and design of that mortgage to be for my niece's money. I read it, and found it answered the purpose, but if my brother's executors should be evil minded, they might sink that second declaratory writing, and though I should have a counterpart of it, might trouble me at law. Or it may be they or I might lose it. Mr. Annesley replied there must, indeed, be some confidence put in Sir Philip, and under him in his executors, and since I did not care to trust his executors, he thought an account stated, debtor and creditor, of the sums borrowed and lent between my brother Dering and me, signed and witnessed, and the balance declared to be to the child's use, would sufficiently secure her money, if moreover, I provided

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for this debt in my will. But he advised I should draw two accounts, one of disbursements and receipts ending at my brother Dering's death, the other of disbursements and receipts from his death.

He also advised me, that my brother Dering having articed in his marriage settlement to settle 3,000*l.* on his wife and child, I as trustee of that settlement, as administrator to him, and executor to my sister Dering, and guardian of the child, am obliged to secure that 3,000*l.* in the first place before any debts be paid. That by that settlement it appears 1,500*l.* of that 3,000*l.* was to be my sister's own money, which she might dispose of as she pleased by will, and having made a will and bequeathed all to my wife in case of her daughter's death unmarried and under age, that 1,500*l.* would in such case fall all to my wife, but that the other 1,500*l.*, which is the part of the child, will if she die in such circumstances, be devided between her next relations, her uncle Sir Philip Parker Long and my wife equally.

I told him that was not my sister's intention, who designed when she made her will to give all in case her daughter died to my wife, but if the will was not drawn so it was the attorney's fault. However, that would neither trouble my wife nor me, and I hope my niece would live to enjoy all.

As to drawing up the accounts above mentioned, he offered me the assistance of Mr. Barsham, his clerk, who understood his meaning and was very capable to advise and help me in it, for which I thanked him. I left the rough draft of that mortgage and the explanatory writing with him, as useless to me, and brought away the marriage articles of my brother Dering.

I afterwards went to Mr. Hoare, the Banker, and stated and adjusted my account with him to the 9 April, 1731, on which day he paid me the balance of that account, and he now delivered me up my vouchers, as I on the other hand delivered him up his own.

I went to the House, where I stayed till nine o'clock, and then returned to dinner.

Two Bills of importance detained me so long. The first was that to prevent running of wool. We went into a Committee, and received several new instructions, which were passed, and clauses to those purposes were added to the Bill. The chief of them was the opening more ports in Ireland to admit Irish wool and yarn, which Mr. Gyles Earl moved for, and the Committee agreed to open the city of Limerick and the towns of Galloway and Dundalk. This was on one side debated by Mr. Earl, Sir William Young, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Barnard and Mr. Walpole, who all were for it; Mr. Sands, Mr. Daniel Pulteney, Captain Vernon, Lord Tyrconnel, Sir William Strickland, and Sir Abraham Elton were against it; upon the division we carried it one hundred and six against sixty-four. Mr. Pelham, Mr. Oglethorp and divers others who were against the whole Bill, divided with us, and gave for reason, that it would clog the Bill, and be an argument with the Lords to throw the Bill out.

The arguments for opening these ports were that the fair trader (of whose running wool there is no instance) might have opportunity to bring Irish wool and yarn into England, and then the wool owners of that part of Ireland where these three ports stand would

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not be obliged to run their wool, as now they do by necessity, they being debarred exporting it for England, and having no vent for it at any other port of Ireland now open, except they bring it by land carriage to such ports, which is a charge of ten or twelve per cent. on their wool: this charge being so heavy tempts the owners to run their wool to France, and since it is thought expedient that the Irish should not run their wool: it is wrong to shut the door upon them not to bring it to England. The arguments against opening those ports were that two of them, Galloway and Limerick, lie on the west coast of Ireland, and by the necessity of having two winds, ships cannot come conveniently to England above one-fourth part of the year, but may go with one wind to France, and so will be tempted to run. Besides that about Galloway, the inhabitants are chiefly Papists, and have great correspondence with France. The clause for repealing the liberty given the seamen of Ireland to carry to sea forty shillings' worth of manufacture, occasioned some debate.

Captain Vernon: I brought in this clause upon sure information that it is exceedingly abused, and under colour of it a vast deal of manufacture is clandestinely exported not only to Lisbon, but to the West Indies.

Mr. Gibbon: I wish it were qualified, for it is very hard the seamen should go long voyages without necessary clothing.

Daniel Pulteney: I agree with Mr. Gibbon. Allow them some liberty, though you put it less than forty shillings.

Mr. Earl: There is no inconvenience can arise by repealing this clause. I know the seamen commit the greatest frauds imaginable; they will put you on five or six coats, all which they sell when they arrive at foreign ports.

Mr. Scroop: That liberty was given to prevent the seizing ships on every occasion, for before it was common to do it upon finding a single coat on board. It will spoil all navigation.

Mr. Lawson: Thought it necessary to pass this clause of repeal. Accordingly the Committee agreed to it.

The clause for taking off the duty caused a fresh debate, but gave occasion to a new clause to explain what yarn shall be admitted into England, namely, the woollen and bay yarn, but not the worsted yarn, on which there is a higher duty than on the other. That on account of this higher duty, the worsted yarn comes in as bay yarn, but it not being our intention to admit worsted yarn, he offered a clause for prohibiting it, under the name of yarn twisted in two or more threads. Which was agreed to. But when the clause for taking off the duty on the other was read, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Sir William Strickland, Lord Tyronnell, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Oglethorp, and Wortly Mountague opposed it; on the other hand, Mr. Earl, Daniel Pulteney, Sir William Young, Mr. Walpole and Mr. Drummond strongly argued for it.

Upon the division, they who were against it appeared so few that they would not divide, so we went through the Bill, and ordered it to be reported to-morrow.

After this, which held us till six o'clock, we went into the Committee of the Charitable Corporation Bill, and for three hours debated filling up the blanks. We had several divisions upon the sums to be allowed the Corporation for charges, hazards, etc., in lending upon pawns, but the enemies to it were so few they would

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not tell. In one division I counted they were but thirteen. We agreed, first, that the interest they should take should be five per cent.; then as to charges, we agreed that the borrowers under twenty pounds should pay five per cent.; those from twenty pounds to one hundred pounds three per cent.; those from one hundred pounds to five hundred pounds two per cent., and all above but one per cent.

Whether the Corporation shall lend any sum above five hundred pounds, is left to future consideration, as also whether they shall be allowed anything for sales; some were for lumping all the charges to be allowed them and sales together at one per cent., others at three, but it was not thought reasonable that those who borrowed and redeemed their pledges should pay anything towards sales, and therefore ought to be distinguished. The great opposers of the Corporation were Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Plummer, but Mr. Drummond, Oglethorp, Sands, Daniel Pulteney, and Sir Archibald Grant supported them.

I met Sir Robert Walpole at the House, and showed him the following memorial of my brother Percival desiring his favour, if it was reasonable, that he might be excused paying the tax.

"Philip Percival, Esq., purchased the employment of Customer and Collector of the port of Dublin, and has diligently served the Crown in the same near twenty years. Lawsuits obliged him to come over to England, where, being detained in his Majesty's Prerogative Court, he is disabled from returning to Ireland, and thereby becomes subject to the tax in Ireland, amounting to between seventy and eighty pounds, paying for the profits of his employments, as well as for the salary, which is conceived a hardship.

"His Majesty has power to excuse whom he pleases from paying this tax, and accordingly several gentlemen have been excused, particularly Mr. Whitehot, who has no place about his Majesty, nor is member of Parliament, and we desire your favour, if you think it reasonable, that Mr. Percival may have the like indulgence, having, as has been said, purchased his employment, served near twenty years in one port, and being prevented by the Prerogative Court from returning to Ireland within the limited time.

"It is moreover to be observed that Mr. Percival holds his place in joint commission with another, who constantly resides in Ireland, so that it cannot be said the proper officer is out of the kingdom. All which is humbly submitted."

I told Sir Robert that when I troubled him before on this matter by letter from Bath, his objection was that the King had made it his rule not to excuse any person from that tax but such as were in the Parliament of England, or who had employments about the Court, but Mr. Whitehot not being in that case, I hoped we had found a precedent to the contrary, and therefore that his objection was removed.

He replied Mr. Whitehot has a place of eighty pounds a year under the Lord Chamberlain, and therefore is within the case, and yet it was with great difficulty his Majesty had been brought to excuse his tax. That were it otherwise, my brother if excused would be a second precedent, and then a third would come. However, he assured me that there was not a man in England he would more willingly serve than me on any occasion. I replied, I had always seen his good dispositions toward me, and was under great



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obligations to him. That I should always return it, but was so small a person that I had it not in my power. He answered it was quite otherwise, my quality and fortune was an advantage, and an honour to those I gave my friendship to.

Tuesday, 27 April.—I visited my brother Percival, and then my Lord Bathurst, where my Lord Carteret came in. We discoursed over the Wool Bill, and both those Lords said they would be for passing it, and that it was fit to try the expedient of taking off the duty on Irish yarn. I then called on Lord Wilmington and Lord Palmerston, who were not at home, and afterwards I went to the House, where we received the report from the Wool Committee, and ordered the Bill to be engrossed. Sir Abraham Elton and Captain Vernon spoke against opening the ports, but ineffectually, and Sir William Strickland and Mr. Lawson spoke against the whole Bill. Sir Richard Lane answered them, and then we divided whether the Bill should be engrossed—which we carried by 66 against 44.

Sir George Savile, Sir Philip Parker Long, Mr. Dodington, Mr. Earl, Mr. Cary, and Mr. Horace Walpole dined with me.

The Lords sent us this day the Bill for admitting unenumerated goods to come from the Plantations into Ireland, with a small amendment of the word British, instead of English, which they have left out, and at my Lord Isla's desire put in the word British.

They also returned us the Naturalization Bill, which is like to meet with opposition in our House from Mr. Oglethorp, who has a sister the widow of Mons. de Mezieres, in France, a gentleman who was a Papist and served against our Crown in the Flanders wars, whereby his children are excluded the benefit of our Naturalization Act, and by a clause therein made incapable of succession to Mr. Oglethorp's estate, if he dying without children should incline to leave it to them. Mr. Oglethorp alleges, that by law *Partus sequitur ventrem* and therefore the mother being an English woman, her children ought not to suffer on the father's account; but Sir Philip York, Attorney General, says it is only by the Civil Law that *Partus sequitur ventrem*, the Common Law being otherwise, so that Mr. Oglethorp's nephews and nieces are already excluded from inheriting, and this clause does not make them worse than they were before. However, Mr. Oglethorp says the Attorney may be mistaken, and is resolved to endeavour to throw out the Bill.

Wednesday, 28 April.—I went early to the House, being upon a private Committee, which being over, I walked into Westminster Abbey and saw the beautiful monument of Sir Isaac Newton, carved by Rysbraek of Antwerp, who has long settled in England.

At the House we passed the Wool Bill upon a division of 127 against 84. Notice was taken by Daniel Pulteney of the report that the Lords will throw it out, wherefore he thought it better the Bill should drop in our House than there, because upon its passing ours, some gentlemen had declared they would expect Ireland should do as much against running their wool as if the other House had passed it too, which he believed Ireland would not do, and so a handle would be taken to be severe on that kingdom, though really it is our fault that they do nothing. Sir William Strickland joined with him for dropping the Bill, and urged it was the interest

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of Ireland to desire the dropping it, for if it pass, the wool and manufacture will still be run, which will draw the resentment of this kingdom upon them. He was sorry to hear that if the Lords drop the Bill Ireland will do nothing; is it to be declared here that Ireland will continue to run if we do nothing? He hoped, as they have not submitted to our laws, the time will come when that kingdom shall be sorry to put things to the trial. If he had an estate there, he should be sorry to see that day.

Many other gentlemen spoke in the debate, which I have taken notice of in my paper to Dr. Coghill.

We passed this day the Unenumerating Bill, with the Lords' amendment, and carried it back to them, and we likewise passed the Naturalization Bill with their Lordships' amendments, but Sir John Hind Cotton, Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Bromly, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Oglethorp spoke against it. Oglethorp, Sir John Hind Cotton and Bromly were for dropping the Bill, the others for putting it off to a short day to be better considered, because it might possibly affect some particular interests, but the Attorney and Solicitor General spoke learnedly for it, and showed the reasonableness and expediency of it, so that on the division we were 151 against 41. On this occasion, several Tories stayed in with us, and all the discontented Whigs also, Daniel and Will. Pulteney excepted, it manifestly appearing that the design for dropping the Bill was in favour of Roman Catholics, who by the common and statute law have no right to reclaim their ancestors' possessions.

I returned home to dinner, and then went to the play with my daughter Catherine.

Thursday, 29 April.—This morning the Lords gave the Wool Bill the first reading, and ordered the second reading on Monday next, that all the Lords should be summoned and the Bill printed. The Duke of Argyle, Earl of Islay, Earl of Aylesford, and Duke of Newcastle were violently against it, and for immediately rejecting it, but my Lord Carteret, Lord Bathurst, Earl of Scarborough and Lord Falmouth were for it. In the Commons House the Charitable Corporation Act passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported Saturday next.

Sir William Strickland acquainted me that the King had yielded to my request to permit Lieutenant Conron to exchange with Ensign Armitage, but that it was a particular favour, his Majesty having for the first time broke into his rule not to suffer a superior officer to change with an inferior. That Armitage must go to the West Indies to the regiment.

I desired him to give my humble thanks to his Majesty, and when I came home I wrote to Conron about it. After dinner I went to the Vocal Music Society.

Friday, 30 April.—This morning I visited the Bishops of Lichfield and Gloucester, and discoursed them about the Wool Bill, which is on Monday next to have a second reading in the Lords' House, and will by what I can find be then thrown out. However, I was willing as many Lords should appear for the Bill as possible. Both their Lordships were persuaded by what I said, that it was fit the Bill should pass. I then went to the House, where Mr. Walter Plummer made a motion that the House would address the King to disband the Hessian troops. This was opposed

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as depriving the King of the merit of doing it, and as suggesting to the people that the King would not do it, unless in a manner constrained to it by an address. The debate held five hours, and on the division we rejected the motion, 210 against 89.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert for the last time this season. The performers were Mr. Needler, Mr. Mulso, Mr. Withrington, my brother Percival, Mr. Payn, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bagnal, and the great bass for the instrumental parts, and Signor Fabri, Signora Bertholdi, Mrs. Demer and my daughter for the vocal.

The company were Lady Evelyn, Lady Bland, Lady Leusham, cousin Le Grand, sister Percival, Mrs. Minshull, aunt Whorwood, Mrs. Schutz, etc., Lord Leusham, Sir John Evelyn and his son, Mr. Le Grand, Mr. Wesley, Mr. Francis Clerke, etc.

Saturday, 1 May.—I went to the House, and then to Court.

Mr. Stringer and brother Parker came in the evening.

Sunday, 2 May.—Went in the morning to the King's Chapel. Passed the evening at home, my wife being from morning taken extremely ill of an oppression on her breast and chest. Dr. Couraye and Mr. Soley dined with me, the latter undertook to get in my brother Dering's money due from the auditors' office, and the wine license, together with the fees.

Monday, 3 May.—This morning, my wife's indisposition continuing, she was cupped. I went to the House, where the Bill for regulating the Charitable Corporation passed—71 against 35.

The Lords also committed the Woollen Bill for Wednesday next; contents, 47; not content, 32. My Lord Carteret spoke for it like Cicero, Lord Bathurst like Demosthenes; the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyle and Lord Strafford against it like declaimors. Lord Isla spoke as dubiously, and voted for it. All the Bishops but Bishop Harris were for it.

In the evening I settled my brother Dering's accounts with Aspinwall and Wogan.

Tuesday, 4 May.—This morning I visited brother Percival, and then Sir Robert Walpole, who being well affected to the Wool Bill, I thought it proper to see him after what passed yesterday in the House of Lords. I told him I was glad to see his influence was as great in the House of Lords as in the House of Commons; he took me immediately, and said he was glad to see the number that carried the committing the Bill; that his heart was with it. I said the number seemed to promise the Bill would pass; he answered it looked something like it, but you must do your parts in Ireland. I replied we intended it. He then desired the Carolina Company, in which I am concerned, would abate him five hundred of the two thousand lottery tickets he promised us, for the lottery is over full by above thirty thousand tickets, and he was obliged to cut off from the whole in order to please all. I said I would enquire how many we had sold and let him know. After this I went for a short while to the House, and returned early to dinner.

In the evening I went to the opera.

Wednesday, 5 May.—I hurried about to speak to Lords in favour of the Wool Bill, appointed to be considered this day in a Committee. I waited on the Bishops of Lichfield and Gloucester, on Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Bathurst. I then introduced

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Dr. Maddon to the Duke of Dorset, being designed one of his chaplains. Then I visited my niece Dering at Brompton Park, and went to Court. Afterwards I went to the House of Lords, where I expected the Wool Bill would come on, but the long cause of the Fredericks was heard by counsel, which held till seven o'clock, and was carried without a division to confirm the Chancery decree, and two hundred pounds costs given. The lateness of the day occasioned the putting off the Wool Bill and several others to to-morrow, whereby I greatly fear the fate of the Bill, the King, as is reported, designing to come then to the House and put an end to the Sessions, or at furthest on Friday next.

Colonel Schutz told me this morning that he gave the pamphlet I recommended to his Royal Highness' reading; and that the Prince told him he had read it thrice, and thanked him for showing it him. I saw the Prince in the House, and was told by one of his retinue that he came down to vote for the Bill.

Thursday, 6 May.—I run this morning about town to get Lords to attend the Wool Bill this day. I called on Lord Grantham, Lord Pomfret, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cadogan and Lord Wilmington, but none except the latter were at home. I called also at Sir Robert Walpole's, where I spoke to my Lord Warwick, but he is dubious about the Bill. Lord Wilmington told me that my Lord Islay intends to move for papers, which will delay the Bill and lose it for want of time. He advises that the Parliament of Ireland should, notwithstanding the Bill miscarries this Session, pass a temporary Bill when they meet for a short time, as, suppose, for a year and to the end of next Session of Parliament, which will show their sincerity, and we need not doubt the Parliament's inclination here to give us this Bill next year.

I then went to the Prince, to whom I half-an-hour before sent another printed pamphlet in favour of the Bill. He told me he would read it, and his own thoughts were in its favour.

After dinner, I went to the House of Lords to see the fate of the Bill. Their Lordships agreed to every clause till they came to that for taking off the duty on Irish yarn, which the Earls of Strafford, Islay, Ailsford and the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyle strongly opposed. My Lord Carteret and Lord Bathurst spoke more strongly for it, however. On the division, the contents were but 35, the not contents 38; so we lost it by three. My Lord Strafford and Duke of Argyle were then for rejecting the Bill, but the Earl of Islay, Lord Delawar, Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Carteret spoke for deferring the further consideration of it a week, which they said was only a more decent way to dispose of it, since the House would be up before, and the House agreed with them.

To the best of my observation, these were the Lords who voted on either side:—

For the clause to take off the duty.

Dukes of Kent, Dorset, Richmond, Mountague, Grafton; Marquises of Tweedale, Lothian; Earls of Orkney, Thomond, Burlington, Orery, Arran, Marchmont, Westmoreland, Winchelsea, Scarsdale, Plymouth, Coventry, Dunmore; Viscounts Falmouth, Torrington; Lords Lynn, Cadogan, Bathurst, King, Malton; Bishops of Lichfield, Gloucester, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford; Earls of Wilmington, Essex, Fitzwalter; Lord Cornwallis—in all 35.

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Against taking off the duty.

Dukes of Newcastle, Argyle, Manchester, Devonshire, Rutland, Ancaster; Earls of Islay, Strafford, Aylesford, Macclesfield, Warwick, Denbigh, Albemarle, Sutherland, Hopton, Tankerville, Halifax, Sussex, Cowper; Viscount Lonsdale; Lords Mounson, Byron, Lovel, Hobard, Foley, Clinton, Harbarrow, Pomfret, Willoughby de Brooke, Gower; Bishop of Landaff; Earls of Cardigan, Ferers; Lord Say and Seal; Earl of Lichfield—in all 38.

Friday, 7 May, 1731.—This morning Lord Wilmington proposed me for a vestry-man of St. James's parish, and I was unanimously elected. I visited my brother Percival. Dr. Maddin, the Prince's chaplain, and Lord Bathurst came to see me. My niece Dering being much recovered, went this evening to Charlton.

Saturday, 8 May.—I went with my wife to Charlton, and returned at night.

Sunday, 9 May.—I went in the morning to the King's Chapel, and afterwards to Court. The Prince whispered me that he was sorry the Wool Bill did not pass, but that he could not in decency vote either way, but, said he, it will pass next year. I replied, I was honoured before with his Royal Highness's sentiments of that Bill, and that he did very prudently to vote neither way, but I could not help being sorry the Bill did not pass, because the Parliament of Ireland could not in prudence pass a Bill. He asked why so? I answered, because they could not recall their Bill if pernicious, and England would never pass a Bill that should be favourable to us. He replied, "Yes it would, and the Court would join its strength to it." I answered boldly again it would not, which ended our conversation.

Mr. Hambleton and Mr. Bindon dined with me.

I went in the evening to chapel, and returned home.

Monday, 10 May.—This morning I visited my brother Percival. Dr. Couraye dined with me, and in the evening my wife and we walked in Kensington Gardens, where my wife was again taken ill of her stitch and the colic, and obliged to send for Dr. Hollins.

Tuesday, 11 May.—My wife passed a very bad night, but by laudanum found ease and recovered very much. I went and dined at Charlton, and returned at night.

Wednesday, 12 May.—I went with my family to Charlton, and lay there.

Thursday, 13 May.—Returned to hear a public performance of the Vocal Club, and lay in town.

Friday, 14 May.—Returned to Charlton before dinner.

Saturday, 15.—Came to town to see the opera.

Sunday, 16.—Went to chapel, visited young Mr. Walpole and brother Percival. Returned to Charlton in the evening.

Monday, 17.—Wednesday, 19.—I stayed at home.

Thursday, 20.—Lady Londonderry and Lady Donegal came and dined with us.

Friday, 21.—Lord and Lady Bathurst and their two eldest daughters came and dined with us.

Saturday, 22.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 23.—Went to church. In the evening Mr. Dawney came to see me.

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Monday, 24.—Dr. Couraye and Mrs. Minshull came down to stay the summer with us. Captain Bronhard came to see me.

Tuesday, 25; Wednesday, 26.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 27.—My landlord, Mr. Games, his wife and two other ladies dined with us.

Friday, 28.—Mr. Carte and Captain Martin dined with me. The former is a nonjuring clergyman, who being concerned in Lear's plot, had a thousand pounds put on his head by proclamation, and saved himself by flying into France, where he afterwards became my Lord Granville's chaplain. Soon after my Lord obtained leave to come home. Mr. Carte also, by the interest of Dr. Mead and Samuel Buckley, the King's printer, was forgiven, and the time limited by the proclamation for taking him being expired, he returned, and is employed in publishing the history of Thuanus in Latin. He is also writing the life of James the First, Duke of Ormond, and hearing I had some family papers that may be useful in that design, he came to look them over, and I lent him several bundles and some manuscripts, for which he gave me an acknowledgment to return them when demanded.

Sunday, 30.—Went to church morning and evening. Cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Le Grand came to see me, as also Colonel Savary, who gave me a writing of his to peruse against Dr. Couraye's late books.

Monday, 31.—I went to town on several occasions and dined with Cousin Le Grand. Returned with my wife at night.

Thursday, 3.—Sent Dr. Coghill my letter of attorney to demand of my cousin Edward Dering the remainder of the bond debt due from Charles Dering, junr., deceased, to my brother Daniel Dering, being 57*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* principal money, and 152*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* interest to 20 February, 173*½*, as also what interest is due since that time.

Friday, 4.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 5.—Writ to Lewis Jones, Esq., in Dublin, and enclosed him a letter of attorney to receive for me my brother Dering's arrear of pension, as also an affidavit made by Hanaghady of the day of my brother's death.

Sunday, 6.—I communicated at Charlton Church. In the evening visited Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Dawney. Mr. Dawney is eldest son to my Lord Downs of Yorkshire, an English gentleman with an Irish title. He was bred at Oxford, from whence he brought away a zeal without knowledge for the Church and Pretender, for he will not suffer the King to be prayed for in his family prayers, which he reads to his servants twice a day. However, he was once in Parliament in Queen Anne's reign, and endeavoured the same when the late King came in, but miscarried. He could not sit without abjuring the Pretender, and swearing that he acknowledged both the Queen and King to be lawful and rightful supreme Governors of these kingdoms, without any reservation or evasion. How he reconciled this with refusing to pray for them I know not, nor can imagine. We have often heard of sermon hunters, but seldom of communion hunters. This gentleman makes it his practice to take communion every Sunday at some church or other if lying within a convenient distance, which uncommon zeal I was at a loss to account for (knowing that however Oxford inspired him with warmth for the Church, it did not with warmth for religious devotion), but this day I learned the

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reason of his assiduity, for discoursing him of many things, among the rest he told me that hearing sermons, though fitting, is the least of a Christian's duty, when they meet for public worship, but that the essential part is communicating; that the ancient Christians never assembled without doing it, and thought their service otherwise imperfect. He added that commemorating the death of our Lord is not the principal business when we communicate, but the offering up the elements to God, a doctrine he said our Church should have retained, and that when we reformed we went too far.

As near as this comes to Popery, he acknowledges the Church of Rome to be full of errors, in doctrine and "paris" [? practice] and tells some pleasant stories which he gathered in his travels. For the rest, he is a sober man, keeps a large family of servants, though a widower, and I believe is charitable, though careful enough of his money. He has just parts enough not to be distinguished for the want of them.

Monday, 7; Tuesday, 8.—Stayed at home, and entertained Anger (*sic*) for my son's valet-de-chambre, at sixteen pounds a year wages, and ten shillings and sixpence board wages.

Wednesday, 9.—One Mr. Ferguson, chaplain to the Earl of Stairs, came to desire I would order Mr. Collyer, my solicitor, to pay John Goffe, a relation of his, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Goff is an apprentice, and relation of his, and was left this money in Mr. John Yarwell's will, to be paid at the death of his widow, and when I bought his house in Pallmall, I subjected myself to pay the legacy he left. I told Mr. Ferguson that two days before I had writ to Mr. Collyer for that purpose.

Thursday, 10 June.—I went to town, in order to go next day to Hampton Court, being the King's Accession day.

Friday, 11.—Went to Hampton Court from London over Fulham Bridge in two hours and half. Dressed at Mr. Schutz, where I likewise dined, after I had been at Court, where there was a vast crowd. There I saw the Duke of Devonshire kiss hands for the place of Privy Seal, which put me in mind of Caligula's making his horse consul.

The Earl of Burlington kissed hands also for the office of Captain of the Band of Pensioners, the Lord Delaware for that of Treasurer of the Household; Lord Forbes and Lord Vere Beauclerk for the command of two men of war.

News came the night before that the Spaniards had signed a promise to accede to the Vienna Treaty, conditionally that Don Carlos be in less than five months settled in Parma.

The Prince spoke a good deal to me about my son, who was, I said, in Ireland, and had some thoughts of getting into Parliament there; to which he replied, that was his genius, with several other kind expressions.

Saturday, 12.—I returned to dinner to Charlton.

Sunday, 13.—I communicated at church. In the evening visited Mr. Percival and his lady at Eltham.

Monday, 14.—Stayed all day at home.

Tuesday, 15.—Went to town to receive my brother Percival's instructions for applying to the King and Sir Robert Walpole for his Majesty's grant of his title to a bastard's estate in Somersetshire, to whom my sister Percival was nearest relation,

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Wednesday, 16 June, 1731.—Stayed all day at home.

Thursday, 17.—Went to town to speak to Sir Robert Walpole about my brother and sister Percival's affair. I acquainted Sir Robert that I intended to have an audience of his Majesty upon it, which he approved, and said he would back it. He observed to me how ready he was to serve me on all occasions, which I acknowledged. I afterwards dined with my brother Percival, and returned to Charlton. In town I learned a confirmation that the Duke of Dorset had come away dissatisfied from his Majesty, that his power as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as to the giving places was as much abridged as was my Lord Carteret's. That his Majesty had told him with warmth he did not understand why himself should not be the giver of places, and he would have the thanks of it himself.

I learned also that upon the return of a courier from England, the King of Spain had actually signed the accession to the Vienna Treaty, and that the reason why he hung back, was to know whether we would transport Don Carlos into Italy, though the French should refuse to do their part in it, which we consented to, but he refused to guarantee the Imperial succession.

I found also that Mr. Oglethorp and the other gentlemen concerned in the Carolina settlement are displeased with the charter as drawn up by the Attorney General, who has constituted a new election of Councillors every three years, which we apprehend is to take the power out of our hands, and put it into new ones, who may convert the scheme into a job. He has also put the Militia of the intended colony into the single hand of the Governor of Carolina, whereby he at his pleasure may distress our people. He has also inserted some words that seem to give the King a duty on the imports and exports of the small traffic they may carry on, which is thought a great discouragement.

Friday, 18.—Stayed at home all day. Sir Archibald Grant came to see me, and told me that although the Act did not pass last year for establishing the Charitable Corporation (of which he is one of the principal managers), yet they intend to conform themselves thereto, and can demonstrate that the woollen manufacture can sell cheaper fifteen per cent than if the Corporation subsist; and he doubts not but next year the manufacturers will petition in its favour.

Mr. Angel, who I had engaged to go with my son abroad, came to tell me my Lord Cowper would not part with him, so he desired I would quit his engagement to me, which I did.

Saturday, 19.—To-day Mr. Donegan, who has studied physic nine years in France, dined with me. He came recommended to me by Mr. Dumvil at Paris. He told me he was born on Mr. Conron's farm at Welshestown, and therefore must be the son of some poor cottager who sought his fortune. He said he has recommendations from Dr. Helvetius, physician to the Queen of France, to Dr. Mead. Mercer, my tenant at Tunbridge, writ me word this day that Mrs. Mottley died this morning. I ordered him to lay out five pounds in burying her. By her death, thirty pounds a year falls to me, which I allowed her in charity, being a near relation of Sir Jo. Guise, but abandoned by all her friends.

June 20-26

Sunday, 20.—This day I have been 21 years married, and I acknowledge God's blessing that I have lived so many years in full happiness with my dear wife.

Mr. Percival, Secretary of the Navy Office, and his wife, dined with me. He gives the same arms with me, and tells me that his grandfather was of Somersetshire, from whence my family originally came. That his father was a younger brother, and with his small fortune bought sixty pounds a year in Derbyshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, and went into Cromwell's army when King Charles set up the standard at Nottingham, for the soldiers of that unfortunate Prince living on free quarter so pillaged the country that all the middling sort of people thereabouts were totally alienated. His father was at the battles of Edge Hill, Marston Moor, etc., and afterwards went over to Ireland with Cromwell, where he settled in Dublin, and got this present gentleman his son, with two others his brothers, one of whom died three years ago minister of Wilmington, a mile from Dartford, in Kent. He had married the Dean of Rochester's daughter, on which account the Chapter of Rochester presented him to that living, which he enjoyed many years, and left three sons and a daughter. The daughter is married to a clergyman who was the father's curate till his death, and then another being presented to the living, this young clergyman retired to London, and is waiting for some cure. He has a sinecure in some county, which I have forgot. The father was a very good man, but the three sons are vile men, and Mr. Percival, their uncle, knows not if they are living or dead.

As to Mr. Percival, he married Mrs. ———, and has two sons living and a daughter, his eldest son died a month ago, another has been lieutenant at sea fourteen years, and is now just made second lieutenant to my Lord Forbes. The grandfather, father and this present Mr. Percival were all christened John.

Mr. Percival presented me with a printed book (not sold in shops) entitled "A list of his Majesty's ships and vessels of the Royal Navy, with their rates, tunnage, and respective complements of men and guns, dated at the Navy Office, 1 November, 1730."

By this book it appears we have now—

1st Rates of 100 guns	..	..	..	..	7
2nd Rates of 90 guns	..	..	..	..	13
3rd Rates of 80 guns	..	..	..	..	16
of 70 guns	..	..	..	..	24
4th Rates of 60 guns	..	..	..	..	24
of 50 guns	..	..	..	..	40
5th Rates of 40 guns	..	..	..	..	24
of 30 guns	..	..	..	..	1
6th Rates of 20 guns	..	..	..	..	29

In all	..	..	..	..	178
Fire ships	..	..	..	..	3
Bomb vessels	..	..	..	..	3
Store ships	..	..	..	..	1
Sloops	..	..	..	..	13
Yachts	..	..	..	..	7
Do. small	..	..	..	..	5
Hoys	..	..	..	..	11
Smacks	..	..	..	..	2

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Long boats	..	..	..	..	..	1
Buoy boat	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lighters	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hulks	..	..	..	..	..	9

Total of ships in the service.. .. 238

Captains of men-of-war in service and on half-pay .. 177  
Masters and Commanders of ships of 20 guns in service  
or on half-pay .. .. 30

Vice Admiral of England .. Earl of Berkley.  
Red Squadron.

Admiral .. .. Lord Torrington.

Vice Admiral .. .. Sir Cha. Wager.

Made Admiral of the Blue in room of Sir John Norris.

Rear Admiral .. .. Sir Geo. Walton.

White Squadron.

Admiral .. .. Sir Jo. Jennings.

Vice Admiral .. .. Batchen.

Rear Admiral .. .. Cavendish.

Blue Squadron.

Admiral .. .. Sir Jo. Norris.

Turned out in July, 1731.

Vice Admiral .. .. Baker.

Rear Admiral .. .. Capt. Steward.

Monday, 21.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Returned the visits of Sir Archibald Grant and Sir Gregory Page, and visited the Earl of Pomfret.

Wednesday, 23.—Captain Marten dined with me, and presented a piece of music in score of the late Dr. Croft's composition. In return I presented him with two guineas under colour of subscribing to his book of Poems. He is very poor, but I think an honest man.

My son writ us letters we received this day, giving an account of his reception at Canturk, which made us smile.

Thursday, 24; Friday, 25.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 26.—Stayed at home. My son writ me from Cork (which I received this day) that Downdeady, which I offered to sell Sir Em. Moore at 180*l.* a year, will be worth 200*l.* when the lease is out; and the person who sold Sir Emanuel his interest in it endorsed upon the lease but half the sum Sir Emanuel paid him for it, which (as my son writes) is an evident sign that Sir Emanuel had a mind to deceive me. I excused him to my son the best I could, hoping this sort of roguery does not run in the blood: for when old Sir Emanuel, this gentleman's grandfather, marry'd his son Sir William to my father's sister, he engaged his tenants to sign new leases at double the rent, in order to satisfy my father in the marriage settlement, but when Sir William came to the estate, and thought himself in a good condition, the tenants shewed him their defeazances, whereby the rent was reduced again to its half value.

I received a letter this morning from the Duke of Dorset that he could not serve my cousin Scot by giving him his late brother's post of ensign, having promised it before to Colonel Howard.

June 27—July 9

Sunday, 27; Monday, 28; Tuesday, 29.—Stayed at home. Mr. Barecroft, brother Parker and cousin Fortrey came to dinner.

Thursday, 1 July, 1731.—Baker, Mayor of Harwich, and Cockeril, his brother-in-law, dined with me, as also brother Percival and Mr. Clayton, the lawyer. The latter came to tell me that Mr. Wainwright had been with Sir Robert Walpole as desired, and explained to him the nature of my brother's petition to the King for a grant of his Majesty's right to the escheated estate of Mr. Piggott, who died a bastard. I promised to go to the King and present the petition.

I am assured the Blue Guards are ordered down in haste to Dover, and that all the Dragoons quartered remote from London are ordered for Kent, upon news that the French are marching a body of troops to Dunkirk, and that orders are sent to the army to hold themselves in readiness.

My wife brought me from London the *Free Briton*, a weekly paper writ by Fra. Walsingham, Esq. (a supposed name), which author owns himself to be the writer of the *Remarks on the Craftsman*, and that Sir Robert Walpole, to whom Mr. Will. Pulteney ascribed that pamphlet, knew nothing of it, nor any minister nor dependant on any minister. He accuses Mr. Pulteney's reply to be full of falsities.

Saturday, 3.—Captain Lucas dined with me.

Sunday, 4.—Mons. Barbut, junior, dined with me, and from his father presented me with an old French romance called "Percival le Gallois," a quarto printed about two hundred years ago. In the evening I went to return Earl of Pomfret's visit.

Monday, 5.—I went with my wife and eldest daughter to town, in order to go next day to Hampton Court. We dined with my brother Percival, and in the evening I went with him to see Counsellor Clayton to advise with him about my brother's petition to the King.

Tuesday, 6.—We went to Hampton Court. I desired a private audience of his Majesty, and obtained it. I said to his Majesty: "Sir, I thank your Majesty for the favour of this audience, and before I acquaint you with the subject of it, beg leave to return your Majesty my most humble thanks for the many favours I have received at your hands, which are graven in a grateful heart. Sir, as to the point I come to trouble you upon, it is to petition you in favour of the nearest relations I have, my brother and sister Percival, in a matter wherein your own right is to [be] defended. There is lately dead a gentleman who had the misfortune to be a bastard, and, by the law of England, those who are such and die without a will, their estate falls to the Crown. Now, Sir, this gentleman appears indeed to have made a will, but we doubt not to show that is a forged one, made to defeat your Majesty's title, and the reasonable application which the next relations of the deceased might have of succeeding to his estate by your Majesty's favour; and if your Majesty will be so good as to grant your title to my brother, who in right of his wife is that gentleman's nearest relation, he will go to law for the estate, by which your title will be preserved, and after thirty-one years your Majesty will enjoy the whole." "I know it," said the King. "In the meantime," said I, "your Majesty will have one-third of the real estate, which is near seven hundred pounds a year, besides which

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there is near five thousand pounds personal estate." "Is the estate in Ireland or England?" said the King. "In England," I replied (but I forgot that there is two hundred pounds of it in Ireland). Said the King: "Give your petition to the Treasury, and I will do what belongs to me in it." "Sir," said I, "you give me a new proof of your regard to me, and as I shall carry the great sense I have of your countenance and favour to the grave, I have taken care that my son shall be sensible of them likewise." The King, with a gracious smile, replied, "I shall always be ready to do for your family, and go soon to Sir Robert Walpole, for he goes out of town this week, and you will lose a fortnight." This was extremely kind of his Majesty, for it showed he was much in earnest to oblige me in this affair.

Afterwards, I waited on the Queen, who talked to me of Dr. Couraye, and said my wife was very kind to come so far to see her. I replied the greatest distance had been but little to pay our duty to her. She said we were very obliging. She then bid me come nearer out of the crowd, and talked of Dr. Couraye, who she said was a very honest man, and heard he was to go this summer with Mr. Duncomb into Wiltshire. I replied I knew nothing of it, but believed he would pass the summer with me. He never will be a Protestant, said she. "No, madam," replied I, "I believe not; but neither is he a Papist, and he goes constantly to our church, making a conscience of it." "Aye," said she, "that the Papists make no scruple of; a Jesuit told me they may do it though 'tis a sin in our minister to officiate and a mortal one." I replied that it was odd to make it a duty for to go to our church and yet make it a sin in our ministers to officiate, for should they not officiate because a sin in them, how could this duty be performed by us? Said she: "Many things may be good when done, that are not allowable to be done." I replied, whatever that Jesuits told her, it seems by Father le Quen, and other writers, that the Jesuits' doctrine was not that of the Romish Church. She said 'twas true they thought otherwise. "Well," said she, "I believe I shall employ him upon 'Thuanus' again, for I hear the translation in France does not go on." I replied, he only waited her commands to begin that, or any other work she should order him.

We dined with my Lord Grantham, and had an elegant dinner of seven and seven, with apologies for its being so bad for want of notice. In the evening we returned to London.

Wednesday, 7.—I sent to Sir Robert Walpole at Chelsea to acquaint him with his Majesty's gracious intentions for my brother, and to desire I might know when I might wait on him with my brother's petition. He sent me back word, at twelve. But, mistaking my servant's words, I thought he meant to be in town at twelve. Wherein being disappointed, I enclosed the petition in a letter, and gave it to my brother to deliver him, and then I returned to Charlton to dinner at four o'clock.

Thursday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 9.—Mr. Duncomb came from London and breakfasted with me. He told me that yesterday he was at Hampton Court where a rumour spread that Sir Robert Walpole was that day suddenly dead in his chair, at which the King turned pale; but afterwards it came out that it was the Countess of Warwick. He

July 9-23

told me also that Franklin, the bookseller, being to go on his trial next Monday for publishing the *Craftsman*, a special jury was appointed on that account, and Mr. Skerit named one of them, which was thought strangely imprudent, because of the talk it would occasion. Mr. Skerit's daughter being kept by Sir Robert Walpole.

Saturday, 10 July.—Mr. Pemberton and another gentleman came this morning from London to demand 30*l.* due by Mr. Yarwell's will as a legacy. I told them I would write to Mr. Collyer about it, and on his answer direct my banker to pay the money if due.

My cousin Will. Percival writ me from Fort St. George that he had married the daughter of Mr. Horden, second of the place, who died a few months before, who had brought him wherewithal to subsist handsomely at present. He is the best of the three brothers, and deserves to be assisted in the world, being very industrious, and I think my godson, for I have so many, I know not who they are all.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at church. Mr. Newton dined with me. A hearty old gentleman of seventy-nine years old, of small fortune, but contented. He lives in the parish, and is nephew to Sir Adam Newton, who built Charlton House, and should have heired the Warwickshire estate, but Sir Adam Newton's son, Sir Henry, having changed his name to Puckering, for an estate bequeathed him, when he died left that estate to a Puckering, and as to this of Charlton, Sir Henry was obliged to sell it, being partly undone by siding with King Charles in the Civil Wars, and partly by too good housekeeping. King Charles the Second made him Paymaster of the Army, which calling him up from his retirement in Warwickshire, made him take to the extravagance of a courtier's life. He left a son, who was a member of Parliament, but died before his father, so that the title became extinct. Sir Adam Newton was preceptor to Prince Henry, and built Charlton House for a nursery to the Royal family, and King James gave him both house and manor for reward of his services.

I went in the evening to see my cousin Percival at Eltham, who showed me the remains of King John's palace. It was surrounded by a great moat, over which there are two stone bridges of three arches each. It stood on a good compass of ground, but nothing now remains, the great dining hall excepted, which is now converted into a barn, and King John's bedchamber apartment, wherein a tenant to Sir John Shaw dwells. That hall is entire, and a very noble lofty building, comparable to Westminster Hall, and about two-thirds as long, large and high. The Palace was standing in King Charles the First's time, who was nursed there, and King Henry the Eighth spent three Christmasses there before he built at Greenwich. Oliver Cromwell granted it to General Ireton, who pulled down most of the materials, sold all the lead roof, and cut down the fine woods about it to make money of all he could, after which on the restoration it reverted to the Crown, and King Charles the Second granted it to Sir John Shaw's grandfather, for a long term of years. The minister Cromwell put into that parish held it till the year 1725, when he died ninety years' old. There is a fine subterraneous passage of hewn stone a foot higher than a man that leads by report from the Palace to Greenwich.

1731. the tenant told me he has gone about a quarter of a mile in it, when he met with a stop, the ground being fallen in. Mr. Percival showed me among his collection of naval papers the original orders of King Charles the First, signed by himself the 28th July, 1725 (*sic*), to Admiral Pennington, to deliver up his ships to Mons. Deffrot, the French Admiral, and to sink the seven English merchantmen that were with him if they refused to do the like; these ships were expected by the nation to have been designed for the relief of the Rochellers, and they were strangely scandalized to see them given up to the French to serve against them. Accordingly, when the Parliament met, they addressed the King to know who advised it, and that Pennington should be ordered to come before them and answer to his charge. The second letter the King writ him on this affair was to order him to comply with their request, but the King therein advises him to answer with caution, as one who had professed to be his Majesty's friend and was his servant, which in other words was to bid him disguise the matter the best he could. This letter Mr. Percival showed me likewise, and both are rare anecdotes, discovering the truth of that infamous transaction. If they had fallen into the hands of the Parliament, they had made work of it, but they had them not, and though the Parliament in their remonstrance mentions the affair as it really was, yet they had not the certainty of it, nor do any historians of those times mention the fact as positive, which gave the Earl of Clarendon in his answer to that remonstrance an opportunity flatly to deny the King's orders to Pennington to do as he did.

Monday, 12 July.—This day being my birthday, I complete my age of forty-eight years, and enter upon my forty-ninth. I bless God that hitherto I have had neither gout nor stone, but enjoy a perfect state of health. Many other are His mercies to me. I am in possession of a good name, and of a fortune greater than what my father left, though I at times have sold off near twelve hundred pounds a year, besides what I gave my brother Percival, whereby I more than doubled his portion, and besides gifts at several times to the value of nine thousand pounds. I have a wife after my own heart, being perfect in every virtue, and without alloy, and three children sound in body and mind and dutiful. My son gives himself to useful things, and promises to make a considerable man if he can be it without breach of his integrity and virtue, which he is remarkable for; and my daughters have made great progress in their exercises. I count it my highest felicity, that at the same time that I am perfectly sensible of my happiness, I am ready to part with it all, and to change this life for a better when God pleases: the thought of death carries no sting with it for me. Blessed be God!

Tuesday, 13 July.—This day old Mrs. Minshull and Mr. Javaegam dined with us.

Wednesday, 14; Thursday, 15.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 16; Saturday, 17; Sunday, 18.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 19.—My cousin Le Grand and her daughter and son came to stay a week with us.

Tuesday, 20; Wednesday, 21; Thursday, 22.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 23.—Went to London, and dined with brother Percival. Visited my brother Parker, who by necessary care has preserved himself from a fit of the apoplexy.

July 24—Aug. 31

Saturday, 24—Wednesday, 28 July.—Stayed at home. Francis Pelham, of Harwich, came to tell me his bad circumstances. I lent him on his note another ten guineas.

Thursday, 29—Saturday, 31.—Stayed at home.

August, 1731. Sunday, 1—Tuesday, 3.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 4.—Went to town with my wife, and returned in the evening.

Thursday, 5.—Returned Mr. Signoret's visit. He is a merchant, but spends much of his time at Greenwich, where he has a pretty house and garden, and a fine study of books. He married a daughter of the famous Dr. Allix, French minister: a handsome woman and of great merit. Sir Charles Wager, now Admiral of the Red, married another.\*

Friday, 6.—Pulham came again to me to tell me his shop was shut up, that his creditors are thereupon all come upon him, that he owes ninety pounds in all, and had mustered up seventy pounds towards paying it. That he was forced to abscond, and had but three shillings in his pocket. I gave him a guinea, and told him I had writ in his favour to Mr. Walker, Commissioner of the Customs, that if Bully, riding surveyor of Harwich, were turned out for drawing his sword on the Mayor of Harwich, the Board might give his place to Pulham, and that he answered no complaints had yet come up, but if that should be the case, viz., that the Board should dismiss him the service, he would give me his assistance.

Saturday, 7—Wednesday, 11.—Stayed at home. This day Mr. Coot, of Ireland, with my brother and sister Percival and Mrs. Donellan came to dine with me.

Thursday, 12.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 13.—I went with my wife to Hampton Court, and at my return went to a concert of music at my brother Percival's, and lay in London.

This day Mr. Hoare, the banker, paid by my order to Mr. Collyer, my solicitor, 50*l.*, which was to finish the payment of Yarwell's legacy, due by me for my house in Pallmall, as per agreement with Yarwell's widow. This 50*l.* was to pay Hawes 20*l.*, and Pemberton, the heir of Lidia White (if I mistake not), 30*l.* Mr. Collyer's receipts will shew it.

Saturday, 14.—I returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 15; Monday, 16. Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 17.—Went to town and dined with cousin Le Grand. Returned at night.

Wednesday, 18.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 19.—Cousin Le Grand came and dined with us.

Friday, 20—Monday, 23.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 24.—Mr. Kellet, a clerk in Chancery, who does business for my brother Parker, and lodges as Blackheath, came to see me upon his being employed to procure us a longer term in our lease of Charlton from Mr. Games, or 2,000*l.* for the surrender of our term. He could tell me nothing to my satisfaction.

Wednesday, 25; Thursday, 26.—I stayed at home.

Friday, 27.—I returned the visits of Lord Pomphret, Sir Archibald Grant, and Mr. Kellet, all on Blackheath.

\* But see D.N.B. where it is stated that Wager married a daughter of Anthony Earning.

1731.

This day, Sir Jo. Evelyn writ me word that the Marquis of Blandford died the twenty-fourth at Balliol College in Oxford, and he feared of a drinking bout. My Lord was about thirty-four years old, and had several good qualities. He was very charitable, and so negligent of money that he seldom carried any about him, nor even required an account of servants. When he would give, it was by order of those who kept his money. He was likewise virtuous as to women, even before his marriage. His only fault was drinking, and loving low company. He was pious, and had no sort of pride nor ambition. He married a Burgomaster's daughter at Utrecht for love, who was some years older than himself, after the Earl of Denbigh's example, who married her sister. She made a good wife, and has four thousand pounds a year jointure, but brought him no child, so the title of Marlborough, after the death of the young Duchess, his mother, goes to the Earl of Sunderland, who being likely to succeed to the old Duchess's estate, will be the richest peer of England, if 75,000*l.* per annum will make him so.

It is now currently believed the Duchess of Parma is not with child, and it is said the King has an express that she has owned the cheat, and had a sum of money given her to carry it on, either by the Pope or King of France. It seems she was watched so narrowly that she could not conduct the affair with that nicety as is necessary in such cases. This will revive the opinion that the Pretender's birth is spurious, King James's Queen being of the same family and house; and it is worth remark that when that Queen died she left all from her supposed son, though it did not appear that he had any way offended her.

From 27, stayed at home to 31. The 31, Mr. Botmar came with Martini, the famous "hautboy," and dined with me. We talked of the brutality and insolence of certain persons to their superiors, and Botmar told us three instances of it. Bononcini, the famous composer, was in the Emperor Joseph's favour to that degree that he made him extraordinary presents above his salary, yet he had the insolence often to refuse to play when he sent to him for that purpose. At last the Emperor made him come to Court, and asked him, "Do you consider it is an Emperor whom you refuse?" "Yes," replied the saucy fellow, "but there are many sovereign princes, and only one Bononcini." This insolent temper obliged him to leave that Court, and he came in the late Queen's time for England, where for a while he reigned supreme over the commonwealth of music, and with justice for he is a very great man in all kinds of composition. At length came the more famous Hendel from Hanover, a man of the vastest genius and skill in music that perhaps has lived since Orpheus. The great variety of manner in his compositions, whether serious or brisk, whether for the Church or the stage or the chamber, and that agreeable mixture of styles that are in his works, that fire and spirit far surpassing his brother musicians, soon gave him the preference over Bononcini with the English. So that after some years' struggle to maintain his throne, Bononcini abdicated, and the present young Duchess of Marlborough took him into her house with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, a sum no musician ever had before from any Prince, nor ought to have. While he was there, the gentlemen of the King's Chapel set up their club of vocal



Aug. 31—Sept. 2

and instrumental music, of which I am a member, and Bononcini accepted to be one of the principal conductors of it, Bishop Stephani, formerly known by the name of Abbé Stephan, when at Hanover, a person most famous for harmonious cantatas of two voices, being declared our president, though absent.

For two or three years our concert proceeded with great union, till last year (1730) two accidents fell out that divided us; nevertheless we still hold on, though, like the fall of the angels in heaven, the best of our vocal performers went off with Mr. Green, the humpback, organist of St. Paul's and the King's Chapel, the chief undoubtedly of our English composers now living.

Our first misfortune was the loss of Bishop Stephani, who died that year, in honour of whom the club resolved not to elect a president for the future, but to keep that post vacant, as if there were no man living worthy to supply his place. This was a resolution insupportable to Bononcini, who had reason to expect that honour, and thereupon he cooled very much in his affection to the club, coming very seldom, but still he continued of us, and favoured us at times with his compositions, which were generally fine; at last (I now come to the second accident I spoke of) he sent us by his friend Mr. Green a composition to be performed, which one of the club, who is versed in foreign music, acquainted us was not the work of Bononcini, but of the Emperor's master of the chapel, and proved it by showing that very composition printed several years ago, and dedicated to the Emperor. The club were astonished that so great a man as Bononcini should descend so low as to father another man's works, and impose them on us as his own, and mentioning their surprise in public, Bononcini could not but soon hear of the matter. He stormed and maintained the gentlemen had accused him falsely, insisting that music to be still his own; whereupon it was agreed to write to Vienna to the composer to know the truth. In the meantime, Bononcini withdrew from our Society, and many of it, who are his professed friends, taking his part, left us also.

Three months ago Bononcini quarrelled with the Duchess, his protector, on pretence she used him ill. In return for the handsome salary she gave him, he used to entertain her with concerts, which she accepted, not imagining that he would bring her in a bill at last to pay the performers, some of whom were promised three guineas a time. The Duchess, making a demur to paying them, Bononcini took a distaste, left her, and has formed a scheme to erect a music meeting at York buildings in opposition to the Opera. This is the story of this proud man, who if he had valued himself less, the world would have esteemed him more.

The second instance of brutality and insolence was the reply which Colonel Churchill, bastard to the late General Churchill, made to her Majesty. She asked him one day whether the young Duke, her son, who was standing by, was not the handsomest boy he ever saw. "Yes, madam," replied he, "except my own son." This son was his bastard by Mrs. Oldfield, the player. The Queen, with great calmness (though resenting it, you may be sure), said, "I thank you, Colonel."

The third instance was Dr. Bently's reply to the Queen, who, asking him what he thought of a book they were discoursing of, answered, "It was well enough for a German writer." A saucy expression to a Queen of that nation.

1731.

I had this last from Dr. Couraÿe, to whom she told it.

If it shall be thought fit to raise a monument over my deceased brother Dering, who with his wife lies buried in Sir Philip Parker's vault at Arwarton, I would have this epitaph inscribed thereon.

Here lie the remains  
of Daniel Dering, Esq.,  
descended of an ancient family, which  
came into England with the Saxons,  
and still flourishes in the  
County of Kent.

His father was Colonel Daniel Dering,  
younger brother of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.,  
and his mother was Helena,  
sister of Sir John Percival, Bart.,  
of Burton, in Ireland.

This gentleman married Mary, the younger,  
daughter of Sir Philip Parker, Bart., of  
Arwarton, in Suffolk.

By whom he left Catherine, an only  
child, now living.

He was by King George the First, at his accession,  
appointed Commissioner of the wine license,  
and afterwards made auditor of the  
Duchy of Cornwall to his Royal Highness  
Frederick, Prince of Wales,  
which offices he held till 13th Sept.,  
1730,

When God removed him at 42 years' old  
from the land of the living and undoubtedly  
preferred him to a Higher Place.

For he was a man endowed with all  
Christian virtues, sober, just, and pious  
without affectation, generous and  
charitable beyond his ability, affable and  
modest even to a fault, wise to advise,  
and eager to serve others, himself the last.  
A most tender Husband, fond Parent, kind  
master, and to his King and Prince a  
zealous and indefatigable servant.

He was a perfect friend, and could forgive  
an enemy, but he had none to try him,  
for all who knew him loved him and those  
who only heard of him admired his  
character.

Learn reader by his example that  
sickness and death is all that distinguishes  
some men from angels.

Wednesday, 1 September, and Thursday, 2.—Stayed at home. This last day young Mr. Barbut came and dined with me, and brought a relation of his, who said he had a letter from a friend in Amsterdam to enquire if my Lord Percival, who lived once in Pall-mall, was still in being, because a great niece of his, a married lady to one Mr. Baily, and who is very well to pass, was arrived from St. Christopher Island, and had desired him to make the enquiry, purposing if I was alive to come over and make me a visit. He

Sept. 2—Oct. 11

added that the gentlewoman was born in St. Christopher's, whose father's name was Josias Percival, and her grandfather's George. I replied I never had a relation at St. Christopher's, and he might see I was not old enough to have a great niece, marriageable; that I must be mistaken for some other person of the same name, and that as to the title of my Lord, it is the custom abroad to call any English gentleman in good circumstances my Lord. That to be my great niece, she must have been grand-daughter to my brother, but my brother never had but one child, a girl, that died a year or two old.

Friday, 3—Sunday, 5.—Stayed at home, only in the evening I went to Bromley to pay a visit to Doctor Wilcox, the new Bishop of Rochester, my old acquaintance at the College, where he was then Fellow, and now my diocesan. He is now very busy in repairing and adorning his house and garden.

Monday, 6.—I stayed at home, and Mr. Richard Philips and his wife, of Harwich, came to stay some nights with me.

Tuesday, 7.—I went with my wife to lie one night in town, and dined with my brother Percival. In the evening I called on Mr. Annesley, to leave with him a new draft of a will, intending to cancel the old one, but neither he nor Mr. Barsham, his clerk, were in town, wherefore I left the will with Mr. Hoar, my banker, to be delivered to Mr. Annesley or his clerk when called for, intending to write to them for that purpose. Mr. Turner there took charge of it. After this I went to the Bedford Arms Tavern in Covent Garden, to meet the gentlemen concerned in the Carolina Plantation, and I found there Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Digby, Mr. Heatheot, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, and Mr. ———.

We read over the draft of the King's patent constituting our Corporation, and took notes of several objections thereto with the reasons for supporting our objections, which are to be reduced into writing and given to the Attorney General. They filled up some blanks, particularly that I am to be president for the first year, and Mr. Digby chairman.

Wednesday, 8.—I visited my cousin Le Grand, and then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Thursday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 10.—Captain Dumaresque dined with me, and I gave him a letter to Colonel Schutz to back his petition to the Prince to speak to Lord Torrington for one of the new sloops now building, he being paid off and his sloop ordered to be sold.

Saturday, 11.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at church, and then went with my wife and dined at Southwark.

Monday, 13.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 14.—Went to the Coffee House at Greenwich.

Wednesday, 15.—Went to Southwark with my wife, and dined there.

Thursday, 16—Sunday, 19.—Stayed at home. My brother and sister Percival dined with me.

Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 22.—Sir Archibald Grant came to see me, and Sir Gregory Page.

Thursday, 23.—My wife went to Hampton Court, and brought me word that the Prince had promised upon my recommendation

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to speak to my Lord Torrington that Captain Dumaresque may have one of the new ships ordered to be built in lieu of his own, which is paid off, adding this gracious expression, that he would do anything to serve me.

The same day Captain Dumaresque came to see me to tell me he had presented his petition to the Prince; that Marquis le Forest introduced him with great expressions of kindness, and Mr. August Schutz backed it. And he gave me a letter from Colonel Schutz, that he was sure the Prince would speak at my request, though it is not an usual thing. The Captain brought with him one Allen, who has fifty pounds a year to draw shipping for Sir Jacob Ackworth. He desired I would speak a good word for him to Sir Jacob, which I promised him: he is an ingenious young man, and took to drawing of himself, being bred a ship carpenter.

Friday, 24.—Mr. Dawney came to see me. I received a letter from my son, dated 14th instant, from Ballinacow, that he had concluded his agreement with Mr. Fitzgerald of Kerry to be elected member of Parliament for Dingle for 500*l*.

Saturday, 25.—Cousin Percival, Secretary of the Navy Office, his lady and daughter, dined with me. Captain Bronhard came in the evening and talked of Lord Abergavenny.

Monday, 27.—Mr. Dawney visited me.

Tuesday, 28.—I went to town with my wife, and dined with cousin Le Grand.

Wednesday, 29; Thursday, 30.—Stayed at home.

October 1, Friday; Saturday, 2.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 3 October.—Visited cousin Percival at Eltham.

Monday, 4; Tuesday, 5 October.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 6 October.—Stayed at home. Colonel Schutz came to dine with us, and his lady. He told me the Prince had spoken to my Lord Torrington, who promised his Royal Highness that Captain Dumaresque should be one of the first preferred. I desire the Colonel to thank his Royal Highness for the favour. He told me in confidence the Prince played deep every night, even to lose 6 or 700*l*., which grieved me much.

Thursday, 7—Sunday, 10.—Stayed at home. Communicated at church, where Dr. Stubbs gave us a very good sermon. In the evening I went to town, in order to go next morning to Hampton Court to make my compliments on the King's Coronation day.

Monday, 11.—Went with my wife and daughter to Hampton Court, where we were received very graciously, and my wife in a particular manner. I learnt there that the new writ as given out by Captain Bodin is to be acted by the influence of some about the Court at Covent Garden; that Wilks, the manager, gave his opinion that if the two last acts, which he had not yet seen, were exceeding better than the three first, the play might act one day, not knowing that it is the Prince and my Lord Harvey who are the authors.

I stood near the Queen, when she called up the Speaker of the House of Commons, who stood in the crowd quite behind the circle. "Come near, Mr. Speaker," said she, "I think you don't care to come up." This she said, because Sir Robert Walpole (who is reported to influence the Queen in all matters of politics and the characters of men), is not well with the Speaker, and consequently the Speaker not well with the Court, and not frequent in attending

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the levées. The Speaker boldly replied, "Madam, if my distance be a sin, I hope your Majesty will lay it at your own door." The expression was strong and no compliment, neither did the Queen take it so, for she, who is as quick as any person I ever knew, immediately turned to my Lord Chancellor and me, and said: "This is a rub for me, but I must say something to give it you again, Mr. Speaker." Then, pausing awhile, she said, "Here is the Speaker of the House of Lords; I will set him on your back," intimating that as great as he thought himself, a greater man than the Chancellor paid his respects at Court better.

Sir Robert Walpole invited me to dinner, but I told him I did not dine at Hampton Court. He had the marks on his face of a third fall from his horse this summer; but better he had ten falls in October than one in January.

We returned soon as the Court broke up, which was half an hour after three, and dined in our coach.

Tuesday, 12 October.—We dined at my brother Percival's, and I waited on Counsellor Annesley to take his advice how I should proceed to secure Charles Dering's debt to my brother Dering. He gave it me, and I writ a letter to Ned Dering the same night to desire he would give me judgment on Charles's bond to Daniel, which would entitle me to a preference of payments before other creditors out of what effects Charles left, otherwise that I must proceed adversarily, that is, compel him to give judgment, which the Court will do.

I also left heads for a new will with him.

Wednesday morning, 13 October.—We returned to dinner to Charlton.

Thursday, 14.—Dr. Couraye returned from the Marchioness of Blandford's seat in Buckinghamshire, where he was desired to go for some days and comfort my lady in her great affliction for her Lord's loss, who though he settled on her 3,000*l.* a year, has left her in very bad circumstances for the present by reason of his debts, amounting to 2,500*l.*, which he has not left effects sufficient to satisfy, and at the same time (he dying before the quarter of her jointure becomes due), she finds herself without a farthing of money. She sent a list of the debts to my Lord Godolphin, her father-in-law, in hopes he would pay them, or some part, but he sent it back and said they did not concern him, neither has he, nor the young Duchess of Marlborough, his wife, nor the old Duchess, or any of the family, been to see her or sent to her on this occasion. It is true she is not of so noble a family as her husband's, but her father was the chief magistrate at Utrecht, and gave her 6 or 7,000*l.* fortune, and one would think that common humanity would have induced a better behaviour from these highminded folks and the consideration that she was the wife of their son.

This day sennit, the young Duke of Buckingham, aged about sixteen years, being recalled from Rome by his Majesty's express letter, because of a report that the Duchess, his mother, had private meetings there with the Pretender, or his wife, waited on his Majesty, who, it was remarked, said nothing to him when he was presented, nor did the Queen say much.

From Thursday, 14 to Monday, 18.—I stayed at home.

Tuesday, 19.—I went to town with my wife to inquire about the Charitable Corporation, in which my wife has 500*l.*, and

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whose surety Tompson ran away last week with their books, and, it is thought, with a great deal of their cash and effects, but we heard things were not so bad as represented, though the fact is true. This day my niece Kitty is 7 years old.

Wednesday, 20.—My son wrote me from Dublin, that he shall still be a member of Parliament for Dingle, in the county of Kerry, and expressed his desire if I thought good to be made a Privy Councillor.

Thursday, 21—Sunday, 24.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 25.—Went to town with my wife.

Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 28.—Went to town in the evening with my family for some days, particularly to wait on the Court on the King's birthday, which is next Saturday.

Friday, 29.—I visited several friends.

Saturday, 30.—Went with my wife to Court, being the King's birthday, where was a great number of persons and very finely dressed. I saw the Duke of Lorraine, who travels incognito under the title of Count Blamont. I gave an account of him this night to my son. The King was very civil to my wife, asking her many questions, as the Queen was to me.

Dined with my brother Percival.

Sunday, 31.—Said prayers and read a sermon at home, then went to Court, where there was a great crowd, and the King spoke to me. Brother and sister Percival dined with me.

November, Monday, 1.—Went to Counsellor Annesley to explain my instructions for drawing up my will. Then went to the practice of the revived opera "Tamerlan," where I saw the Duke of Lorain sing a part.

Dean Berkley, who arrived Saturday last from Rhode Island, dined with me, and seems rejoiced that he treads English ground after three years' absence in a country of which he gives a very indifferent account.

Tuesday, 2.—I visited brother Parker, who came last night from Wiltshire, and then returned with my family to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 3; Thursday, 4; Friday, 5; and Saturday, 6.—Stayed at home. Mrs. Schutz came for some days to stay with us on Friday, and this day Dean Berkley and his wife dined with us.

I had an account this day that the Duke of Bedford lost this day sennit at Newmarket 3,800*l.* to Captain Johnson, Captain Bladon and other professed gamblers. They played from Saturday night till Sunday night—twenty-five hours running.

My son writ me from Dublin, dated 30th of October, that he was elected at Dingle without opposition, and was to be introduced into the House as Monday last.

Sunday, 7.—Dean Berkley, Counsellor Foster, with his wife, dined with us. Stayed at home from this day to Saturday, 13.

Saturday, 13.—Mr. August Schutz came yesterday and lay two nights with us.

The character of the Pr[ince] is this: he has no reigning passion, if it be it is to pass the evening with six or seven others over a glass of wine and hear them talk of a variety of things, but he does not drink. He loves play, and plays to win, that he may

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supply his pleasures and generosity, which last are great, but so ill placed, that he often wants wherewith to do a well-placed kindness, by giving to unworthy objects. He has had several mistresses, and now keeps one, an apothecary's daughter of Kingston; but is not nice in his choice, and talks more of feats this way than he acts. He can talk gravely according to his company, but is sometimes more childish than becomes his age. He thinks he knows business, but attends to none; likes to be flattered. He is good-natured, and if he meets with a good Ministry, may satisfy his people; he is extremely dutiful to his parents, who do not return it in love, and seem to neglect him by letting him do as he will, but they keep him short of money.

Sunday, 14.—Communicated. Dr. Warren dined with me, and his son, who is in deacon's orders, and is designed our minister. Dr. Warren preached against the sectaries and heretics of this age. At dinner he told me that parson Bowman, a young man of twenty-seven years old, who preached that sermon lately (which makes so much noise) against the necessity of Bishops to any Christian Church, was expelled out of Emmanuel College in Cambridge for stealing the College plate. That the King having given him a living besides that he holds of Dewsbury, which is his own by inheritance, it was necessary he should have a dispensation, whereupon since his preaching scandalous though trifling sermon, he waited on the Archbishop to obtain the favour. The Archbishop was contented with his answers to his examination, and bid him come the next day. In the meantime came a letter from the Archbishop of York desiring his Grace not to grant Bowman a dispensation, acquainting him that he was the person who made that libel, and that for his own part he was resolved not to grant him one. The Archbishop did not know before that this was the same. Next day came Bowman, as appointed, attended by the Dukes of Mountague, Richmond and Earl of Essex, who, finding his Grace to make a difficulty, made it their particular request, and were importunate with him to give the dispensation, which so moved the old Prelate, who is the most mannerly and patient man alive, that he told them: "My Lords, if the King should come himself and ask it, I would refuse him." This resolution is as much commended and extolled by the clergy as it is blamed by the courtiers, yet I hope not all the courtiers.

Monday, 15; Tuesday, 16; Wednesday, 17.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 18.—Went in the evening to London.

Friday, 19.—Went to Counsellor Annesley to advise with him about Charles Dering's bond, and showed him Ned Dering's letter to me on that subject, dated 2nd instant, wherein he says nothing of giving me judgement on said bond. Mr. Annesley advised me to write once more to him to desire him to declare his resolution, and to tell him that if he will give judgement, I will not execute it in six months.

I also advised with him whether I should pass my niece Dering's accounts in Chancery. He said it is needless, being sure of mine own integrity in the trust, and when she came of age I might end matters with her. The danger only was, if I should die before; that my brother Parker or his executors, who have an interest in my niece's fortune, might give my executors trouble, but my accounts being fair, there would be no handle to vex them. That passing

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these accounts in Chancery would cost above 20*l.*, which is too much out of my niece's fortune. Upon this, I told him I would suspend my resolution. He gave me the draft of my will to peruse.

I dined with cousin Le Grand, and afterwards went to the Crown Tavern, being St. Cecilia's night, where we had an excellent concert of music, to which we invited the Duke of Lorain.

Saturday morning, 20.—I visited August Schutz, brother Percival and cousin Le Grand, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 21—Thursday, 25.—I stayed at home. Dean Berkley and his lady dined with us.

Friday, 26.—Mr. Oglethorp dined with me. He came to acquaint me that he had hopes the Committee of Council would consent to the alterations we desire may be made in our Carolina Charter to be granted. One is that we desire to be independent of the Governor of Carolina, because it may else be in the power of the Governor to discourage the settlement as it thrives, and may give jealousy to the natives there. Another is, that there be not a rotation of Common Council men, which may throw the management into the hands of corrupt men, who will make an exchange [gradually] of the design.

He told me a story of Bishop Burnet, which he had from Colonel King, who died Governor of Sheerness, an old man and full of anecdotes of King Charles the Second's reign. The Colonel said that the first knowledge of Dr. Burnet at Court was by means of the witty Duke of Buckingham, to whom he found means to be introduced, and the Duke seeing him a forward vain man, took pleasure to pay him off.

One day his Grace, acquainting the King that he knew a clergyman whose conversation would please him, his Majesty ordered him to bring him at night to sup with him at Chaffinch's. The honour was great, and the young Doctor built mountains in his head upon it. The Duke having taken this step, proceeded to tell him that the King was so pleased with him, he resolved to prefer him to the best dignity in the Church, and that when the Archbishop of Canterbury should die, he designed him his successor. None but Burnet would have believed it, but he with thanks to his Grace for his good offices, depending on it, waited with impatience for the lucky minute, and forgot not to remind the Duke when some time after the Archbishop sickened and died. The Duke did not expect to be called upon so soon, but being a ready man at an answer, told him it had so fallen out that it was impossible for the King to perform his intention this time, but the Archbishopric of York should certainly be his when it fell. The Doctor shrugged his shoulders and, pausing a little, said he must acquiesce, but he hoped this was in order to advance him higher when the new Archbishop of Canterbury died; and in the meantime that he should have a pension equivalent to the loss of the temporalities he received by this disappointment. The Duke, in a friendly way, replied that he wished it could be done, but it was a thing that would be known, and had such an ugly face, and was so unusual, that he must not expect it.

When the Archbishop of York died, the Doctor came again to claim the promise, and then the Duke told him the King was much inclined to the thing, but that the Duke of York, who was

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a bigoted man to his religion, and knew the Doctor's warm zeal against Popery, had traversed it. Upon this the Doctor repaired to the Duke's levée, who, showing him no countenance (as he had an austere look, and kept men at a distance), he concluded all that Buckingham told him was true; and set himself to write a book to show that the Church of England is nearer in some of her principles to that of Rome than people generally think. But this book was no sooner published than Buckingham laughed at him, and exposed him to the Court, where he became a jest. However, he had still the folly to believe the Duke of York was an enemy to his preferment, and thought so to his dying day, for which he did not forgive him.

We find in the Bishop's memoirs, *vol. 3, page 634*, that he was in 1673 introduced to the Duke of Buckingham, who kept him a whole night, and presented him to the King, who gave him a long private audience and made him his chaplain. That during his stay at Court he used him in so particular a manner, that he was considered as a man growing into a high degree of favour. Doubtless if others thought so, he was not backward to think so himself, and he might well hope for the Archbishopric when a favourite Minister promised it from a Prince who so distinguished him. But in the following page, giving an account of his being presented to the Duke of York, he tells us he boldly exposed the errors of the Popish Church to him, and that the Duke said our Bishops were much nearer the Church of Rome than some of us young men are. This may be, and yet what Colonel King relates be never the less true, for after this conversation, the Bishop adds that his Highness expressed such a liking to him that he commanded him to come often to him, and afterwards allowed him to come in a private way as oft as he pleased. Possibly the Doctor to engage his favour may have writ the book above mentioned, if he writ any such, for I never saw it, nor heard of it before, unless there be anything favouring Popery in a book he published that year entitled "The Mystery of Iniquity Unveiled." The Doctor owns that this extraordinary favour shown him by the Duke had drawn suspicion of Popery upon him, and so I leave this matter, only adding thus much, that when Burnet was disgraced the following year, he acknowledges vast obligations to the Duke for endeavouring strenuously to preserve him, and upon his being turned out of the chaplainship, to procure him a living in London, which affection in one of the Duke's temper so bigoted to religion is unaccountable on any other foot than that he found or thought the Doctor might be gained.

But I must do this justice to Dr. Burnet as to say that Colonel King is out in his chronology, for Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, died not till 1676, nor Stearn, Archbishop of York, till 1684, both after the disgrace of Burnet, which we see was in 1674.

Saturday, 27; Sunday, 28.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 29.—Went to town, and after dinner to the Music Club.

Tuesday, 30.—Called on Mr. Annesley about the draft of my will. Then to the Royal Society, being the anniversary day, for electing a president, council and officers. Then we dined together at Pontach's, in number about fifty. Called at brother Percival's on my return home.

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Wednesday, 1st December.—Returned to Charlton to dinner, where I found letters that Oliver and Rainer, who never had voted for any friend of mine to members of the Corporation, or Mayors of Harwich, had promised Mr. Clements; and that Bickerton and Captain Fuller also promised, whereby the election of Clements is sure.

Sunday, 5 December.—After Church, young Warren, son of the Doctor who preached, came home to dine with me. He told me Doctor Bentley had carried his cause against the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Green, but that the Bishop will appeal against him to the House of Lords. That Bentley continues to be sovereignly hated by the University, where last commencement he presided moderator in the Divinity School, and upon a disputation which was held regarding some points of Woolston's infamous controversy (who in a blasphemous manner denies the truth of all our Saviour's miracles), refused to stay in the chair, declaring if he suffered such points to be disputed on, he should be guilty of the sin against the Holy Ghost, upon which the audience cried out the Doctor is old and dotes.

Mr. Warren gave a late instance of the Doctor's pride, when walking the street at Cambridge, and seeing old Dr. Baker, of St. John's College, the non-juror, who is ninety years' old, he pointed to him and said to the company, "See there the learnedest man in England, and everybody knows who is the second." See more of the Doctor, page 64.\*

Monday, 6.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 7.—One who called himself Redding, and pretended his ancestors had an interest in Liscarrol, came to me and desired I would give him a recommendation to my Lord Clare at Paris, to get a pension, and to put into it that I knew his family, that he married a gentlewoman of fortune, but was defrauded of it, and that he was an honest man and in great want. He added he had been in the Guards till turned out on Queen Anne's death, and had since been in Italy, Paris etc. I told him I knew nothing of his story, nor anything of his character, and therefore could certify nothing, but seeing him a poor object, gave him a guinea, and dismissed him. I enter this lest such Irish wanderers, who are generally rogues, should build anything upon his being to speaking with me.

Wednesday, 8.—My wife continuing ill, and rather worse, I was obliged to send to Dr. Hollyngs, who came and visited her at night. I sent also for the surgeon from Greenwich, but the Doctor was not of opinion to bleed her.

Thursday, 9; Friday, 10.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 18.—This day brother and sister came down to stay some days.

Sunday, 19.—Stayed at home, and read prayers, being my wife and I both out of order.

Wednesday, 22.—My cousin Dering, who waits on the Princesses, told my brother Percival last week that in a discourse some persons had with the King, where they affirmed there were none of his subjects but might by favour and reward be brought to do anything he pleased, "No," said the King, "I know one man who

\* *i.e.* p. 64 of the manuscript diary. See p. 202.

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will not, and that is my Lord Percival." I remember the Prince said the same thing two years ago to my brother Dering. This may argue that they esteem me, but I believe if I would leap over a stick they would love me better.

Stayed at home to Christmas, 25 December, when we communicated at home, Dean Berkly administering the Sacrament.

Stayed at home to 28 December.

Last week Mr. Annesley advised my delaying no longer in the affair of Charles Dering's bond to brother Dering, but to file an action of debt for discovering assets. Whereupon I writ to my son this day to acquaint Ned Dering with my intention.

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1 January.—We came to London for the winter.

2.—I said prayers and read a sermon to my family.

3 January, Monday.—Visited John Temple and cousin Le Grand.

4 January, Tuesday.—Visited Frank Clerk. Went to Court. The Prince promised me that he would take [care] of Captain Demaresque, and write to Lord Torrington that he should have a ship. The Queen asked after Dr. Couraÿe. Mr. Bagnall came to see me, and Mr. Stringer and cousin Ned Southwell.

Wednesday, 5 January.—I visited Horace Walpole, Mr. Soley, Earl of Effingham, Mr. Duncomb, and the Speaker. In the evening Mr. Oglethorp came to me.

Thursday, 6.—I visited brother Percival and Sir Thomas Hanmer and Lord Grantham. Then went to Court. The Earl of Grantham was likewise to see me, and brother Parker, who came last night from Suffolk.

Friday, 7.—Visited Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Robert Maud, Lord Wilmington, brother Parker, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Ashburnham. Heard little news, but the seizing Charles Cæsar, Esq., Knight of the Shire for Hertfordshire, his house and goods in town and country for debt, and the like done by Sir George Oxenden.

Mr. Cæsar was always looked on as a man of sense and fortune, and had a very great employment under Queen Anne; his estate was 3,500*l.* a year, and he was not noted for extravagance.

Sir George Oxenden is a proud, conceited, lewd man, but one would think an estate of 2,500*l.* a year, and the post of Lord of the Treasury, would have kept men out of gaol, from whence now it is only his being a member of Parliament that does it. Sir Robert Walpole was his patron, and gave him the great employment he has, and in return he got the lady of my Lord Walpole, Sir Robert's son, with child, and this unlawful issue will inherit the estate. It is said my Lady Walpole owned it under her handwriting.

Saturday, 8.—Visited Mr. Ferguson, the two Mr. Schutz, Sir George Savil, the Speaker, Cousin Ned Southwell, and cousin Betty Southwell.

Sunday, 9.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court.

Monday, 10 January.—I dreamt last night that I visited Sir Robert Walpole, and after a good deal of easy discourse I took up a letter addressed to him that lay on the table, and asked him if the foreign letters were come. Sir Robert answered "No, but that was a letter he had writ and directed to himself." Upon this we talked a little of the difficulties Ministers lie under to keep their stations, and I said I would not be one for a million of money a year, that life was short, and a long account to be made up against hereafter, that nothing was more suitable or agreeable to advanced age as quiet and the command of one's own time, and I dared say he himself would in a little while resolve to leave business, having made a good fortune. He answered smilingly he did think of it, and with a good parcel of dignity and preferments. "What," said I, "do you intend to take Orders." "Yes," replied he, "I've

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learning enough." Here is a dream that I believe never entered into the mind of any man living before, sleeping or waking.

The night before I dreamt I lost my hat, and yesterday it came out, for when I called for it, it could not be found, being taken away by mistake by one who left me his own in the room of it. These idle roivings of the brain have by some weak, though learned men, been thought of consequence to set down in their journals, but men of sense do not attend to them. I only noted this for the oddness of the scheme, and that my thoughts should continue regular so long in a matter I never heard talked of in jest or earnest, and when I am sure I had not heard Sir Robert's name mentioned for several days.

I dined this day at Sir George Savil's in Lesterfields, with Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Mr. Doddington, Sir William Strickland, and Sir Charles Hotham.

Wednesday, 12.—My daughter Katherine was this day twenty years old. I went to Court. Mr. Oglethorp met Dean Berkly at my house, and we sat from dinner till ten o'clock, discoursing of our Carolina project. The Prince again told me he would take care of Dumaresque. I had a letter to meet the members of Parliament at the Cockpit to see the King's Speech, which he will make to-morrow, but I never yet went to any of those meetings. They have an air of servileness I don't like, and if a member should happen to vote against anything recommended in the Speech, he is not well looked on by his friends for doing so, after having appeared among a number of gentlemen who were resolved to approve all.

Thursday, 13 January.—This morning I visited John Temple and cousin Le Grand. Then went to the House, which was fuller than I expected. The King came to the House of Lords, and made a very satisfactory speech, which may be seen in print.

My Lord Tyrconnel moved the address of thanks, and Mr. Clutterbuck seconded it.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said he should concur with the Address, but was surprised that notwithstanding the general quiet and peace his Majesty had assured us of, the Spaniards still took our ships in the West Indies, and that the King of Spain, when Captain Bonam had proved the unlawfulness of his being made a prize by their guard de cost ships, should refer him for satisfaction to the very Governor who had made him prize, for it was referring him to one who was both judge and party.

Mr. Shippen said he should be against the Address, and reflected on Lord Tyrconnel for abandoning his party, for he had been ever since the King came in against the Court measures.

After Mr. Cornwallis had spoken something that was little to the purpose in behalf of the Address, Will. Pulteney made an invective speech against the Ministry for not doing what is now effected seven years ago, and compared Sir Robert Walpole to an unskilful pilot, who sets out with his ship in fair weather and involves himself in danger of quicksands, but happening afterwards to arrive safe at port, arrogates to himself much skill in sailing, though he by chance only arrived at the port.

Pelham, the Paymaster, replied, justified the Address, as also the King's measures; he also spoke in defence of Lord Tyrconnel for leaving his party, and believed his example would be followed.

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Sir William Wyndham declared against the Address, and blamed the Ministry, whom he likened to a man who in a room endeavouring to get out, though the door was open, broke his shins against every chair and stool, till finding the door he valued himself upon being got out, so he said the Ministry at last blundered themselves out of the ill situation they were in some years past and now would pass for men of wisdom.

Horace Walpole spoke well, and explained the prudence of the measures hitherto. He showed the case with them was as if a set of men had bought a good bargain, such as others were blaming them continually for not doing, yet being at last done without letting the complainers have a share in the transaction, these grew angry and disapproved it on that account. Had they been advised with and had a share on the profit, they would have thought the bargain good.

Mr. How said he was still unsatisfied of the grounds we had to thank his Majesty for a Peace, and that it was too early to return our thanks at all till we had examined every particular of his speech.

Mr. Henry Bromly answered him.

Mr. Danvers said he was not against addressing thanks, but he wondered to hear nothing in his Majesty's speech of reducing the standing army, seeing all is at peace and our expenses are to be lessened as his Majesty assures us. He wishes therefore the House would put in some words to that effect.

Mr. Oglethorp said he should be for the Address, for our Kings ought to be respected, and if we dislike anything, it is the Ministry we must level our resentment at. He was for passing by past faults, and looking to the future, which those who have the administration will do well to conduct with prudence, or they must expect impeachment. That he thinks many things might have been expected in the Speech, as also in our Address of Thanks; as an absolute security from Spanish depredations, an immediate satisfaction for their past robberies, a reduction of our standing army, and some promise to his Majesty that we would make our Militia useful. And last, though not the least thing requiring our attention, some care of the Protestant religion, which will be quite destroyed in Germany soon as the Pragmatic Sanction takes effect. For the Emperor, since his despair of having male issue, has judged it policy not to persecute the Protestants of Bohemia, Silesia, and Hungary, because they might not be provoked to oppose the settlement of his dominions in the female line, but when this is once effected, and the Emperor no longer in danger of those countries maintaining their rights of electing their kings, which the Pragmatic Sanction takes away, then he fears we shall see a persecution and utter rooting out of the Protestants in that Prince's dominions; he wished therefore that in our treaty with the Emperor some care may be taken of this matter.

Then the question was put that the words should stand heads of our address, and some Noes were given, but nobody divided on it. There were about three hundred members, and we sat till near seven o'clock.

Friday, 14.—The House agreed to the address, and ordered to carry it up to-morrow.

Jan. 15-26

Saturday, 15.—We carried up the address. I visited Lord Palmerston, cousin Southwells, and Le Grand, and Dr. Couraye dined with us.

Sunday, 16.—After prayers and sermon, went to Court, where the Prince told me he took it ill I did not bring my niece Dering to him, for you know, said he, I love her for more reasons than one.

I heard that last Thursday the audience at Drury Lane would not suffer the players to act Lieutenant Bodin's dull comedy, but as soon as the curtain was drawn up, called out for another play. The tumult was great, for several who were curious to see this, cried "Play, play," others pulled out of their pockets their catcalls, etc., but Mr. Powell, a Welsh gentleman of estate, offering to speak, silence was made. He told Wilks, the player, that two persons had the night before been hauled out of the gallery by soldiers for showing their disapprobation of the play, which was contrary to the liberty of the subject and right of the playhouse, where those who paid their money were at liberty to approve or disapprove the show. That the highest power on earth should not force the free born subjects of England to approve of nonsense, and therefore he required this play should be dismissed and another acted. Wilks, very submissively, told him that they were not prepared on the sudden to change their piece, neither the proper actors nor dresses were ready, but if the audience pleased to take their money again, it should be restored them. The audience were contented, and all trooped home.

It was beneath the Court to take on them the patronage of this simple play, and risk their authority against the universal judgment of the town, and what gave great distaste was that in order to support the representation, great numbers went to the House the first day of acting, every man with an oak club in his hand, as if it were to deter men from cat-calling the play, for so they gave out.

Nevertheless, when the Prince appeared there on the poet's night, who was known to patronize it, the audience out of respect to him made no disturbance.

Brother and sister Percival, with Dr. Hollins, his wife and daughter, dined with me.

Monday, 17.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, brother Percival, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Grantham, and then went to the House. In the evening visited Sir John Evelyn.

Tuesday, 18.—I went to the House, and from thence to dinner at Sir Robert Walpole's, where the rest of the company were Lord Malpas, Sir George Savil, my brother Parker, Sir William Strickland, Mr. Doddington, Mr. Camel and Horace Walpole. After dinner I went to the opera.

Wednesday, 19.—Visited Lord Lusam, Sir William Wentworth, Duke of Shandois, Earl of Pembroke, who kept me two hours to view his fine paintings, and gave me the description of them in print, Bishop of London, Lord Wilmington, Lord President, and Lord Bathurst. Went to the House, and after dinner to the Committee of Council, which sat upon our charter for settling colonies in America. The Lords of the Council there present were the Lord President, Earl of Marchmont, Lord Torrington, Sir William Strickland, Horace Walpole and Earl of Islay. They approved

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the charter as altered, and we concerned therein acquiesced in their pleasure, though against the grain.

Thursday, 20 January.—A great Court at the Prince's, being his birthday. In the evening I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 21.—Visited the Earl of Scarborough, who promised that he will vote for Mr. Cornwallis to be second master of the Charterhouse; then went to the House, where we only voted 8,000 seamen for the service of the year. Lord Wilmington and Duke of Grafton came to see me.

The House being early up, I went with the other trustees for the Carolina Colony to see a house proper for keeping our office in. Then returned home to dinner. This day being taken ill of a cold I caught in the House, I remained the afternoon at home, as also the following days till Wednesday.

Wednesday, 26.—I visited Lord Blondell and Jack Temple. Then went to the House, where on Sir William Strickland's motion for 17,709 men for the service of this year, a debate arose whether that number should be granted or only 12,000. The Court carried it against the latter by a majority of 241 against 171. The Speaker was with the minority. I have given an account of the debate to my son this night.

The marriage consummated Saturday last between William, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, and Lady Harriet Finch, sister to the present Earl of Nottingham and Winchelsea, has been the talk of the town ever since. It has been concluding these three months between the two mothers, but kept so secret that even my Lord Nottingham knew nothing of it, for being a generous man they were sure he would not approve the sacrifice of his sister to such a kind of husband, who is said to be a greater fool than his father, and withal ill-natured, covetous, jealous, obstinate as a mule, and lascivious as a stone horse. He has not yet taken his seat in the House of Lords, nor will perhaps, his delight being altogether in low things and mean company, and his chief occupation to rub down his horses, for which his grooms give him a penny, which he counts all gain. Nothing, therefore, could colour the marrying such a brute (for just excuse there can be none) except the title of a Duchess and a vast jointure. Lady Harriet, an Earl's daughter, having but five thousand pounds fortune, was not able on the interest of it to live according to her rank, and there was no prospect of her marrying elsewhere. But, unfortunately for her, the Duke, though he has a great estate, more than 100,000*l.* a year, was able to make a settlement but of 1,200*l.* a year, the estate being entailed, and passing to another family should he die without children. All my Lady, therefore, has for it, is to save what she can out of the annual rents, but whether this obstinate and covetous fool will suffer her is what time will show.

He knew nothing of the affair till the moment it was done: the two mothers concerted to meet at my Lady Nottingham's in Bloomsbury Square, and bring their children with them by way of common visit, and then the Duchess of Cleveland, in an easy manner, asked her son if he cared to be married. The Duke answered "Yes." "What do you say then," said she, "to my Lady Harriet Finch? Will you marry her?" "Yes," replied he. "Why, then," said she, "the sooner you do it the better; here she is, and my Lady Nottingham's chaplain is at home. Let



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us send for him." So, producing the writings she had prepared, the Duke took a pen which lay on the table, and signed them, and the minister, who waited in the next room, did his office.

This night died Caspar, Count Bothmar, of old age. Yet he wrestled twenty-four hours against death. For four days it was expected over night that he would not live till next morning, and for two years he had reason to know his end approached. Yet within the four days above-mentioned he dictated a letter to Hanover that the pickles, salads, and wines sent him every year might be prepared for his use next summer.

His nephew is much hurt and disappointed by his death, he having left him but 200*l.* a year, and 300*l.* in money for mourning, which last was obtained by his friends with great difficulty, though there never was a more observant and careful nurse than he, a greater slave to his humours, nor one who wanted it more.

This night the King put the fiat to our Carolina Charter.

Thursday, 27.—I stayed at home, and Friday, 28.

Saturday, 29.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz, Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, and then went to Court. Lord Wilmington told me the design of adding a clause in one of our Irish Bills for repealing the sacramental test in Ireland has failed; and talking of wool and woollen goods run from Ireland, he said he should be for allowing Ireland to carry their friezes where they pleased and even to export blanketing, if Wales would come into it, but this conditionally that Ireland will be faithful in preventing the clandestine exportation of wool cloths and stuffs.

It is confirmed that Miss Vane, the maid of honour, writ a letter to the Queen to desire leave to go for some months to her grandfather's, whereupon the Queen, who knew her familiarities with the Prince, sent her word she might go for good and all. The Prince has taken a house for her, which grieves me much.

Sunday, 30.—Went to St. James's Church. Brother and sister Percival dined with me and Dr. Courajé.

Monday, 31.—Went with my wife to Charlton. Dined there and returned at night.

Tuesday, 1 February.—I visited Colonel Middleton, brother Percival, the Duke of Chandois, and went to the House. Dined with cousin Southwell, and went to the Opera.

Wednesday, 2 February.—I visited Lord Buckley, Duke of Grafton, and Mr. Duncomb, and then went to Counsellor Annesley and signed my last will and testament, dated this day. Mr. Annesley, his clerk Mr. Barsham, and my servant William were witnesses thereto. At my return home I burnt my will made in 1725.

Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Schutz dined with me, and in the afternoon I went to our weekly concert.

My Lord Pembroke came to acquaint me that he was come from the Charterhouse, where Mr. Cornwallis failed of being elected second master for want of being five months of sufficient age, according to the rules of the Foundation; that he was pleased however, to find he had so good a character as many gave him. My Lord told me that the cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court were rescued by him from ruin; that three years before the Revolution they were in pawn to Mr. Povey for 2,000*l.*, and

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that if his Lordship would pay that money and 700*l.* interest due he might have them, but knowing them to belong to the Crown he would not meddle with them. There were then nine pieces. At the Revolution, my Lord acquainted King William with them, who very joyfully redeemed them, and ordered Walton to repair them, and set them up at Hampton Court. But two of the nine were so damaged, that they were good for nothing, so we see only seven. He told me Bellairs' history of these cartoons, which may be seen in his account of Raphael's works, but that in the Council books it appeared that they were in England in Henry the Eighth's time; that Raphael drew them at Pope Leo the Tenth's command, for to make tapestry from, and they were sent to Antwerp for that purpose, which city was in that time the only famous place for such work. That when the tapestry was finished, Pope Leo, who was an extravagant man, had not money to pay for them, whereupon it was agreed the cartoons should remain at Antwerp by way of security for payment of the tapestry, and the hangings were sent to Rome, where they are still shown in St. Peter's Church on set days. That the owners of the cartoons, seeing no hopes of their being redeemed, sold them to Henry the Eighth. How greatly they were valued appears by the offer the King of Spain made to resign to the Crown of England all the lands in the new world discovered by Columbus, who a little before had returned from his first discovery of Hispaniola; indeed, there was not much expected from that discovery, when the King made that offer, but it is a noble character of these pieces that such an offer was made. There were nineteen pieces in all, but where many of them are is not known. My Lord had this account from old Sir Edward Nicolas, who was Secretary of State to King Charles the First, and told my Lord that he read this in the old Council Book of King Henry's reign.

Thursday, 3 February.—I visited Mr. Tuffnell, Sir William Wentworth, Mr. Withrington and Mr. Clark. Then went to the House, where the Pension Bill (the same as last year) passed through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Then Sir Thomas Robinson presented a petition from the sufferers by the Charitable Corporation, which was seconded by Mr. Oglethorp, and we voted a Committee of twenty-one to be chosen by ballot on Tuesday next to enquire into that great abuse. Captain Vernon moved that the Committee might be a secret Committee, upon which the House divided, and we who went out were 132. The Noes, who stayed in, were 212.

Friday, 4 February.—Called on brother Percival and Mr. Cornwall, then went to the House. Met our Carolina gentlemen, and prepared a draft of an account of our design in order to be printed.

Saturday, 5.—Called on Mr. Signoret and Mr. Clerk. Went to Court. Cousin Cornwallis and Mr. Clerke dined with me. In the evening, my brother Percival and Dr. Delany visited me.

Sunday, 6.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. Mrs. Minshull dined with us. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 7.—Called on Mr. Hambleton, Sir Edmond Andrews, Mrs. Minshull and Dr. More; then went to the House. Passed the evening in my study.

Feb. 8-12

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I prepared my list of twenty-one members to be balloted for, and appointed the Committee to examine into the abuses of the Charitable Corporation. They are as follows:—Sir Thomas Robinson, Samuel Sandys, James Oglethorp, Edward Vernon, Edward Huges, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Robert More, Christopher Tilson, John Plumtree, Thomas Bramston, Thomas Clutterbuck, John Conduit, John Knight, Joseph Danvers, Philip Gibbon, George Heathcot, Richard Pottinger, Charles Ross, William Sloper, Samuel Tuffnell, Thomas Winnington.

I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and then to Sir Robert Maud, and then to the House, where about four hundred members gave in their lists.

Wednesday, 9 February.—This morning, at nine a clock, I went to Mr. Hucks, in Great Russell Street, where by appointment came Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Digby, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. More, and Mr. Eyles. From thence we went to wait on the Duke of Newcastle in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to desire him to move the King to sign the warrant for our Carolina Charter, which he promised. Then we went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole moved to revive the duty on salt, and to lay but a shilling in the pound on land this year. He said he would not propose it if he did not intend that this ease in the land tax should continue, and added that he thought the land having borne more than its share for thirty years towards the occasions of the Government, it ought now to be eased. To which it was opposed that it was no ease to the nation to ease the rich, to load the poor, but this ought to be our principal consideration.

At four a clock, I left them in a strong debate, and went home to dinner; nor did I return afterwards to the House, for meeting with my cousin John Finch, of Kent, who told me he was against reviving the duty, I being for it, agreed with him to leave the House, so that we prejudiced not our friends by our absence.

This day my daughter Helena began to learn to sing of Signor Aragoni at 3 guineas a month.

Thursday, 10 February.—The Committee sat last night till eight a clock, when the Court carried the revival of the salt duty by a majority of 39—225 against 186. This day upon the report, the minority debated it over again, when after 5 hours we agreed with the Committee by a majority of only 29, which difference is pretty remarkable, for usually they who lose the first division on the same points lose it the second time by a greater majority than the first, this last division was only 205 against 176.

Several hot and indiscreet expressions were cast out, particularly by Barnard and Captain Vernon, which last said that ninety-nine in a hundred of the people would not bear the tax, and that he should expect, if he voted for it, to be treated like a polecat and knocked in the head. That the question passed yesterday merely by the weight of the Scots members, that if it were not for the dead weight of the Bishops, he should hope the House of Lords would not pass the Bill, but if they passed it, still he could not see how the King should consent, who desired in his speech that he would think of easing the poor, whereas this Bill is only to ease the rich at the expense of the poor. The Speaker chid him severely for these expressions, and deservedly.

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My brother Parker returned home with me to dinner, and afterwards I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 11 February.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerke, and then went to the House, in expectation the Pension Bill would be carried up to the House of Lords, but the Lords adjourned purposely very early for a week, in order to delay receiving it.

The Committee appointed to examine the ballot for a Committee of twenty-one to inspect the management of the Charitable Corporation, made their report, the persons of which it is composed appear to be anti-courtiers except six of them, the rest are the most violent opposers of the Court measures. Warm debates were this day, which I writ a detail of to my son, but as I left the House at three a clock to return home to dinner, I could not inform him of what I learned since, that from some words which fell from Mr. Pelham, there had like to have ensued a duel, for he, happening in justification of Sir Robert Walpole to say that if there were a ballot for anything, and it lay between Sir Robert and that gentleman (meaning Mr. Sandys), it would be seen which of the two had the preference. Mr. Pulteney took it as meant to himself, and after he had replied in the manner I mentioned in my letter, went out of the House. The truth was he only went to dine at a place he was invited to, but Mr. Gyles Earl, apprehending he withdrew to invite Pelham to a duel, moved that he should be sent for immediately to return to his place, and that the House would interpose to make them friends. Accordingly the Serjeant was ordered to make him return, which he did, and then Mr. Earl desired that words having fallen from the two gentlemen that gave him cause to suspect some mischief might ensue unless the House interposed, they both might be ordered to explain themselves. The gentlemen sat silent for a time, which gave Mr. Earl reason to be more earnest in his motion, whereupon the Speaker requiring it, Mr. Pulteney said that indeed he had taken some offence at the other for making an unnecessary and improper comparison, which he took as personally meant at himself, but he had no thought to resent it, for it would be great imprudence in him to do it, knowing how different his situation was from that other gentleman's (he meant that being under the Government's displeasure, if he killed Pelham he should be hanged, if killed, the other would get off).

This answer being far from giving content, the Speaker was moved to make them declare upon their honour that what had passed on both sides should have no consequence, which they both complying with, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Saturday, 12 February.—I visited Mr. Hambleton to discourse him upon the Sugar Bill, and know his thoughts whether the clause prohibiting the importation of sugars, rum, and molasses into Ireland, as well as Great Britain and our Northern Colonies of America, was prejudicial to Ireland, and how far. He convinced me that the prejudice arising to Ireland by such prohibition is very inconsiderable, and that it would be impolitic and ungrateful to make any stir about it after the English Parliament had last year given us the immediate import of the unenumerated West India commodities into Ireland. I therefore resolved, with him, to make no opposition to it.

I then went to Court, from whence I returned home to dinner, and passed the evening in my study.

Feb. 12-18

At Court, Colonel Negus told me that Sir Robert Walpole had no manner of design by his motion yesterday, and that it was the Speaker who put it into his head, for he sat by them, and heard the latter tell him that it was very wrong in Mr. Sandys to be out of the way, for that as soon as ever a Bill is passed our House, it ought to be carried to the Lords; that in old time it used to be carried the very day of its passing, and if Mr. Sandys did not speedily appear, he should himself be obliged to move the House to appoint some other member for that office. Sir Robert's fault, therefore, was that he did not put some other person on making the motion, but (added Colonel Negus) he had a mind to take that opportunity to put a slur on Sandys, and this manner of showing his wit is what has gained him so many enemies.

Sunday, 13.—Went to church, then to St. James's. Dr. Couray and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel.

My wife's uncle, Mr. Bromly, Speaker and Secretary of State in Queen Anne's reign, died this day.

Monday, 14 February.—Visited Mr. John Temple and Mrs. Southwell. Went to the practice of the Opera, and then to the House, where they put me upon the Committee for the Corn Bill. In the evening went to the Monday Music Club.

This day my daughter Helena is 14 years old.

Tuesday, 15.—This day my lottery tickets were made bank stock of the 3 per cent, 1731. And they make my stock there 230*l.*, for which the 3 per cent interest allowed there on comes to 6*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* per annum.

I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz and the Bishop of Rochester, and then went to the House, where I was put on the Committee to examine the state of the Cotton Library and the Records.

Wednesday, 16.—I went to the vestry of St. James's parish, where we disposed of some pews. Then to the House to the Corn Bill Committee.

I met Mr. Knight there, who I discoursed with upon the petition he intends to offer for preventing the running of wool. I proposed to him the allowing to Ireland the free exportation of friezes, in order to encourage the Irish from running their wool and stuffs; he said he should agree to it. I told him Lord Wilmington and Horace Walpole were both of that opinion.

Thursday, 17.—Visited Mr. Hill, Commissioner of the Customs, then went to the Committee appointed to inspect the Records and Cotton Library. We visited the latter, where we found 250 manuscripts were lost or much damaged by the fire. But the Magna Charta was saved, of which there are two original writs by the same hand in King John's reign, who granted it, that with the seal thereto is a little damaged, but not spoiled; the other perfectly fair, and better written and more legible than in our time. From thence we went to view the Records preserved in the Chapter House of Westminster, those also over the House of Commons, and those belonging to the House of Lords, which are all kept in the utmost confusion.

After this we went to the House, where we agreed to a motion made by Mr. Sandys for a Bill to enable Justices of Peace at their Quarter Sessions to determine appeals upon the merit of the cause without examining the defect of form; but the latter part of his

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motion to empower them to determine finally, whereby no appeal from them could go up to the Courts at Westminster, was, on a division, rejected—130 against 75. It was thought that the Judges' determination on such appeals would be more equitable than the judgment of Justices of Peace at present that party reigns everywhere so much.

The second motion made by Mr. Bramston was for regulating the qualification of Justices of Peace, it being complained that several of them had no fortunes, and some not able to write or read. The rest of the business of the day may be seen in the votes.

I promised to go this day sennit to Bow Church in Cheapside to the anniversary sermon left by Dr. Bray for recommending the charity left by Mr. Dalone for converting negroes, after which we are to dine at Brawn's eating house.

Mr. Burton is desired by Mr. Oglethorp to preach.

Friday, 18.—I went this morning to accept 300*l.* South Sea Stock, and from thence to the House, where [George] Robinson, a member of the House, who serves for Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, was ordered to attend the service of the House. He is a banker, who had 5 per cent allowed him to circulate or endorse the notes of the Charitable Corporation, and is run away to avoid his creditors and the enquiry of Parliament, which he foresaw would be made into the abuses of the directors of that Corporation.

We proceeded to hear evidences in behalf of the Sugar Bill. I returned home to dinner, and remained the evening in my study.

Perceiving an unaccountable delay in the putting his Majesty's seal to the Carolina Charter, and that it sticks with the Duke of Newcastle, all our gentlemen concerned as trustees are much out of humour and some are for flinging it up, and restoring the money arising from the lottery tickets which were given up to tell for the advantage of the colony. I told my mind freely to Horace Walpole, sitting by him this morning, that we thought ourselves ill used, and that if it was expected by the Government that we should entreat any more the passing this charter, he was mistaken, for it is a matter we think they ought to entreat us to undertake; that being restrained at our own desire by oath from making any advantage directly or indirectly of the charter, this delay must be the highest reflection on us as if we did not intend to regard our oaths, for this delay cannot possibly be given but from a suspicion we should abuse our trust. If, therefore, he did not think it a good thing, I desired he would tell us, and we would quit it. He replied, he thought it a good thing, but—as he was going on, a gentleman took him behind the chair to discourse him, and I lost the satisfaction of knowing whence the delay arose.

Soon after, Mr. Oglethorp came to me, and said that upon his complaining to Drummond of the usage, Drummond replied, Sir Robert was very hearty for the charter, but that it happened the day before we waited on the Duke of Newcastle to desire he would forward the King's signing the charter, his Grace had carried the charter in a bag with five other things for his Majesty to sign, but that the King not being in right humour, refused to sign any one of them, and that the Duke is a person of that timorous nature,

Feb. 18-24

as to be a great while resolving to take fresh opportunities of furthering things he has met with a rebuff in. John Drummond is a director of the bank, and member of our House.

Next Thursday, Dr. Bray's anniversary sermon is to be preached by Mr. Burton, of Oxford, a very ingenious acquaintance of Mr. Oglethorp's, at Bow Church in Cheapside. I earnestly pressed that he should be instructed to say nothing reproachful to the Government for retarding the charter so long as eighteen months, but to speak of it as a thing that will succeed, and show the benefit of it.

Saturday, 19.—An unknown author of a book entitled *Alcephron, or the Minute Philosopher*, in two volumes, 8<sup>vo</sup>., sent me a copy. It is written by way of dialogue against the modern free thinkers. It is writ in the Socratic style, and I guessed it to be by Dean Berkley, though he never acquainted me that he was upon publishing anything. Soon after I knew the Dean wrote it.

Sunday, 20.—Prayers and sermon at home, after which I went to Court, and was desired to carry the sword.

Mr. Barbut came to see me, and Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 21.—Stayed at home all day, having caught cold.

Tuesday, 22.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Le Grand, and then went to the House, where I found Mr. Annesley, to whom I showed the Earl of Barrimore's letter. He said it was very curtly writ, but saw he insisted that Downdeady is within his manor of Rathbury, wherefore he advised me to desire his lordship to show his patent, and if it is older than mine, and hath Downdeady in it, then that I would give him no further trouble about it, otherwise I ought to insist on its belonging to my manor of Burton, as in my patent. I told him we had searched the Rolls Office, and could find no patent his lordship has. He also advised me to write to Crone, to tell him that if he did not acquiesce in my method of recovering the acres he pretends to, I shall not trouble myself more about it, but think myself quit of my promise to serve him in it.

From the House I went to the Rose Tavern in Chancery Lane, to the anniversary dinner kept by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and afterwards I went to the Opera *Sosarmis*, made by Hendel, which takes with the town, and that justly, for it is one of the best I ever heard.

I heard the mortifying news there that Dean Berkley has missed of the Deanery of Down, by a villainous letter wrote from the Primate of Ireland that the Dean is a madman and disaffected to the Government. Thus the worthiest, the learnedest, the wisest, and most virtuous divine of the three kingdoms is by an unparalleled wickedness made to give way to Dean Daniel, one of the meanest in every respect. There is no respect of persons in this world, where God sends his blessings on the unjust as well as just, but in the other world these things are made up.

Wednesday, 23 February.—This morning I visited Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Howard, Mr. Drummond, brother Parker, Mr. Thomas Clark, and then went to dine with my brother Percival. Mr. Howard is or was Keeper of the Paper Office, and I think has since a better employment. He is of Ireland, and of good family, but was obliged to paint in order to support himself like a gentleman, for which

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purpose he travelled to Italy and studied under Carlo Marat, who was peculiarly fond of him, and not only directed what pieces he should copy, but corrected his works and finished them sometimes with his own pencil. From thence Mr. Howard brought home what the Italians call *la virtu*, and we a taste and insight in building, statuary, music, medals, and ancient history, which recommending him to the acquaintance of the late Duke of Devonshire, he soon left the mechanical, though genteel, art of painting, and was made, as has been said, Keeper of the Paper Office at a salary of 200*l.* a year. He showed me small, but well-chosen study of books, chiefly relating to history and genteel learning, and has a collection of medals, some busts, etc. He showed me likewise some good pieces of painting, as of Salvator Rosa, Antonio More, Guercino, Bourginone, etc.

From dinner I went to the Music Club, where the King's Chapel boys acted the *History of Hester*, writ by Pope, and composed by Hendel. This oratoria or religious opera is exceeding fine, and the company were highly pleased, some of the parts being well performed.

I there met Mr. Kelsal, Clerk of the Treasury, and a member of our House, who told me he learned from one of the Committee, which sits on the Charitable Corporation, that very black proceedings of the directors come to light, and some of our members must be expelled the House. He meant Denis Bond and Sir Archibald Grant.

In my visit to Mr. Howard, I complained heavily of the barbarity used by the Primate of Ireland against Dean Berkley, in which he told me that one day, as he was alone with the late Duke of Devonshire, Lord Townshend came in, and passionately inveighed against the Primate, then Bishop of Bristol and Dean of Christchurch in Oxford, calling him beast and wretched fellow, who being made Dean in order to strengthen the Whig interest there, did nothing but laze away his time, and suffered the Tories to increase their power and numbers in that University. He lamented that such a blockhead was ever made a Bishop, and the Duke of Devonshire lamented it too; but four days after he was made Primate of Ireland. The Duke told Mr. Howard, when next he visited him, his great surprise that my Lord Townshend should think a beast and a blockhead fit to govern the Church of a whole kingdom, and assured him he had no hand in it.

I heard to-day that Mrs. Vane, late maid of honour and now kept by the Prince, is brought to bed, and that Dr. Douglas laid her. The Prince gives her a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum; he presented her besides, on removal from Court, which is not a month past, a fine service of plate and furniture for her house in Soho Square, where I am told a great number of people of fashion, men and ladies, visit her, to the just scandal of all sober and religious folks.

Thursday, 24 February.—This morning I went to St. Bride's Church to hear Mr. Burton, of Oxford, preach an excellent sermon in favour of Christian education of youth, of the conversion of negroes, and of the savage Indians. He showed the indispensable duty of kings and magistrates from Scripture, reason and human policy to take care of religion and further it in proper methods of educating youth, and towards the close spoke of our design to

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settle colonies in South Carolina, handsomely commending the King for approving it. We were about twenty-five persons favourers of this design, who after sermon dined at Brawn's in the City, the chief of whom were Sir William Chaplin, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Sir Philip Parker, etc., and about a dozen other Parliament men.

But I was sorry to learn from Mr. Drummond that the charter still sticks, though the Duke of Newcastle has promised to carry it on the first occasion to his Majesty for to put the seal to it. He told me he was with Sir Robert Walpole this morning, and told him how uneasy we all were that such delays are used in putting the seal, and that we thought the Ministry used us very ill to imagine we would still entreat for a charter as if we had some advantage to gain by it, whereas it ought rather to be expected by us that the Government should entreat us to accept it. Sir Robert replied, "Mr. Drummond, the gentlemen wrong me to believe the charter sticks with me, and they wrong the Duke in thinking it sticks with him. It is not proper for me to tell you where it sticks."

Hereupon, I asked if his Majesty did not like the terms of the charter. Mr. Drummond replied he believed some things must be altered in it. Then, said I, I am resolved to have no more to do with it, nor will the other gentlemen; but I beg you not to tell them what Sir Robert said to you, for I would not have them know this of the King. He said he did not intend to tell them, because they were warm men, but to me he thought it proper, because I took things coolly.

Certainly the King should have taken his resolution before he had suffered the thing to go so far. The gentlemen lay all the fault on the Ministry, as a pitiful revenge on them for voting against the salt duty, as I think all the trustees designed by the charter have done except myself.

From dinner I went to the Royal Society, and from thence to our Thursday's Vocal Music Club. This day my son is twenty-one years' old.

Friday, 25 February.—To-day I went to the House, where there was a debate what day the second reading of the Salt Bill should be appointed on. Mr. Pulteney moved for Tuesday seven-night, and Sir Robert Walpole for Thursday next, which after some speeching was carried by a division—216 against 130.

When at the House, Mr. Spence, the Sergeant-at-Arms, came to me, and taking me aside told me the Duke of Newcastle had sent him to me to assure me that he was desirous the Carolina Charter might pass in the manner we desired, but that the King had made an objection to the signing it, namely, that by the charter as drawn, we, the trustees, had reserved to them the nomination of the officers of the Militia. That since by the charter the approbation of the Governor, nominated by us, is in the King, his Majesty thought it reasonable the Governor also should nominate the inferior officers. His Grace therefore desired to know of me what objections I had to it that he might fairly lay them before the King. I answered Mr. Spence in the manner following: That I desired my thanks might be returned to his Grace for his good disposition to forward the charter, that I had for some time

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perceived a delay put to the signing our charter, and should be very glad to know if there was really a design to grant it, for if his Majesty in his great wisdom and reflection had found difficulties he did not think of till now, I should for my own part acquiesce in his Majesty's judgment and resign my part in it, as I believed many other gentlemen concerned in it would do. That I was but one man, and could not take upon me to give reasons for insisting on what now appeared a difficulty, for the other gentlemen might support the charter in the form now drawn with better arguments than I on the sudden could offer, but I wished Mr. Spence would speak to Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Heathcot, or other gentlemen, and hear what they have to say.

When we parted, I called the members who I could find in the House together, namely, Mr. Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Holland, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roche, and Mr. Hucks, and after telling them what had passed between Mr. Spence and me, with my answer, which they much approved, we agreed to desire Mr. Spence to walk up to us in the Speaker's chamber, which he did; and we gave him the reasons why we could not accept the charter on his Majesty's conditions; our reasons were, that our colony will be for many years in an infant state, and not able to support the different characters of civil and military offices, so that the civil officer must be the same with the military, but if one person must have two masters, namely, the trustees in the civil and the Governor of Carolina in the military, we conceived the affair of settling a colony could not proceed on our scheme. That so much expense attended his Majesty's granting employments, we should not be able to defray it, not to mention the time lost in attending the Government to get commissions out, which we, the trustees, should do without loss of time or expense. That the charter had twice received his Majesty's approbation, and all difficulties started either removed or yielded to; finally, that we were from the beginning of opinion that the less our colony were dependent on the Governor of Carolina there, better success there was to expect. Mr. Spence said he would tell the Duke what we said.

After this Mr. Oglethorp came to me and said the gentlemen were desirous I should speak to Sir Robert Walpole about it, by which we should know whether the King or the Ministry were the obstructors of our charter. I said I would, but afterwards meeting Mr. Drummond, I told him I thought it proper to acquaint the gentlemen that the charter stops at the King, seeing the Duke of Newcastle had declared so, by which means Sir Robert Walpole, who is not in fault (but yet thought so) would be exculpt, and therefore if he pleased I would let them know what had passed between him and Sir Robert yesterday. He agreed to it, and accordingly I told Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Holland of it. Then said they, there's an end of the charter, and Sir Robert is the faulty person. I could only say he affirmed not, but they would not believe the King would invent new scruples, after having advanced so far.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert, where the Earl of Grantham, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Cornwall, Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Duncomb, Sir Philip Parker, Lady Parker, Duchess of Kent, Lady ———— Strafford, Mrs. Duncomb, and others were present.

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Lord Pomphret told me in relation to Dean Berkley's missing the Deanery of Down, that it was the Lord Lieutenant who writ over that he was a madman, and highly disagreeable to all the King's best friends in Ireland. I wish the nation had been to be polled.

My brother Percival told me that he heard it was Hoadley, Bishop of Dublin, who suggested this to the Duke, in order to serve that worthless man, Dean Daniel, and I doubt not but the Duke was willing to write this, seeing Dean Berkley did not sue for Down by his canal.

Saturday, 26 February.—I went to the vestry of the Tabernacle in King Street, where we placed one Cockrain writing master to the free school, instituted by Dr. Tennison, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the room of one Lewis, who lately declared himself a Roman Catholic, and also appointed another person to be clerk of the Tabernacle. On the occasion of Lewis, I complained of the great number of Protestants perverted to Popery, and wished the Bishops would order their inferior clergy to give in the names of all the Papists in their several parishes. Dr. Tirrwyht, our minister, said it could not be done in large parishes, but Mr. Green, the churchwarden, replied it might easily be done by examining the wards, and he would undertake it himself. Dr. Tirrwyht said that Sir Jo. Philips had lately given the Ministry a list of those who kept public-houses, but nothing was done in it; he added this is one of their methods of perverting our people by the opportunity they take of sliding into the acquaintance of the Protestants in public-houses.

This day cousin Mary Dering, dresser extraordinary to the Princesses, dined with me. She gave an instance how princes are imposed upon by their Ministers. She said when the King came to the Crown, his resolution was to continue in his service as chaplains all those who had been so while he was Prince, and to fill up the number belonging to him as King with as many of his father's chaplains as could be admitted, but one of his chaplains he particularly named to be continued on account of some extraordinary services he had done him when Prince. But when the then Lord Chamberlain (who I think was the same as the present), the Duke of Grafton, brought him the lists to sign, he did it without further examination than observing this chaplain's name was there, yet afterwards it proved that the man was removed, and neither all his old chaplains, nor many of his father's, continued, but a good many new persons placed. It happened some time after that Mrs. Titchburn, serving the King and Queen at supper, took an opportunity of doing that clergyman justice, for the King saying that he wondered he had not heard him preach since he came to the Crown, she told him it was no wonder, for his Majesty had turned him out. The King, surprised, replied it was quite otherwise, for he had not only given a general order that none of them should be removed, but had particularly remembered him, and saw his name in the list he signed. Mrs. Titchburn replied she could assure him he was not his chaplain, and that it had much concerned the poor man, not so much for the loss of the preferments he might have expected, if continued, but for lying under his Majesty's displeasure for something he could not accuse himself of nor imagine.

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The King turned to the Queen, and asked how it could be. The Queen said she did not know, and there must be some great mistake committed. Soon after a good preferment fell, and the King bestowed it on him.

My cousin Dering said upon this, that the King was a man of much honour and justice, and had moreover a tenderness in his nature, for on the death of the Marquis of Miremont, a fortnight ago, he was so moved that he was serious all the evening, and as to the Queen, she cried all the day. They both on that occasion put off their design of going to the Opera.

My cousin likewise said that the King had ordered the Marquis de Montandre to give him a list of all the necessitous French, in order to restore them their pensions, which at the beginning of his reign he too hastily deprived them of. She told us also that the Prince is of a very compassionate nature, and gives 1,200*l.* a year to the poor. That the Queen has but 50,000*l.* a year to maintain herself and all the younger children, and at the end of the year has not a farthing.

As my cousin is most of the day with the Prince and Princesses, and much esteemed by them, and a very sensible observing woman, she is as able to acquaint us with the inside of the Court as sincere in her accounts.

Sunday, 27.—Prayers and sermon at home, after which I went to Court, where the Prince commended to me my brother Percival's cantatas, which he said his sister played and sung; he added he heard he was a great architect and painter, and that it was a pleasant thing to see him sit in his chamber surrounded with diversions and amusement. He told me he heard I had a settled concert, and that my daughters sung and played.

Dean Berkley, Dr. Couraye and brother and sister Percival dined with me. The Dean told me it was the Lord Chancellor, Hoadly, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Primate who put the Duke of Dorset on writing the letter against him, which lost him the Deanery of Down, and that they also writ particularly against him, going so far as to affirm that it would embarrass his Majesty's affairs were he appointed to it. The Dean added that he was much obliged to his friends here for resenting the matter so warmly, and that the Queen had said upon the arrival of those letters, that she must then provide for him in England.

My sister Percival said that the Dean's book against the free thinkers was the discourse of the Court, and that yesterday the Queen publicly commended it at her drawing-room.

After dinner, I went to the King's Chapel, where I expected to meet the Bishop of Salisbury, brother to the Archbishop of Dublin, and resolved to show my resentment at the usage given Dean Berkley. Dean Berkley went to the chapel, and sat over against us. I said to the Bishop, "Yonder is one of the worthiest, most learned, and most unexceptionable man in the three kingdoms, who has met with the wickedest usage that ever was heard of." "Who is that?" said the Bishop. "Dean Berkley," said I. "What usage has he met with?" replied the other. "He has been," said I, "defeated of the Deanery of Down by malicious letters writ from Ireland." "What was writ?" said he. "That he is a madman and disagreeable to the King's friends in Ireland, and this by persons who do not know the Dean." "If they did not know

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him," said he, "they did wrong, but who writ them?" "My Lord," replied I, "I know the thing to be true, and I know the Dean, and their wickedness must be answered for in Heaven."

The Bishop then said, "I mistook the matter, that indeed the Dean had made the first application on this side, but the preference of Dean Daniel to Down was a regular scheme sent over from Ireland, and the King immediately complied with it from a resolution he long had taken to prefer Dean Daniel, who was a worthy person, and had spent 1,400*l.* in defending the King's right to a presentation." I replied, "I had nothing to say against Dean Daniel, but that the methods to serve him by taking away Dean Berkley's reputation was wicked and unpardonable." The Bishop replied, "Dean Berkley had done himself a great deal of hurt by undertaking that ridiculous project of converting the Indians, and leaving his deanery, where there was business enough for him to convert the Papists, and that his Bishop had writ to him and laid it on his conscience to return home, which he did not comply with."

I answered that many wise and good men differed with his Lordship in opinion concerning that design. His Lordship said he knew not one wise man approved it. I answered the House of Commons had approved it, and addressed the late King to encourage it, and that Ministry promoted it, and both the late King and the present had approved it by granting the Dean a charter and 20,000*l.* to carry it on, though the money is not paid. The Bishop answered all that was done out of regard to the man, not the design. That his Lordship had spoke with Governor Hunter, who told him Bermuda was the most improper place the Dean could pitch on for settling his college. I answered that did not prove the design in general was a bad one, but I knew why Hunter disapproved Bermuda, it was because he would have had him settle in New York, as the Governor himself told me. This discourse between us was while the lessons were reading.

This day I drew up reasons why the trustees of the Georgia Settlement cannot agree to the Governor of Carolina's naming the officers of the Militia, which paper, if the trustees approve, shall be conveyed to the King.

Monday, 28 February.—This day I visited Dr. Delaney, of Ireland, who made me laugh at an expression of Ambrose Philips, secretary or trainbearer (I forget which) to my Lord Chancellor of Ireland. This Philips, who is a poet, and was, when I knew him, in a beggarly way, was a deacon and designed for priest's orders, but the world drew him aside, and when he came to London, he threw off his gown and turned free thinker, so that by discourse I have frequently had with him, I have reason to think he is a Deist. I have known him twenty-three years, and before he went for Ireland. Notwithstanding his poverty, he kept a whore, whom I have seen and I think the ugliest whore living. This virtuous and pious man, the Primate of Ireland took with him as secretary, and afterwards preferred him to serve the Lord Chancellor, but he still is a principal favourite and counsellor to the Primate. Dr. Delaney told me that the expression he used was: "that he had made up his mind," by way of allusion to your rich citizens who, having made up a plum or a hundred thousand pounds, were contented to leave business and enjoy the fruit of their labours.

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So Philips says he has read and informed himself sufficiently, so that he now reads nothing at all, having made up his mind; or, in other words, arrived at the highest pitch of understanding.

From this visit I went to see Mr. Clerke, who is ill, and then repaired to the House, where I showed to several gentlemen of our Carolina Colony the paper of reasons I drew up why we could not consent to the Governor of Carolina's naming our Militia officers. They much approved it, but last of all meeting Mr. Oglethorp, he told me that he was yesterday to wait on the Lord President to acquaint him with what had passed between the Duke of Newcastle and us, and that the Lord President told him the matter was too far gone, so that the King could not make any more objections to the powers given us by the charter without acting against law. So I believe we shall not give any paper of reasons, it being unnecessary.

I dined at home, and passed the evening in my study.

Tuesday, 29 February.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's, and from thence to the House, where a petition presented by Mr. Doddington for granting a bounty on bread exported from Pool to the West Indies was ordered to lie on the table, upon a division of 199 against 107. I voted with the majority, because all bounties on exportation of necessaries for life is only enabling foreign states to undersell us, by enabling their artisans to work cheaper and so undersell us. There was a call of the House, after which I returned home to dinner, and in the evening went to the play.

Wednesday, 1 March.—This day a great number of nobility and gentry waited on the Court, it being the Queen's birthday. My daughter Kitty went with Madam Hatord in the morning, and with Mrs. Southwell in the evening, and danced. The Queen and Princesses spoke to her and commended her clothes, but above all her jewels, which were some of the finest there.

I received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Steven Hales, giving me an account, as I desired him, of the state of Mr. Dalone's legacy, as left by Dr. Bray at the time of his decease.

Thursday, 2 March.—Visited Mr. Walker, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Temple. Went to the House, where a debate arose against committing the Salt Bill, which held till eight at night, when, on the division, we carried it 218 against 156.

Several petitions being lodged for preventing the running wool from England, and wool and woollen goods from Ireland, the report from the Board of Trade given to the House of Lords was ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Spence acquainted me this day that the Duke of Newcastle had desired him to assure me that he had used all the arguments with the King he could think of to sign the charter in the manner we desired it, but that the King took him up very short and angrily, but he would urge it to his Majesty once more. I desired Mr. Spence to thank his Grace for the assurance he gave us of his desire to make the charter succeed, and that he would speak again to his Majesty, and to tell his Grace that we were very desirous to see an end to it one way or other.

I acquainted Sir Robert Walpole that I had given a memorandum to Sir William Young that in case Skates should be turned out by the Commissioner of the Customs for misdemeanours committed

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by him at Harwich, Richard Orlebar may succeed him in his boat, and Sir Robert replied, "I will take care of it, I shall do nothing in Harwich but what you would have me."

Mr. Oglethorp told me he had seen my paper of reasons for insisting on our charter as at present drawn, which he much approved, but he thought the fourth reason, though absolutely true, would not be fit to offer, since the very reason why the charter stops is the thing we insist upon in that article.

Friday, 3 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Horace Walpole. I told him of the stop that is made of the Carolina grant; that we apprehended there was still a distrust that we sought our private advantage in it, whereas we had no view but serving the public, and I did not know how we came to be such knight-errants. I gave him substantial reasons why we could not depart from the purport of the charter as it now stands, particularly the point the King objects to, namely the Governor of Carolina's naming the inferior officers of the Militia, and that it would be good to tell us soon whether the King is resolved not to pass it without that alteration, that we might return the money we made of the Government Lottery tickets, being resolved not to accept the charter with that alteration. He replied that he knew not one of the Ministry who were against the charter, but this was the King's own objection, he being jealous of his prerogative, but he hoped it would be got over and believed it, that he thought we could make no private advantage of the design, the guards are so strong against it by the charter, though indeed they did think so at first. I said I understood the King could not alter the charter, it having passed the Council, where he was present; he replied, "Yes, the King might by referring it back to be considered in Council." He desired I would not say all this to Oglethorp or the other gentlemen concerned with me, because they were warm men. We then talked of the reports presented by the Board of Trade to the House of Lords for grounds of a Bill to be framed this Session against running woollen goods and wool from Ireland, and wool from England. He said he had not seen the report, but he believed there was no time for a Bill this Session, and that nothing can be hoped for without letting Irish yarn freely into England. I asked him if he were not of that branch of the Privy Council which compose the Committee on Irish affairs? He said, No; that the Lord President names them; but that his Lordship left him out lest he should at the same time be obliged to name also the Speaker, "who you know (said he) is somewhat impracticable on certain occasions."

After this I went to the House, where I left them upon a Bill for regulating Justices of Peace, and came home to dinner.

When Mr. Stringer came to me from my Lady Londonderry, to tell me she agreed to the following proposal I made her ladyship in compliance to her urgent desire to be quit of her lease of my brother Dering's house, viz.:

"I will oblige myself to discharge her ladyship of her lease upon her clearing her rent to Midsummer day, 1732, and paying down 120*l.* The rent comes to 159*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and the whole sum to 279*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

"I cannot vary from this proposal which I offer purely to shew her Ladyship that I am willing to gratify her as far as I am able

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without prejudice to my niece, and even at some hazard of myself. If her Ladyship likes it not, she may continue tenant as before, or let it herself to the person who is now willing to take it at 120*l.* a year. I desire her answer this day, or shall be obliged to treat no more, the new tenant being urgent for an answer."

I was willing to acquiesce in my Lady's desire to part with her lease on the terms above mentioned, because my niece would be no loser, and because her Ladyship is in arrear of rent, her joyniture in disorder, and she resolved to live in the country, so that on several accounts I had reason to apprehend the rent not fully secure; at the same time the new tenant obliges herself to give security for her rent, and the 120*l.* my Lady gives to be free, is a sufficient amends for the 30*l.* a year abatement of rent to the new tenant, who is to take the same lease my Lady quits.

Saturday, 4 March.—To-day I visited Mr. Burr, in Great James Street, and called on Mr. Annesley at the Temple, who was not at home. Afterwards I went to Court, where the Queen greatly commended the Bishop of Rochester, lately deceased, for his parts and writings. She also commended the late Bishop Smalldridge as one of the greatest honour to the Bench; but added he was timorous.

The Duke of Kent said Bishop Smalldridge was in Dr. Clarke's notions, but had not courage to own it. The Queen replied if the Bishop thought those notions necessary to salvation he did wrong not to own them and even preach them, but if otherwise, he was to be commended for not disturbing the world with them.

I told her that Bishop Smalldridge had said to myself that he could pardon everything in Dr. Clark but his calling the three persons in the Trinity three Beings, which made too great a distinction in the unity of the Godhead. The Queen replied, he did not say true. She told me Dr. Couraye had lost a great friend in the Bishop of Rochester. I replied the Bishop had been useful to him in his writings for defence of the validity of our ordinations, and when in France they had correspondence together on subjects of learning, but the Dr. had kept no correspondence with him since his coming for England. The Queen said she believed it, and it was not her meaning, but only that they were well acquainted abroad.

Dr. Couraye dined with me, and I passed the evening in my study.

Sunday, 5.—Went to St. James's Church, where Dr. Claggit, Bishop of St. David's, preached, and showed the duty of being imitators of God.

Afterwards I went to Court, and at my return Dr. Couraye and Mr. Cart, the non-juring parson, dined with me. This was he who in the late Bishop of Rochester's plot, called Lear's Plot, fled from justice, and had a thousand pounds set on his head by proclamation. After some years he obtained leave by the interest of Dr. Mead and Samuel Buckley, the Gazetteer, to return to England, in order to assist in the fine edition of *Thuanus*, he being a man of good learning and parts. But being at the same time engaged in writing the history of the old Duke of Ormond, he was introduced to me last summer to communicate several papers I had relating to those times, which I accordingly lent him upon his receipt and promise to return them.



March 5-13

He told me that the Bishop of Rochester had just before his death finished his critical harmony of the Gospels, and the canon of the New Testament, which he shows to a sort of demonstration that St. John settled thirty years after our Saviour's death. He likewise told me that there are memoirs of King James the Second, while Duke of York, in the Scottish College at Rome, wherein are contained several curious anecdotes; one of which is that when King Charles the First sent to summon Sir John Hotham to deliver up Hull, Sir John was in a disposition to obey, but just as he was attending the King's messengers and showing them the defences of the place, he received a letter from London, cautioning him not to comply with the King's commands, for that as soon as ever the King was master of the place, the order was to seize his person and hang him up; upon which Sir John seized the messengers, and declared for the Parliament. That it was true the messengers had instructions to practise with the officers of the garrison and cause a mutiny in the King's favour in case Sir John made any difficulty, which this timely advice prevented. This great and early disappointment in the King's measures was to the last degree prejudicial to his affairs, and the order given, whether true or pretended, raised a distrust in the King's Governors, and spoiled all confidence in the King.

Monday, 6.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, sister Percival, Mr. Tuffnell, and Sir William Wentworth, and Lord Bathurst. In the evening went to an auction in Covent Garden.

Tuesday, 7.—Mr. Tuffnell visited me. I visited Ned Southwell, and then went to the House. I returned to dinner.

Wednesday, 8 March.—Counsellor Annesley came and advised me about Crone's affair; then I went to the House, which being like to sit long, I agreed with cousin John Finch, who is against the Salt duty, that we would both come away.

I dined at home, and went to Cock's auction of pictures, where I bought some drawings.

I heard afterwards that the House sat upon the Salt [Bill] till 11 at night, and had five divisions in favour of several clauses, but the Court carried everything against them—218 against 118.

Thursday, 9 March.—To day I went to the Chelsea Waterworks, and from thence to the House.

Friday, 10.—To-day Mr. Burr and Oliver, of Harwich, came to acquaint me that the ground of the quay at Harwich fell in last Christmas, and almost smothered old Captain Lucas; that at the same time the old hulk of a man-of-war, which was placed there to defend the quay from the force of the water, was broke to pieces by the violence thereof. I promised to speak again to Mr. Scroop about it.

Mr. Whitworth moved for a Bill to explain a late Act, whereby permission is given for New England hops to come to Ireland duty free, by which the demand in that kingdom of English hops is greatly lessened, even forty shillings a hundred. That former Acts had provided against it, but by an unaccountable omission and carelessness, the Act of last year that made certain goods from the West Indies unenumerated commodities had not provided against this mischief. Mr. Inwin produced a letter from Dublin to him, dated last February, acquainting him that a ship from New

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England had brought in 140 bags of hops to Dublin, and the like quantity was expected by another ship. Captain Vernon, Harry Pelham, Sir Henry Furnese, Mr. Papillion, and divers others spoke on the same side for a Bill, and none against it, so it is ordered. It had been to no purpose for any gentlemen of Ireland to speak against it, but I told them our business will be to persuade as many as we can to replace the drawback on English hops going to Ireland.

After this the Salt Bill came on; some instructions offered to the Committee were rejected, and the House then went into a Committee; and being three a clock, I and several gentlemen concerned in the intended Carolina Colony, went to the Bedford Arms Tavern in Covent Garden to dine, and take some resolution what to do upon the delay used in granting the charter. The company were Mr. Digby, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Heathcot, Captain Gyles, Mr. Holland, Mr. Towers, junior, and Mr. Moore. I acquainted them that this morning in the House, Sir Robert Walpole, of his own accord, protested that what we suspected, namely, that the King's objection to signing the charter, was so far from being owing to him, that he was astonished when he heard it; that there were times when things could be done, other times when they could not, but he would take the proper time to get the King to sign. I desired he would allow me to acquaint the gentlemen with what he told me, which he allowed me. After debating the matter, we agreed to wait his Majesty's pleasure, and that any of us, as we had opportunity, should speak to the Ministry for a speedy resolution on that affair, and to give our reasons why we pressed it, without giving reasons why we complied not with his Majesty's present sentiments.

I left them at seven a clock, and returned home.

Saturday, 11 March.—This morning I went to an auction of the late Earl of Londonderry's goods, and then to Court, where the Queen and King talked a great deal to me of Parliament and other affairs, of the irreligious ends of Sir Godfrey Kneller and Colonel Chartres, etc.

Mr. Stringer, who does business for my Lady Londonderry, came, and I returned him the draft amended for releasing her ladyship from my brother Dering's house at Midsummer next.

Sunday, 12 March.—Went to sacrament at Chapel, then to Court. Cousin Fortrey, sister Percival and Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 13.—Stayed at home for a cold. Colonel Schutz visited me. I told him as he had trusted me with keeping his will, so I would desire him to keep a counterpart of mine, which I would send to his house; he answered he would lay it up with his own papers that he kept with greatest care. He then told me that he had been with Mrs. Vane, that he avoided it as long as he could, till the Prince took notice of his not going, that he defended himself as long as he could, and made the Prince very angry, who said she was a woman of quality whom he had done the honour to make his mistress, and his servants ought to respect her. Upon this, the Colonel said, if your Royal Highness commands me to wait on her, I must go. The Prince replied such things are not to be commanded; meaning that servants ought not to wait till they are commanded. This fat, and ill-shaped dwarf, has nothing good to recommend her that I know of; neither sense nor wit, and is,

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besides (if report be true), the leavings of others, and among the rest of my Lord Harrington, who was last year to have married her, but he forsook her, having gained his ends without it. This unfortunate amour has made such a hole in the Prince's purse, that whereas the Colonel, who is Privy Purse to his Highness, had 1,200*l.* a year to bestow on objects of charity and generosity, his Highness now has stopped it, and tells the Colonel that he will bestow his charity his own way. But this is not the only ill consequence of this unworthy attachment, for it is to be feared the woman will put the Prince on several things that may hurt both him and others; she may draw him off from that strict compliance with the King and Queen's desires and commands for which he was so distinguished, and may represent many worthy persons in a disadvantageous light to him.

In the evening, Sir Thomas Hanmer visited me and stayed till nine at night.

Tuesday, 14 March.—I stayed at home all day, because of my cold. Dean Berkley came to see me. I promised to see the Bishop of London, and let him know in justification of the Dean's affection to the Government, that when King George the First came to the Crown, and the Tories began to ferment a rebellion, he published a pamphlet entitled *Advice to the Tories who have taken the Oaths*, wherein he laid it on the conscience to acquiesce in the present Government and be dutiful subjects, which was a step that a disaffected man, or who had any hopes of preferment by a change of the then Governments, would never have taken, but it was a courageous and honest comportment. I asked him if, having laid aside his Bermuda scheme, he would care to turn over to our Carolina Settlement some part of the subscriptions that were made to his scheme, believing that he might influence many of the subscribers to bestow their intended gifts to what other good projects he should recommend to them.

He replied that many of his subscribers had desired him in consideration of the charges he had been at in carrying on his own design, to accept their money as a present to reimburse himself, but that he had refused it, only recommended to them the letting their subscriptions go to the support of a college in Connecticut, erected about thirty years ago by private subscription, and which breeds the best clergymen and most learned of any college in America. That the clergymen who left the Presbyterian Church and came over to ours last year were educated there. That as this College, or rather academy, came nearest his own plan, he was desirous to encourage it, and having already proceeded so far as to recommend it to his subscribers, he could not do the thing I desired of him. He then told me that the Government were intending to provide for him in England, to which I said I know nothing they could give him equivalent to his Deanery in Ireland, except the Deanery of Paul's, which is generally held *in commendam*, or an English bishopric. That as to lesser matters, he should consider he was married, had a child, and might have more, which he was bound to provide for, and that his scheme had hurt his private fortune. He replied that if the Government gave him the Deanery of Canterbury, when vacant, he would accept it, though but 800*l.* a year, provided he had a promise of some

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prebendary annexed to it. I told him it was dangerous depending on promises, but he said he would risk that.

Wednesday, 15 March.—I visited Ned Southwell, and wished him well on his journey. Then visited cousin Le Grand, and afterwards the Bishop of London, to whom I expressed my great abhorrence of the usage Dean Berkley met with. The Bishop said the usage was abominable, and he pitied the Dean who is in a bad situation, for he seems totally averse, nay fixed upon, not going to Ireland, and yet cannot see what can be done for him in England; for to make him an English Bishop would be impossible, it would revolt all the clergy of England; besides the nobility, who have friends to promote, would effectually oppose it, and there is not zeal enough in the Ministry to do so much for the Dean. Then as to Deaneries, there are very few are equivalent to his Deanery of Derry, and those that are he would not get, for the same reason he would not get a Bishopric. That Durham is worth 1,500*l.* a year, St. Paul's held *in commendam*, and will be always disposed of to a favourite. That Canterbury is but 750*l.* per annum, but the possessor will at all times have other good preferments, which will engage him not to leave his native country for a bishopric in Ireland. That Salisbury is 600*l.* a year, but the present possessor, Dr. Clark, having with it two other good livings, will not quit his prospect of rising in England to be an Irish Bishop. The like might be said of Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, who is besides Clerk of the King's Closet, and in expectation of succeeding to the Bishopric of Exeter. That the Deanery of York is in the hands of Dr. Osbaldeston, a gentleman of that country, who has two other livings and in expectation of succeeding to a great estate. That in a word, no clergyman who has interest or pretensions to be advanced in England, will go to an honourable banishment in Ireland, and that if Dean Berkley waits in hopes of such an opportunity, he would wait for an uncertainty, and though he should succeed and get a Deanery, it would never be made up an equivalent for the loss of his Deanery, but it is a question if the Dean can be allowed to be so long absent from his duty as such an expectation will require.

I replied that by what I could find, Dean Berkley had no ambition to be a Bishop in either kingdom, that his view in asking the Deanery of Down was twofold, and both very reasonable, namely, that he might have gone over with a mark of his Majesty's good countenance to him, and in a reasonable time repair his private fortune, which by the prosecution of his design of settling a college in Bermudas, and the defeat thereof, had suffered. This the Deanery of Down would have done, being 200*l.* a year more worth than that of Derry.

That since the wicked letters writ against him from Ireland, representing him a madman and disaffected to the Government, it was become more necessary for him to insist on some mark of his Majesty's favour to clear his reputation in those respects, and that his friends who knew his principles and conversation could not but earnestly press it. That for myself, I had known him twenty-five years, and could say many things in justification of his zeal for the Government, particularly, that the year King George the First succeeded to the Crown, when the Tories and Jacobites were laying that scheme for a rebellion, which broke out soon

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after, he writ a pamphlet entitled *Advice to the Tories who have taken the Oaths*, wherein he laid it on their consciences to behave like good subjects, and used other prudential reasons, which exposed him to all the malice of the adverse party, and had effectually ruined him if they had prevailed; that nevertheless he boldly declared himself at that critical juncture, when few others would venture to do so. That as to his being a madman, I would only have those who take the report lightly up read his late book against the Freethinkers.

That I could not but be astonished at the character writ of him in Ireland and transmitted over to defeat him of his pursuit, when as it was false in fact, so they who did write could not possibly know him, he having been seven or nine years out of Ireland, but I would engage that if that kingdom had been polled, ninety-nine in a hundred would have testified for him, and that if it were practicable every Grand Jury there would do the same. That it was a mean, unworthy thing to injure his reputation for the sake of serving Dr. Daniel, or any other person. Lastly, that it is very unfortunate that two or three Bishops there (whom I named, the Primate and Archbishop of Dublin) should make schemes for Irish preferments.

The Bishop replied that he did not know of any letters written from Ireland but by the Lord Lieutenant, who did indeed represent him as a madman and a person disagreeable to the kingdom, but said nothing against his affection to the Government. But it was the Bishops I mentioned and the Lord Chancellor, who so informed my Lord Lieutenant. That as to any discourse of his disaffection, it proceeded from the answer my Lord Wilmington (Lord President) made to her Majesty, who asking him what reason the kingdom of Ireland had that the Dean should be disagreeable to them, replied he could not tell, unless that he was very great with Dean Swift. But to bring the matter to a point (continued the Bishop), I see no way to do for the Dean but to make him a Bishop in Ireland, which can only be done by his going over to his Deanery, with assurances from hence of his being made one when a vacancy happens, or to make Dean Daniel a Bishop, and let Dean Berkley succeed him in Down.

I replied, assurances from hence of making Dean Berkley a Bishop were absolutely necessary to his going over, that his reputation might be retrieved, but how to get those assurances is the question; for I feared those who had writ against him would not be thought to eat their words, and the same objection against translating him to Down would lie against making him a Bishop.

The Bishop replied it was true, and therefore when in Ireland he should endeavour to get the good opinion of those who now were his enemies, that if they could not be brought to recant openly, they might be induced to sit silent and not oppose his Majesty's good disposition, which my Lord Wilmington was able, and the proper man, to compass. I answered it was a hard chapter for a person of so much innocence, merit and sufferings to court his enemies, which persons of their character would expect he should do by servile and unworthy behaviour towards them. The Bishop said that might be avoided by instructions from hence. He then said he neither thought well of the Primate, nor Archbishop

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of Dublin; that with the former he corresponded very little, having been used so basely by him in breaking his word, which he had given to recommend the Bishop of Lichfield, and afterwards recommending Dr. Hoadly, and that he had no correspondence at all with Archbishop Hoadly, whose preferment to Dublin he had openly opposed with all his might.

After this conference, I went to the House, where Captain Vernon moved for the repeal of a clause in one of King William's Acts that permitted every Irish seaman to carry with him woollen goods to the value of forty shillings. This he said gave way to great frauds, and particularly the vast exportation of stuffs and calamancas from Ireland to Portugal, the Madeiras, the West Indies, etc. He was seconded by Mr. Horace Walpole, who said the Irish had made a compact with the English that upon giving them the advantage of the linen trade, they should quit the woollen, but the Irish had broken the agreement, to the very great prejudice of our manufacturers, since last year there were no less than 32,000 pounds worth of stuffs and calamancas run from that kingdom to Portugal; that they also supply Cadiz, and are going on to export greater quantities; that the London merchants now give commission for buying Irish stuffs, which are insured for one per cent. by their factors to send them safe to Portugal, and are vended there 25 or 30 per cent. cheaper than the English; that he was in hopes some more effectual Bill might have been moved granting liberty for the import of Irish yarn duty free, but since the session is too far gone, he shall for the present be contented with what is now proposed, because it will in a great measure cure the evil complained of.

Mr. Danvers spoke on the same side, and added it would be strange we should give up our trade to that kingdom.

Sir Richard Lane said he approved the motion, but it would signify very little unless we admitted Irish yarn and wool duty free, for Ireland having more than it can consume will still find ways to get rid of it.

Sir John Rushout said he wondered something more effectual for the trade was not offered earlier, when time might have offered to digest some good Bill that would strike at the root of the evils we complain of; that this motion seemed a poor shift to get rid of the clamours of the people, who see the manufacture suffer in all its branches, and know not whence it comes; that the truth is we have lost our export abroad by other nations setting it up, and the vast quantity of wool run from England, whereby we want both wool and yarn to employ our hands at home. That it were better the Irish worked up their own and openly exported their manufacture than for the wool of both kingdoms to be run to be worked by our rivals.

Mr. Oglethorp said this was a weak endeavour to save our sinking manufacture; that the reason why Irish stuffs are in demand abroad is that they are cheaper, but they are only so because the labour of Ireland is cheaper, but the heavy taxes on all materials for trade and all necessaries of life prevents the English from working at low rates, wherefore we ought to begin by reducing the price of labour.

Sir John Rushout was reflected on by several for opposing the motion, which passed with a general concurrence.

March 15-17

Thus the great design of preventing the running of wool from both kingdoms slubbered over, a particular hardship laid on Ireland, or rather on the poor Irish seamen, and no care taken to prevent running wool out of England. Neither will this prevent the running Irish manufacture to Portugal, which is carried off in English ships, who steal it abroad from creeks and by-harbours in that kingdom. Likewise no encouragement is given to bringing yarn from Ireland, of which many parts of England stand in need.

After this I came away, but the House went on to the Barbados Bill, which they agreed to by a majority of 120 to 30.

After dinner I went to the new English Opera.

Thursday, 16 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Hambleton to advise with him about printing Mr. Dob's pamphlet sent me from Ireland yesterday by my son relating to the wool of Ireland. He approved the printing it. From thence I went to Sir Robert Walpole's, where I asked him if his Majesty had taken any resolution for signing our charter. Sir Robert replied he had been so taken up he had no time yet to speak to the King, but he would as soon as possible. I told him he should not be surprised we were so pressing, and gave him sundry reasons for it.

I then met Sir Richard Lane, who gave me the petition he intended to offer for laying on a duty on rock salt exported from England to Ireland. I told him I would restore it to him, but that I was against loading Ireland.

From thence I went to the House, where seeing Sir Robert, I asked him if Dean Berkley's disappointment proceeded from any ill opinion of his loyalty to the present Government. He answered, No, but that it was entirely owing to the Duke of Dorset and Lord Wilmington. He then wondered at the Popish Bills being rejected in Ireland, and said he knew nothing done on this side to provoke the Parliament of Ireland thereto. I answered that as to the disarming Bill, they were displeased that the power all former Bills had left to the Privy Council of that kingdom was taken away, and that matter reserved to the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices only.

The House, after several other matters, came upon the Qualification Bill for members of Parliament, when Alderman Perry offered a clause that a qualification in any of the public funds might be as good as a qualification in land.

Sir Robert Walpole, Sir William Young, Burton, Lord Malpas, and a few others seconded it, but it met with so strong opposition from Plummer, Sir William Windham, Oglethorp, Will. Pulteney, Barnard, Sir John Rushout, Hugh Williams, Watkins Williams Wynne, Heathcot, etc., that after a debate that held till five a clock, Sir Robert gave it up.

I returned home, and passed the evening in my study.

Friday, 17 March.—This morning I made nine visits: Mr. Woodcock, Lord Wilmington, Lord Leusham, Lord Pomfret, Sir William Wentworth, Lord Grantham, Dr. Territ, Lord Bathurst, Lord Palmerston, and Bishop of Lichfield. Only Lord Wilmington and Lord Grantham were at home.

I mentioned to Lord Wilmington the Bill moved for by Captain Vernon for repealing the clause in one of King William's Acts, that allowed sailors to carry with them to sea forty shillings' worth of Irish manufacture, which I said was hard to deny them

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on many accounts; it was hard on the sailor, who might starve for want of clothing when at sea; it was hard on the malefactors transported out of Ireland, who must have clothes to cover their nakedness, and which if given them while in jail, they would pawn, or would be taken from them, wherefore the custom has been not to clothe them till on board; and it was hard on the owner of vessels, who if a sailor should be found to have but a pair of stockings in their trunk, and not on their legs, would have his ship and cargo forfeited.

My Lord replied that he did not understand the matter, but had always heard that great frauds were committed under that liberty. I replied Dr. Coghill had writ me he never knew any fraud committed that way, and Sir Charles Wager, who came in while we were discoursing, said the same, adding it could not be.

My Lord asked me what passed yesterday at the House. I told him. "Why then," said he, with an air of pleasure as I thought, "Sir Robert had a defeat?" I answered, "Yes, and that whenever Ministers press things they can't carry, it must have the name of a defeat." "I wonder Sir Robert" (replied he) "would appear so early and strongly for that business. If the proprietors in the funds would bear to be taxed as the land is, it were reasonable to let them represent the country on the foot of their qualification in money, but it is unreasonable they should be members to lay taxes and pay none themselves." Lord Grantham was denied, but hearing it was my coach, sent after me, and I stayed with him above half-an-hour. He expressed more love for me than I deserve, and so I told him. Told me the Queen talked more with me than with any one, and longer; that she and the King have a great opinion of me, and that Sir Robert Walpole would do anything for me. I said all this was a great and undeserved honour, that however I took care to be as little troublesome as I could, that it was a pleasure to me that when in some things I vote against the Court, they still admitted I was affectionate to the Government. That I entered the Parliament only to assist them with my vote and that if it were not for the opportunity of serving poor and deserving persons, I should quit Court and town altogether, and retire to the country, being naturally of a lazy temper, and more so since as I grow old I don't enjoy the health I had formerly; but I thought no man born for himself, but to do what good he can. Then I mentioned the hard case of Dean Berkley, which his Lordship had not understood in all its parts. He asked me why I did not speak of it to the Queen. I replied she knew it, and I believed there was no want of will in her to serve him; besides that, I believed Sir Robert Walpole had taken the matter upon him, and that I heard the Queen should say something must be done for the Dean in England. My Lord replied something would be done. Then he asked me how my Lord Lieutenant pleased in Ireland, for people spoke diversely of it. I said I could not affirm, not being in that kingdom, but my letters told me he did not please, and that he had acted injudiciously in embarking the Government's authority in matters where the Government was not concerned, which points he lost. My Lord said he was a proud man. I then asked him if the King went abroad. He said he would tell me anything he knew, having confidence in me, but he really did not know, but believed not.

March 17-22

In the evening I had my concert, where my two daughters sung, together with Mrs. Middleton, Bertoldi, Mr. Bagnal, my brother and Aragoni. And the gentlemen who played were Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Withrington, Mr. Bothmar, Sir Edmond Anderson, my brother on the fiddle, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Griffin on the violoncello; the great bass was played by a master from the Opera, and Verner played the tenor.

The company to hear it were Earl of Grantham, Horace Walpole, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Hillsley, Sir John Evelyn, cousin Le Grand, Colonel Middleton, Sir Philip Parker, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Dr. Smith. The Countess of Londonderry, Sir John Evelyn's daughters, Lord Ashburnham's sister, Miss Le Grand, Mistress Walpole, sister Percival, Lady Hanmer. The gentlemen told me that the Committee of the Charitable Corporation made a report this day of part of their proceedings to the House, and that on Mr. Windham's motion, Sir Archibald Grant, a member of the House, was committed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, that he might not withdraw himself, but appear to answer such questions as the Committee should ask, there being plain proof that he was concerned with Tompson, warehouse keeper of the Charitable Corporation (now fled abroad), in transacting and employing to their own use the Corporation's money. The same complaint being made to the House against Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Squire, directors of that Corporation, who have withdrawn themselves, it was voted to address the King for a proclamation giving 500*l.* for apprehending them. The gentlemen likewise told me that the books of the Corporation were found, by the discovery of a woman, hid behind a press in a hole made in the wall.

Saturday, 18 March.—This morning I signed with Lady Londonderry an agreement to discharge her of her lease of brother Dering's house at Midsummer day next.

I then visited Lord Palmerston and Lord Limerick, and went to Court. I dined at Dr. Hollyngs', and spent the evening in my study.

Mr. Bindon, of Ireland, and a member of Parliament there, told me he left my son well in Dublin, and in great esteem with the members for his application to public business, and his speaking in the House.

He told me the Bill for preventing New England hops from coming to Ireland, and the intended motion for laying nine shillings per ton duty on rock salt exported from England thither were of no consequence, for it would only quicken our industry to plant hops, and find rock salt at home, which we are in search, and in hopes to find. But the repeal of the clause which permitted Irish seamen to export forty shillings worth of Irish manufacture will be very prejudicial to us, and ought to be opposed. That if the repeal be carried, the merchant will not venture to freight a ship, because lying at the mercy of an ignorant or roguish sailor who may take with him but a pair of new stockings, his ship and goods will be forfeited. The seamen will likewise be discouraged, when he must want even a coat to defend him in his long voyages against the weather. The malefactor transported from Ireland will be naked, who cannot be clothed before he is on ship board, because his necessities or desire for brandy will make him sell or

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pawn his clothes while in prison. For this reason their clothes are always put on board after them, but the repeal of this clause will prevent it, because if such clothes be found the ship and cargo will be forfeited.

The English merchant will likewise suffer who trades to Newfoundland, whose method is to victual, and take in seamen in Ireland, and there pays much less wages than if he hired Englishmen, but if the seamen are deprived of the liberty of taking with them forty shillings of manufacture, with which they had a small traffic at New England, and perhaps gained six or seven pound by their voyage, they will not serve the merchants unless at higher wages, which would render that trade dearer to the merchants than at present.

Sunday, 19 March.—Went in the morning to chapel, and afterwards to Court, where the Prince asked kindly after my son. Cousin Tom Whorwood and his wife, and Mr. Bindon, dined with me. After dinner, Dr. Couraye came in and told me he had been two hours alone with the Queen, who was very gracious to him, and spoke handsome things to him of me.

Monday, 20 March.—This morning Nicholas Richmond visited me from Harwich, and I promised to get his brother-in-law a supernumerary's boatman's place.

I went to the House, where I met my Lord Limerick, and agreed to have a meeting of the Irish gentlemen members of the House to consider what measures to take in opposition to Captain Vernon's motion for repealing the clause of allowing forty shillings to seamen.

His Lordship, who is of the Committee for enquiring into the abuses of the Charitable Corporation, told me in confidence that some members of our House will be questioned for unjustifiable dealings with the Corporation. That Sir William Robinson, who moved for the appointing a Committee with so much warmth as even to propose its being a Select Committee, had acquainted them that he had bought 1,000 shares in the Company, 500 at 6*l.*, and 500 at 7*l.*, or thereabouts; that the first purchase was on the common foot, but the latter upon condition that if the Parliament did not pass the Bill of last year then the 1*l.* per share should be refunded him, and that accordingly he had been repaid that money. My Lord said this was a matter worthy to be laid before the House, for that it was a plain confession that he was influenced on money considerations to be for that Bill.

He also told me that Mr. Hughes, another member of our House, did at the time of passing the Bill last year complain to the directors of the Charitable Corporation that he thought he was ill used by them that he had no shares given him for being for the Bill; that this was yesterday told them by Mr. Burroughs when examined upon oath on Saturday last.

The King came to the House to pass Robinson's Bill this morning, and I went home to dinner.

In the evening went to Signor Martini's concert.

Tuesday, 21 March.—Went to the House, where we passed the Salt Bill on a division of 207 against 139.

Wednesday, 22.—Mr. Molesworth, Lord Molesworth's brother, came to see me, and desired I would favour his brother's Bill for enabling him to set leases of lives renewable for ever, or by way of fee-farm, of certain lands in Dublin for building.

March 22-23

I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and brother Percival, and then went to the House, where I mentioned Molesworth's Bill to the Speaker, who told me all persons interested in the remainder of that land had not given their consent, and that Mr. Molesworth had done ill to tell me they had.

My Lord Gaze made his report this day touching the sale of the forfeited estate of the late Earl of Derwentwater, which bore hard on Sir John Eyles, Denis Bond, Sir Thomas Hales and Sergeant Birch, all members of this House and Commissioners for the sale of the forfeited estates. The House after the report was made, ordered the same should be taken into consideration to-morrow sennight, and that no member be allowed to go out of town till after that day. The four gentlemen above mentioned were likewise called on to declare that they would give their attendance that day, as also Mr. Bond's brother and Sir Joseph Eyles, both members who had bought my Lord Derwentwater's estate, making use of the name of one Smith, so notorious a jobber and of such infamous character, that living by Aldgate, he is called Smith of the other gate, meaning Newgate. It was also moved that my Lord Gaze's report should be printed for the use of the members of the House.

I took an opportunity to show Gyles Earl and Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Dob's letter printed in Ireland relating to the running of woollen goods from Ireland, which is writ to pacify the minds of the English, and to show that there is no need to be severe on that kingdom, for that the wool there daily decreases, and will in a little time arise to no more than will suffice for the home consumption there. They were much pleased with it.

Thursday, 23 March.—I visited my brother Percival, and then went to the House, where we had two divisions, one was on the third reading of the Bill for explaining and amending the Qualification Act for members of Parliament, by which the members at next election were to swear to their qualification, not at the time and place of election, but at the Speaker's table. Mr. Pelham said he did not rise up to oppose the Bill in general, but only the clause which enacted a new oath; that multiplication of oaths is a great grievance on the subject, and ought as of old time be only from the subject to the King; he therefore wished this were left out. Mr. Pulteney said it was strange a Bill that had got so far as the third reading without opposition should now when the House was thin and late in the day meet with any. That this was no multiplication of oaths, only altered the place of taking them. That it was reasonable to believe there were some members who have no qualification and some who have new erected offices which they cannot legally hold according to several Acts of Parliament; that he could name a few, and believed other gentlemen could name more; that this could better be known if gentlemen swore in the House than at their election.

Mr. Oglethorp declared himself against the Bill as being contrary to the ancient constitution of England, for which same reason he wished there were no qualification at all, but that the country might send up who they pleased, good sense and loyalty not being confined to fortune or estates, but to parts and education. That such members as would swear falsely at their elections would do the same before the Speaker; that he saw nothing why the Act

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now in being should be esteemed more insufficient than the present Bill for preventing false qualifications. That he believed every gentleman in the House was qualified according to the intent of the Act; if not, gentlemen who suspected any of not being so, were at liberty to name him, but this general way of suggesting persons to be unqualified served to no purpose but to cast a reflection on the present Parliament.

Some others spoke on both sides the question, and then we divided for passing the Bill, which we rejected by a majority who stayed in the House of 56 against 50.

Immediately upon loss of the Bill, Mr. Pulteney rose up with very great warmth, and said though so important a point to the freedom of Parliament was lost, he would come at it another way by moving that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the qualifications of members of Parliament.

Mr. Thomas Windham and Mr. Sands seconded him, but they were answered with great strength of reason by Mr. Camell, who had voted for the Bill last mentioned, but now opposed this motion as not capable to answer the end intended by it, but liable to very ill consequences in exposing the estates of 500 gentlemen to the narrow and critical examination of a few gentlemen who might possibly find some flaw, or fancy so, in their titles and disquiet them in their possessions. That this is an inquisition the like of which was never heard, and the greatest affront and scandal that could be put upon the House, which he who had generally voted with the majority could not but oppose. To the same purpose spoke Mr. Winington and Sir Robert Walpole, who were answered by Mr. Thomas Windham, who said we should consider with ourselves how much the Crown had gained on the subject of late years, and that a poor mercenary House of Commons was capable of corruption.

Sir Charles Wager replied he had not read much, but was old enough to remember the Revolution, which he thinks was the time when our liberties were secured, and he left anyone to judge whether the subject has not gained on the Crown from that time. Other things were said on either side, but in the conclusion we rejected the motion, 83 against 37.

I returned to dinner, and afterwards visited my brother Parker, from whence going to the coffee house, I met Colonel Negus, who gave me some notices why Mr. Sands, Sir John Rushout and Tom Windham vote against the Court, and put themselves at the head of that party.

That the first had asked to be Secretary at War, the second to be Treasurer of the Household, and the third to be a Commissioner of the Revenue, which was promised him, but being informed that the youngest commissioners were, of course, to go to Scotland, he refused the post on that condition, and became an enemy to Sir Robert Walpole. But this gentleman's behaviour was still more blameable, for when a younger brother he obtained two places in the Duchy of Lancaster by the interest of Sir Robert Walpole, his neighbour in the country, and was brought into the House by his means when he had barely a qualification, notwithstanding which he turned against him and voted with the opposite party to the Court. After a considerable estate fell to him, he came privately to Sir Robert, and told him that he was ashamed at what

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he had done, but his behaviour proceeded from a nice jealousy that it should be apprehended that had he voted with the Court, he had done it out of the narrowness of his circumstances, but now he was possessed of a good estate he desired to be esteemed his friend, and would show it on all occasions.

Sir Robert was extremely pleased with his ingenuity and fairness, and told Colonel Negus a thing had happened to him that morning that affected him with greater pleasure than ever he had received; yet upon the refusal of the Commissioner's place under the condition Mr. Windham desired it, which was, as has been said, that he might not be sent to Scotland, for otherwise it was granted him, he flew off and not only became an enemy to the public measures, but even a personal one to Sir Robert. As to Mr. Plummer, the secret why he is against the Court and so strenuous against the revival of the salt duty, it is that he has an estate where salt works may be carried on, but by the former Act establishing that duty, no new works were to be made the revival therefore of that duty deprived him of opening works, but had the duty been re-imposed by a new Act, with a clause that he might work, he had not been against it.

As to Will. Pulteney, there are private circumstances in his life that much depreciate his character, and though now a great patriot, yet when in place he went as many lengths as any to serve the Court. His poor brother, Colonel Pulteney, he will not see him, because he votes with the Court, and very lately sent him word that if ever he expected anything of him, or to change a word with him, he must vote against the Court. But the Colonel, for whom he never did anything, expecting nothing from him, though he should oblige him in it, could not hazard his employment by complying. There is no doubt, therefore, but if the motion Mr. Pulteney made this day for a committee to inspect gentlemen's qualifications, but the Colonel would be the first he would name that had none.

I voted against this motion as the most unreasonable thing in the world that the estates of every gentleman in the House should be enquired into by a set of gentlemen who moved this question, only to spy out defects in their titles. I also voted against the Qualification Bill, because I thought the Act now in being did as well secure the knowledge of our qualifications as the making us produce them at the Speaker's table, for that I could not imagine that any gentleman of a condition and rank to stand for Parliament man would perjure himself sooner in the country than in the House; nay, the opposer of any gentleman at his election was more likely to sift into his qualification than the House would do, the latter being invidious, the former not; besides this Bill brought a certain and apparent discredit on the House, as if the majority had consisted of many who have no right to sit there.

Friday, 24 March.—I visited Sir William Wentworth and Sir Edmond Bacon, after which I went to the House, where papers relating to a debt of 23,000*l.*, due to the King of Denmark, were referred to the Committee of Supply. On this occasion, Mr. Pulteney stood up, and said the lateness of the Session had made every one believe the Supply was closed, and no more money would be asked, and that he thought the House had been so assured,

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but since it is otherwise, he knew not what demands might come.

Mr. Sands moved on the same side that a call of the House might be ordered for to-morrow fortnight, and that all who did not attend might be taken into custody, which was ordered. I left them sitting at three a clock, and dined with Colonel Schutz, from whence I went to our Vocal Club.

Saturday, 25 March, 1732.—I visited brother Parker, and dined at home with Dr. Couraye; passed the evening in my study.

I received and answered Dr. Coghill's letter from Dublin, wherein he acquainted me that a meeting of lawyers was held upon the debt due from Charles Dering, deceased, to my niece Dering, and that Ned Dering and Mr. Jackson, his brother-in-law, had acquiesced in opinion, which my lawyers were of, that the house in Dublin ought to be sold and the money go to clear Mr. Jackson's demand and mine.

Sunday, 26 March, 1732.—Went in the morning to chapel, afterwards to Court. Mr. Barbut dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel, and spent the evening in my study.

Monday, 27 March, 1732.—Stayed at home all the morning. Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Smalbrook, visited me, and told me how he lost the Archbishopric of Dublin by a lie, either of the present Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Hoadly, or of Dr. Hoadly, afterwards Bishop of Dublin, his brother, and by the ungenerousness of the Primate of Ireland, Dr. Boulter, who after soliciting him to accept of that Archbishopric and recommending him to my Lord Carteret, then Lord Lieutenant, quitted him without notice, and recommended Dr. Hoadly.

I went in the evening to the Coffee House, where I heard the anti-courtiers had moved the House to address the King for an account of transactions between our Court and that of Denmark, but they lost it on a division of 190 against 101.

Tuesday, 28 March.—I visited my brother Percival, and went to the House; returned to dinner, and spent the evening in my study. Lady Rooke, cousin Betty Southwell, and Miss Le Grand dined with us.

Wednesday, 29 March.—Stayed at home on account of my cold. Mr. Bagnol and Mr. St. Lenger visited me.

Thursday, 30 March.—This day I went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, and voted for Governor, sub-Governor and directors. Then went to the House, where I stayed from half-an-hour after eleven till eight at night, and left them sitting. The House was crowded with members, and the debate grew warm at last, upon my Lord Gaze's motion that any commissioner or trustee of the forfeited estates empowering or requiring the secretary or clerk to set his name to contracts, etc., is guilty of a violation of the Act of Parliament and a high breach of trust.

This was the case of Sir John Eyles and Sir Thomas Hales, both trustees of the forfeited estates, and the Ministry opposed this motion, because when carried the next must be to expel them the House. Now Sir John Eyles is the great support of the Ministry interest in the city, and Sir Thomas Hales a constant friend to the Revolution and the present Government, and besides this a worthy man in his private character, wherefore the Ministry were for saving the one for their interest, the other for his personal

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worth, and with them joined some calm members, who observing in the printed report of the Committee which sat on the sale of Lord Darentwater's estate that there was a great difference between the transactions of Denis Bond and Serjeant Birch, the two acting commissioners and trustees for the forfeited estates, and Sir Thomas Hales' share therein, and that even Sir John Eyles did not appear so bad as the two first, though worse than Sir Thomas Hales, thought it unjust to pass a question that subjected these last to the same censure that the two former were liable to. The calm and indifferent members thought there was a great difference between the sin of commission and that of omission, and therefore this motion of Lord Gage's above-mentioned was debated long and hotly. I having a cold upon me since Sunday last, and fasting so long, and being extremely hot, was obliged to leave the House while this debate was on foot. But before I went, several resolutions touching the misbehaviour of the commissioners passed *nem. contradic.* One whereof was that a Bill should be brought in to declare the sale of Mr. Ratcliff's annuity and of Lord Darentwater's estate void. This motion caused a considerable long debate. Mr. Dodington, Talbot, Solicitor General, Wills, Chief Justice of Chester, Winnington and Oglethorp opposed it as a method not agreeable to our Constitution, dangerous to private property, and to future sales of forfeited estates, which nobody will purchase, if they cannot defend their purchases by the laws of the land, but must be overhauled by a House of Commons. Cases of private right should not come into Parliament, the known laws of the land are the birthright of every Englishman. Parliament should only interfere where the laws of the land can give no redress. In the present case the Parliament makes itself judge and party too: this not consistent with the justice and honour of Parliament. Reports from a Committee are always *ex parte*. There can be no doubt but the purchase of the annuity and of the landed estate of Lord Darentwater were fraudulent, and therefore we may assure ourselves that Westminster Hall will set it aside. They showed the several frauds committed in those purchases. That if the Courts below were under difficulty to declare the purchases void, then we may come to this method by Bill. That the House of Commons is no Court, cannot examine on oath, nor go to the bottom of the enquiry. We make laws, but the judges explain and execute them. We have no stated rules of law or equity, but act arbitrarily, and cannot be punished if we do wrong, as the judges are liable to be. We may punish our members for doing wrong, who highly deserve it for their iniquitous proceedings, but the vacating the purchases belongs to Westminster Hall, and it is dangerous to increase our jurisdiction. It was argued in favour of the Bill, by Mr. Chetwynd, Serjeant Lutwych, Mr. Glanvil, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, Sir Philip York, Attorney General, Counsellor Fazakerly, and Mr. Hugh Williams.

That every Court will set aside a fraudulent purchase, though confirmed by themselves, wherefore it will be no dishonour for the Parliament to set these aside made by a Commission erected by ourselves. There is a necessity we should, because by a clause in the Act for selling forfeited estates, the purchases are secured, notwithstanding any irregularities or breach of trust in the commissioners appointed to sell them; which it is to be feared will

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so tie up the hands of the Judges, that if this matter be left to them, they may scruple to decree against the purchaser, lest they should go counter to an Act of Parliament. That at common law the purchases will be declared good, and only equity can relieve, but the same difficulty of not going against an Act of Parliament lies on Chancery as on the other Courts, and if the affair be carried to the House of Lords, they may do as in a former case, when they referred back the cause to Chancery, so that by this rotation seven years may be lost, and the cause dropped by the death of witnesses, the retreat of the purchasers into foreign countries, etc., and if Smith, one of the purchasers, should run away, the Courts below can only sequester the estate, but not recover it to the public; besides who should it be vested in, if recovered? It cannot be in the King, who gave it to the public. The Act required four Commissioners to sell it, it appears there were but three, and that in many respects both the sales were villainous, wherefore they are void in themselves, and no more than if two chairmen had sold them one to another.

Some lawyers present think the Courts below will decree the estate to the public, others think the contrary, since it is dubious we ought to interpose. If we have a right to dispose of the public money, and not to preserve it, our power is short indeed, but we have a right to both by our constitution. Indeed, we are no Court and ought not to meddle in the determination of private property in other cases, but the House of Commons with the Lords is a high Court of Parliament. This was a trust constituted by the Legislature, the Legislature therefore have a right to enquire into and determine the frauds committed under that trust; we are not come to the bottom of this iniquity, but we know enough. This is no new exercise of our power, witness the case of the South Sea directors, nay, even in private property we have, on some occasions, interposed, as in the case of Pitkin and Brerewood; of the late Bishop of Rochester, whom we deprived by Bill of his freehold as well as of his liberty; of Bodvil and Roberts. We cannot be called judges and parties who are the guardians of the public, we are not such when we judge between the whole people and a private man. The King is often judge and party, too, in his own Courts; yet this is not complained of, for the Constitution is such. Should we refer this matter to Westminster Hall, and the purchases be confirmed, it would be an eternal blot on the honour and sense of this House, who have authority and precedents for vacating them by proceeding by way of Bill. These reasons were so strong that a Bill was agreed without a division, and a Committee appointed to prepare it.

This morning, before the debate began, Captain Vernon offered his Bill for preventing the running of woollen manufacture out of Ireland; the two things contained therein are to appoint more guard ships on that coast, and the repeal of the clause allowing seamen to export woollen manufacture to the value of 40 shillings.

I heard next morning that the House sat till one o'clock in the night, expelled Denis Bond *nem. con.*, also Serjeant Birch, without a division, but with some voices in his favour, and that the question for expelling Sir John Eyles went in his favour by 175 to 145; only that the Speaker should reprimand him. That no question was put upon Sir Thomas Hales.



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Friday, 31 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Tuffnell and brother Parker, and then went to the House, where a debate arose whether to commit certain papers relating to the 23,000*l.* demanded by the King of Denmark, or rather by our King to satisfy a debt due to that Prince from the late King. The case is that the French owed that State money, but a difference rose whether it should be paid in specie or Bank of Hamburg, which last the Danes insisted on being 15 per cent. better than specie. The French refuse to pay it so, whereupon the late King engaged to pay the difference rather than offend that State at a time when their alliance was necessary to guarantee the King's possessions, which they engaged to do upon our King's reciprocal engagement to guarantee their possession of the ducal part of Sleswick. Mr. Sands, Mr. Palmer, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Norris complained that the papers offered this morning to the House relating to that affair came too late for the consideration of the members, and therefore insisted they should be left on the table for some days before referred to a Committee. They also said it was a strange thing that England should pay the debts of France, and made sundry remarks on the papers which were allowed to be read. Sir Robert Walpole agreed they should not be considered till Monday next, provided it were allowed that they should be referred this day to the Committee, which was agreed to. The Speaker made a handsome reprimand to Sir John Eyles, according to order, and Sir John made a submissive reply. The Speaker also made a speech of thanks to my Lord Gaze for the great service he did the public in detecting the villainy of these commissioners.

Saturday, 1 April.—Mr. Bindon visited me this morning to discourse of the affairs of Ireland, which he did very intelligently. Afterwards I went to the King and Queen's Court. They both talked to me a great while obligingly, one of the topics being the tediousness of our suits at law. I told his Majesty that our laws are grown so voluminous, the lawyers scarce know where to find the law. That the subject is often ruined, though they gain their suit. Upon which the King said that the late Lord Chancellor Cowper had told him he would advise any man who had a suit under a thousand pounds to give it up rather than contend, and he would be a gainer. I said it would be the glory of his Majesty's reign if three or four learned lawyers had great allowances made them to neglect their practice for some few years and apply themselves wholly to reforming the law. That it would, besides the saving our fortunes, prevent a multitude of perjury. The King replied we had indeed too many oaths, but as to the law (added he), I can't see why suits should continue so long, nor why a suit should not be finally determined at common law, without going to Courts of Equity; in Denmark they must be decided in a year, and the last in possession cannot be dispossessed. I said it seemed a contradiction that law and equity should be different, but so it is according to our law, nay the common law will often decide against the party who has the right and who they confess has it, because tied down by certain strict rules for proceeding, when at the same time they know the Court of Equity must relieve him, and this was another reason for reforming the law.

Dean Berkley dined with me, and I spent the evening at home.

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Sunday, 2 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court. Lady Rooke dined with us. Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 3 April.—Visited Mr. Hambleton and Mr. Le Grand; then went to the House, where the Bill to repeal the clause allowing seamen to export the value of forty shillings' manufacture was read the second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday. After this came on the debate on the debt due to Denmark, which held from 1 till 7. Sir Robert Walpole opened it by acquainting us that in 1723, the affairs of Europe being in a very unsettled posture, and in danger of an universal war to break out, it was necessary for France, England and Holland to strengthen their alliance by the conjunction of Denmark, in order to oppose Spain and Moscovy, the Emperor and other Powers of Germany then at enmity with us. Accordingly a treaty was made with Denmark for four years, by which France obliged herself to pay annually to that Crown 360,000 rix dollars, in value about 74,000*l.* sterling, for which Denmark obliged herself to furnish 24,000 men to the Allies, 12,000 to France and 12,000 to England. But a difference arising between those two Crowns in what money the subsidy should be paid, the French insisting on current dollars of Denmark, and the Danes on Hamburg dollars, which were 15 per cent. better, and sometimes more, and the treaty being like to break off on that account, the King of England undertook to make good the agio or difference to Denmark, if France continued obstinate, in which his Majesty acted a very wise part, for if he had not done so, the Emperor had gained Denmark to his side, which had been of very bad consequence. This agio came to about 14,500*l.* a year, and was to be paid from time to time as France made her payments, and came in the four years to about 58,000*l.*, part of which being paid out of the savings of the 2½ per cent. of the subsidy for the Hessian troops, there now remains only 22,000*l.* or thereabouts to complete our engagement to Denmark, and towards which there is 18,750*l.* saved on the subsidy to the Hessian troops now in the Treasury, so that there remains but 4,250*l.* for the Parliament to give, and discharge the debt.

He therefore moved that a sum not exceeding 22,750*l.* be granted to fulfill our engagement with Denmark.

Mr. Pulteney replied it was a strange motion, and he had many things to object to it. 1. It is paying a debt for France. 2. The savings on the Hessian and Wolfenbottle troops is public money, and the applying the same to other purposes than those for which it was given without consent of Parliament, was the greatest crime a Minister could be guilty of. 3. The agreeing to pay that agio was an ill bargain, it amounting to one fifth part of all France contracted to pay to Denmark. 4. There was no occasion to pay it, for it was Denmark's interest more than our own to make that treaty, whereby she was protected from the Moscovite and the possession of Sleswyck secured to her. 5. We paid this agio not for any security of the British dominions, but to protect little dominions abroad. The King's German dominions of Bremen, Verden and Hanover. 6. Holland was as much concerned as we in this treaty, yet paid nothing. 7. The agio itself is not on the foot it should be. 8. The Treaty itself is intricate and contradictory, nor would Denmark accede to the Hanover treaty. France was to have the chief benefit of it, it being stipulated that 12,000

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of the 24,000 men should serve where they pleased. France, at the same time, paid less to the Hessians than we; besides which we were obliged to send a fleet to protect the Danes. 9. This article in the Treaty whereby we obliged ourselves to pay the agio was kept a secret till now; when we called for the Treaty some years ago, and it was laid before us, the article was not mentioned, which was unfair dealing, and will create for the future a diffidence of Ministerial faith. 10. This demand is so pitiful, contemptible, low, and dirty, that he was sorry the King made it, and had not rather paid it out of his own pocket or out of his Hanover income.

Sir Robert Walpole said this is not paying a debt for France, since France constantly denied that they were to pay in Hamburg dollars. 2. That these savings were never looked on as public money; a vote of the House of Commons, indeed, once declared it so in enmity to the Duke of Marlborough, who having no sum for contingencies allowed him, made use that way of the savings allowed by the foreign troops, and the faction then desirous to blacken him voted it public money, but there never was an Act that made it so, nor was it so understood since that time. Lord Wilmington having frequently, when Paymaster, passed warrants signed by the Crown for applying deductions of public money to heads not authorized by Parliament. That the Crown was always on the exercise of this power, as in the case of deductions on guards and garrisons, and on the seamen's wages of Greenwich Hospital. Parliaments have constantly made good the deficiencies of these deductions, but ordered nothing upon the deductions themselves. The like of the deductions on Chelsea Hospital made by the King's authority alone and applied by his warrants. It is enacted that the sums raised for defraying the Hessian troops should be issued for that purpose only, and so it was done, but the Hessians were willing to allow of the deduction made out of their pay, and that deduction was no longer public money, but theirs, which having surrendered up to the Crown, became the King's to apply as he pleased; therefore the only question is whether that money has been well or ill applied, but who can doubt of its being well applied, when by the application made we secured Denmark from siding with the Emperor at a critical time, and thereby saved Great Britain from an expensive war, which otherwise was likely to happen. 3. As to keeping this transaction a secret, it was in hopes to bring France to consent to pay the agio, which, to be sure, she would not do if she knew England was engaged to do it, and as to not laying this affair before the House till now, the only reason is that we waited till France had finished the payment of their subsidy, that of the agio being to follow it.

Lord Glenorchy said this treaty was transacted when he was Minister there; that it was made at a time when Gibraltar was besieged, the Emperor and Moscovy against us, and a general war likely to break out; that Denmark could not stand neuter, the Emperor endeavoured all he could to get her of his side, and that it was important to have her on ours; that by the Treaty France was to furnish 30,000 men, Denmark 24,000, England 12,000, and some ships, but this last only in case that Moscovy should attack Denmark, and no number stipulated. As to Denmark's advantages by the Treaty, 'tis certain all treaties are reciprocal, but we all had this advantage that it contributed to keep us out

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of a war which had been infinitely more chargeable than this agio money.

Mr Sands spoke against the motion, because of its irregularity, for the debt should have been declared by a message in writing and signed by the King. 2. The payment of any part of that debt was irregular, not being by approbation of Parliament. 3. It was a direct misapplication of public money. 4. The cases of the King's warrants for disposing the deductions from Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals are not parallel, and if Kings applied such deductions formerly their own way without consent of Parliament, it might be so when they paid their armies out of their demesne lands without aid of Parliament, but not since we have gained a right of appropriating the sums we give.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Captain Vernon, Mr. How, Mr. Barnard, Sir John Cotton, Sir John Rushout, Waller, Viner, and Mr. Palmer spoke on the same side, and many of them declared their hopes that the time will come when Hanover will be under some other power, and Mr. Palmer said that the provinces of Bremen and Verden must one day come under consideration of Parliament, and be annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, it being the Constitution, as our histories show, that when foreign dominions fall to our Kings after their accession to the Crown, such dominions are not his personally, but are become part of his kingdom of Britain. Thus, when the Duke of Normandy, William the Conqueror, became King of England, though Normandy remained his own distinct from England, as being his hereditary dominions before his accession, yet in succeeding reigns, when our Kings became masters of other provinces in France, these last did not become parts of Normandy, but of England. The same of Bremen and Verden, which became the late King's dominions after his accession to England. They are not to be esteemed accessions to Hanover, which last is no part of Britain, but accessions to Britain. Till this be done, the Crown of England will be at eternal charges to defend those provinces, all our treaties and motions will have a tendency and direction to their preservation, and the minds of English subjects never easy to their Prince.

They were answered by Horatio Walpole, Mr. Pelham, Sir Charles Wager, and Lord Harvey, that no treaty from 1721 to 1731 can be shown to have been made with any other view than the advantage of England only, and that when the House voted two years ago that if the King's German dominions were attacked we would defend them, it was out of a true spirit of gratitude to his Majesty, who hazarded his own possessions for defending Great Britain. Lord Harvey made a very eloquent and cutting speech to show that the disaffection of the people is not on account of the German dominions, nor from the things themselves, but from bad insinuations within doors, and more bold speeches without.

At length Mr. Sands moved that to the question these words might be added, *by the French King*, and then the question would run, that a sum not exceeding 22,750*l.* be granted to fulfil the engagement made by the French King to the King of Denmark.

This being put according to the rules of the House, did not pass, the Noes being much stronger than the Ayes, nor did they think proper to divide the Committee upon it, but upon putting the question proposed by Sir Robert Walpole without this amendment,

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we divided and carried it by a majority of 216 against 104, which was a very great majority.

This day we expelled Mr. Robinson for not attending his duty, though required by the House, and for not coming to answer to the charges laid against him of defrauding the Charitable Corporation. It went *nem. con.*

Tuesday, 4 April.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who assured me he had laboured, was labouring, and would labour to get the King to sign our Carolina Charter. I dined with my children at my brother Percival's, and spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 5.—Went this morning to the House, where we resolved to give the million of the Sinking Fund to pay the South Sea Company.

From thence I went to dine with Mr. Horace Walpole. The company were Mr. Peachy, *alias* Knight, Sir Jo. Dutton, Mr. Buttler, of Sussex, and another, all members. We discoursed a good deal of wool and woollen manufactures run from Ireland to France, and Mr. Walpole showed me a letter, that since the ship seized and carried into Kinsale; with Irish manufacture on board for Lisbon, there were two more Irish ships arrived safe in Lisbon, which put such a damp on the English manufacture, that none of it could be sold; therefore, said he to me, with submission, 'tis a contradiction for you to affirm that the growth of your wool lessens yearly. I replied, that in a famine there will be found some who will amass corn to sell where they can get most for it, which is the case of these exporters of our manufacture and wool. The quantity at home is less than formerly, but the exporter finds it his advantage still to sell the manufacture abroad, but in a little time it will rise so dear to him from the scarcity, that it will not be worth his while to run the hazard of being taken in that unlawful practice.

Then I told him my jealousy that when we have hindered Ireland from running the manufacture, England will be never the better, but that France will recover the supplying Lisbon, which I had heard it did till Ireland found this way to beat her out of it by selling 10 per cent. cheaper.

He replied, perhaps France might recover it if English and Irish wool continue to be run to France, but otherwise she cannot, to prevent which he said there was but two ways, and these taken jointly together, encouragement and penalties; that either of these separately will not do, for give what encouragement you will to Ireland to bring their wool and yarn to England, that kingdom will still run without severe penalties, and lay what penalties you will, they will be ineffectual if you do not suffer Irish yarn to come in. He added, that as to penalties, his meaning was that the wool of England and Ireland should be registered, and severe punishment on those who should play the rogue. He said his scheme should be to revive the wool Bill of last year, which allowed Irish yarn to come in free of duty, and to register the wool of England; after which, if Ireland should still run, they must not take it amiss if the English pass an Act to register the wool of Ireland. He said that objections had been made to registering in Ireland, but it might be easily done by the parsons of parishes.

I did not think fit to enter deeper into that argument, knowing that whether he talked sense or nonsense, the gentlemen present would approve all he said, and that he would yield nothing to the

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plainest truths upon this subject. I only said I was sorry the Bill did not pass last year, upon which he very unguardedly said that he was really for the Bill, but was not willing to oppose the Lords who appeared against it, who were all the principal friends of the Government; that he could have carried it through if he would, and a Bishop had been with him to desire instruction which way he should vote on it, to whom he replied he wished the Lords would pass it, but would not insist on it, since so many of his friends opposed it so strongly.

I say this was exceedingly unguarded to all the company, but especially to me, who, when I often upbraided him with neglect of that matter, constantly replied, "You see, the Lords would not pass it; I did what I could," etc.

After dinner, I went to the Wednesday Music Club, being the last time of their meeting this season.

Thursday, 6 April.—This day I went to the House, where Captain Vernon's Bill for repealing the forty shilling clause was committed and ordered a third reading without opposition, only Mr. Oglethorpe spoke against the severity of forfeiting the hip for the sake of a seaman's breaking the law. The merchants of the House who are most concerned in it making no opposition, we who are of Ireland thought it proper to be silent, since we could not appear against the Bill but on the foot of its injuring trade, which the merchants gave up.

The House, after reading several private Bills, adjourned itself to this day sen'night.

I returned to dinner, and passed the evening in my study.

Among others who disliked Captain Vernon's Bill, Mr. Scroop, Secretary of the Treasury, is one, who told me, nevertheless he would not speak against it, because he saw Mr. Horace Walpole was violently for it; that Mr. Walpole is beset by a parcel of low projectors and informers, who put things in his head, and hurry him on in a manner that Sir Robert, his brother, condemns.

This day Sir Charles Wager told me that the *Otter* sloop is given to Captain Dumaresq, and sent to Sheerness to wait for him, which news I writ to the Captain in Jersey, and writ to Colonel Schutz to thank his Royal Highness.

Friday, 7 April.—This being Good Friday, my wife and I and children kept the fast, and went morning and evening to St. James' Church.

Saturday, 8 April.—Spent the day at home.

Sunday, 9 April.—Communicated at the King's Chapel, then went to Court, where the King spoke graciously to me. Went in the evening to chapel, and afterwards visited Lady Londonderry.

Monday, 10 April.—I visited brother Percival, Lady Rooke, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Lord Grantham. Then went to the Prince's Court, who, as soon as he saw me, let me know the pleasure he had in procuring a ship for Captain Dumaresq, and added that if in any little matters he could serve me he should be always ready. I answered what was proper on the occasion.

Dr. Couraye and Dean Berkeley dined with me. I spent the evening in my study.

I received a letter from my son, dated Dublin, the 4th inst., that had not my Lord Mountjoy's business in Ireland detained him and obliged him to put off the day he had fixed for sailing

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to England, he had been lost in a ship that set out that day, and was cast away, which mercy I hope he will always remember.

Dr. Coghill also writ me that my niece Dering's affair in Ireland is in a manner concluded, and that 'tis on all hands agreed the house that is to answer the debt shall be sold next term.

Tuesday, 11 April.—This morning I visited Mr. Southwell, cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell, Mr. Withrington and Mr. John Temple. Then went to St. James' Vestry, where we ordered a distribution of the charity given by our parish to the poor sufferers by fire of Blandford and Tiverton. The subscriptions rose to no more than 121*l.*, which we divided, two-thirds to Blandford, and one-third to Tiverton, and that none should partake of it who had above 500*l.* of their substance left.

Spent the evening in my study. Cassano, the Greek priest, came to see me, and told me that the good Bishop of Patmos, who my wife got out of slavery many years ago by a gathering she made on Tunbridge Walks, the memory of which is preserved in the chapel there, is very well, and remembers with gratitude his deliverance.

Wednesday, 12 April.—Visited Mr. Augustus Schutz, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Francis Clerke. Went to Court. Brother and sister Percival, Dr. Bearcroft and a singer of the Opera dined with us. Spent the evening at home.

Thursday, 13 April.—Went to the House, where among other things the Hat Bill had a third reading. Colonel Bladon, of the Board of Trade, opposed it as ineffectual to prevent the making hats to be exported from our Colonies, which is the intent of the Bill. He therefore was for adding a clause which in the Committee we rejected, namely, that if any person should be acquitted there of an accusation that he had transgressed the Act, that person should undergo a second trial in England. He said the juries in the Colonies would not find a countryman of their own guilty, and that the Colonies are running into all sorts of manufactures, which must be stopped.

Captain Vernon seconded him, but Mr. Bernard opposed it as too great a hardship on English subjects and contrary to *Magna Charta* to try a man twice for the same thing.

Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Papilion seconded him. Mr. Bladon said he knew it was not regular to propose an amendment on the third reading, and therefore should oppose the passing it, whereupon Mr. Bernard and Mr. Sands replied that they wondered it should be affirmed that the Colonies are running into all sorts of manufacture, and ought to be checked in time, and yet those very gentlemen who complain thereof should be for rejecting a Bill designed to prevent that evil. That if the Bill as it stands shall be found ineffectual, we may mend it next year.

I left them debating, and returned home to dinner. After which, I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 14 April.—I was visited by Captain Dumaresq, who is something disappointed in being preferred to the *Otter* sloop, which has but eight guns. He told me unless I desired it, my brother Parker would not have five votes at Harwich in case he should stand again there. Mr. Ferguson came to see me and Dr. Courajé.

I went to the House, where the Bill for repealing the clause that allows seamen to carry forty shillings of Irish manufacture abroad, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

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Mr. Waller offered a petition from the Lord Sidney Beauclerc, complaining of the undue election and return of Sir Thomas Hobby, Bart., for member for the borough of Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire. Sir Thomas was returned by a majority of five, but the petition set forth that there was bribery and force used in his favour, and that my Lord Beauclerc had a legal majority, and Mr. Waller said the magistrate was put in fear of his life, and left the Court, and left the election to go on as people pleased, so that many who had no right to vote gave their names for Sir Thomas. He concluded with desiring the election might be tried at the bar of the House, and not at the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Sands seconded him, and said he was for hearing it in the House that we might see whether we are to stand by the late Act to prevent bribery and corruption at elections, or to give it up.

Mr. Thomas Windham thirdded the motion, because he heard the word bribery affirmed, and he hoped the House would consider its own honour so far as to yield to hear it at the bar. There was nobody opposed it in speech, but (Sir Robert Walpole being observed to say to his next neighbour let it be referred to a Committee), when the Speaker put the question, we who were for hearing it at the bar were but 80, and they who stayed in were 114, which I think was a great instance of Sir Robert's influence over the House, who, though he said nothing nor any of his friends, yet by the very nod of his head was able to carry the question.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert, at which were present my Lady Ailsford and her daughter, Lady Londonderry, the two great fortunes, Miss Spencers, of Suffolk, my niece Parker, Mrs. Walpole, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Southwell, sister Percival, Mrs. Woodhouse, Lord Bathurst's daughter, Lord Grantham's daughters, Mr. Horatio Walpole, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Clerke, Mr. Hill, Mr. Tuffnell, etc.

Saturday, 15 April.—I visited Sir Edmond Bacon, and Ned Southwell, and then went to see the works of Mr. Lens, limner to the King, and enamel painter, who teaches my daughter Helena to draw, and afterwards we went to see Zeaman's paintings in St. Martin's Lane, and Mr. Vandest's in Newport Street, both face painters. In the evening Sir Thomas Hanmer visited me.

Sunday, 16 April.—Went to chapel, and then to Court. Returned to dinner, and to my great pleasure found my son safely arrived from Ireland, from whence he set out Sunday, the 9th, and was two days and three nights at sea between Dublin and Parkgate, near Chester. Remained the evening at home with him.

Monday, 17.—This day I carried my son to wait on the Speaker and Mr. Horace Walpole; after which I carried him and my daughters to the rehearsal of the Opera of *Flavius*, and then went to the House, where upon petitions preferred by Smith and White, the purchasers of Lord Darentwater's estate and Mr. Ratclif's annuity there arose a long debate whether the witnesses to be produced should be examined at the bar in the most solemn manner. At length it was carried by the Court party that they should not; that is, the previous question, whether that question should be put, and it was carried against us by 98 to 61. The leading members on both sides who chanced to be in the House, spoke long and often. Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Mr. Winnington, Sir William Young and Mr. Pelham on one side, and Mr. Pulteney,

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Mr. Bernard, Mr. Sands, Mr. Plummer, Sir John Cotton, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Gibbons on the other.

The arguments for not swearing the witnesses were that the House of Commons has not a right to do it; that it is erecting our House into a Court of Record, that the House of Lords will not suffer it, but will fling out the Bill, by which the public will lose the resumption of those estates valued at 200,000*l.*; that this is not the worst, for it may occasion a quarrel between both Houses, which must end in a speedy breaking up the Session, if not dissolution of the Parliament. That the House never practised it but once, and that was threescore years ago in the case of the Popish Plot, which was an extraordinary occasion; that the not using it since shows the House did not look on it as a right in them, and custom of Parliament is the law and constitution of Parliament. That each part of the Legislature ought to keep itself within its proper bounds, and that nothing destroys the power and even the very being of Courts so much as the abuse of their power. That it is morally certain the Lords (who are as jealous of what they think is peculiar to themselves as we can be of our own rights) will at least reject the Bill, if not go further, and therefore it behoves those who are really for the Bill not to put it to that hazard. That the motion, if premeditated, was unfair, and with ill intention to occasion a contest, and by establishing a precedent to pave a way to the trial of property in our House, a thing of dangerous consequence. That whoever voted for it must be looked upon as men who desired to throw the nation into confusion. It may also provoke the Lords to revive their pretensions to add pains and penalties to our Bills and interfere in our right of giving money.

It was argued on the other side that the House has the right to examine witnesses upon oath, as appears many ways. There is an Act of Parliament of Henry 8, declaring that none should demand their wages for serving in Parliament but such whose attendance is recorded in the journals of the House, which implies that the journals were a record, or they could not be given in evidence. We have the precedent of the Popish Plot, which the Lords did not object to. The reason of the thing also showed it, for it is undisputed that we have a right to order Committees to examine upon oath. We have constantly practised it, and even this very Session in the case of Robinson, but it is absurd to say that we can delegate a right that we have not ourselves, and the maxim of the law declares *Quod nemo potest delegare potestatem quam non habet in se.* That if the unfrequency of exerting this right be an argument against the motion, it is time to exert it now, that we may keep possession of it, and we cannot do it on a greater occasion than to recover 200,000*l.* to the people, which they will else be defrauded of, for the Courts below will proceed very dilatorily and perhaps not decide the right at all. That the Bill for reassuming those estates was founded on the evidence of witnesses examined upon oath, and since we now act in a judicial capacity and are to determine whether we will proceed in passing the Bill or reject it, it is absurd and unjust to guide our judgment by weaker evidence, such as persons who are not upon oath are careless how they give. That we had an instance of a woman who, after being examined before the Lords on oath, did, when examined before the Commons, speak the quite contrary things, and excused

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herself by saying she was not there upon oath. That Smith, the purchaser of Lord Darentwater's estate, and now petitioner, declined being examined on oath before the Committee, yet is ready to be examined before the House, believing he shall not be obliged to swear, which shows he makes a great difference between saying the same thing on oath, and not upon oath. What security, therefore, can we have to form our judgments unless the witnesses are on their oaths? As to threatening us with dissolutions and such like, it is a vain fear. We have always on like occasions been threatened, but nothing came of it; we are doing a necessary thing, and the Lords will not throw out the Bill on this account; if they do, it must be upon weighty reasons. We cannot think they will deprive the public of 200,000*l.* for a punctilio ill founded. There is, 'tis true, a tacit sort of compromise between the Lords and us that we should have the sole giving of money, and they be a Court of Judicature, but their right of judicature was till within the memory of man contested by the Commons, which shows it was not always allowed to be inherent in them, at least not solely in them; that we ought not often, nor except on extraordinary occasions to exert our right, but when the case seems to require it, then we ought to do it. That the world must judge who are most for the Bills passing, they who all along opposed the Bill and own in this very debate they wish there were none, or they who were always for a Bill, and are now for examining witnesses on oath, in order to pass it with conviction of judgment.

We broke up after six o'clock, and I returned home to dinner. For my own part, I had no notion of judging the same thing a second time upon weaker evidence than what determined the House before, and I thought it a contradiction not to allow the House a power in ourselves which we delegate to others; besides, I apprehended this estate will slip through our fingers.

Tuesday, 18 April.—This morning Captain Dumaresq told me his commission was signed for the command of the *Otter* sloop. I carried my son to wait on Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Wilmington, and Lord Bathurst. Then went to the House, and on a division the Bill for enlarging the fees of an office in Scotland was flung out on the first reading, 81 against 80.

My brother Parker came last night to town, and told me he left the Harwich gentlemen very tight in their adherence to my interest; that they know of my son's design to stand, and drank his health.

Dean Berkeley and Lady Rooke dined with me. Spent the evening in my study.

Wednesday, 19 April.—Sir Thomas Hanmer came to see me. I walked in the park, and returned to dinner. I passed the evening at home; received Mr. Taylor's accounts from Ireland, whereby I find that my son spent the eleven months he was in Ireland 1,256*l.*, besides 86*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* paid him at Cork, 50*l.* I gave him for his journey over, and 537*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, his election cost him; in all, 1,930*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, which is a lesson to me for the future, never to trust the discretion of young men when left to themselves, let them promise ever so fairly. I immediately put him to an allowance of 300*l.* a year to begin at Ladyday last, which is enough for him, his man, and his horse (living with me), for all reasonable and handsome expenses. The forfeiture of his character by the ill company

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he must have kept to squander so much money away in that cheap country, and my disappointment in him, who I proposed to confide in and trust all things to as my second self, has sunk deep and preys on my spirits, and grieves me more than the loss of the money, but, what is worst of all, he shows little sense of his crime, makes no declaration of future amendment, takes no thought to reconcile himself to my good opinion.

God prevent him in all his doings and further him with continual help. Amen.

Thursday, 20 April.—I went with my son to Court, and had him presented to the King and Queen; then I went to the House, where at six I left them. Mr. Sands had not then gone through more than two-thirds of the report from the Charitable Corporation, of which he is chairman.

Friday, 21.—I went with my son to the Prince's Court to get him introduced, and then went to the House, where counsel were heard in behalf of Smith and White, purchasers of Lord Darentwater's estate and of Mr. Ratcliff's annuity, against passing the Bill for vacating their purchases. I left them at six o'clock, believing they could not go through the business this day, and returned home to dinner, and the same evening had a concert of music.

Saturday, 22.—Lord Wilmington and Lord Grantham came to see me and return my son's visit to them. I visited brother Parker. In the evening I visited Dr. More and Lady Rooke, and then went to the Opera.

Sunday, 23.—Went to chapel, then to Court.

Mr. Sharp, Clerk of the Council, told me that our Carolina Charter had been signed by his Majesty Friday last, but that the Duke of Newcastle desired first to know whether we would not have the time appointed for filling up the number of trustees to 24 altered; for in the charter as it now stands, the time required is on Tuesday, the second or third week in February, which time being lapsed by the delay of the charter, we cannot do it till February next year, but if we would have the date altered to some day of this or the next month, his Grace was ready to do it, but then the charter must be new drawn. Mr. Sharp added that Mr. Oglethorp and others of the trustees having been consulted thereon, replied they were willing to let the charter proceed as it stands, though we cannot fill up our number till next year. Their reason was that if the charter be altered it must go again to the Council and occasion a further delay which might endanger the loss of the charter, at least for this year. I told him and Mr. Holland, as also Mr. La Roche, who I saw soon after, that it put a great hardship on the 15 trustees, to be obliged to act a twelvemonth almost without filling up their number to 24, as required by the charter, because it was on supposition of that complete number that the charter requires a quorum of eight trustees, which being more than half the body, will be hard to find to meet together, because of sickness or necessary avocations. They said it was true, but the chief of our business for a twelvemonth will be only to get in subscriptions and settle schemes for our proceeding, which may be left to committees. I granted it will be a great while before we can proceed to anything of good purpose, because without a necessary fund of money we can do nothing, and I said that under 12,000*l.* we could not

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undertake to send families over lest we should starve them, for the estimate ought to be made in the highest manner, because of many disappointments we should meet with, and a good stock of money remain for contingencies and unforeseen accidents. I told them Captain Coram, who knew the West Indies well, had declared to me that we could not set out under 12,000*l.* Mr. La Roche agreed we could not under 10,000*l.* I said that was too little, for every family will stand us in 100*l.* at 20*l.* a head the bare fitting out with tools, clothes and transporting, besides which we were to maintain them in provisions a year when arrived, to build houses, etc., and erect a sort of fort, etc.

Mr. Francis Clerke dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel.

Monday, 24 April.—This day I waited on cousin Southwell to wish him a good journey, and visited brother Percival, after which I went to the House, where counsel for the purchasers of Lord Darentwater's and Mr. Ratcliff's estates were heard against the Bill for vacating the same. This ended about six o'clock, and the counsel for the Bill replying, we sat an hour longer, after which the counsel on both sides being ordered to withdraw, the Attorney General, in a very sensible and decent speech, showed the weakness of the principal arguments urged by the counsel against the Bill, and recapitulated what made it manifest that the purchasers were joined in fraud with the Commissioners, who sold them the estates.

Mr. Oglethorp opposed the Bill, not by defending the innocence of the purchasers, but for the dangerous consequences that may attend the property of the subject by the Parliament's intermeddling therewith in this manner by way of Bill. I knew his secret reason for showing his opinion against the Bill, viz., that Sir Robert Sutton, his relation (whose affair comes on next Thursday), may not be punished for his mismanagement in the direction of the Charitable Corporation by Parliament, but be left to law.

Serjeant Chappel seconded Mr. Oglethorp, and spoke with so much heat in favour of the Commissioners and purchasers both, and against Bills of this sort on any occasion, as gave a bad impression of his parts, and the Speaker could not but smile, though his friend; for I remember, when he was first introduced into the House, the Speaker taking him by the hand, said aloud, so as many at a distance heard it, that one of the honestest men in England was come to sit among us.

Serjeant Lutwyche then got up, and after animadverting on Serjeant Chappel's speech, said that the fraud both of Commissioners and purchasers appeared so gross, that unless we would condemn all the Bills that ever passed in this House from former times till now, reverse all forfeitures and attainders by Act of Parliament heretofore and never exercise the like power for the future, we ought to commit this Bill.

The counsel at the bar having produced no reason of weight to the contrary, accordingly the Bill was committed for to-morrow by motion of the Attorney General.

Sir Robert Walpole tried the House by shifting his place to argue the case with particular members; he was much against committing the Bill, and the reason was plain, for ministers will have better chance to escape a censure on their conduct if left to

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the judgment of Westminster Hall, and not proceeded against in Parliament. But he found such universal displeasure at the foul proceedings of the Commissioners and purchasers of this estate that he saw it was in vain to oppose the general current of the House, and therefore sat silent. He came and sat behind me a considerable time to talk the matter with Sir John Hind Cotton and Mr. Barnard, from which subject they went off to others; he asked what they thought of Sir Robert Sutton. They replied, that he appeared by Mr. Sands' report to have a great share in the abuses of the Charitable Corporation. He said he was persuaded Sir Robert meant honestly, and was not concerned in any combinations to squander away the Company's money for his own use, though he was indeed a stockjobber like the rest of the directors. They answered that it appeared every one of the directors had no other view than to make fortunes by the trust reposed in them, without regard to the public or the proprietors, and if Sir Robert was honestly disposed he should have quitted his trust when he found the rest of them carrying on their frauds, but acting on, he had by the reputation of his character, misled and ruined abundance of honest people, which made him a guilty man.

I, having in my hand the Primate of Ireland's report to the House of Lords concerning the great increase of Popery of late years in Ireland, turned about and showed it to Sir John Cotton, expecting it would occasion some discourse with Sir Robert Walpole on that subject, as it did. Sir John told him it was no wonder the number of conversions to Popery increased both in Ireland and England, since so many heterodox opinions were published in print, and for his part he expected the time would come when we should be all Papists; for the people will be of some religion or other, and if we suffer our own to be writ against and exposed as faulty by deists, freethinkers, Arians, and such like, the next thing will be to embrace a religion which does not allow of such disputes. And what, said he to Sir Robert, is the meaning that so many of Dr. Clark's notions are preferred by the Court? Sir Robert replied that persons of that character were not preferred; on the contrary, it was a bar to them, which he repeated twice.

Mr. Barnard said he would have the clergy distinguished with favour who were Tories in the Church and Whigs in the State, not high flying Tories, but moderate ones, who were for preserving the Church doctrines without violence and persecution, men at the same time who would exert themselves against Popery, which makes great advances in London.

I returned half an hour after seven to dinner, and passed the rest of the evening at home.

This morning Sir Robert Walpole told me the King had signed the charter.

Tuesday, 25 April.—I went to the House, and returned home to dinner, afterwards spent an hour at the Coffee House, and then came home.

Wednesday, 26 April.—I went to the Bank to buy some lottery annuities in behalf of my niece Dering, being desirous to lay out her money in the public securities as early as I could. Therefore I bought for her 75*l.* share or interest in the *Joint Stock erected by Act of Parliament in the 4th year of King George 2, entitled on*

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*Act for raising one million two hundred thousand pounds by annuities and a lottery in manner therein mentioned &c.* For which 75*l.* share I paid Will. Whitmore 73*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to Mr. Wright, the broker, 2*s.* 6*d.*

After this I went to the House, where Sir John Eyles offered a petition from the South Sea Company to convert their capital three-fourth parts into annuities, and to leave only the other fourth part to carry on and be subject to the advantage or disadvantage that may be made by trade. I did not believe there could be any opposition made to so reasonable a request; but yet the Tories and discontented Whigs opposed it, and maintained a debate till six o'clock, whether the petition should be received, but at length it was agreed to admit of it, and then to leave it to the judgment of the House, whether to put off the consideration thereof to so long a time as to do nothing in it this year.

Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Sands, Sir William Windham, Mr. Pulteney, Captain Vernon, Mr. Perry, Mr. Waller, Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Barnard argued that by receiving the petition and approving of the proposal, we should exclude ourselves from the enquiry into the mismanagement of the directors of the Company, and give occasion for much stockjobbing, since there is more room to do it on three millions of stock (the fourth part of the capital) than on the whole Stock.

Sir James Lowther, Colonel Bladon, Sir William Young, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. La Roche, and Sir John Eyles argued, on the contrary, that to settle three-quarters of the Stock in annuities was the rescuing so much out of the stockjobbers' hands, and quieting the minds of a great number of proprietors who had no mind to be gamesters, but to content themselves with a sure interest of 4 per cent. That this petition was not the desire of a few, but of the General Court of South Sea, held yesterday, and carried there by ballot, three to one.

After this question was agreed to, and Sir John brought up his petition, I left the House, and returned to dinner, with this reflection, that the opposition given to the petition could only proceed from an uneasiness the opposers of the Government have to see a measure taken that will make a number of subjects quiet and contented with the Government, seeing their properties secure.

In this debate there had like to be a quarrel between Captain Vernon and Sir John Eyles, the former insinuating that the directors of the Company had carried on a private trade contrary to their oaths and hurtful to the Company, neglecting to prosecute and punish those they employed abroad because they in fact trafficked for the directors, who appointed them, and having his eye all the time on Sir John Eyles (who by the universal vogue has been greatly guilty in this respect). Sir John, in his reply, took this as a charge levelled at himself, and said that gentleman had accused him in the House of what he dared not say to him out of it. Upon this several gentlemen interposed, and required the Speaker to enjoin both of them to give their words that nothing should ensue; accordingly they both declared they would not prosecute their resentment. I spent the evening in my study.

Thursday, 27 April.—I met the trustees for building the new church at Woolwich, where it was agreed to follow a plan produced, and to build it with brick. The body is to be on the inside 90 foot

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long and 60 broad. I then met the gentlemen concerned in the Carolina Settlement, and we agreed to go in a body to thank Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Wilmington next Thursday for their assistance in forwarding the charter.

Friday, 28 April.—This morning I carried my son to wait on the Duke of Grafton, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Grantham, Lord Palmerston and Lord Carteret.

I called on Lady Rooke and Doctor Moore and Mr. Temple, and returned to dinner.

In the evening I had the last concert for this winter. The company who heard it were the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Torrington, Lady Evelyn and her daughters, Mrs. Hollins, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Walpole, sister Percival, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, the three Mr. Cornwalls, Dr. Teissier, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Le Grand.

Saturday, 29.—Went to Court, where the King and Queen talked a great deal to me, she took notice of my collection of heads and said it must be very curious and fine, but wondered I did not work upon it in winter. I said I had not time. "No," said she, "when you rise at four o'clock? When do you go to bed?" I said, at ten. "That is," said she, "sleeping six hours, which is long enough for anybody." We then talked of the vices of the age, and she said she thought the world as good as it was formerly. I said it ought to be so, considering what a good example we had before us, but there were fashionable vices that reigned more one age than another, as cheating and over-reaching our neighbour does now more than ever, occasioned by riches, trade, and the great increase of the city, for populous towns have more roguery than little ones, for here men may hide it, but when men lived more in the country, as in former times, there was not that knowledge how to cheat, neither the temptation, nor opportunity given. "May be," replied the Queen, "you are for reducing people to poverty to make them honest." "Not so," replied I, "but great wealth occasions luxury, and luxury extravagance, and extravagance want, and want knavery." Many more things passed on this occasion, as discourse on the South Sea, etc. I concluded that though I would not have the nation poorer, yet it were better if riches were more equally divided, but if the nation were richer we should be never the better, because everything we bought would be dearer, and then the poor would be scarce able to live. The King's discourse was on Parliament affairs, and the fine prospect of plenty the season gives us. I returned home to dinner, and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 30 April.—Went to chapel, then to Court. After dinner went to chapel, then to see my brother Percival.

Monday, 1 May.—Colonel Schutz, Dean Berkly, and Lord Palmerston kept me at home part of the morning, then I went to the House and returned home to dinner. In the evening I visited my brother Parker, who is out of order.

Colonel Schutz acquainted me that Lord Harvey, perceiving the Prince to show more coolness than usual toward him, took it in his head that Miss Vane had set him against him, and thereupon had the indiscretion one day last week to write her a letter, which he sent by Bussy Mansel (my Lord Mansel's uncle), wherein he upbraided her with the ill services she did him with the Prince,

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and if she did not repair them would discover what he knew of her and use her as she deserved. Upon reading of this letter she fell into a fit, which surprised Mansel, who asked her what was in the letter. She threw it him. He swore to her he would be my Lord Harvey's death, for making him the messenger of so great an affront, and for deceiving him, for that my Lord told him his letter was only to recommend a midwife. To prevent murder, Miss Vane was obliged to acquaint the Prince with what happened, who made the matter up, but much resented the ill-treatment of his mistress, as did the King and Queen and Sir Robert Walpole, when they heard it.

Tuesday, 2 May.—This morning Mr. Robert Finley, a broken banker many years ago, came to me and expressed his desire of being employed as agent for the Georgia Colony affairs, he designing to go to Carolina and settle there. I replied, that though I am honoured with being named the first in the charter, yet I as yet knew less of the intentions of the gentlemen concerned with me than others, who have pursued the obtaining the charter. That I heard them say, they knew a gentleman of that Colony who was a proper man for to be our agent, and I thought a person settled there of long time was properer than a stranger to that country, such as Mr. Finley is. He replied he was going over to live there, and carry on merchandise before autumn. I answered I could say nothing to it, being but one of many, and that he should speak to others; that I did not see it was worth his while, we hoping to get persons to serve us without profit. He said the reputation of the thing was a great deal to a merchant. I answered I could mention it to the gentlemen, but was resolved to restrain myself as much as possible from influencing them in the measures we shall pursue, other than to see that we carry our affairs with prudence and honesty.

After this, I waited on Mr. La Roche, where, by appointment, I met Mr. Digby, Mr. More, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hucks, and Mr. Oglethorp, and went with them to Sir Robert Walpole's to thank him for the charter granted us. It was agreed I should do it in all their names, and accordingly I said to him as follows: "Sir Robert, the gentlemen concerned in sending colonies to Carolina are come to wait on you, and return you their thanks in behalf of the public for your care and favour in dispatching their charter, and they hope for the continuance of your protection as often as they shall have occasion to apply to you."

Sir Robert answered: He was glad we had obtained the charter, and wished we had it sooner. I answered, we knew it had not stuck with him.

Then we withdrew, and went to wait on my Lord Wilmington, to return him likewise our thanks, but he was abroad. After this we went to the House, where the debate on Mr. Sands' report from the enquiry into the Charitable Corporation came on at one o'clock, and lasted till nine, when we broke up after agreeing to nine motions made by Mr. Sands, none of them being divided on, and most being passed *nem. con.* We are to proceed on the same next. I was sorry to see Sir Robert Walpole and his creatures in employment show tenderness for the guilty directors of that Corporation, by endeavouring to alter the motions in such a manner as to bear least hard upon them, and it will certainly do him great injury



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with the public, for there is no pretence to excuse them, particularly Sir A. Grant, Burroughes, Bond and Sir Robert Sutton. However, Sir Robert was right in the alteration he made to some of the motions, and the House acquiesced in them, but he would have rejected others if he had been strong enough.

Sir Archibald Grant and Sir Robert Sutton took opportunities to speak in their justification, but did themselves more hurt than good.

From the House I went to the Opera House to hear Hendel's "oratory," composed in the Church style.

Wednesday, 3 May.—I went with the Common Council gentlemen of the Georgia Charter to wait on my Lord Wilmington and the Speaker to thank them for their favour in forwarding the grant. We were eight in number. Mr. Oglethorp, La Roche, Holland, Hucks, Heathcot, Captain Eyles and Mr. Digby. Lord Wilmington said he should always contribute to support the design, and wished it might prove a pattern for all future new settlements in America, if such a number of gentlemen might be found who would give their service for nothing to the public.

The Speaker was gone to the House before we got to his door, but we left our names there.

Then we went to the House, where after a conference with the Lords upon the subject of Lord Darentwater's Bill, we, at two o'clock, entered upon the Charitable Corporation affair, and sat till eight, when at Mr. Oglethorp's motion, we adjourned the affair till to-morrow morning, that Sir Robert Sutton might have time to make his defence, for Mr. Sands having concluded all the motions he had to make concerning the abuses of the directors, their assistants, and servants, in the management of the affairs of the Corporation, had charged him personally with several practices which the House yesterday and this morning resolved to be designedly destructive of the Corporation.

Sir Robert Sutton was entered upon his defence, when Mr. Oglethorp made his motion, and there was a short debate whether the time desired should be allowed, Mr. Sands submitting it to the House whether there is any precedent that a person who had begun his defence might be indulged with time; but the Speaker showed us there was a precedent on our journals in the year 1720, being the Lord Barrington's case, which was in point, and if there had been none, the House thought it a piece of humanity to indulge a gentleman so far, whose confusion must be very great to be charged with twelve or thirteen different facts of a deep nature, and obliged to answer thereto upon the sudden. I returned home to dinner, and went afterwards to see my brother Parker, who has been some days confined by his late disorder.

I called this day on Mr. Soley at his office, who told me the Prince's receiver of Cornwall was in town settling his accounts, which would be soon done, and that he had entered the half-year's salary due to my deceased brother Dering, as auditor, amounting to 110*l.*, which he hoped would soon be paid.

Thursday, 4 May.—I went early to the House to secure a place. We proceeded on Sir Robert Sutton, who, after a defence of six hours, was ordered to withdraw, and then Mr. Sands, recapitulating the particulars of Sir Robert, showed the weakness of some and falseness of others, made a motion, that it appeared to the House

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that Sir Robert Sutton had been guilty of promoting and abetting and carrying on the fraudulent practices of the Charitable Corporation.

Lord Limerick seconded him, and then Sir Paul Methuen made a very handsome speech in his favour. He said that he found himself under a great difficulty to appear in that honourable gentleman's defence, without speaking against the resolutions passed yesterday. That if Sir Robert had been guilty of any frauds he would say nothing for him, but the gentleman who made this motion acknowledged him innocent of it, and therefore he would speak to alleviate his guilt, and if possible dispose the House to recede a little from the severity of the motion; however, he would not take upon him to alter the words of it, but leave that to some other gentleman. That he had long known Sir Robert in public and private life to have always acted honestly and as a man of honour. He was indeed guilty of the grossest neglect in the world in suffering rogues to cheat the poor proprietors, and though his being cheated of his fortune by those villains as well as were the proprietors, is but a small alleviation of his fault, yet some alleviation it was, and he really believed he was a sufferer by them in that respect; but if this motion passes he will suffer much more, as it must ruin his character, and make the world believe he was likewise guilty of fraud. That he did not think him guilty of the tenth part laid to his charge, therefore desired the censure might be mitigated. He did not care in what colour the House exposed Sir Robert's neglect, so as they would not leave upon him an imputation of corruption, which the words of the motion inferred, and should be glad that something were proposed for the relief of the poor sufferers consistent with justice.

Mr. Palmer, in a very eloquent and moving speech, replied, and showed the justice of the motion.

Mr. Pelham supported Sir Paul Methuen. He acknowledged Sir Robert guilty of the greatest and most notorious degree of negligence in drawing the proprietors in and ruining them by his example and placing too great confidence in others, who were really the rogues, but as he was not guilty of wilful fraud, hoped the motion might be mitigated. That even in treason an abettor is only guilty of misprision, and therefore receives a more gentle punishment than the real traitor, and he hoped the like distinction might be made in favour of Sir Robert. He commended the zeal of the House in detecting and punishing such villainies, but desired they would not go too far, and that they would consider how much this motion may affect the property of the subject.

Mr. Barnard replied, there was no words in the question that were not strictly true; that Sir Robert was not only remiss and negligent, but the patron of the Corporation. That his application and credit alone obtained the two licences for augmenting their capital to 300,000*l.* and to 600,000*l.* That when he obtained the first license on suggestion that the Company had lent out their money on pledges, and could lend a greater sum if their capital were increased, there was only 82,000*l.* of 100,000*l.* paid in by the proprietors on their capital, and when he obtained the second license to add 300,000*l.* to their capital, he must have known that 30,000*l.* of the Company's money was drawn out on fictitious pledges by their treasurer and warehousekeeper, Robinson and Thomson.

May 4-5

He allowed Sir Robert had no design to defraud the Company, neither had Robinson nor Thomson, but he allowed it only in this sense, that they drew out the money on fictitious pledges to stockjob and make fortunes by, and then to replace that money to the Company's account when their turns were served. They did like Mr. Hambden, Treasurer of the Navy, who gamed away the public money in Exchange Alley, but hoped to have got instead of losing, and intended to replace it; he left it to the House's consideration how criminal a thing it was for Sir Robert to neglect the true knowledge of the Company's affairs, and thereby impose falsities on the King, and make his sacred Majesty a participant in the ruin of his subjects. That his guilt was greater in that he was at that time a Privy Councillor, and his good character before, is an objection to him in this case, since he made use of it to seduce numbers of people to trust him with their fortunes, and then not only betrayed them to others, but bought up their shares at low prices to sell them out dear, for which purpose he kept the licenses for augmentation of the capital secret during some months. He thought the motion was rather too charitable than too severe.

Mr. Digby, on the same side, said Sir Robert's plea of innocency from the loss of his own fortune in the Company was frivolous and false in fact, for by Sir Robert's own state of that loss, the 1,650 shares he now has in the Corporation, they could not cost him above ten shillings apiece, though according to the original value, worth 5*l*. That it appeared by his own confession he bought proprietors' shares at 6*l*., and sold them out at 7*l*. and at 10*l*., and these shares he now has cost him but 5*l*., besides which he transacted for 500 more shares of which Sir Robert gave no account, but to be sure he was no loser by them.

After this, the motion was called for and passed without a division, and very few Noes against it.

Then Mr. Sands moved to expel Sir Robert the House, which likewise passed, with only 12 or 13 dissenters. Here Sir Robert Walpole showed his error, as I imagined, in appearing yesterday so strong against the motions then passed, which were to lead to the condemnation of Sir Robert Sutton this day, and so tamely giving him up this day. I thought he had either done too much or too little; but I afterwards heard, and was assured by Mr. Byng, that last night the Tories and discontented Whigs were resolved to a man to leave the House abruptly, if a division had passed this day against Mr. Sands' motion, which had been of most dangerous consequence to the Ministry, and perhaps to the nation. It would have been represented to the nation that the majority of the House were corrupted by the Court, and that honest men could not sit any longer there. Sir Robert was informed of it late last night, and for that reason made no opposition this day, but by what he did yesterday he must have lost much reputation. I heard also by way of secret that the Prince had ordered his servants to vote against Sir Robert Sutton if they thought him guilty of what stood against him in the report. The suspicion that Sir Robert Sutton attempted to shoot himself a fortnight ago (though great pains was taken to hush up the report) is now so far past any doubt, that I know the Court and Ministry believe it.

Friday, 5 May.—This day I carried my wife and daughter Kitty to the House of Commons to hear Sir Archibald Grant make his

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defence. So many ladies said to be undone by the managers of the Charitable Corporation, induced the Speaker to indulge ladies to be present in the gallery, and witnesses of the justice the Parliament are doing on those vile persons.

This day's business was to accuse Sir Archibald Grant, which held us from two o'clock till eight. He was heard in his place, and had the fate of all guilty persons, who the more they enter into a long defence of their actions, twist the cord tighter round their necks. The charge upon him was heavy and strong, his excuses weak.

Mr. Sands objected twenty different articles of wilful frauds or neglect against him, most of which he admitted for true as to the facts, owning himself guilty of most intolerable neglect, but denied he was participant in any fraud, which he pretended was manifest by being himself undone by the bad management of others in the direction, who have stripped him of his fortune as well as the unhappy proprietors.

After a tedious but insufficient defence, he concluded with tears in his eyes that he cast himself on the compassion of the House, and calling God to witness that he had no corrupt intentions, declared his only comfort was that the time was coming when he should clear his innocency to all the world.

Being withdrawn, Mr. Sands summed up in a few words his offences and reply; and then made a motion that it appeared to the House that he was guilty of being concerned in co-partnerships wherein the cash of the Company was employed, and great sums lost and embezzled, and was principally concerned in promoting, abetting and carrying on many other indirect and fraudulent practices in the management of the affairs of the Charitable Corporation.

To which motion, Sir James Grant, his kinsman, was the only member that spoke, saying that he did not oppose the motion because it contained nothing but truth, but he could wish it might in some sort be mitigated for commiseration sake alone; he would not pretend to propose any alteration, but hoped some other gentleman would do it. But nobody seconding him, the question was put, and had not one No, Sir James Grant excepted.

Then Sir Archibald was expelled the House.

After this the House proceeded to pass like censures on Mr. Denis Bond, Mr. Burroughs, Wolley, Warren, and Jackson, but the word guilty was not inserted in the motions, because they were not heard in their defence. There were several members spoke in Jackson's behalf, who delivered his case printed to the members, wherein he alleged that he was only an assistant, was not chosen till after the servants of the Corporation were elected, and particularly Thomson, nor was chosen when notes were resolved to be issued, nor present when Clarke, the accountant, was discharged. And though he was present when the key was given to Lovel, he had been but a few days assistant, and it was the second time he attended the Committee, when he was ignorant of the business of the Corporation. That he was concerned in no frauds, was a great loser in the Corporation shares, was in no cabals, knew nothing of the two licenses obtained till they were made public, and after the misfortune of the Company's affairs and Thomson's flight, assisted the inspectors appointed by the proprietors in their enquiries.

May 5-8

The members above mentioned did not speak against censuring Jackson, but they observed that Sir Thomas Meers and Sir Fisher Tench, and Mr. Torriano had been passed over by Mr. Sands, as persons not justly to be censured, though to them it appeared that these gentlemen were for the time they acted in the management of the Corporation as guilty at least as Jackson, if not as the worst of the managers, which they thought was a partial proceeding, and for the honour of the House we ought likewise to pass over Jackson, or to censure those gentlemen too.

Mr. Sands replied he thought himself attacked in this, but the reason why he passed them over was that they quitted the management when they discovered the fraudulent practices of others, and were instrumental in discovering those abuses to the Committee, whereas Jackson continued to act to the last, and never promoted the enquiry into fictitious pledges.

I thought the motion hard upon Jackson, though I could not excuse him, and therefore retired out of the House, as did likewise Mr. Byng, that we might not vote. Soon after the motion passed upon him.

Mr. Molesworth, who was in the direction, Mr. Man, and Mr. Beale, assistant, were by consent of all the House, passed over as more innocent than all the rest, and industrious to prevent frauds and embezzlements as soon as apprized of them. But whether Sir John Meers, Sir Fisher Tench, and Mr. Torriano, though passed over, will not be overhauled is a question. This must be said for Sir John Meers, that when he found the cheques removed, he quitted, as did Sir Fisher Tench, but this last suffered his son to remain cashier till his death, who was guilty of frauds, and Mr. Torriano continued in the management till by coining a multitude of new notes he thought the value of his old notes would be depreciated.

Mr. Molesworth told me afterwards that Sir Fisher must know of his son's roguery, because he affirmed in a gentleman's hearing that his son's employment as cashier was worth him 600*l.* a year, though his salary was but 150*l.*, and further, that Robinson gave his son 100*l.* a year, which could not be but that he might abet Robinson in his rogueries. The great question on Monday will be whether to proceed against the persons we have censured by way of impeachment, or by a bill of pains and penalties.

Saturday, 6 May.—This morning I visited brother Percival, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Schutz, and brother Parker. I gave Colonel Schutz my last will to keep, dated 2 Feb., 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and he gave me his. I acquainted the Colonel that I was well informed yesterday that an extent is granted against the York Building Company, and desired him to look after his shares.

I then went to Court, where both King and Queen spoke to me. I there first perceived that the Ministry will endeavour on Monday to prevent the House from resolving on a bill of pains and penalties on the directors of the Charitable Corporation, whom we censured yesterday, and will oppose even the impeaching them, which are the only two ways that the House can further proceed against them. For when the Queen asked Mr. Clayton, of the Treasury, what was to be done on Monday, he replied, only a bill of pains and penalties was talked of, but there would be no time for it. I

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answered it was talked of impeaching them. He replied that would take up more time than the other.

I returned to dinner, and in the evening went to Hendel's oratorio. The Royal Family was there, and the house crowded.

Sunday, 7 May.—To-day I went to chapel, and then to Court. In the evening I went again to chapel, and for an hour to the Coffee House.

Monday, 8.—To-day I went to the House, where we proceeded upon the affairs of the Charitable Corporation. Mr. Sands moved that Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Archibald Grant, etc., whom we passed censures on Friday last, ought to make a just satisfaction to the Charitable Corporation for the losses they had occasioned by their breach of trust.

This motion was at first opposed by Sir Robert Walpole's friends, lest a second were to follow it for a bill of pains and penalties; but it being explained that that was not intended, Sir Robert and the whole House agreed, and only two Noes were heard against it—Mr. Oglethorp and Sir Robert Sutton's brother, the Brigadier.

Then Mr. Sands moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain Sir Robert Sutton, etc., from going out of the kingdom, till the end of next session of Parliament, and from secreting their estates, which likewise passed without opposition, except the two Noes above-mentioned, and Mr. Sands and Lord Limerick were ordered to bring in a Bill accordingly.

The third motion Mr. Sands made, was that it might be an instruction to prepare a clause in that Bill to oblige Mr. Squire, one of the delinquents, to appear and give security not to withdraw till the end of next session of Parliament, and to prevent alienation of his effects.

His fourth motion was for leave to bring in a Bill for relief of the unhappy sufferers, which he explained to be by appointing Commissioners to enquire into the property of the sharers, to know how they came by it, and to give them a fixed time for laying in their claim. He said he was informed that near one-third of those shares are in the names of Thomson and Robinson, who being fled from justice, their effects are of course fallen to the Crown, they being declared felons; that he doubted not but the Crown would give up those forfeitures to the sufferers, which, with the mulets set upon the delinquents, and striking off a great part of the Company's debts due on notes and bonds, which are in Robinson's hands and cannot be claimed by him, will make the sufferers' losses come out much less than was expected, and perhaps enable them to carry on the business of their charter.

That the Commissioners to be appointed ought in his opinion to be persons of low rank, but noted honesty, who would be contented with small salaries, and would certainly attend that business better than members of Parliament with 1,000*l.* a year, and he thought it best to leave the choice of them to the proprietors themselves. This motion likewise met with no opposition, and so we broke up at half-an-hour past three.

Had Mr. Sands proceeded further, and moved immediately for impeaching the delinquents, Sir Robert Walpole would have come into it, for he apprehended a bill of pains and penalties was designed, but the other side had no such design. I asked my Lord Limerick how it came they did not move for one or the other,

May 8-11

who replied to me in confidence that to set out next Session with impeachment (for there was not time this Session to go through with it), would interrupt their enquiry next year into the mismanagement of the South Sea directors.

My brother and sister Percival dined with me and Dr. Teissier. In the evening I was informed of a little altercation had happened yesterday between the King and Queen. Sir Robert Walpole had a desire that the Duke of Newcastle should attend his Majesty abroad, and desired the Queen to move it to the King, which she did; but his Majesty was for taking the other Secretary, my Lord Harrington, and upon the Queen's repeating her reasons, the King replied he was the best judge what was most for his service. These things, how little soever they may appear to vulgar eyes, are remarked to be of consequence at Courts.

Tuesday, 9 May.—I did not go to the House. I visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. Walked in the Park, and returned to dinner. Captain Dumaresque dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 10 May.—This morning I went to Counsellor Annesley to lay before him the new lease of Ballinacow I design to grant my steward William Taylor. He told me that sending them over signed with blanks did oblige me to draw them over again. I also laid before him the writings of Mr. Davis's estate, which are to be security for the rent he is to pay for my brother Dering's house in Pallmall, which he desires to take from Michaelmas next, during the remainder of my brother's term in that house.

I then went to the House, where we read a second time the Bill to prevent the delinquents in the Charitable Corporation affair from leaving the kingdom and secreting their effects. We also read the first time the Bill for relief of the unhappy sufferers in that Corporation.

Then I went to Court, where the Queen talked much to me of Ireland, Dr. Couraye, etc.

Mr. Schutz dined with us. A German gentleman of note told me that the late King's will was left with four persons, the Duke of Wolfenbottle, the Emperor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Chancellor of Hanover. That it was with difficulty his present Majesty got the will out of their hands and suppressed it, that the Wolfenbottle pension was continued him under colour of hiring his troops as a reward for his facility in giving up his copy. That the King of Prussia was satisfied in his demands for a share of the effects the King left behind him, and that it was thought the King left a great deal of ready money.

I visited the Duke of Dorset this day. In the evening I went to a music in Panton Street.

Mr. Heathcot told me at the House that he had communicated our scheme (of taking vagrants from the London parishes and binding them apprentices to invalid soldiers to be sent to Carolina, provided the Government gave us the allowance for a certain number of years paid to those invalids, and 10*l.* a head for the vagrants and poor children we transport over) to Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Sands, and Sir John Rushout, who were extremely well pleased with it; and Mr. Oglethorp told me he had communicated the same to Sir Robert Walpole and to the Speaker, who were equally pleased with it. They added that they found no disposition in

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the House to oppose a motion for addressing the King out of the next Acts of Parliament to grant 10,000 for this purpose, grounded on a petition from some parish overseers to be eased of the great number of vagrants and orphan poor in this city.

Thursday, 11 May.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole to take my leave upon going into the country. He asked me whether Mr. Oglethorp had disposed the angry chiefs of the minority to relish our design of planting colonies in Carolina, and to give the money desired by us for carrying it on. I told him he had. He said the King had given his consent. I then asked him to speak to the Commissioners of the Salt Duty to place Francis Pulham in the place of collector at Manningtree, when a vacancy should happen, whereby the collector now there might be removed to that vacancy. He said he would speak to Mr. Woodcock. I then went to visit Sir Thomas Hanmer and Lord Grantham, and brother Parker, to take leave of them.

Then I went to the House, where some of our gentlemen showed me the motion which was intended to be made to the House tomorrow for addressing his Majesty to give a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* for binding vagrants and beggars out apprentices at 10*l.* per head, and to allow masters 20*l.* for every four apprentices he should so take, and to settle them in Carolina, the same to be repaid out of the next Acts of Parliament, which motion I approved.

Mrs. Middleton and Mr. Schutz's daughters dined with us. At five o'clock I went to Manwaring Coffee House in Fleet Street, by appointment, to meet my fellow trustees, and deliberate on that motion and other affairs relating to the colony, where were present: Mr. Digby, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Towers, Mr. Holland, Mr. Moore, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bedford, Mr. Hales, Captain Coram, Mr. Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hucks, and it being the stated meeting of the trustees for executing the purposes of Dr. Bray's and Mr. Dalone's wills, the first for settling parochial libraries, the other for converting negroes to Christianity, I was in the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Smith acted as secretary.

The minutes of the last week were read, when Mr. Vernon was chairman, and we postponed the consideration of sending Erasmus's *Commentary* to the Bishops of Ireland, and to other persons in England, and five pounds presented by a person, who desired not to be known, was delivered by the Secretary into Mr. Oglethorp's hands for the furthering Christianity by instructing negroes. But our chief affair was to discuss the motion that is to be made tomorrow, which is to follow several petitions that will be delivered from the inhabitants of Westminster, Southwark, the Tower Hamlets, etc., to be relieved against the great number of vagrants and beggars.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that the motion I saw in the morning had been altered by the Speaker, who said it was contrary to form and order that the House in their address should mention a sum to his Majesty, which ought to be left to him. We considered the motion as thus altered by the Speaker, and finding objections to it, mended it anew: in doing which we spent above three hours. Our great care was that by the wording we might not give encouragement to foreign Protestants to crowd too fast upon us, in expectation of being sent to Carolina, and at the same time not to tie up our hands by resolution of Parliament so strictly as that we might

May 11-15

not have liberty to send some foreigners thither, which will be necessary to carry on the silk growing, the making wine, etc., and we had a debate whether the motion as it stood altered by the Speaker, did allow us to engage with masters to take apprentices; besides, the motion did not express that these apprentices were to be sent to the uncultivated parts of Carolina. These considerations made us alter the motion in such a manner as we judged would answer these ends, and be agreeable to the House.

Friday, 12 May, 1732.—I went out of town with my family to Charlton, to fix them for the summer, and dined there.

This day several petitions were offered to the House, complaining of the great abuses and mischief arising from vagrants and beggars who have no settlement. It was intended by Mr. Oglethorp and the other gentlemen concerned in the new intended settlement of colonies in South Carolina to ground thereupon a motion for addressing the King to grant 10,000*l.* to us for transporting those vagrants and beggars under the age of sixteen to South Carolina, and bind them apprentices to masters we should send over; but an unexpected opposition arose against us, and the House after an hour's debate resolved to go into a Committee of the whole House Wednesday next, to consider the petitions, and how those vagrants may be rendered useful at home.

Captain Vernon and others said we wanted hands in England, and to send vagrants under sixteen years old to America, was a bad scheme for the public. It was likewise opposed by Mr. Sands, Sir John Rushout, and Mr. Gibbon, on account that the Parliament is so near being up, and that it is of dangerous example to address for disposing of the public money so near the conclusion of a Session.

Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Oglethorp spoke on the other side, and showed the advantages of our scheme, and Sir Robert Walpole acquainted the House that the King had been acquainted with it and made no objection; nevertheless the House (though they commended it in general) would not agree to it, so for want of money I find we shall be able to do nothing in pursuance of our charter this year.\*

\* This ends Volume 2 of the manuscript diary. The volume is carefully indexed. Loose in this volume is the following:—

STATE OF THE CHARITABLE CORPORATION,  
MICH., 1731.

CHARITABLE CORPORATION.			PER CONTRA.		
1731.			1731.		
Sept. 30.			Sept. 30.		
DR.			CREDR.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fund paid in by the Proprietor ..	353,817	10 0	By an old debt paid ..	5,000	0 0
To Notes standing out	104,002	10 0	By cash ..	44,534	6 9
To Interest on Do. ..	5,653	10 4	By Borrowers ..	397,780	1 8
To Bonds issued ..	35,900	0 0	By Interest and Charges due on Pledges ..	44,730	13 6
To Interest on Do. ..	214	11 7	By John Thompson ..	3,487	19 5
To Dividends yet unpaid ..	992	18 6	By Will. Higgs ..	25	0 0
To Surpluses on Sales yet unpaid ..	1,292	2 5	By the House in Spring Gardens ..	2,539	12 4
To Mr. Oaker ..	338	11 5	By Profit on Transfers ..	273	0 9
To Mr. Jones ..	182	6 9			
To Balance ..	11,976	13 5			
	£514,370	14 6		£514,370	14 6

Dividend at 3 sh. per share  
on 70,763 shares .. £10,614 10 6

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Saturday, 13 May, 1732.—Stayed all day at Charlton.

Sunday, 14.—Communicated at church. Dean Berkley and Dr. Warren dined with me.

Monday, 15.—I went to town upon a letter from my brother Percival, who at the desire of several sufferers in the Charitable Corporation, writ to me to be in the House this day.

When I came to the House, I enquired what was the business. And was told that a clause in the Bill for relieving the unhappy sufferers would be opposed, which if the opposers should succeed in, and throw out, it would prove of greatest detriment to the proprietors. That the clause was to this effect that such as should subscribe anew for carrying on the affairs of the Corporation, should not be liable to pay the creditors of the Corporation who had lent money to it upon the Company's notes and bonds. It was very justly alleged to me that if this clause did not pass, nobody would subscribe to the Company, and so money would be wanting to carry on their business.

But when we went into the Committee upon the Bill, and this clause was arrived at, I found it was not simply as represented to me, but there was this addition to it, that such new subscribers should have solely the advantages and profits of all loans etc. arising to the Company, which quite altered my sentiments of the clause: for so the old proprietors who are the sufferers would be saddled with making good the demand of the creditors of the Company, and have no share in the advantages to be made by carrying on the affairs of the Company.

Mr. Barnard first opposed the clause as not answering the intention of the House, which was to relieve the sufferers, and as tending to establish the Company on too high a foot, for its run to allow new subscribers to complete the capital at 600,000*l.*, whereas the Company had not from the beginning found above 50,000*l.* of real pledges to lend upon. He added that it was too soon to allow of new subscribers at all till the circumstances of the Company were known, which could not be till next Session of Parliament.

He was supported by Mr. Earl, Mr. Whitworth, and Sir Robert Walpole, who spoke extremely well upon it.

Mr. Sands replied that the Bill was to relieve the sufferers, who could have no relief if not allowed to carry on their affairs, but in order to that, it was necessary to take in new subscribers, the old ones being undone.

Mr. Oglethorp spoke on the same side, but disapproved the clause as worded, for he would have left out the giving all advantages arising from the new subscription to those new subscribers. Sir James Lowther was for Mr. Oglethorp's amendment, but expressing himself after such a manner as showed he had respect and care only for those who lent their money to the Company and not for the poor proprietors.

Mr. Barnard replied that he had no concern at all for the creditors of the Company who were rich, but his desire was to relieve the poor sufferers, the poor proprietors, and he hoped the creditors should not get a farthing.

The Solicitor-General Talbot ended the debate by showing that if this clause passed, the capital should be made up 600,000*l.*, that such a sum would occasion the same vile practices as before, that the shares would come again to be stockjobbed in the

May 15-29

Alley, that the old proprietors would sell out, when the Company's credit was raised to new ones, who would be undone in their turn. That he was sorry for those who already have suffered, but should not be for drawing in a new set to be undone likewise, which such a Parliamentary sanction would do, and so the Parliament make themselves accessory to all that mischief.

Upon this the Committee rejected the clause, there being but two voices for it.

When this was over, I left the House and returned home to Charlton at three o'clock.

Tuesday, 16 May.—Stayed all day at home.

Wednesday, 17 May.—Went to town at the desire of our Associates for sending Colonies to America, to attend the Committee of the whole House, to whom the petitions concerning vagrants were referred; they were in hopes that if a debate arose, the House might be brought to incline to give us 10,000*l.* for carrying on our design, but when the order of the day was called for, the Committee was put off for three weeks in order to lay aside the matter till next year.

I gave Sir Robert Walpole a memorial in favour of Francis Pulham, that he might succeed collector of the salt duty at Manningtree by removal of the present collector, when a vacancy shall happen in some other place.

I gave Counsellor Annesley some extracts of letters relating to the Annah Manufacturers denying to pay me my arrears till I complete their lease 99 years; as also Counsellor Roan's opinion thereon, and the heads of the lease agreed between the Company and me. And then I returned to dinner at Charlton.

Thursday, 18 May.—Stayed at home all day. Davis, collector at Harwich, and Rolf and his brother, came in the afternoon.

Friday, 19 May.—Visited Dean Berkly at Greenwich. Lord Mountjoy and Mr. Hamden, of Buckinghamshire, dined with me.

Saturday, 20 May.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 21.—Read prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 22.—I went to town and dined with my brother Percival. Returned at night.

Tuesday, 23.—Stayed all day at home. Mr. Hollings, the lawyer, younger son to Dr. Hollings, the physician, came and dined, and lay a night. He is a studious, sober gentleman, and has excellent sentiments of religion, though not above twenty-two years old.

I received a letter from Dr. Coghill that the house in Dublin, late my uncle Dering's, was set up to cant this month, but nobody bid for it; wherefore he thought my cousin Ned Dering might safely treat privately for it.

Wednesday, 24.—Stayed at home all day.

Thursday, 25.—I went to town to receive of Mr. Soley, Deputy Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, the half-year's salary due to my brother Dering while he enjoyed the office of auditor. It came to 110*l.*, but by deduction of 2*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* for receivers' fees, at sixpence in the pound, the money I received was 107*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* I gave him a receipt as received of Mr. Penrose, receiver general of that Duchy.

I went to the House, where Mr. Annesley advised me to distrain my tenants of Annah Manufactory for their rent, and said I might

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even make void their lease. I desired him to prepare a rough draft of the lease I am to make Mr. Davis, of my brother Dering's house in Pallmall, consonant to the articles by which my Lady Londonderry holds it till Midsummer next.

I looked into the House of Lords, who were engaged in hearing counsel, upon Mr. Denis Bond's petition against the Bill for restraining him and other delinquents, managers and directors of the Charitable Corporation, from going out of the kingdom.

I was well informed that Sir Robert Walpole had two days ago a letter from Rome that the Pretender had with his consort visited Thomson, late warehouse keeper, imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome; that he had got out of him 30,000 pistoles: that Thomson was let out. And Sir William Sanderson told me he expected the orders of the House of Lords to go this day into the city, and deliver Baglony's, the Roman banker's, letter (which he writ to the secret Committee, which sat upon the Charitable Corporation) to the sheriffs, in order to have it burnt by the hand of the common hangman, pursuant to the resolution of both Houses of Parliament, to whom it appeared that the said letter was calculated to recommend the Pretender to the favour of the nation.

Friday, 26 May.—Lord Mountjoy and Mr. Hamden dined with us.

Saturday, 27.—I went to town by appointment of Mr. Scroop, secretary to the Treasury, to talk with him concerning the repairs necessary to be made to the Government's lands at Harwich. My brother Parker came there, and Mr. Scroop agreed that the necessary repairs should be made out of the rents of my brother Parker and Mr. Heath, who are joint tenants of the Government lands there at 110*l.* a year. Mr. Scroop said he doubted not but the Lords of the Treasury would agree to it upon a memorial presented to them. So I hope this difficult affair that has lain so many years unresolved is at last determined.

Upon this I writ a letter to James Clements, present mayor, such a one as was fit for him to copy and send me in order to ground a fresh memorial upon.

I learned that the Lords did last Tuesday resolve that it was the inherent right of all Peers or Lords of Parliament, whether plaintiff or defendant, to answer in all Courts upon protestation of honour only and not upon the common oath, on which occasion Lord Stafford having in the debate asked what judge dared to require a Lord to answer interrogations upon oath, he was answered in a bold and generous manner by my Lord Chief Justice Raimond that he was one who would not only require but commit a greater Lord than he who asked the question, should he refuse to answer upon oath, even the Heir-apparent of the Crown, and he believed there was not a Judge on the Bench but would do the same, they being all upon their oaths to do justice in their Courts. I went from the Treasury to Court, where the King asked me several questions, and took more notice of me than of any at the levée.

Sunday, 28 May.—This being Whit Sunday, I communicated at church.

Monday, 29.—I received a letter from Mr. Oglethorp that the charter of Georgia settlement had passed all the Offices, and that the Duke of Newcastle has forgiven his fees.

May 29—June 5

Dr. Hollings' two sons and daughter came this day to stay till Thursday with us. They told me that this day, being the Restoration anniversary, when it has been the constant practice for both Houses to have a sermon suitable to the occasion, the House of Lords upon a question refused to have one, though the Bishop of London and others offered to do it.

Tuesday, 30.—I went this day to London, and returned to dinner. I went to wait on the trustees of the Georgia Company to return the Duke of Newcastle our thanks for not requiring his fees for passing the charter. He told us it was not his fault it was not dispatched sooner, and promised to assist us in the prosecution of our design. We then waited on my Lord Carteret with a fair copy of the charter, and claimed his promise of concurring with his Majesty, for he is proprietor of one-eighth part of Carolina, and his consent was necessary; he promised his consent again, and gave us good advice how to proceed, particularly he thought we could not set out without at first sending a thousand men which, at 20*l.* a head, comes to 20,000*l.* That we ought to send them by way of regiments subject to martial law. He said he would assist us with his advice, and meet us at any time, for besides the public service, he had a good interest in the success, being possessed of a tract of land 80 miles long on the coast and 300 the other way. His knowledge of that country, and excellent sense on all matters of this nature, gave us great expectations of benefiting by the assistance he was so ready and desirous to give us. He said the Parliament ought to give 30,000*l.* a year out of the Sinking Fund for so great a purpose, on which we might have 300,000*l.* advanced at 3 per cent.

Thursday, 1 June.—Stayed all day at home. This day the Parliament was prorogued.

Friday, 2 June.—My wife went to town to dine with Dr. Hollings. She brought me word that the Bill for restraining the Directors of the Charitable Corporation from going out of the kingdom had passed the Lords' House, and that the King had the goodness to declare himself with great indignation against the roguery committed by those directors upon the proprietors. Honour and justice of nature are parts of the virtues which every man allows his Majesty to be endowed with.

He caused my Lord Harrington to read over the printed Report, and spent a part of three evenings upon it, and cried: "Good God, is it possible there can be such villainy in the world! I will have no man screen them." The effects were seen in the debate upon passing the Bill above-mentioned, when my Lord Harrington, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Scarborough, and others of his Majesty's servants spoke strongly for it, and passed it by 54 against 10.

The Duke of Argyle, Lord Islay, and others who favoured the directors were for proceeding by law rather than by Bill, urging the ill consequences of such a precedent and the hardship of obliging the directors to give inventories of their estates to the Barons of the Exchequer, as the Bill required, in answer to which my Lord Chesterfield observed that the penalties contained in the Bill were rather not strong enough, and as to the danger of the precedent, he asked what would be the consequence if a precedent were made for letting such iniquity go unpunished.

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The Duke of Argyle said that, make the worst of it, their offence was under and within the law; to which the Earl of Peterborough replied he was not a little surprised that such criminals as these should be left only to the law, since it was so precarious a way of punishing them, that it was urged the very law permitted such crimes. That the frauds were such as the criminals in Newgate would be ashamed to commit, for those rogues never rob and plunder when their pockets are full, and if a man may rob by the law, he may as well whore and drink by the Gospel.

This Lord, though eighty years' old, has his parts as quick as any man of thirty.

My wife brought me home a very ready reply he made the Queen a few days ago on the subject of Mr. Spencer, younger brother to the Earl of Sunderland. It seems this young gentleman is fond of frequently bathing, and has a bath in his house. By mistake a gentleman who came to see him was admitted while he was in the tub, whereupon making a short visit, he took his leave that he might not keep Mr. Spencer too long in the water; but Mr. Spencer out of a sprightly and frolicsome humour, leaped out of the bath, naked as he was, and waited on him down to the very street door. The Queen at her levée, talking of this action as a very extraordinary one, my Lord Peterborough replied that Mr. Spencer was a man of extraordinary breeding to acknowledge the favour of a common visit in his birthday clothes.

This Mr. Spencer has got great reputation by his generous answer to the old Duchess of Marlborough. It seems my Lord Sunderland's late marriage with Mrs. Trevor had so disoblinded her, it being concluded without previously acquainting her with it, that she not only forbid him her house, but sent to Mr. Spencer to tell him that if he would engage not to see his brother, she would immediately settle 400,000*l.* upon him, to which he nobly replied that he had always loved his brother, and no sum on earth should make him desert him and break this friendship and the ties of nature.

Saturday, 3 June.—Stayed at home. The King set out this day for Hanover.

Sunday, 4.—After Church service, visited Mr. Blackwood and Captain Hughes. Lord Mansel, the clergyman, Mr. Molesworth's son and cousin Fortrey dined with me; the latter came to lie for some nights.

Monday, 5.—I went to town, visited my brother and sister Percival, called on Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Vernon about Harwich affairs; the first I saw, the latter was not in town. Called at the Treasury to give Mr. Scroop a memorial for the Harwich affairs, but he was not there; wherefore I enclosed it in a letter to him, wherein I told him my brother Parker advised me to ask 400*l.* towards the repairs to be stopped out of the rents of the Government's lands in Harwich. I called at Mr. Annesley's, and desired that by Thursday next the mortgage of Morgan Davis' lands for security of his paying the rent of my brother Dering's house in Pallmall might be ready, as also the lease of said house, for Davis to peruse on Thursday next, and sent to Davis to wait on Mr. Annesley that day. Returned home to dinner.

I was informed in town that Lord Harrington, who resented Sir Robert Walpole's application that not he, but the Duke of

June 5-21

Newcastle or Horace Walpole should attend his Majesty to Germany, is forming a party against Sir Robert, consisting of Lord Carteret, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Wilmington and others, the effect of which time must show. Also that Sir Robert was urgent with the King not to have Signor Belloni's letter (called the Pretender's letter) burnt, as that would prejudice the sufferers of the Charitable Corporation rather than benefit them, which the King took so ill as to use him very roughly for it, but this may be only report.

Wednesday, 7.—Remained at home all day.

Thursday, 8.—My brother and sister Percival came to dine with us. It was their wedding day.

Friday, 9.—Stayed at home all day.

Saturday, 10.—Old Captain Lucas, of Harwich, came to dine with me. I received a letter from Mr. Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, that the Board had issued a warrant for 300*l.* for the repairs of the Government's lands at Harwich in the manner my memorial desired.

I learned that Mrs. Vane is brought to bed of a son, to the great joy of the Prince, who, 'tis said, gave a hundred guineas to the person who brought him the account.

Sunday, 11 June.—After church and sacrament, I went to town to lie there, and set out to-morrow for Harwich.

Monday, 12.—I set out with my wife, son, and cousin Fortrey, and lay the first night at Ingatestone.

Tuesday, 13.—I proceeded and lay at Colchester.

14.—I proceeded to Harwich, and was met by the Mayor and several of the Corporation at Thorn, a village nine miles on this side of Harwich. I dined with Richard Philips, and lay at his house.

15.—I visited several of the Corporation, and at two o'clock gave the Corporation a dinner at Peck, the Postmaster's. They were all rejoiced at the account I gave them that the Treasury had ordered a warrant for money to repair the Custom House Quay and the breeches made by the sea upon the shore. I sent for Monsr. Du Maré, an engineer on our establishment, to examine the repairs wanting, the Mayor and others accompanying us. We found that 200*l.* would amply repair the Custom House Quay, and 40*l.* more make a new "shy" of timber that would prevent the encroachments of the sea upon the shore near the lighthouse. I found the Corporation very steadfast to me and very cheerful, Phillipson, the late commissary, with the captains of the Packet, being at sea.

Friday, 16.—This morning the Mayor summoned a Hall, and my son and cousin Fortrey were made free of the Corporation.

I learned that Mr. Heath had given out he would stand for Harwich, and spent 2,000*l.* rather than lose it; and that he boasted he had got Sir Robert Walpole's promise, which I believed to be a lie, as it afterwards proved. After a breakfast at the Three Cups, we took coach at one o'clock, dined at Colchester and lay at Witham.

Saturday, 17.—This day we dined at Burntwood, and at night returned to Pall-mall.

Sunday, 18.—Went to St. James' Church, then dined with brother Percival.

Monday, 19.—I called on Mr. Scroop at the Treasury, and took out the warrant for 300*l.* allowed for repairing Harwich.

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Then went with my wife and son to Kensington, and waited on the Prince, and then the Queen. The Queen desired me to go to Richmond to see the fine drawings of Holben which he made of Henry the 8th, his Queens and courtiers. She said she wanted much to see my collection of printed heads.

I saw Sir Robert Walpole, who again promised that Francis Pulham shall have the collectorship of the salt duty at Manningtree as soon as a vacancy shall happen where to remove Adams, the present collector there. I told him it was for the Government's service. "Nay," said he, "I do it to oblige you." Upon which I replied, I took it so. I then asked him if any one had applied to him for the Government's interest in Harwich at next election. He replied, "No," and asked me who I suspected. I replied, "Mr. Heath." He said he did not remember he had. I said my reason for asking was that I designed to set up my son. He answered, "He was not of age." I replied he was: that he was already in the Irish Parliament, and would be a man of service. He said we could not be both father and son there. I answered that was not my intention. "O," said he, "You mean another borough. Aye, with all my heart." I did not undeceive him, who thinks I intend again to serve in Parliament, but by this step I have secured my son's election.

I returned to dine with brother Percival.

Tuesday, 20 June.—This day I have been married twenty-two years, and I bless God that I have lived so long with the best wife, the best Christian, the best mother, and the best mistress to her servants living; and that not only the world thinks so, but that I am myself sensible of it.

I went this morning with my son to Sir Robert Walpole's and to Counsellor Annesley's, where I signed a lease to Morgan Davis of my niece Dering's house in Pallmall, to commence from Michs. next for 3 years at 120*l. p. ann.* And took also a mortgage from him of 37*l.* a year in land in Wales for security of the rent. I also signed a lease to Will. Taylor, Esq., my steward of Egmont *alias* Ballimacow, which farm his father surrendered to him upon my making out a new lease and putting in a life in acknowledgement for his service in setting a good part of my estate out of lease to advantage.

I dined at home and went in the evening to the Opera House to hear the fine masque of *Acis and Galatea*, composed by Händel.

Wednesday, 21 June.—This morning I went to the Treasury, where Mr. Treher informed me that Richard Munt's order to be boatman at Harwich was signed by the Lords of the Treasury, and sent to the Commissioners of the Customs, with direction to dispatch it away to Davis, the collector.

I then called on Mr. Soley at his office in Palace Yard, Westminster, and left with him the Treasury warrant for 300*l.* to repair Harwich, in order to have it passed through the auditor's office of the county of Essex, which he promised to do.

I dined with my wife at cousin Le Grand's, and in the evening visited Lady Londonderry. At night Thomas Woodcock, Esq., commissioner of the salt duty, writ me word that the Board had unanimously resolved that when an opportunity offers, Adams, their collector at Manningtree, shall be removed to some vacancy, and Francis Pulham succeed him, for which I writ him a letter of



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thanks. Thus Pulham will be provided for, and yet able to keep his house in Harwich, where he is a voter.

The Duchess of Buckingham's sudden and secret retreat into France occasions much talk; 'tis said she apprehended some danger from the papers lately sent over by Mr. Arbuthnot, of Paris, belonging to Thomson, late warehousekeeper of the Charitable Corporation now at Rome.

Thursday, 22.—I visited brother Percival, and dined with Dr. Hollings. In the evening I went, according to summons, to the weekly meeting of the Common Council appointed by charter to settle colonies in Georgia, of which the charter has appointed me the first president.

We met in our new house, taken for a year certain, with liberty to continue if we like it. We pay only 30*l.* a year, and not manner of taxes. Our landlord is Justice Blackerby. It stands in a lane that goes out of that street that leads from Palace Yard to Millbank ferry. I found there James Vernon, Esq., Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hales the clergyman, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Roger Holland, Mr. La Roche, Captain Coram.

They were busy setting down the names of the Aldermen of London in order to apply to them for subscriptions to promote the colony.

Before I left Westminster I signed a release to Lady Londonderry of my niece's house in Pallmall, and received her ladyship's rent to Midsummer, 1732, when she leaves the house. I also received 120*l.* consideration money for my consent to quit her lease. The whole sum received was 279*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

I then returned to Charlton.

Friday, 23.—I stayed all day at home; and Captain Henry Martin dined with me, an old soldier and poor. He told me his case, which is so pitiful, that I presented him with 24*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

Saturday, 24.—Went with my family, at Lady Dartmouth's desire, to see a play acted by strollers on Blackheath.

Sunday, 25.—Captain Hughes and Dean Berkley dined with me.

Tuesday, 27.—Lady Osborn and brother and sister Percival dined with me, and also Mr. Arragoni, my daughter's music master, who came to stay a week with us.

Wednesday, 28.—Stayed at home all day.

Thursday, 29.—I went to town and gave directions for sundry petty repairs to my brother Dering's house in Pallmall, which I ordered at the least expense I could possible.

Dined with brother Percival, and in the evening met as usual the trustees of the Georgia Colony, where Mr. Oglethorp brought us the charter, which was signed the 9th inst., but did not pass all the offices till this week.

The members present besides myself were: Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Holland, Mr. Vernon, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hales (clergymen), Mr. Anderson.

The charter fees came to 160*l.*, though the Duke of Newcastle forgave his own.

Mr. Pury, a foreigner, came before us. He has obtained a grant of lands, part of South Carolina, on the opposite side of the river Savannah, which bounds our province on the north, and is lately come with some persons of Berne, in Switzerland, to settle a colony

1732. there. He has four with him in London, seventy-eight waiting at Calais, and expects a hundred more from Berne.\*

I returned to Charlton at night.

Friday, 30.—Our frights about the Spanish Fleet are over, for the King of Spain has put out a declaration that it is ordered to invade Africa. This day Lady Londonderry and Mr. Stringer dined with me.

Saturday, 1 July, 1732.—Stayed at home this morning. Went in the evening to show Mr. Arragoni Greenwich Hospital, which now contains 900 seamen, and is designed to contain 1,600. 'Tis remarkable that of the 900 there are now but ten sick.

Sunday, 2 July.—Went to church. Mr. Arragoni left Charlton.

Monday, 3 July.—I went to town. My principal errand was to take the oath of office as President of the Colony of Georgia; but I learned that some mistakes happening in transcribing the charter, it is necessary they should be amended, and the seal put to it anew. I desired the charter when amended might be sent to my house on Thursday next.

I went to Court, where the Queen and Prince and Princess Royal talked much to me of my brother, son, and of Dr. Couraye.

I returned to town, and after dining at the Red Lion, brought Dr. Couraye down with me to Charlton. I learned that the Spaniards are for certain gone to take Oran from the Moors in Africa, but there was a ridiculous report that they design to erect a kingdom there for the Pretender.

My friend Thomas Woodcock, Esq., died this morning. A worthy man, and commissioner of the salt. He died of eating fruits and a cold he caught seeing the late instalment.

Tuesday, 4 July.—This day my cousin Fortrey came down to stay some days with me.

Wednesday, 5.—Stayed all day at home.

Thursday, 6.—Went to town, and lay that night there. Dined with my brother Percival, and went in the evening to the trustees of the Georgia Carolina.

Friday, 7.—Went early in the morning and took my oath of office before the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds at his house in Red Lion Square. Visited Mr. Clerke, and returned with my wife to Charlton to dinner.

Before I left town I paid Miss Mary Minshull 50*l.* legacy left her by my sister Dering, sending the money by my wife.

This week died George, Earl of Cardigan of a bleeding at the nose, and has left a son married of his own name to succeed him in honour and title. This deceased Lord married the Lady Elizabeth Bruce, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ailsbury. My Lord Cardigan was bred a Papist, but in Queen Anne's reign turned Protestant, and was made Master of the Buckhounds. He lost much money at play in his youth; brought an Italian from Venice called la Kecka, whom he publicly kept in London, and was, I think, both old and ugly, and had a noble house of his own building burnt to the ground in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In it were lost very fine pictures and much rich furniture. These are the most remarkable things in this Lord's life, for he never distinguished himself in the House of Lords by speaking, nor in the country by exerting

\* In Margin: Purisburg affairs.

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himself for any party, though he constantly persisted to vote with the Tories in all reigns. From the time he married he quitted all condemnable diversions and made a very good husband, master and father.

Saturday, 8 July.—Stayed at home all day. Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Swarts came to see me. Dean Berkly and Councillor Hollings dined with me.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated at Charlton, and took a certificate thereof, it being necessary upon the passing our charter of Georgia.

Monday, 10.—This day my brother and sister Percival, Dr. Delany, and Mr. Arthur Hill, of Ireland, dined with me.

Tuesday, 11.—Remained at home all day.

Wednesday, 12.—Dean Berkly and his lady dined with me. This being my birthday, on which I am fifty years old, my children and servants kept it as usual by dancing and masquerade habits.

Thursday, 13.—I went to town to consult Counsellor Annesley upon the advise writ me by Dr. Coghill that Mr. Wesley had offer'd but 700*l.* Irish for the house in Dublin, which is to satisfy my niece Dering's debt, but comes short of it, there being due to my niece principal and interest on the 20th of August next 773*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* English.

Mr. Annesley advised me, however, to take the money, and to give a receipt for so much received in part of the debt; and if my cousin Ned should require the delivery up of the bond, he left it to my consideration whether I would do so or stay for the debt's being paid me out of the rent of the house.

We considered that to do the latter was both exceeding troublesome, precarious and tedious, especially considering the different tenures of the house, the garden and stables, which are held by shorter leases one than the other, and renders it uncertain what rent may after eight years be expected; besides that, we know not who will tenant it nor how soon or how long it may be empty.

But if I accept the 700*l.*, though with exchange it come to but 630*l.*, and the debt in August next is 773*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, so that my niece will lose 143*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* by that acceptance. Yet it is a great matter to secure so much of the debt that has so precarious a security as that house which is all the executor has to pay the debt with. That the worst that could happen to me hereafter would be, that if my niece should be so ungrateful as to charge me with the remaining sum of 143*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and the interest thereof from this time, I must pay it, but this cannot be imagined of her, or any one who considers that I do really the best for her by securing 630*l.* English money, that may probably be lost in part, either by sinking of rents, the houses standing empty or lawsuits.

But if Ned Dering, the executor, will pay the said 700*l.* and be contented with my receipt in part only of the debt and not require the delivery up of the bond, then I shall be perfectly secure from any future demand of my niece, and Mr. Annesley thought Ned Dering cannot dispute it, seeing he is liable to no further payment of the debt than he has effects to answer it.

Upon these considerations I resolved to write to Dr. Coghill my acceptance of the 700*l.*

I next advised with Mr. Annesley touching the Annah Company's resolution to replevy in case I distrain for the arrear of rent they owe me, and show'd him Counsellor Roan's opinion that I have

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power to distrain. Mr. Annesley is of the same opinion, but desired me to write to Mr. Taylor to send me a copy of the memorandum signed between them and Berkley Taylor in my name in 1726, as also a copy of the agreement the manufacturers signed between themselves.

The third thing I advised with Mr. Annesley upon was an allowance my niece ought to make me for her maintenance, it being chargeable to me to keep her in lodging, diet and washing, with her maid and a horse, and that my wife assured me she could not do it under 50*l.* a year, exclusive of my niece's clothes, sickness and masters.

He reply'd that if I allowed myself any money on that account without an order of the Court, tho' ever so reasonable, it might hereafter be disputed, but that my best way would be to apply to the Master of the Rolls, and to petition for an entire allowance that should comprehend all the child's expenses. That the Court would consider the child's fortune and make a suitable allowance.

I reply'd there would be one difficulty to me in it, namely, that the best part of her fortune is the 2,650*l.* which my brother Dering lent me, and which I have not ready money to pay, and if upon petitioning the Court I should be obliged to produce that money and vest it in public securities, I should be put to difficulties. He reply'd that he thought the Master of the Rolls would be satisfied with a mortgage on my estate at 5 *p. cent.* English (which is what I now pay her), since there is not 4 *p. cent.* to be made in Government securities.

From thence I went to dine with my brother Percival, and in the evening I met the trustees of the Georgia Settlement. At night I returned to Charlton.

I left with my brother Percival my new lease of Ballinacow to be sent to Dr. Coghill.

Friday, 14 July.—I stayed at home all day.

Saturday, 15.—I stayed at home all day.

Sunday, 16.—Mr. Benet, Master in Chancery, dined with me.

Monday, 17.—Mrs. Hollings and her family dined with me.

Tuesday, 18; Wednesday, 19.—Stayed at home. One Bignon, and three other inhabitants of Berne in Switzerland, came to complain of Mr. Pury, a gentleman who has lately obtained from the Province of Carolina a grant of 20,000 acres to plant a colony of strangers upon. They said he had seduced them with 130 others to go over with him and settle there, but had prepared a ship to carry them so small that not sixty could conveniently be held therein; they added that he had borrowed money of some of their company who were most able, which he refused to return them, and that they were come to offer themselves to go over to Georgia under our protection. I told them I had seen Mr. Pury and had a better opinion of him, and recommended them to Mr. Oglethorp to tell their story to.

Thursday, 20.—I went to town, dined with my brother Percival. In the evening went to our office, it being the day on which I summoned all the trustees to meet by circular letters. Of all our numbers, we were but twelve, myself included: Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Moore, Mr. Belitha, myself, Captain Coram, the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson.

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The four last only Trustees, the eight former of the Common Council; so that were absent: Mr. Digby, the first chairman, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Holland, Lord Carpenter, the Rev. Mr. Hales, Mr. Sloper, Captain Eyles, the Rev. Mr. Burton, the Rev. Mr. Bundy.

The eight first of the Common Council, and the two last only Trustees. I swore those who were present to their oath of office, but for want of our chairman we apprehended we could not act as Common Council, and therefore appointed no secretary, but we agreed that Mr. Martin, recommended by Mr. Heathcot, would be a proper man for that employment, who offered his service to act gratis till such time as the Corporation should be in a condition to allow him a salary. He is a very ingenious young man, and writ a tragedy last year, which had great success on the stage. He has some employment under the Government, and is a sober young man, who out of his little maintains his mother and sisters.

After I had sworn the gentlemen, I produced letters I had received from Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stackpole and Mr. Verhelst, desiring to be employed in the Company's service as secretary, accountant, or writer, but we considering our infant state thought our secretary, when he should be appointed, would be able for a considerable time to act in all the capacities above-mentioned, and therefore we civilly dismissed those gentlemen without receiving them.

I recommended to the gentlemen to think of making laws for the colony before business multiplied on our hands; we also agreed upon a printed letter to be sent to such persons as we thought would advance subscriptions, and Mr. Oglethorp having communicated to us a proposal made for employing an ingenious person to reside in our colony, where he has already been, to search out medicinal plants and roots, and to make experiments of grain to be planted there, and to instruct the colony in agriculture, we were of opinion it might be of great use both to the colony and to England. Wherefore, if at the next meeting the gentlemen present should approve it, we thought it proper that the said proposal should be abstracted, and added to our letters of subscription, with an assurance that those who should singly subscribe on that account should find their purpose answered. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that my Lord Peters had for this purpose proffered to subscribe fifty pounds annually, the Duke of Richmond twenty pounds, and Sir Hans Sloane twenty pounds.

At this meeting, Mr. Pury, lately mentioned, attended on us with seven or eight more of the chief of the foreigners who go over with him. Mr. Oglethorp had reconciled those people to him, and procured another ship to go with the former, so that they had sufficient convenience for their passage. Bignon, who I formerly mentioned, was now a minister, being ordained by the Bishop of London. Pury told us he was the son of an eminent minister of Berne of that name, and had University education, which surprised me, when from his own mouth I learned that he was a gardener. We presented them with a small library out of Dr. Bray's books, of which we are trustees, and also with thirteen guineas to assist their sick and big bellied women on board, collected by some particular members of our Board.

Friday, 21.—I returned to Charlton.

Saturday, 22.—Stayed at home.

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Sunday, 23; Monday, 24; Tuesday, 25.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 26 July.—Went to London with my wife to consult physicians, she being very ill of colic.

27.—This morning Francis Pulham, of Harwich, came post to me from Harwich to tell me that Knowles, tide surveyor of Manningtree, is dead. I went immediately to the Treasury to ask the place for Pulham, but Sir Robert Walpole told me he had just promised the place to one of the same town, recommended by Mr. Parsons, the member for Malden; but, he added, he would see if Parsons would find some other way to help his man.

I then told him the favour the King designed my brother last year meeting with great difficulties in carrying on, I wished he would be so kind as to give him something here that I might have the satisfaction to see him settled where I lived myself; that there being a place in the Salt Office void by Mr. Woodcock's death, my brother should execute it for half, and give the other half to any gentleman Sir Robert thought it would accommodate. Sir Robert said he had many applications for it, but one person stood fairer than the rest, having been pressed on him by a very great man, and having waited two years for a place; that indeed he at first would have been contented with 300*l.* a year, but now asked 500*l.*, which is the value of a commissioner's place in the Salt Office, to which Sir Robert replied that it was not reasonable to raise his market on him. That as to my brother's offer of giving half and appearing to act as if he had the whole, he must needs say it was fair and reasonable and was not out of sight. I told him it would be a personal obligation to me; that my brother might then sell his place in Ireland if Sir Robert would give leave so to do, and with the money and the place here be able to live. He asked what place it was, and how much worth.

I answered that it is Customer and Collector of the Port of Dublin, value 300*l.* a year. That he had served in it these twenty years with commendation, and had been injured by my Lord Sunderland, who took away one-half of the business to serve a friend of his own.

Sir Robert said, so long service deserved some regard from the Crown, and asked if my brother bought his place. I answered, "Yes." On which he said this gave him still a better pretention. He concluded with assurances that he should really be glad to serve me, and said he should be able to inform me further in a few days.

Afterwards I went with my wife to wait on Dr. Delaney to wish him joy on his marriage with the widow Tennison, a very prudent and sensible lady, who has a jointure of 2,000*l.* *per annum.* At three my brother and sister Percival dined with us at Davis' eating house, who has taken my niece Dering's house in Pall Mall.

In the evening I went to our weekly meeting of the trustees of the Georgia Colony, where were present Mr. Oglethorp, President for this week, Mr. Vernon, Captain Coram, Mr. Sam. Smith, Mr. Towers, Mr. Heathcot, Rev. Dr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson, myself. We agreed on a proposal to be made the collectors of charity for the Saltsburgers, to send over families of them at the following rate: For every couple, man and wife, and their infants under four years old, twenty pounds; for every single man, ten pounds;

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for persons aged from four to twelve, five pounds; and for those between twelve and eighteen, seven pounds ten.

We also agreed that a letter should be written to Augsburg to acquaint a gentleman there that we would take Saltsburgers over, pay their passage from Frankfort to Rotterdam, and freight them to Georgia; give them lands and maintain them for a year till they had settled themselves. We also agreed that a book should be prepared to enter bye-laws, and the copy of the charter to be entered at the head of it, with references. We also agreed to summon the Common Council for next Thursday, and to write to Mr. Digby to come up, he being the first chairman by charter, without whom we could not begin to act as a Common Council. Several other matters were discussed preparatory to business.

Friday, 28 July.—I went to Court, where the Queen talked of the necessity of curbing the subjects of West India, who grow so insolent as to contemn the King's orders, and refuse to pay their Governors unless he be subject to their pleasure, particularly New England. She added the general disposition of those people was wicked and cruel, especially to their slaves. The Speaker, to whom she addressed herself, replied that 'tis remarked the English when out of England are the greatest tyrants of any people where they can command. That we lost the opportunity of curbing the New England people by not bringing their refusal of granting a salary for life on Governor Belcher the last year into Parliament, for that the Parliament only can oblige them to it. That 'tis to be feared they will one day withdraw their allegiance, growing so headstrong. That 'tis a great misfortune the King has not the payment of all the American Governors, not to be a charge on the King, but money should be raised on the Provinces to be given the King for that purpose. I told him the difficulty will lie whether by the laws and fundamental constitution of New England those people have not by their charter the power of paying their own Governors, for, if so, to gain this point we must overturn their constitution. He answered, he did not know, but believed the British Parliament might do it.

The Queen then told me I had a good deal of business on my hands on account of the new colony of Georgia. I answered, we should have more as the affair proceeded, but that will depend on the foundation of all such designs, money, which we hoped would come in on subscriptions, the design being of such public use. She wished it might succeed. She then talked of Mr. Whiston's late defence of Dr. Samuel Clarke upon a point which I forget the substance of, and said he had been lately at Court to show her a model of the New Jerusalem, as described by the prophet Ezekiel, but on her not seeing him, he sent word that though he was no minister of State, he was a minister of God, and must tell her she was capable of doing much good, but was timorous. She added he was a sincere, honest man.

The Duke of Kent said her Majesty did well not to see him, and he should himself be loath to be in his company, for fear he should catch at his words, and publish them to the world in print, as was his way to do. The Speaker said he had been with him lately, and was so positive the Jews were to be restored before the year 1764 and rebuild their new Jerusalem, that he lay all his credit

1732. upon it. That he also talked of some great thing to happen in the year 1736.

Several persons were with me this day to offer themselves to go to Georgia.

I dined at home, where I spent the evening, only drank coffee at the Smyrna.

Saturday, 29 July.—Returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 30.—Visited cousin Percival at Eltham.

Monday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 1 August, 1732.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 2 August.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 3 August.—Went to town. Was at Sir Robert Walpole's, who told me he had my brother Percival still in his thoughts. Dined with my brother. In the evening went to our Georgia Colony office, where met the following gentlemen: Mr. Digby, chairman of the Common Council, who came to town purposely to be sworn, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Towers, Mr. Belitha, Mr. Heathcot: these seven with myself made a Common Council; Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, these two last trustees.

I swore Mr. Digby, and then we proceeded to transact business in both capacities of trustees and Common Council men.

Under the former we made a bye-law that all officers and commissioners should be determined by ballot.

We agreed on several commissioners for collecting gifts towards the promoting the settlement of the colony, among whom were the Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, Lord Baltimore, Mr. Paice, and Mr. Ivy, merchants of the city, Sir Abraham Elton, Robert Johnson, Governor of Carolina, Sir Roger Meredith, knight of the shire for Kent, and others whom we minuted down.

We also directed that Mr. Martin's short account of the design of the Georgia Colony and the advantages accruing from it to England should be printed, with the names of the trustees at the end of it, as receivers of the gifts that shall be made. As Common Council, we appointed Mr. Martin our secretary, and directed that Mr. Verels, an extra man at the Custom House, should meet us next Thursday and act as accountant. Both these gentlemen were recommended to us under very good characters, and offered to serve us gratis till the colony shall be in a condition to allow salaries.

Mr. Vernon reported that the gentlemen employed to collect charity for the poor Saltsburgers had approved of the terms on which we offered to take a number of them and settle them in Georgia.

This day I heard that Lady Lucy Pitt, daughter of the late Earl of Londonderry, aged thirteen, together with Mistress Cholmley, daughter of the member of Parliament, and to Mistress Cholmeley, my Lady Londonderry's sister, a girl of seventeen, had privately left Mistress Cholmeley's house and married two brothers, Merrick by name, scholars at Westminster School. A Fleet parson did the office, and between them four they could raise but seven shillings to pay him. However, the former has 10,000*l.* fortune, and the latter 7,000*l.*, in their own possession.

My Lady Long's daughter (widow of Sir James Long, of Wiltshire) has also just married her mother's gardener. The gardener,

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when it was over, sent a message to my Lady to acquaint her with it, and to desire she would order a lawyer to settle his wife's fortune, which is 7,000*l.*, in such manner as she pleased for the advantage of his wife and the children she might have by him; but my Lady's answer was, that she hoped he would spend it fast, that she might have the pleasure to see her daughter a beggar.

Friday, 4 August.—I returned to dinner at Charlton.

Saturday, 5—Wednesday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 10.—Went to London, called on my brother Parker, who arrived Friday last from Scarborough, and paid my sister Parker her legacy of 50*l.* left her by my sister Dering in her will. My brother Parker was witness to the receipt she gave me.

I went to Kensington with my brother Percival, where I thought it proper to pay my respects before I went to Bath, especially having learned that the Court was informed of it.

The Prince talked of his fine new barge, and its out-rowing that of the King with an equal number of hands, and said indeed it was too fine. I answered that fine sights pleased the people, and that it was good natured to entertain them that way. He replied that kindness should be reciprocal; when the people do all they can to gratify their Prince the latter should oblige them in their turn. That this was an amusement to him, as was his learning the bass-viol, for he could not always be in company. I answered, the pleasure of life lay in little things. He said he hoped soon to play well enough to be admitted of my concert, and have my wife hear him. I answered it would be the greatest honour I could ever expect. He asked after her, and was sorry for her illness that obliged her to go to Bath.

The Queen also mentioned our journey with other common things.

There was a great Court, being Council day, and I had an opportunity of saluting Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Kent, the Attorney and Solicitor General and others. Colonel Schutz gave me five guineas for the Georgia Colony.

I returned home to my brother's to dinner, and in the evening called on Lady Osborn to thank her for her present of 1,000*l.* she made my brother Percival in part consideration for his great service in carrying on her lawsuit, by which she recovered possession of her estate fallen to her by her brother Walsingham's will. She was 84 years old last week, and visits abroad, but declines fast.

Afterwards I went to the weekly meeting of the trustees for Colony of Georgia, where I met Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Mr. Hales, and Mr. La Roche: I swore the two last into their office, and some deputations to collect money were signed. I proposed, and it was agreed to, that the five first should be a committee to prepare laws for the Government of our Colony, with any others the gentlemen present should think proper to add to them. A minute was taken of it. At night I was cupped.

Friday, 11 August.—My wife and I set out for Bath, where we arrived the 14th at dinner time, and took lodgings at Leak's, the bookseller's.

Thursday, 24.—I received letters from Mr. Taylor that Mr. Price, of Tipperary, had agreed to my terms of selling him Sherpstown

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in that county; whereupon I spoke to Walters, the attorney, to cause Mr. Bear to be writ to, to know if he will sell his life in possession of Priston and Stanton Prior farms near this town, I having my son and daughter's life in reversion.

In the evening I went to the play, "Venice Preserved," a piece wherein distress is worked up beyond any other I know. About this time died Richard Philips, a friend of mine and voter at Harwich.

Saturday, 26.—I went to see Sir Emanuel Moor, ill of the palsy. He is son to my father's sister, and I was much troubled to see his condition, his leg dead, his speech faulty, and a great blister on his head; with a wife who makes a good nurse, but has periodical fits every two months. God be praised I am yet free from illness, and my wife in perfect health, bating her colic, which though at some times very painful, yet is, I hope, not of that dangerous sort as to abridge the natural course of her life.

Tuesday, 29.—Mr. Scroop, secretary of the Treasury, passed through this town to hold court at Bristol, being Recorder there. He told me he had received his deputation to gather money for the Georgia Colony, but wished there had been one for the Mayor and Aldermen in general. He said he would collect what he could.

Wednesday, 30.—This day Dr. Delaney and his lady, and Mr. Singleton, Prime Sergeant of Ireland, with his niece, dined with me.

Thursday, 31.—We dined with Dr. Delaney.

Sunday, 3 September.—Dr. Delaney preached at the Abbey Church an excellent sermon, on a text in St. James, "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." He showed the offending here meant is the habitual living on in any sin, wherein we wilfully and knowingly offend and break God's command given to the contrary. He that does so is as guilty in God's eyes as if he broke the rest of His commands, because he disobeys the authority which equally forbids the committing of all sins. That where there is no law there is no transgression, but all sin is the transgression of the law, and the sin lies in wilfully and continually disobeying the authority to which we owe entire submission. Then he showed that such sinners as these have no virtues whatsoever to plead, because if they seem to practice any, it is not out of respect and obedience to God's will, but out of worldly motives, as vanity, fear, reputation, interest or the like, or perhaps out of constitution, but we are commanded to do all things for the glory and sake of God, whose pleasure should be the ultimate end of our actions. But sinners who will indulge themselves in any one favourite sin, would do the same by another sin, and another if equally inclined to do so; moreover, if it were an excuse that one man follow only one favourite sin, and another follow only another, then it will come to pass that not one command of God's will remain unbroken by some or other of his subjects, and so his authority be universally contemned. He afterwards showed one sin is attended by a crowd of others, so that no man can comfort himself that he only offends God in one point, which he proved in the case of cheating, drunkenness and following lewd women, of each of which he spoke homely to our consciences, showing that the dealer who cheats will lie to support that cheat,

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that he oppresses the poor thereby and defrauds the rich from somewhat which he might dispose of to the poor, that he brings scandal upon his branch of trade in general, and starves the fair dealer whom he involves in the general bad reputation of defrauding those who buy of him. As to drunkenness, he showed that it is attended with loss of reason for the time, neglect of business, and a careful provision for our families, with quarrels, murder, and a disposition to execute any crime we have in our heart to do, finally, with the shortening of our days. And lastly as to following lewd women, that the habitual sinner this way injures his neighbour in the tenderest point, destroys the peace of families, enjoys a property not his own, often intrudes a successor of his own into another man's estate, ruins the reputation of innocent virgins, or confirms those who are already abandoned in their wicked and vicious trade; acquires aches, pains and rottenness, etc.; frequently wastes his fortune upon this expensive vice, and infallibly drives the grace of God away, who with respect to this particular crime has assured us that they who do it shall not see God, for which reason the Scripture is very careful in commanding us to fly all youthful lusts, giving the reason that our bodies are the Temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwells in us. But if any man defile the Temple of God, him shall God destroy. Well, therefore, might St. James say that he who opposed God's authority in one point does it in all.

His sermon was delivered with such zeal, and strength of argument, that the Mayor and Aldermen design to wait on him in a body to desire him to print it.

Monday, 4 September.—Cousin Will Southwell and his tutor dined with me.

Sunday, 10.—Lady Londonderry dined with us, and Mr. Stringer. Delaney made another excellent discourse.

Monday, 11.—This day I qualified myself at the Quarter Sessions of this city for Common Council man of the Georgia Settlement, by taking the oaths, and took my certificate.

Thursday, 14.—Mr. Jaspas showed me a letter from Captain Coram, one of our Georgia Society, that the Bank directors had subscribed to it 300*l.*, the India Company directors 600*l.*, and that the trustees for disposing of the late Earl of Thanet's charitable legacies had given 300*l.* That in the whole 2,000*l.* is already subscribed.

This day brought news of Colonel Negus's death, which puts me upon thoughts of selling out my niece's property and mine in the Chelsea Waterworks Company, for since he's gone, we cannot hope for so disinterested and wise a man to conduct it, or who had so good interest at Court to support it.

Saturday, 16.—This day the Mayor of Harwich acquainted me by letter that there is some danger of losing the election of Sam. Philips, set up by my interest, the votes standing thus:—For Sam. Philips: Page, Peck, Pulham, Will. Richman, Rolfe, Will. Philips, Fennings, Davis—8; Cockerill, Dumaresque, John Philips, absent—3; Nicholas Richmond, desperately sick—1.

For Orlebar, the apothecary: Orlebar, his father, Bridge, Bickerton, Rainer, Coleman, Stevens, John Smith—7; besides which, if present, there are in his interest, Battney, Young, Captain Wimpole, Captain Fuller, Captain Lucas—4.

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Wednesday, 20.—Dined with Lady Londonderry.

October 14.—I have made acquaintance here with Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor, who is much of a gentleman, learned and communicative; but what I most admire is the generosity of his sentiments and seriousness in the cause of religion, without the least taint of bigotry, or artful concealments of his principles, whether in religious or civil points.

Sunday, 15 October.—An infidel having this year published a pamphlet entitled "A Dissertation or Inquiry concerning the Canonical authority of the Gospel according to St. Matthew," it was answered by Leonard Twelves, vicar of St. Mary's in Marlborough, which answer I read this morning with very great delight and satisfaction.

Wednesday, 18.—I had an account from Captain Coram that the trustees of the Georgia Colony had concluded to send a small number of persons over, and that Mr. Oglethorp resolved to go with them. Though I am not of opinion they should send any away so soon, yet it rejoiced me that Mr. Oglethorp would go, for my great pain was that although we were ever so well prepared, it would be difficult to find a proper Governor, which post he has accepted of.

Saturday, 21.—We left Bath, and went to Whaddon in Wiltshire, twelve miles distant, my brother Parker's seat, and stayed with him till Tuesday morning.

I acquainted him with Mr. Annesley's objections to my securing my niece Dering's money I owe her, by way of mortgage, and his advice given me to take care of it in my will, which I accordingly had done in the strongest manner possible, Mr. Annesley being the drawer of my will. My brother said it was the rightest way for his niece's security and mine to.

Tuesday, 24 October.—Left my brother's at Whaddon and lay at the Three Tuns in Marlborough.

Wednesday, 25.—Lay at Newberry at the George and Pelican.

Thursday, 26.—Lay at Maidenhead Bridge at the Orkney's Arms.

Friday, 27.—Dined at my house in Pall Mall. Visited my brother Percival in the evening, who was still laid up with the gout.

Saturday, 28.—Paid my Court at Kensington, where my reception was gracious, and the Prince said to me in private a thousand kind and obliging things. He inquired after every one of my family, and my brother Parker, and entered into the detail of all our concerns. He wished my brother Parker would set up for the county of Suffolk next Parliament, at least that he would be in Parliament, as it became men of his great estate. Asked me who I would set up at Harwich. I told him I intended to recommend my son if the Government liked of him and would give their assistance. He replied, that to be sure the King would like of it, but said I wanted no assistance, the borough being at my devotion. I answered, though I could bring him in, there might be a great expense attend it, if any rich citizen or neighbouring Tory should resolve to spend much money there; that I was not such a Don Quixote as to spend my money when there was no occasion, the last election having cost me near 1,000*l.* He asked whether I did not design myself to stand. I said I was

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growing old, and had rather leave it to younger men; but whoever his Majesty pleased should be chosen. He asked me how music went on, and how my children passed their time. I said my daughter followed her music. He asked after my niece Dering and said he should never forget the value he had for my brother Dering, nor any that belonged to him; that he looked on my niece as his child, and concluded that he was confident I did believe he had a true concern for all my family and heartily concerned for its prosperity. I returned and dined at home, and spent the evening in writing and answering letters, one of which was to Clements, Mayor of Harwich, who acquainted me by letter that Cockerill, one of our Common Council men, was dead beyond the sea, and that he would set up his brother Clements unless I had any other in view. I answered nothing could please me more than to see his brother chose, and therefore enclosed a letter to him for him to show all my friends, to desire them to vote for his brother. I also writ a strong worded letter to Mr. Sanson, wherein I gave him in civil terms to understand how ill I took it of the Post Office to be still firm in a body against my interest.

The same day I had a petty favour asked me by Page, which I promised to serve him in, and did so accordingly the following day.

Sunday, 29.—This morning I went to chapel, and afterwards to Court, where I spoke to Colonel Armstrong to let Page have some part in the lead work at Landguard fort; he promised to speak to the plumber of the Board of Works to employ him. I also spoke to Mr. Fairfax, commissioner of the Customs, that Captain John Philips might have leave to be at Harwich for the election of a friend in the room of Cockerill deceased, and that he might remain there till the election of the Mayor is over, which he promised to move to the Board.

I also spoke to Sir Charles Wager, Lord Torrington, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lords of the Admiralty, that Captain Dumaresque might have the same leave, which they promised.

I dined at brother Percival's, and in the evening visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell.

Monday, 30.—Being the King's birthday, I made clothes for the occasion, and went to Court, where there was a great crowd. I dined at home, and then went to Charlton, leaving my son in town to dance at the Ball. I found all my family well, God be praised.

Tuesday, 31.—This day I received letters from Harwich that Mr. Clements, brother to the Mayor of Harwich, was chosen Common Councilman in Cockerill's place without the least opposition, and that whereas our adversaries had some time ago made an order of Court that whoever was chosen should pay 10*l.*, the Court were now pleased to favour him so far as to reduce it to 2*l.*

I writ my compliments to the Mayor on the occasion.

Wednesday, 1 November.—After dinner I went to town to attend the meeting of the Georgia trustees, where we assembled eleven in number, viz.: Lord Carpenter, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Hales, Mr. Belitha, Mr. Oglethorp, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche and myself. Mr. Martin, secretary, Mr. Veralst, accountant.

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We first were a Board of Trustees, and Mr. Hucks in the chair. We resolved a civil government should be established in Georgia, and the town to be erected should be named Savannah, and the lands thereto belonging to be 5,000 acres. The government to be by bailiffs, constables and tithing men, a court to be erected of Oyer and Terminer, with a judge, jurats, justice of peace, etc. We were not particular in establishing the constitution, because till we come to that the laws of England take place.

After this, Captain Coram and Mr. Smith retired, being only trustees, and then we resolved into a Board of Common Council, and Mr. La Roche took the chair.

We nominated our bailiffs, judge, recorder, storekeeper, and justice of peace, and added some persons to the number that are to go in the first embarkation, which is now designed 100 whole persons. They were now but 98, of which perhaps about 40 are able sensible men, the rest women and children.

To Mr. Oglethorp (who has the public spirit to go over with them) we gave several powers under our seal, as upon failure of duty in the officers, or death, to place new ones nominated by us, to make leases to the persons that go with him, not exceeding fifty acres besides their house and garden, to grant licence of absence, etc., and all who go signed a form engrossed on parchment, putting their seals thereto, that they would submit to the laws we should make, and be dutiful to the Government set over them, that they would stay three years in the country, mutually assist each other in clearing the land and building their settlements the first year, etc.

There goes with them a surgeon and apothecary, and Mr. Herbert, son to the late Lord Herbert of Cherbury, goes voluntary chaplain to the colony for a time, till we can procure or be able to give a salary to some other clergyman.

Thus I hope, with the blessing of God, this noble, charitable, disinterested and profitable design to the nation will take root and flourish, having taken all the care possible for its success.

Some new deputations were ordered to collect money from well disposed persons, for our fund is as yet little above 2,000*l.*, but it will by our good management answer the first embarkation and settlement. The gentlemen acquainted me that the King had ordered Governor Johnson in Carolina to be assistant to us. At half an hour after nine we broke up.

Thursday, 2 November.—I called at the Admiralty about Harwich affairs, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 3.—Mr. Conolly and Mr. Barnard of Ireland dined with me.

Saturday, 4.—Stayed at home till Wednesday, 8th, when I went to town on a summons from the Georgia Society to meet them at our office at one o'clock. There were present the trustees and Common Council following: Mr. Oglethorp, Heathcot, Towers, La Roche, Vernon, Hales, Percival, Belitha, Hucks, Coram, and Smith.

Mr. Oglethorp in the chair of the Trustee Board.

We signed commissions to the officers of our Corporation, namely, to the first and second bailiffs of Savannah Town, recorder, judge, justices of peace, constables, and tithing men. We agreed with a society of twelve potash makers in partnership, of whom four with six servants go over about Christmas next, to whom

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we gave 1,200 acres. We also agreed with a noted carpenter, once worth 10,000*l.*, but who broke and honestly compounded with his creditors, that he should go with four servants and have 500 acres; also resolved to grant 300 acres for a glebe.

We dined at the Horn Tavern, and afterwards returned to our office, and resolving into a Board of Common Council, it was my turn to be in the chair, when we signed an authority to the Rev. Mr. Herbert to do the duty of minister to our colony.

I took my leave of Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Herbert, who go on board at Gravesend on Wednesday next, in order to proceed on their journey, the persons they conduct being already on board, about forty men able to bear arms, besides women and children. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that an able engineer goes generously with him, a volunteer, to erect the fort we design to build, besides whom there goes a surgeon and apothecary we have engaged. The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, writ letters this day to all our Governors in America, to assist us, and as for provision, medicines, tents, arms, etc., nothing is wanting. We broke up at half an hour after nine.

Thursday, 9.—I waited on the Admiralty, requested that the ships of war on the American stations may have orders to assist and protect our colonies as Mr. Oglethorp should advise, which Lord Archibald promised to lay before the Board to-morrow, and that Mr. Oglethorp should have the orders sent to him at his house before Wednesday next.

Afterwards I went to the Temple to Counsellor Annesley, where I signed a resignation, at Dr. Hen. More's request, of my trusteeship to his children. I also met Mr. Dowdal, lawyer to Mr. Price, who buys my farm of Shirpstown in the county of Tipperary, where we agreed on several matters relating thereto.

I afterwards returned with my wife and son to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 11.—This day I returned to Dr. Henry Moore my resignation of the trust for his children's money, to my great satisfaction to be eased of that affair.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at Charlton Church.

Wednesday, 15.—Archdeacon Stubbs dined with me. I shall mention what I know of him in my book of heads, under his picture.

Thursday, 16.—Returned the visits of Sir Gregory Page and Mr. Signoret, to whom I lent "Memoires of Mesnager."

Friday, 17; Saturday, 18; Sunday, 19.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 20.—Went with my wife and daughters to town, and after dinner at my brother Percival's, I carried them to the Crown Tavern to a public music given by the members of our Monday Society, where they heard the Italian singers, Strada, Celestina, Seresino the Bass, and another.

21.—My son came from Charlton this morning, and I went with him to Mr. Annesley's chambers, where we joined in a bond for 1,500*l.* paid me in part of the purchase of Sherpstown, which purchase is not yet finished because I am to suffer a recovery.

After this I called at the Charitable Corporation in Spring Garden to discourse Mr. Bennet, Master in Chancery, touching the claim I made in behalf of my wife for her shares in that Company.

I dined at Davis's, and passed the evening at home.

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22.—Visited Lord Grantham and cousin Le Grand. I acquainted my Lord that I desired his advice upon a matter which if he thought would not do, I would think no more of it; if he thought otherwise I would proceed. It was that now my children were grown up, I thought it an obligation on me as a parent to study their benefit and advancement in the world; and that I thought if his Majesty advanced me to the degree of an Earl, my children would marry the better. That I did not think of this on my own account, for I had no ambition, nor could be the better for any further title, but my children might, and I had an estate sufficient for it. That if his Majesty approved, it would add to the obligations I have received; if not, that would not at all diminish my sense of them.

His Lordship replied, he thought it a right thing; that he believed the King would like of it, if it did not put difficulties on him, which Sir Robert Walpole would tell me when I spoke to him of it, as he advised me to do in a friendly way. That he knew the Court had a value for me, as also the Prince, and Sir Robert Walpole too, who has told him he esteemed me a very honest man, and that whenever I voted against the Court measures, he knew it was out of conscience, and not by a spirit of opposition.

I answered, it was a pleasure to me unspeakable to stand well in my King's favour, and as to Sir Robert, I had a real regard for him as a better minister than I know any able to supply his place, and one who used me always civilly. He replied, nodding, that he was not without his faults. I said it might be so, but that was not my business, he had not been faulty with respect to me. In conclusion, his Lordship, with great affection, told me that when I begun the affair he would speak to the Queen, and in the meantime not open his lips.

I afterwards heard the practice of Alexander at the Opera House and dined with my brother Percival, and then went to our Wednesday Music Club at the Crown Tavern.

At my return I found a letter from Dr. Coghill that I shall speedily see an end of my niece's affair in Dublin, which is a very great pleasure to me.

Thursday, 23 November.—I answered Dr. Coghill's letter. Visited Dean Berkley and Colonel Schutz, who were not at home.

Dined at Davis's. In the evening went to the Georgia Board at four o'clock, and stayed till nine. Present: Mr. Vernon, Towers, Holland, who I swore into the Common Councilship, Hales, M.A., Hucks, Heathcot, myself—seven Common Councilmen, and Captain Coram, Mr. Bundy, M.A., Mr. Smith, M.A.—three trustees.

Mr. Vernon reported that he met a favourable disposition in the Society for propagating Christianity in foreign parts to supply Georgia with a missionary, as soon as there were a church built and proper reception for him, whereupon he ordered a memorial to be drawn up to desire a missionary might be sent at the best allowance the Society grants to others (which is 70*l.* a year), and to let them know that we have already received some benefactions towards the religious designs of the charter, which we intended to employ in building a church and clearing 300 acres of ground allotted for a glebe.

On this occasion, Mr. Hales informed me that Mr. Bundy knows of a worthy clergyman who has 3,000*l.* of his own and is disposed to go a missionary. We agreed with several reputable and



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substantial persons to go over at their own charges and follow the manufacturing of silk, and one of them assured us that he had worked Carolina silk for many years in London, and found it as good as that which comes from Italy.

We noted down some poor persons who attended and desired very urgently to go over, but we dismissed several who were able to earn their bread in England, and are careful not to send any who do not satisfy us that they have their creditors' leave to go, and that they do not run away from their wives and families to leave them a burthen on the parish.

Mr. Heathcot, in the chair, put the seal to the Militia powers sent to Mr. Oglethorp. We are unanimous in our proceedings, and all with the same manifestation of public spirit. The whole we have hitherto received in money is something over 2,100*l.*

Friday, 24.—This morning Dean Berkley visited me, to whom I showed my dialogue against taking off the Test, in which the Dissenters have been very busy; but 'tis thought they won't proceed in the undertaking, being much divided in their opinions.

I went to South Sea House, and laid out 1,000*l.* in South Sea stock, and then to the Bank, where I bought 75*l.* stock in Lottery annuities 1731, for my niece Dering's use; interest is but 3 *per cent.*, but I choose to put her money there because it is to lie many years, and is not in danger of being paid off, or falling on that account. I then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 25; Sunday, 26; Monday, 27; Tuesday, 28.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 29.—I went with my wife and daughter Helena to town, dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 30.—Went to Sir Robert Walpole's, and asked him if he could tell me any news about my brother Percival. He answered, he still thought of him. I asked him if it would do. He answered he believed it might in some shape or other. I then told him I came to ask him a question as a friend, which if he thought improper or unlikely to be approved by the King, I would think no more of. I said my children were now grown up to be marriageable, and my family desired I would aim at an advance in the Peerage, because they thought it would be of service in settling my children. That he might believe it was no thought of my own for any service it could be to me, for I had no ambition, and could not be better than I am; but the world thought there was something in quality, and my own household pressed me to ask it, but if he thought it might not be agreeable to his Majesty I would think no more of it. He answered he believed the King had that regard for me that he might do it. I said, I knew indeed no objection, unless it might draw other applications of like nature on his back, which might embarrass his Majesty, but if that should be the case, I would not for anything perplex him. He answered that was the only objection that had any weight, but he would enquire how that matter stands and talk further of it to me. He asked what degree I was now of, whether a Baron. I answered a Viscount, and my desire was to be an Irish Earl. He said he saw no objection but what I mentioned, and asked if I was in haste. I said No, and further that whether I obtained it or no, I should be the same man, for I did not understand resenting his Majesty's refusal of favours, which he was the sole judge if fit to grant, and

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which men have no pretensions to but as his Majesty thought fit to bestow.

I then went to the Royal Society, being St. Andrew's Day, our anniversary meeting, where we continued our president and officers for the following year, and I was elected into the Council. We dined about threescore at Pontack's, after which I went to the Georgia Board, where we were only seven Common Councilmen and one trustee, viz., Mr. Towers, Heathcote, Lord Carpenter, Vernon, Hales, Holland, myself, and Captain Coram. Mr. Towers in the chair of trustees, but we had no Board of Common Council for want of an eighth man.

We examined several poor people who appeared, and some of them were noted down, others who could get their bread at home we rejected. I proposed that for the future when we send any persons over, we should publish their names in some public paper a fortnight before, that their creditors might not be defeated of their debts, which was approved. I also acquainted them that I was informed some persons who are disposed to give to the design held back their hands, being doubtful whether we do not allow Papists that go over a public toleration of their religion, which though provided against by the charter, yet is not, it seems, clearly expressed in the printed paper we sent out to inform the world of our design. I added that I should be against sending any Papist over, for they would only be spies upon our colony to inform the French or Spaniards of the condition of the colony. The gentlemen were of my sentiments. At nine a clock we broke up.

Friday, 1 December.—This morning I visited Colonel Schutz, who was not at home; also brother Percival and brother Parker. I advised with my brother Parker whether I should return Charles Dering's bond now that all the debt is paid off, 48*l.* odd shillings excepted, and that Ned Dering, the executor, has no more effects of his brother in his hands, which he offers to swear. My brother was of opinion I should. I also told him that I designed to place my niece's money in the Funds in the 3 *per cent.* Annuities of Lottery 1731, because it is not likely the Government should hastily pay off a debt that carries the lowest interest, nor that these Annuities should alter their value, and therefore as I designed my niece's money should not be touched (the expense of her maintenance and education excepted), I knew no better way to lodge of them [than] in these Annuities. He said that of all things he approved it.

I went my rounds at Court, and waited on the Prince to thank him for his message to me that he would do what he could to get the gentleman off from being Sheriff of Cheshire, which I had desired, but not having an opportunity I desired my Lord Guilford and Augustus Schutz to make my acknowledgements to his Highness. Then I went to the Queen's levée, who talked to no gentlemen but General Wade and me, which lasted about half an hour. She expressed her resentment against a pamphlet lately published, entitled "A Philosophical Discourse upon Death," wrote by Count Passerini, a native of Savoy, who had been employed by the late King of Sardinia to write against the Pope in the quarrel of that time, and afterwards gave him up upon the reconciliation; thereupon the Count fled to England, and wrote this book in Italian, wherein he embraces the atheism of

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Spinosa, and afterwards draws conclusions from his doctrine that destroy all society and virtue, for he concludes that men are bound to follow their appetites; that assassins are justifiable, even Ravigliac, whom he names; that when men judge it proper they may destroy themselves. For this he is now taken up, together with one Morgan, who translated the book into English, and the Attorney General ordered to prosecute them.

The Queen said the book destroyed all distinction between good and evil, truth and falsehood. General Wade said men often dispute about words, and what is good, what evil. I answered, the ideas there could be no dispute of words whether to assassinate a man is an evil action. That the ideas of good and bad, truth and falsehood, were known to the most ignorant. The Queen spoke to the same purpose. The General then desired he might show her Majesty a book he had been five years in search of, the subject of which, being only a Roman Missal, was of no curiosity, but it contained the finest limnings he ever saw. The Queen expressed herself exceedingly obliged to him, and said she would be careful to restore it. The General replied her Majesty was curious in every thing, and if she liked it he should beg her to keep it. She thanked him, but excused the receiving his compliment of being so very curious. I said persons of general knowledge were curious in every thing. She shook her head as esteeming herself not to deserve the compliment, which yet she really does, for she reads and converses on a multitude of things, more than our sex generally does.

She then asked me about Dr. Couraye, where he was, and how he did, adding he was a very worthy man. I replied, he is at Mr. Duncomb's in Soho Square; that he has finished his notes on Father Paul's history of the Council of Trent, and that I heard Mr. Campbell, of our House, has some manuscripts relating to that Council which might possibly be of service to the Doctor. That if Mr. Campbell were informed of it, he could judge whether they would or no, and accordingly send for them to town. The Queen said she knew him, and would speak to him about it. Then she said she was glad to see my wife so well recovered (for she had paid her Court the day before), and believed nothing was better for the colic than the Bath. To which I answered what was proper. Then she asked me how my books of printed Heads went on. I told her the work was so voluminous, it almost tired me. All passed very gracious.

Afterwards I went to dine with Mr. Dodington in his new house, though not finished, where Sir Paul Methuen, Lord Scarborough, Lord Guilford, Augustus Schutz, and another were of the company. I returned home at eight o'clock.

2.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, December 3.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 4; Tuesday, 5; Wednesday, 6.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 7.—Went with my wife to town; went to Court. The Queen having had a cold and fever, of which she is recovering, saw no company, but Mrs. Selwyn received the compliments of those who came to ask after her. Then I went to dine with my brother Percival, where I met Lady Osborn and my cousin William Percival, second son to Dean Percival, who is come to study at the Temple, a promising youth of about twenty years old.

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Afterwards I went to the Georgia Board, where were present, of Trustees—Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram. Of Common Council men—Mr. Vernon, Towers, Hucks, Heathcot, Lord Carpenter, Holland, Digby, myself. Mr. Holland in the trustee chair.

We considered about applying to the Admiralty for a sloop of eight guns to be stationed on the Georgia coast to protect our settlement, and Mr. Hucks, with others, undertook to apply to my Lord Torrington, and make a report.

We also received Mr. Harbing's information touching one Bacon, or Hog, an Englishman's conversation with a London tidesman, that he had changed his religion and was well acquainted with the Spanish Governor of Fort Augustino in Florida, bordering on our colony of Georgia, and hoped to be made a considerable man by the King of Spain, which if he failed of, he could then turn a good Englishman again.

At the same time, Mr. Harbin gave us a narrative of what passed between this fellow and our tidesman, who knew him twenty years ago, and writ the same conversation down to be delivered us by Mr. Harbin, which he now presented to us by the tidesman's leave, who added that the said Bacon is an admirable pilot and desperately brave, and was particularly well acquainted with the coast of Georgia.

We then had a debate, though foreign to the subject, whether we should send any Jews over if they went on their own expense; against which Mr. Vernon and I argued and gave our reasons, but Mr. Towers and Heathcot were for it, so the matter is referred to future consideration.

Mr. Holland acquainted us that he had hopes that the Society of Freemasons would greatly advance subscriptions. After this I took the chair of Common Council.

Mr. Vernon moved to allow Mr. Verelst, our accountant, for the great pains he has been at, 50*l.*, but the Board considered their circumstances, and though they thought that a fit salary for him, ordered for the present only 25*l.*, for which he was thankful. For this purpose and divers occasions, we impressed 100*l.* to be paid by the Bank to Mr. Heathcot, which I and four more signed.

Then we signed our grant to the Potash people, and ordered that on Tuesday next they should attend Mr. Verelst at our office to sign their counterpart; in the meantime we kept our grant to them in our own hands.

After this we examined about thirty poor persons, who applied to go over, which held us till nine at night. Most of them we rejected as able to live though poorly in England, but we noted down about four of them who cannot subsist at all, for future consideration.

I heard this day that when Sir Robert Walpole came last to town from Norfolk, there was a meeting of the great men, to whom Sir Robert exposed the desire of the Dissenters that the Test Act should be repealed this session. My Lord Chancellor said that in his private opinion he thought it a fit thing, but that it is not now a proper time to do it. All the rest were against it absolutely, and particularly the Speaker, who said if it came into the House of Commons, not five members would be for it.

This night I received an account from Dr. Coghill that he had received Mr. McGill's money, so that he had, now he has in his

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hands all the debt due to my niece on account of Charles Dering's bond, 48*l.* excepted, for which Ned Dering, his brother's administrator, has no assets (*sic*).

This night also I received letters that Alderman Baker is chosen Mayor of Harwich without opposition.

Friday, 8.—This day I visited brother Parker and showed him a letter from Aunt Long to my wife concerning a great charity given by her father, embezzled by Mr. Bear. My brother said if she would instruct him, he would stir in it. I returned home to dinner.

From Friday, the 8th, to Tuesday, the 19th, I was confined most part to my chamber by a cold.

My servant went to town and brought me word that my pamphlet entitled "A Dialogue between a Church of England man, a friend to the Government, and a Presbyterian, concerning taking off the Test," was in the press, and would speedily be published. I charged him not to let it be known who wrote it.

This Tuesday I writ to Mr. Annesley to draw the writings for the purchase of his inn on Snow Hill, called the George, and his warehouse let to the blanket makers, the rent of which is 195*l.* a year, which with the freehold I have besides in England will make just 300*l.* a year, which is a qualification hereafter for my son when he stands Parliament man.

Wednesday, 20 December.—Went with my wife to town, called on Mr. Annesley, and desired him to draw the writings for my purchase of his estate on Snow Hill, viz. the George Inn and a Warehouse let to the Blanket Company, for which I agree to pay him twenty years' purchase. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 21.—Went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée and visited cousin Le Grand, Horace Walpole, and Frank Clerke, who told me that to-morrow he buys a house in New Bond Street, which when he dies he designs to leave me, which he mentions with great expressions of kindness and gratitude for my former friendships to him.

I then went to the King's levée, and then to the Prince's, to thank him for getting Mr. Dod excused from serving this year as Sheriff of Cheshire. He was very gracious, and repeated that he should be always willing to serve me, but that I had got this favour for a Jacobite, who must therefore not expect to be again excused. I replied I never heard he was a Jacobite, and if I had known it should not have asked for him; and it was possible he might be represented worse than he is, nothing being so common in cases where men are desirous to cast the trouble of sheriff upon others. He said it might be so. I then went to the Queen's side, who talked most of the time to the Spanish Ambassador, and called me up to join in the conversation, which was an obliging distinction.

I dined at brother Percival's with Dr. Couraye, and then went to the Georgia Board, where were present Lord Carpenter, Mr. Heathcot, Towers, La Roche, Hales, Vernon, Holland, Digby, Hucks and myself, in all 10 Common Council, and Mr. Smith and Captain Coram Trustees. The last minutes were read, and some benefactions reported, and then Mr. Vernon presented a letter from Mr. Page, an eminent clergyman and Justice of Peace in Suffolk, recommending Mr. Quincy to go chaplain or minister to

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our colony at Georgia. The character he gave him was unexceptionable. He called Mr. Quincy in, who is a young man of modest appearance, and told us he was educated at the College in New England, from whence he came to London and carried on his studies in the Dissenters academies, after which he went to Cambridge, that then he returned to London, and for three years was an Independent preacher, and afterwards preached to the Presbyterians. That then he conformed to our Church, and had been ordained by the Bishop of London. He has a wife and one child.

We desired him to withdraw, and I proposed that seeing we intend to apply to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts for a salary to the minister we shall send, it would be proper to acquaint them with the good recommendation given of this gentleman, and to have their approbation of the person, though no hand in the appointment of him, that being entirely in us, and as it is possible many of that society may be acquainted with him or his character, we should go upon safer grounds in sending him. The Board approved it, and Mr. Vernon undertook to apply to them being one of that Society; and he added that he doubted not but the Bishop of London would himself give him a character. Then extract of letters from a foreign minister concerned for the Saltsburg Protestants were read; wherein he desires we would deliver proposals on what foot we will send any of those poor people to Georgia.

We thought it a nice point, because the persons in question, being as yet subjects to the Bishop of Saltsburg, having not quitted his country, it was not proper to tempt them away, but I proposed that Mr. Vernon and Mr. Towers might draw up proposals to be reported to us next meeting for our approbation, and then sent to Frankfort or Augsburg to remain private in the hands of his Majesty's minister, and not divulged till a new set of emigrants shall leave their country, because when banished, there can be no offence taken by their Prince at our inviting them to Georgia. In the course of our debate, we all agreed that if we send any they shall be so mingled with English men as in time to become one people with us.

This passed in the Trustee Board, Mr. Hales in the chair. After which Mr. Digby took the chair, and signed grants of lands to Mr. Lacy and four more who design to set up the silk manufacture, and carry each four servants, who at the end of their service will have 50 acres each, and the gentlemen have each 400.

Then we agreed with Mr. Penkerton, an ensign on half-pay, to give him 300 acres, and to his three servants 25 each, when out of their time. We considered that grants of larger quantities of land than men can cultivate is a weakening of the colony, and therefore though in the beginning we were obliged to give great encouragement to men to go, yet now 'tis time to be more frugal of our grants. We broke up half an hour after nine.

Friday, 22 December.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 23.—My servant Hossack brought me down three copies of my printed pamphlet against taking off the Test, but the publisher took the liberty to alter the title, and give it not only too pompous a one, but in part a false one, for in it I say nothing for or against the Corporation Act.

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The title I gave it was, *A Dialogue between a Church of England man affectionate to the Government and a Dissenter concerning the taking off the Test*; but the publisher has given it the following one: *The Controversy in relation to the Test and Corporation Acts clearly disputed, in a Dialogue between a Dissenter and a member of the Established Church. The arguments on both sides containing a full explanation of everything relating to this important question.* Printed for John Roberts, in Warwick Lane, 1733. Price, sixpence.

My servant also brought me my son's pamphlet on the same subject, entitled, *A full and fair discussion of the pretensions of the Dissenters to the repeal of the Sacramental Test.* Printed for the same person. Price, sixpence.

Sunday, 24.—Was well enough, the weather being favourable, to go to church.

Monday, 25.—Christmas Day. Communicated with my son at church.

Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 28.—Went to town. Called on Mr. Annesley to forward the writings of the purchase of his estate on Snow Hill. He told me that he understood the Dissenters would not push the repeal of the Test Act this session; that Lord Barrington, who has been the active man in the affair, had told the Ministry that if they would make him an English peer, the Dissenters should drop their application, which the Ministry who despise him have told to everybody, and that it has greatly lessened that gentleman's esteem among his friends. He told me also that Sir Robert Walpole had declared against gratifying them in this particular, and that the King had declared that while he lived the Test Act should never be repealed, which gives great satisfaction to the Churchmen. He said, too, that the Bishop of Salisbury (who formerly had declared for the repeal) had taken this opportunity to offer that the repeal should not be petitioned for if he might be assured to be made Archbishop of Canterbury, when the present Archbishop dies, but I do not believe a man of his good sense would make such an overture. I dined with my brother Percival, and in the evening went to the Georgia Board, where I stayed half an hour after nine.

We were only a Board of Trustees, for we were not a sufficient number to make a Board of Common Council, which requires eight.

The members present were Mr. Vernon, Towers, and myself, Common Council men; Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith, and Captain Coram, Trustees. Myself in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Johnson, Governor of South Carolina, to Mr. Oglethorp, dated 28th September, expressing his good wishes for the success of our undertaking and subscribing 50*l.* to it, and advising the not making an embarkation this twelvemonths, because of the necessary preparations first to be made of houses, etc., which confirms my sentiments which I writ from Bath, that we should not send any persons over for a considerable time, but Mr. Oglethorp was eager to begin the colony, and the matter was determined before I returned to London.

We ordered a narrative should be drawn and sent to Mr. Oglethorp of all our proceedings since his departure, the state of our cash, the principal heads of our agreements with those who go over on their own accounts, etc., and to enclose him Governor Johnson's letter. We also desired he would as soon as conveniently

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he could lay out the site of a minister's house, and prepare materials for building the same with a church, and to lay out the 300 acres of glebe, for that we have in a manner resolved to send over a minister of undoubted good character in the spring.

Mr. Vernon reported that he had, with Mr. Towers, drawn up an answer to the queries sent from Germany relating to the sending Saltburgers to Georgia, and sent it away informing them that we could engage to convey thither fifty families; and that we had hopes of the public encouragement to provide for a greater number. Mr. Vernon added that he had acquainted the Bishop of London with our thoughts of sending Mr. Quincy for minister, and told him his good character, and that the Bishop expressed himself much pleased with it, and promised to further his going all he could. After this we delivered the two Elringtons and two Lacys their grants, who propose in January to go over with four servants each, if not more, and make silk yarn, wherein if they succeed we shall have done a notable service to this kingdom.

Then we examined divers poor people, some of whom we noted down, and the greater part we rejected.

Friday, 29.—This day I returned to dinner at Charlton, on which day the Committee of Dissenters appointed to consider whether it were proper to apply to Parliament for the repeal or explanation of the Corporation or Test Acts, made their report by the mouth of Samuel Holden, Esq., their chairman, that such application was like not to be attended with success, and therefore the said Committee thought it not advisable to make it. To which resolution 220 deputies then present (all but nine) agreed, nor were there more than three of a contrary sentiment in the Committee, whose number was twenty-five.

Saturday, 30; Sunday, 31.—Stayed at home.

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Monday, 1 January, 1733.—This week a labourer's wife in the neighbouring parish of Plumstead dreamt that in her hog sty she should find in digging a pot of money buried. In the morning she desired her husband to clear the sty and search, which he refused, whereupon she took her spade and fell to work, and according found a good quantity of King Charles the Second's silver coin, with which she went immediately and paid her debts. It happened that a neighbour over a hedge saw her, whereupon she went to a lawyer to know if she were not entitled to the half, by which means the matter came to the ears of Mr. Mitchel, lord of the manor, a rich gentleman at Richmond, who sent a constable and others to demand the money. The woman said she had paid it away, but if he pleased she would give him the receipts. The story was told by the constable to Mr. Chamberlayn, our curate, who related it at my table yesterday.

Monday, 8.—I went with my family to town for the winter, and dined with my brother Percival.

Tuesday, 9.—I visited Lord Cooper, Lord Grantham, Lord Pomfret and the Duke of Grafton. Then went to Court. I was at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who asked me if I were not for the excise of wine and tobacco. I answered I had met nothing yet to make me against it, but I hoped it would be with some regulations. He replied if I would have patience till I saw the scheme it would satisfy me. Spent the rest of the day at home.

Wednesday, 10.—Visited Mr. Clerke. Dr. Couraye and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Went at night to the Georgia Board, where were Lord Carpenter, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, who was sworn in, Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Hales, myself—nine Common Council; and Captain Coram and John Burton, B.D., Trustees. Mr. Heathcot in the chair.

We passed Mr. Pinkerton's grant, and one other to divers people, and also admitted eight sawyers to go over, who signed their hands, and are to embark on board a ship of Mr. Simmons' this day fortnight. These are miserable objects, one of them had for sickness been forced to sell his bed, another must sell his tools to pay his debts.

Thursday, 11.—I visited Lord Wilmington, the Speaker, Horace Walpole, cousin Betty Southwell, and cousin Le Grand. Went at night to the vocal concert, and engaged Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Payn and Mr. Bagnal to come to my concert to-morrow fortnight.

Friday, 12 January.—This morning I went to Counsellor Annesley and he signed writings by which he conveyed to me his freehold estate on Snow Hill, London, being the George Inn, and a warehouse adjoining, let to the Blanket Makers Company of Wittney, com. Oxon. My rent commences at Christmas, 1732; the rent of the inn is 150*l.* a year, and of the warehouse 45*l.* In all 195*l.*, for which I paid him twenty years' purchase, viz., 3,900*l.* I paid him down 200*l.*, and gave him my bond for the remaining 3,700*l.* Mr. Tyley, solicitor, and Mr. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, witnesses.

Brother and sister Percival dined with me. In the evening cousin Fortrey and Dr. Tessier visited me.

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Saturday, 13 January.—Went to Mr. Annesley's chambers, where I met Mr. Dowdall by appointment, who acts in behalf of Mr. Price, the purchaser of Shirpstown. I and my son signed the deeds of sale, to which Mr. Dowdall and Mr. Cooper were witnesses.

I then went to Court, and afterwards returned home to dinner, and stayed the evening at home.

Sunday, 14.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court. Stayed the evening at home.

Monday, 15.—Went to the Temple to Mr. Annesley's, and had a meeting with one Thomas Davis, who laid a claim to the remaining legacy, yet unpaid, left by Yarwell in his will, of whose widow I bought my houses in Pall Mall, and took on me the payment of said legacies, which did amount to 1,000*l.* Davis claims by assignment from one Jennings, who bought the said legacy of Compton, the legatee, or of some other under him, the sum bequeathed, 50*l.* I offered to pay it to him if he could give me a legal and safe discharge which Mr. Annesley and Tiley, my solicitor, thought he could not do; he then demanded the interest of said 50*l.* from Yarwell's death, which I said I would pay when he could satisfy my lawyers, so he retired, and said he would what was necessary. I then visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Bathurst, Dr. Tessier, Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden, Cousin Ned Southwell, and Mr. Le Grand. After dinner visited Lord Abercorn.

Tuesday, 16.—This morning the King went to the House and opened the Session by a very gracious speech. Mr. Bromley moved the address of thanks, and Mr. Knight seconded him. Sir John Barnard objected to some words in the last paragraph of the Speech, wherein the King tells us nothing can give more weight and credit to all our resolutions than to avoid unreasonable heats and animosities, and not to suffer ourselves to be diverted by any specious pretences from steadfastly pursuing the true interest of our country.

Sir John said that by these words it looked as if the proceedings of the House had been misrepresented to his Majesty. Unreasonable heats, and specious pretences! There had been heats, and there had been pretences, but they were reasonable, and well grounded. He observed that in the heads of our address we promise to avoid these things, but if what is suspected comes to pass (meaning the proposal to excise wine and tobacco), it will be impossible to avoid heats, and therefore if he acquiesced in these heads, he laid in his claim to oppose whatever should appear to him destructive to the interest, and particularly the trade of the nation, and if he expressed any heat, that it should not be esteemed unreasonable or only a specious pretence. He also desired that to the assurance we give his Majesty of raising the revenue supply, and of putting such measures as will most conduce to the present and future ease of those we represent, may be added, "consistent with the honour of Parliament and the trade of the nation."

Mr. Sands seconded him, and Mr. Shippen added, "consistent with the liberty of the people." He took occasion to hint at the intended excise, and said there were strange reports abroad of pernicious designs this Session, which being guessed at by the people, had united the whole body of the nation in one common defence, both Jacobites, as they are called, and Commonwealth men.

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Sir Robert Walpole replied that his Majesty's speech was so general, that he did not expect there could have been a word objected to it; that it contained no reflection on our past proceedings, but only recommended a peaceable and calm session, as what would give weight and credit to our resolutions. That the additions proposed to the heads of our address were, in his judgment, wholly unnecessary, and carried with them as strong an imputation that we on former occasions had acted inconsistently with the honour of Parliament and the trade of the nation, as the King's words could be accused of with respect to heats and specious pretences in our former debates. Nevertheless, because he was willing our address go unanimous, he would for once in his life second his worthy friend (Mr. Shippen) that his amendment should be received. As to the apprehension of pernicious things to be offered to the House, he knew of nothing intended to be proposed but what he thought would be for the honour of Parliament and true interest of the trade of the nation, otherwise he confessed he could not tell what the trade of the nation was, and as to popular apprehensions, he made a great difference between what the people really feel and what they are taught to feel. When they are not, 'tis art and industry of particular men that infuse jealousies and notions into their heads, which they abandon again when they see matters clear up differently from what they were made to fear.

Mr. Plummer said that it was certainly true the people may be practised upon to dislike what they ought to approve, but on the other hand it is as true that they may be taught to like what they ought to disapprove.

And Sir John Barnard added that if Sir Robert should propose anything relating to trade (as was apprehended he intended) that should be contrary to the sense of the whole body of our merchants, he would admit that Sir Robert could not tell what the trade of the nation was.

When the address thus amended seemed to be agreed to, Sir Thomas Aston got up and said he could not join in it, for therein we tell his Majesty that we are satisfied with the present situation of our affairs abroad and at home; but he was not satisfied with either, for as to abroad, the harbour of Dunkirk is not destroyed as our treaty with France requires, which may prove a pretence for keeping up the army, not to mention the alliances and guarantees we are entered into; and as to things at home, he could say a great deal but that it might reflect on the conduct of the Ministry.

The Speaker told him he could not speak against the address in general, because that was already resolved, but he was at liberty to propose any amendment he pleased; to which, after some pause, he replied that he would content himself with giving his No to the address, as he and one more did, thereby preventing its passing *nem. con.*, which seemed to be all he meant by standing up. I believe it will prove an angry session.

Wednesday, 17.—This day I called to know how Cousin Le Grand did, who has been ill of a cold some days past, and then went to the House, where we passed the address.

In the evening I called on Sir John Evelyn, and afterwards went to the Georgia Board, where we were only a Board of Trustees.

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Mr. Towers in the chair. The rest were: Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Captain Coram, Mr. Heathcot, and I.

Mr. Pinkerton demurred upon going to Georgia, because his lands if he should die would not descend to his heirs female. We told him we had set this rule in our grants, because the lands should not lie unpeopled and uncultivated, as they might be in case he had no son, for a successor might come that lived in England and who might abandon the settlement. But we had it in our power to grant his land to the heirs male of his daughter, and provided the land was dwelt upon and cultivated, would come into any terms to content him. In the meantime his wife would be sure of her thirds in his estate. He desired time to consider. There were others who applied to go, some on the charity account, others on their own.

We agreed to a memorial to be presented the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts, recommending Mr. Quincy, the clergyman we send over, to their favour for a yearly allowance as a missionary.

We agreed to send over some seeds to Georgia, and trees, particularly the Italian white mulberry. We also desired that Mr. Hucks should return the Society's thanks to the Duke of Mountague for his present of several ton of iron, and that I should thank Mr. Leak, bookseller at Bath, for his present of 1,000 copies of Dixon's Spelling Books for the use of the colony.

Mr. Simmons, the merchant, whose ship goes this month with persons to Georgia, acquainted us that Amatis, with five or six others from Piedmont, was arrived from Lyons, and on his road to England. That he was very intelligent in the raising and manufacturing of silk yarn. His brother, who is gone with Mr. Oglethorp to Georgia, sent for him, and we shall send him thither as soon as he arrives. We build great expectations on these two brothers. We agreed that no Jews should be sent, and that the deputations given them to collect should be revoked.

I returned at nine at night, and had the melancholy account of my cousin Lewis Le Grand's death this evening at seven a clock, aged fifty. He married Sir Robert Southwell's eldest daughter, and has left two sons and a daughter. The eldest was made last week an officer over the Beefeaters, which cost his father 1,800*l.* The youngest is page to the Prince. The daughter unmarried. This morning also died my Lord Torrington, the first of our Admirals. Both died of the epidemical distemper that rages fiercely in London, which leaves not one family free, but few die except such as have bad lungs, consumptive and asthmatical persons. I have now eight in my family ill, several of whom keep their beds. My son has been confined with it above a week.

Thursday, 18.—Visited Mr. Clerke and cousin Le Grand to condole with her on her loss. Dr. Bearcroft and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Friday, 19.—The House went up with their address. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 20.—The Prince's birthday, twenty-seven years old. I went to Court, to make my compliments on this occasion, and there was a great crowd. We just made our bows, and then passed off to make room for others. The Prince said something to every one, and to me he said he knew I loved him, which I observed was

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the most gracious speech he made to any one. I dined and spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 21.—Prayers and sermon at home, and did not stir out.

Monday, 22.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and brother Percival, Bishop of Rochester and cousin Le Grand. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 23.—Mr. Tuffnall visited me. I went to the House, and returned to dinner, and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 24 January.—Mr. Bagnal and Mr. Duncomb visited me. I passed the morning at home. In the evening went to the Georgia Board, where met Lord Carpenter, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Moore, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, and Mr. Smith. We approved a letter ordered to be wrote Mr. Oglethorp, giving account of our proceedings, which goes to-morrow with Captain Yoakly, who sails for Georgia with ten persons on the charitable account, eight of whom are sawyers. There also goes Mr. Botham Squire, who has been master of a ship. He intends to settle there and be one of the hundred that has right of township. He pays his own passage, but is to be maintained as the rest of the hundred, in provision for the year, or till his own produce comes in.

Captain Coram proposed the sending Mr. Oglethorp 200*l.* worth of half-pence, but we considered our cash is too low, not having 700*l.* remaining, which I dont believe will suffice to answer half the drafts that Mr. Oglethorp will make upon us for to pay provision and other things, which must be bought to supply the persons gone over.

The newspapers are full of persons deceased this sickly time, among whom are several great persons as Lord Torrington, Lord Pembroke, Lord Foley, Lord Peterborough, old Duchess of Rutland, etc.

Thursday, 25.—Returned some visits. Dined and remained the evening at home.

Friday, 26.—Returned some visits, went to the House, where we voted 8,000 men for the sea service.

Mr. Marien, a clergyman, and my landlord of Charlton, dined with me, as also brother and sister Percival, and cousin Fortrey. In the evening I had my winter concert for the first time. The performers were Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Withrington, Lord Withrington's brother, brother Percival, Mr. Needler, Mutso, Mellan, Bagnal, Baron Bothmar, Signor Arragoni, Vernon, and the great bass. The company were my nieces Parker, cousin Moll. Dering, Sir John Evelyn, a Prussian gentleman, Captain Madden, Miss Parry, sister Percival, Captain Greenvil.

Mr. Vernon came to discourse me on the Georgia affairs, and desired me to speak to the Ministry that they would forward some Parliamentary encouragement for settling Saltburgers in Georgia, the season now approaching for that design. I told him I would, and that I thought likewise we should go some of us in the name of the whole trustees.

Sir Thomas Hanmer came, and we agreed on the terms of his cousin Hanmer's marrying my daughter Catherine, 6,000*l.* to be given down with her, and she to have 600*l.* a year jointure, rent charge, of which 200*l.* a year to be purchased annuity with part of the 6,000*l.*, the rest to go to discharge his sisters and brothers' portions, so that with this annuity, Mr. Hanmer will have 800*l.*

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a year as good as rent charge for present living, and 450*l.* a year more at his mother's death, who has so much jointure rent charge out of the estate, settlement for younger children to be as our lawyers shall agree, and Sir Thomas is to settle 1,500*l.* a year on Mr. Hanmer, to fall to him at his death, provided Sir Thomas should die without heirs male.

Saturday, 27.—This morning I went to Mr. Annesley to discourse him about what passed between Sir Thomas Hanmer and me yesterday. I afterwards called on my cousin Will. Finch, Envoy Extraordinary to Holland, to congratulate him on his wedding, consummated Thursday last, with the Lady Anne Douglas, sister to the Duke of Queensberry. She brings him 21,000*l.*, of which he gives her back 3,000*l.*, and to the remaining 18,000*l.*, adds 12,000*l.* of his own. After this I went to Court, where the Queen talked a great deal to me of my Collection of Heads, which, said she, you know I have a concern in; and asked me how far I had proceeded in them this year. I answered I had only time to make up three volumes. She said she heard I placed them chronologically, which she said was the best way. I cannot imagine who tells her such minuteness. Brother and sister Percival and cousin Fortrey dined with me.

Sunday, 28.—Went to chapel, and then to Court. After dinner went again to chapel.

Monday, 29.—Visited cousin Le Grand. Then went to the House, where we agreed with the Committee that 8,000 seamen should be the number for the sea service this year, at four pounds a month. It is discoursed that Sir Robert Walpole will drop the intention of excising the wine on account of the universal clamour against it, and only propose to excise tobacco. I find we shall have great heats about continuing 18,000 land forces, which debate comes on next Friday.

Tuesday, 30.—I received a letter from the Mayor of Harwich, Gyles Baker, in the name of the Corporation, to oppose the excise. Visited Mr. Clerk.

Wednesday, 31 January.—Visited Horace Walpole, who showed me how grievously the planters of tobacco in our colonies are oppressed by their factors in England. The year before last these brought their principals in debt to them. I found by him that the design of excising wine as well as tobacco goes on, and indeed, notwithstanding the clamour raised against it, I can't but think it ought to go on, for if we can raise the revenue without burthening the subject, and only by preventing fraud and runnings, it is a just, honourable and advantageous attempt, for it will excuse some tax that else must be laid on the people, which would bear hard on them. He told me the present shilling on the land will not be taken off. I told him the prejudices were so great against this excise, that the people will not like it, though it come out in ever so good a shape. He said that he thought otherwise, when they knew the scheme. I asked him if there would be any alteration from the present method; he said there could not be. I said there was part of the present duty on tobacco, that goes to make up the civil list; if this should increase by the excise of tobacco, the people would murmur that we made the civil list too great, and it will be alleged that the officers will be severe to make themselves more acceptable to the Crown, wherefore I could wish such

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increase if any were appropriated by Parliament to the public service. He answered he believed his brother Walpole had some thoughts on that point.

I told him the pamphlet against excise, the second of which is said to be written by my Lord Bolingbroke, is universally read and esteemed, and has industriously been carried by the emissaries of those who oppose this excise into all parts of the kingdom. That my Corporation had it, and had written to me to oppose an excise. He said he also had received directions from Norwich to oppose it, but he would stand for that city notwithstanding next Parliament. I said the people were so possessed against it that it would unsaddle a great many of the Government's friends who should vote for it, and that already there were persons making interest against a new election on presumption that the electors would grow cool to their members that on this occasion should vote with the Court. That I did not know how safe my own election might be, that Mr. Leathes was actually making interest there and perhaps Mr. Heath might do the same. That indeed I grew old and would not be again in the House, but would substitute my son, which I had acquainted Sir Robert Walpole with. He answered I needed not apprehend, they would take care of my son, when the time came, but he must talk with him. I said I hoped for better usage than last time, when it needed not have cost me 200*l.*, but by neglect of me it cost 800*l.*

After this I went to visit the Bishop of Lichfield, who entered into discourse about the petition to regulate the Bishop's Courts, which Sir Nathaniel Curson is to deliver, and his Lordship, who is apprehensive the House should go too far in it and abolish them, desired I would acquaint him what we shall do in it. I told him I would, but I was heartily for regulating them for many reasons, and that I found the inferior clergy were no less so, being harder dealt with than others when they have business there, the Courts being in the hands of laymen. His Lordship said he desired no more than that power might be left the Courts to restrain immorality and profaneness. I then went to the House, where Mr. Sands moved that he might present the Pension Bill to be read, without asking leave to bring in a Bill; that he had it in his hand fair drawn, and could assure us it was word for word the same that the Lords rejected last year. That indeed this had not been a practice of late years, though some precedents there are, but the importance of the subject, and the Lords rejecting it, seemed to make it necessary that the House should give it all the weight they can, that the Lords may know the zeal we have that it may pass. Sir Edward Courtney seconded him. Mr. Winnington opposed the offering the Bill in this manner, as what had been out of use these hundred years, that for good reasons the House had departed from it, and the revival of it might give jealousies to the Lords that we designed to depart from that proportion privileges between both Houses, which by consent and allowance has so long obtained. That it serves no manner of purpose, and he could not imagine what was the meaning of it. If the Bill were brought in with leave of the House, it would be regular, and he believed would be yielded to, though in his own mind he was entirely against the Bill.

Sir William Young added that if the manner Mr. Sands introduced the Bill were yielded to, it would become a practice in other

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cases, and the House might be surprised into giving their approbation to things they might afterwards be sorry for.

Sir Robert Walpole spoke to the same purpose.

On the other side, Mr. Plummer, Sir William Windham and Sir John Rushout said the disuse of a Parliamentary custom was not the giving it up, and that so late as the late King George's reign, the repeal of the Habeas Corpus Bill was brought in by Mr. Lechmere in the manner Mr. Sands offered this Bill, but, however, it was not material which method was now followed, the difference being more in words than things whether to bring in the Bill, or bring up the Bill.

Sir Robert Walpole then showed the difference between a Bill of this nature, and that precedent mentioned, which was done at a time when the safety of the King's person was in imminent danger.

Mr. Speaker also showed the difference, and then Mr. Sands, giving up his first motion, desired leave to bring in the Bill, which was yielded to, and after the intervention of some other business, offered it to the House, when it was read for the first time.

After dinner, I went to the Georgia Society, where we were nine Common Council and two Trustees. Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Moor, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Holland, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers and myself, Common Council, and Mr. Smith and Captain Coram, Trustees.

Captain Pennifeather and others applied to go over on their own accounts.

We agreed to apply to Sir Robert Walpole for some Parliamentary support of our colony. We agreed also to recall the three deputations given in September last to the Jews to collect money for our settlement. I was then at Bath, and should have opposed it had I been present. We do not think it proper to make a settlement of Jews, and therefore thought it proper to recall those deputations, having heard that they designed their collections for their own use, besides the report of our sending Jews has prevented several from subscribing to us.

We ordered the Lord Cartaret's grant to us of his share of lands in Georgia, which has been approved by the Attorney General, and is fairly engrossed, to be sent to his Lordship for his approbation.

Soon after I came home James Glover, my butler, died of this sickness that is so rife in London. He was a faithful, diligent servant, and lived with me near twenty-six years.

February 1, Thursday.—This day I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Augustus Schutz, Dean Berkley and brother Percival. I was at Sir Robert Walpole's levée to desire to know when the Trustees of the Georgia Society might wait on him. He replied Wednesday next. The sickness in London becomes more mortal, no less than 1,500 and odd deceased last week, which has not been known since the great plague of 1665.

Friday, 2.—This day I went to the House, where Mr. Andrews, in the absence of Sir Will. Strickland, Secretary at War, made a motion, the same as last year, for near 18,000 men to be the military defence of the kingdom.

Mr. Andrews said the reasons for keeping up the same number of troops as last year were so plain that he should not take up our time to prove it, yet if any wanted conviction, they needed only



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to consider the little confidence we ought to have in some of our allies, the necessity of keeping up our reputation abroad, which must diminish in proportion as we lessen the number of our troops. That at this time other States made no reduction, but some of them on the contrary are augmenting their armies. That the Pretender, however low his interest may seem, has partisans still among us, and that the people have been poisoned by libels and artifice to be discontented with the Government. That on these accounts 'tis necessary the number of our army should remain the same as last year, which can give no umbrage of any design the Crown has to attempt upon our liberties, the army being given but for one year, and not capable of subsisting but by consent of Parliament. That all which can be said against the number is the expense, but that is amply made up by the security it gives us.

Lord Morpeth said the reasons given for keeping up this number were not of sufficient weight with him to vote for it. The peoples' uneasiness seems to be the strongest, but if that uneasiness be groundless, there can be no apprehension from it; if well grounded, he would not have an army maintained to intimidate them. The King in his Speech has acquainted us that the situation of affairs, both abroad and at home, are easy; if so, what reason is there for keeping up the same number of soldiers as were thought necessary only in time of war. If any shall pretend, that when our army is lessened, Spain may make attempts on Gibraltar, that is an apprehension without ground, for we are at peace with that nation, and no attempts have been made of that sort since the signing. The King did give hopes of a reduction, when affairs should come to the happy state they now are in. A standing army is dangerous and burthensome and contrary to the nature of our Government, and it were strange to take a method for preserving our liberties that has occasioned the loss of liberty in all other countries where standing armies have been allowed of. If we in a time of profound peace keep up this number, we tell the world that we never intend to lessen them. The Dutch have determined next May to reduce their army, though by their situation on the Continent they are necessitated to be on their guard, but we are guarded by the sea. We are now at a crisis. Our ancestors always opposed a standing army, and shall we, chosen on a principle of liberty and consisting of men of good estates and fortune, vote so great a one? He had full confidence that the King is not inclined to arbitrary measures, but yet the best Prince is not to be trusted with too much power; it makes Ministers venture on rash and dangerous attempts, which a standing army can only bear them out in; nevertheless some army he thought necessary, and should acquiesce in the number of 12,000, though even this was the terror of our ancestors, and may prove the scourge of our posterity.

Mr. Cornwallis said the dignity of the Crown, the welfare and security of the people, depended on keeping up the number of troops proposed. This army is not properly a standing army, but a Parliamentary provision for one year. It keeps us safe at home, maintains our credit abroad, and yet is not great enough to make us jealous of our liberties, especially under a reign which has shown no design to lessen them.

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Mr. Harley said he was last year against this number of land forces, and has more reason to be against it now. He would not enter into the evils of a standing army, nor what we do and shall feel from it, but only take notice of the artificial reasons urged in former years for keeping up this number. One, while the public affairs, wars, and rumours of wars required it; another, while our treaties were not concluded; now, our treaties are not to be trusted. The King has intimated that all is quiet, and told us he only called us for the ordinary dispatch of business; if so, he never could mean continuing a standing army, unless by ordinary business he means a standing army; but are we to see this estimate come annually on our table? He would compound for any reduction, that the country might know they are not to be governed by a military force.

Mr. Rolls: A standing army, or a national or Parliamentary one, call it which you please, is equally dangerous to our liberties. If our neighbours keep up an army on the Continent, they have good reasons so to do, but the sure, safe, and natural defence of England is the sea. He was not surprised at this great demand. The Ministry, conscious of their ill designs, require an army to protect them. The Pretender is no more than a raw head and bloody bones, but of excellent use. Pope Leo said: "Quantum nobis profuit hoc nomen Christi"; so the Pretender's name profits the Ministry, with raising taxes and armies. Where is the mutual confidence that ought to be between the King and his people, that such an army is necessary to keep them in subjection? An army in profound peace must be as dangerous as burthensome. Let us take the army away, and in exchange give his Majesty our hearts, and let us do as the Scripture advises, take away the wicked from the King, that his throne may be established for ever.

Sir Thomas Robinson: This motion requires more serious consideration than anything that ever came into the House. He rose not to speak but for the clamours of danger to our liberties. Our liberties are more in danger by a reduction of our army than by continuing the number. On every reduction, commotions have followed, and we shall be always in more or less danger while the Pretender lives. In ancient times no Prince in Europe had a standing force, now they have all, which makes it necessary for us to have it, for the militia against militia can make its party good, yet militia is nothing against trained soldiers. The 18,000 men proposed bears no proportion to the numbers kept up by our neighbours. We live under the best of Princes, and have no cause to fear an ill use will be made of this army. A security against invasions or insurrections we must have, and a standing force is the only one to be depended on. This army is so dispersed in garrisons, in Scotland, Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar and Portmahone, that on any emergency not 6,000 men could be drawn together. There can be no danger from the officers, who are confessed to be men of honour, lovers of liberty, are related to the best families, and have many of them good estates, which they would not contribute to endanger.

Mr. Lewis is for the number for the same reason as last year. In 1715 he was warm for reducing the army, but has since seen the ill consequences of it. It was our weakness that encouraged the rebellions plots in the late reign. The same makes designing,

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and crafty men practise on the humours of the people. Suppose an invasion, what are 12,000 men, necessarily dispersed as they must be, to oppose it? They who love the Government cannot be disobliged by keeping up 18,000; they who love it not ought to be disobliged.

Mr. Digby spoke because perhaps it might be the last opportunity he should have to do it freely. If this number be necessary, the King must indeed be in danger, and our Constitution with him, for such an army will provide for itself if the Parliament should not, and so we shall be governed by a military force, which may come to bear as hard on monarchy as on the people. He had travelled much last summer, and found no malevolent spirit in the people against the King; but sees a malevolent disposition crept into his Majesty's counsels, of which this audacious proposition is a proof; whoever has persuaded the King that he wants this force is an evil counsellor. He is well satisfied his Majesty has no ill intentions, no designs upon our liberties, but absolute power makes slaves of a people under the best of princes, and such an army gives that power. If he showed himself warm, he desired it might be imputed to his zeal for a limited monarchy under his present Majesty and his family after him, and for preserving the true bounds between his prerogative and the rights of his subjects.

Sir A. Crofts allowed that a standing army, if continued, will in the end destroy our liberties, but these forces are only for a year, and cannot be employed to so ill a purpose, for his Majesty is a Protestant, and his family settled on the foundation of guarding our liberties. The army is commanded by men of honour and estates, and the people have just notions of liberty. Had his Majesty other intentions than the happiness of his people, he would find none to stand by him, his army would not, nor would the subject, bear it. This number, therefore (even were the army never so corrupt) could not endanger our liberties, but what suspicion can there be that these should contribute to our ruin, when in King James's reign his army that depended on him alone, and not on the Parliament, refused to support him in his unlawful views. But though this force is not sufficient to enslave us, it is sufficient to prevent home insurrections with the assistance of the loyal body of the nation. He was not satisfied that affairs abroad are in so good a situation but we may possibly see a war renew; nor are we all affectionate to the Government here at home. There is still latent a disaffected principle fomented with great pains and art, and perhaps the Pretender is now breeding his son a Protestant. We cannot be entirely secure while there are such numbers of priests, and so many converts daily made to Popery.

Mr. Brampton: The importance of this debate renders it unnecessary for him to apologize for troubling the House. If we have any confidence in what his Majesty has been pleased to tell us from the throne, there can be no occasion for an army of 18,000 men. Surely his Majesty could never mean the keeping up this number, when he told us that we were called for the ordinary dispatch of business, unless he intended to make this demand ordinarily for ever; if his aim therein be his security, the hearts of his subjects is a much greater. We voted last Friday but 8,000 seamen, which shows there is no apprehensions from abroad. His Majesty allows that we are quiet at home, therefore this army

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can be designed for no other end but the Ministers' security. As yet we live under a civil Government; how long we shall do so, God knows, but such an army in time of peace may be wantonly employed to our destruction, and it is no argument that because the army has not yet abused their power, therefore they never will. We have justly a confidence in his Majesty, but it ought to be mutual, and he should also have it in his people, whereas by this proceeding it appears his Majesty has none. When such a number is really necessary, he shall be freely for it, but there is now no appearance of such necessity.

Sir John St. Aubin: At length the usual disguises for keeping up an army are thrown off, and now 'tis boldly proposed as a thing of course, against which he in behalf of his country enters his protest. Call this army by what name you please, it must in likelihood be the destruction both of King and people. The King's speech is a sufficient argument against this army, for he lets us know that all is well. If so, there is no use of this army, but when not useful, an army is hurtful. Can we think his Majesty desires these troops for a necessary appendix to his person, or shall we cancel our first obligation to the people to load them with the expense of an unnecessary force? Are we to keep up an army to march to playhouses, and muster by the notes of a fiddle? The King had staked his honour that when the situation of things allowed it the army should be reduced; and is not that situation come when universal peace reigns? What is it then is designed? What form of Government do the Ministry intend? A neighbouring country, though governed by a military force and an absolute monarch, has made a noble stand for their privileges and succeeded, and shall we who are a free people act slavishly to the endangering monarchy itself? If this motion pass, nothing will be left to Parliaments but to approve of the worst views of a Court.

Sir Richard Lane: We are become by the good providence of God the most flourishing island in the world. Ambassadors flock to us from all parts, whose business is to write home what passes here, and shall they report that we are not able or willing to preserve ourselves? Experience has shown that all reduction of troops has been followed by disturbance. The reduction after the Treaty of Ryswick was followed by the assassination plot. Here are but 18,000 men proposed, which are so dispersed that a sufficient number cannot be brought into the field in case of insurrections or invasions. He is as much for liberty and good husbandry as any man, but this army is the way to both. A noble Lord has proposed but 12,000; if they be necessary, why are not 6,000 more as necessary? Our liberties are no more in danger from the greater than the lesser number. He would not have gentlemen reflect on those in authority. 'Tis indeed too often seen, but not to be approved. It was the case of the Prophet Daniel, who because he was *premier Ministre*, had many that envied his place, who pushed him even into the den of lions, but he came off with honour, and continued in the favour of Nebuchadnezzar and his successor. The talk of liberty is foreign to the debate. We may be sure that when the King sees it for the safety of his people, he will be the first for reducing the army; he thought it fit to continue this number till we see a reduction abroad. If we have not a convenient standing force, our neighbours, though in

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alliance, may act as treacherously by us as they have formerly done.

Sir Thomas Sanderson: This is the serioucest debate I ever was at. Some colour of reason was formerly given for keeping up this force, but we are now on another foot. There can be no pretence for it but that the situation of foreign affairs require it or disaffection at home. We are sure the affairs abroad require it not, neither do those at home. I heartily wish his Majesty had reduced this number, were that reduction ever so small, because it would have endeared him to his people. I cannot be for this number, because, if agreed to, we must expect to have it for ever continued upon us.

Sir Joseph Jekyl: I am for 12,000 only. It is a serious and melancholy consideration, that in all this debate no arguments are used for continuing 18,000, but what will be urged for keeping the same number up in future sessions. Last sessions, Mr. Pelham declared against continuing this number for the future: he now finds that declaration fallacious. Let us throw out of our consideration those arguments that make equally for continuing this number hereafter as for granting it this year, and what remains will give but slender conviction for granting 18,000 this year. I see nothing of moment urged for this number, except our home discontents; but shall we keep up such a number as must increase our discontents? This is a strange circle of reasoning and acting. I had not spoke but for the uncommon way of debating.

Mr. Pelham disapproved the manner of carrying this debate, wherein too much levity was used on one side, and too much terror cast out on the other. The Dutch have not yet reduced their army, but when they do, it will not be in the proportion we reduced ours three years ago. He agreed the affair before us was of great consequence and ought to be seriously considered. He also allowed that this number of forces in the hand of a bad, ambitious King, would do hurt, but he thought there was a moral certainty of disturbances at home if we made any reduction. Our situation is now different than in former times. Princes of old had no regular forces suddenly to pour upon their neighbours, but the raising them gave time for other States to prepare for their defence; but now it is otherwise, and every State must have a sufficient number of trained soldiers to guard against invasions. We are now in a tranquil state, but 'tis fit we should keep so, and we cannot answer for unforeseen things that may happen. In his conscience he thought an army necessary to preserve our liberties. This number will allow but 5 or 6,000 men for the field in case of disturbance; and though a less number might be sufficient to get the better of a rebellion, yet as it cannot be in all places at once, it would not be enough to prevent the ravage of particular parts of the kingdom, which the King, as common father of his people, would be willing to protect; we ought on this question to consider the disposition of the Crown, of the army, and of the people, all who are friends to liberty.

Sir William Windham: It is a thing entirely new, when the King himself tells us he only called us for the ordinary occasions and to have our advice, that we should grant a standing army of 18,000 men merely against the subject. Are we to be told that because our neighbours make no reduction, that we who live in

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an island, and are at peace with all the world, should make none? Is not our fleet the natural and a sufficient guard to us, a fleet superior to all the fleets of the world joined together? Or is it economy to keep up such an army on presumption that the States we have obliged ourselves to assist may have occasion for land men, when those States are in actual peace? Suppose an invasion should happen, have we not 12,000 men in Ireland? These, joined with even the 12,000 men proposed for England, make 24,000: a sufficient number to oppose invaders, or to be themselves invaders. The militia, though not so useful as regular troops, yet are surely of some use, and would in a just cause show themselves so. As to the Pretender, is his cause a sufficient pretence for keeping up 18,000 men, and making them a part of our Constitution? For that will be the case if you keep that number up this year. How can a greater number be necessary after four generations, than what was first thought proper when the present family was made successor to the Crown. Disturbances are usually at the first entrance of a new line, but this family has been long established. There never was a prince on the English throne who had not the people's hearts if he forbore to attempt on their liberties. When they are lost it is the prince's own fault. If a prince will ask an army on pretence he has not their hearts, there is the strongest reason to refuse him an army. Let him change his measures, and he will regain their hearts. But he would not be understood to apply this to the present times, he says this only in the general. He expected that those who have advised the King to make this demand, would have clearly shown the necessity of it; if they cannot, they are highly criminal. The King came in to defend our liberties and save us from a standing army, but if we cannot be satisfied of the necessity of this army, it is our duty to acquaint his Majesty with the unfitness of it. Do the murmurs of the people require such a remedy? If so, their murmurs are well grounded, if they are raised by artifice; artifice will be discovered by them. There may have been murmurs against the Ministry, but never against the King; let them change their measures, the murmurs will cease; but as to their jealousy of the Ministry, it is too well justified by the demand made this day and the manner of supporting it. When men of parts and sense give so bad reasons for keeping up this army, there must be some true reason they will not own. Are we to have an army to support the Ministry's schemes which will appear this Session, and is the load so great they would draw their master into it? Or is their case and peculiar safety to be called the public good? Let gentlemen lay aside private influence and advantages, and then see if any one man can vote for the question.

Mr. Walpole: The French and Dutch keep up their forces; two provinces have only consented to reduce them, yet not till May next, but the other five oppose it. This is a reason why we should not hastily reduce our own. The good measures of princes and their Ministers are in the general their security, yet the late King, who was the best our histories afford, met with an unnatural rebellion before he had time to do either good or hurt. No sooner did he reduce his army, but another attempt followed. The King had done nothing, but that innate principle of indefeasible hereditary right was the cause, which principle remains still alive under the embers. He may as well impute a design in Sir William

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Windham by lessening the army to give opportunity for a new rebellion, as Sir William can accuse the Ministry of arbitrary designs for being for the army. The people are fond of those who court them, and false patriots having thrown dust into their eyes pass on them for true. He who sees that every reduction has been followed by danger, may well be excused that he is for keeping up a necessary force. Those who speak so much in favour of the militia, do not consider how very burthensome a militia was, when lands were held *in capite* and by knight's service.

Gentlemen pretend they do not speak against the King, but against his Ministry; yet at the time of the rebellion against the late King, the Ministry had done nothing to occasion it. As to the Pretender, he cannot call his name a *fabula christi*; it was a comparison unfit to be made; but he thinks one as serious as the other. No power in Europe will aim at disturbing another, but they will first throw us in confusion if they think we shall not join with them, for we are too considerable to be neglected.

The Royal Family now reigning cannot possibly be supposed to have designs against the subjects. It stands on the foundation of the freedom and religion of the subject, how then can we fear that by the addition of 3 or 4,000 soldiers the Crown should aim at our liberties? In such a case the King would bring certain ruin on himself; both sides, the Jacobite and loyal subject, myself for one, would refuse to support him in such views, and I believe he would not have a man that would stand by him, which puts me in mind of a pleasant reply made to a physician you all knew, who, telling a person he could impart a piece of news to him, which was that the Whigs were bringing in the Pretender, was answered, "That's news indeed; then he must come in, for there will not be a man against him."

Sir William Windham: Notwithstanding the disturbance given the late King at his first coming to the throne, it still holds true, that there never was an insurrection to a certain point but when the prince oppressed his subjects; no, not from oldest time to this very day. I say, to a certain point. Our Constitution is to be governed by the civil power, which is able to quell such dissatisfaction as libels are said to occasion; but it seems it is not able to quell that formidable man the *Craftsman*. So we are to have 18,000 men to subdue the *Craftsman*; but if the *Craftsman* trumpets sedition, there are trumpeters too on the other side, one of whom presumes to say that if we are not contented with the good measures of Ministers, we lay a great temptation in their way to act by power. As to nobody's standing by bad princes, if this were true, there never would be insurrections, for kings that stand alone can do no wrong. But the misfortune is that princes see with other men's eyes; and Ministers mislead them into an abuse of power, that they may find a support for themselves.

Mr. Windham observed that a promise had been given of convincing reasons why this number should be kept up this year, but he has yet heard none that do not at the same time hold equally good for continuing them for ever, which is neither satisfactory to him nor will be to the people. Why they should be kept up even this year, he cannot see, since we are in so profound peace, that the Ministry do not fear even the Pretender, as appears by

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their suffering men to list for him in Ireland. His hearty wish is that the King might be cleared to his people; the several nations in Germany were once a free people, but their princes have in length of time by means of a standing army trampled on their liberties, and such countenance is given to the military force, that our prince has listed his Lord Chief Justice in his troops; how far this may hereafter reach to us in England, when a weak prince shall fill the throne, is not to be trusted, but examples of power are very catching.

He declared he had the utmost confidence in his Majesty's goodness, honour and wisdom; nor does he oppose the question out of any ill-will or diskindness to the Ministry, but to guard against an evil that posterity will one day feel from such a perpetual standing force, which seems so plain, and has been so well spoke to on one side, and so ill on another, that he cannot but expect that the gentlemen who are wholly independent of the Ministry's favours will concur with him in opposing this motion, having discovered the artifices that hitherto have led them to think this army necessary. It is not that he fears an ill use will be made of the army this Session, there must be time to make attempts, but this is a proper time to oppose this number, which if we should grant, some care, some expedient should be used to render the army less dangerous. To conclude, he wished that both for the King's and Ministry's sake this question had never been proposed.

Mr. Shippen: The time is come for us to exert ourselves, and to inspect the expenses of the army, which are become insupportable. He knows the army is a darling point, and the estimates given by the King's direction, but still they are subject to the inspection of the Commons, and require to be narrowly sifted. He had yet heard no argument of the least weight for the question, for there is not the least probability of danger to his Majesty by a reduction of the army, but there is by keeping up this number of forces, for a standing army is against the foundation of our Government, and what ever saps the foundation, endangers the superstructure. Let them show what Government is of value that cannot be supported without a standing army, or how such Government differs from a conquered State. In keeping these up we must be subjected to new taxes for paying them, or to tyrannical methods of collecting the old ones. How little does this demand tally with the King's Speech. If it be said we want a body of troops to be ready to fulfil our engagements to foreign princes to assist them according to stipulation, that assistance is either to be by ships, money, or men, but very probably they will least of all desire men, and it were an unreasonable burthen on the subject to keep men perpetually in readiness on an account that may not happen, or is not likely soon to happen, from the good situation of affairs on the Continent.

He thought 12,000 men were more than enough for entertaining those who delight in military decorations, or for quelling religious mutineers, which is all the use they are to be put to, but he will be for 12,000 rather than the 18,000.

Sir W. Young: It is wrong in gentlemen to argue what may happen in future years, for the debate should be confined to one year, the forces being demanded for no longer time. He believed

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indeed the hearts of the people would be a sufficient support of his Majesty, had they not been poisoned by Acts made use of to disquiet their minds; pains have been taken to give them an ill impression of the Government's designs, and misrepresented them. Some gentlemen think 12,000 only necessary, others think 17,000; he hoped that neither should be thought enemies to their country for their difference of opinion. If gentlemen duly considered how the army is dispersed, they would not be so angry or apprehensive against the greater number moved for, for though we gave the highest number, they will in effect come out but little more than 12,000 men able to defend us in any reasonable time in case of sudden invasion or rebellion, for 1,800 of these are invalids, and 1,800 more are at Gibraltar; there are, besides, some thousands in Scotland, some in Guernsey, etc., and as to our safety from the numbers remaining, it is certain that had it not been for the great alacrity used in raising nine regiments, in calling troops from Ireland, and the assistance of the Dutch, the insurrection in the late King's time had proved successful, notwithstanding his standing army. The fear of gentlemen from the number of this army had no weight with him, for he believed, in a justifiable and general cause of liberty, the people would easily get the better of them, supposing they would serve ambitious designs, which he could not think they would.

Sir J. Barnard: He said he was before against raising the additional 4,000 men, and has stronger reason to be against the continuing them now. He would maintain that before standing armies came to be the fashion, there never was a good prince disturbed by his subjects; there has been since, because their armies prompted them to ill designs, and then the people struggled for their liberties. But where is the country that has not lost her liberty by a standing army? Sweden is, indeed, a late instance where they have recovered it, but that was owing to the sudden death of a prince who had cast them in despair, and to the election of a prince who contented himself with a limited Crown. He declared to all the world that he has the firmest opinion that can be, or any man can have, that his present Majesty never did, nor ever will, do the least thing to change our Constitution, and that he has the utmost veneration for him, and for his family. He knows he never will abuse his power, though we should give him 18,000 men, but that we are safe in him and his successor, and therefore his Majesty cannot apprehend insurrections against him, for all good men would support him, and in such case though he is not good at a sword, yet such as he has, he would draw in his defence, but if there should be any mean relics of a Jacobite party left he was sure the militia alone would quell them. Nay, he would undertake to do it himself; but this full confidence in his Majesty is no argument for his yielding to keep up a perpetual standing army, which in the course of time meeting with conjunctures, and a luxurious profane age, which draws swiftly near us, will without prophesy be the destruction of our liberties. It was said last year that 1,000 soldiers could enslave us; now 'tis said 18,000 cannot; but 'tis certain 18,000 is more likely to do it than 12,000. As to the second attempt against the late King, called Lear's Plot, 'tis true his Majesty had given no manner of occasion for it, but the fatal scheme of the South Sea had made

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many desperate who were undone by it, and foreign princes might imagine from thence that we should fall into confusion. Lastly, if the people are uneasy only by misapprehension, reduce the army and they will be undeceived, but if you keep it up without a necessity appearing they will grow the stronger.

Mr. Palmer said he was just come out of the country, and believed there would this day be no debate, but that the reduction now proposed had been designed by the Ministry. This is an unheard motion, for never was it proposed before to give forces but when the services they were to do were proposed. As to disaffection in the country, he declared he knew of none, but what arose from our proceedings in this House. Lear's Plot was not founded on any principle, but merely on the discontents that then reigned among the army.

What Sir Robert Walpole said I did not hear, being gone to refresh myself, but I came in while Mr. Pulteney was speaking, who said he was not against an army, for he knew we must have one, but he would not have too large a one, which was both expensive and dangerous. He knew many officers of the army to be men of the nicest honour, of great fortunes, lovers of liberty, wise, and so well bred, that his particular friendships lay mostly with them; it was their conversation he coveted and practised the most, and take them singly, they would not do a base thing for the world; and yet if he considered them in an aggregate body, he should not care to trust their generosity whether they should serve ambitious views or not. But since an army is necessary, he desired they might be rendered also safe, which might be done by rendering their employments sure to them during good behaviour, or by limiting the number of them that sit in the House, for 'tis a melancholy thing to see that besides 200 members and more which he can name who have employments, employments in trust or pensions, that there are also above 50 military officers sitting there, and what must the end be when those whose interest it is to tax the people do more than half fill the House? This must be one day considered, but he did not intend to make the motion, only to put it into gentlemen's thoughts.

Sir J. Cotton was the last who spoke. He said very little, only concluded that the safety of the people should always be the first thing considered by him.

The division was—For the 18,000 men, 239; against, 171; difference, 68.

Saturday, 3 February.—Stayed the morning at home. Cousin Will. Dering dined with me. In the evening went to the Opera.

Sunday, 4.—Prayers and sermon at home. Sir Thomas Hanmer brought his cousin, Mr. Hanmer, to see me, and we discoursed of the affair. Dean Berkley, Mr. Cornwall and brother Parker also came.

Monday, 5.—I stayed at home. I heard that on the report from the Committee touching the army, the number of 18,000 men was again opposed, and that the House divided, which being carried, Lord Morpeth moved to address his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased when the necessity of affairs allowed of it to reduce this number, but the same was opposed, and this motion not allowed of by a majority of 67—203 against 136.

Wednesday, 7.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, and found him at home. We informed one the other that the young people liked

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each other, and discoursed sundry other matters relating to the match. Then I returned Mr. Hanmer's visit, who was not at home. Then I returned home. Went with Mr. Hucks, Towers, Eyles and La Roche to Sir Robert Walpole's by appointment to talk over the Georgia affair, but he was gone out.

I heard that at the House in the Committee of Ways and Means, Sir John Barnard opposed the malt tax, and Mr. Pulteney moved to lay two shillings in the pound on all officers' salaries, upon which the House divided, and the question lost by a majority of 130 and upwards against 71. In the evening I went to the Georgia Society, where met Mr. Digby, Vernon, La Roch, Heathcot, Holland, Moore, Eyles, Hucks, and myself, nine Common Council; and Dr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, and Captain Coram, Trustees. Some ordinary business passed. We had no Board of Common Council, and Mr. Vernon was chairman to the Trustee Board.

Cousin Southwell sent to me to be at the opening Sir Emmanuel More's will, deceased last week at Bath. My cousin Le Grand and her daughter were present.

By the same, he made me and his brother Major More, now at Gibraltar, executors, and my cousin Southwell and his wife guardians of the children. I told my cousin Southwell to acquaint my Lady More that I absolutely refused to be executor two years ago when Sir Emmanuel desired it of me, and therefore would not act, or accept the trust; my reasons were that I live in England, and his estate is all in Ireland, besides that I was too much encumbered with business. He left his eldest daughter 2,000*l.*, his second 800*l.*, his third 600*l.*, and his fourth 500*l.*, but one of them is dead since his making his will, which was in 1731. He only confirmed his marriage settlements, but left his wife not a farthing, nor any legacy or mourning whatever.

Thursday, 8.—This day I went to discourse Counsellor Annesley upon the marriage of my daughter.

Then I went to the House, where Sir John Barnard presented a petition from the York Building Company, praying to be relieved from the ruin brought upon them by their Governor and trustees. Mr. Winnington, Sir Robert Walpole, Pelham, and Sir William Young opposed the receiving it, as tending to make the House of Commons judges of private property, and thereby introducing a change in our Constitution. They were, therefore, for leaving the proprietors to seek their redress at law, but were for making a new law that should inflict the heaviest punishment on such as in any company's, even the greatest, falsify their trust.

Sir William Windham, Mr. Heathcot, Alderman Perry and Mr. Plummer, and Mr. Pulteney were on the contrary for receiving the petition, and argued the danger of setting bounds to the powers of the House, that when such a number of miserable people resorted to the House for relief it were barbarous to deny it them, and the receiving the petition and referring it to a Committee did no way hinder the good Bill proposed, but to be for a Bill to remedy future evils, and to reject this, was to tell the world they designed to screen the rogueries committed hitherto, in this company as well as that of the South Sea.

Sir Robert replied he had no desire to screen others or be himself screened, and that if this company were encouraged, there are twenty bubbles of the South Sea year which would imitate them

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and petition for redress so that the whole time of the House would be taken up with considerations of private property.

To which it was answered that the case of this company is different from that of the bubbles mentioned, for this was established by Royal authority and confirmed by Parliament, so that the people interested subscribed or bought into it upon public faith.

Mr. Plumtree desired to know whether they might have redress at law, which had not yet been made out; if they might, he was for referring them to law; if not, he thought the Parliament should enquire into it.

This occasioned Mr. Verney, the Queen's Attorney, to tell his opinion that the law would redress any abuses of this nature, but as the House was not apprised of the particular circumstances of the company's affairs so as to make a right judgment, he was for letting the petition lie on the table to be considered well by the members before they came to a hasty resolution for referring it to a Committee, because of the inconveniences that might follow from it.

To this Sir Joseph Jekyll replied that the law is able to meet with any roguery, and redress the injured, and yet the expensiveness of it would make it possibly very difficult for the sufferers to get redress, particularly if in case any of the Company's managers should during a prosecution against them die, or in case any of the prosecutors should die, then all proceedings against must begin anew. This must happen if the prosecutors should act against their managers in a body, and if they should all act separately, and against each manager in particular, the suits would be innumerable and the expense infinite. In so general a cause as this, where multitudes are sufferers, he thought it became the House to interfere.

Hereupon the House agreed to commit the petition.

In the evening Mr. Hanmer came to make his addresses to my daughter.

Friday, 9 February.—I called at the Temple, and went to the House, where several of the Georgia Society agreed on proper persons to fill up our number according to the directions of the charter—24.

Dined at home, and in the evening had my concert; performers—Sir Edward Anderson, Sir Lionel Pickering, Mr. Withrington, Mr. Needler, Mellan, Dobson, Pain, Prat, Sambroke, Bothmar, Mutso, Bagnal, my brother; and of professed musicians, Pasquellini, Arragoni, Vernon, the opera woman, and the great bass.

The company were brother Parker, Lord Bathurst, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Hanmer, Dean Berkley, Mr. Cornwall, Sir John Barker, Mr. Clerke, Mr. Hildsley, Mr. Fortrey, sister Percival, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Spencers.

Saturday, 10 February.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz, cousin John Finch, and brother Percival. Went to Court, where the King, Prince, and Queen spoke to me of my wife's health, of the present sickness, and of Dr. Couraye, etc. Passed the evening at home, and was cupped.

Sunday, 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel. Visited Lady Londonderry, and her husband,

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Mr. Grimes, who is son to King William's tailor, and has about 400*l.* a year of his own; her ladyship was a very great fortune, and is much blamed by her acquaintance.

Monday, 12.—Went into the city, bought for my niece 100*l.* lottery annuity, and sold for my own use my South Sea Stock, in order to the payment of my daughter's fortune.

I went to the House, where the Pension Bill passed the Committee. Mr. Hanmer dined with me, and in the evening Sir Thomas Hanmer came, and we settled the articles of marriage, which is as follows:—

1. My daughter's fortune to be 6,000*l.*, 4,200*l.* down, and Lord Percival to give an annuity of 150*l.* in lieu of the remaining 1,800*l.*
2. The jointure to be a rent charge answerable to 600*l.* a year, in lands and tenements (which we suppose will be 480*l.* rent charge), the annuity part thereof. The remaining part to be on Mr. Hanmer's estate now in possession.
3. 6000*l.* secured for younger children.
4. My daughter's allowance for clothes and pocket 110*l.* a year, and to be made up 150*l.*, when Mr. Hanmer's estate shall rise 500*l.* a year above the present income.
5. 1,000*l.* a year secured to the eldest son when the estate will allow it.
6. 1,500*l.* per annum settled by Sir Thomas Hanmer on Mr. Hanmer conditional that Sir Thomas dies without issue male, with liberty reserved to charge it with 6,000*l.*

But I forgot to mention that a proportionable increase of jointure should come to my daughter for what may fall out hereafter in increase of my daughter's fortune, which Sir Thomas had agreed to before, and which I shall perhaps discourse him about.

Tuesday, 13 February.—This day I visited Mr. Carey, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to return his visit, but he was not at home. I found him afterwards in the House of Commons, and gave him some papers to peruse that I received from Dr. Coghill, relating to Ireland. I then visited Mrs. Minshull, and acquainted her with my daughter's match, who approved it highly. Then I visited Colonel St. Hipolite and Mr. de Montolio, his nephew, and afterwards called at cousin Le Grand's and cousin Ned Southwell's, who both were extremely pleased with my daughter's marriage.

Then I went to the House, where we voted an address to the King to know how the Commissaries for adjusting our differences with Spain with regard to the taking our ships have proceeded, and then Sir Thomas Aston made a foolish motion (without concerting the thing with his friends) for coming to a resolution to ballot upon every question; he divided the House, and we that were against it were 297, those with him only 90. We then balloted for 13 to be a Committee upon the York Building Enquiry.

I saw Mr. Annesley, and gave him the heads of articles agreed on between me and Sir Thomas Hanmer relating to the marriage, and he promised to lose no time in drawing the writings. I dined at home, and so passed the evening.

Wednesday, 14 February.—This morning I received a letter from Sir Thomas Hanmer with a fuller explanation of the proposals

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we agreed upon Monday last, and varying a little from them, but not materially, so that I writ him word that I agreed to them.

I went to the House, where the ballot for a Committee to enquire into the abuse of the York Building Company was reported, and it appeared that neither of the lists, that given by the ministry, nor that called Mr. Pulteney's list, were entirely complied with by the majority of the House, there being chosen some on both sides, but the greater number were of those in Pulteney's list.

Sir Robert Walpole told me that he had been applied to for members for Harwich next Parliament, but that his answer was he would do nothing without consulting me, and must therefore ask me who I would have there. That accordingly he now desired me to tell him. I answered, I desired my son for one, and that the other might be who he pleased. He said Mr. Leathes had desired it, and he thought was a proper man unless I or my brother Parker had any objection. I answered I had none, and I dared say my brother had none, but I would first ask him, since his interest first brought me in at that place, and then I would acquaint him. I added that I hoped I should have better usage than last time, when it had cost me 800*l.* by neglect, that otherwise would not have cost 150*l.* He replied, "You mean from the Post Office?" I answered, "Yes." He said they should not oppose us. I replied, then the door would be shut against any other.

I also spoke to him about Pulham to be salt officer at Manningtree. He asked me if I would have the present officer turned out. I replied I should never be for turning men out, but I should be glad he were removed to some other place; that when I applied before, he told me he had promised Harry Parsons, but that Parsons told me he had no friend there, nor concerned himself for anyone; that he had indeed asked to put a man in there, but could not get it. Sir Robert desired I would speak again to him, and then give him a note in writing of the affair.

I visited my brother Parker, and found him in bed of a fever, occasioned by this cold that goes about, but in a way to do well. Mr. Hanmer dined with us, and in the evening I went to the Georgia Society, where we met as follows:—Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. Hales, Mr. Towers, Mr. Holland, and myself, Common Councilmen, and Mr. Smith, Captain Coram and Mr. Bundy, Trustees. Mr. Hales in the trustee chair. I presented the Society 50*l.* from Lady Osborn to be applied towards building a church, and had directions to thank her for her liberality.

I also acquainted them that the Lord Viscount of Tyrconnel had accepted to be nominated into the body of Common Council, and that he promised to attend. A letter from Sir Thomas Lomb was read, highly commending our Society and the goodness of Carolina silk, with promises to assist us with his advice.

Amatis, the Savoyard, brother to him who has gone over to Georgia to forward the silk manufacture, attended, and acquainted us that he had brought over seven persons to go with him to Georgia, who were well skilled in the silk, and one of them an expert man in making their machines, tools, etc.

The brother of Mr. Pury, who has led a colony to Purysburgh in Carolina, bordering on Georgia, attended, and acquainted us that this week he had letters from his brother, that he was arrived with his people in December last at Charlestown, and had been

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extremely well received by the Governor and inhabitants, who had furnished them with provision, tools and six cannon; that they had lost but one man in their passage, and were in perfect union and good heart.

This is my daughter Helen's birthday, when she enters fifteen years of age.

Thursday, 15 February.—This day I visited Sir Robert Walpole, to tell him that I thought if my brother Parker could be prevailed on to stand for Harwich next Parliament, it would be an advantage and honour to the Ministry, his great estate and honest principles considered, and therefore I thought it best to know his mind before I allowed of Mr. Leathes to join with my son. Sir Robert, pointing to Mr. Heath, who I saw speaking to him as I entered the room, cried to me, *Lupus in fabula*. Mr. Heath has just been applying for the Government's interest, and told me that he had been invited by the Corporation to offer his service, who had acquainted him that as for me or my son's being one of their members, they thought it reasonable, but not that both me and my son should stand; that Sir Philip Parker had declined standing, so that he came to offer himself.

Sir Robert replied to him that he feared he came too late, for that a very worthy gentleman in all respects (meaning Mr. Leathes) had obtained his promise, in case I approved of him, without whom he would do nothing, and now (added he to me), that you think Sir Philip may like to stand, with all my heart, your son and he shall be the men I will be for and no man else whatever, or any one else you like.

I thanked him, and said I wished I might prevail on my brother, but then I must tell him that he would have the Government's interest at Harwich, otherwise he would not, for, Sir, said I, I must tell you that has never been perfectly reconciled since the abominable usage we met with at our election. "You mean from the Post Office?" said Sir Robert. "Yes, Sir," said I, "and the neglect of us on that occasion; but as to Mr. Heath, I am sure he had no authority to tell you my brother had resolved to stand no more. I won't say much on this occasion, because he is a gentleman, but you may judge of him by what passed at our election, when he came down and offered to lay wagers that you sent him, when you know I had been with the King and with you, and had his Majesty's promise."

"Well," said Sir Robert, "I can say no more than that the Post Office shall set up nobody against you, but you shall have our assistance, you and your brother, or you or your son, or whoever you please."

Then I spake again in favour of Francis Pulham to be salt officer at Manningtree, upon which he beckoned to Mr. Cardonell, one of the Commissioners, who happened to be in the room, and said to me, "I can't stay to hear your story, but Mr. Cardonell (added he, turning to him), take notice, that on all occasions you oblige my Lord when it is in your power." Then I discoursed Mr. Cardonell, and told him I did not desire that Adams at Manningtree, his officer, should be turned out, but only removed, to make way for Francis Pulham, who was a voter at Harwich. Mr. Cardonell replied, that Adams was a good officer and a favourite of his Board, and he supposed I only meant that he should be removed when

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there were a vacancy, of which at present there is none. I said that was all I desired. "You should (said he) give me a memorandum of it." "Aye," replied I, "here it is, for I have it in my pocket." So I gave it him, adding there was an order at his Board already made while Mr. Woodcock was living. "No," said he, "there was a resolution taken to this purpose, but no minute entered, but now I will endeavour that one shall be made, and if I find my brethren unwilling, will let you know, that you may come one day and ask it in person."

After this I called on brother Parker, to know how he did, and to acquaint him with what passed between me and Sir Robert, but he was asleep.

I then visited sister Percival, where Sir Thomas Hanmer came soon after, and we discoursed of the particulars of the articles of marriage, wherein we both acted with much honour towards each other, and absolutely concluded the matter. I then went to the House, returned to dinner, and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 16.—This morning I sat for my picture at Hyssing's, and then visited my brother Parker, whose fever had left him, but he was very weak. I told him what passed between Sir Robert Walpole and me in relation to his standing next Parliament with my son at Harwich, and advised him to do so, since he would find no trouble there. He desired time to consider of it, but bid me tell Sir Robert that he thanked him for his intentions, and that as soon as he went out he would wait on him upon it. In the meantime, he might be assured that if he did not stand, his interest should be for any gentleman Sir Robert desired.

I then went to the House, where I told Sir Robert my message, who said it was well; that he had rather have Sir Philip stand than anybody, that he need not give himself the trouble to come, but I might acquaint him with my brother's resolution, which, if to stand, then he must look out some other borough for Leathes; but he desired he might know it in a few days. He asked me if I apprehended opposition. I said, No, unless somebody from the City should come down and with a good deal of money pervert a few voters, but that would only cause a greater expense, which I would willingly avoid.

I found a current report that the design of the excise is dropped, and that the Queen had told Sir Robert that though she thought his scheme the best in the world, yet seeing the people expressed such a dislike to it, she would not have them displeased, but I believe nothing of the story.

I discoursed Mr. Medlicot, Commissioner of Ireland, Mr. Carey, my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's secretary, and Mr. Hambleton, all members of Parliament, upon the clause intended in the Bill for ease of the Sugar Colonies, whereby all sugars are to be restrained from entering Ireland but from England. We agreed it was of no great prejudice to Ireland, the proportion of foreign sugar to that of England entering Ireland being no more than as 5 to 36, and the former, at a medium of seven years, but 3,635 hundreds of sugar. That indeed our refiners in Ireland must suffer by it, this being all brown or Muscovado sugar, for all that comes refined comes from England. The revenue of Ireland also must suffer, there being a duty on foreign sugars of four shillings per hundred, whereas the sugars imported from England pays but one shilling and nine-



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pence, and this prohibition will require the making up the deficiency in the revenue by imposing some new tax, but the whole comes to no more than 727*l.* a year, and though the refiner will hereby suffer, yet the consumer will, by taking off the duty of fifteen pence per hundred, and the premium of fifteen pence proposed to the exporter, have English sugars cheaper. But on the other hand, this will disoblige the people of Ireland to find that on every occasion they must be made to suffer, besides that it will hinder their export of beef to foreign countries to the value of the sugars thus prohibited, nor is it certain that the fifteen pence duty on English sugars to Ireland will be taken off.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 17 February.—This morning I carried to Mr. Annesley Sir Thomas Hanmer's paper, fully explaining the proposition of the marriage, in order for his drawing the settlement. I also agreed with Mr. Annesley to borrow 7,000*l.* at 5 per cent, and marked out the lands for mortgage thereof.

I also signed the Commission for passing recovery of Shirpstown, sold to Mr. Price.

This day the report is strong that the affair of the excise will be dropped.

I called on brother Parker to know the answer I shall make Sir Robert Walpole, whether he will stand at Harwich; my brother said he would write this night to know how his interest is there, and blamed himself for having been too hasty in declaring to those people his resolution not to stand, as also for having treated them with so much neglect. If he finds encouragement, he will stand, otherwise not; wherefore he desired me not to be hasty in answering Sir Robert.

I went to Court, and Dr. Couraye and cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 18.—Went to chapel, then to Court. After dinner to chapel again.

Monday, 19.—Visited Mr. Clerke, who insisted on giving my daughter on her marriage (being his godchild) a piece of plate. Visited Mr. Horace Walpole, and discoursed him on the Bill intended for relief of the sugar colonies. He told me the ninepence duty per hundred on sugars payable on exportation from England to Ireland should be taken off, and a bounty given of two shillings per hundred for exporting fine sugars, by which means the consumer in Ireland will have English sugars, both brown and fine, cheaper, but in consideration of this, Ireland is to be prohibited from receiving sugars from any country but England. I told him there were two objections to this exclusion of Ireland from importing sugars from the Plantations directly, the one, that we should not export our provisions as formerly, which we returned in exchange of those sugars, and secondly, that the revenue of Ireland would suffer by such prohibition, there arising four shillings per hundred duty in Ireland on foreign sugars, whereas the duty on English sugars is but two shillings. That the duty in Ireland on foreign sugars comes to near 800*l.* a year, which must be replaced some way; that this would displease the people of Ireland, who already pay heavy taxes, and though the sum is inconsiderable in appearance which the revenue loses, yet in reality it is a great diminution of revenue in that poor country. That if he would

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allow us to have sugars from our Plantations, we would compound to have none from the French colonies. He answered, that the loss to our revenue would be but half what I mentioned, because we should have a proportionable quantity of English sugars come to us more than before, which would pay the two shillings. That the House would never agree to let sugars come to Ireland directly from the West Indies. We tried it last year, and the Lords rejected the Bill sent up for that purpose. That nothing new is designed, for we still shall have liberty of importing Portugal sugars, only by this restraint, we shall be prevented from trafficking to Santa Lucia, where the French bring their sugars to exchange for our commodities though it be a prohibited trade. When he takes a thing in his head, the devil can't beat it out, so I said no more about this matter.

I went afterwards to the House, where Mr. Walpole proposed several things for our consideration for the encouragement of tillage, one of which was the allowing a bounty to export our home made spirits from malt, which by reason of the excise upon it is so dear that our Guinea ships choose to buy their spirits sent to Guinea in Holland, whereby England not only suffers in that article, but in many others, our ships freighting themselves with other commodities for Africa, which if they went not to Holland for spirits, they would furnish themselves with at home.

He also proposed to repeal the Gin Act, it being found not to answer the end, for that a liquor more pernicious is made, called Parliament brandy. Mr. Sands also proposed the taking off the bounty on corn exported, which he said but one county and one port had the benefit of, meaning Norfolk and Yarmouth; to which Sir Robert replied it was an invidious affirmation and not true in fact, for though great quantities of corn are exported at Yarmouth, yet all the countries through which navigable rivers pass have the benefit of that port sending their corn thither.

Mr. Sands also took notice of the great quantity of French brandies which are imported, as Flemish, by the way of Dunkirk, by which the duty on French brandy is lost, and the same comes in such quantities as greatly discourages our home made brandies.

After this Sir John Barnard presented a petition that our broad pieces may be recoined, they being so light that they are refused to be taken in payment in the revenue, though by the King's proclamation the subject is obliged to receive them, which is a great hardship on the subject. Mr. Conduit, Master of the Mint, said the petition was reasonable; that he had weighed a thousand broad pieces, which by proclamation go at twenty three shillings, and these he believed were of the heaviest sort, and yet they came out, one with another, to be elevenpence halfpenny under the value: the pieces circulating in the country are probably of less value, it being the way of bankers in London to weigh them and rid their hands of the lightest. That it is fit, the public should be at the greatest part of the loss on recoining, but that the owners should bear some share of it, and therefore he thought it would be sufficient that a proclamation should issue to require the officers of the Revenue to take these pieces at twenty-one shillings, but this to be done by weight not by tale, otherwise coiners and clippers would fall to work, and when they had diminished these pieces to eighteen, sixteen or fifteen shillings, would pass them on the revenue,

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to an insupportable loss of the public, but they would have no encouragement to do this, if this coin be taken in weight. Some gentlemen were for taking them at twenty-two shillings, but the House agreed to twenty-one shillings and to give a twelvemonth for their coming in. It was supposed in the debate that there is about a hundred thousand pound of this money in the kingdom.

Mr. Pulteney wished that consideration were also had of moidores, which come over adulterated, and are even diminished at home by a chemical water, but this was referred to another time. He observed that the frequent payment of rents in moidores and broad pieces shows that not only our silver is diminished, but also our gold, from which he concluded our trade is in a bad way.

But Sir Robert averred and offered to show it by the public accounts, that there is an immense quantity of silver bullion in the subject's hands, which must proceed from the balance of trade in our favour.

And Mr. Conduit said the reason why so little silver has been coined since the Revolution is that whoever brings bullion to the Mint loses fourpence per ounce, an ounce of uncoined silver being so much worth more than the crown piece returned him.

My brother Percival, Mr. Hanmer, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

This day my brother Parker took his resolution not to stand next Parliament, and gave me a letter to Sir Robert Walpole, thanking him for his offer of serving him, and approving of his setting up with my son any gentleman he pleased, desiring withal that if hereafter he should incline to stand at some other place, Sir Robert would assist him. I gave Sir Robert the letter, who said it was well, and if Sir Philip had hereafter an inclination for it, he would, at six months' notice, bring him into the House. He added that he would take care to shut the door to any others applying, and Mr. Leathes and my son should have the Government's interest in Harwich.

Tuesday, 20 February.—This day I called on Mr. Carey, Mr. Bagnall, and brother Parker. Then went to the House, where Mr. Rolls moved for a revival of last year's Qualification Bill, which imported that members of Parliament, after their election, should be obliged to produce their qualification in the House, and swear to it.

Sir William Young and Sir Thomas Aston were the only persons spoke against it. Sir William said this would multiply oaths, which abounded too much already; besides that it was a hard subjection that gentlemen's estates should be tied up for seven years, that they might not have power to sell or dispose of them in so long a time, for that would be the case of the particular estate so given in.

Sir Thomas said if this should be the same Bill as that of last year, he would be against it, for he thought it unreasonable to expect of merchants who serve for seaport towns that they should be qualified in land.

Upon this Mr. Pulteney observed that Sir Thomas spoke of quite another thing than the Bill now moved for; for he spoke against the old Qualification Bill.

But Sir Robert Walpole and his people cried "Hear, Sir Thomas," being pleased to find a gentleman who always opposes the Court,

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of his opinion that men should sit in the House who had not landed estates.

I believe Sir Thomas had two reasons for speaking against this Bill. One, that as Liverpool (which he serves for) is a seaport, he was willing to see some merchant elected there, rather than a courtier, the ensuing Parliament; the other, that he was desirous to show his resentment against Pulteney, Rolls, and other anti-courtiers, for abandoning him in the division for balloting on all questions, Sir Thomas being the man who divided the House.

After dinner I went to the new play called "The Miser," which is well translated from Molière by Mr. Fielding, and well acted.

Wednesday, 21.—Visited brother Percival and at Mr. Blackwood's. Then went to the House, where, after several lesser matters, came on the Committee for considering on a Bill for relief of the Sugar Colonies. There were variety of sentiments cast out, but at length the following resolutions were in substance agreed on, viz.:

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee that no sugar, paneels, syrups, or molasses of the growth, product, or manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, nor any rum or spirits in America, except of the growth or manufacture of his Majesty's sugar colonies there, be imported into Ireland but from Great Britain only.
2. That a duty of four shillings per hundred be laid on all French sugars imported into our northern colonies.
3. That sixpence per gallon be laid on French molasses and syrups imported into our northern colonies.
4. That ninepence per gallon be laid on foreign rum imported into our northern colonies.
5. That the duties on sugars imported into England be on re-exportation drawn back.
6. That a premium of two shillings per hundred on re-exportation be also allowed.

These were the heads of relief agreed on for the sugar colonies, but some of them were long debated and opposed.

Mr. Carey, secretary to my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Medlicot, Commissioner of the Customs there, and Mr. Dodington, Lord of the Treasury, opposed the first head, as an unnecessary restraint on a loyal and submissive body of his Majesty's subjects, who deserved better of us than to be inconvenienced in their trade on every slight occasion. That this is of no great service to Great Britain, the foreign sugars imported into England being at an average of seven years not a sixth, and for the two last years not a ninth or tenth of the sugars imported from England. That foreign sugars pay a double duty in Ireland to what they pay when coming through England, namely, four shillings per hundred, which duty is part of the revenue there, and if now taken away, must be supplied some other way, by a new tax which will discontent Ireland. That English Parliaments seldom touch upon Ireland but to their own hurt, witness the Act for restraining Irish cattle from coming to England, and the restraint of their woollen manufacture, which has been the occasion of the French and other countries rivalling us in that trade. That the revenues of Ireland sink and the kingdom is in a bad way, and must be worse if not suffered to dispose of their commodities in exchange for foreign goods;

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and though to a rich country which has full liberty of trade, the loss of the exportation of so much provisions as went to answer the foreign sugars imported into Ireland, seems inconsiderable, yet it is really considerable to a poor country, as a shilling taken out of a poor man's pocket is more heavy than a guinea out of a rich man's.

That part of these foreign sugars proposed to be prohibited are Brazil sugars, which by treaty with the Crown of Portugal are expressly provided that they may be imported into his Majesty's dominions, the words being *in regnis* not *in regno*; the words are plural. But since the Union of Scotland, which makes but one kingdom of Scotland and England, the treaty will be broke unless the Portugal sugars are allowed to come into Ireland, there being but now two kingdoms his Majesty possesses, Great Britain and Ireland. If therefore the King of Portugal should thus understand the treaty, and we should prohibit their sugars coming into Ireland, he may resolve not to stand to the treaty, which is so beneficial to England.

Mr. Winington, Mr. Scroop, and Mr. Horace Walpole replied that they did not design to inconvenience Ireland, but to take care of the mother country; that our great concern is to preserve our sugar islands at the expense of the French, who without due care will run away with the sugar trade; that it is unreasonable to suffer the French to supply our subjects when we have sugar of our own to do it with. That French sugars are not suffered even by the French to come directly from their islands to Ireland, but must first be brought to France, there to be manufactured, which is a wisdom we ought to copy them in, for thereby we shall keep the refining part as well as the navigation to ourselves. That if the damage to Ireland is so small, that kingdom will have less reason to complain, especially when what is intended will prevent a gross fraud, namely, the importation into Ireland of a great quantity of coarse sugars under the name of paneels, which the French islands send to the Island of Sta. Lucia, and are from thence brought away to Ireland by stealth. That this is a late practice, and but in its infancy, and if we prevent it in time, it will be a favour to Ireland to knock it on the head, before they embark deeper in it; but should it be suffered to continue, it might increase, to a very considerable damage to our own Plantations, and to the refiners of sugar in England. That Ireland has a great number of commodities to traffic in when foreign sugars are prohibited, and it was thought they would and ought to be contented that last year the unenumerated commodities were allowed them. That as to the treaties in general, we are not to understand them in a sense that may prejudice ourselves, and as to this particular one with Portugal, the restraining their sugars from coming into Ireland will be no infringement, seeing, virtually, with respect to Portugal, Scotland remains a distinct kingdom from England, though we have made it one with England. However, they should not be against excepting Brazil sugars out of the Bill by a particular clause when it came into the Committee.

I then excepted against the word rum, which was inserted in the motion to be prohibited as well as foreign sugars, and said it was but two years ago that the duty of fourpence per gallon on our Plantation rum was taken off, from which time not a gallon of

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French rum had been imported into Ireland; that therefore the end we aimed at was already answered, or what we were doing would answer no end at all, and only show a diswill to Ireland for no reason or purpose.

Sir William Stapleton opposed this, alleging that the northern colonies make their rum of French molasses, so that our sugar colonies will not have the relief they expect if rum from our colonies are suffered to go to Ireland.

But Mr. Walpole and Winington replied, there should be such a duty put on French molasses entering our northern colonies as would amount perhaps to a prohibition, and then the colonies would make use only of the molasses of our islands. However, to please gentlemen, they would go so far as to prohibit the rum made in our northern colonies, but that made in our islands might be permitted.

Alderman Perry and Mr. Heathcot said that since I had acquainted the House that no French rum comes into Ireland, it was needless to take notice of it in the Bill, but it was very material to consider whether by not suffering the colonies to make rum of French molasses we should not oblige the French to make rum themselves, who will be able to furnish our fishery in those parts and the Indians cheaper than our colonies can do if they make it of the molasses of our islands, which may end in greatly prejudicing our sugar islands, and in debauching the Indians from us.

Mr. Vernon was against any rums being imported into Ireland, either from our colonies or islands, that the navigation may be preserved entirely into England; and added that a drawback of the duty in favour of Ireland will render rum as cheap to that kingdom as they have it now. He was against our colonies trafficking with the French at all.

Mr. Burrell and Mr. Gold were of the same opinion, and as to rum coming from the northern colonies to Ireland, they doubted whether proof could be made that such rum was not manufactured of French molasses, therefore they would have this liberty confined to our sugar colonies only, which can be no loss to Ireland, because Ireland sends no ships to the northern colonies, which have beef and provision of their own, but those it sends to our islands.

Sir John Barnard and Mr. Windham were afraid we should by this motion do more hurt than good; trade must not be entirely cut off from the French and our colonies, for it may set the former upon turning their molasses into rum and thereby supplying our fisheries, and they may find ways of supplying themselves with horses, lumber, etc., to the great detriment of our own subjects, who, on the other hand, by being confined to make use of the molasses of our islands only will have the price raised upon them to such a degree as will disable them from selling to their own fishermen and the Indians. Some others spoke for and against the motion, and some time was spent in the wording it, but at length it was agreed to in the form above.

Then Mr. Bladon moved the second, third and fourth questions, which were agreed to, but opposed by Sir John Barnard. He said these duties amounted to a total prohibition of trade between our colonies and France, and the consequence thereof might be fatal. That these duties are to be raised in the colonies, who would not be fond of paying them, when they caused their ruin;

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that all prohibitions or severities on trade served only to discourage the fair trader and encourage running, and this will be the case in all we are doing.

Colonel Bladen replied that the duties proposed would not prove an absolute prohibition, but he owned that he meant them as something that should come very near it, for in the way the northern colonies are, they raise the French islands at the expense of ours, and raise themselves also too high, even to an independency, of which we have an instance in the people of New England's offering to tear a person in pieces for giving evidence last year at our bar, had not the Governor rescued him. That our colonies have set up above ten refining houses, and if this be not stopped in time, that advantageous manufacture will be lost to Great Britain. That by discouraging the colonies from making rum of French molasses we shall turn them to sowing corn, making malt, and extracting spirits from thence, which is a manufacture we shall not envy them.

To which Mr. Heathcot replied that he doubted if New England can produce malt, or if the Indians will be satisfied with malt spirits, being so long used to rum. This force on the colonies will oblige them to raise their price of horses, lumber, etc., to the advantage of the French, and our malt spirits, if they can be made, will be so dear that the French will certainly supply our fisheries, to which Cape Briton lies very near and convenient, where they may erect a mart.

And Sir John Barnard objected that 6*d.* per gallon duty on molasses is more than double the duty of four shillings per hundred on the sugars, a duty out of all proportion if it be really intended that any French molasses at all should be imported into our colonies.

Mr. Drummond was for a medium, and reducing the sixpence to threepence, but he thought if French molasses could not be brought into our Colonies that they would not convert it into rum, but send it into England.

The last two motions were readily complied with, and I believe will be of service to Ireland, both to the consumer and the refiner (though I believe this last is not intended and overlooked), for if we may have coarse sugars so cheap from England, our refiners will be better of it than by refining sugars that pay four shillings duty as the foreign sugars do.

After dining at home, I went to the Georgia Society, where met Mr. More, La Roch, Holland, Towers, Vernon, Hucks, Hales, Lord Carpenter, Digby, Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Sloper, and myself, Common Council men.

And Captain Coram, Mr. Smith and Mr. Bundy, Trustees. Mr. More in the chair.

We put the seal to Captain Pennefether's grant, and to grants made to two others; and agreed to allow a servant's passage and the usual quantity of lands to a servant which the minister carries over. We also desired Mr. Amatis, the Piedmontese, brother to him who went with Mr. Oglethorp, to make us proposals on what terms he will go with his people to Georgia to improve the silk manufacture there. He is to offer it next Wednesday, when we have desired Sir Thomas Lomb, who is very intelligent in those matters, to attend us.

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Thursday, 22 February.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée to desire that if Mr. Brereton, of the Victualling Office, be dead, my brother might succeed him; he said he did not hear he is dead, but he could not give me an absolute promise. I said I should be contented with a place of but 200*l.* a year clear.

Dined at home with Mr. Hanmer, cousin Fortrey, brother and sister Percival, and Mrs. Devereux, and then went to the vocal concert with them all, it being a public night.

Friday, 23 February.—I went this morning to the Vestry of St. James, and afterwards into the city to buy South Sea bonds. Then I went to the House, and found them in a strong debate, which lasted till five, upon a motion made by Sir Robert Walpole to take 500,000*l.* out of the Sinking Fund, and apply it to the current service of the year.

Mr. Pulteney, on the contrary, disliking the proposal, moved that the Chairman might leave the chair. Many spoke on both sides, and with warmth, but on the division the Court carried it against us 245 against 135.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert, at which were present Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Bagnall, Sir Jo. Barker, Mr. Stradling, Sir Edmond Thomas, Mr. Horace Walpole and his lady, Lady Parker and her daughters, Mr. Tuffnell, Mrs. Devereux, Lady Mary Cooly, Lady ——— Hambleton, sister Percival, Lady Bathurst, Mons. Montolio, Mr. Clerke and cousin Fortrey; and the performers were: Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Mutso Mr. Withrington, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Sambroke, Mr. Hanmer, on the fiddle; Mr. Dobson, Mr. Pain, on the bass; Mr. Bothmar, Vernon, on the hautboy; my brother Percival, the tenor; Sir Lionel Pilkington and Mr. Bagnall, on the harpsichord; Aragoni, and my daughters, singers.

Saturday, 24 February.—I went to cousin Le Grand, and signed my consent to her selling a house. Then to brother Parker's, who is not entirely recovered. Then to Court, where the Prince said many kind things to me. Dr. Barecroft, Dr. La Mot, Mr. Hanmer, and cousin Fortrey dined with us. In the evening I had a ball on occasion of my son's birthday, who is now twenty-two years' old.

Sunday, 25 February.—Went to Court. There was a great resort, but the King spoke only to Mr. Treby and me, which some take for a great distinction. Mr. Randall, of Virginia, Dr. Couraye, and cousin Fortrey dined with me.

In the evening I went to chapel, and spent the rest of the day at home.

Monday, 26 February.—Went only to Golden Square with my daughter to see a house Mr. Hanmer proposes to take. I did not go to the House because of my cold; but I heard there were warm debates on the report made by Sir Charles Turner from the Committee of last Friday, and that the whole turned on the injustice and breach of faith to the public in the Parliament's employing any part of the Sinking Fund to the current service of the year.

Cousin Fortrey and all Dr. Hollings' family dined with us. In the evening Sir Thomas and Mr. Hanmer came.

Tuesday, 27.—This morning I went to the House, where a petition was presented by Colonel Bladen in favour of the Lord Withrington, wherein he desired a Bill might pass for his

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being placed on the same foot with Papists in general, he having forfeited by his rebellion in 1715 a larger estate than any other, and behaved himself like a good subject since his pardon, which nevertheless, leaving his blood attainted, he was not able to sue and recover, to place his money at interest or to receive legacies. The House generously granted his request, and many members spoke in his favour, and Mr. Pulteney said he could wish that after the proper sacrifices were made on account of that rebellion, all the rest had been pardoned and favoured in like manner as this Lord desired to be; to which Sir William Young replied he was of a different mind, for the foundation of this present indulgence is the dutiful behaviour this Lord has shown, and the behaviour of rebels could not be known so early as Mr. Pulteney mentioned.

Upon Sir Robert Walpole's declaring that he would propose his scheme for excising wine and tobacco within a fortnight, the call of the House was put off to this day fortnight, and an order made that the Sheriffs should be all writ to, to send up the absent members.

Mr. Samuel Sands moved that they who did not appear should be declared betrayers of their country, or to that purpose, as was done in Dr. Sacheveril's case; but this was overruled.

Some sparring blows passed about the nature of this scheme, and Mr. Pulteney said if it came out a good one, Sir Robert must have departed from his first thoughts, and mended it by the objections publicly made against it. To which Sir Robert replied he was not ashamed to profit by other's advice, and was thankful to any who would give it him friendlily; that all he meant was to prevent the notorious frauds committed in certain particular duties, to the damage of the Revenue, and injury of the fair trader. That nobody could deny this ought to meet with a remedy, and all the question would turn whether what he should propose were a proper remedy; if it be, the House would, he believed, approve it, if not they might mend it. That he meant not to attack any particular person, nor to increase the Civil List, but intended what arose from the duties to be increased by his scheme should go to the use of the public, which I saw gave great satisfaction to the generality of the House.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 28 February.—I went this morning to the House, where there was a long debate upon the Bill for altering the method of mending the high roads by six days' labour into the payment of sixpence in the pound rate. It was brought in by Mr. Brampston, and seconded by Mr. Bromley, who serves for Warwick, with whom joined Mr. Earl, Winnington, Danvers, and others.

It was opposed by my Lord Malpas and Sir William Young, and Sir Edmond Bacon, who said it would be a land tax of a shilling in the pound, set parishioners at variance, and give occasion for the richer ones to oppress the poorer, and that the law as it stands is sufficient to mend all our high roads if put in execution.

But the others replied it was impossible to put it in execution, and besides, it is very unequal, the poor labourer not being able to afford six days' labour, at the same time that lords of manors, the clergy, and other richer inhabitants, who were the greatest spoilers of roads in many places, paid nothing. The Bill was agreed to.

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I dined at home with cousin Fortrey and Dean Berkley, and in the evening went to the Georgia meeting, where we were eight Common Council, and two Trustees.

Mr. Holland, in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Digby, More, Heathcot, Sloper, Hales and myself, Captain Coram and Mr. Smith.

A letter was read from an Alderman of Liverpool, giving account that the designs of the Society are so well approved of there, that the Chamber of the town had given fifty pounds to it, and the ministers of the two parish churches intended to preach on the subject and make a gathering. We ordered our thanks to be returned, and that it should be published in the prints for encouragement to other towns.

A letter was also read from Mr. Oglethorp, giving account that he was safely arrived at Charleston the 13th January last, and had been complimented by the Governors of Carolina, Colonel Johnson, and the Speaker of their Parliament, who promised to assist the Colony what lay in their power. That only two children had died in their passage, which was of seven weeks. This was very agreeable news to us, and we ordered the letter to be printed in the newspapers at length.

We signed a grant of lands to one Mr. Hetherington, who told us he and his associates will carry over near sixty persons.

Sir Thomas Lomb, the eminent manufacturer of organized silk, attended us at our request to assist us in making agreement with Amatis, the Piedmontese, to go over with twelve persons, seven of whom are now here, to Georgia, to instruct the Colony in preparing silk.

We signed the counterpart of Lord Carteret's grant to the Colony of his 8th share in the lands of that country, and then adjourned.

Thursday, 1 March.—This being the Queen's birthday, when she enters fifty-one years, my son and I made clothes and went to Court.

In the evening I was kept at home by the visit of Will. Richmond, of Harwich, and Mr. Smith his friend, an officer of the Mint, who is landlord to Coleman, and to whom I told the story of Coleman's unreasonableness in turning against my interest because I did not give him the collector's place of Harwich, when Davis had asked and obtained it some days before Coleman wrote to me. I also told them how Philipson came to be removed.

March 2.—I attended the Committee for repairing the harbour of Arundel in Sussex, and then went to the House, where several private Bills were offered, being the last day allowed for the same, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in for making suits at law finally determinable in the courts of cities and towns corporate within a certain sum, without coming up to Westminster Hall, which will be a great ease to the subject.

Mr. Hanmer dined with us in the evening. I went to visit brother Percival, and to the Coffee-house, and then returned home.

Saturday, 3 March.—This day I went to Court, where the King at his levée spoke only to me and the Dutch Ambassador. He asked me if I had any letters from Ireland. I answered, "Yes, last packet." He said we have had a loss there that it would be difficult to supply, meaning Sir Ralph Gore's death, who was Speaker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Justice. I replied

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I knew of one who would supply the loss if he could be persuaded to accept it. I meant Dr. Coghill; but I afterwards heard the Duke of Dorset intends to recommend another. After this I went to the Queen's side, who asked me after my books of printed heads and said it must needs be a fine work. She said several things on the occasion which will oblige me to send them her to see.

In the evening I went to the English Opera called "Achilles," with my brother Percival.

Sunday, 4 March.—This morning I went to chapel, and then to Court. Cousin Fortrey, Mrs. Devereux, General Sir Hipolite, and Dr. Courajé dined with me.

Went in the evening to chapel, and afterwards visited the Speaker, who entertained us with remarks on Bentley's Milton.

Monday, 5 March.—This day I visited cousin Betty Southwell, and went to the House, from whence I returned at six o'clock. I sent four volumes of my collection of printed heads to the Queen to look over.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning I attended the Committee for regulating abuses of excommunications and several resolutions were agreed to.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 7.—This morning I went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole gave some further satisfaction touching the Excise.

Dined at Davies, the adjoining tavern, in company of 18 acquaintances, to encourage the house. In the evening went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. La Roch, Captain Eyles, Mr. Hucks, Towers, Hales, Vernon, Digby, and myself, eight Common Council, and Mr. Smith, Dr. Bundy, and Captain Coram, Trustees.

Mr. La Roch for a time, and then Captain Eyles in the chair.

Sir Thomas Lomb attended to assist in resolving what to do with Amatis and the Italians he brought over, in which difficulty I left them late, but before I went, we ordered the Earl of Derby should be writ to, to accept a deputation for collecting money, he having been a great forwarder of our colony's affairs. We also sent Leak, the bookseller at Bath, a deputation for the same purpose.

Thursday, 8.—This day I went to the House, and Sir John Barnard presented a petition in favour of Rhode Island, to be heard against the Sugar Bill. He urged that they had a particular charter, and perhaps the Sugar Bill may break in upon it; perhaps, too, the Bill may absolutely ruin their trade, and since they were subjects of England, and were not represented, it was but just they should be heard.

This produced a debate that held till four o'clock, for the Court side soon smelt out that Sir John's motion was a concerted thing, which if yielded to, would be confessing that the people have a right to petition against money Bills, and so the nation would be prepared to offer petitions against the intended excise of wine and tobacco. The Court therefore opposed the receiving the petition, alleging that for twenty years past the rule and maxim of Parliament has been to receive no petitions against taxes.

But the other side replied, this was not the rule of Parliament, witness the Pot Act, Gin Act, etc., which were passed much later

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than twenty years, but petitioned against, though money Bills. That it is the right of an Englishman to petition when he thinks himself aggrieved, and more especially in money matters; that unless the petition be received we shall make an example for not receiving petitions against this intended excise.

Upon the division, the petition was not received by the majority of 140 against 112.

Then Mr. Sands made a motion for searching precedents, to see if petitions may not be offered and received against money Bills, which motion was rejected.

My brother Parker gave me at the House an insolent letter directed to him and me from Baker and Clements, in the name of our friends at Harwich, peremptorily requiring the return of Captain John Philips to that station. I writ back what showed my resentment.

In the evening I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 9 March.—This day I went to the House, where the Committee for remedying abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts, made their report, and all the resolutions, which were seven in number, were agreed to *nem. contradic.*, the second only excepted, which takes the repairs of churches out of the hand of the minister and churchwarden, and subjects the church less to the approbation of two Justices of Peace in the manner of the poor's rate, against which only Mr. Bromley, of Warwick, and another gentleman, spoke, and gave their No.

Then the House in a Committee resolved that the duties on all foreign brandies and spirits should be made equal, and five shillings per gallon. By this we imagine the running of French brandies into the kingdom will be discouraged, and a great blow given to the Port of Dunkirk, to which place the French send their brandies, that they may pass on us as Flemish brandies, which pay but four shillings and sixpence per gallon duty; whereas the French brandy that comes from French ports pay six shillings and fivepence. The hint for altering the duty was given by Sir John Barnard, and Sir Robert Walpole said he had talked with several creditable distillers of London, who agreed that the reducing the duty of French brandy and raising that of Flemish to one and the same sum, would be an encouragement to our own distillers, for there would be no temptation to run such quantities of French brandies on us as at present, when the duty is so high, and yet such a moderate quantity will fairly come in as we can dispense with by mixing therewith our home-made spirits.

Captain Vernon and Mr. Sands were for a total prohibition of French brandies, but it was answered by Mr. Walpole that prohibitions are dangerous, for they often put other countries upon retaliation. He added there was but one objection to lowering the duty on French brandies, namely, the doubt whether the Portuguese might not interpret this a breach of the treaty with them made in 1703, by which it is agreed that Portugal wines shall pay but two-thirds duty of what French wines pay, and he could not tell whether that kingdom may not understand brandy to be wine, as it is called in Latin *vinum adustum*; and in French *brandy*, or burnt wine. Now, should they think this a breach of the treaty, they have an article, that in such a case the treaty shall determine and cease, which would be of fatal consequence to our

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kingdom, but as to his own particular he thought it no breach, and so the House thought with him.

This night I had my concert for the last time this winter, at which were Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Clerke, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Man, Mr. Tuffnall, my brother Parker, Lady Londonderry, Lady Hanmer, Lady Evelyn and her daughter, Mrs. Minshull, sister Percival, Lady Hattolf, and Mrs. Walpole. Performers were: Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellam, Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Prat, brother Percival, Mr. Hanmer, Mr. Sambroke, and Vernon, fiddles; Mr. Payne, Mr. Withrington, on the bass viol; the great bass, ———; Mr. Bagnall, Sir Lionel Pilkington, harpsichord; Arragoni, the Italian, and my daughters singers.

Saturday, 10 March.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and then Counsellor Annesley, to whom I gave leave that as to younger children proceeding from my daughter's marriage with Mr. Hanmer, in case there should be a son, and but one daughter, only 3,000*l.* should be secured for her in the marriage writings, which is agreed to merely in complaisance to Sir Thomas Hanmer's way of thinking.

I then went to Court, where the Queen talked a quarter of an hour to me about my four books of heads which I sent her, but would not let me send into the country for the rest. The King talked to me also about them. She magnified the design to the skies.

Leak, bookseller at Bath, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Prayers and sermon at home; went to Court. Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Hanmer dined with me. Mr. Hanmer agreed with me that if he should leave a son and but one daughter, that daughter should have secured to her 3,000*l.*; that if he should have more daughters, 4,000*l.* should be secured to them to be disposed of among them as he should like, in order to keep them obedient. In the evening went to chapel, then to the coffee house, and so returned home.

Monday, 12.—To-day I visited sister Percival, and then went to the House, where we were taken up in arguing upon the third reading of the Highway Bill, after which the question being put, on the division, we lost it 95 against 175.

Mr. Hanmer and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 13.—This day being the call of the House, we were very full, yet not so many as I thought we should be. I spoke to the Earl of Shaftesbury to be of our Georgia Board, which he accepted.

Dined at home. In the evening I went to Counsellor Annesley to tell him that the younger children should be provided for in the marriage settlement as follows: if but one younger child, 3,000*l.* to be secured; if more, 4,000*l.* among them; but the same to be divided among them as the father should think they deserved. I also ordered that Rath, etc., the farm held by Geo. Crofts, Esq., should be part of the security of the 120*l.* annuity I am to pay my daughter instead of Shane, Loghert and Spittle.

Wednesday, 14.—I spent this whole day at the House from ten in the morning till 12 at night, all which time was spent in debating on the question whether the duties on tobacco should be taken from the customs, which at length we carried by 265

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The House was crowded to an insupportable degree, which occasioned Mr. Gibbon to move that his Majesty might be addressed to build a new House, which was agreed to. The scheme of excising tobacco appeared when explained so very reasonable that I wonder the majority was not greater. Sir Joseph Jekyl, who is not used to vote with the Court, said he could not see one argument against it, and they who were against it had their own private advantage in their thoughts, not the good of the public. I writ the debate at large to Dr. Coghill.

Thursday, 15.—This day being the anniversary day of our Georgia Society, when by charter we are obliged to fill up the number of our Common Council to twenty-four, and elect new trustees; we accordingly met in the vestry of Bow Church, and after sermon preached by Mr. Burton, by ballot elected nine new Common Councillors and a tenth in the room of Mr. Belytha, who resigned. Of these ten were elected, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Viscount Limerick, and of the trustees the Earl of Derby, etc. We then dined at the King's Arms in Paul's Churchyard, at a crown a head, and were with friends about thirty in number, after which I went to the Royal Society, and then returned home.

Friday, 16.—Mr. Hanmer brought his brother to see me: he is Clerk of the First-fruits. I went to the House to assist at the report of the Committee's resolutions touching excising the tobacco, where it was debated over again from half an hour after one till twelve at night, and at length carried for agreeing with the Committee by 249 against 189. I took down the debates.

Saturday, 17.—I went to see brother Parker, who had been confined ever since Wednesday's long debate.

Then to Court, where the Queen excused her not sending home my books of heads, because she had the curiosity to look them over a second time. I spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 18.—I went to morning service at the chapel, and then to Court, where the King distinguished me in a handsome manner, talking at his levée but to one person, and to me, and this at different times. Courtiers take notice of this, because the King speaks so very little, and to so few. Cousin Fortrey dined with me. I went to evening prayers, and then to the coffee house, where curiosity to hear what passed at the debate of Friday last, and to see how I could defend the cause for which I voted, presently filled the table I sat at with a number of gentlemen, most of them violent Tories, as Nash of the Bath, Captain Hardy, and others. I explained the thing to them, and recited the reasons given for it, which I had the pleasure to see they could not answer in any tolerable degree.

Monday, 19.—I went to Mr. Hill, commissioner of the Customs, to desire the return of Captain John Philips to Harwich. He told me Mr. Walpole had spoke to him, and that he would do what he could, and discovered to me the true reason why the Board have kept him so long on his present station; namely, that they had information that he was idle and lazy while on the Harwich station, with his family and friends; he desired I would speak to Sir John Evelyn, and that if my request were granted, I would strictly enjoin the captain to be diligent in his duty on pain of losing his ship.

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I also desired that if Nodes, the riding officer at Manningtree, were removed, Francis Pulham may have his place, which Hill promised to do his best in. I also desired that Captain Ridley, who is to be turned out for letting a noted smuggler escape, might be succeeded by Samuel Philips, but he told me it was promised away. I then went to the House, where I left them at three a clock debating the Sugar Bill in a Committee, having assurance from Mr. Walpole that care was taken of the rum clause relating to Ireland.

Mr. Hanmer, Dean Berkley, cousin Fortrey, and brother and sister Percival dined with me. In the evening I went to the play.

Tuesday, 20.—Colonel Smith and Sir Thomas Randall, the Virginia agent, came to see me. Then I went to the House, and returned to dinner. Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Hanmer dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to the House, and returned to dinner. In the evening I went to the Georgia Society, and swore in eight new Common Council men, viz., John, Viscount Tyrconnel, James, Viscount Limerick, Will. Heathcot, John White, Parliament men; Richard Chandler, Henry Lapôtre, Thomas Frederick, Esquires; Robert Kendal, Alderman of Cheapside. The Earl of Shaftesbury was the only new elected Common Council man not appearing. Dr. Bundy, who was only Trustee before, was now sworn Common Council man, in Mr. Belitha's room, who resigned.

The persons elected to be trustees who did not appear were: James, Earl of Derby, James, Lord D'Arcy, John Page, members of Parliament; Erasmus Philips, Christopher Towers, Will. Hanbury, Sir Jo. Gonson, and George Tyrer, Esq., Aldermen of Liverpool. We were a numerous Board, for besides the eight Common Council men sworn in, we were of the original members present, Mr. Vernon, Hucks, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot, Robert More, besides Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith and Captain Coram.

We agreed finally with Amatis, the Piedmontese, to carry him and his company over, to furnish them with a few necessaries of linen, etc., to pay their passage back if they do not stay in that country, and for encouragement to leave them to Mr. Oglethorp.

We minuted down a poor fellow to go over when there is a new embarkation.

We ordered the sermons preached by Mr. Burton and Mr. Smith to be printed. We received some benefactions.

Mr. Smith acquainted us with a collection in his parish.

We agreed it to be unnecessary to issue regular summons to attend, seeing that we all know that Wednesday is the fixed day, and that our numbers are now increased, and that many gentlemen may be discouraged from coming from far to attend, when they find little business for them to do.

Thursday, 22.—I visited brother Percival and Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Mr. Mostyn. I did not go to the House, which adjourned for the holidays. Passed the evening at home.

Friday, 23, Good Friday.—Went to chapel in the morning and to church in the afternoon; fasted as usual. Spent the evening at home.

Saturday, 24.—Visited at Sir Edmond Bacon's, Lord Palmerston, and brother Parker's. Went to the Temple, visited Mr. Hanmer, Clerk of the First Fruits and Tenths, younger brother to my intended

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son-in-law. Then visited at Sir John Evelyn's. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 25 March.—Communicated at the chapel, and then went to Court. In the evening went again to chapel, and passed some time at the coffee house.

Monday, 26.—Went into the city. Mr. Hanmer, cousin Fortrey, and Dr. Madden dined with me. Mr. Mostyn and Lord Grantham visited me.

Tuesday, 27.—Went to the Vestry in the morning. Went in the evening to see "Deborah," an oratorio, made by Hendel. It was very magnificent, near a hundred performers, among whom about twenty-five singers.

Wednesday, 28.—Visited Mr. Duncomb, Dr. Couraye, Sir Roger Mostyn, Lord Bathurst, Lord Wilmington, and Duke of Dorset. Then went to Court. After dinner went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. Moore, Mr. White, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Hales, and myself, eight Trustees (*sic*), and Lord Darcy, Mr. Smith, and Captain Coram, Trustees. Mr. Hales in the trustee chair, afterwards Mr. More took the chair of Common Council. We signed a gentleman's grant for 200 acres, gave Amatis a letter of recommendation to Mr. Oglethorp for lands to be given him in case he resolve to stay in Georgia. Allowed Mr. Quincy our minister a cabin and five pounds to buy him necessaries for his passage.

The potash partners appeared to tell us they would not agree that the silk folks should come into their partnership. The silk men afterwards appeared and complained of their going off the agreements; these said their design of being partners with the potash men, was that the charge of clearing the ground given them by us might be defrayed by making potashes of the wood, which they could not do if they had not one manufacture house in common to make their ashes in. We told them the potash people, having an exclusive partnership for ten years, we could not erect them who were silk men into a partnership, but each might make potashes if they could be at that charge for himself. They and Amatis took their leaves of the Board, being to go on board Tuesday next.

We were acquainted by Dr. Bundy that the Saltburgers would all be engaged by the Protestant Princes of Germany unless we speedily came to some resolution concerning them; that the collection made for them in England amounted to what was sufficient to carry to Georgia fifty families, and as they desired a minister, he proposed an annual subscription for his maintenance from the members of our Board, until such time as the Parliament should come into an address to his Majesty to allow a sum for carrying on our designs, which subscription should then cease, and he believed 30*l.* a year might do, besides the glebe lands we should allow the minister; accordingly we ordered a column in our books for that purpose. We broke up half an hour after nine.

Thursday, 29.—Mr. Barsham came to read over to me the foul draft of my daughter's marriage settlement and of the mortgage I make to Mr. Annesley for 7,000*l.* borrowed of him.

I then went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, when we chose Mr. Thomas Scawen governor, and Mr. Christopher Tilson, of the Treasury, deputy governor. I found the state of the Company's condition bad; the rents and



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disbursements near equalling each other, and 20,000*l.* debt, so that there is nothing to pay off their bonds, near half of which are for 5 per cent, but a year hence comes in 400*l.* a year rents more, and the government are upon enlarging their capital, which is now 40,000*l.*, to make it 60,000*l.*, and that 20,000*l.* enlargement would clear our debts, only we know not who will lend us, and the proprietors are not able to raise it. When the enlargement is granted, we shall consider how to steer.

Colonel Schutz and his wife dined with us. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 1 April.—After prayers and sermon, I went to Charlton, and stayed till Monday.

Monday, 2 April.—I returned to London, and at two o'clock was at the House, which now met the first day after the recess. We had a debate upon a motion of Mr. Pulteney that the Receivers General of the land tax might be named by the Commissioners as in Scotland, and not by the Treasury, because many receivers break in debt to the Government, and the country thinks it hard they should make it up, whereas if the Commissioners of each county named their own receivers, the county would make up his deficiency without grumbling.

Sir Robert Walpole showed in such case the money could not be recovered, for who could sue a county, whereas the Receivers General (as things are now) find good security who indemnify the Government for the losses received by the failure of the Receivers General.

The question was put, but no division, Mr. Pulteney giving it up; however the motion was popular, which was all Mr. Pulteney meant by it.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to a Committee of Breach of Privilege, at the desire of Sir Robert Grosvenor.

Tuesday, 3.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Sir Charles Bunbury, his nephew, and Dr. Berkley.

Went to the House, where we had a debate till past five on the Qualification Bill, which on a division was lost by 159 against 120. I was with the minority. They who spoke against it were Horace Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Cammell, knight for Pembrokehire, Mr. Pelham, Gyles Earl, Lord Harvey. Those who spoke for it were Lutwych, Bootle, Plummer, Pulteney, Rolls, who brought the Bill in, Thomas Windham, Sir William Windham, Watkin Williams, George Heathcot. The Bill was honest, and only meant to make effectual the former Qualification Bill.

But the Ministry, if this had passed, would have been deprived of bringing into the House a great many unqualified persons, particularly in the Cornish and other poor boroughs, who by being elected by the power of the Court, without going down to the place, could not be questioned as to their qualification, as the former law directs, but this Bill, if it had passed, would have obliged every person returned to give in his qualification to the Clerk of the House of Commons, and swear to it at the table before the Speaker.

The opposers of the Bill said it cast an imputation on the present Parliament, and voided fraudulent qualifications, which depend on the honour of gentlemen who give and take them, it likewise

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did not obtain the end desired with respect to the sons of such as have 600*l.* a year, who might swear their father has, as they believe, that estate, and yet their father may defeat their expectations by not giving them a groat. That this Bill subjects people to give the same security that they have an estate of 300*l.* a year, as they gave to the King for their allegiance, which renders oaths a slight matter. It also ties up gentlemen's estate not to part with them in seven years, or else they must acquaint the House with it, which is a hardship.

By this Bill a mortgagee who has been seven years in possession is capable to be chose and yet a mortgagee is not capable to vote for a member, likewise a man who has a lease for a certain number of years may be elected, though he cannot vote for a member, which things they thought were absurd. By the law no man is to accuse himself or swear to his hurt, but this Bill obliges a man to swear whether he has transgressed a law in being. It also enjoins a register of gentlemen's estates, which the nation would never yet allow of. A gentleman might think himself free of incumbrance at the time he swore to his qualification, but soon after find himself mistaken, which would bring on him an imputation of being guilty of perjury, though he was really innocent.

In the evening I went to the oratorio.

I should have mentioned that before the House began there was a sudden meeting of the Georgia gentlemen to agree with Amatis, what allowance to make him before he goes to Georgia, where to-morrow he sets out. We met, Lord Tyrconnel in the chair, Lord Limerick, More, La Roch, Vernon, Hucks, Heathcot (both), Towers, Sloper, and agreed to allow him 25*l.* a year for four years for himself and servant, a house for himself, a hundred acres of land for himself, and fifty for his servant, with other lesser requests.

I presented the Society 100*l.* from the Bishop of Worcester.

Wednesday, 4.—I visited Mr. Temple, and went from thence to the House, where we had several divisions upon the Bill for excising tobacco, which was read for the first time.

Mr. Gibbons began the first debate by moving to withdraw the Bill, because it contained a clause affecting former Money Bills, without directions given for that purpose by the Committee who ordered the Bill. That the law 9 Geo. I had enacted that the duty of a penny per pound payable to the Civil List should be bonded, but by this Bill bonding is taken away, and the penny a pound is reduced to three farthings, although that law is not repealed, which is irregular, and if the forms in passing or repealing Money Bills, or in altering them, is not observed, there is an end of Parliaments. To the same purpose spoke Sir William Windham, Mr. Sands, and Shippen, who added that in King William's reign one of the greatest men of that time said in Parliament that were the French even landed and marched up to the gates of London, he would not part with the least iota of the forms of the House to raise money to oppose them.

Sir Philip York, the Attorney General, replied, the Bill contained no error in point of form, forms in passing Money Bills are sacred, but this clause is only in the nature of a saving clause or proviso that the penny belonging to the Civil List shall remain under the Customs. We had agreed in the Committee that the penny

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should be reduced to three farthings, and if the Bill had not by this clause so reduced it, it would have been said the Bill did not answer that resolution. In every Bill there are matters incident and consequential to the essential resolutions, which those who draw the Bill must insert, though not taken notice of in the Committee, otherwise the resolutions of the Committee must be as long as the Bill itself. To say that reducing a penny to three farthings is laying a new duty, is learned trifling, such as is sometimes seen in Westminster Hall; there is no more difference between this and the former duty than between one farthing and the fourth of a penny. This is no more than a regulation relating to the collection of a duty, formed on the debate of the House, and to oppose the Bill on this account is to split upon literal forms only, not on essentials. In the case of the salt duty, you did a great deal more, for though the Committee had resolved only to revive the duty on salt, yet the Bill came in with a duty on salted herrings, and was passed. One gentleman (Mr. Sands) should not of all men oppose the leaping over a form, and make an objection to order, he who brought in the Pension Bill without any order at all.

Sir Robert spoke to the same purpose, and added he had once before heard Mr. Shippen quote the story in King William's reign, but the then Speaker replied to that gentleman that he believed by such an affirmation he wished the French at the gates of London. He concluded with a motion that the Bill be read a second time.

This chicane held us till past four o'clock, and then on the division we carried the question against withdrawing the Bill, 232 against 176. I should not omit that my Lord Tyrconnel took an opportunity in this debate to declare himself against the Bill in general, which he before was strenuous for, saying he had on recollection been convinced it was dangerous to the Royal family to force it on the people, whose clamours are so universally loud against it. He was persuaded Sir Robert Walpole meant well by bringing it in, and that he thought when the country should know the import of it, they would be reconciled to it; but we find the country are as irreconcilable as ever to it, and therefore there must be something more in such an universal dissatisfaction than the bare artifice of interested men in London stirring them up. That our enemies watch to see the event, and rejoice in what we are doing, they wish we may pass this Bill, to rivet the disaffection, which if great now before they feel the excise, what will it be when the officers come to execute the Act? He thought the benefit from this excise would not answer what is calculated, but if we gain the hearts of the subjects to his Majesty, he will command their purses and have what he pleases.

This question being carried, Mr. Sands moved to adjourn the House, for it was now near five o'clock, and if we are to debate whether the Bill shall be read a second time, we must then argue the merits of the Bill, which would take up perhaps the whole night.

But some gentlemen calling for the other question, that the Bill be read a second time, Mr. Pulteney said it was against the rules of the House to make a motion so late in the day, or that when a motion to adjourn is made, any other motion should intervene.

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Mr. Henry Pelham said he should not oppose the adjourning, if the House would first agree that the Bill be read a second time, which if allowed of, he would be for not reading it till a week hence, that gentlemen might not say the Bill was precipitated.

Sir Robert Walpole said there is no instance when a motion has been made to read a Bill the second time, that any other motion should intervene.

Sir Thomas Aston declared freely he was for adjourning, because against the Bill.

Then the question for adjourning was put, and we who went out against it carried our point, 237 against 199.

Then the question for reading the Bill a second time was put, and opposed till one o'clock at night, when the Court carried it by 236 against 200.

I did not stay out the debate, but retired home at 9 o'clock, in which time I heard Sir Thomas Saunderson, Captain Vernon, Sir Abraham Elton, Mr. Heathcot, Sir Thomas Aston, and Alderman Perry oppose the Bill with great warmth, which on the other hand was defended by Sir Richard Lane and Sir Robert Walpole.

Sir Thomas Saunderson gave three reasons against the Bill. 1. That it subjected a great number to excise laws. 2. That it would raise universal discontent and alienate the subjects from the King; he said the present discontents were too general to be the effect of contrivance. It was natural for the country on the name of excise to write to their friends in town to know their thoughts, and for their friends to tell them their thoughts, but this uneasiness proceeds from the fear of arbitrary power, and the hardship of being under excise officers. 3. The landed interest cannot be bettered by this scheme, because it will not bring in what is expected, for, by his calculation, at the utmost and supposing the frauds and running of tobacco could be totally prevented, only 104,000*l.* duty will be recovered; of this, what belongs to the Civil List is but 32,000*l.*, and that at present under the Customs yields 31,000*l.* So that one thousand pounds will increase indeed to the King, but that is all. There remains then 72,000*l.* duty to be recovered to the public use, but half of this must be recovered in Scotland, and he left it to every one's judgment whether it can be imagined we shall get a farthing of that money from thence. Then all that we can propose to increase the revenue of South Britain by is 36,000*l.*, and is this worth the loading such numbers of subjects with excise and exasperating the nation?

Again, supposing that no tobacco be run, then it must be sold dearer, and the poor will be charged dearer for it, which apprehension is one of the grounds of the present clamour; but if the tobacco be dearer, then the Dutch will run more upon you. He concluded with ardent wishes for the honour, ease, and security of the Royal family, and in his conscience thought this course would do them exceeding prejudice.

Captain Vernon: This Bill was promised to be made exceeding palatable and without exception, but it comes out much the same and as bad as the Tea Act; the retailers are to be laid under the same inconveniency; they that cannot write or read must yet keep books, and the least omission, or mistaken entry, subjects them to information and punishment, as if designedly faulty, besides it entirely enslaves them, for by those books their circum-

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stances will be known to the officers, who from that time will oblige them to vote for such members as the Ministry pleases, and we shall become worse than a Parliament of Paris; for they are named by the King, but we shall be appointed by the Treasury only. Though Cromwell's days are not overmuch to be quoted, yet some good things may be learned from his administration; he threw the boroughs into the counties, which was a security to our liberties, that is now to be wished. We are all for remedying frauds, but how does this Bill redress false weighing? Men are men in any office, and should the officer under the Customs be made an officer under the Excise, will that make him honest? There is an easy remedy against false weighing in the Customs: it is but to hang one or two guilty officers, and you will hear no more of it.

This Bill enacts there shall be public warehouses to lock up tobacco in; this is a good thing, but why may not there be the same under the Customs? 'Tis certain more will rise that way, than if under the Excise.

As to socking, or seamen's stealing small parcels of tobacco on shore, this cannot be imputed to the merchant, whose very goods it is the seaman steals; he is a loser by it, and therefore if the merchants are against this Bill, it must not be said they are so to cover fraud. It has been urged that tobacco in rolls is run; it may be so, but the quantity at a time must be so small that men may hide it in their pocket, and when once there who shall find it? It is impossible for Customs or Excise to convict the possessor. The projector of this Bill (Sir Robert Walpole) set out very fair, and promised he would come into any better method than Excise, if that should be shown him for remedying frauds. It is to be hoped then he will defer his Bill a couple of months, and he may be assured that gentlemen will offer him a better scheme. 'Tis said the Excise is better served than the Customs, the reason is plain, the Excise nominate their own officers, and turn them out without the Treasury's interposition, the Commissioners of the Customs do not. But the reason which most of all weighs with him to oppose this Bill is, his sincere concern for the honour and interest of the Royal family, which if it pass must necessarily lose the affection of the subject.

Sir Abraham Elton made a bantering speech against the Bill, proving out of the profits and revelations that merchants were the best and most honourable subjects, and the excise a wicked thing.

Sir Richard Lane answered him the same way, which though it diverted the House, was by serious gentlemen disapproved.

Mr. Heathcot spoke violently against the Bill as violating Magna Charta, in taking away trials by juries, and thereby enslaving the people. He concluded that if it passed into a law, the people would not submit to it, but forcibly repeal it. This was a hot expression, and breathed rebellion.

Sir Thomas Aston spoke likewise earnestly against the Bill, and pronounced the projector an enemy to his King and country; the Speaker thereupon took him down to order, and reproved him; he told him if such words were suffered to come out of any member's mouth, there was an end of all debating, and even of Parliament. Everyone knows who projected the Bill, and the honourable gentleman who did project it, thought he was doing a public service,

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but if gentlemen are to be told in the face of their country that when they offer their thoughts they are enemies to their King and country, no gentleman hereafter will offer his thoughts at all. He believed Sir Thomas was sorry for what had slipped from his mouth, and hoped he would take this reproof for a warning to express himself with more decency hereafter, for the life of all debate consisted in a decency and respect for each other.

Sir Thomas replied: He was sorry if he had offended the House. He did not mean the gentleman who brought in the Bill when he said projector, he did not name him, but he meant the pitiful fellow, whoever he was, who went about forming schemes (as there are many such), and might have put this scheme into that honourable gentleman's head. But this he still would say, that whoever projected it, projected a scheme pernicious to his Majesty and the country.

Alderman Perry undertook it to make it appear that the utmost which can possibly be recovered by this Bill is 20,000*l.*; the frauds (said he) can be but upon 800 hogsheads of tobacco, the duty of which is not 12,000*l.* The pretence of loss to the Government by the method of bonding for the duty is made one great argument for this Bill, but this very morning the chief tobacco merchants of London were with me to give me an account of the bonds they are under, and they assured me they have now actually in their cellars 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco ready to answer their bonds, the value of which is exceeding more than the 140,000*l.* due from them by those bonds; they are gentlemen of such character and credit, that I can so far depend on their veracity, as to offer for a bottle of claret to answer for all they owe the Government.

Another argument for this Bill is the ease of the Planter with respect to the abuses put on him by his factors here. It had been more candid, before this was made out, not to have publicly exposed characters to the world unheard, by sending pamphlets under public authority under the Postmaster's covers gratis, to all the great cities to inflame the subjects against them as rogues and cheats; it had been more candid to have heard the merchants on this affair, and it had been fit that Sir John Randall, the Planters' agent, had been called before us, and questioned on the subject of the representation he is said to bring over, wherein we are so strongly charged, and I hope we shall yet call for him, for I shall ask him many questions. By the way, I desire to know how he came not to present his representation to this House as it is addressed, but chose to print it and make it an appeal to the people. In that paper he pretends the Factors make an oppressive gain, but I assert that when all the fees of officers, the advance of our money and long credit we give to retailers is deducted, we do not get sixpence on a hogshead we sell for them. This Bill is impracticable in the execution, for it is impossible to weigh the stock of some retailers in a whole day, though you begin at five o'clock in the morning, besides he must keep a servant on purpose, which is a very great additional charge. Then he must keep a book, not of his own preparing, but given to him by the Commissioners of Excise, containing all his dealings, which when full must be restored to the Commissioners and a new one delivered him, by this all his transactions and his circumstances must be known to the Commissioners, who from that moment make him an absolute slave.

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I know a considerable drugster almost ruined by this method. The supervisor engaged in confederacy with another drugster to undersell the first, as soon as the prices, and to whom he sold his goods should be known; his book when full being delivered to the officer, he took the advantage, and the confederate drugster actually beat the other out of his trade, and stole his customers from him.

If this Bill passes, if I continue in the same mind I am, I will quit my trade, as every honest man will do, for if I should offer at a seat in Parliament, is it possible I can act an independent part? No, Sir, this Bill will subject me to arbitrary power, and my vote must be at the will of the Minister.

This Bill allows of permits, and indeed must do so, if retailers' shops are to be visited; but nothing produces more frauds than permits; it is a known thing, that the officers allow as many permits as you please for run tea at twelvecence a pound, wherein they defraud the public, and abet the practice of running. I myself had a few gallons of rack in my London cellar, which being at my house in the country, I sent for, and desired my brother to take out a permit for that end. To my surprise, he writ me word the permit was granted long ago, and how was this? Why, the officer, taking it for granted that I should one time or other remove it, had entered it beforehand as permitted; indeed, Sir, the excise is liable to more frauds than the Customs. It is pretended this Bill will ease the fair trader, but on the contrary it will distress them. For the tobacco trade cannot be carried on without the credit of long time given the merchant by taking his bond for the duty. To expect ready money for his duty, because he shall not pay it till the retailer pays him, is impossible, the retailer cannot himself pay ready money to the merchants, but is commonly allowed twelve or fifteen months' time.

I own there may be men found who are of over-grown fortunes, and able to pay down the duty, and when you have turned out of the trades a number of fair and reputable merchants who have less wealth but more regard to their fellow subjects, these richer men may take it up, but then the trade will be monopolized into a very few hands, and the planter will be enslaved to them. Sir, I speak against my own interest in urging this; for though I have not a very great fortune, because my grandfather and father who with me have followed this trade for 70 years, left me their own example to content myself with a fair and honest gain, rather than to make haste to be rich, yet my fortune is perhaps good enough for me to commence one of these monopolizers; but I scorn the thought, and shall choose to sit down and leave off business rather than increase what I have by extortion and the oppression of my fellow traders.

Another argument against this Bill is the timing of it, for the merchants have at this very time 70 ships abroad, sent before this scheme was known, all sailed before the Parliament sat; these must bring vast damage to the merchant, because their bargains and agreements are settled upon the account foot, which if this Bill passes ought to be upon another foot, so that this is absolutely robbing us of so much. I said it before, and I say it again, the representation from Virginia was framed and cooked up here; not only the President, Mr. Carter, now dead, repented the signing

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it, as he wrote me himself, but most of the planters have repented it, too, being sensible that if you subject their tobacco to excise laws, you will reduce them to a worse condition than they were in before. Sir, this Bill brings an imputation on a body of merchants who I will be bold to say are as tender of oppressing their fellow subjects as honest in their dealings, and as reputable among their acquaintance as any other set of men whatever, though you begin from the highest man in the Ministry to the lowest of the people, and however they may be called sturdy beggars, they are not to be blamed for endeavouring to avoid the scandal the passing the Bill must throw upon them.

Sir Robert Walpole: I am obliged to vindicate myself both as to my public and private character; it has been said that pamphlets have been sent into the country by public authority to inflame the subjects against the tobacco merchants as rogues and cheats. It is well known that no pamphlets appeared in defence of excising tobacco, till some months after many scurrilous ones against it had been dispersed and propagated to poison the minds of the people against the excise and inflame them against me personally, but no pamphlets were writ by my direction. I never defended my scheme, nor myself, but in this place. As to my calling the merchants in general sturdy beggars, I never said nor meant it; it is an invidious advantage taken of an expression that in the course of a long debate fell from me, and directed to other persons. I did not call the merchants sturdy beggars. The case was this: there was an unusual crowd, and I may say an unwarrantable one, at the door that day, and a gentleman said in the House, that they begged our help. Upon this I answered that in our law books there is the expression *sturdy beggars*, my meaning was to reflect on the manner in which that crowd was persuaded, nay forced to come down, their behaviour when there, and the persons who made up that crowd, many of whom had no business there, and were of the lowest of the people, butchers, masons, and such like. These are odd sort of supplicants who are forcibly to repeal the laws you make. It is no matter what becomes of me, but surely if this way be encouraged, it is the greatest invasion of your liberties; nobody denies but their appearing there is contrived and even forced. If it goes on, there is an end of public transactions, your freedom of debate is gone. The liberties of our country are not at all concerned in this question.

My honest opinion is that at the least if you suffer tobacco and wine to be excised, 300,000*l.* a year will be recovered to the public. I believe a great deal more, the value of which, at 3 per cent., is ten millions; and is this again unworthy a Parliament's attention? But suppose only 100,000*l.* should be gained, will the Parliament say the nation ought to let rogues run away with it, or should I not be guilty of the greatest breach of duty in my place, if I neglected to take notice of it, and propose a remedy. This remedy can only be by excising these two commodities, for we see that under the customs these frauds have continued and increased. I can give you several instances that—

Here I left the House, being quite tired out with the debate, and disordered by the heat of the House, the issue of which I have already related.

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But after this was over, it was moved that the Bill should be printed, and the reason given, that if, as was said, the clamours of the people against it proceeded from their not knowing the substance of it, the printing would be a means to pacify them; but the Court opposed it, as a thing unheard of to print a Money Bill, for the consequence would be that hereafter there never could be laid a tax, but the country would send up petitions against it.

However, the night being far spent, it was agreed to adjourn the debate till next day.

Thursday, 5 April.—This day I remained at home to recover myself of yesterday's disorder.

I heard the debate for printing the Bill was revived and warmly argued till five o'clock, when the Court rejected the motion by a majority of only 16 votes, 128 against 112. So that the minority gain ground so fast, that it is very doubtful whether this Bill will pass in any shape, but if it does, I am persuaded the Bill for excising wine will not, which is liable to more objections than this for excising tobacco.

After this, Sir Robert made a motion that the day for offering his scheme relating to the wine may not be to-morrow, as had been agreed, but put off for a week, by reason the fatigue he had gone through had in a degree disordered his health.

This the other side strongly opposed, urging he should produce it to-morrow, for by the strength of their party they hoped to knock it on the head immediately; but Sir Robert persisting in his motion, the House divided, and on this occasion the Court carried it by 42, 118 against 76. Sir Robert freely told Sir Thomas Aston that his reason for putting it off was to see the fate of the Tobacco Bill, for if it should be lost, he would not be such a fool as to meddle with the wine.

There were some other divisions, which I did not learn the subject of.

This day, Mr. Hambleton, of our House, brought Mr. Fitzgerald, a Papist of the county of Waterford, to desire my concurrence to a Bill he intends to sue for here, that he may have leave to purchase a thousand pound a year in land in Ireland. He said his brother, who is a reputable merchant of London, having no children, had promised to settle 20,000*l.* on his nephews and nieces, the children of this Fitzgerald, in case he would lay it out in land in Ireland, but not otherwise, and therefore as it was a compassionate case, and as his family had been very serviceable to the Protestants of Ireland in King James' reign in protecting their persons, houses, and goods, of which he had a certificate under the Common Seal of the City of Waterford, he hoped he should succeed, and particularly that I would not oppose it.

My answer was, that I verily believed his family had done the services he spoke of, and had heard a very good character of him, and should be very sorry to be obliged on a public account to oppose it. I did not know whether I should, but I had writ into Ireland to know the sentiments of gentlemen there upon it; that I apprehended the Protestants of Ireland would complain that their laws against Papists purchasing land should be broke into by an English Act of Parliament, and especially that he should do it at a time when the Irish Parliament are to sit within two or

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three months, who would be the properest judges of the reasonableness of the thing. I asked whether he had got the approbation of the Lord Justices and Privy Council there. He replied, No. I said it was a step he ought to have taken; he said he had not time for it. I answered it was hardly to be thought that he left Ireland ignorant of his brother's designed favour to him. In conclusion, I told him I could wish for his sake it might be done, but if the people of Ireland were against it, I could not promise him to let it go without appearing against it, and therefore desired he would take notice that I reserve myself to act freely on this occasion. Mr. Hambleton said he was always of opinion that the Papists should purchase land, and that it would bring much wealth into the kingdom. I answered, he that thought so was in the right to favour Mr. Fitzgerald in this affair, because it was a step towards that general purpose; but I that had my doubts could not admit of it till they were cleared up.

Friday, 6 April.—I visited Dr. Berkley and brother Percival, then returned, and passed the day at home.

Saturday, 7.—I visited Mr. Tuffnell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Wilmington, with which last I had a long conversation touching the excise of tobacco and wine. I told him the clamours of the people were inexpressible, that people in public-houses curse the King, that although the Bill should be made ever so palatable, yet it was feared the people would not be reconciled to it, for if they are so angry when the friends to the Bill have writ down into the country the best side of it, what will they be when they see it put in execution? That I believed if Sir Robert Walpole had foreseen the spirit against it, he never would have proposed it, and I could wish some expedient were thought of to drop this scheme; it were the safest way; for should the Bill pass, and the City of London resolve not to comply with it, as I hear they will not, then the Excise officers must call for the army to support them in their office, and what consequences may not be apprehended from it? That I thought the Tobacco Bill a righteous and just Bill, and therefore should be for it, provided it were rendered as much as possible palatable, as by giving the complainants their option whether to apply for redress against the excise office to juries, or to the three judges, as also the restraining excise officers from voting in elections; but as to the excising wine, that would meet with more difficulties even than the tobacco.

His Lordship agreed with most that I said and added the business of permits would be another great difficulty; but as to the depriving Excise officers from voting, it would be attended with also depriving the Custom officers from voting, which the Crown would never give up, because of the influence it would lose in elections. That it was hard to take men's rights away, merely because they serve the public, neither did he believe these officers have much influence in elections, for the Excise office is very careful to send their servants away from all their relations and friends to distant places where they have no power to do hurt. I proposed the King's sending a message to the House to acquaint them that since this intention of excising tobacco and wine was disagreeable to his subjects he would not pass it, to which my Lord replied he had heard of this thought before, but the King

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could not do it, it being contrary to the rules of Parliament to suppose that the King knows what we are doing till we ourselves acquaint him with it.

I then told him of Mr. Fitzgerald's intention to apply for a Bill to suffer him to buy land in Ireland, a matter I thought of consequence in respect that he is a Papist, and that he must, to come at his end, break through several Acts of Parliament. His Lordship answered it could not be, because the time limited for receiving private Bills was over, otherwise he thought it reasonable, and for the interest of Ireland, seeing the trade of Ireland is in the hands of Papists, who for want of liberty to purchase in that kingdom carry their wealth elsewhere, and have no tie to keep them good subjects. I answered it was not true that the trade of Ireland is all in their hands, for we have many Protestant traders, and half the trade is carried on by merchants of England, who have their factors there. I said many other things to the same purpose, which seemed to make impression on him.

I then went to Mr. Annesley's, and he promised to have the writings of marriage ready for signing Thursday next.

I then went to Court, and the Queen talked in such a manner of my prints that I found I was obliged to send for more of my books to show her.

Mr. Bothmar dined with me. In the evening the Bishop of Lichfield came, frightened at the universal discontent against the Excise, and I found by him that he and divers other Bishops are like to vote against it, when it comes into their House.

I told him it was feared the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Hoadly, was come over to persuade the Queen to cause the Test Act to be repealed in Ireland. He said he heard so, and assured me that his brother the Bishop of Salisbury had acted a scandalous part in putting himself at the head of the Dissenters of England, and going to the Queen to prevail that the Test might be repealed in England.

I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 8 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court. Cousin Will. Dering, cousin Percival, the Dean's son, and Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening, cousin Le Gendre came, and told me the City was in a great flame against the Excise, and that they intended to come down in their coaches this week to petition against it; that if they do, the number of them will reach from Guildhall to Westminster; that on this occasion, all the shops are to be shut up, to make this matter more solemn, but probably that the apprentices may come down and make the greater crowd at the Parliament door.

I asked him what were the objections to so fair a thing as preventing the fraud of running. He answered, the entering dealers' houses, and increasing the number of officers. I answered the fair trader could have no objection to his house being entered, for men of reputation would not be disturbed or suspected, and if frauds in others were detected, he would have advantage by it. My cousin replied, how comes it then not one merchant is for it? As to the number of officers, and their influence in favour of the Crown upon elections for members of Parliament, I said an 126 officers were little more than two to a county, nor were there many Excise officers voters in any Corporation; however if that gave umbrage, possibly the House might not allow them to have votes.

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Sir Edward Dering's younger brother and Tom Whorwood came afterwards to see me, and all the discourse was on the Excise. My cousin Whorwood said if the Excise officers were not allowed to vote, he saw no objections to the Bill. My cousin Dering did not say as much. He had also heard of the City's design to petition the House against the Bill. I said it could not be received, because it is understood to be a Money Bill, and it was never known that petitions against Money Bills were received, the reason of which is evident, for in such case, no tax can ever be lain, but those who are to pay it will petition against it; he said this is true in the general, and in case of a general tax; but this excise relates to a particular set of men, and besides, the City imagine they have a peculiar right to petition against Money Bills.

I went afterwards to visit cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Ned Southwell, and Mr. Wogan, who were all abroad.

Monday, 9 April.—I went this morning to the Temple, to fix the lawyers' meeting next Thursday at my house in Pall-mall to sign the marriage writings. I also signed the mortgage writings and bond following it for 7,000*l.* borrowed of Mr. Annesley, for which I gave him 5 per cent. Of this money, 3,700*l.* I returned to Mr. Annesley to make of the 3,900*l.*, which is the purchase of his house and warehouse on Snow Hill, and brought away with me the remaining 3,300*l.*

After this I went to the House, where little passed of consequence, but all the discourse was about the design the City of London has to come down in a body to-morrow to petition against the Tobacco Bill. The discontented party in our House say there are precedents in our journals of petitions received against Money Bills, and the Court party say there are none. Indeed, if such things are indulged the people, there is an end of laying taxes, for those on whom they light will to be sure petition to be heard against them. I heard this day things that concern me much. The City is so inflamed that some ladies going in their coach thither were rudely stopped, and the cry was: "We know this coach, it comes from St. James' end of the town; knock the coachman down." One of the ladies having presence of mind, saved her servant by calling out: "Though we live at St. James's end, we are as much against excise as you." On which the mob said: "Are you so? Then God bless you. Coachman drive on!" I heard the City have declared, pass what Bill you will, they wont comply with it.

I was assuredly informed that Sir Robert made complaint to the King that my Lord Chesterfield's brother voted against the Tobacco Bill, whereupon the King resenting it determined to turn John Stanhope (one of them) out of his place, and my Lord Chesterfield likewise, but my Lord Wilmington, the Duke of Dorset, and Earl of Scarborough went straight to his Majesty and declared if he did so, they would lay down their places; this made his Majesty pause, and he ordered a meeting of them all with Sir Robert Walpole to reconcile matters, at which meeting Lord Chesterfield refused to be present, so ill he resented this affair. But the conclusion was that he should not be turned out, and he afterwards declared he would not lay down purely to spite Sir Robert, who wished he would.

I was likewise well informed that the French King has offered the King of Prussia 50,000 men to assist him against the Dutch,

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in case he chooses to make war upon them, and has offered him a great many millions if he will but sit still, and not concern himself in the election of a King of Poland or the Pragmatic Sanction. By our alliances it is impossible, but if war should break out in Europe, it will draw us in to be parties, and there is great probability of a war, but what a condition are we then in, the whole kingdom being inflamed on account of this excise scheme.

In the evening I visited Lady Hanmer. At my return found Sir Thomas Hanmer at my house, who told me Mr. Jennings, of Bath, uncle to Mr. Hanmer, and trustee in Mr. Hanmer's settlement, is lately dead.

This day the Earl of Scarborough declared himself against the Bill, which makes much discourse.

Tuesday, 10 April.—This morning I went earlier to the House than usual, expecting the City petition against the Tobacco Bill. Accordingly at one o'clock it was presented by the Sheriffs of London. It was handsomely but strongly couched, and concluded with prayer to be heard by counsel against it. Alderman Parsons moved it might be received and read, and that counsel might be heard according to the prayer of the petition, which being seconded, Lord Malpas agreed to the receiving and reading it, but moved for an amendment to the motion by leaving out the words, "to be heard by counsel." This occasioned a debate till past ten o'clock, in which the great speakers on both sides appeared. On one side there spoke for allowing counsel: Mr. Sands, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Pulteney, Sir John Barnard, Alderman Perry, Sir Will. Wyndham, Counsellor Bootle, Sir Thomas Aston. Against counsel: Mr. Winnington, Mr. Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Attorney General, Sir Philip York, Solicitor General, Mr. Talbot, Sir Joseph Jekyl.

On one side it was said there were two precedents for one of hearing counsel against Money Bills, that it was the right of the subject, and if of every individual subject, or society of men who apprehend they may be injured by a tax, much more of the City of London, the metropolis of England, who set forth in their petition that they appear in behalf of all the traders of the kingdom, and that trade will be undone by extending the excise laws. That the Bill against which they petition is a subject entirely relating to trade, and the City of London, which consists of a vast body of traders, must needs be the best judges how far trade will be affected.

It was said on the other side, that not one precedent for allowing petitioners to be heard by their counsel against a Money Bill, appeared on our journals. There were two instances indeed that came near the point, which were the brass wire petitioners, and the potmakers, but theirs were not the present case. All the precedents quoted (of which there were above thirty) were to be relieved of duties already enacted, not of duties about to be enacted; that if it be suffered to petition against a Money Bill to be enacted, there would no taxes be laid at all, for taxes must press somewhere. That if any other than the City of London had petitioned, their petition had been rejected, but the City having a peculiar privilege to be treated in a civiler manner, namely, that their petition delivered in their corporate capacity should be received without opening it, when delivered by their Sheriffs, this petition has been read and ordered to lie on the table, as a decenter way

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of disregarding it. That by very many precedents (which Mr. Winnington quoted) it appeared petitions against Money Bills, and even from the City, had been rejected. That it ought not to be presumed the House were not masters of all the knowledge necessary for taking their resolutions, without the help of the City's advice; that this petition should rather be called the advice of the citizens than the humble petition, and what would become of the authority and respect due to Parliaments, if the City should pretend unasked to give their advice to the Legislature? It was setting the City up to be a sort of co-ordinate power, and a middle branch of the Legislature between the House of Commons and the people.

The true reason why one side supported the petition was to delay the Bill, and bring petitions against it from all parts of the kingdom, for that had been the consequence if this of London had been heard by counsel, and every petition praying the same we must have sat all the summer.

The reason for opposing this petition was to preserve the Bill, to give it dispatch; wherefore, we who approved the Bill were against allowing the City to be heard by counsel, and those who disapproved it, voted against it. On the division, we were but 214, and the others 197, difference 17.

This was a Pyrrhus's victory, and it is easy to see the Bill is lost, for though to-morrow we should carry it to read it a second time, yet in the Committee it will surely be lost, so fast do our friends desert over to the minority. But should we by dint of place and pension men carry it, it will be by so few, that I question if ever the Lords will pass it, and should they do it, our majority will be so few that it will be scandalous in the eyes of the country, and perhaps not complied with at last when come to be put in execution. And this I foresee, that by the ill-will the members who vote for it will get in their countries, the majority of persons elected in next Parliament will be such anti-courtiers, that Sir Robert Walpole must sink. The wisest course he can take is as soon as he can to give up the Bill.

Wednesday, 11 April.—This morning Horace Walpole made me an early visit at nine o'clock, to tell me that seeing our friends desert so fast, and that very honest gentlemen do apprehend ill consequences to the Government may attend the pressing any further the Excise Bill, his brother had resolved last Monday night to give it up this morning. He therefore desired me to be down early and to speak to my brother Parker to do the same, in order to prevent the coming to any ill-natured resolutions which the other party might in the height of their joy propose. I told him I was glad this resolution was taken, though I thought it an honest Bill, and might in the Committee if suffered to go so far be made so palatable as to be pleasing to the people. He thanked me for staying out the vote last night, and said he observed my brother Parker had been absent frequently. I told him my brother took care of his health. He said another reason for giving up the Bill was the falling away of friends in the House of Lords; and particularly to going off of the Earl of Scarborough, who was the very man who last summer pressed the resolution of this Excise, because it would be the most grateful thing that could be to the nation. He added he was an honest man, but was become fearful

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of this general clamour. I took notice to him of my Lord Stair's being against it, and carrying off his dependents in our House. He said that was a personal animosity against the Duke of Argyle, in which the Duke of Montrose and Earl of Haddington joined, and so made one party with the Marquis of Tweeddale. I said I heard the Duke of Dorset and Lord Wilmington were likewise gone off; he answered, No, indeed, they both had behaved handsomely on this occasion; that one of our members wavering, the Duke had been desired to speak to him, and that he accordingly influenced him to be for the Bill.

He then spoke of the unreasonableness of people, that Sir Thomas Prendegast, who lately entered the House (not a week since), and was chosen by the Duke of Richmond's interest, came to him and desired to be made Postmaster General of Ireland, when Mr. Manley should die, who is in an ill state of health; that his answer was, he did not know how Sir Robert Walpole might be engaged with respect to that employment, but he would speak to him. And upon this civil answer, Sir Thomas being disobliged, voted last night for hearing the City's petition by counsel. I could not forbear expressing my disdain of such interested, unreasonable, and corrupt behaviour.

I then went to my brother Parker to tell him my message from Mr. Walpole, who was extremely pleased with the giving up the Bill, and promised he would oppose any ill-natured votes that should be moved upon it.

I went early to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole made a very handsome speech, and full of oratory that lasted an hour and three-quarters. He explained over again his scheme for his justification, foretold how much the land must for the future be saddled with taxes, and then gave up his Bill by a motion that it might be put off to the 12th June next, by which would be understood that it should drop, not to be revived. His reasons for giving it up (he said) were three; first, the declension of the majority, which showed itself the first day, being 61, which last night he saw reduced to 17; secondly, the clamours raised against it, which though artificially stirred up, yet it was not prudent to press a thing which the nation expressed so general a dislike to, however they were deceived; and thirdly, which was with him of most moment, the apprehensions which many honest and sincere friends of the Government had entertained of danger to his Majesty's person and Government from the disaffection which they supposed this Bill, however mistaken, might create in the abused people's minds, which alone was reason sufficient to justify his parting with the Bill.

He wished whatever ill consequences attended this ferment might fall on the head of him or them who had given occasion for it, "but hold (added he) I do not wish it, I do not wish the greatest enemy I have so much ill."

After this, Sir William Wyndham proposed that the previous question should pass, whether the Bill should be put off till the 12th June or not, in order (said he) that if we carry the previous question, we may then resolve absolutely to reject the Bill; by this we shall stigmatize this vile attempt, and kill it so dead as never to revive.

There joined with him in this violent motion Sir Thomas Aston, Mr. Dundas, Sands, Wortley Mountague, Heathcot, Rolls, Sir John

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Barnard, and Bowes; but others of that party, as Plumber, Gibbons, Lawson, and Shippen expressed themselves satisfied with attaining their end, the dropping the Bill, and thought the mortification enough that Sir Robert had failed in his attempt.

Lord Harvey, Mr. John Cammell, of Pembrokeshire, Pelham, Sir Joseph Jekyl, and Sir Will. Lowther spoke against putting the previous question, and showed the unnecessariness of it, and Lawson said he was afraid if it was put, it would revive a great[er] majority than had been at the beginning for the Bill.

We broke up about eight at night without a division on the previous question, which was dropped, and so Sir Robert's motion passed to the general satisfaction of those who wish well to the Government.

From this time any new Excise is never to be expected; and it may be foretold that Sir Robert Walpole's influence in the House will never be again so great as it has been; which may not be amiss, for the Crown will hardly attempt an unreasonable thing for the future, when the Ministry are no longer masters of the House of Commons, not that this Bill was unreasonable, if modelled in the Committee, as it must have been if suffered to go so far, which is the reason I was for it to the last.

It was observed this night that there was a greater concourse of people at the door and lobby, in the staircase, and Court of Requests, than had been known any day before; that they were of the meaner and ruder sort, in so much that the Justices who attended every day to keep the peace, observing such numbers to come in hackney coaches, and at an unreasonable time of night, even when the Bill was known to be given up, sent for the constables; but the crowd pressing and filling each quarter, the Justices thought it necessary to pull out the proclamation enforcing the Act for dispersing riots, and threatened to read it, but these unruly people cried out, *Damn your laws and proclamations.*

It was also observed that Sir John Hind Cotton, who is esteemed the very head and knitter together of the violent (some will say the Jacobite) party, and Sir Abraham Elton went out, and seeing that number of constables, asked, "What is the meaning of all these constables? Did Sir Robert Walpole send you?" Which could not fail to spirit up this mob, who, it seems, gave such hints in their discourses as alarmed some friends of Sir Robert for his life, and made them resolve to send into the House their advice to him not to come out the ordinary way, but as he had done twice before to retire through the Lord Halifax's door.

Thursday, 12 April.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and by appointment of all the gentlemen concerned in signing my daughter's marriage settlement, the same was done at my house. The persons who signed it were Mr. Hanmer, Sir Thomas Hanmer, my daughter, my son, Sir Philip Parker, Colonel J. Schutz, cousin Edward Le Grand, cousin Edward Southwell, and Mr. Francis Clerke. I acquainted the gentlemen that the marriage should be solemnized at Spring Garden Chapel on Saturday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock.

This being over, I went to the House, which I found very full of members, having sat two hours in debate, upon complaints made by my Lord Harvey and other members of insults committed on their persons by the unruly mob last night at the door. Lord Harvey



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was struck on the head, and Ned Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole's son, had a severe stroke on his arm. Whitworth had very contumelious usage, such language, he said, that was not fit for him to repeat to the House, and Sir Robert related at full the design made upon his life, that people said they would Julius Cæsar him, that he was collared, he could not tell by whom, that the crowd waved him about the court of Requests from one side of that great hall to another, that they hissed and insulted him, and made so narrow a passage that it was scarce possible to get through, and above sixty or eighty sticks were clattering over his and other gentlemen's heads. That remembering the advice given him some hours before, he endeavoured to save himself in one of the coffee houses, but found the mob twenty deep had guarded the entrance; however, some friends making way for him, he got in, and immediately heard a great shout in the Court, proceeding, as he believed, from an opinion that there he was dispatched, but by a private passage (not obstructed because the crowd did not expect he should save himself that way), he escaped and got home.

Upon this the Attorney General made a warm and learned speech on the fatal consequences of such tumultuary behaviour, and aggravated it by the consideration that the person aimed at was one of the King's Councils, a magistrate of high degree, and a member of the House; that if this was suffered to pass without a proper notice taken of it, there was an end of meeting there and even of the Legislature. He therefore proposed several resolutions, which will be seen in the votes, and which all passed *nem. contradicente*, tending to the freedom of debates, and to the prevention of mobs gathering together to impede or promote Bills passing in Parliament.

We learned that last night the City rang their bells for joy the Bill was dropped, and made more bonfires and illuminations than was ever known. They broke the windows of the Post Office, and of all other houses not illuminated, and would have done it of the Parliament House while we were sitting, if they could have come within reach of them. They burnt Sir Robert in effigy, with Sarah Malcome, in several places, and in others dressed up a pole and whipped it. Behold the spirit of liberty, which Sir John Barnard, Sands, Heathcote, Sir Thomas Aston, and others rejoiced in the House to see, and desired might be full!

Friday, 13 April.—This morning Jo. Smith, of Harwich, came to obtain a letter from me to Will. Manley, of the Custom House, that he would interpose with the Surveyor (Mr. Hopkins) at Woolwich not to put Smith in the Crown Office for collaring and resisting the Surveyor, who would visit his fish vessel coming up to market. I writ accordingly, though I do not know the gentleman; this Smith has for two years past been my enemy, damming and sinking my interest, and voting against whoever I recommended, but like a mean rascal as soon as he wants assistance repairs to me, and says he will always stand firm to it.

I visited Dean Berkley, and then went to the House, where Sir Charles Turner, in the absence of Sir Robert Walpole, moved to put off the Committee that was this day to meet and hear Sir Robert's scheme about the wine, to the 14th of June.

Mr. Pulteney, under pretence of seconding him, spoke much against the late Bill, and declared his apprehensions of the

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consequences of it, if it had passed, that without doubt the words that had dropped from an honourable gentleman, calling the crowd of merchants who attended at the door sturdy beggars, was one great cause of the City's resentment, and of the disorders committed at our door on Wednesday last; that it was those very words caused the revolt of the seven Provinces; for when an Excise was laying on the consciences, the purses and privileges of the Low Countries, by the Spanish Court, and the merchants addressed the Duchess of Parma, their governor, to be excused from it, a Minister who stood by, said they ought not to be regarded, for they were only a company of beggars, *ils ne sont que des gueux*; this so exasperated the people that they revolted, and seven Provinces of them remain to this day a free people. He hoped, therefore, for the sake of the Royal Family on the throne, such an attempt will never be again made, and since in the frame of the late Bill, several inconveniences and oppressions of the subject with respect to Excise laws, were to be removed, that we shall proceed to take those oppressions away; such is, the obliging the manufacturers of soap, candles, leather, and the retailers of tea, coffee, and chocolate, and other things to swear to the due entry of the books they keep; which is an inquisition to swear to accuse oneself, a matter not to be borne because inconsistent with a free people. Such also is the entrance of men's houses, by virtue of a Justice of Peace's warrant, upon the officer's swearing that he suspects unlawful goods are concealed therein. He said he knew of a Justice who gave a warrant to search the houses of five entire parishes.

Such also is the not trying offenders by a Jury, contrary to the fundamental laws of our country and the basis of our Constitution. Nobody was against preventing fraud, but gentlemen liked not the manner of curing them, but if proper methods were taken he believed they might be met with by a proper regulation of the Customs.

I dined at home, and then went to the play. At night I heard the King had in his resentment against Lord Chesterfield and Lord Clinton, who were opposers to Sir Robert's scheme, dismissed them from their employments, and the mob of London are still so outrageous as to have occasion for reading the proclamation against them.

Saturday, 14 April.—This morning my daughter Katherine was married to Mr. Hanmer at Spring Garden Chapel, by Dean Berkley; there were present my own family, my aunt Whorwood, and cousins Edward Southwell and his lady, Betty Southwell, Will. Le Grand and his sister, my brother and sister Percival, and brother Parker and his lady, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Mr. Job Hanmer, of Buckinghamshire, uncle to Mr. Hanmer. We ourselves immediately set out for Charlton, and in the evening Sir Thomas Hanmer and his lady, my son Hanmer and his brother and sister, and brother and sister Percival came down, and stayed with us till Sunday afternoon.

Monday, 16.—This day brother Parker, Frank Clerk, and cousin Ned Southwell and his lady, with cousin Will. Southwell, his brother, and young cousin Le Grand, with Colonel Schutz, came from London and dined with us.

Wednesday, 18.—I went to London, and after looking into the Parliament House, dined with brother Percival. In the evening

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I visited old Lady Osborn, and at night went to the Georgia Society, where we passed a grant to a bricklayer and his two servants of lands in Georgia.

There were present: Common Council men as follows: Mr. Frederick, in the chair, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. Hales, Mr. La Pautre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Heathcote, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. White, Mr. Digby, myself. Trustees: Lord Darcy, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Captain Coram.

We read letters lately arrived from Mr. Oglethorp, the Rev. Mr. Herbert, Governor Johnson, and two others, who went over to Georgia, together with a copy of the Assembly's resolution to Carolina, which we ordered should be printed for the satisfaction of the nation.

They write us they were safely arrived at Georgia, none dead but the two children under three months old formerly mentioned; all in good health and spirits, except ten, who were down of the bloody flux, occasioned, as they believe, by the cold and lying under tents.

That a town was begun on the Savannah river about ten miles from one of the mouths, on a height or bluff as high as the Earl of Orkney's seat in Berkshire, and the river there as broad as the Thames at London. That half the land of the first town is already cleared, the fortifications begun the first day of their landing; that the nearest nation of Indians about fifty miles from the town had desired to be under the protection of our Government, had offered to send their children to be educated among us, and the second man of that nation desired to be instructed in Christianity. That the Assembly had resolved to assist our people to the best of their power, and sent them one hundred and four breeding cattle and five bulls, twenty sows and boars, and a parcel of rice. That they had likewise ordered soldiers and rangers to protect them till they were in a condition to defend themselves. That it is a very fine country, and ships that draw twelve foot water can come up to the very town.

We resolved that a rascally fellow who styles himself in print agent for the merchants, should recant in print an advertisement published by him, wherein he invites artificers to go to Georgia, promising them fifty acres of land and sustenance for four years, etc., all which he has dared to do without our knowledge; and in case he do not recant we resolved he should be prosecuted.

We desired some of our Board should wait on Sir Robert Walpole to know when he will suffer us to move the House for an Address to his Majesty to give us money for our Colony, which by conversation with him we find is like to be but 10,000*l*.

We received some money collected by the churchwardens of a parish in London, who presented it themselves, for which they had our thanks.

We also impressed some money to answer to a Bill drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp and for other occasions.

Thursday, 19.—I visited Mr. Clerke, and left with him four more books of my printed heads to shew the Queen, who now has eight of them. I returned in the morning home to dinner.

Saturday, 21.—Remained at home. This day Mrs. Devereux came to dine with us.

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Sunday, 22.—This day we all came to town, after evening prayers; and at my arrival was informed that the petition of the dealers in tea and coffee to be relieved from the hardship of the Excise laws, was presented by Sir John Barnard, and rejected on a division of 250 against 150, which plainly showed that, although numbers went off from the Court in the affair of the excising tobacco and wines, yet they had not deserted their party and become malcontents, as the minority flattered themselves. This was a great disappointment to the latter, and raised the spirits of the courtiers. I learned also that Sir John Stanley has moved for a Committee to be balloted for, to inspect the abuses and frauds committed in the Customs, and that the vote passed *nem. contradic.*

Nevertheless, it appearing by the list prepared by Mr. Pulteney and Sir William Windham, and which they sent about to everyone they thought would join them, that something more was intended by this enquiry than barely to detect frauds in the Customs, seeing not one friend of the Administration was in that list, but all the twenty-one men the most determined enemies to Sir Robert Walpole, and that among them were several we esteem Jacobites, as Sir William Windham, Sir John Hind Cotton, and Sir Thomas Sebright, the Administration took an alarm, and thought it necessary to summon a meeting of the Government's friends at the Cockpit the next night to agree to a list prepared by Sir Robert Walpole, and which consisted of twenty-one members, most of them placemen, the rest being five in number, independent friends of the Government. The malcontents were pleased to send me their list, and the Ministry likewise sent me theirs; what hopes the former could have that I should favour them, I cannot imagine, unless that I frequently vote with them where I see reason, but they must needs know I am a friend to the Administration.

Monday, 23.—I visited my brother Parker and Mr. Tuffnell. My brother resolved to make a mixed list, but afterwards going this night to the meeting at the Cockpit, changed his mind.

This morning I attended my son Hanmer to Court, where he was presented to the King, Queen, and Prince, and kissed their hands. They received him in a very gracious manner, the King, who never speaks to any beneath the nobility, smiling graciously on him, the Queen giving him joy, and the Prince holding him in discourse a considerable time. My wife and daughter received the same honour. We all dined with brother Percival, and I passed the evening at home, not caring to be at the Cockpit, because appearing there is a sort of prejudging our opinions and therefore from the beginning of Parliament I never once was at such meetings. It seems my delicacy was very singular, for at nine o'clock my brother Parker returned from thence, and told me there were 263 members, and among the rest the Speaker and the Attorney and Solicitor General. He said Sir Robert Walpole made a long and serious speech, wherein he told them that the time was now come to look about them, it being evident from the persons resolved on by the other side that further things were designed than bare rectifying abuses in the Customs; that a push was made at the Administration, to throw the Government into confusion, and my Lord Bolingbroke was at the bottom of it all. It was necessary therefore for the Government's friends to be unanimous, and

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resolve on the same list, lest by mixing members of both parties, while the other party was unanimous in theirs, we should open a door to let in certain gentlemen who could not be esteemed hearty friends to the Constitution and Royal Family.

To the same purpose speeches were made by Mr. Pelham, the Attorney General and the Speaker. The good effects of this meeting was seen on the ballot next day.

Tuesday, 24.—This day I visited Mr. Tuffnell, and afterwards went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and saw him alone before he came out. As soon as I came up to him, he could not contain his joy at the numerous appearance last night, and offered me a list for the ballot. I told him I had one already from his brother Horace, and would be there. I then desired he would think of something for my brother Percival, who had served the Crown in the revenue in Ireland seventeen or eighteen years, I might say for nothing, seeing he had bought his employment of a person then living, so that he had no favour in that from the Government; that having behaved himself honourably and well, I might hope for some small kindness from the King to enable him to pass his days near me in England; that my views were very small, 200*l.* a year would content him, and I thought I had hit of a place in case the Earl of Cholmly died, which was the stewardship of Richmond Manor, which I understood was not 200*l.* a year, only there was a house and garden beside.

He replied, I should give myself no trouble about my brother, for he had taken charge of him; but as to this place, the Queen was resolved, if my Lord died, to take it to herself, it being 600*l.* a year. This, said he, is better to tell you frankly at once, rather than to drill you on with hopes.

I answered he acted more candidly and friendly in letting me know the case at once than leading me in a fool's paradise, as he does others, who like better such usage. That I was obliged to him extremely for his kind dispositions, but assured him at the same time I did not know the place was worth 600*l.* a year, or I had not desired it. He replied there was nothing in that, for he thought my brother deserved that or more; that I need not give myself trouble or set forth his services, it was sufficient he was my brother.

After this I went to my brother to tell him our conversation, which pleased him much; then I visited Mr. Mostyn, son to Sir Roger, my relation by my Lord Winchelsea's side, and from thence repaired to the House, which was fuller of members than ever I remember it, no less than 503. We balloted according to order, and after we had named divers to inspect the glasses, I returned to Pall Mall, and dined alone at Davis's. In the evening I visited the Earl of Tilney and his son, my Lord Castlemaine, Mr. Blackwood, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Palmerston, cousin Le Grand, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and Mr. Wogan; and then returned home.

Wednesday, 25.—This morning I visited Horace Walpole, Lord Grantham, and Mr. Clerke. Then went to the Georgia Society, being summoned to a meeting to prepare a petition to Parliament for money to support the designs of our charter.

We were a large assembly, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Limerick, Lord Percival, Mr. Sloper,

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Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. White, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. Frederick, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. William Heathcote, in all fifteen Common Council men, and Mr. Christopher Towers, a Trustee. Mr. Will. Heathcote in the chair.

We approved the form of a petition prepared by Mr. Thomas Towers, who acquainted us that he had showed it to the Speaker, who approved of it, and to whose direction Sir Robert Walpole referred us. Some of our members informed us that Sir Paul Methuen, and Sir Joseph Jekyl (men of great figure in the House), had expressed much approbation of our designs, and would favour our petitions when presented. We therefore thought them proper persons to offer the petition, and to second it, and desired they might be applied to for that purpose.

Mr. Vernon acquainted us that the collection for the poor persecuted Saltburgers in England amounted to between 3 and 4,000*l.*, and that the money would be put under our trust to send a number of them to Georgia.

We agreed that our printed book relating to Georgia should be dispersed to all the members of both Houses, in order to prepare them to be favourable to our petition.

We then broke up, and I went to the House, where on the report of the ballot it appeared that Sir Robert Walpole's list had carried it to a man, by a majority of 85, Sir John Cope, who was the highest in this list, being 294, and Mr. Walter Plummer, the highest in the other list, but 209. This proved a terrible mortification to the malcontents, who perceived so great a majority for the Ministry, although by a ballot they imagined numbers would have sided with them since they could do it without discovering themselves. One thing which made the majority so great was, that the malcontents had made their list so entire of members against the Government. Mr. Pulteney, who foresaw this would happen, had composed one all of Whigs, and many of them friends to the Government, but Sir William Windham came to him at night and made him alter it by putting himself and many hot Tories in, declaring otherwise the Tories would be against him. The folly of Sir William was very great, for the independent party of the House, and who are for the present Establishment, could not be for approving of persons who are known or at least suspected to be against it.

I dined with brother Percival, and at night went with him to the Wednesday Music Club.

Thursday, 26 April.—Visited my aunt Whorwood, then went to the House, where the South Sea Company's petition was debated till five o'clock, but yielded to at last without a division.

In the evening my wife and family came to town to repay visits made on the wedding.

Friday, 27.—Mr. Lycet, my neighbour in Ireland, came to desire me to distribute cases for him, an appeal from a judgment given for him in Ireland being lodged against him here in the House of Lords.

Also one Baggar, a clergyman, born in Sweden, but bred up in Spain, and chaplain to Count Staremberg, came to ask charity or business. He said he came over with a view to unite the two Churches, but, being here, found so good cause to quit the errors of

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Popery that he recanted publicly, and the Bishop of London licensed him to preach; that Mr. Newman knew him well, and that he was to have gone to Jamaica but for a pretended debt for which his creditor threw him in jail. He offered to go to Georgia. I gave him a guinea, and took his place of abode that if I should find him on enquiry an honest man, I might use my endeavours to send him minister the next town we settle.

After this I went to the House, where we sat till near six a clock upon a motion made by Mr. Sandys, chairman of the Charitable Corporation Committee, that Sir Robert Sutton was guilty [of] frauds, of breach of trust. Had this been carried, nothing had been bad enough for him, and we should have moved for a Bill of pains and penalties, to render him for ever incapable of holding a place of profit or trust, and to give his estate to the proprietors of the Corporation, sufferers by his breach of trust. Sir Robert Walpole, who thought this too severe, though he spoke not, yet influenced the Court party to speak in Sir Robert Sutton's favour, who were likewise joined by some of the malcontents on account of relation or particular friendship they had to him, such as Sir Paul Methuen, Lord Morpeth, etc.

Sir William Young, Harry Pelham, Winnington, Lord Tyrconnel, Sir Paul Methuen, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Earl, Mr. Cammel of Pembrokehire, etc., acknowledged Sir Robert Sutton guilty of a notorious neglect of duty, and Mr. Glanvil went so far as to say neglect of trust was a breach of trust, but yet as yet they did not see any fraudulent design Sir Robert had, but that his fault was trusting to others in the direction, who deceived him, there was no ground to pass a censure on him, which it was visible must be followed by a Bill of pains and penalties. So they moved that the question might only be that Sir Robert was guilty of neglecting his trust, and that the latter part of Mr. Sandys' motion, which carried the severer censure, should not stand part of the question.

On the other hand, Mr. Sandys, supported by Lord Limerick, Mr. Palmer, Tom Windham, Sir John Barnard and others, insisted not to alter the question, and showed very plainly Sir Robert's guilt to be sufficiently great to deserve the strongest censure. We therefore insisted on the question without alteration or amendment, but on the division lost it by a great majority; for we who went out were but 89, and they who stayed in were 148, which put the minority in such a passion that after the numbers were reported, above 50 rose together from their seats, and in a passion left the House, which was a very indecent behaviour, and such as in the year 1620 drew the censure of the House on members who did the same.

I was clearly convinced Sir Robert Sutton deserved the severest censure, and thought we should give up the honour of the House if we did not inflict it on him, since last year we *nem. con.* voted him guilty of fraudulent practices, and nothing in the new report made this year by the Committee tended to make him appear more innocent than we judged him last year. This second report in no way extenuated his crimes, so I thought it strange we should without reason extenuate his guilt.

The House being up, I dined with the Speaker, in company with the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Cammel of Pembrokehire, Sir Charles Gunter, Niccols, and Captain Fitzroy, natural son to the Duke of Grafton.

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At my return home, Sir Roger Mostyn visited me, and Colonel Manning; the latter to thank me for giving him two guineas. He is a half-pay officer who served bravely in the late wars, and has nine in family. He told me he sold out, and on that account never could get new preferment, which had reduced him to great straits.

Saturday, 28.—I received letters from Harwich from Captain John Philips and Page that they had been in search of the late rich wreck, lost in her voyage to Holland, and had recovered a chest of gold. That the merchants concerned had given the sole power of fishing up the rest to Captain Philips, and intended to go in a body to the Treasury to desire no other person might be appointed for that service, knowing the skill and integrity of Philips. I immediately sent these letters to Sir John Evelyn, of the Custom House, desiring him to communicate them to Mr. Hill, expressing my wishes that this might prove a lucky incident to obtain the Captain's return to his former station. Sir John was so kind as to advise me to write to Philips to make a fresh application for his return.

I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, brother Percival, Sir Edward Dering, Sir Roger Mostyn, Mr. Duncomb, Tom Knatchbull, Frank Clerke, and cousin Molineux, son to Sir Thomas Molineux, his Majesty's chief physician in Ireland, and then went to the Prince's Court with my son Hanmer, who was very civil to us both.

Dined at home, and then went to the opera.

This morning I went as early out as I could to the fire that broke out in St. James' House and consumed three houses. My purpose was to see which way the flame drove, that I might send my servants to assist such friend or acquaintance of mine as was in the greatest danger. I found it conquered by the great diligence of the firemen, animated by the presence of the King and Prince, who were there from half an hour after five till half an hour after seven, to give direction, and encouraged them with money. It begun in White's Chocolate House in a gaming room called Hell.

This day I was told the answer the Earl of Chesterfield made when the Duke of Grafton acquainted him with the King's demand of his wand. "I insist," said he, "that you tell his Majesty my place and all I have in the world is at his Majesty's service, except my honour."

Sunday, 29.—This morning I went to chapel, and afterwards to Court. Dined with Dr. Hollyns.

Monday, 30.—This day I went to Morris, the linen draper's shop, to recover what part of his debt I could, he being broke, and in a sponging house. I was told his effects will come out about ten shillings in the pound.

I then went with Mr. Hanmer to visit Lord Grantham, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Wilmington, Horace Walpole, and Sir John Evelyn, to return their visits. Then I went to the Georgia Board where we were a large meeting. The Common Council were: Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Will. Heathcote, George Heathcote, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapôtre, Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Captain Eyles, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Holland, Mr. Sloper, and myself, in all 14; and two trustees, Lord Darcy and Mr. Erasmus Philips. Lord Shaftesbury in the chair of Trustees, and I of Common Council.

April 30—May 8

We put the Corporation seal to the petition to Parliament. Sir Robert Clifton brought two of his own name, who desired to go to Georgia at their own charges, and we told them they should have one hundred acres each in separate grants, and twenty acres each to their four servants; but we afterwards heard one of these gentlemen is a Papist, and the other his brother suspected of being so, and, though we may send Papists over, yet at our first settlement we shall, I believe, agree that it is not prudent so to do.

Then Mr. Holingbore, a Prussian, formerly secretary to the Earl of Chesterfield when ambassador in Holland, appeared, and desired lands for a countryman and relation of his to go on his own charges to Georgia. We told him he should have the same conditions as Captain Pennyfeather, whose grant we gave him to read, and he was satisfied with it.

Then a substantial builder offered himself to go with six servants at his own charges, desiring as great encouragement as had been given to others. I was ordered by the Board to acquaint him that the design of our charter was in settling our Colony to provide for the necessitous poor of our country, and not to make men of substance richer. Wherefore we could not agree to his proposal.

We were all of opinion that to send persons in his case and condition over, who would take with them useful hands out of England, would justly raise a clamour against us; besides, such large grants as we at first were obliged to make, if continued, would throw too great a part of our lands into few hands, the great bane of our other Colonies.

Sir Abraham Elton came and recommended three persons for 500 acres each, and 25 to 18 servants they carry with them. We took their names, and told him they must hold by separate grants. We suspended the rule we had before come to of granting servants but 20 acres, because Sir Abraham had applied to us for these men before that rule was made, and to show our regard to the city of Bristol, where it may be presumed there are many necessitous tradesmen who are an incumbrance on their friends and parishes.

I then went to the House, where we remained till after five a clock in a debate upon the Stockjobbers' Bill, which was warmly opposed by some members of the city, but at length we carried it, Sir Robert Walpole and the Court being with us, by a majority of 55, against 49. So we passed the Bill, this being the third reading, and ordered Mr. Sandys to carry it to the Lords.

Tuesday, May 1.—I went this morning to the House to discourse the Speaker and Sir Joseph Jekyl upon our petition. I found them zealous for it, and so is Sir John Barnard. Sir Joseph said there could not be a man against it, and the Speaker said he had taken charge of it, and would resolve in what manner the money should be given, which he thought should not be done by an Address. I said then we might fall between two stools, for Sir Joseph is against referring it to the Committee of Supply. He answered he believed he had satisfied Sir Joseph's scruples. Sir Robert Walpole desired we would not offer the petition till next week, because he had something first to propose relating to the St. Christopher's money, out of which our money for Georgia is to come. I guess Sir Robert means a portion for the Princess Royal.

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I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening visited my Lady Osborn and brother Parker.

Wednesday, 2.—I visited Horace Walpole to know when the Princess's portion would be asked for, because I would not be absent on that occasion. He said he believed Tuesday next, but he would send me word. He promised to visit me at Charlton. I returned this morning with my wife to Charlton.

Thursday, 3.—This evening I received a letter from Sir John Evelyn that the Commissioners of the Customs have ordered Captain John Philips back to his old station at Harwich, so that an affair that has given me unspeakable trouble for four years is at last happily over.

Friday, 4.—Mr. Marian, my landlord, came for his half-year's rent due Michaelmas, 1733, which I paid him.

My son and daughter Hammer came down to dinner.

Saturday, 5.—Stayed at home all day.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I came early to town to attend the House, on account of the message that is to be delivered from the King desiring a fortune for the Princess Royal to marry the Prince of Orange.

I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and then to Mr. Delafay, secretary to the Secretary of State, to whom I delivered a box of papers which by mistake was left at my house, but was designed for the new Lord Privy Seal, my Lord Lonsdale.

Went to the House, where the Committee's report in favour of the sufferers in the Charitable Corporation was made, and the House agreed to give them a lottery for their relief of 500,000*l.* but there was a division, which we carried 209 against 117.

After this, Sir Robert Walpole delivered the King's message, and Mr. Bromley, of Cambridgeshire, in a studied speech, made the motion for an address of thanks and assurances of giving an honourable portion, which Mr. Fox seconded by a speech likewise got by heart. Mr. Conduit, Captain Mordaunt, and Mr. Neal spoke on the same side, and on this occasion Mr. Plummer and Mr. Sands supported the motion for addressing and giving a handsome fortune; they said many things in favour of the House of Orange, the Revolution, and the happiness of England in seeing so numerous a family of the Hanover line that in a manner secures us from any danger from a foreign race to reign over, at which Sir William Windham bit his lips, but neither he nor Will. Pulteney spoke.

It was some pleasure to see the discontented Whigs on this important point separate themselves from the Tories, the heads of whom, Shippen, Sir John Hind Cotton, and Bromley of Warwickshire spoke obstinately against the King's message and the motion for addressing his Majesty, urging that Queen Mary and Queen Anne had but 40,000*l.* portion, but now they heard 80,000*l.* would be proposed, though by the Act that settled the King's Civil List at 800,000*l.*, it is expressly declared that the Parliament made his list so great because he had a numerous family to provide for. It was answered that 80,000*l.* now is no more than 40,000*l.* then, the price of everything and the manner of living being so much increased.

The Tories did not venture to divide, and we immediately ordered a Committee to prepare the address, which Mr. Bromley reported,

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and, being put to the question, only one gentleman said No, which was Mr. Richard Lister, who serves for the town of Salop—an ill-natured proceeding, to prevent the passing *nem. con.*

I dined with Horace Walpole, who I got to promise to second our Georgia petition for money to carry on our Colony.

In the evening returned home, and passed the evening in my study.

Wednesday, 9.—Visited Mr. Clerke, then went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole proposed 80,000*l.* for the Princess Royal's portion, to be paid out of the money arising out of the sale of the St. Christopher's lands, of which there was in the Exchequer 97,300*l.* Thus the nation would not be charged a farthing, those lands being given up to us by the French at the Treaty of Utrecht, and sold for the benefit of the public. Several gentlemen took this opportunity to express their zeal for the Royal Family, and their approbation of making this alliance with the House of Orange, to which in the person of King William we owe the liberties we enjoy. These were Mr. Plummer, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Heathcote, Lord Tyrconnel, and Sir Thomas Aston. Mr. Shippen alone spoke against it, and when the question was put for agreeing with the motion, said No, as did Sir John Cotton, and one or two more, that it might not appear in the votes that the House was unanimous in this affair, an ill-natured and scandalous procedure.

Soon after we went to Court with our address of thanks, and the Queen thanked Mr. Sandys for his civility to her family, and said she was obliged to him. To which he only bowed, but made no compliment, as he might have done, having so fair an opportunity, which I took particular notice of. I was pleased to see on this occasion the discontented Whigs separate from the Tories and Jacobites, because 'tis an evidence that they are not absolutely linked together, though they join on all occasions to distress the Ministry, having personal spleen against Sir Robert Walpole, because he does not admit them to employments.

I attended this morning the Georgia Society, where the Common Council present were, besides myself, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Moore, Mr. White, and Mr. Hales. We set the seal to a Commission to the principal inhabitants of Lambeth and Archdeacon Den to collect money for the Colony; and adjourned till to-morrow evening six o'clock. We read letters from Mr. Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, wherein he approves our settlement, and promises 100*l.* towards it, also a letter from Dr. Herbert, that he was fallen sick and obliged to go to Charlestown for his health; he also tells us Mr. Oglethorp was likewise ill, and worse than he would own, which things trouble us much. We had also an account that the Earl of Abercorn had given us another 100*l.*, for which we ordered the thanks of the Board.

I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening visited Mr. Temple.

Thursday, 10.—This morning I visited Mr. Conolly on his marriage, the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Ashburnham. Then went to the House, where we censured the petition from the "Messachuts Bay" to be relieved from the King's Orders in Council. Then Sir Joseph Jekyl offered our petition for money to carry on the designs of the Georgia Colony, and spoke very handsomely

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to it. He commended the views we have for settling colonies there, as strengthening our power in the West Indies, as relieving several indigent persons here by transplanting them where they will prove useful to their mother country by raising several materials for manufactures that do not interfere with England, nor even with our other Colonies, such as silk, wine and potashes. That it seems a particular design of Providence to erect a colony at this time for an asylum to the persecuted Protestants of Saltsburg, whose conversion is wonderful, for whereas on the reformation from Popery in all other countries some of the clergy themselves by abandoning the Church of Rome led the way, in Saltsburg the people converted themselves without the instruction of a Minister, merely by reading the Bible, which, by the way, shows that the Bible and Popery are inconsistent. That when other Protestant countries have shown their compassion to those poor confessors who have preferred loss of goods and banishment to the remaining in error, it would be a great reproach to England, the head of the Protestant interest, not to imitate them, and even impolitic when we at the same time can strengthen ourselves by the addition of many subjects.

That Mr. Oglethorp, a member of our House, having shown a remarkable and uncommon spirit in risking his life and health to lead distressed fellow subjects to the other end of the globe to make them happy, it would be a scandal for us who sit easy at home by our fires not to countenance so great virtue and support so good a design. That there is all the reason in the world to expect success, the management being in the hands of gentlemen of worth, who have nothing for their pains but the pleasure they take in serving the public.

Sir Robert Walpole then got up, and said he had the King's orders to tell the House that his Majesty had no objection to what-ever they should resolve to give for the furtherance of the Colony.

Then Sir Joseph Jekyl made a motion for bringing up the petition, which Sir John Barnard seconded. He commended the design, and hoped something more would be given to carry off the numbers of poor children and other poor that pester the streets of London.

The petition being received and read, Horace Walpole showed the great advantages that might probably arise to England from the plantation of Georgia, especially being under the conduct of gentlemen who had no private interest in following it.

Mr. Whitworth spoke against the motion. He said the gentlemen concerned in the trust were doubtless disinterested, and meant well, but they did not know the scarcity of inhabitants in the country; he therefore was against sending any Englishmen over, but was for some good laws to regulate our poor and make them useful. We might try what we could do by private subscription, but he was against giving public money. I did not wonder at it, for he told me this morning that he was against enlarging our colonies, and wished New England at the bottom of the sea.

When I saw this, I told the House that it was a great pleasure to me to see so general an approbation of a matter wherein I had the honour to be concerned, but what I got up for was to reply to what came [from] a gentleman that sat beneath me who was for sending no Englishman to Georgia, but I hoped we were not to give the

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King's lands away entirely to foreigners, and so perhaps endanger the Colony; what should we do for magistrates and officers in our towns? These at least ought to be English. The House expressing by about thirty voices together their approbation of what I said, I was contented with getting this explanation, and sat down, when Mr. Winnington got up, and opposed Sir Joseph's motion. He was for bringing the Saltsburgers and settling them in England, or in Jamaica, which grew thin of inhabitants, not to new countries, that were never inhabited. He granted it unreasonable to settle none but foreigners in Georgia, but for that reason he would have no foreigners sent thither, because we must be obliged to send English to mix with them. Our views of raising wine, or silk, or potashes, might not answer, and we should buy our experience too dear.

Sir Joseph Jekyl and Mr. Walpole made him a proper answer, and Colonel Bladen also.

The conclusion was that we should go into a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next on the matter of the petition.

At coming away, I thanked Sir Joseph Jekyl for his service on this occasion, and dined with Horace Walpole.

After dinner, I went to the Georgia Society, being summoned to sign grants of land to some persons of Bristol recommended by Sir Abraham Elton, who go on their own account and carry with them several servants.

We were not a sufficient Board to do it, being only Mr. Vernon, Lord Limerick, Sloper, More, Hales and Mr. Will. Heathcote and myself, seven Common Council, but as a Board of Trustees we signed a commission to the minister and churchwardens of Lambeth to collect for us, and read several letters from persons who applied to go to Georgia.

I also acquainted the Board that I had spoken to Sir Robert Clifton about the persons of his name, his relations, whom he recommended to go over on their own accounts; that I had told him several of our number had jealousies that they were Papists, and did not think it proper to send persons over of that persuasion, which might raise objections to conduct in the settlement of our Colony; that thereupon Sir Robert told me he was easy in the matter. This pleased the gentlemen well, who found themselves a little embarrassed, having hastily promised those persons land.

We ordered a meeting for to-morrow at twelve, there being matters before them that required haste, as the payment to Mr. Simmonds of 200*l.* drawn upon us by Mr. Oglethorp, and the signing some grants. Besides the above-mentioned Common Councillors, there were present as Trustees, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, and Sir Jo. Gunson.

Friday, 11.—Returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 13.—Whit-Sunday. Communicated at church. Horace Walpole and his lady dined with me. He told me the Earl of Stairs is a man of good parts, with the worst judgment in the world, and insufferable proud and haughty; and that Sir Robert Walpole got him a few years ago the Admiralship of Scotland, contrary to the judgment of all his friends. That he has now lost it by going to the Queen and talking improperly to her, and then publicly discoursing what passed in private between them. I had, indeed, heard that, exposing to her the unfitness of pushing Sir Robert

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Walpole's scheme for excising tobacco and wines, he asked her whether there was never an able Minister to serve the Crown but Sir Robert? Which she could not but resent, Sir Robert being her favourite. He told me also that Lord Clinton, lately removed from being Lord of the Bedchamber to the King, fancying himself a favourite to his Majesty, and being a conceited, proud man, though nothing in him, took the liberty to speak against the Excise to his Majesty with too much pertness, and this was the reason of his removal. That when the breach was in the late reign between this King and his father, this Lord applied to Lord Sunderland to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the father, but not getting it so soon as he expected it, went to the Prince, and got the same post under him.

On this occasion, I told him what my cousin Molineux, who was secretary to this King at that time, told us, namely, that upon the order of the late King that whoever remained in the service of one Court should not hold the employments he had in the other, but nevertheless that they were at liberty to make their option, that he had computed what every person concerned lost or gained by the party they chose, and that he found for 20*l.* advantage the Prince's Court abandoned or stayed with him.

Mr. Walpole further told me that when upon my Lord Sunderland's death, his brother, Sir Robert, was taken into play, he refused the offer but on condition to use his constant endeavours to preserve a good correspondence between the father and son.

That when the late King died, affairs abroad were in so bad situation that Lord Wilmington would not venture to be premier Minister, and Sir Robert then offered to act in conjunction with him, to help on the common good.

I lamented to him the idle life the Prince leads, wholly unattentive to business, thereby losing the opportunity of instructing himself in affairs against he came to the Crown. He replied it was a pity, but he had those frequented him that filled his head with odd notions. I asked Who? He answered Dodington, who looked on himself to be his first Minister, at which I smiled. I have dined with Mr. Dodington, in company of Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, and there seemed great easiness and friendship, but Mr. Dodington has taken frequent occasions to remark to me the nonsense and obstinacy (as he called it) of both their conduct. He further told me that nothing ever did the King so much hurt as asking for the 115,000*l.* some years ago; that it is not forgot yet, it being known that his Majesty, when even Prince, was a frugal manager of his revenue and had saved.

That his brother Walpole at that time advised the King against it, but he was resolute; that 'tis a great happiness her Majesty, who is a very wise woman, has so much influence over him.

Monday, 14; Tuesday, 15.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 16.—Went to town to attend the Grand Committee upon money to be given for Georgia. Colonel Bladen made the motion in our favour, which was to give the sum of 10,000*l.* out of the money lying in the Exchequer (arising out of the sale of St. Christopher's lands) for carrying on a settlement in the Province of Georgia. Nobody spoke against it, but one or two Noes were heard to prevent it passing *nem. con.* The report will be made to-morrow.

May 16-22

Mr. Winnington came up to me while Bladen was speaking, and said he hoped I did not take it ill the other day that he spoke against giving us money, that it was not out of disrespect to me or the gentlemen concerned in the management, whom he believed meant extremely honestly, otherwise he would have spoke ten times stronger, thinking it at bottom a very bad scheme.

I told him I took nothing ill of gentlemen for speaking their minds, but he was much mistaken in his judgment of the goodness of the design; that as to the Saltsburgers, they would not go to Jamaica, if we would send them, and as to English, there is no danger of our depriving England of useful hands, for those we have sent and shall send, are a sort of middle poor, which he knew nothing of, decayed tradesmen, or supernumerary workmen in towns and cities, who cannot put their hands to country affairs or are too proud to do it, and being ruined or eating one another up by the multiplicity of workmen of the same trade, either by their country, or, if they remain, fall a charge with their families on their parishes. Besides, 10,000*l.* was not such a sum as to enable us to send a considerable number of English away, especially as we propose to send Saltsburgers. He replied such persons as I mentioned were proper persons to be sent, but our other plantations want inhabitants.

I answered the lands were all taken up already, both in the Islands and Colonies, and the private property of the inhabitants. He replied there should be a Bill passed next year to take from the owners a great part of their lands, seeing they did not cultivate them, and then there would be land enough. I answered it was indeed the ruin of our Islands that too much property was in one hand, but the owners had purchased them of former possessors, and this was a ticklish proposal. Sir Wilfrid Lawson joined in conversation, and said he was afraid we should send useful hands away, and that several counties wanted inhabitants. I answered we took particular care of that, but we must send some English with foreigners, or else the English Government there might be in danger. He owned it, and said we ought to have at least eight English to two Saltsburgers. But as to taking away useful hands, though we were careful at present not to do it, yet when the Province was settled and flourishing numbers would go, I answered they would not go without lands, and none could have them without we granted them, neither could the particulars who have grants already be able to give them any, having but barely sufficed for themselves. But supposing that numbers did go hereafter, it is no more than by the laws of England the subject is now allowed to do, to go to all our other plantations.

I dined at home.

Thursday, 17.—Visited Mr. Clerke, Lord Darcy, Lord Duplin and Lord Grantham. Went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, where I saw Mr. Leathes taking leave of Sir Robert to go to Harwich to make his interest against next Parliament. On this occasion Sir Robert called me up, and after a preface desiring I would forgive him for going to mention what was a tender question to a father about his son, but there were occasions when he must be free with me. "Will your son (said he), when in the House, act in the manner you do?" "Yes (replied I), I am confident he will. What, Sir Robert! I suppose you have been told idle stories of him to the contrary?"

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"I have had information (said he) from several quarters that he does not express himself as he should do." "Sir (replied I), you may have heard some tattle of his behaviour in Ireland, but that was on another ground." Sir Robert shook his head, and said, "Aye, but his discourses here—"

I replied, smiling, "You may be assured, Sir, he will behave like a loyal subject, and answer what you expect of him, or I will renounce him; he tattles now and then, but you are not to mind it." He repeated again that this was a tender question to ask a father of his son, and asked my pardon for mentioning it, adding, "I never see him."

So we parted with shaking hands, and he seemed to me half pleased, half doubting.

I had often told my son that his free way of speaking on Government matters would come to Sir Robert's ears, who had his spies and runners in all places, and I came away not thoroughly satisfied with this discourse. I then went to the House, where the Committee made their report of the 80,000*l.* to be given the Princess, and the 10,000*l.* for Georgia, to which the House agreed, and a clause for this last purpose is to be offered on Monday next.

I also attended the Georgia Board, where were present Mr. Hucks, in the chair, Lord Tyrconnell, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Will. Heathcote, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Hales, and myself, in all eight Common Council, and Lord Darcy and Captain Coram, Trustees.

We passed a grant of 100 acres to one Jenkyns, who carries over two servants, and ordered to be prepared three commissions for collecting money. We also discoursed of the number of Saltsburgers to be sent over, which we thought might be 300 souls. We desired our accountant and secretary to look over the book of disbursements, to know what the persons already sent on the charitable list have already stood the Society in, and to guess what they are like to do before the year is out, and to write to Mr. Oglethorp to inform us what he finds it will come to. Some memorials of persons who desire to go over were read, but nothing determined. After which we broke up, and some of us dined together at the Horn Tavern. I treated them. I then visited Sir John Evelyn, and returned home for the evening.

Friday, 18.—Received of Counsellor [Annesley] the remainder of my money for Shirstown, sold to Richd. Price, Esq. Bought with part of it 1,200 S.S. Stock at 103½.

Went to Court. Dined with brother Percival. Went at night to the Princess's drawing-room to compliment her on the wedding, which I did in such words as pleased her, and she returned it in very handsome expressions. All the Court also spoke to me, it not being my way to go there at night, for four years past. I think I never was there but once in my life.

Saturday, 19.—I returned to Charlton, and walked in two hours and half.

Sunday, 20.—After evening prayers, visited cousin Percival, of Eltham, who the day before had married his only daughter to one Shelford, a rich draper, of Windsor.

Monday, 21.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Dean Berkeley and Dr. King, a Senior Fellow of Dublin College, dined with me. They came to advise about applying for new statute for preserving the books of the Library,



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and some others thought necessary for the better government and honour of the College.

I gave Dr. King my opinion that it was a dangerous thing for them to meddle in, because if once they come to altering or procuring new statutes, the Crown, which always takes advantage of such matters, will probably increase its power over them, and add something they may not like; or they will give their visitors a greater power, one of whom the (Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Hoadley) they do not think their friend.

Dean Berkley was of the same opinion, and Dr. King concluded that he would write to Ireland to acquaint them with the objections he met with from gentlemen on this side, and receive their commands a second time before he delivered the Lords Justices' letters to the Lord Lieutenant in this behalf.

Dean Berkley made me an offer to lend me 3,000*l.* Irish, at 5 per cent. Irish; or the value thereof like English money, at interest English, which I accepted, and am to prepare a draft of mortgage.

Wednesday, 23.—Went to London, bought 100*l.* of South Sea bonds. Visited for the first time the George Inn and warehouse purchased of Counsellor Annesley; took up money of Mr. Hoare, 300*l.*, and called on Mr. Annesley. Went to the House, and then dined at Davis's, then went to the Georgia Society to a Board of Trustees, and signed commissions to several rectors and vicars of parishes to collect money. The Italian brought a machine such as is used in Italy for spinning silk. We approved a letter Mr. Vernon writes to Germany for Saltsburgers to come over. We ordered a distinct meeting of the trustees of Dr. Bray's legacy to-morrow sennit at four a'clock, to consider of making that part of our trust a separate care from the Georgia affair, our charter taking no notice of it. Though this was only a Board of Trustees, yet there were present of such who are likewise Common Council men, the seven hereafter mentioned, viz.: Mr. White, in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. La Roche, Alderman Kendal and myself; and of trustees, Lord Darcy, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hanbury, Dr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, and Sir Jo. Gunson, seven in all. Some of us stayed till ten o'clock, reviewing our Common Council book, in which were several matters entered proper only for the Trustee book. We went through it, and noted several mistakes (though but of small consequence), and resolved to offer them to the Board of Common Council to-morrow.

My son acquainted me that he had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée yesterday, and had an explanation with him touching the tales carried to him by private hands, as if my son were not in the same way of thinking with respect to public matters as I. He told Sir Robert that if he would be his friend he would be his, which Sir Robert took kindly, and said he might depend on his friendship, thanking him for it.

Thursday, 24.—I visited my brother Parker, lately returned from Harwich, who told me he left our friends in good disposition towards my son, and desiring he would come down to them. I told him what passed between Sir Robert Walpole and my son, and he thought the latter acted very cavalierly. He thought my son should go down and tell them he joined not with Mr. Leathes

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or any one, but would do as they would have him. They believe at Harwich, and so he believes himself, that Leathes being chosen, he will raise again Philipson's interest, and this apprehension was confirmed to me by letters I received yesterday from Clements, Davis, and the Mayor, who wish any other man to join with my son than Leathes. I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who said to me: "You have sent a young gentleman to me in a fright for what I said to you the other day relating to him, but there was no occasion." I answered: "I was glad he was satisfied, and hoped he would give no heed to what might be told him of my son; that I knew he and all Ministers had abundance of people that brought them idle tales." He answered, they made no impression on him.

I then went to a vestry meeting of St. James's, where we considered of taking some waste ground belonging to my Lord Craven, which he offers to let the parish for 57*l.* odd money *per annum* to enlarge their churchyard. The ground, 'tis computed, will hold 12,000 bodies, which rot so fast that 800 may annually be buried in it. This being the only ground we could get, and the necessity of the parish requiring it, we agreed to give that rent, and because the lease could not be made out to the parish or vestry in general, I offered to be lessee as far as 10*l.* a year, if we were not answerable one for the other, but only for our own share. The vestry thanked me, and Sir Thomas Webster, with Dr. Secker, our new minister, and divers of the vestry present, offered to do the same, to the number of nine, which reduces our share little more than 6*l.* apiece.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where we stayed till four o'clock upon Common Council affairs, and none but those of the Common Council were there, viz., Mr. Holland, in the chair, Alderman Kendal, Will. Heathcote, Thomas Towers, Mr. Lapostre, Sloper, Vernon, White, Hucks, Lord Tyrconnel, More, Frederick, and myself, thirteen in all.

We approved of Mr. Lacy's taking over twenty charity children as prentices for the silk affair, and resolved to give them land when out of their time.

We read and approved a letter to be sent to Mr. Oglethorp. We agreed with the collectors of money for the relief of the persecuted Saltsburgers to receive from them 1,250*l.* on condition to secure an allowance of 50*l.* a year for their Minister, till lands of such value should be reduced for a glebe to be settled on him. We computed that 4,000*l.* would be the charge of settling sixty families of Saltsburgers, to be taken up by us at Rotterdam, to which place the collectors for the Saltsburgers will engage to bring them at their cost. Mr. Vernon has the conduct of this matter.

We resolved to send fifty able men over forthwith to prepare the land. We ordered extracts of letters received from Georgia to be printed, but before that could be done, to send the same in writing to our principal contributors, viz., the Earl of Derby, Earl of Abercorn, Bishop of Worcester, etc.

A meeting of Common Council was ordered for Tuesday morning next, on divers affairs, and particularly to overlook the entry and minute book.

I dined with several of the Georgia Board at my Lord Tyrconnel's and returned late home. This day the Lords were very long

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employed upon the South Sea enquiry, and the House was extraordinary full, for on a division whether de Gols should be examined to give evidence touching the late Directors' application of the forfeited estates given them, there were 75 on each side of the question, so that my Lord Chancellor was forced to determine it, which he did for examining him. The Court being against this enquiry, 'tis much remarked that where they used to have a vast majority of sure votes, so many lords should appear for carrying the enquiry on.

Friday, 25.—Visited Mr. Clerke, and returned to Charlton to dinner; but before I left town, I paid Mr. Barsham's bill for engrossing several writings, and received from him the purchase writings of the estate I purchased of his master Counsellor Annesley, who keeps the writings on account of the mortgage I made him of lands for the 7,000*l.* borrowed of him.

Saturday, 26—Wednesday, 30.—Remained at Charlton.

Thursday, 31.—Went to town, and called on Mr. Walpole, but, missing him, I went to my brother Parker to show him two letters I received last post from Rolf and Page, of Harwich, expressing great indignation that my son was at a new election to join Mr. Leathes for representing that town in Parliament. Mr. Leathes had told the Corporation, when lately down there, I had two posts before received letters from Davis and Clements to the same purpose, and also from Baker, the Mayor, which last indeed was not so strong and complaining. In all of them, but the Mayor, they desired I or my brother would join my son, or they feared my son's election would be endangered. My brother said he had also a letter from Clements on the same subject; that he heard Clements and Baker had been over to dine with one Captain Brand, nephew to Colonel Churchill, and it was suspected to invite him to stand. We agreed that I should see Horace Walpole in the House and show him my letters, and tell him it was impossible to join my son with Leathes, and in the meantime he would go to Sir Robert Walpole's Levée, and if Sir Robert said anything of Harwich to him, that he would let him know the aversion our friends have to Leathes.

I went to the House, and took Horace aside, and said to him, "Mr. Walpole, you know Mr. Leathes went down to offer his service at Harwich. I must tell you I have acted with great honour to him, for I writ the Mayor word that he was gone with the approbation of the Government, and that we were very well together. But this procedure of mine has put my friends in a flame, and to serve your friend I have drawn myself into a scrape, as you will see by three letters I now show you; besides which, I have in the country three more from other members of the Corporation, as my brother Parker has had some likewise." Mr. Walpole replied he wondered at it, what could be the reason? I answered I could not tell, unless that when my brother and I stood the last election, he opposed us to the last hour, and was set up by Philipson, the late commissary, with whom and his gang he is still very great.

Then he read the letters from Clements to my son, and Rolf and Page to me, and observing the doubt therein expressed that my son will hazard his election if Leathes be set up, he said: "To be sure, you must not lose your own interest there, but I am surprised they don't like Mr. Leathes, for he is a friend to the Govern-

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ment, a sure one, and has not given a vote against us." I replied, that he saw my friends were apprehensive that Philipson and his party would recover their ground by the friendship of Leathes, if he were chosen.

"Who is this Rolf?" said he. I replied, "a rich brewer; the others who have writ to me are the chief men of the place, and have other voters dependent on them." "Are any of them Packet-men?" said he. "No," replied I, "they are not." "I don't know what to say," said he, "if Sir Philip Parker won't stand, we must think of somebody else." "Sir," said I, "they are for a friend to the Government, and will agree to anyone you like, only they will not have Leathes. But what shall I write them, for write I must this night, and this I must tell them that my son shall not join with Leathes, for I hear they have already sent to another gentleman to stand?" On which he said with emotion, we must take care of that, and not suffer a disaffected man to come in. "Who is he?" "I don't know," replied I, "he is some captain that lives in the county." "Write," said he again, "that Mr. Leathes went down with our approbation, and desire them not to engage themselves; but go to my brother Walpole and show him the letters."

Accordingly I went to Sir Robert, who I saw in the Lobby, and told him, "Sir, I must beg the liberty to take you aside on a matter of importance relating to Harwich. I have acted with great honour to Mr. Leathes, who, you know, went down to offer his service for Harwich, for I writ to the Mayor that he went with your approbation, and that we were very well together; but they are all in a flame and resolved not to choose him, as you will see by these letters in my hand, if you have time to read them." He declined that, saying he was in a great hurry, but asked me where Leathes was; I replied, gone into Norfolk, as I had heard. I added they would be for any other person he should name. He replied, if they will choose a Government man, it is all one to me, you know.

This conversation being over, I waited till my brother Parker came to the House, and told him what had passed. He was pleased, but advised my not writing again that Leathes was agreeable to the Government. I told him this was a fair opportunity for him to be chosen with all imaginable honour and ease, since Mr. Walpole himself thought of his standing, and the people desired it, and no gentleman would willingly lose an old established interest in his borough, which he might keep with so much ease, wherefore I wished to God that he would stand, as became one of his great estate. But I could get no resolution from him on that head, and he made one objection, that it might prejudice my son or his election, if when both stood, a third should set up. I replied, I did not see that when the Government's interest and his own together joined for them both.

I dined at home, and related what passed, whereupon my wife said she would go immediately to him, and fix his resolution one way or other, for his dallying would be dangerous both to himself, if he should resolve to stand hereafter, and to my son, for if our friends should in this heat invite a person to stand, and the Government resolve on another, my son would be in danger on account that the Government's friends would all go one way, while our

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friends would be divided; besides that, having told the Government that my friends would be for any other they should recommend, Leathes excepted, should my friends hastily engage themselves, they would not serve the Government's view, and I should appear to tell them a falsity. But at best there would be three candidates, and that would put me to very great expence for my son; whereas, by my brother's standing, who would be approved of by the Government, the election would be secure, with honour to myself and satisfaction to my friends. So she went immediately to him, and remained an hour with him, but could not gain him to declare what he would do, which put her into a great fret, and they parted very angry against each other.

After dinner I went to the Georgia Society, on a particular meeting of that part of the trustees who are concerned in the trust of Monsr. Dalone's legacy for instructing negroes in the Christian religion, and in executing the purposes of Dr. Bray's will for settling parochial libraries. The members present were: Mr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, and myself. We agreed that since these trusts are to be separated from the care and management of the Georgia Trustees in general, and our accounts no longer to be blended together, that application should be made to them to pay us the balance of accounts due to these trusts, which comes to 109*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and that Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hales, and Mr. Anderson should receive the money in order to vest it in South Sea annuities. We agreed also that Mr. Smith, Mr. Hales, and Dr. Bedford should inspect and make a report of the condition of the books Dr. Bray left for parochial libraries, which are very ill sorted, there being few of one sort and hundreds of another, and to give their opinion how they should be disposed, it being my mind that where we have too many of one sort they should be exchanged for others that we have not, in order to form more complete libraries. We agreed also to two forms of memorials to be signed by us and offered to my Lady Harold and the other trustees of the late Earl of Thanet's charitable legacy, one for a gift towards parochial libraries, the other for promoting instruction of negroes.

Friday, 1 June.—This morning I ordered Benjamin Wright, the broker, to buy 100*l.* lottery annuities, 1731, for my niece Dering's use, being money lent me by Dr. Coghill in part of what is due to her in Ireland. Accordingly, Mr. Wright bought it at 103*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

I lent Mr. Mottley my wax heads to take impressions of them.

I visited Dean Berkley and settled with him the borrowing of him 3,000*l.* Irish, for which he is to have 5 *per cent.* Irish, and he is to pay me that sum in English money, at the rate exchange shall be when we sign the writings.

I visited Mr. August Schutz, and Mr. Jo. Temple, and then went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke a considerable time to me, and the Princess Amelia jested with me that I should have taken it ill she laughed at Tunbridge Wells in church, and yet I laughed myself at Charlton Church. I replied, she had been misinformed; I did not laugh at the clerk, but a scoundrel ballad singer came in, and made such a wretched work with singing his air, that if I had been buried in one of the graves I should have risen and laughed.

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I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening went to Mr. Annesley, and gave him instructions to draw the mortgage to be made to Dean Berkley. I also consulted him about proposals to be made Miss Delmee, the great fortune in the city. I told him I could make out my estate 6,000*l.* a year, that I would settle 2,000*l.* a year in lands in present, taking 20,000*l.* of the fortune, and make up that 2,000*l.* 4,500*l.* at my death. Besides which, I would in present make over to my son my house and furniture in Pall Mall. He advised me to make out proposals in writing, and we would talk it over, and when we had settled the matter carry them, for which I thanked him.

Saturday, 2.—This morning I was visited by Colonel Schutz, to whom I offered to sit for Harwich with my son next Parliament, but he declined it.

I visited Frank Clerk, who told me what passed yesterday between the Earl of Grantham and me yesterday at Court. That my Lord said he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole about it. This was my being made an Earl. I told Mr. Clerk that my Lord asked me if I had heard any more of the matter, and that I said No; that my Lord asked if I had spoke of it again, to which I replied No, neither to be sure would I. I added to Mr. Clerk that it might be of service if at this juncture I knew whether I was to have it, because my son was in a pursuit, towards which his title of Lord might give weight.

At eleven o'clock I left town and brought Mr. Philips, of Charlton, down for some days to stay with us.

Sunday, 3.—After evening prayer, visited Mr. Bronkard.

Monday, 4 June.—Mrs. Minshull and her mother dined with us. I spent this day in considering of making proposals for my son to Mrs. Delmee, the great fortune in the City, and drew them fair out to show him, and then carry them to Mr. Annesley.

Tuesday, 5.—Went to town in the morning, and called on Mr. Annesley, to whom I gave the proposals above-mentioned, a copy of which I keep in my bundle, entitled, "Papers to be preserved." Mr. Annesley promised to go with them to the lady's relations as soon as he should have direction. I then went to the Georgia Society, where the Board sat as trustees to complete the number of persons sent over in the embarkation that goes off on Friday, the 15th of this month. We were present: Mr. Will. Heathcot, in the chair, Mr. White, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Thomas Towers, Alderman Kendall, Mr. Holland, Mr. Frederick, Captain Eyles, Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. More, Lord Carpenter, Mr. La Roche, myself, and Captain Coram, thirteen in all. We admitted 43 men, 17 women, boys under age 18, girls 10, in all 88 heads.

Mr. Simons, the merchant, provides a good ship named the *Georgia*, which measures 138 tons. Common Councillors and one Trustee.

This took up from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, after which several of us dined together at the Horn Tavern, where we sat doing business till past seven a'clock, as a Board of Common Council, viz., Mr. Frederick, in the chair, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Alderman Kendall, Mr. Holland, George Heathcote, Mr. More and myself. We adjusted the particular quality of a hundred necessaries to be sent with this embarkation, as cannon, muskets,

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swords, powder, and ball, vinegar, beer, and water, oatmeal, bedding, tarpaulin for tents, drugs, nails, engines for pulling up roots of trees when felled, knives, hatchets, presents for Indians, etc.

At my return home, I acquainted my son with my proposals for his marriage, which were beyond his expectation, and he was very thankful.

Wednesday, 6.—I visited Frank Clerke. Mr. Wise, an unfortunate gentleman, brought me letters from the Bishop of Salisbury, Lichfield and London, to recommend him to Georgia. I told him unless he had money to carry him over and subsist servants to cultivate lands, he must go on the charitable list, which was the meanest foot that could be, and what I feared he could not bear with. He said better do anything than starve, and would desire to go in a future embarkation if he could not do better for himself before.

The master of Mr. Philips' fishing boat, with another fisherman, of London, came to explain how unjustly they conceive themselves treated by the Scotsmen in hindering their fishing for lobsters. I went with them to Sir Charles Wager to desire he would order the man-of-war on that station to protect them against insult, till it appears whether the Vice-Admiral of Scotland has power to hinder their fishing. Sir Charles was not at home, but we are to endeavour to find him to-morrow.

Mrs. Tisser came to desire I would contrive some method to assist her brother, formerly my gentleman. I advised her to muster up among his relations fifty or sixty pounds and I would endeavour to send him to Georgia.

I went to Court, where the King spoke twice to me at different times at his levée, which is esteemed a favour; the Prince and Queen also spoke to me. Her levée being over, Lord Grantham desired me to stay, and having conducted her Majesty to her apartment, returned, and told me that he had reminded Sir Robert Walpole about speaking to the King to create me an Earl; that he let him know I would not speak myself to him; that Sir Robert replied, he asked my pardon a hundred times, that his great occupations had put it out of his head, but he would speak, and believed there would be no difficulty. I thanked his Lordship and said I cared little for it but as it would be of service in the marriage of my children.

I dined with brother Percival, and then went to the Georgia Society, to a meeting of trustees, myself in the chair; present: Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, and Captain Coram. We signed a memorial to the trustees of the Earl of Thanet's Charity for money to give away in parochial libraries; and gave direction for buying a few necessaries for the present embarkation; and I settled with Mr. Thomas Towers to wait on Sir Joseph Jekyl next Wednesday to thank him for his generous benefaction to our Society, being 500*l.* his own and 100*l.* his lady's. Afterwards I went to the new opera in the Haymarket, called "Tom Thumb."

Thursday, 7.—I waited on Sir Charles Wager with the fishermen, who promised to write this night to the man-of-war on the Scots coast to know the reason why they hindered English vessels to fish there. Visited brother Parker.

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After dinner, an unknown hand sent me by a porter 30*l.* for the poor of Georgia.

I sent my small treatise upon the *Idolatry of the Papists* to Mr. Read, publisher of the *Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer*, and the Saturday following saw it in print.

Friday, 8.—This morning I called on Dean Berkley, the Earl of Inchiqueen, and brother Percival, then on brother Parker, and sat for my picture at Mr. Hyssen's. Dined at home. My wife returned at three from Court, where she went to present my daughter Helena, being the first time of her appearance there. The Queen and Princess commended her beauty; and Lord Grantham desired my wife to tell me that he spoke again to Sir Robert Walpole this day to remember my being created an Earl, and that Sir Robert answered it should be done when the Parliament is up.

I spent the evening at home. At eleven my wife returned with my daughter from Court, much satisfied with her reception and the commendation of my daughter. The Prince said he saw another of my wife's sisters, joking on my wife's youthful look, and the Queen told her indeed she ought not to look younger than her children. The Princess Amelia said she would be an ornament to whatever place she went.

This day my son set out for Harwich to offer his services in form to serve next Parliament.

Saturday, 9.—I returned to dinner to Charlton, having first called on Dean Berkeley to talk of the money he proposes to lend me, and to prepare the preamble to my patent for being an Earl.

Sunday, 10.—My brother and sister Percival, and Mrs. Donellan dined with us, and Dr. Warren, who gave us this morning an excellent sermon against infidelity.

Monday, 11.—Went to town with my wife, being the Accession day of his Majesty; I went to all the Courts, and brother and sister Percival dined with us at my house. My wife returned at night.

Tuesday, 12.—This morning I called on Sir Joseph Jekyl to thank him for his noble benefaction to the Georgia Society, being 500*l.*, and his lady's 100*l.*; but he was still so hurt by the accident of a boy's riding over him that he could not see me.

I called also on Mr. Annesley, who went forthwith with my proposals in my son's behalf to Mr. Delmee, the young lady's brother.

I then went to St. James's vestry, and then to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who desired I would have patience about my patent for Earl. That he was exceedingly hurried, but he would see the King upon it. I know he was to mention it yesterday to the Queen, my Lord Grantham having told me so. I dined with my brother Percival, and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 13.—I went to the House, where, after some debates upon the Charitable Corporation Lottery Bill, occasioned by the Lords making some alteration in it, which Mr. Pulteney thought was not to be suffered, because he deemed this a Money Bill. We passed the Bill by a majority of 117 to 54. Then the King came and put an end to the Sessions.

June 13-24

I dined with brother Parker, and in the evening went to the Georgia Board to review the poor that are to embark on Friday next.

Some who were expected changed their minds, and others forbore attending, so that I think we passed but 70 souls.

We ordered a commission to Dr. Warren to collect for us who had offered to give us a sermon at Bow. We ordered an advertisement in the newspapers of 30*l.* received from an unknown hand, which I paid them, being sent me by a porter.

We ordered a Committee to consider of printing the annual report of our receipts and disbursements, which by charter we are obliged to give to the Master of the Rolls, the Chancellor, Chief Justice, etc., or some of them. This when printed we design to send to some of our principal subscribers, and to make an abridgement of the same to be annexed to Mr. Burton's sermon. We drew on the bank to pay Mr. George Heathcote 1,000*l.* to answer ready payments for this embarkation.

We were both a Board of Common Council and Trustees, and I was by turn chairman to both; present: Lord Percival in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Holland, Alderman Kendal, Mr. Will. Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Common Council men; and Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Smith, Trustees. We ordered also Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers and Mr. La Roch to wait on the Speaker to-morrow to thank him for his handsome expressions in favour of the Colony of Georgia, and in commendation of us who manage it, used by him in his speech this morning to the King on his throne.

This day, John Williams, my tenant of the George Inn, on Snow Hill, signed a memorandum to pay me 7*l.* a year advanced rent for every hundred pound which shall be laid out in building the new stable and crane, or proportionable for any sum more or less than a hundred pound. Witnessed by Jo. Reymere and Jo. Phipps.

Thursday, 14 June.—Returned to Charlton.\*

Thursday, 14 June, 1733.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.†

Saturday, 16.—This day my son came down to us, being on Thursday last returned from Harwich, where in two days he spent 115*l.*, his journey included, in treating the Corporation, to whom he offered his service to stand next election. Of the thirty-two members, twenty-one promised him, and two who he is sure of were absent. Of the remaining nine, three were absent, and six refused to declare.

Mr. Leathes was there, and both attended the Corporation on the Town Hall, where my son declared he would not stand with him or any one, but depend on their favours for himself. He acted so with Mr. Leathes the whole time that they seemed contented with each other, and were present at each other's entertainments. The whole town appeared for him, and he was met both coming into town and setting out by divers of the thirty-two, but nothing of like respect appeared to be shown Mr. Leathes.

My son acquainted me that Mr. Annesley had been to offer my proposals to Mr. Delmee, the lady's eldest brother, who, after

\* Here ends the third volume of the manuscript diary, which is carefully indexed.

† Repetition in Vol. 4 of the manuscript diary.

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reading them, returned them, and said he should hear from him in a little time from Bond Street, where he has taken a house.

Mr. Gray, the projector, came to show me some schemes, whereby to prove the St. Christopher's lands are sold below their value.

I learned this day that my Lord Cobham's regiment is given to the Earl of Chomly, and that the Earl of Marchmont and Duke of Montrose are turned out. They were opposers of the Excise scheme and signers of the late protest.

Tuesday, 19.—Went to town with my wife upon a letter from my son, sent to wait on Mr. Delmee, but he could not see me.

Wednesday, 20 June.—Went into the City, sold 1,200*l.* my South Sea Stock and bought twenty South Sea bonds. Dined at home.

In the evening went to the Georgia Board of Trustees, which met to sign a commission to Dr. Warren, of Stratford-le-Bow Church, to gather collections for us, he having promised to give us a sermon. The gentlemen who met were Mr. Vernon in the chair, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Frederick, Mr. La Port, myself, Captain Coram and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Mount, the stationer's, offer to give the paper if we let him have the printing such things as we publish, was received, and thanks ordered him. Some poor persons were minuted down against a future embarkation, and others rejected who were able to gain their bread here. We were informed by Brownjohn and his assistant from the Downs that the passengers were well. Some other matters were considered.

Thursday, 21 June.—I visited Dean Berkley, Sir William Strickland, brother Percival, Lord Wilmington and cousin Le Grand.

I hear the City are very angry with the King's Speech at breaking up the Session, wherein he tells us he depends on the force of *truth* to undeceive those who are uneasy; they say the King meant "the force of troops," and that the printer mistook when he put in the word "truth."

Friday, 22.—Returned to the country to dinner.

Sunday, 24.—After evening prayers visited Mr. Blackwood. He gave me reason to think the report of the town true, that the King had sent a message to the Prince offering him three things if he would be reconciled to Sir Robert Walpole. 1. That he should have his choice of three Princesses to marry. 2. That he should have the naming his own officers. 3. That he should have 80,000*l.* *per annum* settled on him. To which the Prince returned answer:—

1. That he thanked his Majesty for looking him out a wife, but wondered why it was not done before.
2. That he thanked him also for the offer of naming his own officers, which he thought was his right.
3. That he thanked him for intending to settle 80,000*l.* *per annum* on him.
4. That he must be excused from being reconciled to Sir Robert.

Mr. Blackwood said my Lady Carmichael had it from the Prince's own mouth, who breakfasted, dined, and supped with her all in one day. He added that at the late review in Hyde Park, the Prince kissed his hand to the Earl of Scarborough, who thereupon rid up to him, and begged he would excuse his waiting on him,

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since his Majesty had laid his particular commands on him not to do it.

Monday, 25.—Mr. Devereux came from London to dine with us, as did Mr. Hill, commissioner of the Customs. He told me that Sir Charles Wager and Captain Purvis were very angry that Captain John Philips was restored to the Harwich station, because it occasioned the removal of Captain Wall to the station from whence Philips is returned, which station they complain is not fit for his ship by reason of the bar; so I was justified in giving that account when I applied in favour of Philips.

He told me the late taking our salt ships in the West Indies by the Spaniards, which makes so great noise, is entirely disowned by the Spanish Ambassador as done by order or leave of his master, and that he assured restitution would be made; he believed they might be some Biscayners who fitted out those ships that took ours in a way of pirating.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to town. Mr. Morson, the Banker, paid me the two last bills I received from Dr. Coghill, being my niece's money, namely, 200*l.* and 432*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, in all 632*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* I received before 100*l.*

For this, I this day signed a discharge to Dr. Coghill, which Mr. Bindon of Ireland witnessed, with my son; they also saw me endorse off this money on the back of Charles Dering's bond to my brother Dering, and witnessed it.

In the evening I went to the Georgia Society, where being but seven Common Council men, we did no business, only ordered a report to be made the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls of the year's expense and receipts as enjoined by the charter. Present: Mr. Chandler, Vernon, Percival, Hucks, Bundy, La Roche, Lapotre, and Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Simmonds told us he had no account of the death of Mr. Herbert, the clergyman, on his return from Carolina, but we are afraid it may be true, the news being positive that he died the 15th of last month.

Thursday, 28 June.—I returned early by water to Charlton, and remained there till the 3rd July.

Mr. Aldersey and his wife came Sunday evening from Fox Hall to see us. He married a daughter of Mr. Dauborn's, a noted scarlet dyer, and another daughter married my cousin Philip Percival, which produced our acquaintance.

Tuesday, 3 July.—I went to town upon a letter of my brother's, dined with him, and in the evening Frank Clarke told me that Lord Grantham had again put Sir Robert Walpole in mind of speaking to the King to make me an Earl. Sir Robert Walpole thereupon excused his not having spoke yet, because of the variety of business that made him forget it, but he took off his ring, and put it on another finger to make him remember it, and said he could not imagine the least difficulty in it. That if there were, he would tell me so, that he loved me and all my family and had obligations to it. He desired that Lord Grantham would speak to the Queen to remind her also of it, which my Lord Grantham said he would on Wednesday following, being then to go to Richmond.

Wednesday, 4.—I went to the Georgia Society. We were in all nine Common Council, viz., Mr. La Port, Mr. George Heathcote,

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Thomas Towers, Vernon, Frederick, Chandler, Lord Limerick, Percival and Alderman Kendal.

We signed several grants, and also powers to Mr. Oglethorp to set out more lands. We ordered proper care to be taken that no injury come to our Colony by the new Act sent over from Carolina to be approved by the Privy Council here. We had a confirmation of Parson Herbert's death of a fever and bloody flux in his return from Georgia. We had also a letter from Mr. Oglethorp signifying that the Assembly of Carolina had given 2,000*l.* of their currency money to help our settlement this year, and that the Committee had agreed to 12,000*l.* more for the year after this, which he believed would be approved when the Assembly met after the holidays. This 14,000*l.* of their money makes in sterling money 2,000*l.* Besides which the town of Charlestown had raised 1,000*l.* of their money, and paid him 500*l.* of it to buy cattle. That he had hopes of converting one town of Indians to Christianity. He also advised us of seeds, skins and drugs sent by him, which were a present from the Indians. He drew for money, which we this day impressed to Mr. George Heathcote to discharge.

We dined several of us together, and in the evening I returned home to Charlton.

Stayed at home a week.

Wednesday, 11.—Went to town. Attended the Georgia Society. A Board of Trustees present, myself in the chair, Mr. Vernon, La Roche, Chandler, Bedford, Smith and Coram. We noted down a smith to go to Georgia, and received a proposal from Dr. Houston in favour of a gentleman of Scotland of his own name, who desires to go to Georgia on his own account and carry 12 servants, and to ship himself from Clyde in Scotland. We referred the consideration to the next meeting.

One Reyley, who had been a merchant in London and afterwards a bookkeeper, and three weeks ago released out of prison for debt, applied to us to go over. He has a wife and two small children. He appeared a great object of charity, and we ordered him to bring certificates of his honesty and good behaviour from the two last persons he was bookkeeper to.

Mr. Vernon reported that Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Chandler and he had, according to order, laid the report of our receipts and disbursements to June last before the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice Eyres. He also reported that he had writ for seventy heads of Saltsburgers to be immediately sent to Rotterdam, where a ship of Mr. Simmons will be ready to transport them to Georgia.

Mr. Simmons acquainted us that by private accounts from Charlestown he was informed that Mr. Oglethorp intended to set out in six weeks for England, which, if true, he must now be at sea, but as he has writ nothing of his design to us, we hope he had not determined himself, and that the repeated advice sent him of the second embarkation, and money given us by Parliament would arrive to him before his embarkation and prevent his return till they and the Saltsburgers we shall send will be with him.

This report of his coming away so speedily is of great consequence, and we directed a special summons of Common Council men and Trustees to consider what to resolve thereupon, it being necessary

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that some person of discretion vested with proper authority should be appointed to have the direction of the Colony in his absence.

I heard this day that the Prince has had a child by Mrs. Vane's chambermaid, for whom he has bought a house in London, and is buying another in the country, which has fretted Mrs. Vane into a consumption; that he attempted to gain the favours of Mrs. Bartholdi, the Italian singer, and likewise of the Duchess of Ancaster's daughter, but both in vain. I am extremely concerned at these accounts, which I have the best assurances to be true.

Thursday, 12.—I returned to Charlton, and being my birthday, when I entered my 51st year (being born in 1682), my servants according to custom dressed themselves in masquerade, and danced a good part of the night. Stayed at home till Wednesday following.

Wednesday, 18 July.—Went to town, and executed writings at Connsellor Annesley's chambers, between my cousin James Fortrey and me, whereby I lent him 500*l.* on a mortgage of his lease of lands in Norfolk held by him from William Ld. Berkely of Stratton, for the lives of the said Lord and his son.

The mortgage money in the deed runs for 670*l.*, because I lent him formerly 35*l.*, and I added thereto a 100*l.* due by bond from him to my late brother in law Danl. Dering, on which there was, as I supposed, 7 years' interest due Midsummer last, which 100*l.* and 7 years' interest comes to 135*l.*, but I find he owed but 4 years' interest at Midsummer last, so that his debt to my niece Dering is but 120*l.*, and the whole money owing now by my cousin is as follows:—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Due to my brother Dering, principal .. ..	100	0	0
Interest 4 years .. ..	20	0	0
Due to me, lent him formerly .. ..	35	0	0
„ lent him now .. ..	500	0	0
	655	0	0

On this account there is an endorsement on the back of the mortgage that reduces the debt from 670*l.* (as it runs in the body of the writings) to 655*l.*, which is to be repaid by sales in eleven years' time with interest in the following manner:—

On the		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Year</i>
18th Jan., 1733-4, being $\frac{1}{2}$ a year .. ..	16	7	6	}	87	18	9	1
18th July, 1734, the other half year .. ..	71	11	3					
18th Jan., 1734-5 .. ..	15	0	0	}	90	0	0	2
18th July, 1735 .. ..	75	0	0					
18th Jan., 1735-6 .. ..	13	10	0	}	87	0	0	3
18th July, 1736 .. ..	73	10	0					
18th Jan., 1736-7 .. ..	12	0	0	}	84	0	0	4
18th July, 1737 .. ..	72	0	0					
18th Jan., 1737-8 .. ..	10	10	0	}	81	0	0	5
18th July, 1738 .. ..	70	10	0					
18th Jan., 1738-9 .. ..	9	0	0	}	78	0	0	6
18th July, 1739 .. ..	69	0	0					
18th Jan., 1739-40 .. ..	7	10	0	}	75	0	0	7
18th July, 1740 .. ..	67	10	0					
18th Jan., 1740-1 .. ..	6	0	0	}	72	0	0	8
18th July, 1741 .. ..	66	0	0					
18th Jan., 1741-2 .. ..	4	10	0	}	69	0	0	9
18th July, 1742 .. ..	64	10	0					

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Year</i>
On the 18th Jan., 1742-3 .. ..	3	0	0	}	66	0	10
18th July, 1743 .. ..	63	0	0				
18th Jan., 1743-4 .. ..	1	10	0	}	63	0	11
18th July, 1744 .. ..	61	10	0				

After this I went to the Georgia Society, where were present at a Board of Trustees the following gentlemen: Mr. Thomas Towers, in the chair, La Postre, Vernon, La Roche, Bndy, Chandler, and myself, seven Common Council men, and Mr. Smith and Captain Coram, Trustees.

We wrote down the names of several poor persons desirous to go to Georgia; as one who is skilful in fencing banks and in making tiles; another who knows something of mechanical engines, and two or three others who are reduced to the last extremity. We considered the great difficulties we shall be under in the summer time with relation to the want of eight Common Council men to issue money and provide the necessaries for a third embarkation, particularly that of the Saltsburgers, which we expect will be at Rotterdam in August, and concluded the only way would be to order a large sum of money when we next can make eight Common Council to be called out of the bank to serve occasions by any five of our number.

We dined several of us at the Horn Tavern, and then I returned to Charlton.

Thursday, 19—Monday, 23.—Stayed at home. My tenant Williams, who holds the George Inn on Snow Hill, came to me to desire I would lay out about 40*l.* more than we thought of at first, in building another storey over the new stall stables to accommodate his next door neighbour, a currier by trade, who will rent the additional building to keep and dry his leather in, which I agreed to on Williams paying me 7 *per cent.* for the money laid out, as was agreed for the new stables between him and me.

Tuesday, 24.—This day my son returned from London, and told me that he had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who said he yesterday had spoke to the Queen about making me an Earl, and that it would be speedily done.

He said also that Sir Robert asked him what was the meaning my account and Mr. Leathes differed so much concerning his interest in Harwich, for that I had told him Mr. Leathes' interest was dubious, but that he had told him he was surer than my son himself. My son answered that he believed upon his honour Mr. Leathes was in danger, and would have less votes even than Mr. Heath, who also has been down to offer his service; that himself and I had no objection to Mr. Leathes, but wished him well, but we did not pretend to force our friends, and that he (my son) was even in danger from our friends, because I had shown myself so inclined to Mr. Leathes, and this obliged him to declare he would not join with Leathes or any one else; that all he desired is to have a member who should owe some obligation to us as well as to the Government for his election. Sir Robert said that when Leathes came to town there must be a meeting between them to examine into the affair.

This night my brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan came to spend some time with us.

Wednesday, 25.—I went to town this day, and call'd on Mr. Barsham, who told me Dean Berkely had approved the draft

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of the mortgage and it should be ready at Friday, 4 a clock, to sign at his chambers.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where Lieutenant Ferron told me he had a warrant for 15*l.* in the charitable list, for which he thanked me. I advised him to write to Mr. Sloper for the collection he had made in his favour to carry him to Georgia, but I doubted whether he would get sufficient to go over on the better sort of foot, and as to working among the other class, I did not see he was able, being lame of one hand. He replied, he must go over on the low foot, but hoped he should, however, be able to work in some degree.

We met a board of Trustees of Georgia, Mr. Hucks in the chair, Tom Towers, Lapotre, La Roche, Mr. Frederick, George Heathcote, Percival, Captain Coram, Dr. Bedford.

Reyner, one of the potash people, came to tell us he liked not Lacy's company, and would resign his grant. By the character of most of the others, it were to be wished we had not engaged with them, but we knew not their circumstances. These partners were five in number, of whom Coates and Smith and Salmon, I fear, are beggars. Salmon is little better, and Harrison, the fifth, I know nothing of. Yet these had obliged themselves to take twelve servants, and had a grant of a great number of acres, on supposition they would lay out 2,000*l.* It will be right for the future, when we make grants to persons who go over on their accounts, to make some cautious reserves in such grants, as a clause vacating the same if they go not over under a more limited time than twelve months, or if they have not satisfied their creditors, and that we do not deliver them the counterpart of their grants till they are putting to sea.

Coates appeared, and with him a widow, who charged him with a design to defraud her of 12*l.* We made up the difference between them, she taking his bond to pay her when in Georgia that sum, or if he discharges it before he goes, she will forgive him the six pounds of it.

We signed a letter of attorney for receiving the 10,000*l.* given us by the Parliament, and admitted some persons to go over, who appeared useful, in want and well recommended.

I this night received a letter from Clements, and my son another from Davies at Harwich, acquainting us that Mr. Leathes had returned thither from Norfolk, very angry against me for having acquainted Sir Robert that I had a letter in the name of the Corporation that he was the last man in England they would choose. He asked at the entertainment he gave, who it was had writ so, and declared he would see the letter when he came to town and acquaint the Corporation with it, that he would attack both my brother Parker and me, and did not know but he should get Sir Robert to set up another in opposition to my son. None present had the courage to own the letters they writ to me on that occasion, except Clements, who tells me I may show him his, which was dated the 24th of May last.

Mr. Leathes imagines I told Sir Robert that the whole Corporation renounced him; but I did not tell Sir Robert so; I only said that my friends were resolved to be against him, and that they would be for any other person he should please to recommend. I offered then to show Sir Robert the letters I had received from

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Rolf, Clements, Page and Davis, but he had not time to read them, only replied if they would choose a friend to the Government it was all one to him. But I showed Horace Walpole the letters, and he said, to be sure I ought not to hurt my interest for the sake of Leathes. I had done very honourably by Leathes, for when he went down I writ as much in his favour as I ought, and more than my friends liked; I told the Mayor that he went down to offer himself by the approbation of the Government, and that he and I were very well together, which gained him the Mayor's friendship and that of some others of my friends, but when I received those letters from others above mentioned wherein they declared his standing would endanger my son's election, and desiring me to wait on Sir Robert, to beg him to name any other gentleman and they would be for him, or that I or my brother Parker would stand with my son, I could not avoid showing those letters. Mr. Leathes, when he went down, was received but coolly by most; but Baker was for him, and that was by my writing to him in the manner I did, whereas my son had the promises of 22 out of 26 then in the town.

After this Mr. Heath (who I suppose was informed that my friends opposed Leathes) went down, and acquainting the Corporation that Sir Robert had encouraged him to stand, by bidding him try his interest, gained a great many votes, so that by a late letter Davis writ my son of the disposition of the voters it appeared my son had 22, Heath 20, and Leathes but 16, but it was uncertain how some of every side would vote when it came to the trial. Thus the affair now stands, and what will come of it I cannot judge.

My son went this morning to town to see if he could meet with him. This afternoon my son returned, having found Mr. Leathes. He showed him Davis's letter, wherein he writ my son that Leathes had said at Harwich that he would apply to Sir Robert Walpole to send down another candidate to oppose my son, with other smart and offensive things, and asked him whether all or any part contained in the letter was true. Mr. Leathes read it over, and did not deny it, only replied that what he said of a new candidate was not said by him publicly, but to a particular person in private. He said Sir Robert having informed him that Sir Philip and I had been with him to tell him that he (Leathes) was the last man in England the Corporation would choose, he thought himself so ill-used both by my brother Parker and I, that he was justified to oppose us in all the ways he could. My son replied he mistook the matter, that we had acted very honourably by him, that we had received no letters against him in the name of the Corporation, but himself had received eight from our friends declaring they would oppose him, and desiring some other gentleman might be recommended; that upon the receipt of them I had mentioned their contents to Sir Robert, but this was before Mr. Leathes had been down and spent any money at Harwich, since which time I had made no application to Sir Robert at all. That we had reason to say the Corporation would not choose him when eight of our friends were determined against him, but this was as long ago as between the 22nd and 24th of May, and that I then proposed Sir Robert should bring him into some other place, that my friends might not be disobliged by my ready consent to his standing a candidate when Sir Robert first proposed him to me, and I had



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the more reason to show those letters because my son's election was said to be in danger if he (Mr. Leathes) should stand there. Mr. Leathes replied that he saw the matter now in another light than before, for he thought I had lately been applying to Sir Robert against him, which had been a very ill usage of him after giving him encouragement to go down.

My son asked him how he could think I would use him ill, seeing without me he could not have been chose, and that in effect I brought him in, for that Sir Robert had asked my consent, which I not only readily gave but had even recommended him by my letter to the Mayor. Mr. Leathes replied he acknowledged it, and was obliged to me, but I might since have altered my mind, and had some other person in my eye. My son said that could not be, for when himself went down, he declared he would join nobody, but depend on his friends for a single vote only, and he had declared on the Town Hall that I and Mr. Leathes were well together, so that 'twas not possible after that for me to serve a third person if I would.

Mr. Leathes then desired he might see the letters that had been writ to him and me against him at the time I had applied to Sir Robert to recommend another than him. My son replied he never would do that, and thereby expose his friends to his resentment, but he might ask Mr. Walpole what they contained, to whom I had shown them.

Mr. Leathes then said he mattered not what seven or eight voters out of 32 should do, that we gave too much heed to impertinent letters, and as to himself, he never answered but one, nor should trouble himself to write. That he was very sure of carrying his election, and believed he had as good an interest as any one whosoever.

My son replied, he believed otherwise, and that he would find a difficulty to be chose, for Mr. Heath had been down and got a great many votes.

Mr. Leathes appeared very angry that my son should esteem so bad of his interest, and said he knew Mr. Heath had made some interest, but some of Heath's friends would vote for him, as some of his own would vote for Heath, and my son would see at the election how strong his interest was.

My son then asked him what foundation he had to say at Harwich that he would apply to Sir Robert to recommend another to oppose him. That it was a very hard expression, and did he believe Sir Robert would?

He replied, he did not believe it; he thought Sir Robert liked me still better than himself, for he had proposed to him to decline standing, as believing he would not carry it, but he would persist, to show Sir Robert what interest he had, otherwise he had no great inclination to be chosen anywhere, but having an estate near Harwich he thought he might do it with ease there. In conclusion he said he would go down thither on Sunday next, but first see Sir Robert and let him know what had passed between them, and tell him that my son and he were good friends. My son replied, he had nobody he desired should carry it from him, but should be very well pleased if he succeeded, and so they parted.

This evening Tom Peck came to desire I would speak to the Treasury that his brother William Peck, who is one of the 100 list

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extra tidesmen of London, may be preferred to be on the establishment in that employment, which salary is better, or to get him be made a watchman. I replied, I would speak, but it would not be before winter.

He told me that Heath had some votes, but Mr. Leathes a great many. My son, however, he thought secure. That Nicolas Richmond hates Leathes; that Bridge, notwithstanding his ill-usage from Heath, will vote for him. That Bickerton, in conversation with him, blamed himself for having so long gone against my interest; for I see, said he, other persons for a word speaking can improve their fortunes, and I am no better than I was. I gave Peck two guineas for the Mayor to invite his friends to a treat on occasion of the Prince of Orange's alliance to our family.

Saturday, 28.—This day my wife and I and brother Percival went to Hampton Court in three hours and a half from Charlton. As soon as we had dressed ourselves at the inn, my brother and I waited on my Lord Grantham, who pressed us to dine with him, but we declined it. He told me the business of making me an Earl would be done next week. That Sir Robert Walpole had spoken yesterday to the Queen in Lord Grantham's presence, and said such things of me that he was ashamed to repeat, but so much he would tell me in general, that nobody deserved more a mark of her Majesty's favour than I, that I never had asked anything that carried interest with it for myself, and therefore the raising my title to that of an Earl would be a proper acknowledgement of the zeal which I and my family have always shown for their Majesties. Besides which he could not but add his own great desire this favour might be shown me, because he had very great obligations to me. The Queen replied in very handsome commendations of me, and said she would speak to the King, and there would be no difficulty. After this my Lord saw Sir Robert again, who desired him to let me know the thing would be done out of hand.

My Lord therefore advised me not to go to Bath till it was over, that I might kiss hands first, and he thought I must be again at Court next Thursday, when Sir Robert would be there, and the warrant ordered. I thanked his Lordship for his favour in so often reminding Sir Robert, who till yesterday had forgotten to speak to the Queen, and desired to know if it was necessary on this occasion that my children should all kiss hands. He replied, yes, for they would now have a title of honour; that my wife and I and daughter Hanmer ought to kiss hands as soon as done. My son might do so too, or soon afterwards, but my daughter Helena might be deferred till our return from Bath. About two the King saw company, who put me a few questions about the weather and my house at Charlton, and when the levée was over, I went to the Prince's side, who asked me how music went on, how I amused myself at Charlton, whether I went this year to Bath, where my brother Parker was, commended my brother Percival's music, etc. Then I went to the Queen's side, who talked near half an hour to me of a great variety of things; she said she wanted to know if Dr. Couraye was pleased with Oxford. I replied, doubtless, for he had met with great civilities there, and Lord Abingdon had sent his coach for him to pass some time with him at his country seat. That he had sat with our English doctors in his

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doctor's robes, and made them in the theatre a long speech to thank the University for having presented him his doctor's degrees, and that the Vice-Chancellor returned the compliment in a set speech. She asked me what he said. I replied, my brother knew better than I for he was there. Upon this she called him up, and put him the same question, to which he answered, he could only say he saw him make his speech, but he spoke so low he could not hear it. She said she was sorry she could not see it. Then she commended him extremely for an honest, good and learned man, and added, she heard he was extremely contented with that small pension she made him. I replied, he was perfectly satisfied, and had all the gratitude imaginable. She said a man of his parts and learning was to blame for contending about such trifling matters as are now disputed about in France, and cost him trouble there, when at the same time the Jansenists are his utter enemies and would consent to burn him if they had him in their power on account of some of his opinions. I replied, it was true they were his enemies, and he disliked their ways as much as those of the Jesuits, particularly their supporting their cause by feigned miracles. Aye, said she, I cannot forgive their playing tricks to support themselves, and pretending to be cured of distemper by praying to Abbé Paris; religion is not to be advanced by tricks. I complained of it (added she) to Abbé Giraldon, who I suppose you know, his true name is Price, but he pretends to be of the Fitzgerald family in Ireland, and therefore takes the name of Giraldon; he fled thither last year, being a busy Jansenist, to avoid the anger of Cardinal Fleury, but at my desire he has had permission to return unmolested, for which I have great obligations to the Cardinal, but it was on condition that if he should play the fool again, I should never mediate more for him, for he would certainly send him to the Bastille. This man, said she, I complained to, that the Jansenists helped their cause by craft and lying wonders, and he acknowledged, but justified it, which I own displeased me much. Pray has Dr. Couraye a correspondence in France now? I answered, I did not know, for Mr. Duncombe had stolen him from me, not only for the winter, but now for the summer, which was a loss to me, because of his cheerful temper and learned conversation. I added that he understood a thing the clearest, and replied to it the quickest of any man I know. I wish, said she, I could prevail with him to do more than he does. You mean, Madam, said I, to declare himself a Protestant; but I think it very extraordinary to see a monk go so far as he has done in approaching us. And yet, said she, I fear he is gone too far; how so, replied I? Why I fear he is no more than a very good Deist, as most the learned men when they cease being Papists prove. Madam, said I, he is certainly a true and sincere Christian; for so I find him in all conversations I ever had with him. Then, said she, he is possibly of Erasmus's opinion, for whom I have a great esteem. I believe, replied I, that he is of his opinion, for he highly esteems him, and thinks him the greatest man the Church of Rome produced. I shall, said she, be desirous to see Dr. Couraye when he returns to London.

This is the substance of what passed concerning Dr. Couraye, only she said further that her intention was to keep him continually employed, and to advance him in higher and higher works.

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Thuanus's history was, I think, too little a thing to employ his talents about, but his edition of Father Paul's *History of the Council of Trent* will be a very noble work. I replied it must needs be so, for he intended to compare it with that of Cardinal Palavicini, and show where the latter was mistaken in facts, the former in dates, and by proper notes take in what other writers of that time have delivered concerning that Council, in order to give us a complete and regular history. She said it would be a useful and fine work, and desired to know how far he had advanced. I replied he had finished the history, but took time to make his notes, searching further helps from manuscripts which from time to time he might light of.

The Queen then turned the discourse to Charlton, and said she was contriving how I might be master of it, and if I were, how to join the wood to my park without removing the road that lies between, which might be by making a bridge over, but I don't like that so well: it were better to make a passage underground, for the wood lies much sloping from the roadside to the park. I thanked her Majesty, but I thought it would be hard to buy the place, for it was in the hands of a clergyman very rich, and did not want to sell. She said, indeed that would be difficult, for clergymen of that sort knew the value of money as well as any.

She then asked me how my book of heads went on. I replied not very fast, and had only prepared three books more. Why, said she, this is the only time you have to work at it, as you told me in the winter.

After this the King came in, and again spoke to me about Charlton, and whether I had company alway with me. I replied I had relations, and sometimes musicians, but that I was too near the town to have many except relations lie at my house.

After this was over, Mr. Walpole asked me what was the meaning of the differences at Harwich about Mr. Leathes. I replied, my son who was last at Harwich knew better than I the dispositions of the people, and that he had lately seen Mr. Leathes and told him he really believed he would find his election difficult. Why, said Mr. Walpole, he assures me there are but five against him. I replied, my son tells me otherwise, and that as there are false voters of all sides, who promise and mean nothing, it was uncertain how many would be against Mr. Leathes. That Mr. Heath has been down pretending Sir Robert gave him leave to try his interest, and he brags he has a very good interest. Mr. Walpole shook his head at naming Mr. Heath, and denied he had leave to go down from Sir Robert. He added there must be a meeting to adjust this affair and come to a right understanding of it. I said my son had assured Mr. Leathes he would join nobody against him though he could not join with him.

At four o'clock the Court broke up, and we returned to Charlton by 7 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

In this day's weekly journal, my discourse of the "Rise and Progress of Idolatry from the Flood to the birth of Jesus Christ" is printed. It is my first section.

Sunday, 29—Tuesday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 1 August.—This day I went to London, and called on Counsellor Annesley, where I met Dr. Berkeley, Dean of Derry, and perfected to him a mortgage of lands in Ireland for 3,000*l.*,

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Irish money, lent me at 5 *per cent.* Irish money payable in Ireland. The money paid me in English was 2,700*l.*, which I received on signing the mortgage, and lodged it with Mr. Hore, the banker.

The lands mortgaged are as follows :—

	l.	s.	d.
Cregane county and Gurteenroe, tenant John Freeman .. .. . <i>p. ann.</i>	61	0	0
Gortfonleary, tenant Robt. Wrixon .. <i>p. ann.</i>	9	0	0
Jordanstown and Liskelly, tenant Will. Dampier .. .. . <i>p. ann.</i>	46	0	0
Stradeen, tenant Ric. Purcell, senr. .. <i>p. ann.</i>	18	0	0
Kilinleah, tenant Rogr. Calaghane .. <i>p. ann.</i>	32	10	0
Shanaloghert, tenant Jo. Wrixon .. <i>p. ann.</i>	30	8	0
Spittle and Jordan's gardens, tenant Chr <sup>r</sup> . Wagget .. .. . <i>p. ann.</i>	41	0	0
Welshestown, tenant Chr <sup>r</sup> . Conron, Esq. <i>p. ann.</i>	52	5	1
	290	3	1

After this I went to the Georgia Society, where met of the Common Council Mr. La Roche, in the chair, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Hucks, Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. Frederick, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hales and myself, in number 10. And of Trustees, Mr. Smith and Captain Coram. After the business of the Trustees was over, we resolved ourselves into a Common Council, Mr. Towers in the chair.

We granted lands, 500 acres to Mr. Houston, a Scots gentleman, who intends to go on his own charges from Scotland and carry with him twelve servants. We broke our old seal and made a new one.

A large model of a Dutch saw mill was presented us by Messrs. Thibalds, eminent timber merchants of London, and we resolved to send one over to Georgia. We continued Mr. Martin, our Secretary, his first appointment expiring two days hence, and we appointed a Committee to make a draft on the Bank as far as 3,000*l.*, for the embarkation of the Saltburgers we writ to be sent us, and for another embarkation of English.

A long letter from Mr. Oglethorp received yesterday was read, giving account of the encouragement the Province of Carolina resolve to give us, as also a character at large of the Indians with whom he has made a treaty, and his proceedings in settling the colony.

I dined at Davis's, and returned home at night. But in my way from the Georgia Board, I called at the Cockpit, where a Committee sat upon the law sent from Carolina for confirmation, which law, making good divers grants in that country in general terms, we apprehended might endanger the title we have to Georgia, notwithstanding the King's Charter to us, because our land was formerly granted to Sir Robert Montgomery; and though there was a clause in his grant, that unless he cultivated and settled the land with people in three years' time, it should be void, yet the general terms by which former grants are confirmed, and defects in them made good in this Act sent over, might, as we apprehended, weaken our title; but the Committee of Lords rejected the Bill. The Lords' Committee present were but four,

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Lord Wilmington, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole and Sir Charles Wager. When they broke up, Sir Robert Walpole told me he spoke yesterday to the King about my title, and that the King replied it should be done. He advised me to be at Hampton Court Sunday next, when perhaps I might kiss hands.

Concerning Mr. Leathes, he said he thought that matter had been settled; that he was told if my son and he joined both would be secure, and wondered the meaning of our difference. I told him I wished Mr. Leathes heartily well, but some were apprehensive he might prejudice my interest. "How so," said he? "Why, by raising up a party there that were my enemies, and opposing those small advantages of preferment which my friends might apply for, and procuring them for others of the contrary side, who would get strength by it, and tyrannize my friends as they did before." He answered, he must give the Government's interest to Leathes, as he promised, and should carry himself equal between us.

I spoke to the same purpose to Mr. Walpole, who said he was assured, not by Mr. Leathes but from one in Harwich, that if I and Mr. Leathes agree, he is secure, notwithstanding Mr. Heath's applications. I replied, I believed so too, and was glad of it, for as he was his friend, I desired no other man in England there, but I must say that the interest Mr. Leathes had to be effectually chose, was owing to some of my friends who at the bottom understood that I am for him though I dare not let my son openly join him for fear of disoblighing others who look cool on me. And that he owed me obligations since, without my acquiescing in him, Sir Robert and himself would have recommended some one of my own nomination. He replied it was true; but what, said he, is the meaning that your friends are against him? It is, said I, that they apprehend he will break into my interest, and raise again Philipson's party, who were ever enemies to me and those who supported my interest; but the best I could advise him was to satisfy my friends that he would not do so. He replied, I remember that Philipson, it was I turned him out. Further (said I), I hope he will not intermeddle in Corporation affairs, as particularly, I have a Mayor to name this year, I should expect he will not oppose him by means of his friends. He replied, he should do as I pleased.

Both he and Sir Robert were in so great hurry that they could scarce allow me to speak.

Thursday, 2 August—Saturday, 4.—Stayed at home. This evening my brother and sister Percival who had spent some time with us, returned to London.

Sunday, 5.—My wife and I went to Hampton Court, where I kissed the hands of the King, Queen, and Prince for being made an Earl, by the title of Egmont in the county of Cork. In the evening I returned.

Monday, 6—Thursday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 10.—Set out from Charlton this day for Sunning Hill in Berkshire, in order to make Mr. Augustus Schutz a visit in my way to Bath, but he being from home, we lodged at the inn there, where is a fine chalybeate water of the same nature and equally good with that of Tunbridge. Passing through Windsor Forest, I saw several hunting seats, viz., General Honywood's, General Hill's, Sir Edmond Everard's and the Earl of Stirling's. Sir Edmond

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is son to Sir Richard Everard, who rose himself from a low degree at Exeter by victualling ships. The Earl of Stirling is an old gentleman of seventy years old, very covetous and rich in money, which will fall at his death to Mr. Trumbal, who two months ago married a daughter of my Lord Blondel. Mr. Trumbald is son to old Sir William Trumball, formerly a public Minister abroad, and afterwards Secretary of State. He died about eighteen years ago, and about seventy years old, married my Lord Sterling's sister's daughter, by whom he had this son.

Saturday, 11.—I lay at Hungerford.

Sunday, 12.—I lay at Sandy Lane. The ignorance of the colliers in this neighbourhood is extraordinary. A gentleman asked some of them whether they went to church. They replied, No. Why then, said he, I believe you know nothing of the Commandments. They all replied they knew such family living in their parts, but they did not know them personally.

Half a mile from our inn at Sandy Lane lives Mrs. Earnly, a widow lady, the wife of John Earnly, Esq., who died suddenly seven years ago, and six years before that fell out with his lady upon an unjust suspicion that his only child, a daughter now sixteen years old, was begotten by his coachman. The next heir-at-law (in case he had no child) had the wickedness to raise this lie on the lady, that Mr. Earnly might be provoked to renounce his daughter as spurious, and not leave her the estate by will, as he had power to do. But the father discovered the trick before he died, and left all to her, to the value in land and money of 80,000*l.* The mother is about forty years old, and has 1,500*l.* a year jointure. She is sister to the late Mr. Rolt, who died of the small-pox at the Bath a few years ago.

Monday, 13.—I dined at Bath, where there is scarce any company, occasioned by the small-pox which rages there, and took up my lodgings, as last year, at Leak the bookseller's.

Lob, the other bookseller (son to the famous Anabaptist teacher who was so great with King James as to refuse the oaths to King William), I found has sold his shop, and is going into Church of England orders, by which I find he has quitted the Arian notions he had when I was last year here. He is a learned man and good liver, and out of mere love of truth had run through several persuasions, having been educated a Presbyterian, then a Papist, then a Presbyterian again, and now a Church of England man. He had been a schoolmaster at Chelmsford, but was forbid to keep it on account of Arianism, which he did not disown; after which he set up a bookseller's shop in the same town; but not meeting with success, he came to Bath, and opened a shop there, where the Dissenters were his best customers, though he communicated at our Church as often as at the Dissenters', and could not endure the doctrine of predestination.

Monday, 27.—Dr. Coghill, brother to Dr. Coghill in Ireland, Mr. Vesey, son to the late Archbishop of Tuam, a clergyman, and Dr. Oliver, physician of Bath, dined with me. In our conversation, Mr. Vesey told us that before the Duke of Ormond made his secret retreat out of England, Earl Stanhope desired Robin Pitt, his brother-in-law, to go to his Grace with a message from the King, that knowing his popularity, and that there was a disaffected party formed against his Government which intended to put him

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at their head, his Majesty desired he would sign a declaration that he would remain his dutiful subject, upon which he should be well received at Court.

Mr. Pitt replied he would not go on such a scandalous errand, but if they would give him a message that was fit for a gentleman to carry, he would go. Then, said Earl Stanhope, will you tell his Grace that his Majesty thinks it for his service he should go abroad for six months, after which he should return and be well looked on at Court. Mr. Pitt replied he would if his Majesty would from his own mouth give him that assurance. Hereupon the Earl carried him into the King's apartment, and the King told him that whatever the Earl assured him on behalf of the Duke, he would make good. Pitt went to Richmond, and made the proposal, to which the Duke made answer that it was scandalous for him to show such apprehension, and he would not stir. "Sir," said Pitt, "do you remember your crossing from Windsor to Whitehall the other day, and how the watermen threw up their caps and hurraed you, crying 'Ormond for ever!'" "I do," replied the Duke. "Then, Sir," said Pitt, "I must advise your going; you will not be safe if you stay, you will certainly be sent to the Tower. But there is no scandal in your going; it betrays no fear, seeing it is proposed to you from the King himself, who will receive you favourably at your return." "This something alters the case," replied the Duke, "and I will advise with my best friends, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Harcourt, about it. Come to me two or three days hence, and you shall know my resolution." Accordingly two days after Pitt set out for Richmond, but on the road met my uncle Dering and another gentleman coming from Richmond, who knowing where Pitt was going, called to him to stop, and privately told him his labour would be lost, for the Duke was retreated out of the kingdom the night before. Pitt turned back, and drove to Earl Stanhope's, and acquainted him the Duke was retired. The Earl, with great concern in his countenance, demanded who informed him so. That, replied Pitt, you shall never know. "Is he gone into the West?" "No," replied Pitt, "but far enough from your pursuit." Upon which the Earl snapped his fingers, and said, "Then all is well."

Mr. Pitt himself gave this account to Mr. Vesey, which in part agrees with what I have said of the Duke's retreat in his life volume.

Mr. Pitt added that it was Lord Harcourt who advised his going.

Cousin Le Grand dined with me. I sent my renunciation of the trust of executorship to Sir Emanuel's children this night to Alexander Clayton, Esq., of the Middle Temple, witnessed by Dr. Coghill, junior, and his servant.

Nothing material to the end of this month, nor to part of the next.

Friday, 7 September.—Major Moore, brother to the late Sir Emanuel, dined with me; had leave from the King to come from Gibraltar to go to Ireland to look after his nephew's affairs, being left executor.

Saturday, 8.—Cousin Southwell, his wife, Cousin Le Grand, and her son and daughter dined with me.

Sunday, 9.—I communicated at St. James's Church. In the

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afternoon Dr. Holmes, Vice Chancellor of Oxford, preached an excellent sermon against the modern infidelity.

Wednesday, 12.—Brother Parker came over from Wadden to see us.

Friday, 14.—We dined with Ned Southwell.

Saturday, 15.—My cousin Percival, the minister, dined with us. He has a small curacy seven miles off.

Sunday, 16.—We had only prayers at St. James's, but in the afternoon one Mr. Fisher gave a good sermon at the Abbey against the modern infidelity.

Mr. Brace told me this day that at the time of the Preston rebellion, Earl Stanhope, then Secretary of State, distributed 40,000*l.* among the members of Parliament to get them to consent to the augmentation of the army, which he had from his own mouth. How monstrous!

Dr. Holmes told me that now Dr. Tyndal is dead, the head of the unbelievers is Dr. Pellet, the physician, who, though he never published anything, is a man of the best learning and the coolest speculative infidel of the whole pack; all their writings are submitted to his supervising. One Pit, who writes the *London Journal*, is another of them; he has an office in the Customs.

Sunday, 23.—This morning Dr. Cox, of Ireland, son to the late Lord Chancellor of that kingdom, preached an excellent sermon upon the nature, use, and abuse of Scripture parables, and took an occasion of launching out very handsomely against the idolatry of the Papists in the worship of the Host and the Cross: he also showed the absurdity of the Quakers, who deny the necessity of water baptism, and insist the baptism enjoined in Scripture is that of the Spirit only, whereas it appears, Acts x., 47, that baptism was administered even to men after they had received the Holy Ghost. For then Peter, seeing the Holy Ghost was fallen upon the Gentiles who believed, asks the question—Can any man forbid water that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?

In the evening, Mr. Ward, a student of Christ Church, preached a learned sermon upon the sinfulness of not governing the passions, and had several fine expressions. One was, that the strength of the passions is the weakness of understanding.

1 October.—My son and cousin Fortrey arrived from London.

3.—The Earl of Orrery, and Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor, dined with me.

Saturday, 20.—I set out for London, and arrived the 24th to dinner.

Wednesday, 24.—I went to the Georgia Board. We were only Mr. Vernon and Mr. Smith. They showed me the treaty of peace and alliance made with the Indians. Our part is finely wrote upon vellum and ornamented with festoons, birds, etc. in water colours to take the eye.

We ordered a ship of Mr. Simmons to go the middle of next week to Rotterdam, and take up some Saltsburgers expected there about the time of the ship's arrival, and with them there go several English on their own accounts.

My brother Parker came to tell me he had set Clement's character fair to Mr. Parsons of Malden and to Sir Robert Walpole.

Thursday, 25.—Went to the Playhouse in the Haymarket.

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Friday, 26.—Dined with daughter Hanmer.

Saturday, 27.—Paid Counsellor Annesley the half-year's interest of 7,000*l.* due 9th instant, 175*l.*

Sunday, 28.—Went to the chapel; afterwards called on Mr. Clerke; afterwards I went to Court. The Lord Chamberlain told me he believed the Irish Peers were to walk at the marriage of the Princess, because the King had declared the procession should be after the manner of going to chapel, but whether the Irish Peeresses were to walk he knew not yet, of which he would inform himself. He offered me what tickets I desired for my friends to see the show. I dined at my brother Percival's, and afterwards visited at Ned Southwell's, and then returned home.

There was a numerous Court, and the King spoke to the Spanish Ambassador, which confirms to me that some negotiations are carrying on to reconcile the Emperor with Spain, but his Majesty took no notice of the French Minister, on which I hear the latter said in a careless manner, if the King did not speak to him, it was no matter, for he should soon speak to him.

Monday, 29.—Visited brother Parker, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Grantham, and Earl of Wilmington. Went to the Prince's, then to the other Court. Received some letters from Harwich touching the ingratitude of the Philipases, and their labouring to draw off Pulham; that, on the other hand, Coleman's come over, and Bridge at present fallen out with Wimple.

I met Colonel Armstrong at Court, who is a friend to Leathes, and told him he would do well to write to Leathes to reconcile himself to the persons who oppose him, which if he endeavoured, my brother Parker would assist to mollify Clements; that this would save Leathes a great deal of money and trouble; that I would not have him let Leathes know that this proposal came from me, for though I wished well to Mr. Leathes, and desired nobody else there with my son, yet I would not disoblige my friends who are now against him. That I had set up a Mayor and would have him carry it, though no friend to Leathes, but I believed Leathes might make him one, which I wished, for the peace and ease and tranquility of all.

Colonel Armstrong said it was indeed best on all accounts, and he would write to him to persuade him to do it. Then he told me by way of friendship that he had thoughts of bringing the water that serves Landguard fort to serve Harwich also, by taking up leaden pipes and putting in their place iron ones; he thought this a great service to Harwich, and therefore told it me before he had mentioned to any man, because I might make use of it to my advantage, with respect of recommending myself to the borough, as being the projector of it. I thanked him, but said my brother Parker had a fine water which did supply the place. He replied, he had not heard of it before, and added he did not think of going about it till spring, when he would propose it to the Board of Ordnance.

Tuesday, 30 October.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and he told me he would write freely to Alderman Clements, to advise him to yield to a reconciliation with Mr. Leathes; and he added that he would write him the form of a letter to be copied by him and sent to Sir Philip, expressing his inclination to vote for any person Sir Robert Walpole should approve, which would

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highly oblige Sir Robert and would in all probability take off all opposition to making him Mayor. I approved of it.

From thence I went to Sir Robert's levée, who began with me by telling me Sir Philip had been discoursing him about Harwich affairs. I replied, my brother knew more of them than I, being just returned from Bath, where I had been a considerable time. That both he and I were really sincere in wishing Mr. Leathes success, and that if Mr. Leathes would take a little care to reconcile himself to those now against him, I believed they would be pacified. That I had set up a person for mayor who had some interest in two counties, and had, as he knew, offered his service for such gentlemen as Sir Robert should favour; that he was a staunch Whig, and I had engaged him to stand eighteen months ago, so that my honour was concerned that he should succeed, and I must have it so, but there were some who under colour of being for Mr. Leathes, and some of them the Government's servants, who opposed him, and set up against him a person who was ever my enemy. Sir Robert said he would speak to Mr. Leathes. I said he was out of town; then said he, I will write to him.

After this I went to sister [daughter] Hanmer, and paid my son her  $\frac{1}{2}$  annuity, for which he promised to give me a receipt to-morrow. It is the quarter (30*l.*) due Michaelmas last.

I then visited brother Percival, and afterwards went to Court, being the King's birthday, where the crowd was greater than usual. I there met Mr. Cornellis, bailiff of Ipswich, and had much discourse with him of Harwich. He is a great friend to James Clements, and told me he was a man of the best sense there. That Clements told him he did not oppose Mr. Leathes personally, but as he built his interest and friendship on Philipson's party, who he endeavoured to throw the borough into the hands of. He showed me a letter from Leathes to him complaining that Clements had desired him to remove a coalmeter from his office because he was in his interest; which (said Cornellis) is not true, for he never spoke a word to me of the matter, but (added he) Leathes takes jealousies without reason, so he prejudiced Mr. Parsons against Clements, but (said he) I told him he was as staunch a friend to the Government as any man whatever.

I told him I wished well to Mr. Leathes, but that it would be hard his friends should oppose my mayor, whom I was engaged to support, and that they should set up against him old Wimple, who was my determined enemy and the creature of Philipson. He replied, Wimple was a sad dog, and it ought not to be suffered, that he should see Leathes very soon, and would give him good advice. I told him the election would be 30th November, St. Andrew's Day, and that my opposers would press him to be there on the spot, which (said I) if he complies with, they will oblige him to take part against Mr. Clements, wherefore his wisest way will be to be absent on that occasion. He replied it would, unless he went thither to favour Clements' election, which he hoped he should persuade him to. I dined at home, and in the evening went to Dean Berkeley's to stand godfather in my son's place to his second son, named George.

Wednesday, 31.—This day I went to Mr. Burr to get his order to Nicholas Richman, his steward, to vote for Clements for mayor,

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but he was out of town. I then called on Mr. Vertu, the graver, and bespoke several prints.

I then went to Court, where my Lord Gage showed a paper of reasons and precedents why the Irish Peers should walk in procession in their rank of precedency, which the English Lords oppose. I liked it. He talked of giving the King a remonstrance. I advised not, for it might engage us so far that we could not get back, and then if defeated, we should expose ourselves the more. That we must act very warily, seeing the rights of the whole Peerage is concerned in this contest, and those who are absent will blame us, if we do anything that shall come out wrong. That as to myself, I was resolved not to walk at all unless as King Charles had settled the precedency, nor should my wife lose her right if the Peeresses of England walk.

I am told a box is appointed for the Irish Peeresses in the chapel, and that it is designed they shall walk first, then the English Peeresses' daughters, and then the Peeresses themselves, which I will not yield to.

I met Sir Charles Wager at Court, who promised that Captain Demerick shall not be drawn off from Clements. In the evening I went to the Georgia Board. We sat only as trustees, and were as follows: Dr. Bundy in the chair, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, and myself.

We engaged Mr. Ortman, a German, to go over to teach the children to read and write. He will be useful to make the Saltburgers, whom we expect at Rotterdam, learn English. He sets out on Friday next, when a ship of Mr. Simmons' is to fall down the river to sail for Rotterdam on the Saltburgers' account, who are expected there about the time the ship goes thither. There goes in the same ship several English on their own account, and the ship will hold, cabin and all, seventy-five persons.

A letter was read desiring several hundred of Piedmontese, who understand the making silk and planting vines, might be transported to Georgia, being now at Rotterdam, and in distress; they are Protestants. We ordered that as many as the ship will hold, more than the Englishmen sent and the Saltburgers expected, to fill up the complement of seventy-five heads, should be taken in. After the Georgia affairs were over, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith and I sat an hour to discourse of the present temper of the nation, and the great increase of infidelity and Popery.

Dr. Bundy said the Bishops had done their duty, and particularly the Bishop of London, in representing to the Court the increase of Popery, but was not heard upon it. That a Justice of Peace informed one of the Secretaries of State lately, that a person had been with him to confess that he and another had been perverted to Popery by a priest now in London, and under no protection being no chaplain to any Ambassador; that he and his companion were promised great matters if they went to Portugal, as they did, but were there suffered to starve, which brought them to see their error, and they were again become Protestants, and were ready to prove this upon the priest. The Justice met with discouragement from the Secretary, who bid him do nothing in it. The Doctor told me further that the Spanish Ambassador alone has eighty English priests for his chaplains. As to the increase of profaners, it is visible, and it has given great scandal that since

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Dr. Tyndal's death it has appeared the Government gave him a pension of 200*l.* a year.

Concerning Budgell, he said the nephew of Dr. Tyndal, a clergyman, has exposed him as a forger of wills, and that on a former occasion of a lawsuit Budgell had with a worthy clergyman about an estate, which was tried by the late Earl Macclesfield, my Lord said Budgell appeared the greatest rogue that ever was. I commended the paper called the *Weekly Miscellany*, set up purposely by some worthy clergyman to expose infidelity, and I desired Mr. Smith, who, I believe, has some share in it, to order that now and then some things against Popery may be put into it, which he promised. He wished, as the Government permits pamphlets to be sent into the country post free, that they would also suffer the *Weekly Miscellany* to do so, which would give it a currency, and do honour to the Government.

Dr. Bundy and Mr. Smith both assured me that the body of the clergy were never in so good a disposition to support the Ministry as at present, for they see the discontented party are set against them. I was glad to hear it.

Thursday, 1 November.—This morning I called early on Mr. Anstis, Principal Herald at Arms, to discourse him on the difficulty the Irish Peers meet to maintain their right of walking in their proper places at the wedding.

He told me he was in a difficult situation, for Lord Harvey had accused him of putting this pretence (as his Lordship was pleased to call it) into our heads. That the disposal and care of the procession is taken out of his hands, contrary to all reason and precedents, and put under the Lord Chamberlain. That he was just waiting on him to know what was resolved. That at all funerals the Irish Peers had their place in the procession; that King Charles the First had put an Order of Council, settling the place and precedency of the Irish Peers, which was to be in force till further order. That this was at a remarkably full board, and the order afterwards certified authentically by the Lord Marshal, but it is observable this order mentions Peers of Ireland having estates in that kingdom; that on a dispute at a horse race in Yorkshire between an Irish Viscount and an English Baron in King Charles' reign, the Baron complained the other took place of him. That he brought it to the House of Lords of England, and the House in a body addressed the King to annul the claim of the Irish Peers, but the King made no answer to it. This shows (said Mr. Anstis) that the Irish Peers were by the Lords of England's confession at that time in possession of that right.

That none dispute the Irish Peers having place at the King's Chapel, wherefore, since the King has said the procession shall be now in the manner the Lords attend him to chapel, it seemed to him we might mix with the English Lords. I told him the present Lord Windsor walked as an Irish Viscount at the funeral of Queen Mary, and held up the pall, though at the same time an English Baron. He said it was true the Irish always walked at funerals, and now, if the Irish are to walk, the Earl of Thomond will do it as an Earl of Ireland, though a Viscount of England.

He said that since the Union, the Scots being united into the Peerage of England, Ireland has lost their support in matters of this nature, for before this Union, the Scots insisted on the Irish

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pretentions, and as it favoured their own. That it must be owned before King James's the First reign, neither Irish or Scots did walk, for any record or knowledge we have to the contrary.

When I left him, I went to brother Parker, who told me he had written to Clements to offer to be for whoever Sir Robert Walpole should approve, and to persuade him to write a letter to that purpose, which if he gets, he will then settle matters for Leathes, and secure the election to Clements. I then went to the Earl of Grantham, who asked me how the Irish Peers' walking was settled. I replied I knew not, but if any injury were done us, I could not in honour to my nation walk at all, but would show myself at Court in my new clothes, and then go home and pray for the Prince and Princess; he said I was in the right of it. I then called on the Earl of Inchiquen and Earl of Tilney to settle our meeting to-morrow, but the first was abroad and the other out of town.

Then I visited Augustus Schutz, whose lady was at home, and told me she heard there was not near room in the chapel for all the persons who were necessarily to be there, so that 500 places are kept in the boarded passage, to contain those who walked in the procession and could not find room.

This evening my brother Percival sent me word that he was at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, where he saw Mr. Leathes, and Sir Robert desired my brother to tell me he would have me be with him to-morrow without fail at ten o'clock to discourse matters over with Mr. Leathes before him, for his and my account differed as black from white.

Friday, 2 November.—This morning my brother Parker and I waited on Sir Robert Walpole by appointment at ten a clock to meet Mr. Leathes, and after much expostulation of each other's proceedings at Harwich, and of my setting up for mayor James Clements, his inveterate enemy, and his setting up Wimple, who is my ancient enemy, we were like to part enemies, neither of us caring in honour to give up his friend, till Sir Robert Walpole proposed that Mr. Leathes should admit of Clements for mayor and decline Wimple, conditionally that Mr. Clements promise to vote for Leathes to represent Harwich, and with his party, or whom he can prevail with, come over to him, and Clements declare the same at some public entertainment. And that if he refuses so to do, my brother Parker and I will relinquish Clements, and be for Wimple, and Mr. Leathes and I mutually promised to do our best to bring our friends to approve of this agreement, and that we would assist each other against any third person whatever. My brother Parker promised most sincerely to support this agreement, and told Leathes before Sir Robert, he would oblige Rolf to be for him. We also agreed to write for Clements to come up, so we parted shaking hands, but Mr. Leathes was extremely hardly brought to give up his friend Wimple, for he argued his honour was as dear to him as mine is to me, and that he ran the risk of losing his friends as much as I could say I should lose mine by giving up Clements, but Sir Robert told him there was reason why in this contest the offer should first be made to Clements, because my brother and I had an old interest there, and had been at great expense, whereas he was new there and came in by Sir Philip's resignation; and Sir Philip added that as he had an ancient

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hereditary interest there, he did not so part with it as for ever hereafter to exclude himself from serving there.

As to particular things, Mr. Leathes said he thought my son and he had, when they last met, been agreed to do nothing to oppose each other's interest, though they did not join; but my setting up Clements for Mayor, who to his face in public had told him he would not be for him, surprised him, and forced him to set up Wimple against him, for he could not understand how I would set up a man that was the purse-bearer of Heath and acted for him under-hand to bring him in member of Parliament. Then he told Sir Robert he had affidavits of four people in his pocket, that Clements had spoke slightly of the Administration, and had said there would soon come a new Ministry, that he valued not Sir Robert, and that he delivered himself in contemptible terms of the Excise. To that both my brother and I said it was the very first time we ever heard such a character of Clements, for he was always a good Whig, and had offered Sir Robert his interest in two counties, and at Malden, for whoever he should recommend to serve in Parliament next election; that I appealed to Mr. Cornelius, of Ipswich, whether Clements was not an honest man, a friend to the Government, and that Clements did himself profess he had no personal dislike of Mr. Leathes, but was only apprehensive that Leathes would raise up Philipson's party.

Mr. Leathes replied he had said so indeed, but he was not the less his enemy, for all he said that as to Philipson's party, Wimple had assured him that he would be heartily for my son, and as to Philipson himself, he was grown old and little concerned himself in elections now; he believed, indeed, he was my enemy, because I had taken his place from him. Sir Robert said he never liked Philipson, and that the Post Office, which supported him, have not the influence it formerly had.

Before Mr. Leathes agreed to Sir Robert's compromise, he proposed to Sir Robert and me, either to leave the dispute to any indifferent gentleman, or else that we should desire the Government to stand entirely neuter in the contest and promise each other not to influence our friends, and then he was sure Wimple would carry it. To which I would not agree, for I had first named a mayor, and got places for several of my friends, and it was unreasonable I should not expect their service.

This affair being over, I showed Sir Robert Walpole a weekly paper called the *Weekly Miscellany*, published under the feigned name of Richard Hooker, Esq., and told him I was desired by some honest clergymen, who have a hand in it, to suffer it to go post free, as the Government pamphlets do, into the country; that it was no party paper, but levelled at the impiety and infidelity of the present age, and that as the Ministry have been falsely accused of encouraging infidelity (especially since the late discovery by Dr. Tyndal's death, that he had a pension of 200*l.* a year), I thought it would be of service to him to appear to encourage religion by ordering this paper to go post free. That wherever it spread the country clergy having it for nothing, would not fail to think and speak well of the Ministry. He answered he thought it might be of service, and was very ready to allow of it. I told him I would leave him the paper to peruse, that he might judge the better of it, and he would find a long smart

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paragraph against Budgell. He said he had read it, and as to Budgell, he never designed to pay him the pension he pretended a right to by Dr. Tyndal's will, but had promised Mr. Tyndal, the Doctor's nephew, that he would pay it to him. That in truth it never was a real pension, but rather a yearly present, which Lord Sunderland first gave him, and when Lord Sunderland died it was difficult and hard to discontinue it, though there was no grant of it.

After this, I, by appointment, met the Irish Lords at the Smyrna Coffee house, and we were eight in number, viz., Earl Inchiqueen, Earl of Egmont, Viscount Kilmurry, Viscount Gage, Lord Tullamore, Lord Carpenter and Lord Southwell. We spent two hours in drawing up a very short and decent memorial to his Majesty in defence of our right of precedency according to our ranks over English Peers of inferior quality, and hoped we should not be deprived of an opportunity of showing our zeal and affection to his Royal family on this joyful occasion of the Princess's marriage, by not being suffered to enjoy our rank in the procession. This was the substance of our memorial, which, with the precedents in our favour, annexed thereto, I have preserved in our books, for a memorandum to posterity that we did not sit silent and suffer our rights to be taken from us without using our best endeavours to prevent it.

When all was finished, we gave it to a clerk to copy fair, and then we debated when it should be delivered to his Majesty, and by whom. It was agreed that it should be delivered this very evening, because we understood that to-morrow the Order for the procession would come out in the *Gazette*, and as to the person or persons who were to deliver it, some thought to be by one Earl, one Viscount, and one Baron, but none present cared to do it, being fearful of offending, for Lord Carpenter and Lord Carlow were colonels, and Lord Southwell's lady was lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Royal; Lord Inchiqueen said he was not well at Court, voting always against it in the House, and the Lords Tullamore and Kilmurry said they were little known there. Lord Viscount Gage said he would go, but then there should be a Baron and an Earl to accompany him, and none of them were yet found. I then proposed the Earl of Thomond should be desired to present it alone, for it concerned him, he being only an English Viscount, but it was fit he should insist to walk as an Irish Earl.

This being agreed to, the Earl of Inchiqueen went to his house, and found him at home, but he declined it, making several frivolous difficulties as that our stirring in the affair, if determined against us, would be a greater prejudice to our rights than to let them take them away silently: that we do not yet know what the King may have resolved on the occasion; perhaps he has already resolved in our favour, and then our suspicion that he would not do so might offend him; that it is not regular to complain to him, till we know we are injured, and the order of the procession be first published. That perhaps it is settled that none but English Peers shall walk, and in that case they must do it in their robes, which would remove our cause of complaint, for in that case the Irish nobility would not be injured. It was easy to answer these objections, but his Lordship, it seems, had been worked on by the English Peers, who strenuously oppose our



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pretensions to any rank at all; so, on the Earl of Inchiqueen's return to us, they all entreated me to deliver the memorial alone, and were pleased to give for reason that I should deliver myself properly on the occasion, and had good credit at Court, being much esteemed by his Majesty. I opposed it all I could, on account that my patent of Earl is but just passed, and it would look as if I was eager to embrace the first opportunity of showing my rank. That there were several Irish Earls in town, all my seniors, who would deliver it more properly, and particularly the Earl of Belemont; but they replied, he was not so well at Court, and it must be one who was in favour.

I perceived their objections had some ground, and that I might not appear to be backward in any service required of me wherein the honour of the Irish nation was concerned, I undertook the matter, though it would draw on me the ill-will of all the English nobility, who have declared that if we are allowed a rank according to our title and precedency over the English Peers of inferior quality, they will in a body refuse to walk, the Dukes excepted.

After this I went to Court, and telling the Duke of Richmond that I intended at night to present to his Majesty a memorial in defence of our rights of precedency on public solemnities, of which I desired him to acquaint his Majesty, and to beg he would appoint an hour when I might present it. His Majesty sent me out word that I should be in his bedchamber at half-an-hour after nine.

This being settled, I returned home to dinner with Dr. Tessier, and at night Lord Carpenter and Lord Southwell met me again at the Coffee house, when the Clerk brought me the papers fair written. I took them with me to the Princess Royal's Court, who sees company early, and after paying my compliments to her, which she received most graciously, talking with me above a quarter of an hour in the greatest crowd I ever saw there, so that the sweat ran down her face; and this being over, I went as appointed to the King's side, where, when his Majesty came out to pass into the great drawing-room, I with a low reverence presented to him the memorial and papers annexed, and said to him the following words:—"Sir, the Peers of Ireland now in London have deputed me most humbly to present to your Majesty a memorial relating to the rights and privileges they claim at processions and public solemnities, which I beg your Majesty to read."

The King smiled very graciously from the time I advanced up to him till he passed me, and, putting it into his pocket, replied, he would do what he could in it.

I acquainted the Lords with what I had said, and the King's answer, which they were pleased with, flattering themselves more, I fear, than they have reason; however, they very much liked my speech, and gave me thanks, and thus the matter rests. I returned very much tired from Court at near eleven o'clock.

Saturday, 3.—I visited my brother Parker this morning. We recapitulated what passed yesterday at Sir Robert Walpole's, and we concluded that no time was to be lost in settling matters at Harwich for the general concurrence in electing Mr. Clements for mayor, and in fulfilling our words to Mr. Leathes; and we also concluded that if the division subsists Clements will lose it, and

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Mr. Heath get his election, which he underhand is working, and this to the prejudice of my son, for if the double votes of our friends should go for Heath, and the double votes of Leathes to the same, it is plain Heath would have votes from all and be ahead of both of us. I therefore wrote to Clements and to Page to come up. I afterwards visited my brother Percival, and then went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home. I heard of an expedient this day that none at all shall walk in the procession but the Royal Family and their servants, under pretence the chapel is too small to contain more, but I take this only for a report.

Sunday, 4.—This morning early I sent away an express to Harwich to bring up Clements to town.

I went to chapel, afterwards to Court, but first I received a letter from Lord Carpenter telling me that Lord Gage said to him, he had heard yesterday the Queen tell Sir Robert Walpole (my Lord Lovell a great sticker against the Irish Peers' pretensions to precedence in England being by), that she had not so good an opinion of some of the Peers of England as she formerly had, and wondered they would begin disputes. However, she would have no hand in deciding it, which Sir Robert pressed her to.

Cousin Coelia Scot and her daughter (the new dresser to the Princess Royal) and Will Dering dined with us.

In the afternoon I went to chapel, and from thence to the Coffee house, where Lord Carpenter told me that we were mistaken in saying in our paper of precedents that Lord Windsor walked at Queen Anne's funeral as an Irish Viscount, for that he being newly made an English Baron, he walked as such; but that the Earl of Arran, who is an English Baron only, walked then as an Earl of Ireland, and himself (Lord Windsor) had often walked as an Irish Viscount.

At night Lord Gage came to tell me the King had ordered a Cabinet Council to-morrow upon this affair, that he would go early to the Duke of Argyle to soften him, he being at present violently against us, and that I should do well to see Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Wilmington upon it, which I promised.

I heard the Parliament of Ireland, to show their zeal for the Royal Family, have resolved to raise the sum of 20,000*l.* to present the Princess Royal in addition to her portion. But this proved not true.

Monday, 5.—This morning I visited cousin Ned Southwell, and afterwards my Lord Wilmington to discourse him about our privileges as Peers of Ireland. He is against our pretences, and said the question was whether the King himself had the prerogative to give Irish Peers precedence over English ones, which the English Peers gave to King Charles the First sufficient intimation he had not, though they did not tell him so in express terms; besides, supposing we had a right of precedency, it only extended to Peers of Ireland who had estates there, but not to English gentry created Peers of Ireland only to take place of Peers of inferior degree here, and having no estates in Ireland. He said our carrying the sword to chapel when the sons of English Peers do not, is no argument of any right we have to precedency, but only an acknowledgment that we are Peers of Ireland. To which I replied it showed that we carried the sword on a different foot than that of courtesy, because the sons of English Peers are Lords by courtesy, and yet

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may not carry it. I then told him of the Queen's visiting Countesses of Ireland and not Viscountesses of England, which he owned was a material point in our favour. I also asked him how he could answer our taking place of inferior Peers of England in the grand procession when the late King first landed at Greenwich. To this he had nothing to reply, but that he knew not who ordered that or how it came about. Neither could he answer to the Earl of Arran's walking at Queen Anne's funeral as an Irish Earl while he was but an English Baron, and Lord Windsor walking at Queen Mary's funeral as an Irish Viscount when but an English Baron.

Several other things passed, by which I concluded we should lose our point at the Cabinet Council to be held this morning, he being President of the Council, and a Master of Precedents on the Council books, but how can we expect otherwise when our cause is to be determined by judges who are parties too?

After this I went to see the Earl of Abercorn, who saw nobody, having kept his chamber two months, and being in a wearing condition. After this I went to Court, where the Prince complimented me on my wife's judgment in music, and I him on his great progress in playing on the bass viol. He commended my brother Percival's happy genius in everything, painting, composing, and playing music, turning, joinering, etc., commended my daughter Hanmer's fine singing and playing, etc. I then dined with Colonel Schutz, his brother August and Lord Ashburnham being of the company.

After this I returned home, and found a letter from Clements that he would for my son's security cease his resentment against Leathes, and enclosed was a letter to my brother to desire he would acquaint Sir Robert that he would vote for who he pleased, which I with great pleasure received.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning my brother Parker and I waited on Sir Robert Walpole, to acquaint him with Clements' acquiescing in Mr. Leathes to please him. Sir Robert said it was very well. I asked if I should bring him to him to assure him of the same, for we had sent for him to town. He answered it was needless, and besides he did not care it should be said he appeared in elections. I had his leave to thank Clements for this, and his offer of service in county elections.

I then, at the desire of the Georgia trustees (of whom Mr. More, Mr. Hucks and another were present), presented a petition of Mr. Martin, our Secretary, that he might have the next Stamp Office commission that should fall. Sir Robert said he wished he had places enough for all that wanted them; however, he said he would see what could be done, but in such a manner, I don't think he will do any more than see. I desired Sir Robert to give orders at the Post Office that the *Weekly Miscellany*, by Richard Hooker, Esq., might go to the country post free, and he said it should.

I busied myself all day to learn what resolution the King came to yesterday in Cabinet Council with relation to the Irish Peers' rank in walking in England in public processions, but nobody could tell me, only some said they heard the King was for no English Peers walking, but only the Royal Family, and their servants;

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others, that the English Lords should walk in their robes, in which case we could not pretend to walk, being not Peers of England.

In the evening I sent my gentleman, Trussler, to the Cross Keys in Gracious Street, with a letter to Mr. Clements, to welcome him to town, and invite him to-morrow to dine with me. Trussler found them just leaving their inn, to come to me, with their port manteaus, having taken a hackney coach; Mr. Page was with Clements, and another voter. He told them I was not at home, that next morning I was to be at Court, but that I expected them to dinner at three o'clock. I then went to my brother Parker, who was at home, and told me he would dine with me; that he had found out Mr. Leathes after we left Sir Robert Walpole's and acquainted him with Clements' coming to town. Leathes told me he had received an express from Harwich to let him know the same; that he had writ his friends something of the reconciliation with me, and had represented to them a condescension in me; that he found by their answer they were more reasonable than he expected, but bade him beware of Clements, for he would be false to him. But, nevertheless, my brother found him very frank and sincere in joining our interest together against whoever should oppose us. My brother said we on our side were the same, and proposed Leathes and I should join in a letter to the Mayor, both signing it, wherein we should desire him to lay out six guineas in a treat for the whole Corporation to drink the Prince of Orange's health, which Leathes approved of. Mr. Leathes had called on me in the morning, when I was abroad, and after I left my brother, I called on him, but he was denied to be at home, for I saw a light in his chamber, and the maid said he was at home, but afterwards brought word he was not; this gave me some reflections.

After this I went to the Opera, and before it was done, to the Smyrna Coffee house, where my Lord Windsor complained of what we say in our paper of precedents relating to him, wherein we have asserted that his Lordship walked as Viscount of Ireland at Queen Anne's funeral, whereas, said he, "I walked as an English Baron, for which the Earl of Arran, blaming me as giving up the rights of the Irish Peers, I replied, I meant not so, but that having been newly created an English Peer by the Queen, I thought it proper to pay my thanks to her memory by publicly manifesting on the first occasion that offered the sense I had of her favour; but that as I had formerly walked as Irish Viscount so I would do the same again, and, indeed," added he, "I have often walked as an Irish Viscount. Yet, when all is done, I don't think we have any rights to place in England, for though you quote several precedents where the Crown has determined in your favour, yet it is questionable if the Crown has power to interrupt the rank of the English Peerage; for the Act of Parliament of Henry the Eighth has settled it in a manner that excludes the Irish Peers at all from any rank in our public ceremonies. But as the Crown never likes that the prerogative and power should be abridged it has always endeavoured to assert a power of rank in the nobility, and has always favoured the kingdom of Ireland in these matters, because a dependant kingdom will always advance the Crown's authority higher than the mother kingdom cares to allow. For this reason, the Kings of England, though often addressed to, would never decide in favour of the English Peers, but left the

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dispute undecided, and since you have practised walking in your rank, and taken place of the next inferior degree of English Peers, for above 123 years, I think the Peers of England should suffer it now, because you seem to be in possession of a right, which is really not due to you, but has been acquiesced in. If the King will order the Peers to walk as they do every Sunday before him to the Chapel, as you tell me from my Lord Chamberlain's mouth his Majesty first intended, then no rank is to be observed, and you lose nothing of your pretensions, or if you Irish Peers walk in a body as a nation first, before the body of English Peers, that perhaps may be yielded to. As to your precedent of King George the First coming from Greenwich, it is wrong, for I was there, and no order was kept at all."

To this I replied, that might be, but the Regent at that time, and the Lord Marshal, had settled a ceremonial on that occasion and delivered it in print for all the subjects to take notice of, which I have by me, and therein the Irish Earls were ordered to take place of English Viscounts and so on. A great deal more was said on the occasion by me and him in a conversation that held an hour or more, and so we parted. But I can't omit, that occasionally talking of Ireland, he said it was nonsense to say Ireland is a conquered kingdom, for it is really a colony, the natives indeed being conquered, but the English who conquered it, were not themselves conquered. It was conquered by English men, and at the English expense, wherefore it is a dependant kingdom and a colony, and Peers of England are Peers of all his Majesty's dominions, whereas Peers of Ireland are only so of that kingdom. Ireland pretends, said he, to be dependent only on the Crown, but we say it is dependent on the kingdom of England, and therefore you see that we make laws to bind Ireland when Ireland is named in our Acts. To which I replied that it was of late only that England bound Ireland by laws, and that King Charles the Second thought it very absurd that a kingdom which has Parliaments of its own, and a last resort, should be bound by laws made in England, where she had no representative. He replied, no doubt King Charles and all other Kings would be glad that Ireland were independent of the kingdom of England, because it raised the King's power higher, but the nation of England will not so understand it.

Wednesday, 7.—This morning I visited at Lord Carpenter's, Lord Inchiqueen's, Lord Gage's, Lord Pomphrets, and Lord Tilney; none but the last was at home, to whom I offered what friends I had to serve Lord Castlemain, his son, with their votes, whom he sets up for the county next Parliament.

I also visited son Hanmer, and brother Percival. I went to the Coffee house, and then to Court, but in all these places I could learn nothing how the dispute between the English and Irish Peers is decided. The general report was that neither English or Irish are to walk, which, if true, leaves matters as they are, and is therefore what we wish, and if that be the case, the nobility of the three nations will go before his Majesty, as now they do to chapel, and without direction walk as they judge they ought to place themselves, without making it a point of moment if by chance a Peer should happen to walk beneath his rank. Accordingly, Lord Windsor told me he would walk as an Irish

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Viscount, but if an English Baron should contest that, he should not trouble himself, but give him place, since it is to be understood the Peers did not walk in solemnity.

The Earls of Thomond and Inchiqueen also told me they would walk as Irish Earls.

After Court was over, I returned home to dinner at four o'clock, and found my brother Parker, James Clements, Griffith Davis, Robert Page, Nicholas Richman, and Francis Pulham. They stayed with me till ten o'clock, and were rejoiced to see my son returned from Bath, as he did with Fortrey about six o'clock. At first Clements would hear nothing of being reconciled to Mr. Leathes, and was violently enraged, but afterwards taking him and the rest aside, we so mollified them, that they came heartily into it, and desired Mr. Leathes might dine with us to-morrow at the Tavern, where my son invited them.

This day, about three o'clock, the Prince of Orange arrived at Somerset House.

Thursday, 8.—This day Lord Tullamore called twice upon me touching the contest between the English and Irish Peers, but this not being yet decided by his Majesty, or at least not declared, we could inform each other nothing; however, we agreed to write to all the Irish Peers in town to meet on Saturday at eleven o'clock at the Smyrna Coffee house that we might agree to behave alike in case we should be refused to walk according to our rank. I promised to write to Lords Inchiqueen, Thomond, Tilney, and Carpenter.

After this, I acquainted Mr. Leathes by letter that Clements, Pulham, Page, N. Richman and Davis were to dine with my son this day; that they were become his friends, and desired he would meet them. He came to me upon my letter, and expressing great concern, showed me a violent remonstrance sent him up from Harwich, signed, as he said, by twenty of the Corporation, wherein they reproach him with having concurred to make slaves of the Corporation by giving up Wimple, and yielding that Clements should have it. They accuse Clements of disaffection, and of wishing Sir Robert might not succeed at Lynn. At the same time they extol Wimple as a zealous man for the Revolution and the present Government. Mr. Leathes said he never was so happy as when we left Sir Robert Walpole Friday last; that he verily thought his friends at Harwich would have acquiesced in Clements being Mayor, since Sir Robert had proposed it, and that he had writ to them to persuade them to it, "but now (said he) you see how violent they are against him, and how angry against me, and if you persist in Mr. Clements, I know not but both your son and I may lose our elections by it. What can I do? I made that agreement with you, but it must be understood conditional I was to try to bring my friends into it if I could, and I did try it. I am sincere to you in this, as I believe you are to me. What expedient can I use? I must not lose my friends."

I told him I was surprised at that number of hands, that the matter was now gone too far, that my friends had been acquainted with the agreement made at Sir Robert's that they acquiesced in it, and I had made them his friends, that his people used him ill, and to satisfy their own private freaks did not stick to sacrifice him, that many of them were servants of the Government who

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would go as the Government would have them, who being joined by my friends, we should be too strong to be hurt by any third candidate. That I would have time to write again to particular friends among them to acquiesce, and go talk it over with my brother Parker. He said he would write again, and go to my brother, but he could not depend on the sincerity of my friends, and would not rely on their assurances; that he had as good reason to expect I should depend on his friends being for me, which they have assured him they would, as that he should depend on mine. He excused his dining with us, because engaged, but he would call on us at two o'clock. I desired he would first see me at half-an-hour after one, which he promised, but he never came. I immediately writ this to my brother. A little after my brother Parker writ me word that Mr. Leathes had been with him, and said the same things to him as he had to me, but refused to show him the names of those who signed the paper, that he looked on the remonstrating letter sent him as designed to be shown Sir Robert, and he could not avoid it.

My brother replied he thought this was an affront both on him and Sir Robert; that here had been an agreement made, and desired him not to show the letter to Sir Robert; that my friends and the servants of the Government were strong enough to secure him. But Mr. Leathes went immediately from him to Sir Robert, as my brother knew.

At two all our friends met (but Mr. Leathes came not near us all the day), debating the affair. We after dinner concluded to draw up a letter to Sir Robert, wherein they assure him they will vote for Mr. Leathes and my son at the next election of members, conditionally that Mr. Leathes procure his friends to be for Mr. Clements for Mayor, in proof of which they signed their hands.

The letter is as follows:—

“London, the 8 Nov., 1733.

Honble. Sir,

We the underwritten Members of the Corporation of Harwich, happening at this time to meet in town, desire leave to represent to your Honour that we have always been, are, and ever shall be sincerely bound in affection and duty to his Majesty and his Royal Family, as we are also to the present Administration; and in order to convince your Honour how sincerely we endeavour to promote the interest of gentlemen zealously affected to the Government, and the union and peace of the Corporation, we do positively engage ourselves to support the Interest of Mr. Leathes, and to serve him jointly with Ld. Percival at the next election for Members of Parliament, if Mr. Leathes will on his part engage to serve Ld. Percival and promote the election of Mr. Clements for the ensuing Mayoralty.

We are,

Yr. Honour's most humble and obedient  
servants,

James Clements, Esq., Griffith Davis,  
N. Richman, Fra. Pulham, Robt. Page.

Sir,—We are but few of many friends now at Harwich, who are in the same resolution and will shew themselves so on all occasions that shall offer.”

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This letter, we agreed I should convey to Sir Robert, and we likewise agreed to persist in setting up Mr. Clements; and as money had been given Bridge and perhaps some others by Leathes (at least it is suspected), I privately gave Clements 100*l.* in bank bills to assist such as he should be able to gain over to us. They also agreed, at their return to Harwich, publicly to declare for Mr. Leathes, which might probably satisfy some who now are against Clements being mayor on a presumption that our friends are underhand for Mr. Heath. They also intend to get another letter signed by our friends now at Harwich to Sir Robert Walpole to the same tenour as the foregoing.

Among many things that passed, N. Richman told me he was reviled for drinking my and my son's health, and that Baker had refused to suffer it.

At ten at night we parted, and all but Pulham were to return to-morrow to Harwich.

When I came home, my wife told me that some report the King has regulated that none but English Peers shall walk, others that there will be no walking at all; which she the rather believed, because an English Peeress had sent orders to countermand the making a tail to her gown, which if she were to have walked she must have worn.

This day, about three o'clock, the Prince of Orange came from Somerset House to visit the King. He was in the King's coach, attended by a train of others, and a vast mob attended him, hallowing him all the way, with the butchers' cleavers before him.

Friday, 9.—Mr. Bur visited me, and promised Nic. Richman should be for Mr. Clements to be mayor.

Lord Palmerston came and desired I would write to his house what resolutions the Irish Peers came to, he designing to leave town this evening.

Mr. Cornelius came to me at my request, and promised to dispose Mr. Leathes to keep to our agreement made with Sir Robert Walpole.

Mr. Leathes writ me a civil letter that he had wrote most pressingly again to his friends to comply with his submission in behalf of Clements' being Mayor, and he excused not calling on us yesterday at dinner as being diverted from it by some acquaintances he found at Court, so that it slipped out of his mind. He desired to know where he should meet me, and I appointed him at Court, but he never came that I know of, though I was there till three a clock.

I went this morning to make my bow to the Prince of Orange at Somerset House. There was as great a crowd as the day before. He is greatly deformed, not by a crooked back, but by an excessive rounding of his right shoulder, more I think than I ever saw; his waist is very short, his legs long, and without calves, his person in the whole short. For the rest he has a comely behaviour, and handsome address, his hair is fine, curling down his back, and his face handsome, manly, composed, and speaking sense and reflection. I am told he talks English. He brought over a retinue of seventy persons, and 30,000*l.* worth of jewels to present the Princess, which were part of the division of King William's estate. I could hear nothing this day what the King resolves in our affair.

Nov. 9-11

I dined at home with Mr. Bothmar and son Hanmer, my wife being gone to see her aunt Long at Twickenham. In the evening I visited cousin Le Grand.

Saturday, 10.—This morning I writ to Mr. Loyd, my deputy Recorder at Harwich, to come to me before he dined with Mr. Leathes and Cornelius, that I might state our case to him, and prepare him what to say to Leathes in order to make him acquiesce in the agreement made before. He concluded that if Leathes was obstinate, we must quite break off and declare war, and then see who had the Government's interest, for now that the Independent voters were divided, the servants of the Court who have votes must cast the balance.

I visited Mr. Hill, Commissioner of the Customs, and told him the case. He said I should have the Government's influence, but it was proper first to see Sir Robert and have his leave, since we had made him the umpire. He wished I would give up John Philips and his brother Will, being most abominable officers: that it would be for the service of the Revenue: I desired not, because Mr. Leathes might not complain that I had discouraged friends of his. He then said he would speak to Sir Robert.

I then visited brother Parker, and afterwards Horace Walpole, who exprest great friendship for me and my son. I told him the dispute between Mr. Leathes and I was in a manner made up, but his friends desired to foment matters, for mine were brought over to Mr. Leathes. That our dispute was about the election of a Mayor, and I put my honour so much on carrying it for Mr. Clements, that I would never be satisfied without it. He said I ought to have it, that he would write to Sansom to order the Packets, but would first see Mr. Leathes, which I desired he would. I then met the Irish Lords as appointed at the Smyrna Coffee house. We were the E. of Inchiqueen, Ld. Gage, Ld. Southwell, Ld. Tullamore, Ld. Killmurry, Ld. Carpenter, myself and the Earl of Tilney.

We agreed on nothing, but appointed to meet at Lord Tilney's to-morrow night at 8 a clock.

I then went to Court, where I took my Ld. Chamberlain, the D. of Grafton, aside and desired to know whether the Procession at the marriage was settled. He said he did not know. I then asked whether he knew what was intended with relation to us, and whether we were to walk; he answered, he believed not. I then asked whether the English Peers were to walk. He said, Yes. Surely, reply'd I, then there will be some order printed that we might know to stay away and not be disgraced by being refused admittance up to Court. He reply'd, the King had forbid the order to be printed, but that it would be made public at Court to-morrow morning. That he believed the English Lords would be called in order, to place themselves in the Procession. How, said I, will they be called. He said, as British Peers and Peeresses. But, said I, if there is no order, we shall not know but that 'tis expected we should appear. He answered, he supposed we should understand we were not to walk, and would therefore take care to be out of the way. I shrugged my shoulders and left him. Afterwards I met my Lord Grantham, who told me he knew nothing; that he heard the British Peers and Peeresses and their daughters were only to walk and not the Irish; but that

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the King had no hand in the ordering. I said that was very strange, and if it is so, the Irish lose all rank whatever, since Peeresses' daughters, who are only by courtesy, were allowed to walk and we who are Peers in our right by patent were debarred.

I returned home, and Fra. Pulham dined with me. He made great declarations of sincerity. He desired me to speak to Sir Cha. Turner to procure Mr. St. Johns some small place in Yarmouth equivalent to that he holds in Harwich, and then there would be room for him (Pulham) to succeed him. St. Johns' place is about 40*l.* a year, and this would content him, for that his circumstances were very bad, his baking business being fallen to nothing.

I passed the whole evening at home, in writing letters, and among the rest to Baker, Jo. Philips, Jo. Smith, Jo. Fennings, Davis and Mr. Clements. My son also writ to Mr. Coleman.

Sunday, 11.—I went to the morning service at Chapel, then called on Mr. Clerke, who thought it strange the King had given no answer to our memorial, but stranger that we were not to walk when the daughters of English Peeresses are to do it. He complained of the great puzzle and trouble all these things have given the Court.

Coming from Court, I got a blow from a chair that confined me very long.

I received letters from Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Loyd that they dined with Mr. Leathes and that they found him stiffly resolved to stand by his friends (as he calls them) and not to co-operate any more to Mr. Clements being mayor, having found his friends absolutely determined against him. They represented to him that I had done my part of the agreement made before Sir Rob. Walpole, and that he must expect my friends who are come round to him will, if he fall back, become irreconcilable. That if he was not able to bring one friend over for Clements, it showed he had no personal interest there, and that his pretended friends had somebody they regarded more than him, and some scheme to set up another person, which if against him he must lose his election, if for him I might lose mine, because my double votes would vote for that third person too, unless Mr. Leathes continued friends with me. That they had reason to believe Mr. Philipson meant by keeping up a difference between us to bring in his son.

He replied Philipson had assured him otherwise, that he was a stanch Whig, only had a quarrel against Sir Philip Parker, but that Mr. Clements was always a Tory. At this they both exprest their surprise, bidding him recollect that Philipson was put into his place by Ld. Bollingbroke, that he set up those recommended by him, that he set up Alderman Parsons, and was linked with all those of that side; on the other hand they had known Mr. Clements these 20 years to be a good Whig.

Mr. Leathes replied, that tho' he hazarded his election, he was determined to stand by his friends, and would come to Court this morning and tell me so; that he would propose to me the letting the electors fight it out together without our intermeddling.

Accordingly I went (as I said before, to Court), where I only found Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Loyd, who acquainted me with what I have above related.

Nov. 11

I found Mr. Hill there, who told me he had seen Sir Robert Walpole, and being interrupted by company, had only time to begin to discourse him on our affair; that Sir Robert said, he believed I ought to have the influence of the Government on the voters who have employments.

I found also Sir Cha. Wager, to whom I related all that had passed between Mr. Leathes and I. I put him in mind to order Demerick to vote for my Mayor, and added that Baker, who is the ringleader with Philipson against me, was a pilot, and of course under his immediate influence as chief of the Board of Trinity House, and desired he would write to him to concur in the Mayor I set up. That Philipson pretends to be a Whig, but he knew the man, and that my friend Clements was really a Whig, tho' aspersed by his enemies at Harwich as being a Tory.

Sir Charles said he would write both to Demerick and Baker, against whom there is come up a complaint. That he knew Philipson well, and had encouraged young Philipson to try his fortune at Shoreham, purposely that he might not try to get in at Harwich, tho' he did not desire he should succeed even at Shoreham.

After this, the D. of Grafton had a long discourse with me about the Irish Peers not walking. He said he had laid the Order of the Procession before his Majesty, who had approved it, and directed him to give it to the proper officers, so that the Procession was now settled, and the Irish Peers were not to be called, wherefore he earnestly prest that we would not appear, because of some disgrace that would happen to us. That the English Peers would not walk if we did.

I reply'd that as we had humbly presented his Majesty a memorial asserting our rights, and had not received his Majesty's pleasure therein, the Peers would think themselves obliged to appear, unless his Majesty gave us some answer that might justify to our absent brethren our staying away. That if a footman carry'd a message, some answer would be given him; that we only desired to know the King's intention and should accordingly conform.

He reply'd, his Majesty's intention was sufficiently made known to us by the Order of the Ceremony, which excluded our walking, and by his own declaration that we were not to walk, he being Ld. Chamberlain, and consequently the proper officer to tell us his Majesty's resolution, but that the King would not make an express determination; that he had pressed the King to it to no purpose, but that he had proposed to him the granting us a box in the Chapel, which the King readily complied with. I reply'd, that we could never accept that offer, for it was putting us on the foot of any German or French nobleman who, having a curiosity to see the show, were out of respect to his quality allow'd a place to see it in; whereas we were his Majesty's Peers.

He reply'd, the nobility of England say we are no more than Commons in England.

I answered, we were not Peers of England, but were his Majesty's Peers, wherever we were, and that in his own house we have a rank. That we have never before been denied it, and now only desire to be preserved in the practice of what we always did enjoy till now, and tho' I did believe all his Grace told us was true with respect to the Procession, yet we must humbly insist that his Majesty

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would give us his resolution whether we should walk or not. He said he could not speak to his Majesty, since he already knew his resolution, but if we would have the King spoke to, we should apply ourselves to the D. of Newcastle. I reply'd, I knew not the Duke. He then desired me to speak to Sir R. Walpole. I told him Sir Robert was out of town, and there was no time for it.

He shrugged his shoulders and left me, desiring that I would not say we should be hindered coming upstairs, as we must be, there being orders to let none up who did not walk in the Procession.

I return'd home to dinner, where I found my cousin Moll Dering, who assured us the Princess Royal and the Court were in judgement for the Irish Peers' pretensions, and thought the English Peers were unreasonable, but that in so unequal a competition, the King thought it necessary to oblige the English before us. That the Court was quite sick of these altercations, and wished they had not made the wedding a public one. My wife told her it was impossible for her, till this matter is settled, to be at the wedding or let her daughters dance at the ball, because it may reasonably be feared that they would meet with some affront there, of being not called in their rank to dance. My cousin Dering reply'd she thought they ought not, and was sure the Princess Royal would not take it amiss.

In the evening we had news that the Prince of Orange was taken ill at the Dutch Church in Threadneedle Street; that he was seized with a vomiting and stitch in his side, and the marriage therefore put off till Thursday.

At 8 at night I met the Irish Lords at the E. of Tilney's. We were ten: namely, E. of Tilney, E. of Egmont, Ld. Visct. Middleton, Ld. Visct. Gage, Ld. Southwell, Ld. Tullamore, Ld. Carlow, Ld. Carpenter, Ld. Galloway, and Ld. Killmurry. We agreed that it was necessary we should apply to know his Majesty's determination upon our memorial, that we might know how to behave, and be justified to all the absent Peers. And therefore I was desired to write the following letter to the D. of Newcastle, Sec. of State, which Ld. Gage promised to carry, I being by a hurt I received from a chair which bruised my shin as I came out of Court, prevented from stirring out some days:—

“Pallmall, Nov. 1733.

“My Lord,

His Majesty having been pleased graciously to receive a Memorial from the Peers of Ireland now in London, relating to the place and precedence they have long enjoyed, I am desired by those Lords to apply to your Grace to procure them the knowledge of his Majesty's determination thereon.

The reason of our giving your Grace this trouble is that the Kingdom of Ireland is within your Grace's Province.

I am,

My Lord,

Yr. Grace's

Most humbl. and devt. Servt.,

EGMONT.”

N.B.—This was not sent on better consideration.

After this we agreed that the Peers of Ireland should appear at Court on the morning of the wedding to congratulate his Majesty

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on his birthday, but if we have no answer from his Majesty, or if he says we are not to walk, that we and our wives will refrain going to Court in the afternoon, since we are not allow'd to walk in our rank.

Lastly, that we will go to Court again the next morning, to congratulate the Prince and Princess of Orange on their wedding.

In relation to Mr. Leathes, I forgot to mention that Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Loyd told me, he refused to shew them the names of the 20 who signed the letter to him against Clements, but that he said Philipson's name was not to it, nor did he own if Rudland's was, but old Lucas's was most certainly.

Monday, 12.—This day I remained at home because of my leg. Ld. Gage came to me, and on account of the Prince of Orange's illness he thought it better to defer giving the D. of Newcastle the letter I wrote him till he is better, than to trouble his Majesty with a matter while he must be under concern.

Mr. Tuffnall and Br. Percival visited me. Pulham dined with me, and brought one Dagnel, master of a vessel that carries corn, &c. from Harwich to London: he is a "facetio[us]" sensible young man and son-in-law to Page.

I heard in the evening that the Prince of Orange is better, and that his indisposition last night was an ague. A new difficulty is started, who shall carve at the supper on the wedding night, for the Lady-in-Waiting refuses to do it. The many alterations on this ceremonial makes the King wish he had never entered into the direction of it.

Lord Palmerston visited me; he approved what we had done last night, both as to going to Court and writing the letter. He told me that when he was made a Visct. the late D. of Kingston said to him, "Now my Lord, you have all the privileges of an English Peer except sitting in the House."

Fra. Pulham dined with me; he was urgent to return home, but I would not suffer him. My wife promis'd to be godmother to his child, a son, who has been born these two months, and is not yet christened.

This evening Mr. Horace Walpole came to see me. We discoursed several things. I told him over again the case Mr. Leathes and I are in at Harwich, and how I suspect that Mr. Leathes may go near to lose his election by not keeping to the agreement we made with Sir Robert Walpole. That I had honourably discharged my part, and brought my friends to declare for him, even the most inveterate against him, and particularly Mr. Clements, who had to his face declared he would not vote for him. That they were now bringing their other friends round to him; and if after this he should persist to support Wimple for Mayor, he will make them go back and become irreconcilable. That I had discovered an underhand scheme laid by Philipson to blow him up, and bring in young Philipson, and Mr. Cornelius had discovered more, and it is not unlikely, for if my friends are not received by Mr. Leathes, they will vote for young Philipson, and if they should, Philipson's friends will also give their double votes to his son, whereby he would get head of us both. That possibly Mr. Leathes does not see this. That I had no other desire, nor ever had, than to wish Mr. Leathes success, altho' he had been persuaded otherwise by those he calls his friends, but who now appear not to be so, and only to make

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use of his name and credit to pursue their own private ends, for otherwise they must (some of them at least) have comply'd with his earnest desire to accommodate all matters and restore peace to the borough. I could not but observe how little personal interest he had there, since not one would comply with him. I said he had contributed to irritate my friends, by telling several of his own, that he would go up to London and bring down another to represent the borough in my son's place, but I knew he spoke this in a heat and on presumption that I was his enemy, so I past it by. That I had employed Mr. Cornelius and my deputy Recorder to dine with him and try to bring him to acquiesce in my friend's being Mayor; but he was inflexible; they exposed to him the danger he ran; he reply'd, he did not care, he would hazard all rather than desert them. They said he would himself be deserted by the Government's servants in this point of a mayor; he answered he could not help it. They desired to see the list of the 20 who had written against Clements, he desired to be excused; they told him again young Philipson and his party had some third body in their sleeve, and wondered he should be so attached to Philipson. He reply'd, Philipson was a staunch Whig, and Clements always a Tory. They were astonished to hear him say so, and reply'd, Philipson was a Jacobite, had been put in by my Ld. Bollingbroke, had set up and voted for Mr. Calvert, a Papist, just before his election, and afterwards had carried the election of Alderman Parsons. That, on the contrary, they had known Clements these 20 years to be a good Whig and friend to the Government. But nothing they could say could prevail on Mr. Leathes.

"Now, Sir (said I), what will you do in it, I having performed my part of a solemn agreement?"

He reply'd, the Government must command their servants to vote for my friend, and he would discourse Mr. Leathes. I said it signified nothing to discourse him, tho' I wished he did; that the time wears, the election is to be the 30 of this month. He said he should see his brother Walpole to-morrow, and would speak to him, as he would also to Mr. Hill, that all the Government's servants might be writ to.

I told him, that my friends had found out, that the names of 5 of the 20 who signed the letter against Clements were not then in Harwich, but their hands were forged to it, which was an ugly circumstance, since in that letter they accuse Clements of disaffection and of untruths, as that he hoped Sir Robert Walpole would lose his election at Lynn.

He answer'd, he knew how far the malice and personal animosities of voters carries them to say anything against the men they hate: but he wonder'd Mr. Leathes should believe that Philipson is a Whig, for I remember, said he, when he was a Jacobite.

Then he said he verily believed that Mr. Leathes was an honest man.

I answer'd, I verily believed it too, but 'tis strange he should have Philipson's party so much at his heart. He said he did not see Sansom, the Agent of the Packets, when he landed at Harwich, he being out of town, but had afterwards a letter from him, and he desired of me his character.

I reply'd, that I thought he would have been my friend when I allowed of his being Agent, for I had been offer'd to put in who

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I would, and that while we writ to each other he made great professions, but that for 2 years past he had ceased writing, and his Clerk, who is a voter, would never be for me; besides, he had discouraged drinking my health, which I thought was odd for a friend to do, as it made the people there believe that my interest with the Government was less than it is. I also told him that he is grown a perfect sot, being drunk every night, and then quarrelling with every body for the least word spoken, throwing glasses and challenging them to sword and pistol. That he was very poor, had indebted himself to several, and had no authority, being despised by all; which I thought myself obliged to tell him since he ask'd me, but I pitied him, and his father had been one of the honestest men I knew.

We then talked of public affairs. He said we should act entirely in concert with the Dutch, that he feared we should at last be drawn into a war, but had time before us to try if we can make peace between the Powers now at war. He said the Dutch were in an ill condition to go to war, their debts not being paid; and as to ourselves, we should find it difficult to raise great sums, because we had nothing left to tax; I said, we might mortgage the Sinking Fund. He replied, that would not do, but would entail our debts on us for ever, but we could raise near four millions, for if we go to war, four shillings in the pound on land is near two millions, the malt is 700,000*l.*, and the Sinking Fund is near 1,200,000*l.*, all which together makes three millions 900,000*l.* Then we talked of the general disaffection in England, and I told him of several private instances thereof, as the health drank in the West to a new Revolution, and what a gentleman of good estate told me at Bath, when I reasoned with him, what might be the end of these heats, and had told him that I did not know but if we should be engaged in war, the Pretender might encourage his friends here to hope he would again invade us by the help of our enemies, in which case there would be certainly a rebellion, and then the end would be doubtful. That the gentleman replied to me, perhaps the Pretender might come in, but we would not let him stay. Then answered I, "What is it you aim at, a Commonwealth?" He replied, if we must have a King, we must circumscribe his power.

I told Mr. Walpole these things gave me much trouble. He replied, the King had done nothing beyond his prerogative, nor the Ministry anything the Parliament had not approved, so all would be safe, but that Jacobitism is reviving is plain, and that spirit had ever subsisted under the ashes.

We then talked of the Prince of Orange's wedding, which is retarded by his sickness, otherwise it was ordered for this day; but he has now a fever on him; that he was ill of a defluxion and fever in Holland, that he came away too soon, that he caught cold on shipboard, and had no stool all the while he was at sea, that on shipboard he therefore took rhubarb to purge him, which did not work, and next morning he vomited it up. That since his arrival, the hurry of compliments, dinners, and ceremonies had disordered him, wherefore the marriage is put off to an uncertain day, and the tickets given out to see the procession will be recalled next Wednesday to prevent counterfeiting them.

This led us to talk of the procession, and I complained to him how unworthily the Irish Peers are used in being debarred walking

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with the English Peers according to our rank, and that I had given his Majesty a memorial supported by 3 sheets of precedents, wherein we manifestly make it appear that what we claim is our right. He replied, he had heard of this some days ago, but had no discourse of it till yesterday. That his real thoughts are we have not precedence over English Peers of inferior quality; for if so, then to be sure we have it over the gentry: but how would it look if when the Speaker of the House of Commons goes up to the House of Lords, if we should, instead of attending him, take place and go before him? That if the Irish Lords were to walk in a body according to their own ranks distinct from the body of English Peers, he thought that might be allowed, and if our Peers had not sat in the House of Commons, and thereby made themselves Commoners, we might perhaps have some reason to insist on the rights we claim. That the English Peers, tho' distinguished into Barons, Viscounts, Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes, yet as to their essential quality are no more than Barons, the rest being of later creation, and only *primi inter pares*; finally, that the English Peers pretend that the King's predecessors refusing to determine this contest when addressed to several times by the House of Lords of England, is an argument that the cause was given against us; but if you have precedents for you, I know not what to say. I replied that I was extremely sorry this occasion had happen'd to raise a dispute, which, if his Majesty had suffer'd the Procession to be ordered by the Herald's Office, had never arisen, for they are the proper judges of our rights, and would have been answerable for any errors if committed, whereas his Majesty having taken the management of the Procession into his own hands, who ever thinks himself aggrieved will lay it upon him. That therefore I wished the matter were left to the Ld. Marshal; but this I did not expect, because for the first time that ever it was known, the ordering of these matters is taken from his Court, and put into the Ld. Chamberlain's care, the English Peers being apprized that the Herald's Office would give it in our favour, being by oath obliged so to do. That the Lds. of Ireland have yet received no answer to the memorial I presented his Majesty in their names, which was a strange treatment, and what a footman would not meet with that carry'd a message. That it appears to us, Ld. Lovel, and Harvey, being the latest created Peers, being loth to give place to Irish Peers, have been the instigators of all this affair, which must make a great noise, for the Lords of Ireland who are now sitting will certainly take notice of it. That the town also rings of it, and the disaffected will publish it to the King's disadvantage. That the King and Princesses are in judgement for us, but say the English Lords are too strong. That we do not enter into whether we have a right of precedence according to our ranks over English Peers, by right or by courtesy, tho' we assert it to be our right, but we are in actual possession of it, and therefore, 'tis a strange conclusion of the English Lords to say, that because the Kings of England never determined this contest between the Peers of both nations, when the Lords of England addressed him to do it, that the not determining was an argument the Peers of Ireland have no right; the contrary to that may with justice be inferred; and we ought to think that since our Kings have not decided the dispute, that we have the rights we claim, which they would not take away;



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and it is plain this is the truth of the thing, because we have been permitted in the enjoyment of what we claim on every occasion that offer'd down to this day.

That the precedents are numerous and strong. That the Countess of Bellemont had mourning sent her from the Court to walk as a Countess of Ireland at Queen Anne's Funeral. That the Earl of Arran walked there also as an Irish Earl, and not as an English Baron. That my Ld. Windsor, who is an English Baron, walked frequently as an Irish Viscount. That when King George I landed at Greenwich, the Lords Regents settled the ceremonial of receiving him, and in a thousand Orders published by the Lord Marshal in print for all men's notice how to behave, order'd Irish Viscounts' coaches to take place of those of Barons, and even order'd a rank for Irish Baronets. That I have the printed Order here in my study, and was personally present with my coach at Greenwich. That Mr. Anstis, his Majesty's chief Herald and King at Arms, told me he had more and stronger precedents than those I gave the King. That before such an affair as this were decided, we ought to be heard by our own Herald, but he is absent on his duty in Ireland, and now we are destitute of assistance, and to be judged by those only who are judge and party both. That when Ld. Visct. Palmerston was created, the late D. of Kingston told him, he now had all the rights of an English peer except sitting in the House, and I have heard the D. of Kent's opinion is with us. That Ld. Wilmington indeed is against us.

That we are in great perplexity how to behave, for many consequences attend the forbidding us to walk in the way we claim, and we do not know but if we should go to Court, some affront may be put upon us. We have several other privileges which by the same rule may be taken from us, we carry the sword which the eldest son of a Duke may not, we have a place in Chapel above English Lords of inferior degree, the Queen kisses Irish Countesses tho' not English Viscountesses; at balls our daughters are taken out according to their degree of quality; but if this matter be decided against us, I know not who will give our wives place or what they ought to insist on, in coming or going out of doors, at card tables, &c., all which (tho' to me they are mere trifles), yet as they relate to a whole body of Irish nobility, we should be condemned by the absent for doing anything that should lessen their rights. But what we desire is to have his Majesty's determination on our memorial, and then, whatever is our fate, we should acquiesce, but still be under difficulties whether to go to Court or no.

He said the King should give us an answer. That he knew nothing of the matter, nor would his brother Walpole concern himself.

We then talked of the Prince of Wales; and in confidence he told me that Mr. Doddington (now in Ireland) does perfectly govern him, that he makes him uneasy with the King his father, that he set him against the Excise scheme, and made him angry that his sister had on her marriage so great portion and himself remain with only 32,000*l.* a year. That Sir Robert Walpole had endeavoured to get him an augmentation of 2,000*l.* a year by allowing his months of payment to be lunar, so that as he now

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receives monthly 2,000*l.*, which is in all 24,000*l.*, he then would receive 26,000*l.* for thirteen months, but the King would not allow of it; that as it is, he has with the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall near 32,000*l.* a year, and this only for clothes, servants, and equipage, for as to his diet, it is with his sisters at the King's expense, and when he goes to Kew his wine is all from the King's table.

He described Doddington as the vilest man, vain, ambitious, loose and never to be satisfied. He wants now to be a Lord, and when he is that, he will want to be a Duke. He is now in Ireland, endeavouring to get the salary of the great place he there enjoys excused paying the tax upon it by some clause in an Act of Parliament; and this without any leave of the King, or imparting it to any of the Ministry, and without the King's sign manual, which ought first to be obtained, and then there had been no occasion to apply for a clause. That he was false, for he was one of the first consulted in the Excise scheme, and magnified it to the skies, and afterwards fell off and ridiculed it; that before Sir Robert's face he was all civility, and as soon as his back was turned spoke against him.

Tuesday, 13.—This morning Ld. Carpenter visited me. I told him of the Peeresses of Ireland's design to write to Ld. Grantham to desire him to know of her Majesty what foot they should be received on at Court before they went to express their joy on this happy occasion. I read him the letter, which he approved, as he did of the meeting this night of several Peeresses at Lady Tilney's, to approve of that letter.

I told him my scruples of sending the letter to the D. of Newcastle, for fear it might draw upon us an absolute determination of the King against us; he reply'd, he thought the same with me; I added that I should nevertheless be obliged to give the letter since it was the resolution of the Peers who met, unless his Lordship would go to them and know their thoughts once more. He said he would go immediately, and particularly to Ld. Middleton and Tullamore, who were the warmest for a letter. He said the order of the procession which the King approved of, is the last resolution of his Majesty, and that to compromise matters in our favour, his Majesty had made an alteration therein which much disgusted the English nobility, namely, that no Peers or Peeresses by courtesy should walk, whereby a great number that expected it and were at first designed, are left out of that ceremony, as particularly, all Peers' sons and their wives, who have titles by courtesy only; that the Marquis of Carnarvon and his Lady are by this deprived of liberty to walk, with several others, at which they make a strange cry.

This morning I paid Renier the several bills in full for the additional buildings at the George Inn, amounting in the whole to 280*l.*, of which I had paid 50*l.* before.

This morning also I heard that the Prince's fever had left him, and some flying reports that the wedding would be on Monday next; others say, not this fortnight. 'Tis certain a man in his weak condition has little business to undertake getting of maidenheads.

Pulham and Capt. Demerick dined with me.

In the evening came in Leathes, who had been with either Philipson or Dean (as I supposed the person to be) at Sir Robert

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Walpole's, as my brother Percival brought me word, who saw them go into Sir Robert's private apartment.

Mr. Leathes, after usual compliments, told us that he had received a third letter from Harwich, more angry and threatening than the rest, accusing him of deserting them, and insisting that he should adhere to the service of Mr. Wimple against Clements. That he must comply with them, and go down, but he hoped whoever's friend carried it, that we might afterwards serve each other's interest as much as possible. He added that when he went down he would endeavour still to bring them over, and would give me leave to try what I could do with them, but he wish'd I would not force them to vote for Clements, which everybody in town, as well as at Harwich, cried out against as oppressing their liberties, and he would submit it to any gentleman if it was not a great hardship. He added that the 20 who signed the letter to him were all voters. That he wished this force might not distaste the Corporation to the prejudice of my son's interest, for it would make me lose several of his friends who otherwise were resolv'd to vote for him. That he knew Clements and his party were for Mr. Heath, and that a fortnight ago Heath said in London that he had taken measures to be chosen, and was sure of succeeding.

What I reply'd to him may be seen in my letter to brother Parker this night, of which I have kept a copy. Only I shall add this, I told him that I would endeavour, tho' I could not promise to get my friends to be for him, notwithstanding this unreasonable opposition of his friends to Clements. And Pulham and Demerick, at my request, did promise him to his face. We parted good friends, but how my friends will take it, I cannot guess.

This day I wrote to Mr. Anstis to desire (since the deferring the wedding gave time for it) that he would order his clerks to transcribe what precedents in favour of the Irish Peers' claim were to be found in his books, and send them me, and I would handsomely reward his clerks. He writ me back word his clerks were not inclined to intermeddle by copying precedents, at which he was not surprised. The letter I keep, and by it may be seen the hardship of debarring the Irish Peers the liberty of searching the Herald's Office, which yet is an Office of Record.

At night my wife return'd, and told me she had met Lady Carpenter at Lady Tilney's, that Lady Mountjoy and others much approved the letter my wife had drawn up. That Lady Shannon had declared she would not go to Court till she knew how she should be received, but took time to consider if any letter on this occasion is proper. They all disapproved our writing to the D. of Newcastle. It was whispered at Court this morning that there will be no Procession at all, but on account (or pretence) of the Prince of Orange's illness, the marriage will be private in the King's Closet.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning Ld. Carpenter brought me a copy of the papers I laid before the King, that I may send it to the Princess Royal. He told me Ld. Southwell and Ld. Gage and Ld. Tilney had approved our not sending the letter to the D. of Newcastle. That he would speak to others, and had written to Ld. Middleton. He approved the Irish Peeresses writing to Ld. Grantham. Afterwards Ld. Gage came. I shew'd him Anstis' letter to me, and made him remark the refusal of his clerks to

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transcribe precedents in his office in our favour. He was not sure if the Irish Peeresses' thought of writing to Ld. Grantham was right, but he took a copy of the letter, to give his wife to know her mind in it. The letter is as follows :

My Lord :

The Peeresses of Ireland, not being allow'd the honour to attend in their Places at the marriage of her Royal Highness : but yet being desirous to pay their duty to the Royal Family the next morning, to express their sincere joy on this great and happy occasion, they entreat your Lordship will be so good to beg her Majesty in their names to let them know whether they will be received in the same gracious manner as they have hitherto been by the Royal Family.

After this came in Frank Clerke and Ned Southwell. The latter said the town began to busy themselves in this affair, and were all on our side. And Clerke said it was very hard upon us, but he heard some talk at Court as if the Procession would be to Paul's Church. I told them I wish'd they would marry the Princess in the King's Closet, as had been formerly done, and they all thought it right, because of the fatigue the Pr. of Orange must go thro', who is now so ill and weak. For that last night he fainted away with the loss only of 3 ounces of blood taken from him; that he did not rest all night, and was vomited this morning; and that his servants told at Court he was not so well as the evening before.

After this Mr. Ven, a clergyman and neighbour of Ld. Palmerston, came from his Lordship to me to tell me he would assist us in getting of precedents out of Anstis's Office, but Anstis must not appear in it, because he has been very ill treated by Ld. Harvey already. I told him all the Lords would be much obliged to him.

Capt. Demerick and Pulham dined with me. I shewed them letters from Harwich received this morning, and written by Clements, Baker and John Philips. That Baker and Philips tell me they will be for Clements' election, and that Coleman had promised Clements. I read them the letters, and they were extremely pleased. I gave Pulham leave to return to Harwich.

In the evening my son Hanmer came, and told me that he was at Court in the morning, where he heard Mr. James Pelham, Secretary. to the Ld. Chamberlain, read part of the Order of Procession, which directs that the Peers and Peeresses of England by courtesy were not to walk in the Procession, but to be permitted to go upstairs, and for a time mingle with the Peers of England, but, before the Procession began, to pass thro' the wooden gallery to the chapel, and when there to take their places in the seats where the Peers who walk are to sit; but that nothing at all is said of the Irish Peers.

This is worse upon us than Ld. Carpenter had told me. Mr. Griffin came and told us he heard the Gallery was by order pulling down, and my son, who had been in the city, said he heard the same.

Thursday, 15.—This morning Ld. Gage came to tell me his wife did not like writing a letter to Ld. Grantham; that the draft looked like giving up, and then meanly begging to be admitted to Court on what condition so ever might be granted. That his wife intended to go, and run the hazard of being affronted, and that as to the Queen's offering her hand to kiss instead of kissing

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my Lady's cheek, she would step back and refuse, as has been several times done when the Queen has made a mistake, and the Queen has asked pardon for that mistake.

Dean Berkley visited me, and Lord Grantham, who told me the wedding was put off for a fortnight, and that it would not be till the Prince is very well. That he heard nothing of privately marrying him in the King's Closet, or more publicly at Paul's, which he wish'd. He said the City had proposed inviting the Court to dinner, but knew not if the Court would go. He talk'd nothing of the dispute on foot about the rights of the Irish Peerage, but when I complained of the hardship designed us, and that it grieved me to see we must lose that under so good and just a Prince, which all his Predecessors maintained to us, he answered he did not meddle or make in it, but wonder'd we would insist so much when my Ld. Thomond, Ld. Inchiqueen, Ld. Baltimore and Ld. Aran would not stir in it. I reply'd that as to the two first, they had assured me at Court they would walk as Irish Earls; that Ld. Baltimore thought himself for the present out of the question, because he should walk as the Prince's servant, and not according to his rank, and as to Ld. Aran, he had formerly walk'd as an Irish Earl altho' an English Baron. His Lordship answer'd, he believed I should find it was not true, and he would tell me otherwise. I reply'd, I had it from my Ld. Windsor's own mouth, that he did so walk at Queen Anne's funeral. That the Herald's Office, if the matter were left to them, would give it for us, and were by oath of Office obliged so to do, and therefore the disposition of this Ceremony is taken from them and put under my Lord Chamberlain, that all may be thrown in confusion, which is the first instance that ever such a thing was done. His Lordship parted very civilly, but I perceive what Dean Berkeley told me is true, namely, that 'tis said none maintain this dispute but Ld. Gage and I. What issue this may have with respect to the Court's displeasure to me I know not, but I foresee I shall be made the butt of the English Peers' resentment.

After this my brother Parker came to tell me he had tried to see Mr. Leathes, and sent twice to him, but he did not come. He brought me back the letters Baker and Jo. Philips had writ to me, which I had sent to him to shew Mr. Leathes, and I sent them immediately to Horace Walpole to read, and at the same time desired to see him. But he did not come all the day.

I also writ to Mr. Jo. Hill, of the Custom House, to call on me to-morrow morning.

In the evening my brother Parker returned, and said Mr. Leathes had been 3 hours with him, my brother having sent to him. That they argued matters from the beginning to the end and over and over, and that Mr. Leathes persists in his resolution to go down Sunday or Monday next and support Wimple, for otherwise his friends threaten to forsake him, and he is bound in honour to do it. That after this struggle, he would engage, however it is carried, his friends will be for me, if I will engage that mine shall be his, which he often returned to and seemed desirous to draw from my brother and me. My brother answered he could say nothing to that, for he did not know how our friends might resent his opposition to Clements, after all my friends had publicly declared for him. That if he staid away till after the election, he would

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compass what he had agreed to with Sir Robert, namely, to do what he could to bring his friends for Clements, and then others of them would be discouraged from opposing, and follow Baker and Jo. Philips' example. My brother told him the substance of their letters, but could not show them, having returned them to me. Mr. Leathes was surprised at Baker complying, because he had that very post a letter upbraiding him for giving the matter up. He said he had been this morning with Sir Robert, who curst Harwich, and said it gave him more trouble than all the towns in England; that he (Mr. Leathes) might do what he pleased. And here Sir Robert gave me up.

I writ a letter to Clements on this occasion, and prest him to get over some friends, tho' he should not want also the Government's assistance, for still I depended on the promises and assurances given me on that head.

This evening Parson Ven returned to me, with a paper of reasons to answer the 5 arguments contained in the English House of Lords' Address, A<sup>o</sup>. 1667, against our right of Precedency; he also brought the resolutions of the House of Lords, on which they founded their Address in Dec., 1629, and their Address also, together with the King's Answer, which we wanted on the papers I presented the King, having been able of ourselves to procure only the Order of Council that followed thereupon.

My son also, who had been this morning with Mr. Anstis, brought home sundry precedents in our favour which we had not before, which he gave to Mr. Ven to peruse. And Mr. Ven promised to return all to-morrow evening.

Mr. Ven acquainted me that, in copying the resolutions of the H. of Lords in 1629, he found in the journals that the Lords had appointed a Committee to examine which was the properest way to apply for taking away our privileges: whether to insist on the Act of Parliament of Hen. 8, relating to Precedency (which in truth is nothing to the purpose), or on the dignity of English Peers that suffers no mixture of foreign Peers, or whether, without reasoning the point, to assertly roundly that Scots and Irish Peers had not the right. That the Committee dropt the argument of K. Hen. 8th Act as not relating to the case (tho' the Lords afterwards thought it a good one in their address of 1667) and insisted on the dignity of the English Peerage. That the Committee were all agreed against the Irish Peers' rights, the E. of Denbigh excepted, but the House on the report agreed with the Committee *nem. con.* The King's answer was very sharp, as may be seen in the pages of supplemental precedents I intend to give the Princess Royal a sight of.

Mr. Ven assured us that the matter was not deigned to rest in depriving us of our right of walking on this present occasion, for in the resolutions of the House in 1629 above mentioned, preceding the Committee by them appointed, he found they resolved that we had no distinction or honour whatever, and that our coronets should be taken from our Coaches, so that if the Lords at present ground their objections against us on the same pretensions as those in 1629, they will reduce us by natural consequence, if it be carried against us, to the degree of the lowest commoner in England, and an English Squire will take place of an Irish Lord. That then even courtesy will be denied us.

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That it appears to him the Lords of England affect an aristocratical power, and wrest from the King his prerogative of being the fountain of honour. That the Heralds say the title of late years which Dukes of England have assumed of high and potent Prince is utterly without foundation, and the Heralds dare not write to them in that style. He said many other things. And finally, that if we lose this point of walking, we must appeal to the King for a Court of Honour, which the meanest subject, nay even a foreigner, may demand as his right and cannot be refused. After his departure, my wife told me she had been with Moll Dering, who told her that the Princess Royal and Princess Caroline were in judgement with us, but what could be done? She reply'd, we would demand a Court of honour, which would cost 50,000*l.*, and the King must be at the charge, which made the Princess Royal colour; but I believe the truth is, that the losing party is to pay that cost, which amounts (as I've heard) to 40,000*l.*

I writ to Dr. Coghill this night an account of our proceedings.

Friday, 16.—This morning the E. of Inchiqueen sent me a letter from one Jarvis, directed to him, containing arguments in favour of the Irish Peers' pretensions. He sent me with it Cook's reports, Vol. 3, to remark a passage or two in the chapter of Ireland, which his Lordship thought of service to us.

The Prince of Orange had a very bad night, insomuch that one of his servants waiting on him in the morning to know how he did, he reply'd he thought he should have died: whereupon the gentleman desiring to know what he would have order'd had that been the case, he reply'd again, he had nothing to order for he had nothing to fear. This I know from a relation that lodges in the same house, and to whom he told it as soon as he left the Prince. He was a little better this day and took the bark. His mother the Princess of Friezland is, I hear, coming over. I am told he never was well since an accident of being overturned in his phaeton this year, which made his physicians conceive at that time that he had received some inward bruise that would turn to an impothume, and this has since been more credited, seeing that when he vomited on shipboard, he bled much at the nose.

This morning, Ld. Carpenter came to see me, and said that he was come round to Ld. Gage's opinion, that the Peeresses should not write the letter intended to Lord Grantham.

My brother Percival came and told me he heard Ld. Aran say at Mr. Southwell's that he did not remember to have walked at Q. Anne's funeral. I reply'd, I had it from Ld. Windsor's own mouth. My Ld. Aran, doubtless, says this to oblige the Court, having received favour from it, tho' against it. Or else to foment the dispute, which the authority of his walking would, he knew, be a further reason why we should insist on our right.

I was informed this morning that the Dutch have actually signed their treaty of Neutrality with the French, to our great surprise and indignation, for when Mr. Walpole was in Holland they seem'd in a better temper. We attribute this to two causes, the Emperor's ill usage of them, who would not perform his articles relating to their frontier garrisons, and has again permitted an Ostend ship to go to the Indies; and secondly, to their apprehension of the Pr. of Orange's being Statholder, in case they should go to war:

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on which account they are extremely mad at the marriage of that Prince to our Princess.

This evening Mr. Hill, of the Custom House, came to see me, and told me Mr. Leathes had been with him and desired of him that the Government's servants under the Custom House at Harwich might not be order'd to vote for Mr. Clements. For Sir Robert would not meddle or make in the election. That he answer'd, he must take Sir Robert's directions in it.

I had just received letters from Davis, Clements and Page, that Mr. Baker, the Mayor, and the rest of our opponents were very easy and compliant to Clements, till an unlucky letter came down from Mr. Leathes to Baker to acquaint them that *Sr. Robert leaves every body to their liberty to vote for which of the two they please for Mayor; and that Mr. Leathes has also sent them (he says) a copy of the letter we writ to Sr. Robert when at London: and that there will be orders from the Post Office to their Officers here to vote for Wimple for Mayor.*

I showed this letter of Davis to Mr. Hill, and while he was reading it, Horace Walpole came in. My wife and I immediately fell aboard of him for this unworthy usage, both from Sir Robert and from Leathes. I spoke very high words, and among other things told him I would go out of town, the meaning of which is known to Ministers. He acknowledged that all sides agreed upon the bargain made with Sir Robert, but there was no promise made by Sir Robert that if Mr. Leathes should not stand to it, I should have the Government's interest. This fired me. I replied, Sir Robert had acted by me not as I in his place would have acted by him, nor as you Mr. Walpole would have acted by me. That Sir Robert, instead of telling Mr. Leathes the officers might vote as they pleased, ought to have resented Mr. Leathes breaking the compromise, and have told him firmly that I should then have the Government's interest. That this would have become his honour after he had betrayed me into a consent that put me into a great difficulty, though I yielded to it: namely, that I would give up my friends if they did not come round to Leathes. And now to desert me in this manner after I had brought them round, was to subject me to a new hazard. My wife spoke as strongly in the same strain, and told him all the world should know the usage.

Mr. Walpole said, what need I care, when I was sure of my son's election? I replied, I did not value my son's election. I did not doubt of it, or if I did, would hazard all, rather than be used in this manner and not have my Mayor, wherein my reputation was so embark'd: and rather than owe it to Leathes. That all was in a fair way of accommodation until that letter of his to Baker, as he saw by Baker and Jo. Philips' letters I sent him to peruse, who had acquiesced in Clements, and that the writing that letter was not suitable to his professions to me, which were that he wish'd his friends could have been brought to acquiesce in Clements, and that when he went down he would endeavour to bring them round. That this was an insidious way of proceeding, and not performing as much as lay in his power, which is the least of what his agreement required: that his business was to have lain by, and not have writ, but this is not all, for he is going down on Sunday or Monday to act more in person.

That, Mr. Walpole said, was very wrong, and shaking his head, said it must not be, in which Mr. Hill joined. And thereupon

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Mr. Walpole writ a letter to Leathes to be with him to-morrow morning. I ask'd him to what purpose he would see him, unless he now promised me that I should have the Government's interest? Was it to take his advice? He answer'd, no, but it was a decency that he should talk with him before he promised me the Government's interest; I answered, Sir Robert did not talk with me before he gave me up to Leathes and declined the agreement of which he was umpire. He seemed to intimate that I should have the Government's interest, but would not promise it absolutely. I told him I must write to-morrow to Harwich, and give my friends assurances of it. He said he would see me to-morrow.

We then grew more cheerful and reconciled. I spoke to him to remind his brother of a promise he made me that the newspaper called the *Weekly Miscellany* should go post free, a paper that meddled not with politics, but calculated against the growing infidelity of the Age; that I really thought if this were done, and the Government would take off 400 to disperse about the town and country, it would do Sir Robert honour, and be understood that he encouraged religion, which could not but be useful to him.

Mr. Walpole replied, he would speak to Sir Robert, but that it was not the method to encourage a weekly paper in that manner because of the consequences, and if drawn into example, for the Government does not do this by any newspapers; the way being, when occasional papers or pamphlets are writ, for the Government to give a gratuity, and that the Clerks of the Post Office have their petty fees, which the Government does not take from them, when they circulate such papers. That he thought it better to give the writer a sum of money and let him take care of the rest.

I had nothing to reply to this, only that the other way had made it more notorious, that the Government did encourage religion, and that 400 papers, if the Government bought them, came but to 50 shillings at three-halfpence a piece. And I desired this but for one year.

I then gave him Mr. Fountain's papers, relating to discoveries of abuses in the Quitrents of Virginia. Mr. Walpole said he'd peruse them in a fortnight, and tell me what he had to say to them.

Before he went away my brother Parker came in, and when we were alone, we talk'd over all that passed: to which he replied—*manet alta mente repostum*. This was such usage as was not to be born, and that Sir Robert certainly must know so much, and would therefore be our secret enemy for the future. That he believed from the beginning there was a design laid to ruin our interest in Harwich, and even not bring in my son, whose freedom of speaking has by spies been carry'd to Sir Robert, and he been misrepresented to him. That cost what it would, our Mayor we must get: that he would write to Fisher to tell Bridge he would forgive him 40 or 50*l.* arrears he owed him, and present him besides 50 guineas, nay, even a hundred, to vote for Clements. That he thought if the Government's servants were by agreement on neither side to vote, we should carry it for Clements by the independent voters: and reckoned on either side they would stand thus, if the election were put on that foot:—

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*For Wimple.*

Bridge.  
S. Philips.  
W. Richman.  
Stevens.  
Rayner.  
Oliver.

*For Clements.*

Rolf.  
Smith.  
N. Richman.  
E. Clements.  
Pulham.  
Fennings.  
Page.

I answer'd that in such case Pulham and Jo. Smith might possibly be bought over and then we should lose it, and it was not sure that Bridge could be gained: which if he were, the numbers would then be equal. That such a compromise would not be kept by the adverse party, and would show that Mr. Leathes' interest in the Government was equal to mine, and that would make some of my friends indifferent. That I had such right to the Government's interest, that I ought to expect it, and if I had there was no doubt of Clements' success.

But if I have the Government's interest only of the Custom House, and Mr. Leathes had the Packets, then it would stand thus:—

*For Wimple.*

Peak.  
Lucas.  
Fuller.  
Batten.  
Bridge.  
Bickerton.  
Stevens.  
W. Richman.  
Cap. Wimple.  
Rayner.  
Oliver. 11.

*For Clements.*

Coleman.  
Rolf.  
Davis.  
Smith.  
Demerick.  
Nic. Richman.  
W. Philips.  
Jo. Philips.  
S. Philips.  
Pulham.  
Fennings.  
Page.  
E. Clements. 13.

This day Dr. Bearcroft came to see me, as did, before he came, Dr. Webster and Mr. Smith. Dr. Webster is the writer of the *Weekly Miscellany*. I told him I hoped since I had spoke to Sir Robert to favour it, that he would be cautious that nothing should appear in it of party or disaffection, not even any insidious advertisements, for my honour was pawned in it if he did. He assured me there should not, for he would constantly attend the press.

Dr. Bearcroft afterwards told me he approved the Paper, though not the man, for that Dr. Webster was a great Tory; however, said he, I know he has the help of honest Whigs, and particularly the help of Dr. Stebbin, preacher of Lincoln's Inn. I told him I was surprised at what Dr. Webster had imparted to me, that the Bishops had been applied to, to obtain of Sir Robert Walpole the favour I had asked, and that all declined it, and particularly the Bishop of London, who though he took the paper, would not even recommend it to his clergy; which I thought a very unworthy behaviour in any Bishop, especially in him, not to encourage any labours to withstand Infidelity. Dr. Bearcroft replied, his Lordship was a cautious man, that he would not hazard his credit on such a person as Dr. Webster, and had his views to be Archbishop

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of Canterbury. I own these procedures in the heads of our Church grieve me to the quick.

\* Public affairs relating to the Irish Peers:—

“Sometimes the King of England called his Nobles of Ireland to come to his Parliament of England, etc., and by special words the Parliament of England may bind the subjects of Ireland, as taking one example for many.”

a. “10 Octobris, Rex affectans pacificum statum terræ Hiberniæ, mandavit Ricardo de Burgo, Com’ Ulton’, et aliis nobilibus terræ prædictæ, quod sint ad Parlamentum suum quod summoneri fecit apud Westm’. in Octabis sancti Hilarii prox’ ad tractand’ ibid cum proceribus, etc. regni sui super statu terræ prædictæ.”—Rot. Parl., 8 E. 2, m. 31.

“An excellent precedent to be followed whenever any Act of Parliament shall be made in England, concerning the statute of Ireland, etc.”

Again,

b. “Anno 35, E. 3. De Consilio summonit’ pro ter’ habentibus in Hibernia.

Maria Comitissa Norfol.  
Aelianora Comitissa Ormond.  
Jana la Despencer.  
Philippa Com. de la Marche.  
Joanna Fitzwater.  
Agnes Comitissa Pembroke.  
Margareta de Roos.  
Matildis Comitissa Oxoniæ.  
Catherina Comitissa Athol.

Ad mittendum  
fide dignos ad  
colloquium.”

Cook’s Instit., 3d. [4th] part, p. 350.

Also in the said vol., p. 361, may be seen the substance of 31 Hen. 8, Cap. 10, which the Lords of England urge as taking away the King’s prerogative of placing Lords for the future, being bound up by that Act, and because that Act makes no mention of Irish or foreign Peers, therefore they allege the Peers of Ireland are excluded from place. But take it either way: if the King is bound up, then we remain in possession of the place we enjoy’d before the making that Act and ever since; if it does not bind up the King, then the Orders of Council that are in our favour stand good. And what I mean by being in our favour is that the Crown would not determine against us.

There is in the volume of Cook, p. 363, the following observation:—

“If any question be moved in Parliament for privilege, or precedence of any Lord of Parliament, it is to be decided by the Lords of Parliament in the House of Lords, as all privileges and other matters concerning the Lords’ House of Parliament are, as privileges and other matters concerning the House of Commons are by the H. of Commons to be decided. The determination of the places and precedencies of others, doth belong to the Court of the Constable and Marshal, unless any question riseth upon the said Act of Parliament of 31 H. 8, for that being part of the law of the Realm (as all other statutes be) is to be decided by judges of the Common Law.”

Again, p. 363:—

“By the laws of England all the degrees of nobility and honour were derived from the king as the fountain of honour.”

\* The following passages are extracts from the Fourth Part of Coke’s Institutes.

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He that desires to read more records concerning the kingdom of Ireland, he may read these, *coram Rege*, in the King’s Bench, viz.:

Trin.	13 Ed. 1.	Rot. 36, 38.	Hibernia.
Mich.	17 Ed. 1.	Rot. 31, 38.	Hibernia.
Hil.	19 Ed. 1.	Rot. 68.	Hibernia.
Pasch.	19 Ed. 1.	Rot. 69.	Hibernia.
Trin.	20 Ed. 1.	Rot. 40.	
Pasch.	34 Ed. 1.	Rot. 104.	
Mich.	5 Ed. 3.	Rot. 40 and 46.	
Mich.	6 Ed. 3.	Rot. 55.	Hibernia.

Saturday, 17.—This morning Ld. Carpenter came to see me, to tell me that he heard by one in an inferior rank at Court that the person who gave the greatest blow to the Irish Peers, in prevailing that the order of procession as now determined by the King, by which only British Peers are to be call’d, should hold good, is the Princess Royal herself, tho’ we imagined and were [sure] that she was on our side. But that her Royal Highness had not seen the precedents I presented his Majesty.

Mr. Tuffnall came to see me.

Brother Parker came at 1 a clock. I told him Mr. Walpole had not yet been with me; we concluded that we should persist in maintaining Clements, cost what it would.

In the evening Mr. Walpole came, and told me he had been in the morning with his brother, who said he would not concern himself in the Mayor’s election. That he had said what he could, but to no purpose, and that last night Sir Robert said he expected to have seen me. That what I had desired, namely, that at least the Custom House officers might be directed to vote for my Mayor could not be granted, without Sir Robert’s interfering in the matter, which he did not think fit to do, but that Sir Robert desired him to assure me that my son should be chosen.

I told him I was sorry he had so much trouble in the affair: that I was certainly very ill used: and that I found if I had not performed my part of the agreement, Sir Robert would have complained and thought himself justified to give the Government’s interest to Leathes, but now I had run the risk of disobliging my friends, but won them to him, I am abandoned by Sir Robert, who refuses to support his own umpirage, by telling Mr. Leathes he might do as he pleased; that Mr. Leathes, taking advantage of this, had writ down that Sir Robert left everybody at their liberty, and that the Packets should have orders to vote for Wimple, which fatal letter had thrown a fire ball again into the house, where the sparks were before extinguishing. That Mr. Leathes had told me when he said he must go down, that he would endeavour if he could to bring his friends to be for my Mayor, and gave me leave to try what I could do with them, contrary to which he writes a letter to keep them from complying. That by my brother’s letter from his bailiff Fisher and Davis’s letter to me, both which I had sent him the day before (and which I found he had shew’d to Mr. Leathes this morning), he saw that the night before that letter of Mr. Leathes came, which was Tuesday night, the Mayor himself, who is the ringleader of Leathes’ party, together with the Philipses, had been reconciled and drank to Mr. Clements being Mayor, so that I must charge Mr. Leathes with false doings,

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and a premeditated design not to give up Wimple, tho' he had pretended it. That Leathes had used Sir Robert's name in his letter, and promised Wimple the Post Office interest.

Mr. Walpole had nothing to say (for in truth the devil can't invent an excuse for these things), only said that Mr. Leathes did wrong to use Sir Robert's name, for which he had no authority; but that Leathes denied he promised the Post Office for Wimple. I told him it was one of his own party, who told it from the Mayor Baker's own mouth, to whom Mr. Leathes writ the letter.

I then desired at least that the Captains of the Packets might not be kept on shore purposely to vote against my Mayor, for that is certainly due to me if Sir Robert really will not interfere, but if they do stay on shore it is a manifest partiality of the Government against me, a declaration to all the world that I am a marked man and that the Government are resolved to oppose me. I also complained that the many assurances of support, which I had given Mr. Clements and my friends, as promised me by the Ministry, being now proved to be false, I am made to appear a liar to all my friends and enemies in Harwich, and rendered a laughing stock and byword, and all my friends encouraged to drop from me. I therefore desired no longer any favour but only a piece of justice that couldn't be refused, that the Packets might not be kept on shore.

Mr. Walpole replied, that was never done, and he would not promise it, but he would see Leathes again to-day. "Sir," said I, "you have in treaties of commerce the words, 'the nation most favour'd,' and I see who is thro' the whole course of this affair the person most favour'd, which I little expected from Sir Robert and your professions to me, and my personal friendship to you, and my public behaviour. And I am sorry that you will do nothing at all for me and my honour, without obtaining the consent of Mr. Leathes; he has the vanity to have it said that my son shall come in by his interest, but I scorn it, I don't care whether he comes in at all, and prefer my gaining this point to all other considerations whatever, therefore my Mayor shall stand, and try the event maugre all this discouragement. That when I spoke to Sir Robert about Harwich affairs, he always said it was fair to hear both sides, and he must have Leathes present, but when Leathes comes to him to tell his story, I am not sent for. That as to Sir Robert's expecting to see me yesterday, I could not believe it, since early that morning I had sent him a letter desiring a moment's speech, because I heard Mr. Leathes had been with him, but his porter would not so much as deliver the letter, and, since that, I had received no message from Sir Robert to wait upon him."

We then talked of public affairs. He said the Dutch had indeed signed a treaty of neutrality with the French, but there was an article that it should not deprive them of furnishing the Emperor with the Quota to which their treaty with the Emperor obliges them. That their situation indeed is bad, the Emperor had used them ill in not furnishing garrisons that are their barriers, as he is obliged to, so that had not they yielded to this neutrality, the French would have taken these barrier towns, and surrounded Holland, by making themselves master of all the Imperial Netherlands; and if the Emperor, to purchase his peace with France, should give

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up his possessions in the Netherlands, then France will have gained all they were aiming at since their invasion of Holland in 1672. But in this dilemma they have put off the evil day, and must wait the event of things. I said, since the Dutch have made a neutrality, I hoped we should copy after them, for surely it could not be prudent to enter alone into the war on the Emperor's side, for in that case the Dutch would run away with all the trade. He replied nothing satisfactory on that head. As to the Prince of Orange's wedding, he thought it would not be this month, and wished it might be St. Paul's, but he saw no disposition towards it. As to the repeal of the Test in Ireland, he said that on consultation with our Speaker and others, it was agreed that the Duke of Dorset should feel people's pulses on it, and if it would go down with the House of Commons to push it, otherwise not to attempt it; that he thought it reasonable to repeal it, though the Duke of Dorset was much against it. I said it would give trouble to the Ministry, for if it succeeded there, the Dissenters would certainly push to have it also repealed here, which was against the grain of this nation.

He replied, the reason for repealing it here is not the same as for doing it in Ireland, where the Papists are nine to one, and that next Parliament it will be left to the House to consider that matter indifferently, whether expedient to repeal or not. I replied, by several computations it appeared that the Papists are not above three to one, as also that the Dissenters are not so considerable in proportion of numbers or estates in Ireland as given out, of which I would convince him by papers in my possession.

At night I writ to Clements a letter, and sent it by express, because I could not trust the Post, wherein I told him I would stand by him as far as 500*l.*, and desired him to meet my brother's bailiff (Fisher) at Arwaton on Monday to dinner to consult.

I also answer'd Wimple's letter civilly, but desired him to desist to oppose Clements.

Sunday, 18.—Still confined by the blow on my leg which I got this day sennit coming out of Court by a chair, and for which Mr. Dickins, the surgeon, daily attends me.

My brother Parker visited me twice this day. We still resolved to try for a Mayor, and if we lose it, to let it be known that we lost it by the Government voters being against us; we also thought it unsafe to depend on Sir Robert's honour to secure my son's election, but to endeavour to get my son into the house at some other borough.

Mr. Clerke came to see me, to whom I told the whole story of the ill usage I receive from Sir Robert; he was much concerned at it, and offered to tell it to Ld. Grantham, but I desired him not, nor speak of it to any one, for if it came to accusing Sir Robert, a first Minister would doubtless be too strong for me, and misrepresent me to the King.

My newspaper alarmed me with a paragraph that the Spaniards were designing to dislodge our new settlements at Georgia.

Some flying reports that the ceremony of the wedding would be performed in private, and that the Prince of Orange had desired it, but nothing authentic. This is the first day of seven that he has rose from his bed.

Monday, 19.—This morning Ld. Inchiqueen and Ld. Carpenter visited me. The former told me he heard from Lady Hariot Boyle

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that there is to be no walking at all, but the Peeresses etc. will go into the chapel without order or rank to take their places.

Ld. Southwell also told my son, he could assure him that there would be no walking.

Ld. Carpenter said he was assured there was no bar ordered to prohibit the Peers of Ireland from going into the rooms and mingling with the English Peers the evening of the procession.

The Prince went last night to bed at twelve o'clock, but closed not his eyes till six, when he fell asleep till eight, and then took a bolus, after which he slept again; one mischief is that the medicines he takes stay not with him, but pass downwards presently. All the world cry out that the Prince ought to be married privately.

In the evening Dean Berkeley came to see me, as also Mr. Vernon, who showed me a letter from Mr. Oglethorp lately received, wherein he speaks of a mutiny among the persons we sent over, which was suppressed by sending away one Gray. He also writes that during his absence at Charlestown the people were fallen to drinking of rum, whereby we had lost twenty persons, and their sickness was grown contagious, so that those who attended them, nurses etc., were all dead, but a ship of forty Jews arriving with a physician, he entirely put a stop to it, so that not one died afterwards. He says twenty houses were already built, and nineteen more laid out with the names of streets etc., and that he has ordered four forts to be built, which will stop all avenues to the town, in case of attack or surprise from the Spaniards or Indians, their friends. That he had held the First Court of Inquest on occasion of the death of one of our persons, whose house lets for 10*l.* per annum, and may be sold for 30*l.* sterling. That he had intended a month before to return to England, but was resolved to stay a month longer on account of the mutiny and sickness above-mentioned, whatever hazards he ran. This letter was written in August last, before the accident that befell him.

Mr. Vernon likewise acquainted me that Captain Pury is arrived from Purisburg to bring more Switzers to settle there, and tells him his settlement is on the other side of the river Savannah, eight hours distant from our town by land and three only by water; that his land is better than ours, but ours fittest for the white mulberry tree which grows spontaneous.

At night I received letters from Clements and Pulham, that the Mayor Baker was angry when Pulham gave him my letter, and said he had promised Wimple, and Cap. Jo. Philips said he was sorry he had promised me. That Philipson had written with some others to Mr. Heath that he would be for him.

Tuesday, 20.—This day Mr. Leathes came to me; we passed the time with great civility. He came to desire that, however this affair of the Mayor went, we might heartily join our interests afterwards. I replied I could not engage for my friends after his going off the agreement we had made with Sr. Robert Walpole. I exposed to him his error in writing the letter this day sennight, which set all in a flame after I had by my letter so mollified his friends, that the evening before the warmest of them, viz., Baker the Mayor, and the Philipses, had drank with Clements success to his election. That my friends must see the election of Clements would have gone swimming but for that letter, and therefore would

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charge all the opposition on him, so that I could not tell how they would resent this procedure and would not venture to promise for them. I assured him, however, that I had nobody in my thoughts to join with against him, and he might see my friends had none hitherto, being as yet resolved to support him, as five had given under their hands already, and as three more had signed below, besides one they could answer for at sea. That last night I had a letter from Clements, desiring me to assure him that if he would stand to Sir Robert's compromise he and all his friends would be for him, and that I could assure him they were not all his friends he now depends upon. I meant the message Philipson and others sent to Mr. Heath that they would be for electing him, but did not tell him that.

He said he was obliged to break the bargain by his friends, who terrified him by threatening that if he gave Wimple up they would leave him. That he was sorry he writ that letter. That he wished I would look upon this contest about the mayor in a slighter light than I seem to do, and often repeated his proposal that when it was over, we might agree to join cordially. That he did not think of going down yet, having business in town, and if he did, it would be perhaps the day before the election. That he cannot publicly give up Wimple, for his friends would leave him, from whom he expects another letter signed by as many hands as before, but all the way he can take is when he is down to try to bring his friends off by speaking one by one to them in private.

I replied that it seem'd to me he did not know the nature of those people, who will write anything and sign anything one day and forget it the next. That he would do well not to go down, for that would but engage him deeper for Wimple, and so make our breach wider. I approved his speaking to them in private. That his going to Sir Robert for to desire he would not direct the Government's servants to vote for Clements was very unadvised, for since he had submitted to Sir Robert's compromise, and as he told me wish'd it might succeed, he should (when he found he dared not act himself that way) have left it to Sir Robert to manage, and his friends could then only have blamed Sir Robert, not him. Again, that he was to blame in writing down that the Post Office should be ordered to vote for Wimple.

He absolutely denied he ever writ so, affirming on the contrary that he writ them Sir Robert had left every body to their liberty, and that he had tried to get the Government's Interest for Wimple, but could not obtain it.

I answer'd, I could assure him Baker told Captain John Philips so, and the Captain told our friends so.

At parting he said, "Well, my Lord, I came to offer you my joining after this affair is over: I am in no fear of my election, and am sorry the difference between us is to subsist." I answer'd, "Sir, I'm sorry for it, as much as you, but 'tis impossible for me to promise for my friends, now you have gone off of the agreement; I hazarded all my interest when I promised you before Sir Robert, that if my friends would not declare for you upon your submitting in favour of Clements, that I would abandon them; this I did before I knew they would come over; and I would have stood to it; I had the good fortune to bring them all over. But I dare not run such hazard again, for I know not how they may resent your



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breaking that bargain : and hitherto I have let them know that you still with your friends would acquiesce in Clements, but terror has kept you from declaring for him." The next morning he went down.

A little before this I had received a letter from Davis written yesterday, wherein he acquainted me that the Commissioners of the Revenue had ordered him to suspend Will. Philips on a complaint of his boatmen against him, and desiring my advice this post how he should act, whether to conceal it for a time or not.

I answered him that he ought to acquaint him with it as soon as the next post from Harwich was set out. That I thought this incident would turn to our advantage.

I also at night received a return of the express I sent to Clements, who brought me a letter from him that he would pursue my directions, which were to behave calmly, and was going over to meet Fisher. I advised him to continue his way of being very civil, but not to speak more to the Philipses, unless Capt. John should renew his promise to be for him, and then to thank him and be obliging to him. That all the brothers and perhaps the party against him would be staggered at the suspension of W. Philips. I told him Mr. Leathes had been this night with me, and assured me he never writ that the Packets should be ordered to vote for Wimple, but only that the Government left every one of their servants to vote as they were inclined. But I did not write to him what Mr. Leathes had mentioned further, namely, that he had tried for to have the Government's interest for Wimple, but failed in it, because I would not irritate him more against Mr. Leathes. I writ him also that Mr. Leathes told me he was sorry he had written that letter, but had been terrified by his friends, but I did not write him that Mr. Leathes would when down try to bring over his friends for Clements privately one by one, because it would be betraying private conversation, and exposing him to his friends' resentment, and defeating his purpose, if known. But I writ him word Mr. Leathes was not yet going down, and if he did it might be only the day before the election, which I told him would, together with Philips's suspension, work on the other party to our advantage. I am particular in the substance of my letter, because I had not time to take a copy, as is my usual custom, neither did I take one of the letter I writ to Davis. I have found it a million of times useful to keep copies of my letters for my justification, when accused of writing things I never did. Sir Jo. Evelyn came accidentally in while Mr. Leathes and I were discoursing, but we talked of indifferent things before him. Sir John told me that since this disturbance in Poland, the demand from England for corn is incredible, and that Michaelmas last there has been 70,000*l.* paid bounty money for exportation.

Brother Parker came in after Mr. Leathes went, and approved my conversation with him, as also the letters I writ, and said he was come out of the City, where Sir Willm. Lowther told him we would meet with disturbance in the election of Members for Harwich, but would not tell him what, nor his author.

Ned Southwell visited me, as also did Lord Carpenter. I heard no more concerning the procession, but that the Prince of Orange is better.

Wednesday, 21.—This morning Captain Pury and Mr. Simmonds, the merchant, came to see me. The Captain came last week from

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Purisburg, where he tells me he has settled about 200 souls, all Switzers, and is now come to conduct more from Switzerland. He told me he has laid out a town on the bank of the Savannah river, three hours' sail from our town of Savannah, on the opposite side, nearer the head of the river; that his people are in good dutiful order by the power of two constables, and the dread of fetters, though he had never occasion to use them; that he has laid out an acre of ground for a common garden, in which potatoes and several other kinds of roots and garden stuff comes up well. The first thing he did was to build a fort of four bastions with six cannon, and a large watch-house, which serves for Town Hall and Church. He showed me a map of the River Savannah, and of all his district, which is near 120,000 acres, and a draft of his town, which is laid out in streets and squares, each square being a lot of four acres, with as many houses for families. They are on a bluff or rising ground fifteen foot high from the river, and one side of the town, which is square, faces it. There is a road to be laid out for communicating between his town and ours, and half-way a ferry to be set up for crossing the river, which is there half as broad as the Thames.

I was obliged to dismiss him, because Lord Wilmington came in, who talked freely to me of the Ministry's ill conduct, their raising a party which they support by using the King's name, and drawing him into the question; the mischief of mis-representing persons to the King, for not being of their party; their ill-usage and contempt of Ireland, and by recommending the repeal of the Test Act there, ruining the King's affairs, and perplexing the Duke of Dorset. He inveighed on this head, and said the Dissenters, if they gain their point there, they will not rest till it is likewise repealed here, and then in some distance of time expect demand that the livings they are patrons of should be filled with teachers of their own. I gave him the hearing, and in some things chimed in with him, being at present much heated at Sir Robert Walpole's ill-usage of me in the affair of my election.

My son and daughter Hanmer and Frank Clerke dined with me.

In the evening Mr. Ven came and stayed some hours with me. He promised to look out for *Hall's Chronicle*, for the Lords' Address in 1629, and for the King's answer thereto, and for the grant under the Great Seal mentioned in the Order of Council of that year; he also has wrote to Oxford to have an account how Noblemen of each kingdom take place there on public occasions; for he believed, as old customs are tenaciously kept up at that University, the practice there may be urged as an argument in our favour.

He then told me many things he had received from Mr. Anstis, Garter K. at Arms, who is undoubtedly the most knowing of any man in England in affairs of his Office. One was, that all our lawyers are under a mistake in thinking that Bishops sit in Parliament by virtue of their baronies. No, they sit by a better title, namely, the King's writ, that call'd them and their ancestors up to advise him in Parliament; and if the King should think fit to send to a Commoner by writ to sit there, there is no law to hinder it; it is the King's Prerogative.

That the Dukes of England have on their own heads assumed the flourishing title of High and Mighty Most Potent Prince,

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for it belongs not to them by any law or grant, neither does the King call them so, nor does the King at Arms, when he signifies the King's pleasure to them by letter, ever address to them by another title than Cousin and Counsellor the Duke of such a one, neither does the title Grace belong to them: and he would maintain this at the bar of the House if called on. That he can produce above 30 instances where the King has by his order placed Lords of later creation above others of the same rank of older date; all this and several other things that have slipt my memory, he assured me was told him by Mr. Anstis.

We then talked of other things, and particularly the character of some Bishops. That the Bishop of London [Edmund Gibson] is ambitious and loves power, and has nineteen Bishops at command, who do everything he would have them, which will secure his being Archbishop of Canterbury, but at the same time, not willing to disoblige the Ministry, he is not active to suppress Popery, nor to encourage men of learning and zeal for the Church, because they will not be tools. That when he waited on him to acquaint him with the great number of Protestants converted to Popery daily, and to desire, as he was a Privy Councillor, he would endeavour the laws against Popish regulars should be put in execution, there being no pretence to connive at the number of them now in England, who have no business here, seeing the secular priests are sufficient to say Mass, and confess the Popish laity, the Bishop shrugged his shoulders and said he had spoke of it, but the Ministry would not hear him, for fear of disoblising Cardinal Fleury.

The character he gave me of Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bristol, is that he was all his life a debauched man, getting the finest women he could and marrying them afterwards off. That his debauchery has brought infirmities at last upon him, as it at first ruined his estate and obliged him to leave his living at Hatfield to go abroad. That he was in the House of Lords one day, and he was scandalized to hear a temporal Lord jest with another and say, he hoped the Bishop would now take care of his son, who is a bastard. The Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Hoadly, he said, has by his writings done more harm to the Church of Christ, and to the Protestant cause too, by his writings, than any man living, and yet he is promised to be made Bishop of Winchester.

These things, he says, gall all honest clergymen and others who have a regard for religion, together with the rewards given Pit, the author of the *London Journal*, and Arnold, who writes the *Free Britain*, both Atheists, not to mention the pension to Doctor Tyndal, lately deceased. That himself had an offer of 500*l.* a year in a few years to be made good to him, and in the meantime his own terms, if he would write for the Government, but he was told he must at the same time go thorough stitch, and do as directed, which he with scorn refused.

He then put me in mind of speaking to Sir Robert Walpole about the *Weekly Miscellany*. I told him what I had done in it, but I could now do no more, for something had happened since that made me believe I should never apply again to Sir Robert for anything; but as I had lain the groundwork, I advised he should desire Lord Palmerston to build on it.

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After this I received letters from Page and Clements, desiring I would get the Custom House orders for their servants to vote for Clements. They are dated from yesterday. Fisher did not meet Clements, as my Brother Parker writ him to do, which astonished him.

Thursday, 22.—This morning Ld. Carpenter came to see me, and pressed the sending my book and papers to the Princess Royal, which I told him I deferred until Mr. Ven brought me the Lords' address to K. Charles in 1628, with his answer, and the copy of the Grant under the Great Seal mentioned in that King's Order of Council, 1629. I also advised his Lordship to enter his Patent in the Herald's Office of England, because it is mentioned in the King's Order for Irish Lords paying their fees to that Office that it entitles them to precedence.

Dean Berkeley visited me.

I wrote letters this night to Davis and Clements, and my son wrote to Coleman.

My brother Parker came, and told me he had visited Mr. Hill, the Commissioner, about Will. Philips' suspension, who was very desirous to know how it was interpreted at Harwich, and hoped it was not understood as if the Board meant to interfere in this squabble for a Mayor. Such is, I see, the case that my interest there should have no countenance from the Government. A strange return for my personal regard to Sir R. Walpole.

My brother desired the suspension might not be taken off before the election. "No, I assure you," replied he, "unless we have Sr. Robert's orders, which I believe he won't give, for the rascal ought to have been turned out long ago, and so ought his brother, or at least be sent back to his station at Wells, and nothing hindered us but your and Ld. Egmont's desire."

The Prince of Orange has his fever some part of every night.

Friday, 23.—This morning Dickins, my surgeon, told me that notwithstanding the newspapers tell us the Prince is much better, Dr. Hollins told him he is not out of danger, for his fever is every night upon him.

This morning I writ to Sir Cha. Wager to put him in mind of his promise to write to Capt. Demerick to vote for Clements. At the same time I acquainted him that one Hudson, an eminent scrivener in Covent Garden, promised to vote for him, if he would prefer one Bodenham, a Lieut. at sea on half pay. I desired Sir Charles would send his letter for Demerick to me, and I would forward it to-morrow.

Sir Charles only returned his service to me, by my servant, and said he would see what could be done: by which coolness I find that the whole weight of the Government's interest at Harwich is to be against me.

I received a letter from Clements, dat. 22, that Mr. Burr had writ to N. Richman to be for Wimple for Mayor, notwithstanding Burr had promised me he should be for Clements; on which I dispatched a letter to Mr. Burr to "braid" him with it.

Clements also tells me that he had laid a scheme to gain Will. Richman; that he doubted if he should gain over Bridge, but the most was to get him to stay away, and that at a high price. That the Packet officers had all received their deputations except Peck, which puts Peck in fear for his place, for this is a silent

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direction that 'tis expected he should be for Wimple, and we can not expect if a plainer direction should come that he should stand by us. That Capt. Wimple had staid on shore when it was his turn to go to sea, and he believed Capt. Fuller and his mate Batney would do the same; therefore now was the time to show if I have interest with the Government. That at night the Collector would let W. Philips know his suspension.

My brother had also a letter from his bailiff Fisher that he had been at Harwich and drank with John and Will. Philips, who would promise nothing.

At night my brother Parker came, and agreed with me that the Government have entirely deserted us. Ned Southwell, Mr. Vernon, my son Hanmer, Ld. Carpenter and brother Percival visited me.

My daughter Hanmer told me she was at Court in the morning, and the Queen ask'd her where my wife was. She answered, she staid at home with me since my accident of hurting my leg. Good God, said she, and I not hear it before! Pray give my service to him, and tell him how sorry I am for it. At the same time I know that the Princess Royal was told it two days ago.

Saturday, 24.—This morning Fra. Pulham came up express from Harwich, and brought me a letter from Clements, that Mr. Leathes arrived there on Thursday night, but took no notice of him. That the next evening he waited on Mr. Leathes, who told him he was obliged to procure Wimple's election if he could. That the Packet officers all stay on shore, and Fuller, whose turn it is next to go to sea, is to remain and send his boat by another Master. That his mate Batney is also to stay on shore. That Leathes has promised Will. Philips to get his suspension taken off. That all this, with the ingratitude of the Philipses, staggers my friends, so that if my son don't immediately come down, the election is lost.

The news Pulham brought was that my friends remain hearty, even Peck and Nic. Richman, notwithstanding the endeavour to discourage them. And that Coleman is now sure to us.

I dismissed him for a time, and bad him return to dinner, and in the meantime Mr. Edward Sympson came to tell me he had waited on Mr. Burr at Hatcham, from whom he delivered me a very civil letter excusing his not ordering N. Richman, as I desired him, to vote for Clements, because of his former promise to Powell, our town clerk, that he should vote for Wimple; but he told Mr. Sympson that if Richman was resolved to vote for Clements, he would not resent it, but he should not let it be known.

I, being driven to great extremity by the Government's abandoning me, sent this morning early a servant to Col. Schutz at Syon Hill, near Brentford, desiring he would procure a letter from the Prince's Secretary, Mr. Pelham, to Capt. Fuller, to desire he would vote for Clements, and get his mate Batney to do the same. To which the Colonel returned me an answer, that the Prince would not meddle or make in any thing that relates to the Ministry or that has relation to the public. But the Colonel is mistaken.

For my good fortune, his brother August Schutz came to see me, and I desired him to speak to Mr. Pelham for a letter as above-mentioned. He accordingly went to him, and Mr. Pelham, making some scruple to write without the Prince's order, Mr. Schutz

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repaired to the Prince and desired his directions to his secretary, who very obligingly answered he was very glad to oblige me in any thing in his power. Upon this Schutz returned to Pelham, who immediately sent me a letter for Fuller in the following terms, with his seal to put to it, if I liked the letter:

"Capt. Fuller.

"I am commanded by his Royal Highness to desire of you to vote for Mr. Clements to be Mayor the 30th inst., that you desire the same of Batney, your mate, and make all the interest you can for Mr. Clements."

I returned Mr. Pelham thanks.

I also writ to Sr. John Evelyn to desire Will. Philips might not be restored till after the election of a mayor.

After dinner, I acquainted Pulham that I saw no reason for my friends to be discouraged; that he should go away to-morrow morning, with a letter to Clements from me, and all would do well, but I did not tell him anything I had done.

Brother Parker came and we justly concluded that the Ministry had set themselves against us for a long time. That their aim is to make Harwich an entire dependent Government borough; that they liked not him, because he did not vote for the Excise, nor me because I give some votes against them. Nor my son, because of his behaviour in the Irish Parliament, and his unguarded expressions at Coffee houses, where there are at all times spies to catch words and report them to the Ministry. That the Ministry's usage of us is not to be forgiven, nor will they forget my going to the King without their privity, and the civilities I receive from the Court. That they only flatter us in assuring my son shall be chosen, that we may this session be kept dependent to vote every thing they desire, but when the session is over, good bye to us.

He approved my writing a letter to Horace Walpole to let him see I was sensible the weight of the Government is against us, and that the neutrality of Sr. Robert, which he had said should be, was not kept; which I did, acquainting him that Peck, the Postmaster's, annual deputation was kept back to terrify him, all the other deputations from the Post Masters General being sent down, and that Sanson, the Agent, had kept all the packets on shore. But I had no answer, though it was post night, and he, if he had pleased, as he had promised before, might have writ down on that head.

Sunday, 25.—This morning I sent a letter to Clements by Pulham, and acquainted him with what I had done, which I bad him keep secret. I enclosed him a letter for Mr. Sanson, advising him as a friend not to keep the packets on shore, which would be matter of complaint, and I knew he could have no orders for him from his head superiors.

This morning I sent my Cousin Mary Dering a fair copy of the papers I presented to the King, and also a fair copy of further Precedents and reasonings in favour of the Irish Lords, which she is to shew the Princess Royal.

I hear the Prince of Orange is better, and that the King has very lately spoke slightly of the boarded gallery. My Ld. Gage carried the sword this day before the King to Chapel, which he wondered at, seeing the present contest about our rights.

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This day Horace Walpole aim'd to find my brother Parker at home, but missed of him. Undoubtedly, my letter to him last night was the occasion, but he came not near me.

I hear the person taken up with certain letters is the Titular Countess of Inverness, the Pretender's whore. She was dog'd all the way from Rome to Calais, and at her landing at Dover was seized by his Majesty's Officers, who had instructions to that end. They also tell me that a considerable great man has for several months been dog'd to all places wherever he goes.

Monday, November 26.—This morning at six a clock my son set out for Harwich, where he will arrive to-morrow at one. He carries with him Fuller's letter from the Prince to vote for Clements.

N.B.—I ought to have set down that when I was last at Mr. Francis Clerk's, Gentleman Usher to the Queen, and has a place besides in the band of Beefeaters, he shew'd me his will, witnessed by Cousin Ned Southwell, deceased, and by Hoffmann, then servant to Mr. Southwell, and a third person, whereby he left me sole executor and heir of all his estate, real and personal. I then desired he would leave a ring of one or two hundred pound value to Ld. Grantham in acknowledgement of his great friendship to him, which he said he thought proper. This I set down *in futuram rei memoriam*.

This week my pamphlet, entitled, *The Thoughts of an Impartial Man upon the present temper of the Nation offered to the consideration of the Freeholders of Gt. Britain*, printed at London for J. Roberts, was sent me up enclosed by Mr. Leak, from Bath, who took upon him the printing it.

This day I received letters from Harwich, that Davis was under apprehension that Leathes would write up to the Commissioners against him, and desiring I would obviate such accusations.

I writ immediately to Mr. Hill and Sr. Jo. Evelyn about it. Sr. Jo. sent me word he would see me to-morrow, and Mr. Hill return'd me for answer that he had receiv'd this day a letter from Mr. Leathes, that Davis had made use of his name to influence and intimidate the people as he thinks fit. That he had order'd a letter to be writ this night to him for his explanation and to assure him if it is not to his satisfaction he will complain of him to the Board. That he cannot but think this very imprudent, to say no worse.

He added that Will. Philips' suspension shall be dealt with according to the course of the Board.

He also complimented me on the pamphlet I sent him, which I wrote without a name.

My son set out this day for Harwich.

This night Cousin Moll Dering came to me to tell me she had shown all my papers about the Irish Peerage to the Princess Royal, who was entirely convinced of our right, and wonder'd it should be disputed. The Princess Caroline also desired to read it. Which makes me hope it may be seen by the Queen. That the latter Princess was violently against us, but the Princess Royal not. That the King did not dispute our right, but thought that in his own house he might invite to walk who he pleased without consequence or impeachment of any one's claim on other occasions. To which Mrs. Dering replied that though this procession was in the King's own house, yet if there was any formal walking, it became a public matter.

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Bishop Wilcox and Dr. Secker, Rector of St. James, came to see me, and Ld. Carpenter.

Tuesday, 27.—This morning I wrote a resenting letter to Mr. Hill for the barbarous usage I have at Harwich, and sent it away on express to my son, who is now there.

In the evening Sir Jo. Evelyn came and assured me that without Sir Robert Walpole's direction, Will. Philips should not be restored, and that if it did, it could not be done before the election is over. He wish'd me success, and assured me the Board were my friends. He talk'd of Mr. Hill's being very angry at Davis for using his name, and condemned the behaviour of Mr. Leathes. I ask'd him about opening letters at the Post Office. He told me he had heard of blank warrants to the Post Master from the Secretary of State, whereby they were at liberty to open what letter they would, but did not know it to be true. There were none when he had that post, but the method was to send a list of such letters as they suspected to the Secretary of State for orders to open, for they are bound by oath to open none but by an order from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Smith came to me about Dr. Webster's *Weekly Miscellany*. I desired him to employ Ld. Palmerston in obtaining the favour desired of Sir Robert, for something had fallen out lately that made me judge I should not any more apply to him for that or other matters; but as I had already spoke, I doubted not Ld. Palmerston's succeeding.

Brother Parker came, and told me he had visited Horace Walpole, who spoke of this Harwich contest, and said when it was over, all would be easy and my son's election would be very sure. That he had great respect for me and my family, but I was so angry that he did not venture to see me, otherwise he would come every day.

My brother replied that I had been a most cordial friend to Sir Robert and him, and had given proofs of it, and even a great one lately (hinting at my pamphlet). That I had reason to think I was hardly dealt by, after the agreement made with Leathes before Sir Robert, which Leathes would not stand by, but work'd his voters off from my Mayor, after they had agreed to admit him and had drank to his success.

Mr. Walpole said that was owing to a letter Mr. Leathes had received from no less than 18 of the Corporation, who all declared and wrote against my Mayor.

My brother replied, those 18 were not all Capital Burgesses, for many of them were Aldermen, who have no votes for the election of a Mayor. That the Packets are kept on shore to vote against my Mayor, which was contrary to an express settled order of the Post Office, and was a complaint against Philipson.

"Well," said Mr. Walpole, "what would you have me do? I assure you the Packets had no order to stay on shore from my brother or me." "Do?" reply'd my brother, "I say nothing to that. I am not come to talk more of Harwich affairs, but to return the honour of your visit to me Sunday last." And then he left him.

This night I by the post writ new instructions to my son.

The Prince is so much better as to sit up 6 hours.

Wednesday, 28.—This morning Dickins, the surgeon, pick'd away the remaining sluff of my leg, and I expect to be able in a week to go out.

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I had no letters this day from Harwich, by reason I suppose that my son chuses to write by the express I sent down.

Son Hanmer, Ned Southwell, Cousin Le Grand, and Mr. Ven came to see me.

Hanmer stayed when the rest were gone, and told me he was assured the pamphlet he borrowed of me, called *Thoughts of an Impartial Man, &c.*, was mine from several expressions he has heard me use, and the manner of thinking. I answer'd, it was no strange thing that I, who had read several pamphlets, should talk as they write, when their sentiments agree with mine. But did not own I writ it.

Ned Southwell read me a long letter he received from Dr. Coghill, by the last packet, wherein he tells him the House of Commons in Ireland are very warm, and proceed much to the dissatisfaction of my Lord Lieutenant.

That they are enquiring how it came to pass that Luke Gardiner, who had orders to pay off the public debts as fast as he received 5,000*l.* in his Office, had not obeyed; that Gardiner excused himself on account that the Accountant General had not specified the particular debts of the nation, but given his account to him in general; that the Accountant General, Colonel Penefeather, excused himself that the Commissioners of the Revenue had not given him an account, so that he could not be particular; that the Commissioners showed to the House they had given to the Accountant General a distinct account, so that the blame returned upon Penefeather, who being taken very ill, so as to be doubtful if he can recover, the matter is believed will drop; but one member happening to use my Lord Lieutenant's name, saying this pursuit seemed to cast a reflection upon him, the House fell into a flame. That my Lord Lieutenant appears to have espoused no party, or to act by any favourite advice, or take any person into his bosom councils.

That Mr. Doddington, Lord of the Treasury, now there, presented a petition to the House, desiring his due of four shillings in the pound fees, on some of the additional duties, belonging, as he pretends, to his office of Clerk of the Pells, which comes to about 3,000*l.*, and when he expected the Master of the Rolls, Tom Carter, would have supported it (he being, if any, esteemed the Lord Lieutenant's chief manager), none spoke more warmly against it, to the great surprise of Mr. Doddington, and when the question was put to receive the petition, 79 were for it, and 93 against it. That it is every day expected the repeal of the Test Act will be moved by the Court party, and they who are for it boast they shall carry it, but those who will oppose it are not less confident they will not carry it. That Mr. Boyle, since he is Speaker, seems to have less interest than formerly, several of his friends going against the Court, that were not expected so to do.

Mr. Ven brought me from the Journals of the House of Lords, the Lords' debates and report against the Irish Lords taking precedency in England, together with their address to K. Charles, and his answer in 1628, and I desired him to search the Rolls Office for the grant mentioned in that King's Order of Council, 1629.

I told him the Princess Royal was thoroughly satisfied of our right from the papers I sent for her perusal.

The Prince of Orange continues to mend.

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Thursday, 29.—This morning Captain Pury came to see me. He proposed that Georgia trustees should assist in getting money from the Parliament for his settlement at Purisburg. I replied, as we had been beggars ourselves, I feared we could not engage ourselves to ask for others; besides, I believed the Parliament would give us no more. He told me he had about 200 persons, of whom about 70 are fighting men, regimented under a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains etc. That he had lost about 20 by rum and exposing themselves to the air during the great heats. He said there were three things that made our people at Savannah uneasy. 1. That if they die without heirs male, their land falls back to the Trustees, and descends not to their wife and daughter. 2. That they are not allowed to keep slaves of blacks, as Carolina allows. 3. That there being many lazy fellows in the number, and others not able to work, those who work stoutly think it unreasonable the others should enjoy the fruits of their labour, and when the land is cleared, have an equal share and chance when lots are cast for determining each person's division.

He told me he was at Charlestown when he heard of Mr. Oglethorp's accident, but before he came away news came that he was out of danger, though the fever that followed his wound kept him awake eight days.

Captain Pury complained of Governor Johnson, who, by the King's grant, was obliged to leave the breadth of six miles quite round his settlement wholly void, but contrary thereto, had for his own use, and that of divers others of Carolina, possessed himself of that six miles; that all of that six miles which lay nearest our settlement of Savannah, was the best land, and the most valuable also on account of being nearer us and the river, which proves a great discouragement to several rich adventurers who had advanced money to himself to carry on his settlement. He said his minister proved a factious fellow, and minded nothing less than his parochial duty, and he had obtained of the Bishop of London to change him for one he intended to bring out of Switzerland, where he was going in a few days to bring away 600 persons.

Mr. Hales came to see me. He told me Mr. Anderson, Treasurer to Dr. Bray's Trustees, had received the 6½ per cent. on our capital in South Sea annuities, paid off last year by the South Sea Company, which is to be employed in buying in again, in order to make that capital up 900*l.* again. I desired the Trustees would draw up a short historical narrative of all our proceedings, enter it into a book, that whenever we should be called upon by some general commission of enquiry into charitable uses, I might be able to speak to it.

Lord Carpenter visited me, to whom I told the good success of showing our papers to the Princess Royal, who read them and was entirely of opinion that the Irish Lords had the right on their side. And that I hoped the Queen would read those papers, since they were not return'd to me.

My brother Percival came to see me, to whom I read a paper I drew up of the hardship Sr. Robert Walpole did me in the election of a Mayor. I told him I should go no more near him.

I am surprised I received no letter from Harwich yesterday, and that the express I sent thither yesterday morning is not return'd.

Nov. 30—Dec. 2

Friday, 30.—This morning I sent to know of Dr. Tessier how the Prince of Orange does, who return'd me word that he had not yet seen him, but yesterday he found him better than at any time since his illness; he rested well last night, but had an ill night the former.

This evening at six my lazy express returned from Harwich, and brought me letters from my son and from Davis. My son writes me that eleven friends stand sure, but the other 13 stand astonishingly immovable, so that all his dependance is on Mr. Pelham's letter to Fuller. That if it gains him, we shall be 12 to 12, which will oblige them to go to a new election, and then, if they can't agree, there must be a mandamus.

Davis, the Collector, writ me thanks for my care of him, and sent me a copy of his long letter to Mr. Hill, justifying himself that he neither used his name directly nor indirectly to terrify voters, which he backed by a voluntary compurgatory affidavit.

Saturday, 1 December.—This morning my son return'd at eleven a clock from Harwich, with an account that the election of Alderman Wimple was yesterday carry'd by 13 against 11. That the evening before, he gave Capt. Fuller the letter, wrote by order of the Prince, to desire him to vote for Clements, but that he and all the other side declared it was forged, on which he sent them back word that if any one of the company (Leathes being one) should offer to tell him so, he was a scoundrel and he would use him so, for casting that reflection upon his father and on Mr. Pelham. But they persisted in saying the same, and the letter had no effect, so I lost my Mayor by two voices, though all the Post Office was against me, and they threaten to ruin Peck, the Post Master, and Davis, the Collector, for voting for Clements.

Mr. Pelham being out of town, I sent him to Mr. Schutz to acquaint the Prince with this indignity, if he thought proper.

My friends said they saw Mr. Leathes had more interest with the Government than I, but they are much enraged and have promised my son all single votes when he stands, and further declared they would stand by him though they lost their places. These are Capt. Demerick, who is under the Admiralty, Peck, the Post Master, Davis, the Collector, and Coleman, Tide Surveyor.

And these are all the Government's servants now in my interest, against 8 others who are against me.

This morning Lord Wilmington came to see me, and stayed two hours. I could not help complaining to him about the loss of my Mayor, by the Government's servants, and the indignity put upon the Prince's letter, which they called a forgery. I added that by the whole proceeding it seemed to me that the Ministry design to defeat my son's election, though they pretend they will have him chosen. He answered that Sir Robert was always for having little people in the House preferable to gentlemen of good estates, though nothing was more honourable for them than to be supported by the latter. I told him I had no other trouble than to fear that they would misrepresent me to the King, according to Catiline's maxim, "The ills that I have done cannot be safe but by attempting greater," and therefore I was uncertain whether I should not let his Majesty know it to prevent any prejudice to me on that head.

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He answered that, having carried their point, he thought the Ministry would take no notice of it till towards the time of election, and then perhaps they would tell their story, to prevent my son's election, if they really mean to do it. But, nevertheless, the first story makes some impression. I told him that among the number who are dissatisfied with the Ministry, I believed many were so upon personal injuries, to which he replied there was no doubt of it.

I mentioned to him several attempts that I heard would be made this Session by the discontented party. He said he had heard of them, but one thing would really trouble him, namely, the proposing a revenue for the Prince of Wales, which, said he, would infallibly set the King and him into an open breach, and a like motion was what divided the Government's friends in King William's reign, on occasion of a revenue moved for in favour of the Princess Anne. Besides, the angry gentlemen should reflect that such an attempt would rivet Sir Robert in the King's favour faster than ever. We then talked of the ill situation of things abroad, and of affairs in Ireland.

My son told me Mr. August Schutz was gone into the country, but would return at night. Whereupon I writ him a letter of Fuller's baseness, in hopes he will show it the Prince. I also by brother Parker's advice writ down to Clements to get me all the affidavits he could touching threats used to my friends in the Government's service who voted for him, as also touching the calling the Prince's Secretary's letter a forgery; that my son did not use the Prince's name to procure votes for Clements, and that Fuller shew'd Mr. Pelham's letter in public company, to whom, and who read it.

I intend to consult lawyers concerning these things if affidavit can be made thereof, and to defend my honour from having forgery imputed to it.

Sunday, 2 December.—This morning Mr. Aug. Schutz came to me, to tell me he had shewn my letter (not to the Prince), but to the Princess Royal, and while he was speaking of the subject of it, Mr. Walpole came in, who enter'd into the detail of all, ran great encomiums on me, and assured my son should be chose without difficulty.

I told Mr. Schutz the whole story, and made him own the Ministry used me ill. He would not undertake to show the Prince my letter, by reason of the unhappy difference between the King and him, which he did not know but this business might widen, when the Prince should resent it on Fuller, and the King know he inter-meddled in election affairs, only, added he, as he did so on your account it may be past by.

I told him the accusing me of being guilty of forgery and that of forging a letter wherein his Royal Highness was named, was such an indignity to the Prince, to Mr. Pelham, and to me that it was not to be forgiven. My reputation was so highly concerned in it, that I would pursue my justification up to Westminster Hall, and as to Fuller, I expected he would be displaced. I concluded with desiring he would show the Prince my letter, which he would not engage to do, but said he would call on me to-morrow. I replied, it was a misfortune to me to be still confined, for otherwise I would have an audience both of the King and Prince on this affair.

Dec. 2-5

Before dinner my wife returned from visiting Cousin Moll Dering, to whom she told the whole story, which much surprised her, and she thought I should do well to publish my story: that she was very sorry I had gotten a letter from the Prince to engage him in election matters, the breach between him and the King being so great that he has not spoken this twelvemonth to his sister the Princess Royal, which must be supposed the order of the King. That we are in a sad situation, and the French King is now actually in a treaty of marriage for one of his daughters with the Pretender's son. That the King is so attach'd to Sr. Robert, that he even endangers himself.

After dinner my son came in and told me he had been with my Cousin, and talked over the whole affair. She said she had told the whole to the Princess Royal who said it was so black, if all was true, that she could not believe it. That she was sure her father would turn out every man that should vote against my son.

Monday, 3 December.—This day my brother Parker came, and told me Mr. Leathes had been with him, to say that now if we pleased, all things past should be forgot, and if my son would join with him, he might, and there would not be a man against them both; otherwise that he must act separately and take care of himself.

My brother replied, he knew he had gotten the better by two votes, but it was no victory when seven Government votes were against us. But as to joining or forgetting, he knew not how that would be, since a matter of most high consequence had passed there, too high almost to be talked of, the calling the Prince's letter a forgery.

Mr. Leathes colour'd, and said it was a matter indeed of high consequence; that the procuring it was very unadvised, and my friends very imprudent to publish it all over the town. That when Mr. Fuller received it, he could not believe it was from the Prince, nor did the rest, 1st, because it had a tawdry seal to it; next, because it was not apprehended the Prince would descend so low as to meddle in elections; 3dly, because it was dated 4 or 5 days before my son deliver'd it, and therefore seem'd framed to work on Mr. Fuller, upon his saying that nothing but an order from the King or the Prince should make him vote for Alderman Clements.

My brother then said he had also writ against Davis that he had used Mr. Hill's name, whereas he had made affidavit that he never did.

Mr. Leathes replied, he had used his name to Capt. John Philips to bring him off, by asking him whether he had been at the Post Office, where he believed he would find a letter from Mr. Hill.

Then he talked of my son's ill usage of him, but my brother stopped him, by telling him those things were over, and he would not enter into it.

Then he said bank bills had been moving about, to get over his friends; and that Fisher, his bailiff, had been there doing what he could; to which my brother reply'd, "Was there any money given? Or was there none on your side? And as to my bailiff being there, do you think it strange I should support my nephew and his friends?"

Then Mr. Leathes said he had been with Mr. Walpole, who said if my son would join him every man there should vote for both, and he would turn nobody out for their voting. That he

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afterwards saw Mr. Hill, who said the matter being over, he would not turn out any man.

These things, he said, he came to tell my brother, that he might tell them me, and repeated his proposal that my son and he should join, and then Heath could have no hope at all.

My brother said he would tell it me fairly, neither extenuating or aggravating what he said.

After this, my brother and I reason'd upon the consequence of this affair with respect to the Prince, if we should prosecute the accusation of forgery, for it might probably increase the difference between his Majesty and him. And if it come to Westminster Hall, the whole kingdom will ring of it, and foreign nations to, and the Prince himself be brought thither as an evidence.

Then as to what I intend to tell Mr. Walpole, it is, that since he has carry'd his point, I desire time to digest my thoughts and to talk not with him about it, and so turn the discourse.

After this, Mr. August Schutz came in, and told me the Princess Royal had acquainted the Queen with this affair, and it was his opinion that for the Prince's sake and the King's I should not push this matter too far, but if I would have any satisfaction by turning out of any man, it should be done. He agreed I had been ill used, but it came from the Post Office. (This turn I know Mr. Walpole had given it.) That he would go to Horace Walpole immediately to turn out who I pleased.

I replied, I would not have him go, for Mr. Walpole had just said he would turn out nobody. But I desired him to show my letter to the Prince, which he declined doing, but would speak to Mr. Pelham. I said upon that, then I must have an audience of the Prince, which he approved of.

In the evening Mr. Walpole came to see me, which I was aware of, and to prevent his talking to me of this affair, my wife stayed in the room, and sent up for her children and cousin Scot. So not having an opportunity to talk, he, after some common things, took up his hat abruptly, and saying, "My Ld., your humble servant," went his way. He saw me in a much graver mood than he ever did before.

Tuesday, 4.—This day I received a letter from Clements, that he was informed of a report in town that one Dr. Pelham, or some woman, writ the letter my son gave Fuller, and that Mr. Leathes said he did not doubt but I should be made ashamed of it. Also that he took the letter to show the Prince.

Wednesday, 5.—This day Page writ me that Alderman Newell who was all the evening in Company with Mr. Leathes and his friends, told him he did not hear any in the company say that the letter was forged, but Mr. Leathes read the letter, and said there was nothing in it, it never was done by the Prince's order, and added, that if Capt. Fuller would stand for Alderman Wimble, he would give him a thousand pound bond directly to indemnify him. Whereupon they all resolved that they would stand it out, come of it what would. That Will. Richman, who was one of their company that night, came into Page's company that night, the 29 November, and said that Capt. Fuller said that if he was sensible or sure that it was the Prince's order, he would not comply with it.

Dec. 5-6

That Dr. Newell told him (Page) that Mr. Leathes said he offer'd before the Prime Minister of State to drop Wimple if I would drop Mr. Clements and put the mayoralty on some other person; and I answered I could trust no body but Mr. Clements, which made the Dr. very angry. That he answer'd, how can that be, when I heard the Earl of Egmont say, suppose we should put up Newell, which made the Doctor smile, and the Doctor believes him now to be the man he is.

The same night I received a letter from Clements, that he had sent me 4 affidavits, and that the persons threatened are at present a little timorous.

Copies of these are "keep," 2 from Robt. Page, one from Susanna Allen, and one from Charlotta Coleman.

This night my wife sent a narrative I had drawn up with intention to give the King, of Sr. Robert Walpole's usage of me, and of the indignity thrown upon the Prince's letter. It is as follows:

"Dear Cosen,

"My Ld. hath had no propositions made to him of any kind, tho' we have been told that the Queen has been acquainted with the usage he has received. It is of too high a nature and too publick to put it up without some honourable satisfaction, which can only be had by removing Mr. Leathes to another borough, or by displacing Capt. Fuller and some others, or by my Lord's shewing his resentment to Sr. Robert in the house this Sessions.

"Enclosed is a short abstract of these strange proceedings as was possible to draw out from my Ld.'s Diary, letters and transactions on this occasion with Sir Robert and Mr. Walpole. My Lord desires you will read it and give him your opinion whether he should not give it the King, if he hears nothing to his satisfaction by Saturday. Several affidavits are come up relating to the letter, but my Lord is unwilling to make use of them."

At night my brother Parker came, and I shew'd him the 4 affidavits sent me up. He agreed with me that the two made by Page were not strong enough to prosecute in Westminster Hall on account of the letter, and that those made by Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Allan, tho' stronger and coming up in synonymous expressions to forgery, yet whether they would be allow'd to fix the word forgery on that letter was doubtful. That this was a matter of the highest concern, and if satisfaction were given me fit for me to take, I ought to prosecute the thing no farther. That if I carried my narrative to the King, two things would follow: either the King would slight it and do nothing by the artful turn Sir Robert Walpole and his brother would give it, which [would] drive me to an entire breach with the Court, or if he resented my ill usage, it would overturn Sir Robert. That in the former case Sir Robert would depress me all manner of ways. That at least I ought to do nothing till Mr. Pelham has been spoken to, and the Prince should know it, but if I did convey the knowledge of this affair to the King, it should be not till I saw that no satisfaction was made me. That the Queen indeed has been acquainted with it, but he was sure she would do nothing in it till Sir Robert came up, and verily believed she would not speak to the King of it, but some overtures would be made me in a few days, and if, when Sir Robert came, none were made in 3 or 4 days, then I might take further resolutions. Then he ask'd me what satisfaction I expected. I answer'd, the

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turning out Fuller, which, when done, I would intercede for replacing him, but I would insist on Sanson, the Agent's being displaced. I told him I should not go near Sir Robert nor Horace Walpole any more, nor did I believe Horace would come to me after the cool manner I received him in his last visit. But I supposed he would see him. I believe he may, reply'd my brother, and I may visit him; but after all it is a doubt with me whether they will give you any satisfaction at all, for a First Minister will not truckle to any man, as giving you satisfaction would be, and Horace you know is a hot, passionate man. I said, if so, I must show myself against Sir Robert in the House to vindicate my reputation, or else be look'd upon as a pensioner of his, and capable of being used as he pleased.

Thursday, 6.—This day Mr. Annesley called on me to tell me he was to wait on Mr. Delmee about my proposals for my son; that Mr. Delmee said he would talk thereof with his sister and relations, and let him know the result, but he desired my son might not visit him till some time hence, in case his sister approved it. I told him my son had sent the proposals himself to the lady, and had since seen her; that she behaved to him in the usual manner, and had not sent back his letters.

I then showed Mr. Annesley the depositions from Harwich relating to the letter, who said there was scandal and defamation in them, and they were actionable, but since it related to the Prince, he advised I should not proceed that way, but he thought Mr. Pelham should call Mr. Leathes to account for his manner of treating the letter, being writ by his Royal Highness' direction. He also advised my son should not refuse to be chose there, though a preference was given to Mr. Leathes, because of my son's expectation of marrying the lady.

Col. Schutz came, and I told him my ill usage at Harwich. He gave me to understand the Ministry look'd on Harwich to be a Government borough, and would not suffer a Gentleman's interest there to be too strong, but would have that whoever comes in there should owe it to them.

I told him I expected satisfaction of Capt. Fuller and the Agent, that they should be removed, though when Fuller was out I would intercede to have him restored. He said he knew I would, but own'd the Agent was a sad dog. He said he was sure I would not act in the House contrary to the Government for this, for the King would know nothing of it, and my professions and obligations to the King would not suffer it.

I replied, where I could separate Sir Robert from the King, I should.

As to Mr. Leathes, Mr. Annesley told me he was a pitiful scoundrel and his uncle before him. That he it was made the uncle's fortune, who being an ensign in Genl. Frederick Hambleton's Regiment, was by him, when a Commissioner of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland, made a clerk to them, and there making money, was afterwards advanced to be Resident in Flanders, so that at last he got money to buy 1,000*l.* a year in Essex and those parts, which he left this nephew, whom he treated while he lived in a manner like a little dirty footboy. That he is as covetous as his uncle, and a fellow of no principle, and therefore the dearer to the Ministry.



Dec. 6-9

Dean Berkeley visited me, to whom I shew'd my narrative relating to my usage at Harwich, by which he assured me he saw plainly that not only Sir Robert never design'd I should have my Mayor, but that he does not design my son should be chosen.

Ld. Wilmington again visited me.

Friday, 7.—My son received a letter this morning from Mr. Macham, uncle to Mrs. Delmee, that he would dine with him in the city, to acquaint him that the proposals seem to be hearkened to.

This morning the Earl of Abercorn came to see me, to thank me for what I had done in favour of the Irish Peers' precedency in England. He told me he walk'd at King William's Funeral and at Processions to Paul's in Q. Anne's reign, both before the Union, as a Scots Earl, before the English Viscounts.

Mr. August Schutz came this morning and told me he quite quarrell'd with Mr. Walpole about some satisfaction to be made me upon Fuller, for his ill usage of my reputation with relation to Pelham's letter, and that it was strange I was not obliged in that matter of my Mayor. Mr. Walpole said it was a Government's borough, and the suffering that had been shewing it was not so much so as it ought. That as to my reputation in that affair, he did not see how it suffered, for all the game is played at elections. That Mr. Leathes also complained that I said his letter from 20 voters was a sham; that my son would be sure of the election, and that was sufficient, and that in such cases where it was to support the Government's interest, the Agent Sanson did right. Finally, that he had first writ in my favour, but after Sir Robert had declared he would not concern himself in the matter, which he never promis'd me he would, he then could write no more.

I said it was false he ever did write, and that all the world must think that when Sir Robert had upon the umpirage declared I should have my Mayor on such and such conditions, had as good as promised to order it so, if I kept those conditions, which I did. That I could not be satisfied unless I had some reparation, and Mr. Schutz replied I ought to have some.

My cousin Mary Dering dined with us. She told me she had not yet seen the Prince to tell him my story, and the indignity put on his Secretary's letter, and to desire him to let me know what I should do in it.

She told me the Princess Royal had told her Mr. Walpole had written down to Harwich that they must vote for my son.

I replied to her that that I doubted not, but what I required was some satisfaction for the clearing my reputation, and to shew that it was not intended that an old family interest should be ruin'd there under the name of Harwich being a Government borough, and that my credit with the Government was inferior to Mr. Leathes.

This evening my son came home from the play, where he sat in the stage box with Mrs. Delmee and her brother, and after an easy conversation with both, led her out to her coach, which confirmed what her uncle, Mr. Macham, told him at dinner; that Mr. Delmee had been with him the night before, to tell him that my son had made very honourable proposals to his sister and had proceeded very honourably so far with respect to her; that he had heard a very good character of me, and every one of our

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family, and that I was in great esteem with the King; finally, that his sister, who had seen and discoursed my son, thought him a man of sense, and liked both him and the proposals, and that he would not go out of town till he saw how this affair proceeded. Mr. Macham said also that since Mr. Delmee's last return out of the country, a very great proposal had been designed from another quarter, but he hoped it would not be embraced now my son had proceeded so far. He added that Mr. Delmee told him his sister should say she was sorry my son was a Lord.

I received two more depositions from Harwich, one of Mr. Leathes' threatening Davis: the other of Fuller's slight on Pelham's letter.

Also Mr. Clements writ me that Mr. Leathes had sent an express to Mr. Coleman and Capt. Dumaresque, which he knew not the contents of, but that they said they would write to me, which they have not done.

Saturday, 8.—This morning the E. of Inchiqueen visited me; he told me my Ld. Chetwynd approved the pains we had been taking to assert the right of Irish Lords' precedency in England, and that he heard the King had changed the order of the walking at the marriage, Dukes and Earls being only to walk, and only 12 of each. Or otherwise, that all the Lords who came were to walk without distinction.

Brother Parker came, and was in high indignation at the delay used in giving me satisfaction, especially when I told him that Mr. Walpole insinuated to Mr. Schutz that Harwich is a Government borough, and they ought to assert it. I dined for the first time below, and Mr. Dickins, the surgeon, took leave of me.

In the evening my cousin Mary Dering came. She told me that she acquainted the Prince with the whole of my story: that she made all the proper compliments from me on the occasion, and expressed my desire to take his directions what I should do on the occasion, which I resolved to follow.

He replied that though he did not care to intermeddle in elections, yet what he had done for one so loyal and so affectionate and of so much honour as I he was not ashamed of, but would do it again if I desired it; which he desired her to tell me, and added I might make use of his name where and how I pleased. That there was but two ways I had to take, either to acquaint his father of it, or to shew my resentment in Parliament if I thought my usage so bad as to insist on reparation, and could not get it. This is not (continued he) the only instance I know of Sr. Robert. I believe he designs to sell us all.

I desired her to present his Royal Highness with my humble duty and thanks, to ask again his pardon for troubling him on this affair, and that I was in hopes I should have reparation made me.

I writ this night to Clements that the Prince stands to his letter, and that I could do nothing till Pelham comes to town. That the affidavits, though some stronger than others, yet I fear will not come up to legal proof though satisfactory to private judgment.

Sunday, 9.—Colonel Schutz visited me, and Marquis du Quesne. The latter is son to a worthy French refugee who retired to Geneva, and grandson to the famous Admiral du Quesne, who for his services was allowed, though a Protestant, to keep his post, and leave his

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fortune to his son. This gentleman married Sir Roger Bradshaigh's sister, and was a Colonel of the Guards, but being undone in South Sea Anns., 1720, was reduced to go with the Duke of Portland to Jamaica, where he was made Governor of Port St. Philip, and whether through envy at his gettings (for all those Governors trade), or whether that he oppressed the people, as they accused him, he was displaced, and at his return obliged to turn wine merchant, but here his evil genius pursued him, and action upon action fell on him. He was just upon obtaining from the late King a pension of 500*l.* when that Prince died, and then he applied to the Duke of Devonshire, while Captain of the Band of Pensioners, to be made a pensioner, which is 100*l.* a year; but the Prince recommending another, he lost it, and soon after the Duke was promoted to a higher station. He now would apply to serve the Court with some small quantity of their wine, but though the Queen is godmother to one of his children, he cannot find one friend to speak for him.

Mr. Annesley came to me, about my son's match. He thinks things look well. Mr. Macham, uncle to Mr. Delmee and the young lady his sister, dined with me.

Monday, 10.—Dean Berkeley dined with me, and told me the Bishop of London had lately asked him if I now and then published any pamphlets, by which he found my late one had got wind. I was sorry for it.

Tuesday, 11.—Colonel Schutz came to see me. He told me the Prince had inform'd him of the ill success of his letter at Harwich, and of my usage, who had writ a pamphlet for the Government. That he was very angry.

Ld. Carpenter visited me, and told me he heard it was discoursed that the walking gallery would be removed. He confirm'd to me that it had been in consideration to dissolve the Parliament, but the Government had calculated that there was no necessity; and that with time they should have next Parliament a majority of 80 friends to the Government, taking measures to secure the boroughs.

My son Hanmer and daughter dined with me. He also confirmed to me, that about six weeks ago there was a debate in Council whether to dissolve this Parliament: That Lord Wilmington was for it, and Sir Robert against it. The former alleged that if we were to go into a war, or to do anything extraordinary, it would have more weight and success by doing it with the assistance of a new Parliament, who would continue to back their first determinations, whereas whatever this present Parliament does may be contradicted by the next. But Sir Robert was against him, alleging he should have more time to manage elections, if this Session is allowed first to pass, to which the Council agreed.

My son dined this morning with Mr. Macham, who inform'd him that his nephew had been with him last night to tell him his sister liked my son, and there was no objections to the proposals, only he should insist that his sister's jointure should be rent charge, the estate being in Ireland. That the same should be 2,000*l.* *p. ann.* That I should have 20,000*l.* and 25,000*l.* of her money be secured for younger children's fortunes. That 15,000*l.* more of her money should remain in his hands for to secure her

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pin money, and the other 5,000*l.* she might spend in setting out in the world. In the meantime, that it became him, for his sister's sake, to enquire what character I and my family bear.

Wednesday, 12.—Brother Parker visited me, and is full of wrath at Sr. Robert and Mr. Walpole's late usage of us.

In the evening my brother Percival and son Hanmer came to see me.

Thursday, 13.—I went out for the first time since the 18th of last month, on account of my leg, returned Lord Wilmington's and other visits.

I went to Court, where the Queen called me up to tell me she was glad to see me so well again of my leg, and asked me how it came. I replied that under her Majesty's roof I could get no harm, but as soon as I was out of Court an accident arrived to me, a blow was given me. I meant this as a *double entendre* with respect to Sir Robert Walpole's usage of me, and was sure the Queen would understand me, being made acquainted with the whole affair by the Princess Royal. As I was coming out of Court, Sir Robert Walpole came in, and in a familiar, kind sort of a way asking me how I did, offered me his hand, but I drew back mine, and in a respectful cool way said only to him, "Your humble servant, Sir." Soon after I met Horace Walpole, who in a free way asked me how I did, and was glad to see me out again. I answered him coolly, "I thanked him," upon which he took me into a corner of the room, and said to me, you seem to me to be a little out of humour, and I would talk with you that we may explain matters, and understand one another. I replied, indeed I did not care to talk matters. Nay, said he, if that be your resolution, it must be so, and seemed nettled. I continued, why, Sir, you know how ill I have been used by you in this Harwich affair, and you know how very personally I was your friend; now injuries from a friend cut deep, but if you will make me any amends or satisfaction, I will be reasonable. He replied, what satisfaction do you mean? I do not understand you. I answered, such as was fit for me to ask, and he to offer. He replied, he would do anything that was honest. I answered, and I hope honourable too. He replied, such as I should myself think was both honest and honourable, and he would submit it to my judgment, but if that did not satisfy, and we must fall out, I must take the consequence, and though he was a little man to me, yet he must take his course.

I answered, I did not really understand him, that as to satisfaction to be made me, I thought the Agent of the Packets ought to be turned out, who after his great professions of service to me kept the Packets on shore to vote against my Mayor, and afterwards in triumph set up his flags. Or, Captain Fuller should be turned out, for vilifying the Prince's letter. He replied, those things could not be, and particularly as to the latter, it was a thing he would not at all enter into; that I had been guilty of great indiscretions, and if I entered into particulars was ready if I liked it, but he thought it was better for me I should not, but I might do as I pleased. I answered, that I knew not of any indiscretions I had been guilty of, but had in the whole course of affairs acted honestly and with affection to him, but it was very strange he should promise me my Mayor, and then act against his promise. He replied he did not remember any such promise. Sir, said I, but I remember

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it very well, and am not forgetful of things told me to my advantage. You did promise it to me in my study above stairs, you also did promise to write to the Agent in my favour, and yet afterwards refused to write to him not to keep the Packets on shore to vote against my Mayor, which was no favour but a justice due to me. He replied, I did promise the last, but afterwards told you I could not do it, when my brother Walpole said he would not concern himself in the election. I answered, it was strange Sir Robert should say so, and that no Gentleman would, like him, have made an award, and afterwards not support it. That as to telling me himself was a little man and I a great one, I knew myself to be but a wren and he an eagle, but as low as I was, I had been the sincerest friend to him in the world, and had personally loved him, and what I now expected was some mark of his displeasure on some in Harwich to let them know that the interest I had boasted to have with the Government was not a lie. He replied that not a man in England should come between my son's election, and he would write to the Agent to let him know, that Mr. Wimple, being Mayor, was not intended to prejudice my son's election; that when he was at Harwich he had told both Lucas and Fuller that my son was to be the member, which pleased them. I answered, that by what he then told Fuller it appeared plainly who was to have the preference there; for Fuller had informed my son that when he asked who was to be their members, Mr. Walpole replied there is nobody we like so well as Mr. Leathes, and Lord Percival must be the other. So you see, continued Fuller, you have not so much the Government's interest as Mr. Leathes, or as you think you have. He replied, Captain Fuller will deny it.

I answered, but my son will affirm it. But, Sir, said I, to show that you have not entirely abandoned me, do me the favour to show your displeasure on some of them, though I should myself afterwards forgive them and desire their being restored. There is a worthless fellow, one Captain Philips, who has a Custom House smack, and I was three years getting him home to Harwich from another station. The Commissioners at length restored him to Harwich at my earnest desire, but much against the grain, affirming the King's service suffered by it. I desire he may be remanded back to that other station, which is no turning out, but a justice to the service, and a due resentment from me, whom he has so highly injured by voting against my Mayor after promising to be for him; besides, he owed his fortune to my brother. He replied, that might be done, but he would first speak to the Commissioners. And so I left him; he was exceeding hot, and threw out several hints that looked like menaces of resentment, which I regarded not.

In the evening, I visited Lord Abercorn.

Ned Southwell showed me a letter from Dr. Coghill that Mr. Boyle, the Speaker, and Mr. Cary, the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, supping together, Cary had the impudence to reproach the Speaker that [?and] his friends in the House with voting against the Government; which so provoked the Speaker, that he replied his friends were all good subjects, but if he meant they would not be for taking off the Test, it was true neither would he nor any that love their country. That if he meant to reproach him with being approved for Speaker by the Government, he had no

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obligations on that head, for the Government were not for him until they saw his interest would carry it without the Government. That if his friends acted anything in appearance against the Government's inclinations, it was owing to my Lord Lieutenant's private and reserved behaviour, his not communicating his pleasure to any, and keeping those who are most ready to serve him at a distance from his Councils. The same letter adds that the Master of the Rolls (Tom Carter, who will always be called so, his father having been footman to my Uncle Dering) had declared against the repeal of the Test, though the person most depended on by my Lord Lieutenant, and that Serjeant Betsworth had declared his judgment against it, though considering his obligations to the Court, he would if required vote to repeal it.

Friday, 14.—This morning I visited Lord Grantham, the two Mr. Schutz's, Lord Inchiqueen, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Vernon, and my son Hanmer.

Mr. Annesley came early to me, to acquaint me that yesterday evening Mr. Delmee, accompanied with one Mr. Snell, a solicitor, waited on him at his chambers, and made some objection to the manner of my setting down my proposals in behalf of my son for his sister. They desired the lady's jointure might be rent charge, that I would explain myself in what manner my house is to be settled, how the reversionary estate is to be settled at my death, and what I expect the lady should settle on her younger children, as also what to be reserved in her own power. I immediately drew up a paper, entitled Explanation of my proposals, wherein I gave them content upon all their articles.

In the evening I received letters from Davis and Clements: the former contained the copy of a letter from Mr. Leathes to the Commissioners against him and in defence of Will. Philips, and the latter mentions a challenge of Dumaresque by Mr. Leathes, which Dumaresque answered, and went next morning to call on Mr. Leathes, who then remember'd it not, but kept him to breakfast. Clements also writ me sundry other particulars. His letter, dated the 13th. He presses my brother Parker joining my son against Mr. Leathes, but can promise but 12 votes.

Saturday, 15.—I returned several visits, and then went to the Georgia Board, where we held a Common Council on the desire of some Vaudois to go to our settlement.

Mr. Vernon in the chair, Mr. Lapautre, Holland, Thomas Towers, Dr. Bundy, Hales, Frederick, and myself. We ordered a letter to Mr. Wouters in Holland to say we would receive Vaudois to the number of forty heads, and that Poyras of that country might take that number out of those in Holland, who knew the silk trade and vine dressing. We had also information by letter from the Baron de Reck in Holland that he was resolved to go with the forty Saltsburgers to Georgia, who now lie at Dover, whereupon we wrote him a letter of compliment, and ordered 10*l.* to be presented him.

We also had with us Captain Hanson, who carried over 43 Jews without our knowledge to Georgia in January last. This much displeased us, for it was not our design to suffer any Jews to establish themselves there, for which end we recalled the commissions which imprudently had been given some of their chiefs to collect money for us, which money they did not collect, or

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else employed it to send away these Jews to ease their synagogue of them, whereby a great affront and injury was done us, for many of them ran from their Christian creditors, and none of them would work when they came there. The Captain added that Mr. Oglethorp was displeas'd at their arrival, and took advice of the lawyers at Charlestown whether he could not send them back, which they advised him he could not; that Mr. Oglethorp gave them plots in the town of Savannah, and that they cheated the said Captain, besides eating his provision, so that he reckons he is about three or four hundred pounds a loser by them. He left the place in July, and there were then twenty-one houses built and shingled over. We order'd to re-demand those commissions.

We inform'd ourselves that there is about 7,000*l.* in cash, and impress'd 500*l.* to Mr. Heathcote for the Saltsburgers and other occasions.

Mr. Annesley came this morning, and told my sen that he waited on Mr. Delmee, who started a new objection, namely, that in my proposals no provision is made for the eldest son during my life, in case my son should die before me. I wrote Mr. Annesley thereupon, that I could do no more than I had propos'd, and must leave it to the lady to contrive that matter as she thought fit.

Sunday, 16.—This morning I went to Chapel, and then to Court, where I waited on the Prince, and afterwards on the King. As the Court pass'd to Chapel, the Queen and three eldest Princesses spok'd to me, which they seldom or never do to any at that time.

I met Mr. Hill, the Commissiener, there, who took me aside to tell me Davis, the Collector at Harwich, had sent him an affidavit that he had not used his name to the other servants of the Revenue to influence them to vote for a Mayor, which had satisfied him, and he had writ him in answer, that he should have resented it had he done it, but when he first wrote to him on that subject he did not do it to influence his own vote any way. He added, however, that Mr. Leathes had writ again that Davis's affidavit was false, and also that the boatmen had been paid by Will Philips, though they had certified to the contrary; to which he return'd Mr. Leathes for answer that those complaints ought to come from their own officers and not from him; but Mr. Hill added, Davis was in fault that he did not immediately acquaint the Commissioners with that agreement made by Philips with his boatmen as soon as he knew of it, for that agreement ought not to have been made.

He then ask'd me whether all was recenciled. I replied, I did not know, but Mr. Leathes did very wrong, now the struggle for a Mayor was over and gone in his favour, to leave Davis, my intended Mayor, his brother and Rolf out of his invitations to the entertainments he gave, notwithstanding they had all promised to vote for his election for Member of Parliament, for this was keeping up the difference, and a matter that voters take as a great affront. He replied it was extremely wrong, but he hop'd my son was sure.

I answer'd, I suppose so, for Mr. Walpole had said all the Government's servants should vote for him, but I could not be assur'd of it till I had some satisfaction made me that might shew my friends there that the Government do not design to defeat my sen, as seems likely from his and his brother's ill-usage of me.

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He said he could never believe that, all the world knowing my zeal and attachment to the King.

I replied, I thought indeed I had deserv'd better, but he was a witness of my usage. That what I expected was (not the turning out any man to take his bread from him), but the sending that dog Capt'n. John Philips back to the Wells station, in whose favour I had importun'd the Commissioners two or three years to restore him to the Harwich Station, as he knew well, but had used me ill, for that he bragged as soon as he was restored that it was not I who did it, and though he owed his fortune to my brother and his preservation to me, had vot'd against my Mayor 3 weeks after he had promis'd by letter to vote for him. That Mr. Walpole, when I ask'd that favour, told me that might be reasonable, and he would speak to you about it.

He answer'd, Mr. Walpole had not yet done it, but he would himself mention it to him. That the Captain is a sad fellow, and would be suspended for a fault lately committed, namely, the asking money of people in the King's name. Then he told me he had order'd Davis to state and make up the boatmen's accounts with Will. Philips, and pay them, as he should have done before, and then his suspension would be taken off. He took his leave with great professions of friendship to me past and to come, which I acknowledg'd, and said I should always rely on.

Sir Thomas Frankland took me aside at Court, and told me the Prince had acquaint'd him with [the] very ill usage I had received from Sir Robt. Walpole in the election of a Mayor at Harwich; at the same time he express'd his surprise that so loyal and known a person as I am and of such a character and station in life should be so used; that I was not the only one, but the country was very disaffected, and he hop'd I would not contribute to widen the breach between him and the King, which would set us into a miserable case, and he was always preaching healing things to the Prince.

I told him in general the case, but hop'd as he did that the breach would not widen, being as sensible as any one of the ill consequences of it to the tranquillity of the Royal Family.

Monday, 17.—This morning I return'd some visits, and spent the evening at home. I heard to-day that the King has chang'd the ceremonial of the Pr. of Orange's wedding, and will not have a procession in the wooden gallery, which, if true, is agreeable news to the Irish Peers.

Tuesday, 18.—I visit'd abroad, but found none at home, my brother Parker excepted.

At night Mr. Macham came to my son to tell him that he had good hopes of the affair, that he believ'd the objection made relating to an eldest son was removed, as also that the estate is in Ireland; but all friends had been made acquaint'd with this affair, and many of them warmly against the match, alleging among other things that the estate is too small for the lady's fortune. That the brother rather inclines to the match, and the lady seems to too, having said she set no great value on quality, nor on the greatness of a gentleman's estate, but should chuse a person who having a reasonable good estate would use her well when married to him. In the meantime that she was a sort of a prisoner, which she said smilingly, to denote her care of not going

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to public places, lest meeting my son there she should give occasion for the town to talk.

That yesterday there had been a grand consultation about the affair in the city; that his nephew D— dined there, and his niece also, but not in their own company, and had passed the day with him, and had discoursed the affair with him, from which he augur'd well, because he never was before consulted in any proposal but one, which not approving, he had opposed. That he had told her and his nephew, he had enquired the character of our family, and found it universally well spoken of; that though the estate was not so great as to deserve her fortune, yet it was a good one and well circumstanced, and I and my son had acted with so much honour in all our proceedings, in the jointure proposed, and in leaving the rest of her fortune in her own disposal, that it was evident there was on our parts not a total consideration of her fortune, but a regard to their family, and to her person. He concluded with advising my son, though he made up to her in public places, not to stay with her as he was wont, but to leave her. And added, he was next Saturday to go out of town with his nephew, which would give him a good opportunity to fix him.

Wednesday, 19.—This morning I returned several visits, and then went to a general Court of the Chelsea Waterworks, where it was agreed to invite the proprietors of the Company to subscribe 20,000*l.* for the payment of their bond debts, amounting to very near that sum, after which their clear income would amount to above 1,800*l.* per annum, which would enable them to receive a dividend of three per cent. on 60,000*l.*, which this subscription of 20,000*l.* (if full) would raise the original capital of 40,000*l.* to. By this means the present capital, which has no dividend upon it at all, will be increased on half, and the whole have an interest of three per cent., so that my ten shares, which originally cost me subscribing 200*l.*, will with the addition of a hundred pounds, yield me 9*l.* per annum. The gentlemen present agreed to subscribe for example to others, and I subscribed both for myself and for my niece Dering, that her shares might become valuable, which for so many years have yielded nothing.

After this I went to Court, where the Queen ordered four paintings of the Princess Royal to be brought and shown her levée. They are copies from Vandyke, Titian and Carlo Marat, and another, and as well done as I believe any painter in London could have finished them. This Princess has many other perfections. She sings fairly and accompanies her voice with the thorough bass on the harpsichord at sight. She works finely at her needle, understands Latin, speaks Italian as well as French and German, is extremely affable, good-natured, disposed to be serious, generous, and charitable.

After dinner I went to Drury Lane playhouse. Dr. Couraye, being returned from Wiltshire, dined with me.

Thursday, 20.—Visited, and then went to Court, where Sir Robert Walpole desired me to call upon him, for he wanted to speak with me. I promised him I would wait on him; he said when I pleased at any hour.

Frank Clerke told me he dined yesterday with the D. of Grafton at Ld. Grantham's, and the Duke took notice of my being out of humour at something, but he knew not what, that he was sorry

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for it, for I was a very honest man, etc. He asked Mr. Clerke what it was, but he denied he knew.

Cousin Dering told me she had returned my compliments to the Prince for what he had her tell me, and had withal told him that I expected some satisfaction should be made me by the Ministry, which I chose to accept rather than acquaint the King with my usage, or take my own revenge in Parliament. His Royal Highness answered, "Never, never, they will give him no satisfaction." Whether the two brothers have been beforehand to acquaint the King with my story, after their own manner, I know not, but since my confinement with my leg, though I have been several times at Court, and his Majesty had fair opportunities to speak to me, he has not done it.

My condition is very nice: on one hand if I get no satisfaction, my interest at Harwich dwindles away, it being already believed my interest is not good with the Ministry, and so I shall be believed a liar by both friends and enemies there; it will also be confirmed that Mr. Leathes is the person preferred before me, and all he has and will tell them will pass for Gospel. And again, if I get satisfaction, it will be very trivial, which being complied with, the Prince and those who know my story will think me a mean spirited man. And yet should I shew my resentment in the House, it will be wondered at, and known that I forsake my principles out of personal pique and resentment, which is no honourable motive for opposing the King's affairs, who perhaps knows nothing of my usage, but then will be informed of it in a disadvantageous light for me.

I expect Sir Robert will sooth me as much as his brother Horace menaced me. I must leave all to Providence, and depend on the weight of truth.

In the evening I went to the Vocal Club.

I learned this day that the Prince of Orange is very low-spirited, and that all his nourishment passes away by urine, which is a diabetes, and that his physicians think of advising him to go to Bath, which the Queen spoke of this morning at her levée, condemning them for that thought, and saying they knew nothing of the matter.

This day Mr. Annesley sent me a letter he received from Mr. Delmee, that his sister's friends would not agree to my son's match, which by his sister's consent he acquainted him with.

Friday, 21.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole, and stayed three-quarters of an hour alone with him. He told me he was desirous to see me to assure me that he had given no direction to the Government's servants to vote against my Mayor, and hoped, now that was over, that by my son's joining Mr. Leathes, there would be no opportunity for a third person to stand and give us disturbance. He added that he had always obligations to me, but did not know to how great a degree as of late (meaning, I suppose, the pamphlet I published).

I answered by a recapitulation of the chief matters had passed since first he recommended Mr. Leathes to me, that he had promised Mr. Leathes should not hurt my interest, which now he had not only done, but had been supported in it by the Government.

Sir Robert replied, that he complained I was the aggressor, by declaring off from joining my son with him.

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I answered that as soon as my friends found I had recommended Mr. Leathes, they were very angry with me; and writ to me to recommend any other person, and if Sir Robert would name any other they would chuse him. That I did not then know their reasons for not liking Mr. Leathes, but it come out since that it was because he was a fast friend to Mr. Philipson and his creatures. That my son was obliged to declare that he would stand single, but at the same time assured them he would join none against Mr. Leathes, which was sufficient to make Mr. Leathes easy; but as soon as I had set up a mayor, Mr. Leathes immediately set up another, the creature of Philipson, who never had done other than oppose my interest. That this producing a great contest, we had submitted it to him, Sir Robert, who made the umpirage, as he knew, and I could not but say it was the greatest surprise and trouble to me imaginable to hear afterwards that he would not stand to that umpirage when Mr. Leathes had gone off, for I expected he would have confirmed it, whereas he had declared he would not meddle or make any more in it, whereby Mr. Leathes had all the opportunity of representing things as he pleased to those at Harwich, and had actually writ down that the Post Office would have orders to vote for his mayor. That then I had sent his brother Walpole to him to desire he would at least let me have the Custom House interest, which was refused; that finding me served so, I desired at least the Agent of the Packets, Sansom, might not be allowed to keep the Packets on shore to vote against my mayor, but his brother refused me even that: so that finding myself utterly abandoned by those I expected it least from, I had obtained a letter by the Prince's order to Capt. Fuller to be for my mayor, but this had no success; on the contrary, my son and I were treated there as cheats and forgers of that letter, and our reputations stamed there, and in the whole county.

Sir Robert replied that on his honour there was no kind of influence given or intended by him against my mayor, but only to leave persons to their liberty. That as to my procuring the letter, there was nothing extraordinary in it, but he wished it had not been, because the King had absolutely forbid the Prince to meddle in elections, and I must know the unhappy difference between them, which is at such a height that the Prince has refused a sheriff of his father's nomination and insisted on one of his own. That he laboured all he could for the general and his own particular good to pacify matters between them, and might often be thought in fault where he was not. That as to our being said to forge letters, there was nothing in that, had they said it of himself, he should have made nothing of it, but laugh it off, for whether so or no those things go for nothing at elections.

I replied, how he thought of it I saw, but I thought it a thing of consequence; that as to joining Mr. Leathes, it was impossible after his usage of my mayor, who had signed to chuse him, and yet he is even to this hour so averse to him that in his late invitations he left out my mayor, his brother and another; that I could not pretend to join him, but he was nevertheless very safe with the Government's interest, and with some of my friends, who are also servants of the Government. That I had run to too great a hazard before, when on the compromise I engaged to desert my friends

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and go over to Mr. Leathes if I could not bring them for him; that when I had succeeded, he then flew off, and set himself against my mayor, and to threatening my friends with the loss of their places. I therefore could not join him, but my son would join none against him. But the main thing I took liberty to insist on, was the base usage I had from Capt. Fuller, who had so slighted the Prince's letter, and from the Agent of the Packets, who though put in (as I might say) by me, and therefore under the greatest obligations, had acted a vile and treacherous part, and so much the worse if he had not orders for it. That I should desire an honourable reparation for what had passed, and losing a mayor that I would rather have given 1,500*l.* than have lost, and it was so much worse that if any one thing I had desired were complied with, I had got my mayor, for as it was I lost it but by two.

Sir Robert said Mr. Leathes had shewn him a paper of 20, who promised all to be for my son, but were absolutely determined against my mayor.

I replied, Mr. Leathes had read that paper to me, but would not shew me their names, and that of them there could be but 13 voters for a mayor, for I had 11, which together are the whole number.

Sir Robert replied, he did not know that. He also added that Mr. Leathes did very wrong to leave out my friends at his invitation, and he would tell him so.

I answered, I did not come to make complaints of Mr. Leathes, but to insist on some honourable reparation that may shew my friends that I was not abandoned by the Government, for at present they think there, both friends and foes, that Mr. Leathes has all the interest and I none, and I thought they had reason to think so, and he himself must think so, from his threatening my friends and undertaking for his own.

Sir Robert replied, as to any preference it was due to me, and it should appear; for if a third person should stand, and either of their elections, my son's or Mr. Leathes', should be in danger, the Government interest should go for my son. And he would tell Mr. Leathes so. "But what would you have done?"

I replied, I thought Capt. Fuller should be turned out or suspended, though I would not be for taking away his bread, but would ask for his restoring, so that he should owe his place again to me.

He begged me not to insist on that for then in his defence he must tell his story, and it might come to the King's ears that the Prince had meddled in elections, which would make the breach wider. I answered, I should be very sorry for that, but if that was the case (which I did not well see), then I expected the Agent should be displaced.

He replied, he was a poor unfortunate wretch who, if he lost his place, would be undone, and he did not believe I meant to undo him.

"No, sir," replied I, "though he deserves it, but this I expect, that he should know from you that he would be turned out but for me."

He answered, that he would do, and send up for him on purpose to ask my pardon. Then he mentioned the Philippses (by which I found his brother had been with him on this affair), and said

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Mr. Leathes had been yesterday with him to get off the suspension of Will. Philips, to which he replied that he would not do it without my consent, and now, added he, I assure you he shall not have it taken off till you give leave. But there is another brother that apprehends going back to his station, where is that? I replied, it was one John Philips, for whom my brother Parker got the *Walpole* sloop under the Customs, and that his brother and he are sad rogues. That I was two years in getting him back from the Wells Station, the Commissioner complaining it would prejudice the King's service; however, they at last gratified my importunity, and as soon as he came back, they turned against me.

I had desired he might be sent back to his station. He said Wells was near Sir Cha. Turner's, and may be Sir Charles had desired his return to Harwich.

"No, sir," replied I, "'twas I desired it, and Sir Charles Wager opposed it, but I was gratified."

This is the substance of what passed, and I shall wait the issue, namely, that Sansom the Agent be sent for to town and told by Sir Robert that he owes his continuance in his place to my forgiveness, and that he ask my pardon.

And that the suspension of Will. Philips be continued.

At night I received a letter from Clements that the suspension was taken off.

Also, my son had a letter from Page, that the Agent Sansom was, in Hossack's opinion, in so bad a way he could not live many months, and desiring to succeed him.

Cousin Mary Dering dined with me. I told her what conference I had with Sir Robert, and she thought I had sufficient satisfaction if he kept his word. So did my son, Mr. Fortrey, and brother Parker.

At night I had an account from Dr. Coghill that at a meeting in Dublin, the 14th inst., before the Lord Lieutenant, at which were present the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Duncannon, Solicitor General, General Winne and others, it was resolved not to offer at repealing the Test.

This day is my wife's birthday, and she 43 years old.

Saturday, 22.—This morning I called on Mr. Hill, and told him all that passed between Sir Robert Walpole and me yesterday, and what he had promised me in relation to Will. Philips.

He answered that the Board had already ordered that man's suspension to be taken off; that they had done it of course in way of their office, and could not lay it on again, but Sir Robert might command as he pleased. That he had told me of it Sunday last, and I then seem'd satisfied with it.

I answered, I did so, but I took it the man had not yet adjusted his accounts with the boatmen, and consequently, that the order of their Board was not executed by the Collector, because it was but Thursday last Mr. Leathes desired of Sir Robert the suspension might be taken off, which Sir Robert had refused him, and it was but yesterday that Sir Robert told me it should not be taken off till I gave my consent, that I might have the thanks of it.

Mr. Hill replied, Sir Robert had not mentioned any thing of that man's affair to them, nor they to him, but they had proceeded according to the methods of their Office.

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I then told him what I expected as to John Philips, namely, the sending him back to his station at Wells, but Sir Robert desired he might first talk with Sir Charles Turner about it, who, he believed, might have desired the removal of him from Wells to Harwich.

Mr. Hill replied, Sir Robert was under a mistake if he thought so, for it was Sir Charles Wager who opposed the return of Philips to Harwich, in favour of a friend of his own, who was obliged with his sloop to leave Harwich and go to Wells, because I insisted so strongly to have Philips restored to Harwich. That he believed I need be under no pain about sending Philips back to Wells, for in the first place he did more service there than at Harwich, where he did nothing but spend his time idly on shore. In the next place, he was now under the displeasure of the Board for taking money up in the King's name a year ago at Wells, to supply his crew with provision, and never paying it, for which he believed he was or would be suspended. And in the third place, Sir Charles Wager had been importunate with the Board to give his friend now at Wells a bigger ship, his being too small for that station, but if we can (said he) get him to be satisfied with sending that man back to Harwich without giving him a bigger vessel, Philips may be sent back to Wells in his room, and both Sr. Charles and you be gratified.

Then he made great professions to me of his friendship, even to doing more than his office required, and that Sir Robert ought in all reason to give the preference to me above Mr. Leathes in matters of my borough, though Mr. Leathes was a strong solicitor, and seemed a positive man.

I then called on Mr. Clayton of the Treasury, and left at his house a list of 30 votes for Westminster, who had promised for Sir Charles, but 10 of them would not promise for him. Then I called on brother Percival, and Lord Wilmington, and then went to the Georgia Board, where we ordered some deputations to the ministers of parishes in London to collect for us.

Then I went to the Prince's levée, and afterwards returned home to dinner. The evening I spent at home.

Sunday, 23.—I went to chapel and communicated. Afterwards to Court. At Court I told Sir Cha. Wager he had not written to Dumaresque, as he promised, to vote for my Mayor. He replied, I knew how that matter stood, and therefore he would not meddle or make. I told him he had my full concurrence to bring back his friend's sloop on the Wells station to Harwich. He thanked me and said it would be of service.

Mr. Hayes dined with me, a rich young gentleman, son to a merchant deceased; he has of his own 90,000*l.*, and all in his power.

Monday, 24.—This day I went to the Temple, and signed a lease to John Williams, my tenant on Snow Hill, for five years from Michs. last, at the yearly rent of 159*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* *p. ann.* Mr. Tho. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, and my footman, Alexr. Lesley, were witnesses.

Tuesday, 25.—Christmas day. After Chapel, I went to Court, and the King spoke to me for the first time since my confinement with my leg and these altercations about Harwich, which I note on this last account.

I writ to Col. Pelham to desire he would by a line justify the truth of his writing the letter to Fuller.

Dec. 26-27

Wednesday, 26.—This day I visited the Bishop of Lichfield, my old tutor, who presented me his picture graven by Vertue. I also visited the E. of Ailsford, and called on the Speaker, who was not at home.

Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening young Barbut told me he dined with Mr. Walpole Saturday was sennit, and Mr. Hill was of the company. That Mr. Walpole said a great many handsome things of me, and particularly, that I was rigorous for maintaining the constitution as it stands.

As these fine things said of me were 2 days after the fierce conference he had with me at Court on Thursday, the 13th, I distrusted that Mr. Walpole had sent him to pump me, or to sweeten me, whom he must know by my conference with Sir Robert on Friday last am much soured. I the rather thought so because Mr. Barbut at the same time talked of my son and Harwich. I therefore replied in a cool way that I was obliged to Mr. Walpole; that I had often said if there were but 3 men would stand by him and his brother, I was one, and as to Harwich, my son was down about the choice of a mayor, but they would not let me have him.

I went to the Haymarket playhouse to see the famous moving tragedy, called "George Barnwell."

Preparations are making for the Prince of Orange's going to Bath Monday next, his disorder being no fever, but an indigestion. He was this day at Court, and stayed dinner with the Princesses, contrary to the advice of his physicians.

Thursday, 27.—This morning Secretary Pelham sent me the following letter, which I sent to Alderman Clements:—

St. James, 27 December, 1733.

My Lord,

I am very much surprised to hear Captn. Fuller has treated the letter I wrote to him by the Prince's order in such a manner as to call it a forgery, and especially since 'twas conveyed to him through your Lordship. I believe nobody can think I would presume to make use of his Royal Highness's name on any occasion without his particular commands, which I took care to express with most exactness I could, and signed and sealed the letter in the same manner I do upon all business, that nothing on my part should be a pretence for not complying with it, as I am,

With the greatest sincerity and respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

JAMES PELHAM.

I visited my son Hanmer and brother Percival and then went to Court, where meeting Sir Robert Walpole, he said he supposed I knew that the suspension of Will. Philips was taken off. I replied, I heard so, but did not believe he knew so much when he had promised it should not. He said, indeed, he did not.

I then asked if he had ordered the Agent of the Packets up.

"No" replied he, "I forgot it, but would you have him come up?"

"Yes," surely, "Sir, said I."

"Well," said he, "he shall."

"Sir," said I, "[I] stay in town purposely on that account, and to-night is post night, will you be pleased to write to-night."

He seemed to me a little disconcerted at that, but said with a hesitation, he shall come up.

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Then I said to him, there is that other business I hope you won't forget, sending Capt. Philips to his former station.

"I must," replied he, "speak to Sir Charles Turner first." "Sir," said I, "the matter has no relation to him, he knows nothing of the matter; it was Sir Charles Wager who interposed for his friend not to be sent away from Harwich, which yet I obtained that this Captain might return thither, and I hope you believe I would not tell you an untruth?" "No," said he, "but possibly you may be mistaken, and I beg you let me speak to him first."

There is a mystery in all this, that I begin to find out.

I afterwards saw Mr. Walpole at the Queen's Drawing Room, who, being near me, only said "My Lord, your humble servant," to which I answered in the same words.

Mr. Hill, who saw me speaking to Sir Robert, did afterwards ask me whether I writ to Davis about the suspension.

I answered, no, on recollection I thought it better since the thing was done, not to trouble him about it.

He said it was right in me, for though he was my particular friend, yet Davis might thereupon have taken some step that would possibly have disoblged the rest of the Board.

Then I asked him if anything was done with regard to Captain Philips' return to Wells.

He answered that an order had gone as he told me, in a manner to suspend him till he had rectified his fault in taking up money in the King's name at Wells a year ago, and paid those people. That he had spoken to Sir Robert about the affair, who had yet taken no resolution.

I told him Sir Robert talked of speaking to Sir Charles Turner about it.

He replied, then Sir Robert mistook the matter, for he should talk with Sir Charles Wager, as I will do, continued he, when I see him, as I shall I suppose this morning.

I then told him it must be done, or I should not be satisfied, and Sir Robert had also promised me that the Agent of the Packets should come up and beg my pardon for what he did, and be told by Sir Robert that 'tis by my courtesy he continues in his place after his ill usage of me.

He replied, Sir Robert had begun to say something of that to him, but he answered that was a concern he would not enter into.

I desired him to let me know when anything was done in Captain Philips' affair, which he promised.

After this, Ld. Grantham asked me if I had seen Sir Robert, and if he had done anything to please me. I answered, not yet, but he had promised to send a rascal back to his station, and that the Agent of the Packets should be sent for up and told he owed the continuation of his place to me, and made to ask my pardon. Which things, if performed, would reconcile me, for I was desirous enough to be so; and if I had this satisfaction, I should speak no more of it.

He answered, I was in the right of it, but he would have me often press him about it, because such multitude of business as he had on his hands put these things out of his head. I replied, people solicit hard for favours, but for reparation and justice I did not know how to solicit, it being Sir Robert's business to think of it for his own honour.



Dec. 27-29

After dinner I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see the "Fox" represented, a noted play of Benj. Johnson's.

This day the Prince of Orange was on horseback, and to-morrow he dines again at Court. On Tuesday or Wednesday he goes to Bath.

This night also the *St. James' Evening Post* gave us the following paragraph of news from Harwich, so oddly drawn up that neither my son, my brother Parker, my wife or I can tell whether a friend or enemy wrote it.

"Harwich, December 21.

"This being the day appointed for swearing a Mayor of this Borough, the Worshipful Thomas Wimple, Esq., took the oaths relating to that office, pursuant to his election of the 30 November last; a sermon was preached as usual, after which the Company proceeded to an elegant entertainment at the Mayor's house, where the healths of their Majestys, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and Prince of Orange were drunk, together with the Ministers of State, Coll. James Pelham, Secretary to his Royal Highness, and other loyal healths. So great was the joy on this occasion, that standards were displayed in the church during divine service. The Packet boat, in which his Royal Highness came over from Helvoetsluice, together with the others then in the Harbour, were adorned in an extraordinary manner with colours. The evening concluded with ringing of Bells, and all possible expressions of joy from the friends of Alderman Parsons, who was formerly Member for this Borough."

Friday, 28.—This day I visited Mr. Temple, and brother Parker, who shewed me the above article of news from Harwich, and concluded from what passed between Sir Robert Walpole and me yesterday that he intends to give me no satisfaction.

After dinner I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see the "Alchymist," wrote by Ben. Johnson.

Saturday, 29.—This day I visited Mr. Schutz, the Earl of Tinly, E. of Grantham. Called on Mr. Hoar the Banker. Then went to Court. Brother and Sister Percival, and Dean Berkeley, and Cousin Fortrey and my daughter Hanmer dined with me.

In the evening Mr. Walpole came to see me, and stayed an hour. After a great deal of public affairs, we fell on the topic of Harwich. I asked him if he had seen Sir Robert lately, and whether he had said anything of Harwich. He replied, he had seen him for a minute last Thursday, but had said nothing of Harwich.

I told him Sir Robert had sent for me, and that I was near an hour with him. That Sir Robert had promised me three things, to continue the suspension of Will. Philips, but that the suspension was actually taken off when he promised me, so that matter was over, but I did not believe Sir Robert knew it.

Secondly, that his brother Jo. Philips should be ordered back to his former station.

That, said Mr. Walpole, I believe is done already. Sir Charles Wager had been spoken to about it, and had said he had no objection to it, and Mr. Hill told me yesterday he would write about it.

Thirdly (said I), that Sansom, the Packet Agent, should be sent for up, to ask my pardon, and Sir Robert had also added, that he

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should be made to understand that it was owing to my favour in a great measure he kept his place.

To this Mr. Walpole awhile demurred, and said the sending for him up and making him do all this, would but perpetuate divisions at Harwich, and therefore if he did come, I should speak clearly, and say that I would not write what passed between us to Harwich.

I answered, it was impossible they should not know there what passed between us, but that it would not foment divisions, for I had twice writ down, since the choice of the Mayor, that Mr. Leathes and my son were the only Members the Government would favour, and I believed I could answer for it that I should bring my friends to be for Mr. Leathes.

He said he would speak to Sir Robert to-morrow about it, and see what he said.

I answered, I supposed Sir Robert left the Election matters much to him, and that I stayed in town on purpose. I then said Sir Robert had assured me that Mr. Leathes should have no preference in Harwich matters before me, but the contrary, and that in case a third person should stand, he would tell him my son must have the preference of the Government's interest.

He replied, and so I believe.

I then expressed my apprehension, that himself favoured Mr. Leathes more than me, and that in case of vacancies, we should still have opposition, for he would be for recommending one person and I another.

To this he replied, that in such cases the Government would have respect to their Interest, and the properest person for such place be put in. That he designed no preference of Mr. Leathes, but wished all might be reconciled between him and I and his friends and mine.

I said, I could wish he would ingeniously tell me what were his jealousies, and the reason of not writing to the Agent not to keep the Packets on shore, for if the Agent did it on his own head, it was vile in him.

He answered, that as to Sir Robert and himself, they gave the Agent no orders so to do, but it is possible Mr. Leathes might have practised upon Ld. Lovel to write to the Agent so to do, and then the Agent must have complied with those orders.

I replied, the Agent told my son he did it on his own head, which made his fault the worse. But I suspected Mr. Carteret had given him orders.

He answered, Carteret was a person he had a worse opinion of than I had, but he believed he would not have done it. Then he went on to tell me his jealousy, and it was that several had informed him that Clements had laboured to oppose the Government's Interest in Harwich, which, said he, to be sure the Government could not like.

I replied, it was not true, that what he had done and others too, was all by my direction and *se defendendo* against the Post Office, who from the beginning to this day had always opposed me.

He replied, but they should do it no more.

I added that there was no such thing as hurting the Government's Interest, for every man in the service of the Post Office is a member of the Corporation already. That, truly speaking, I had laboured

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to give the Government all the influence I could there, by putting persons into employment who had votes, but Mr. Leathes himself did prejudice the Government by distinguishing some in a disrespectful manner, as even since the last election not to invite some of my friends to his treats, which only served to exasperate them.

He said he would speak to him to act in a more reconciling manner.

I desired to know what Mr. Leathes might have lately told him on these subjects.

He answered that he had scarce seen him, otherwise than standing a minute or two together; only, when he came up from the Election he told him of the Prince's letter, which he did not believe to be true, but, said he, I told him it was true.

I then shewed him the paragraph relating to Harwich in last Thursday's newspaper, which he read, and said, somebody has inserted it to keep up dissension. I protested to him I knew not who wrote it, but he might see, my health nor my son's were drank at the Mayor's treat, and that Philipson's party were for the new Mayor, which gave me reason to be on my guard.

He said, it mattered nothing, for all the Government's servants should be for my son.

I renewed my insisting on the Agent's being sent for up, and he said he should talk to his brother to-morrow about it. I replied, his brother had promised it.

So with civility we parted.

I was this day at the Georgia Board, where we had a Trustee Board, and were present Mr. Heathcote in the chair, Mr. Digby, Vernon, La Roche, Sir William Heathcote, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Lapotre, Alderman Kendal, Mr. Smith, and myself. We debated the affair of the Jews who went to Georgia, which is to be more fully spoke this day sennit. We all resented the Jews proceeding in that matter. Letters were read touching the ship *Purysburg*, now at Dover with Saltsburgers on board, as also letters from Georgia in September and October last relating to Mr. Oglethorp, who falling from his horse among some canes, three of them ran into his body, but he was recovered, and designed for England.

We read letters also from Germany of 1,000 Saltsburgers more who have given in their names to leave that country, as soon as the snows fall, among whom were also some late converted Papists, and two priests. We also had an account of many Anabaptists who are warned out of Saxony, and having substance are desirous to settle on their own accounts in Georgia.

Sunday, 30.—This morning I went to St. James's Church, and from thence to Court. In the evening company kept me at home, till it was too late to go to chapel. Cousin Scot, the Prince's page, and Mr. Schutz's three eldest daughters dined with me.

Wednesday or Thursday the Prince of Orange goes to Bath. Dr. Tessier attends him, and but three of his own servants, and Sir Clement Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies.

Monday, 31.—This day I visited the Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock, at his house in the Temple, of which he is Master. He told me the going this summer and drinking the waters had given him a fit of the gout, and the Queen advised him to use her medicine for driving it out of the stomach into the feet, namely,

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to steep rhubarb into warm water, and after straining it off, to make coffee of that water and sweeten it with liquorice.

At night my son received letters from Page and Clements that Peck hath not yet received his deputation from his masters, the Postmasters General. That Mr. Pelham's second letter, which I sent them down, had given great joy to our friends. That Mr. Leathes arrived there Thursday last, and gave a general treat, to which he invited Clements and Page, and my son's health was drunk with Mr. Leathes, being proposed by Davis, but some words arose on his naming my son's first, being disputed by Oliver, which, however, ended not in blows. That they talk there of two new members, as also of John Philipson of the Navy Office, son to the late Agent, and that Sansom being like soon to die, Page desires the Commissary's place for himself. That at Mr. Leathes' arrival, he stopt the post, sent for John Philips, and then writ to Mr. Hill, and that they had got Davis's affidavit.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
CHANCERY LANE,  
LONDON, W.C.

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A. E. STAMP,  
*Secretary.*

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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MANUSCRIPTS  
OF THE  
EARL OF EGMONT.

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DIARY  
OF  
THE FIRST EARL OF EGMONT  
(VISCOUNT PERCIVAL).  
VOL. II. 1734—1738.

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This Volume has been edited and passed through the press, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. R. A. ROBERTS, one of their number.

In the series of Reports this volume should be numbered 63.

## INTRODUCTION.

The present volume continues Lord Egmont's diary for the five complete years, 1734 to 1738. As regards its subject matter, Parliament having been dissolved early in the first named year, Egmont himself ceasing to sit as member for Harwich, and his son, whom he proposed as his successor, having failed to be elected in his stead, there is no longer that full chronicle of proceedings and debates in the House of Commons which was so marked a feature of the previous volume. The circumstances of the election at Harwich, the intrigues, the plots and activities to counteract them, the local political strife of the borough intimately connected with the personal advancement of members of the small body of the electorate, are disclosed in numerous and lengthy entries. The passion engendered in Harwich itself in the course of the struggle may be gathered from the fact that one of young Percival's opponents was so overjoyed at the result that he exclaimed, "Lord, now let Thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen Thy salvation!" In the view of Lord Egmont and his friends, the loss of the election was to be laid to the charge of Sir Robert Walpole, however much the Minister might express his concern at the result, and notwithstanding the efforts he made to disabuse Lord Egmont's mind of the idea. In other respects the great Minister's political conduct and private life come from time to time under review and some scandalous sallies at his expense are given a place.

Lord Egmont's freedom from Parliamentary attendance gave him the opportunity, of which he copiously availed himself, of recording the proceedings of the Trustees and Common Council of the Society to which was entrusted, with the aid of a grant from Parliament, the administration of the province of Georgia in America. The diary becomes increasingly, therefore, a valuable source of information for the early settlement and history of the Colony, which may be consulted with advantage side by side with the official records of the Society preserved among the Colonial Office Records in the Public Record Office in London.\* Among the matters referred to in the diary which may be specially instanced in this connexion are the visit of an Indian Chief to England, with his wife, son, and a retinue of followers in the summer of 1734, and episodes in the lives of the brothers Wesley and Mr. Whitfield connected with their evangelistic services in the Colony. John Wesley returned from Georgia to England in 1738 and Whitfield left for the Colony in the same year.

Other matters of interest which appear in this section of the

diary are the circumstances of the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Royal; the strained and unhappy relations of the Prince of Wales with his father and mother, the King and Queen; Lord Egmont's own intercourse with the Court, and particularly his conversations with the Queen; the illness and death of the Queen in 1737 and the King's attitude on the occasion, and many notices of the intimate life of the Court. The general social conditions of the period receive constant illustration, while the daily events of Lord Egmont's own family life, his occupations and amusements, including his own private winter concerts and visits to opera and play, his assiduous attendance at church, discussions of ecclesiastical positions and gossip about ecclesiastical persons, subjects in which he took a very lively interest, are all duly recorded. The negotiations for the marriage of his only son, essayed in more than one direction, and ultimately happily successful by a union with the Salisbury family, stand out as particularly important in the domestic history of the Percivals and demonstrate the social ideas and conventions of the period.

The next volume will complete the extant diary and contain the index to the whole.

March, 1922.

R. A. R.

## DIARY OF THE FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

FIRST VISCOUNT PERCIVAL.

ETC.

VOL. II.

1734.

[1733-4], January 1, Tuesday, New Year's Day.—I went early to Mr. Hill, and asked him if Mr. Leathes had writ to him on Thursday night? He replied, not that he knew of, but possibly the letter may lie at the Custom House.

I told him they writ me word that the adverse party had gotten the affidavit of Davis made that he had not used his name to John Philips.

He answered, he was sure that was not true, for he had it in his scriptore, and scarce remembers if he shewed it him. And thereupon he took it out and read it to me.

I told him the keeping back Peck's deputation; he advised I should write to Mr. Carteret to know the reason of it.

I told him that sometimes I suspected my Lord Lovel, out of caution lest his brother should not be chosen for Norfolk, had a design to set him up also at Harwich.

He replied, that could not be, for Sir Robert would not use my son or any gentleman in so ill a manner. He then told me he had some conversation touching me with Sir Robert, Sunday last, who spoke very handsomely of me, as also Mr. Walpole does, and that he has, since this affair, seen him use Mr. Leathes with great cavaliness, telling he talked like a child. That indeed he seems to talk more ministerially than Sir Robert, but is as open, only more hot.

I told him Mr. Walpole told me on Saturday night that he believed John Philips was sent to Wells already. He replied he wondered he could say so, but it would be done in a little time.

I went afterwards to Court, where the Queen made great compliments to me on my brother Parker's account for offering his house at Weston, near the Bath, to the Prince of Orange, who sets out to-morrow, and desired me to bring my brother to Court to thank him. She spoke the like to my wife.



Jan. 1-8

My son and daughter Hanmer and Mrs. Masham dined with us. In the evening I went to the Haymarket playhouse to see "The Silent Woman."

January 2, Wednesday.—This morning I went to Charlton, and returned at night.

I visited brother Parker, to tell him the Queen's message. He replied he could not go to Court to wait on her, for that to-morrow he goes with his family to Arwarton.

I wrote to Mr. Carteret, Post Master General, to desire Tom Peck might have his deputation sent him down, as all the Packet Masters had long since. He sent me back word, that his deputation was signed and sent him down in October last, and he would write to-morrow to him about it. I suppose Sansom the Agent received it and kept it back, but I shall write to-morrow to Clements to know.

Thursday, 3.—Visited Mr. Clerke. This evening I wrote to Clements what Mr. Carteret informed me of Peck's deputation. I stayed at home the evening.

Friday, 4.—This morning I returned the visits of Dr. Couraye and Mr. Bagnal, and Colonel St. Hipolite. Then went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke to me.

I met Sir Robert Walpole and his brother there. I asked the latter if he had writ to Sansom to come up; he replied, no, and that he thought it sufficient if he writ to him in my son's favour, and if I liked of it, he would shew me the letter he would write. I replied nothing, but afterwards asked the same question of Sir Robert, who replied Mr. Carteret had the gout, and he could not see him, but he would order the man up. I desired to know if I should remind him of it by a memorandum, or whether he would write to Sansom and I would send the letter down to him? He answered, it was not necessary, for he would remember it, and it was better to send for him up than to write.

I passed the evening at home. Mr. Ven came to see me, to whom I presented 20*l.* for his zeal and service in the Irish nobility's affair, for which he was very thankful.

He told me that one Dr. Rundell, chaplain to the new Lord Chancellor Talbot, has been strongly recommended by his patron to the Bishopric of Gloucester, vacant by the death of Dr. Sydall. But that he was promised the Bishop of London to oppose his consecration in Bow Church, as an unbeliever and profane person, having with his own ears heard him say that Abraham was a cunning politician who, to carry his designs, pretended to hold discourse with God. Mr. Ven added that as there must at least be two Bishops at the consecration of a Bishop, he believed there are not above that number on all the Bench who will consecrate a person of Rundell's character.

Saturday, 5.—This morning I visited cousin Southwell, whose letters from Ireland informed him that my Lord Lieutenant had lost all interest in the House of Commons of Ireland by reason of his Secretary Cary's behaviour, and the design of repealing the Test; and also in the House of Lords, who resent the not allowing the Irish nobility their right of walking in public processions here.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcot, George Heathcot, White, Dr. Bundy,

1733-4.

Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Frederick, myself, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Bedford.

Mr. Vernon being in the trustee chair, we read a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 15th November, advising us of his speedy return for England, that he should leave the Colony in good condition, but could not make up accounts as he wished, because Hughes, in whose hands,\* was dead, and the books not to be found. He drew on us for 1,100*l.*, and said he should draw again for more.

We read the Jews' letter to us, wherein they make a civil, but trifling excuse for sending some of their nation to Georgia without our knowledge. We ordered a letter to them to return our commissions, and to make us satisfaction by endeavouring to recall those Jews or send them to some other place. We impressed 600*l.* to Mr. Heathcot for increase service.

I received a letter this night from Clements, acquainting me that Sanson the Agent is speechless and in a desperate way, and desiring me, if I could not recommend an Agent, to take care that one of the other side be not the man, or at least that he acknowledged his place as much to me as to Mr. Leathes.

Sunday, 6.—This morning I went to Chelsea, where I hoped to find Sir Robert Walpole, and intended to ask for Clements to succeed Sanson in the Agent's place at Harwich, in case he should die, but he was gone to Richmond.

I therefore, at my return home, writ him a letter to that effect in my brother Parker's name and mine, to desire the same favour, with assurance that Clements and his friends should do as he would have them; and he sent me back a letter as follows:—

January 6, 1733 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

My Lord,

If what you expect happens, I will certainly oblige your Lordship in the manner you desire, for I am very truly,

My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient

humble servant,

R. WALPOLE.

After prayers and sermons at home, I went to Court, where the King spoke to me. I also waited on the Prince. Mr. Clarke, of Spring Gardens, dined with me. In the evening I went to Chapel.

Monday, 7th.—This morning I visited my brother Percival and son Hanmer, also Mr. Schutz.

Mr. Fra. Clerke dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole's Levée, where Mr. Bacon Morris, Governor of Languard Fort, came up to me, and proposed to me that Captain Hayes, his deputy Governor, might succeed to the Agent's place at Harwich in case of Sanson's death, which he said would for ever effectually secure my interest there.

I replied, I knew not what relation Captain Hayes had to Harwich.

He replied, a great deal, for he had allowed him 50*l.* a year to spend in order to keep up an interest there, which was very strong, for there was good shooting rabbits near the Fort, and the Harwich

\* Sic.

Jan. 8-9

voters were at all times welcome to come over and shoot them, and bring their families to junket there. But more than that, he had himself so good an interest there, that he might have been chosen when he would.

I let him run on at this rate, and then told him that I had much respect for Captain Hayes, but the Agent's place was already given if Sanson should die, and I had a promise of it for a friend.

He seemed surprised at this, but, recollecting himself, said Captain Hayes should still support his interest there.

To which I replied, he was in the right of it, and so I left him.

But finding him put himself near the door in order to be as early as I in speaking to Sir Robert, so that he would overhear our conversation, I left the room and went the back way to Sir Robert, whom I found in his nightgown, and taking no notice that I had seen Mr. Morris, I told him I came to thank him for his promise made me yesterday by letter, and to ask one favour more, which was, that he would always believe what I told him till he found it otherwise, and not hearken to the tittle tattle of others.

He replied, he never did: that he had wished two of my family had stood, but when Mr. Leathes was to come in, and a difference had fallen out between him and me, he thought he could act no otherwise than he had done.

I said I would not take up his time, but was come to thank him, and would write down to-night to Harwich.

He asked if Sanson was dead?

I answered, not yet, for he had last post signed orders to the Packets.

Well, said he, 'tis very well. So I left him. But shall be curious to know what Bacon Morris said to him, with his answer.

I then went to Lord Grantham to consult him on what had passed between Sir Robert and me, and to have his advice whether I should not have the King spoken to, and made acquainted that Sir Robert had promised me this thing, in order to prevent the Post Master General from suddenly putting in an Agent without Sir Robert's knowledge.

He answered, they would not take that step without consulting Sir Robert, who, since he had made me the promise for my friend, would not break it. However, it were not amiss that I spoke to him at Court this morning.

Accordingly, I went to Court for that purpose, but he was not there. The King and Queen spoke to me.

The Queen said a great deal, and particularly of Ireland, and in a low voice asked me between us what is the reason the Irish Parliament did not allow of a motion to repeal the Test?

I replied, for several reasons, neither Lords nor Commons would consent to it because the Papists are not so numerous as represented, nor the Dissenters. Besides, they loved the loaves, and were afraid the Scotch would get all the places there.

She answered with a smile, I give you my word the Scotch are not to be satisfied with so small things, they would have no danger from that quarter.

After this, my Lord Carpenter told me the Earl of Inchiqueen desired a book about the Peerage to give the Prince, but he thought it not proper.

1733-4.

I replied, his Lordship was certainly in the right, it would inflame matters to give the Prince a book; besides, I was sure he had already seen it by the hand that conveyed it to the Princess Royal.

His Lordship then making an apology for telling me what he was going to say, for which he first begged my pardon and then enjoined me secrecy, said, that this morning Bacon Morris had told him he was going to Sir Robert Walpole to get a thing done which would effectually destroy my interest in Harwich. That thereupon his Lordship asked him what he could mean against me, and whether there was any personal quarrel? Morris replied, no, but it was a matter of Election. Then I told him I met Morris at Sir Robert's, and that I valued not his malice, for I had got Sir Robert's promise for my friend to succeed the Agent, who now is dying, and which place Morris wanted for one Captain Hayes, which was the affair that Morris had hinted to his Lordship; that Morris had desired my consent in favour of the Major as a thing that would secure, not destroy, my interest.

He replied, it must be so, and that Morris was an infamous man, and a spy, so known, that yesterday, being at the Duke of Marlborough's, and pressing him to know if such and such things were his Grace's opinion, the Duke in a heat replied, I say again it is, and you may go if you please and tell it Sir Robert.

I dined at home, with Dr. Couraye, whom I bid to wait tomorrow at seven at night on the Queen, who this morning ordered me to send him.

I passed the evening at home, and writ to brother Parker and to Clements touching Sanson's death.

Wednesday, 9.—This day I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer on his coming to town, as also my son Hanmer. I went to Court to speak to Sir Robert Walpole about his promise in favour of Clements to succeed Sanson. I spoke also to Horace Walpole. To both I said my apprehensions of a possibility of some surprise upon him, either that the King's promise in favour of another might be surreptitiously obtained, unknown to Sir Robert; or that the Post Masters General, who would be the first to know of Sanson's death, when that should happen, might put a man into his place before Sir Robert had news of it, which was the case three years ago, when I lost a Packet which Sir Robert had promised me.

Horace replied that as to the King, none would speak to him of such matters, and as to the Post Masters, he would remember when Lord Lovel came to town to bid his brother speak to him.

Sir Robert said this matter was of too small a nature ever to reach the King's ear, and, smiling when he spoke of the Post Masters, said he believed they would not put in a man without consulting him, and what could he say more? He had promised me this thing. I came therefore away very contented.

Mr. Aldersey and his wife dined with us. I had letters this day from brother Parker and Tom Peck. My brother earnestly presses that if I can't get the Agency for a friend, that I should insist on some stranger's having it. That Sanson is dying. He added his desire that I would write to Mr. Rebow, as he had done, that Clements might look after the lighthouse at Harwich for him.

Peck writes me that he never had his deputation from Mr. Carteret, as Carteret had told me, and desires my advice what to do, seeing the Quarter Sessions is on the 15th.

Jan. 10-16

Thursday, 10th.—This morning I writ again to Mr. Carteret to enquire after Peck's deputation; he was out of town, but Mr. Rouse, the Secretary, told my servant the deputation was signed the 7th of September last and sent away; he sent for three clerks to give him some account of it, but they knew not who it was delivered to; so he said he would enquire and inform me in a day or two.

I writ to Mr. Rebow, of Colchester, to endeavour to get Clements the care of his lighthouse at Harwich, as also to Peck and brother Parker and Clements.

While I was out this morning, Mr. Bacon Morris came to see me, which can be for no good.

I visited Mr. Fra. Clerke and Mr. John Temple.

Mrs. Bertoldi and Signor Scalci, the Opera singers, dined with me, as did the son of Dean Percival.

I passed the evening at home.

Friday, 11.—I visited Mr. Duncomb and Dr. Couraye, which last was an hour and half last night in private with the Queen, who asked him if what she gave him was sufficient for his support; he replied, he desired nothing more but the continuance of her favour and protection. She bid him come again a fortnight hence. I called at the Speaker's, then came home, and passed the evening within doors.

I received a letter from Clements that Sanson continues to mend. He thanked me for my favour. Will follow my directions, but the other party still carry themselves ill against my friends.

Saturday, 12.—This day I visited at Mr. Tuffnall's, Governor Morris, Colonel Schutz, and brother Percival's. Dined and stayed the evening at home.

Sunday, 13.—This morning prayers and sermon at home. Went to Court. In the evening went to prayers, and passed the rest at home.

Monday, 14.—Visited Mr. Clerk, of Spring Gardens, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Le Grand. They told me Mr. Henry Kelsal, clerk of Treasury and member of Parliament, was broke and run away, which was a false report, for at my return home I found a letter from him of this morning's date to be at a meeting at Sir Robert's house at seven to-morrow night.

I visited Mr. Drummond, a director of the East India Company, to desire my cousin Percival, at the Fort St. George, might enter the Company's service. He said there were so many noblemen's relations already in the service that it could not be, and that his going out on a private account was what disabled him, for he would not have liberty even to stay there. But on my desiring that favour at least might be shown him, he said he would do what he could, and bid me give him a note of my request before Wednesday.

I then desired my cousin might have a hogshead of claret sent him; he answered it was impossible, for all the advantages the ship captains are allowed by the Company is to carry wine thither and sell it, and there is an order against their carrying goods for others; but if I would pay for a hogshead to the captain, which would come to 40 guineas, perhaps the captain would do that. I said I would pay the freight, but this wine was a present to him from another. He answered then the wine will be spoilt, for

1733 4.

the wine which the captains carry must be opened some time before it goes and suffered to be dead, or it will be good for nothing when it gets thither: besides, freight pays nothing.

I then talked of public affairs, and he told me elections go everywhere well. That the angry party are resolved to oppose everything the Government proposes this Session, and to be troublesome the first day of our meeting. That the Duke of Hamilton has embarked with the Jacobite party, but having secretly offered to be for the Court if the King will make him a hereditary English Peer, the Jacobites, who have learned this, have renounced him, as a man unsettled, but all for his own interests. That the King recalled him from Rome, where he was too busy with the Pretender's party, of which Baron Stoch, our spy there, gave notice; yet at his return the King made him Lord of the Bedchamber, which place he slighted, though kept open a year for him.

This day I had two letters, one to be at Sir Robert Walpole's to-morrow at seven at night, the other to be at the Cockpit on Wednesday at the same hour; but I intend to be at neither. The-business is to be made acquainted with the King's speech for Thursday next; the meeting for to-morrow is of a select number, at the other meeting all who please may come.

Tuesday, 15.—This morning I went to Charlton, and dined there. In the evening I visited Mr. Gumly, who told me the angry gentlemen design among other things to bring into Parliament the 100,000*l.* per annum which they say the King ought to allow the Prince. I heard from others that my Lord Cholmondeley, Master of the Horse to the Prince, and son-in-law to Sir Robert Walpole, had refused to move for an address of thanks to the King's speech, on account of his near alliance to Sir Robert, and his being the Prince's servant, which he thought rendered him unfit to make such motion, and would come better from a country Lord.

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I visited Dean Berkeley to congratulate him upon being designed Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, but he was not at home. I visited the Bishop of London to recommend Mr. Cornwallis to his interest for a living in Essex. The Bishop told me he never promised, but he believed one Mr. Richards will get it, who was curate under the late incumbent, and was recommended by Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Clayton, on account that Mr. Richards is related to the head bailiff of Westminster, whose interest they want for Parliament men. He spoke with encomiums of Sir Robert Walpole, who, he said, he never found false to his word. He said a Triennial Bill will be pushed for in the House of Commons this Session, which if it be carried will pass the House of Lords.

He said also that it is intended to push for procuring by address of Parliament, that the Principality of Wales may be settled on the Prince, which the King now keeps in his own hands, because of the power that follows it, though the income is but 1,100*l.* per annum. He talked against the Bribery Bill, and against the Pension Bill. He wished the King would declare publicly a preference of the Church of England to the Dissenters. I visited Colonel Schutz, Lord Carpenter, and daughter Hanmer.

My servant brought me word from Mr. Rous, Secretary of the Post Office, that he could not find what became of Peck's deputation,

Jan. 16-19

but he would soon send him down another, and Mr. Carteret was still out of town. It is evident from this that the deputation was kept back to tempt Peck to vote against the Mayor I set up, and that they will not own so much.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. I stayed the evening at home.\*

Thursday, 17 January, 1733 $\frac{3}{4}$ .—This morning Mr. James Clements came to town, with news that Sanson, Agent for the Packets at Harwich, died on Tuesday last. I went immediately to Sir Robert Walpole, and got his letter to Mr. Carteret, of the Post Office, to put Clements in that place, and then went with Clements to the Post Office, where Mr. Rouse, the Secretary, told me he would acquaint Mr. Carteret and Lord Lovel with it when they came to town, and he believed in about a week the commission would be made out. He said if the letter had been directed both to Lord Lovel and Mr. Carteret it had been better.

I replied, Sir Robert was in doubt whether the commission were to pass by deputation from the Post Office or by commission from the Treasury. He answered that when Sanson was put in, it was by commission from the Treasury, because Mr. Walpole put him in, but the Post Masters had the right to commission the Agents.

Then he confirmed to me that Tom Peck's deputation should be speedily sent him, and that he could not recollect how it came to pass the former deputation miscarried, which had been sent him. He showed me a memorial in favour of Bickerton to succeed to Sanson, signed by twenty voters' hands, which arrived this morning.

My Lord Grantham came to see me, and asked if Sir Robert Walpole had satisfied me. I replied he had, at which he expressed great pleasure. Mr. Doddington came to see me; he is the great counsellor, or we may say premier Minister of the Prince of Wales, and charged by the Ministry with making mischief between the King and Prince, who of a long time have not conversed together except on New Year's Day that the King spoke to him in the drawing room, which was much observed.

I went to the House, which began this day to sit. The King opened the Session with a long and handsome speech, and the Commons agreed to heads of an address of thanks without a division, but Shippen, Sir Jo. Cotton, Sir William Windham, Waller, Lord Colerain, and Will Pulteney would not suffer matters to go off too glibly, wherefore they objected to some words in our heads of Address, and would have some other words added by way of explanation. Some apprehended our general expressions of supplying the King as worded, might be made use of to obtain a vote of credit, and others insinuated that by engaging to defend his Majesty's possessions, might be meant his Hanover dominions. But on Sir Robert Walpole's assurances that neither of those things were intended to be offered at from the words of our Address, but that if they were necessary they would be the subject of a particular proposal to debate, those gentlemen desisted from their opposition, only four or five gave a loud No to agreeing, that it might appear the Address was not voted unanimously, thus shewing their teeth where they could not bite.

\* Here the fourth volume of the manuscript diary ends. It is carefully indexed.

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At my return home to dinner, which was between five and six, I found Dean Berkeley, who acquainted me that this morning he had the King and Queen's hands for the Bishopric of Cloyn, which gave me inexpressible pleasure, for besides that he is my intimate friend, my estate is in his diocese. The Bishop of London told me the bishopric was designed him a week ago, and that there was no doubt of it, the Duke of Dorset having recommended him from Ireland, Sir Robert Walpole consenting, and the Queen and Lord Wilmington and himself very much approving it. The bishopric passes for 1,300*l.* a year, but is effectually 1,100*l.*, and has a good house on it.

I passed the evening at home, and reflected on the advantage I have gotten by procuring Mr. Clements the Agency of the Packets at Harwich; for my interest with the Government must needs appear very great to the voters there, that the best employment for honour, power and salary should, by my means, be conferred on a person cruelly misrepresented to Sir Robert Walpole as his worst enemy. This action has reconciled me to Sir Robert and to Mr. Walpole, and all suspicion I justly had, that at the bottom my son was not designed to be member for Harwich if the Government could hinder it, is now ceased; the enemies I had there will pull in their horns, and no third person offer to stand candidate there in opposition to my son and Mr. Leathes, which will save great trouble and expense. Besides, it is a stop to Mr. Leathes' ambitious view of making himself sole master of the borough, as also to his insolent carriage towards my friends.

Friday, 18 Jan.—This morning I visited Mr. Temple and Mr. Clerke. Went to the House, where on the report of the Address of thanks to his Majesty for his speech, notice was taken by Mr. Sands, Plummer, Gibbons, and Shippen that the Address exceeded the heads for framing it, in passing an approbation of the Ministry's administration by the following words—*Prudence of your Majesty's counsels and measures on every occasion*, which they objected to, as not fitting for many gentlemen to acquiesce in who did not approve every thing and measure taken by his Majesty since he came to the Crown. They called on Mr. Campbell to answer why he put in words to the Address which were not contained in the heads agreed to yesterday. Whereupon he said something to justify himself, but did not deny the liberty he had taken. Hereupon Mr. Henry Pelham said that it was usual for the Chairman to take that liberty when it did not contradict the heads of the Address, and Mr. Walpole supported him. At length Sir Robert Walpole gave way that the words objected to should not stand part of the Address, declaring he had no more desire of being screened for things past than ever to have recourse to an act of grace. So those words were expunged, after which the Address passed in a manner *nem. con.* It must be owned the Ministry thought to have slid in an approbation of their measures unawares. I dined at home, and with me Mr. Aldersee and one Mr. Newnham, of the City. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 19th.—This day I visited my son Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and brother Percival. Sir Edward Dering visited me. I attended the Commons' Address to Court, and then the following gentlemen dined with me: The Speaker; Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock; Dr. Secker, minister of St. James's

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parish; Dr. Couraye, Mr. Longville, Mr. Temple, and the Earl of Tyrconnel. They stayed with me till nine o'clock.

Sunday, 20.—This morning I went to Chapel, and afterwards to Court. I visited Mr. Francis Clerke, who told me there would be no ball to-morrow on occasion of celebrating the Prince of Wales's birthday, who was this day 27 old. The reason is that the Queen is ill of the gout, so that she has kept her bed two days, but others say it is so ordered that it may not appear how many persons intended to appear at the ball and show their respect to the Prince at this time of misunderstanding between him and his father.

After dinner I went to Chapel, and then visited Sir John Evelyn, whom I acquainted with the satisfaction made me by Sir Robert Walpole in my Harwich election of a Mayor, and therefore I did no longer insist that John Philips should be recommended to the Wells station. Sir John said he had wondered how it came that Sir Robert had acted so, but he was glad I had satisfaction, and as to John Philips, they should let him alone until they found in him some fresh fault.

Monday, 21.—This being the Prince of Wales's birthday, he is 27 years old. I put on new clothes and went to his Levée, and told him I wished him to live to see many, and many, and many such days. He smiled and very obligingly thanked me, and added he was convinced I loved him.

Bacon Morris, Governor of Landguard Fort, near Harwich, came to see me, and talked a great deal of rattling stuff of his Deputy Governor's interest in Harwich, and if it had not been too late would have convinced me how much it was for my interest that he should have Sanson the late Agent's of the Packets place at Harwich. But since, as he understood, I had got it for Clements, he would desire I would concur with my interest that his Deputy might succeed to something on a new occasion.

I told him the thing was now out of my power, for Clements had it, that on another occasion I should concur with him to serve Captain Hayes, provided he showed himself my friend and assisted my interest, since he said he had one there; but it was unlucky his deputy should at the last election be a bustler against my friend Clements' election. That I knew nothing of Captain Hayes' desire to have Sanson's place, but when Sanson died was desirous the person who lost his election should succeed him, to redeem his credit, and mine too, it having been represented there that I had lost my interest with the Government. He said Captain Hayes has five voters there at his beck, and may have all the town. I replied that I wondered then twenty voters should have signed a petition for Bickerton to have the place, and none sign for Hayes, since Hayes was sent for to the town an hour after Sanson's death, and had an opportunity of asking his friends to petition for him. That I suppose he had heard of such a petition come up, which Mr. Leathes delivered. He replied he knew nothing of Mr. Leathes, and did not regard petitions, though signed by the whole town, and Captain Hayes disregarded going by way of petition since he knew him to be his friend and a relation of Sir Robert's. He asked me why I insisted on Clements for being Mayor, since all the town had promised me their votes for my son, if I would give him up. I answered, because I had promised him my interest

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for Mayor two years before, and he could no more wonder that I stood by my friend than I wondered he stood by Captain Hayes. He asked me if the Packets would serve under Clements? I smiled, and said every one, and what I drive at, is to reconcile all differences there.

Dr. Hollings and his family dined with us. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Went to Sir Robert Walpole to ask for the Clerk of the Pipe's place for my brother Percival. I told him it was both fit for him, and he for it. Sir Robert replied he had given it long ago to another, that it was a patent place for life, and a sinecure, and under my Lord Chancellor. I told him I hoped he did not think me troublesome, for he had been so kind as to promise to do for my brother. He replied, far from troublesome, for he had promised me to take care of my brother, and would; besides, he had obligations to me which he should always acknowledge. I went to the House, which rose soon, and then dined with Mr. Temple, in company with the Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Couraye, Dr. Clerk, a chaplain of the King's, and Dr. Secker. Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I visited Mr. Carteret, of the Post Office, to know what progress was made in Mr. Clement's deputation or commission for the Agency of the Packets at Harwich. He told me my Lord Lovel had taken the memorial in favour of Bickerton to show Sir Robert Walpole, and if Sir Robert, notwithstanding that memorial, would still have Clements to succeed to that office, that no time should be lost. He added that if, when I saw Sir Robert, he should tell me that Clements, notwithstanding that memorial, should have the place, it would do as well, if I writ him a line to that purpose, as if Sir Robert should personally or by letter repeat his recommendation. We afterwards talked of Mr. Carteret's being afflicted with the gravel, and I recommended to him laudanum, as a medicine that relieved the pain of his distemper, by relaxing the passages.

Then we returned to the business of Clements, and he told me that he heard he was a farmer. I replied, he had farms, but always lived in Harwich, and had two years ago been Mayor. That he was a man of the best sense in Harwich, and of good substance. He said since Sanson had died 100*l.* in debt to the Government, that for the future all Agents of Packets should give security for their honesty, notwithstanding they are bound quarterly to return the money due from them, which arrives from passengers. That this is more necessary since members of Parliament recommend their voters for such places, which is to the hazard at least, if not to the prejudice, of Government's service. That had the matter been left to the Office, he should have been for letting qualified persons rise gradually as vacancies happen, as an encouragement to under officers to do their duty, besides that they are presumed to be better qualified than other persons. I told him I took it ill of Sanson that he kept the captains of the Packets on shore to vote against a Mayor I had set up, contrary, as I understood, to an order of his masters. He replied, if he did, it was without orders; that Mr. Leathes had indeed been at the Board to desire that favour, and made use of Sir Robert Walpole's name, to which he answered that the Board would not give that order, but if

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Sanson did, they would wink at it. Then he acquainted me how ill my brother Parker had used him in recommending me to the borough, after the great friendship between them, and his defending him against the ill-will of Galfred Walpole, at that time joint Post Master, but assured me that he never had any ill-will for it against me. I thanked him, and so we parted with great civility.

I then went to the House, where an unexpected debate happened upon two questions moved by Sir Jo. Rushout and Will. Pulteney, namely, the first that papers might be addressed for relating to the Treaty of Seville, and secondly, papers relating to the Treaty of Vienna.

Sir Robert Walpole opposed both, on account that we are now in negotiations not yet finished. He also justified that the present situation of affairs in Europe is not owing to the measures taken by our Court. This would be proper when we debate the state of the nation.

Mr. Pulteney said his Majesty's Speech desires our advice, but we cannot give it till we know who advised the measures formerly taken by him, for we must first know that before we can tell how to get Europe out of this scrape. He knew from what critical time to date our ill situation. No reason to refuse papers out of fear of disobliging some foreign Princes. He acknowledged that if our negotiations are not over, it is not fit to call for papers, but he thinks them over, but what is now doing abroad is our Ministers' ill management. He would know what instructions our Ministers gave in favour of our merchants, before the introduction of 6,000 Spanish troops into Italy. The weakness of the Emperor and strength of France may prove our own handiwork. We are a shifting Ministry. We are called upon to lay our finger on a blot, but he desires the papers to know what blot to hit.

Sir William Windham and Shippen spoke on the same side, and Pelham, Horace Walpole, and Sir William Young on the other.

Mr. Danvers said we all agree that the public Treaties shall be laid before the House, but what advantage can we get by calling for the papers relating thereto? It had been said the voice of the nation was against the Ministry, but in his two neighbouring counties he found the judgment of both parties was only that this contest is who shall be Minister. He concluded that this is a critical time, and it may be dangerous to have particular papers before us.

Then the question was put, and we divided upon it, whether the papers relating to the Treaties of Seville and Vienna should be called for. The Ayes who went out were 104. The No's were 195.

I saw Sir Robert, and asked him whether Lord Lovel had shewn him a memorial in favour of another person for to succeed Sanson. He answered Lord Lovel was not yet come to town; I said if he pleased to confirm his resolution to Mr. Carteret it would do well. He replied he would write to him, and since he had promised me the place, to be sure he would keep it. I said it was unnecessary for him to write, but I would let Mr. Carteret know it.

This morning, before the House met, I called at the Georgia Board, where we reasoned about moving the House about the Palatine money in Queen Anne's reign, and about sending Vaudois

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to Georgia. A letter was read from one of their agents at Rotterdam, desiring an allowance for a minister, but that we could not afford. We were a Board of Trustees. Dr. Bundy in the chair, the other members were Lord Tyreconnel, Sloper, Egmont, La Roch, White, Smith, Towers, Alderman Kendal, More, Sir William Heathcot, Hucks. Dined at home, and went in the evening to the Haymarket playhouse.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I wrote to Mr. Carteret what Sir Robert told me yesterday, who sent me back word that the deputation for Peck should be made out as soon as Lord Lovel came to town, which would be this day se'nnight, and that Clement's commission should be immediately ordered.

I wrote to Clements upon it, as also to Page, who had sent me an angry letter for being disappointed of the Agent's place.

I visited brother Parker, who arrived from Arwarton last night. I went to the House, where nothing passed material. Dined at home, and in the evening went to the play.

Friday, 25.—This morning I visited Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Thomas Hanmer, my brother Percival, son Hanmer, Mr. Temple, the Bishop of Cloyn, Dr. Berkeley and Mr. Southwell.

Mr. Southwell showed me a letter from Dr. Coghil, that the Parliament of Ireland apprehending the displeasure of the Court of England (on account of the resolution they had agreed in, to communicate all heads of Bills to each House before they presented them to the Lord Lieutenant to be transmitted for England) had purposely raised a dispute between the two Houses for a pretence to repeal that their resolution, so that on occasion of an affront done the House of Commons by the Lords in rejecting heads of a Bill that were sent up by the Commons, without a debate or giving a reason for that rejection, the Commons by a majority of 100 against 25 voted they would communicate no more heads of Bills to the Lords.

My brother Percival told me the breach between the King and Prince of Wales, his son, is made up, which I afterwards heard confirmed to me, which gave me great joy.

Mr. Temple told me that the reason why we have hitherto kept out of war, is that the Queen is much against war, lest the King should go abroad, which if there be war he will certainly do. This is the secret history why Sir Robert Walpole, who depends on the Queen, has shifted so often and made so many treaties to avoid our embarking in war.

I went not to the House, inagining there would be no business of moment, but they sat till five o'clock, and had a division upon a motion made by Mr. Sands to address the King for the instructions given to our Ministers in Poland since the year 1729. The Court carried against addressing by a majority of 202 against 114. There was another division on another motion made by Mr. Sands, to address the King to acquaint us what applications had been made to his Majesty by foreign Powers in consequence of treaties and engagements entered into with them. On which the previous question being put, the Court carried it against the motion, 192 against 102.

I had a letter from Mr. Leake, bookseller at Bath, that 2,500 copies of my pamphlet entitled *Thoughts of an Impartial Man* had been disposed of, a very great number.

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I dined at home. In the evening Mr. Gumly came to know what service I had for him in the East Indies, where he goes next week head merchant to Bengal, which will soon entitle him to be of the Council, and is better than to go factor. I told him I would give him a letter to my cousin Will Percival at Fort St. George, and thanked him for promising to show my cousin what countenance he can, for Mr. Gumly will touch at Fort St. George. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 26.—This morning I visited brother Parker, who told me Coleman was five days ago in town. I wonder he did not call to visit my son.

I visited Lord Grantham; I found by him that the Duke of Dorset is not yet well esteemed at Court. That the coolness between the King and Prince is pretty well made up, but still that Mr. Dodington, who was his principal adviser in matters, is not well approved of, though I suppose he has been instrumental in the reconciliation.

I visited Mr. Cox, the clergyman, of Ireland. I heard this day that the Whig discontented Lords had set up a club at the King's Arms, of which the Duke of Bedford is the first chairman. Lord Cobham, Stairs, Montrose, etc., are of it. They will not suffer a Tory to be of it, and the members are such as have been at Court, but not spoke to when there. How vain and ridiculous is mankind!

After dinner I went to Covent Garden playhouse.

Sunday, 27.—This morning I went to Chapel. Mr. Walpole visited me this day, and explained several transactions of the Ministry in the late King's time in a different light from what they are laid down in the late pamphlet, entitled, *The Politics on Both Sides*, a book much cried up by the discontented party. He also denied himself to be the author of *A Letter to the Craftsmen*, attributed to him.

He told me the Rump Steak Club, lately set up, has its name from an expression of my Lord Falmouth, who, coming up to town, and going to the King's Levée, was not spoke to, whereupon he said the King had turned his rump to him.

Cousin Scot and Dr. Couraye dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Mr. Walpole told me they think of paying off a million of the Navy debt out of the Sinking Fund, rather than to mortgage the nation; and that it was uncertain whether a vote of credit, or a vote of confidence, would be demanded; the former is a sum given not to be accounted for; the latter is expressive of the purposes it is to be employed in, and account given thereof to Parliament. He believed it would be the latter. He further told me that the breach between the King and Prince was made up after some sort, and he hoped would grow better still, but he wished the King could have been brought to give him some money. I had heard the King had promised to augment his allowance, and pay his debts, for which he was to give up the influence he has on the Cornish boroughs, and to forbid Mr. Pulteney and his lady from visiting Mrs. Vane.

At parting I desired to know if he had lately seen Mr. Leathes. He replied no, but had my man got the Agency? I answered not yet, but I supposed it would be done. Yes, said he, I told

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Mr. Leathes it must be so. I said my friends should be for him, and Mr. Leathes should be spoke to that his should be for my son; he replied it must be so, it must be so. Then, laughing, he asked if my wife was reconciled to him. I said, yes, all past things are forgot; well, said he, I must come and drink tea with her, and pray tell your son I came to see him.

The town says the King has given the Prince the Principality of Wales, and thereupon the Prince immediately put in the Sheriff of Cornwall, whom the King desired.

Though the Court gives out that the Prince of Orange recovers daily at Bath, all the letters from thence say the contrary; that he is so weak as not to be able to deliver the cards he deals, which are taken out of his hands by another; that he sees little company, but reads alone, contrary to his physician's advice, and is exceeding low-spirited; that he is helped upon his horse, etc.; in a word that he is not better than when he went first down; yet his physician writes that he improves much in his health, and that he now knows the Prince of Orange again, whom he had not seen since his landing in England, meaning he has the health again he enjoyed when in Holland.

Monday, 28.—This morning I went to the House, where after a debate of an hour and half, we resolved ourselves into a Committee of Ways and Means, and voted 20,000 seamen; Mr. Sands, Heathcot, Will Pulteney, Waller, and Lord Tyrconnell were for delaying this resolution till we see further into the affairs of Europe; but Clutterbuck, Sir Charles Wager, Scroop, Winnington and Sir Barnard were for the motion, and Captain Vernon for 30,000 seamen.

Mr. Sands said we know not how things stand abroad, nor have we papers yet laid before us. We may vote either too many seamen, or too few; if too many, we unnecessarily charge the country, and alarm our neighbours; if too few, we touch the King's honour and safety. Let us therefore postpone this affair, and not go into a Committee till we see further, at least for a week.

Mr. Clutterbuck: The motion will be only to go into a Committee of Supply, it is the order of the day. What number of seamen, whether few or many, will be there properly debated, but is not now.

Lord Tyrconnell: Affairs are so difficult as to puzzle the wisest head. We are all agreed to support the King, but the point is in what manner and how far. The original of this war did not relate to England; who is King of Poland is no more to us than who is Mayor of Chester. No powers have broken with us, but hasty proceedings may involve us in a war as long and expensive as the former, but without the same alliances. The King in his Speech has promised to do nothing but in concert with Holland; we should know how they are disposed before we engage too far, and he hoped we should not stand single. He was for delay.

Sir Charles Wager: I am surprised the motion for going into a Committee should be put off, seamen are long in getting, and now is the season. The French are beforehand with us, they are actually fitting out forty-two men-of-war, and the Spaniards have twenty; besides, he is informed the French have bought several ships in the Thames to make privateers of. The French do not fit out ships against the Emperor. If we don't provide

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seamen in time, we shall want them when we seek for them. I am sure 99 in a hundred without doors are for our voting a great number of seamen, and the security of our trade may require it.

Will Pulteney: I am not for going so soon into a Committee. Let us know what part we are to act before we vote for seamen. I wish gentlemen may treat each other with candour, and think that it is our judgments, not animosity, that makes us take different sides in this question. We only desire a small delay to look about us, and see what we do, and the nation will then be satisfied. Papers have not been communicated to us; the House was pleased last day to think it not proper to ask for them, but a little time may make it necessary for his Majesty to communicate them to us, and there are precedents of it. We know not yet to what our treaties oblige us. It is said other nations are putting themselves in a condition to hurt us; and then it is asked, shall not we arm for our defence? Yes, we will, when we see what we are to do. The number of seamen we raise will depend on our being on the offensive or defensive side. Again, if we act in concert with the Dutch, as I hope we shall, or not at all, one number will be necessary, if otherwise a greater number. If we act not at all, the same number as last year, or a few more, will be sufficient to guard our coast. A great armament will alarm Spain and France. They may think we intend to partake in the war against them, for certainly we fit no fleet against the Emperor. Spain may seize our merchants' effects in that kingdom and in the Indies, and France, taking advantage of our unhappy divisions at home, may be tempted to increase them. The design I hear is to vote 20,000 seamen: perhaps you may not find them, we are not sure of getting them, so much have we neglected and discouraged the sea service in favour of a standing army. Again, 20,000 seamen will cost the nation 5 or 600,000*l.* more than the present number. We owe at present fifty millions; let the Ministry consider what a load they take on themselves in involving the nation in further debt, only perhaps to as little purpose as in former years, expeditions to Spithead and the like. However, as we are in the most difficult situation that ever I knew, I am as unwilling to give a negative as I am afraid to give an affirmative to the question, and therefore will not vote at all.

Mr. Winnington: Every reason given by the gentleman who spoke last against going into a Committee, is a reason for it. The King, in his speech, has desired us to put the nation in a state of defence, and this no Englishman can refuse. It is said if we fit out a fleet, we shall disoblige France and Spain, and they may prejudice our trade. Judge if the way to protect our trade is not to have good fleets at sea. It is said the French may increase our divisions at home; the gentleman means, clap the Pretender upon us. What more able to defend us against invasions than a good fleet? It is said it will be hard to get seamen, then it is fit we set about getting them as early as possible. As to trifling expeditions, he hoped to God that may be the case again, and we shall be well off; but whether our going into a war can be avoided or not, it is necessary to have seamen.

Pulteney: I desire but one word. That gentleman can turn the meaning of other's words as well as anybody. But here he mistakes the question. The question is whether we are to be

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in a state of offence or defence; if the latter 10 or 15,000 seamen are enough.

George Heathcot: The French will take as much umbrage at a proper as an improper number of seamen raised by us. We only desire time that we may not hurry the nation into an unnecessary expense. Let us first know everything before we do anything.

Mr. Waller spoke to the same purpose.

Then the question was put for going into a Committee, and scarce five No's against it.

Mr. Scroop moved for 20,000 seamen for the year 1734, beginning at 1 January, 1733.

Captain Vernon: Now we act more like a British Parliament than formerly. A powerful navy is the natural security of England. I wish the gentlemen at the helm had steered clear of France for some time past, which is now grown so considerable at sea. It is we who have cherished and nursed up France to this vigour, but now I hope we shall resolve with vigour. Those false miracle-mongers who can, as the Scriptures tell us, deceive even the very elect, can only be formidable to us, and I wish our great steersman had not been so fond of the Cardinal. We have for years past betrayed our King by strengthening France to put upon us a son of a whore; while our fleets lay idle. There is a gentleman in my eye (Sir Charles Wager) whose consummate courage, conduct, and generosity had rendered him the darling and glory of his country; what vexation must he have felt in his breast to be forced to submit to those dishonourable orders he received to idle away his time at Spithead in doing nothing for his country's service but feasting and keeping a Bartholomew fair on board; but his friendship to others made him acquiesce, which, had he generously refused, his character had stood in a more amiable light. I am, Sir, a prophet of what France would do, and has done. Our trade will be undone by France. We are guarantees for the Emperor's dominions in Italy, and he is guarantee for the Protestant succession; shall we see his dominions lost in one campaign? Let France get the superiority at sea, and this kingdom will also be lost in one campaign. Port Mahone would be lost in a trice, and so would all our islands in the West Indies within one year. The least augmentation of seamen must be understood by France as designed against her; therefore, if we do it at all, let it be to purpose. Why have the Dutch accepted a neutrality? Because they could not depend on us; let us act with vigour, and they will come into all our measures. This motion for 20,000 seamen only is ridiculous, weak, and contemptible. Send the whole number to the Mediterranean, they will be beaten back, and what then becomes of the Indies? If these should be found not sufficient, you must raise more, but by that time the Session will be so advanced, you must be forced into a vote of credit. Let us show ourselves true friends to his Majesty and his family. Who is there would not expose his life and fortune to support them and their honour? I propose an amendment, that we grant 30,000 seamen instead of 20,000.

Sir John Barnard: According to the reasons given for demanding 20,000 seamen, I think that not a sufficient number, for should we go into war, we must have more for that purpose,



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and at the same time for to protect our trade, but if we intend only to act defensively they are enough. I see every day more and more the ill-effects of past administration, but I cannot agree that this nation can be in danger from the French, although we wanted the assistance of our neighbours. The affection we bear the present Royal Family is too rivetted and general to make us fear anything from the Pretender. I see no reason why we should apprehend the French powers destroying the balance of Europe; his hands are full. The Emperor, in alliance with Saxony and Russia, is a match for him without us. Stanislaus will certainly not continue King of Poland, and the charge of the Italian war will distress France, who to my knowledge is now in want of money. If we lie by, we shall grow rich and the French nation poor, for their trade must suffer. I am for 20,000 men, but I lay in my claim that we do not act precipitately, nor on any account engage in war but in concert with the Dutch, and that they bear their part, otherwise they will run away with all the trade, and then if we do go to war, let us do it vigorously, that it may be sooner over. It will indeed occasion a heavy land tax, which may displease the people, but I shall be for raising at least five or six million.

Sir Charles Wager: I agree 20,000 seamen are not enough to carry on a war, but that number will, I hope, prevent a war.

Then the question for 20,000 seamen was put and passed without a division, there not being heard above three No's.

I dined at home. My son told me he had been with Mr. Walpole this morning, who talked freely to him of many things and the characters of several gentlemen in the House, which showed much cunning or much confidence in my son. I passed the evening at home. I received a letter from Clements that he was appointed Agent of the Packets.

Tuesday, 29.—This morning I visited Mr. Clark, of Spring Gardens, and Frank Clerke. Went to the House, where we agreed to the Committee's report of 20,000 seamen. Dined at home, and then went to Hendel's opera, called "Ariadne."

Wednesday, 30.—This day I received a very angry letter from Robert Page, threatening to desert my interest if I do not get Clements to allow him 50*l.* a year out of his place, advertising me also that Mr. Leathes has taken Sanson's late dwelling-house, and will not have to do with my friends, and that a third body is to come to stand, and will carry it against my son by a wager of 500*l.* Mr. Clements also writ me that Mr. Leathes carried it with my friends in the same strange way as before, and bids me look about me; that Page had refused my present to him, and his wife said he should be no more for me. It was but yesterday that my cousin Fortrey was told young Philipson would stand at Harwich, but not without the Government's interest.

I passed the day at home.

Thursday, 31.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Sir Edmund Bacon, brother Parker, and Mr. Walpole.

I told Mr. Walpole how Leathes acts at Harwich: that he went thither Sunday last and has taken a house, that he continues to shew himself cool to my friends, that wagers of 500*l.* have been offered to be laid by some of his friends that my son shall lose his election; that one has offered 2,000*l.* to be chosen, who I

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believed was Heath; that they say young Philipson will stand. That as I am very sincere for Leathes, he ought to shew himself so for my son. He replied it was needless in Leathes to take a house there; that I ought not to mind what voters write up from corporations, nor the factions in them; that when Leathes came up he would invite him and me and my son to dinner and make up differences.

Sir George Savile visited me, and I went with him to the House, where Sir Jo. Barnard presented a petition for the hindering the running of wool from England and Ireland, and of woollen manufacture from Ireland to foreign parts. The petition was referred to a Committee of the whole House for Tuesday next.

My son writ this post to Page to come up.

I went this evening to the public meeting of the Vocal Society, which was much crowded.

Friday, 1 February.—This day I visited Sir Edward Dering, and Mr. Hucks; then went to the House, where in a Committee we voted the malt tax. I dined and remained the evening at home.

Saturday, 2.—This day I visited the Bishop of Cloyn, daughter Hanmer and brother Percival. I went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 3.—Went to chapel, then to Court. Dr. Couraye dined with me, and told me he was on Thursday last above two hours with the Queen, but the impertinence of Lord Harvey's staying all that time in the room prevented his speaking to her so fully as he intended about his translation of Father Paul's history.

In the evening I went to chapel, and then to the coffee house.

Monday, 4.—This morning Lord Wilmington visited me. He told me the Parliament of Ireland had done well to recall their resolution of communicating their heads of Bills to each other's House before they presented them to the Lord Lieutenant, for that if they had not the matter had been highly resented here; and that even yet some of the Ministry are for passing some severe censure to deter the Parliament from ever attempting the same again, but he hoped to get them to be quiet. He said the method they were going in would have so lengthened business that their Parliament must have set the whole year.

He said there are yet but four Bills come over. That as to the Bill for relieving the creditors of Burton's Bank, it would pass here, unless petitioned against by any who might think themselves aggrieved thereby, which petitions must be heard, and their reasons debated. He also said the Popish Solicitors' Bill is come over, and that two petitions have been presented to Council against it, one in the name of the Papists in general, the other by a lawyer here, named French, who petitioned in the behalf of the Protestants of Ireland, as falling hard on the new converts who practice as solicitors.

I visited Sir George Savile and Lord Palmerston.

I went to the House, where Sir John Barnard presented a petition of the dealers in tea, praying to be relieved from the Excise laws. After the same was read, he moved to refer it to a Committee of the whole House.

He was supported therein by Perry, Pulteney, Sands, Gibbons, Cockburn and Plummer, and opposed by Winnington, Sir W. Young,

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Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole and Danvers, and in the division we carried it to let the petition lie on the table, 233 against 155. The debate lasted three hours.

On one hand it was alleged that the Excise laws have not answered their end with respect to tea, the duty of which since it was put under the Excise has answered less to the Revenue than before, while at the same time since the consumption is much greater; why then should the druggists and retailers of tea be shackled with inquisitions and penalties that distinguish them from the rest of their fellow subjects, and render them perfect slaves, when the Revenue would increase if the Excise were taken off, and tea subjected only to the laws of the Custom House. This is the only commodity the duty of which is followed to the retailer, therefore those who are fond of Excises need not fear that other petitions will come to ease the Excise of other things now subject to Excise laws. We are told the designed shortness of the Session will not admit of treating this affair, and that it will come better next year, but the evil requires a more speedy redress, for smuggling is become so great and so bold as to be inconsistent with the safety of civil government. We see bodies of 50 or 60 men at a time, well horsed and armed, who put both the officers of the Revenue and the Dragoons who assist them at defiance; all the idle men of the country join them, and are kept in constant pay; half a crown a day is their reward only for keeping themselves in readiness, and a guinea to assist when the tea is landed. The tea they run comes into the retailers' hands, and at least 200,000*l.* per annum is lost to the Revenue. How can it be otherwise, when the duty on tea without distinction of good and bad is five shillings, though it cost us but sixpence in China, and but two shillings in Holland? nevertheless, the common price in the country is but five shillings. Reject this petition, and the Dutch will thank you. Receive it, consider it in a Committee, and lower the duties, and then all running must cease of course, for none will venture to run when it is no longer worth their while to do it. If all the tea should pay a moderate duty, the Revenue will amount to more than now; that half what we consume is run; besides, we shall keep our money at home, and honesty will be countenanced. If the Session be too short to consider this matter, why did we not meet earlier? Can we answer it to our country, to meet only to continue the most oppressive taxes and laws upon them, and not give them even a faint hope of redressing them? We are content the Ministry should not regard the public, and only think of supporting the Revenue, but surely we might expect they would have so much regard to the Revenue as not to let 200,000*l.* a year slip through their fingers. The druggists offered this petition last year, but they were told they were not unanimous, and besides, if the House then received it, it would look as the effect of clamour, but it should be done next year. Now they are come again, you put them off to another year. But what member can say (even the greatest man here) that he himself shall be in Parliament next year, at least that he shall have the power he has now? Former Parliaments would not postpone the grievances of the subject at such a rate, and leave the honour of redressing them to future assemblies. It were indeed fit that all things were eased of Excise laws; all men's houses, from the greatest to the least are liable

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to be entered, and the Excise is more immediately under the power of a Minister than the Customs. It is to be feared that last year's clamours against that wicked project of excising tobacco will revive, and some mischievous effect follow the rejecting this petition. Suppose you should not wholly remove the Excise of this commodity, but lower the duty only, or leaving it as high as now it is on the best teas, lower it on the worst, so as to make the several teas pay *ad valorem*, would not this be worth your going into a Committee, would this take up much time, and would it not raise the Revenue by taking away the advantages of running this commodity? Upon the whole, if you reject this petition, it will be impossible to think you do it for any other reason than to preserve an influence on the Elections of the approaching Parliament.

On the Court side, it was said that notwithstanding the great quantity of teas now run, the lowest year's Revenue since tea was under the Excise has proved more than the highest while under the Customs only. That it is not the manner of collecting the duty, but the greatness of the duty, which occasions the smuggling, so that unless the duty be lessened, the throwing the collection again entirely under the Customs will not mend the matter; while therefore the high duty remains, the addition of Excise laws to those of the Customs must be of service to the Revenue. But is this a time to lower any duties? Besides, these duties are appropriated to the aggregate fund, and may be hazarded by hasty and immature conclusions. Should we now alter the course of the collection of this revenue, or lessen the duties, it possibly might lessen the Revenue, when, if we should go into a war, there will be rather occasion to increase it; besides, the countenance shown this petition by receiving it, will unavoidably draw petitions from the dealers in all other commodities now under Excise, and it would be a partial procedure not to give them equal encouragement, but where should we be then?

The Excise has been laid on tea seven years and half, and it is confessed that one year of that time the duty did amount to little more than the highest year while tea was only under the Customs; this was the year 1729, when eight China ships, four French and four Dutch, brought great quantities of tea into Europe, which lessened our export of that commodity, but they were obliged to sell it so cheap that they had little encouragement to do the same again, and now having disposed of what they brought, our teas for foreign export will recover its price. The thing proves itself, for the practice of smuggling here begins to abate, nor did it begin to be very notorious till the abovementioned year 1729. It has been urged that in 1723, the year before tea was Excised, that the duty yielded 214,000*l.*, and that now last year it yielded but 120,000*l.*, but to this we ought to add the profits by seizures, which amounted to 27,000*l.*, as also the duty of that vast quantity of tea in the East India Company's warehouse, amounting to some millions of pounds, which pays no duty till come to be sold, and of which great part must be put to the account of last year. Take the seven years and half together at an average, and you will find 800,000 gained to the Revenue, more than the Revenue yielded for seven years and half before, while tea was only under the Customs. It is said they run now with violence and an armed force; this proves the goodness of the Excise laws, which are effectual

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where force is not used, and therefore prudence will require to strengthen these laws rather than to weaken them. As to apprehensions of clamour for rejecting this petition, there is no danger of it, if artful insinuations are not again made to poison the people as last year, when they were made to fear things that never were intended. The Excise intended last year would have been of the greatest advantage to the nation, and the time will come when the nation will think so; but gentlemen may set their hearts at rest, for he that proposed it will never propose it again. He has renounced it entirely. You talk of shackles and slavery, yet let any one say who has been grieved these twelve months past by any one Excise officer, or did any druggist or retailer of tea complain of the severities of the Excise laws till last year, when with all the villainous acts that could be used, they were spirited up to clamour? As to who will be Minister next year, or who will be in the House, it is speaking in the air, and the assistance of Excise officers will not be wanted in the future elections. To conclude, those who wish a short Session, and that the future Parliament should meet early to advise his Majesty in the difficult situation we are, those who wish well to the Revenue, and not to burden the people anew, which must be the case if we should by altering the present state of this tax, diminish the value of it; those who think unanimity in this House necessary at this time to give weight to his Majesty's negotiations abroad, and who wish peace and quiet among the subjects at home, those who wish one day to see the soap or candles or some other of our manufactures eased, which can never be hoped, if this revenue on tea should be lessened by any hasty mistakes at this time committed—all these gentlemen will be now for rejecting the motion for referring this petition to a Committee which ought to be considered with great coolness, must require more time than we have to spend on it, and may produce great misunderstandings and animosities.

These were the principal arguments used by each side in the debate.

At my return, I found John Smith at my house, who is come up with a petition in favour of the British fishery, and desired I would back it in the House. I bid him go to Sir Jo. Barnard and know his opinion; he said he would go to-morrow, and the Speaker favoured it. He told me he believed Bickerton would be brought to act under Clements, for that he was angry that Captain Hayes, who had pretended friendship, had interposed to get the Agency for himself. He believed that by Mr. Clements having the Agency, my son's election is secured.

My son had a letter from Page, still insisting on fifty pounds a year out of Clements' place; and I had a letter from Clements that Bickerton had refused to sign an affidavit sent down from the Post Office relating to Sanson.

Tuesday, 5.—This morning I went into the city to receive bank stock and three per cent. annuities.

I went to the House, and, returning in the evening to dinner, went afterwards to the Opera at the Haymarket.

Wednesday, 6.—This morning I visited the Bishop of Cloyn, and then went to the Georgia Society, upon a summons for the Common Council to meet to order the payment of bills drawn by

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Mr. Oglethorp, and for a Board of Trustees to grant a commission to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square, to collect benefactions.

Mr. Hucks was in the chair, and we were a very numerous assembly: Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Earl of Egmont, Sir Will Heathcot, Mr. Digby, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, White, La Roche, Dr. Bundy, Vernon, Holland, Moore, Hales, Sloper—16 Common Council; Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Christopher Towers—Trustees, 3. We refused paying or accepting a bill drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp for want of advice. We impressed 500*l.* to Mr. Heathcot for the answering bills which were accepted by us or of which Mr. Oglethorp gave us advice.

We also took into consideration the great sums collected for the Palatine refugees in Queen Anne's reign, which never was paid into their use, or had yet come out of the hands of the collectors. We resolved to petition the Parliament to enquire into the abuse, and then to apply for all or part to be given us for the use of our Georgia Settlement, which must be done by Act of Parliament. Dr. Bundy was desired to frame a form of petition to be shown at our next meeting. We appointed on our anniversary day that Mr. Anderson should bespeak a dinner for 36 heads, and that Mr. Hales should preach the sermon at St. Bride's, where in the vestry we are to meet at eleven o'clock.

I was very much disgusted that Dr. Rundell, whose preferment to the Bishopric of Gloucester is so much contested, should have been desired to preach the sermon for us next Sunday se'nnight at St. George's Church, as also that he should have been desired to be one of our trustees when we next meet to choose new persons in. This was done officiously by Mr. Martin, our Secretary, without any direction of our Board.

This Dr. Rundall was tutor to the present Lord Chancellor Talbot's children, and is now his chaplain. The late Bishop of Durham (Talbot) first preferred him. Upon the death of Dr. Lydall, Bishop of Gloucester, the Lord Chancellor, even before he had kissed hands, applied to her Majesty that Dr. Rundall might succeed him, which the Bishops of London, Chichester and Bangor violently opposed, and so continue to do, avouching that Dr. Rundall is not orthodox in the faith. There is scarce a Bishop besides who is not likewise against him on the same account, and at his consecration, if the King should think fit, notwithstanding what is alleged against this gentleman to confer the bishopric upon him, there are two clergymen of reputation who will object thereto—Mr. Ven, a London minister, and Dr. Stebbins, one of his Majesty's chaplains. They will accuse him of speaking contemptibly of the Books of Moses and of Abraham, and lay to his charge the principles of Toland, which he justified in a sermon he some years ago preached (and afterwards printed) on the fifth of November. The Bishop of London, says he, has been accused of being a Court Bishop, in view of succeeding to Lambeth, but he will show the world on this occasion that he prefers the cause of Christianity to all worldly considerations, and if this man be forced upon the Church, he will retire to Fulham, and have no more to do in public matters.

Now, for our Georgia Society to draw on ourselves the ill-will of numbers of people and particularly of the clergy, by showing

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Dr. Rundall the respect of desiring him to preach a sermon for us, and afterwards taking him into our body, is, I think, a very indiscreet step, but I fear it is gone too far, thanks to our Secretary's forwardness.

After the Board was up, I went to the House, where I found them entered into the debate for raising 1,800 soldiers to supply the place of three regiments, part of the British establishment now at Gibraltar. By which means the full number of the standing army granted for Great Britain will (as it was at first designed) be made up 18,000 men, and the garrison of Gibraltar be effectually made a distinct establishment; whereas at present the absence of the three regiments abovementioned renders the establishments for Great Britain weaker than was designed, and consequently our security is so much less; which is not safe to allow at this time, when we know not how we may be obliged to act and take part in the present war, and what insults or invasions may be made on us in case we are unprovided of defence, besides that our mediation abroad to procure peace will have more weight when it shall be seen that we are disposed to act on one side or the other, in case our mediation should prove unsuccessful.

Sir William Wyndham and all the anti-courtiers were content not to reduce the army, but opposed augmenting it, unless the Ministry would let them see the necessity of it, and therefore moved and insisted on an amendment to the question, namely, that the garrison of Gibraltar should be included in the full number of 18,000 men.

After four hours' debate, we rejected the amendment by a hundred majority—262 against 162. The speakers against the Court were: Shippen, Sir W. Windham, Palmer, Pulteney, Plummer, Digby, Vernon, Sir John St. Aubin.

Those who spoke for the Court were: Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir William Young, the Speaker, George Heathcot, Danvers, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, who yet voted against us. Then the main question was carried without a division; but I returned home before, and after dinner went to our Wednesday Club, where I engaged the gentlemen to come as usual to my music.

Thursday, 7th.—This day I visited Mr. Blackwood, to return his visit, then went to the House, where I expected the affair of preventing the running of wool would come on, but it was put off to Tuesday next. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 8.—This morning I went to St. James's Vestry to consider of my Lord Craven's desire that we would join in his petition to the Lords for a Bill to grant him the Pest fields, in lieu of other land he will set out for the same purpose. I left them undetermined what to do, being obliged to go to the Georgia Society. We were a full board of Common Council at the Georgia Society, viz., Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyreconnell, T. Towers, Moore, George Heathcot, Sir Will Heathcot, Digby, Sloper, Lapautre, Bundy, Lord Carpenter, Hucks, White, Egmont, and Mr. Holland in the chair.

We read a petition from the subscribers to the Palatines in 1709, complaining that one Walker had taken out a great number of briefs, by which, as they have been informed, near 20,000*l.* had been collected for settling those Palatines in America, but that the money had not been applied to that use, wherefore they desire the

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Parliament will enquire into the abuse, and that the money may go to furthering the Georgia Colony or to some other public purpose.

Dr. Bundy told us there are persons will prove to the Commons the fact alleged in the petition, wherefore we gave the petition to Mr. Douglas, a solicitor, to get proper hands to it, after which we intend to offer it to Parliament, the Speaker having seen and approved the petition.

We also resolved to send some mill-wrights over upon an application from a principal maker of mills for sawing timber now in Georgia.

Mr. Martin, our Secretary, told me Dr. Rundall had assured him that he will preach a sermon for Georgia on Sunday se'nnight at St. George's Church, near Hanover Square. So we cannot prevent it, now the matter is gone so far. We had some discourse of the expediency of appointing a Committee of Correspondence, which is referred to the next meeting.

I dined at home, with cousin Cornwallis and brother and sister Percival, and spent the evening at home.

Saturday, 9th.—This morning I visited Mr. Man, tutor, governor and companion of the late Marquis of Blandford, who in the summer had presented me with a very learned and ingenious book of his composing, entitled, *Of the True Year of the Birth and Death of Christ*, wherein he proves that Herod was a Jew and not an Idumean, and that the mission of our Blessed Saviour was not as is commonly thought three years, but only one. There is much learning, reading and judgment appears through the whole work, and a style suitable to the subject with great perspicuity of expression.

I went to Court, and at my return to dinner found Robert Page, for whom my son had wrote down to Harwich to come up, that we might by showing him a true state of the case convince him that he was in the wrong to take it ill that he had not the Agent's place. This my wife and my son did explain to him, and he remained satisfied that he was under a mistake. In the evening I carried him to the Opera.

Sunday, 10th.—This morning I went to chapel, then to Mr. Clerke's, then home. Sir Edmond Bacon visited me. Then I went to Court, where I was pleased with what the Prince said on occasion of the poverty of France, of which Brigadier Gore gave him account. Turning to me he said: "See the effect of arbitrary power! A country the best seated in Europe for trade, and abounding with industrious inhabitants, is yet beggarly. This can only proceed from arbitrary government." I replied: "Sir, the people of England are very happy that your Royal Highness has such sentiments." To which he readily said: "My family have such obligations to England that I ought to have them." "Sir," answered I, "it is certain God never designed that 99 men in a hundred should lie at the absolute pleasure of one man to destroy them." I then placed Page in the King's dining-room, to see the Royal Family at dinner, and returned home. In the evening I took Page to the chapel, and then took leave of him, wishing him a good journey to Harwich. He told me he had seen Mr. Heath yesterday, and discouraged him from standing at Harwich.

After this I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Schutz, son Hanmer and brother Percival. I learned the

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Prince of Orange will not return so soon as was expected from Bath, which some say will be three weeks hence, and that the King has ordered an enlargement of the wooden gallery for the procession at the marriage.

Monday, 11.—I went to the Georgia Board, where at a Board of Trustees we met as follows: Lord Tyrconnell in the chair, Mr. Moore, White, Hucks, Vernon, Egmont. We ordered a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of Common Councilmen and Trustees, to open letters and prepare drafts of answers to be laid before the Board. Dined at home, and in the evening visited Jack Temple.

Tuesday, 12.—I visited Mr. Hill, of the Custom House, and gave him a memorandum for a boatman's place at Harwich, in the room of one James Smith, deceased. Page, when in town, had recommended to me one Bryant, but yesterday John Smith recommended one Walker. I preferred the former, because he was first mentioned to me. This boatman's place being under the Custom House on the old establishment, is to receive his commission from the Treasury; wherefore I called there upon Mr. Scroop, the Secretary, and gave him a like memorandum in favour of Bryant abovementioned.

This day came on the affair of the wool, and Sir John Barnard was made chairman of the Committee. But nothing was done, and he was directed to desire leave to sit again. The reason why nothing was done, was the various sentiments gentlemen were of, and many were for not going at all into a Committee. Sands was for reviving the Bill which two years ago miscarried in the House of Lords, the chief purport of which was to take off the duty on Irish yarn.

Sir John Rushout was of the same opinion, but if this last were not agreed to, yet several other parts of that Bill might be revived.

Mr. Walpole was for going into a Committee to see what could be done; he approved taking off the duty of Irish yarn, as the best means to prevent running wool and woollen goods from thence, but should not be for it now, lest the Lords should again throw out the Bill. Something must be done, for the Irish increase in their clandestine export of woollen goods to Lisbon, of which he has a list of eighteen ships, with their cargoes, arrived at Lisbon last year, amounting to no less than 14,000 pieces of woollen goods. The sloops lately built have done some good, but not all that was expected.

Mr. Whitworth was for leaving the chair and doing nothing, and read a letter from Minehead, setting forth that since the fitting out the sloops, more Irish wool has come in thither in one year than in the three preceding years.

Mr. Palmer was for Sir John's leaving the chair in case the taking off the duty on Irish yarn should be insisted on, otherwise for a Bill.

Mr. Thompson, the Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland, said he had lately been in Ireland, and could speak with certainty of the condition of that country, having been employed to make a progress there for that very purpose. That he must do the merchants of Cork the justice to say that they were very candid and open to him; they did not conceal that they run woollen

1733-4. goods to Lisbon, but complained necessity drove them to it since England would not take off the duty on their yarn. That they proposed England should buy their yarn at a certain price, and then the poor of their kingdom would be supported by the spinning their wool, who otherwise must starve. That the sloops cost yearly 25,000*l.*, but 10,000*l.* added more would buy up all their yarn, which England might put into storehouses, to be sold at a higher price than the same yarn sells at now, which would help to supply our weavers in England, after all the English yarn is consumed, as happens before a year is out. And what loss could this be to England, if by this means we deprive France of Irish wool, and Lisbon of Irish manufactures, which would be the case; we should then soon wish that Ireland had more wool and yarn to send us. The raising the value of Irish yarn so bought, when come to be sold out of the warehouses, would be an inducement to our weavers to buy English yarn while it lasted, but when that is gone, would be a fresh supply; at the same time that the French manufacture must decline for want of materials from us. If this method were taken, he believed the assurances the merchants gave him were sincere that nothing would be run from Ireland, nor could be, for the spinners would be all spies and detectors of those who should run wool abroad; but if this method be not taken, it is not a hundred sloops will answer our ends.

Captain Vernon said our laws against running wool and woollen goods are sufficient if well executed: wherefore he moved Sir John Barnard might leave the chair, and that the House might resolve on a Bill to reinforce the laws in being.

Sir Abraham Elton rose to second him.

Giles Earl, a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, said this was an affair of the greatest consequence to the trade and well being of England; the laws are already as severe as can be, and make what others you will, the people of Ireland will not execute them, the penalties are so severe no jury in Ireland will find a person guilty, as was the case in England when it was made death to run. The only method to prevent it is to let Ireland into some small share of the trade, for their poor must be subsisted, and he knew nothing so capable to prevent their running as to take off the duty on their yarn. We ought to let others live, and make it the interest of Ireland to answer our desires. We ought to look on the Irish as part of ourselves, as Englishmen. We complain of their running woollen goods to Lisbon, that was of service to us, for the French undersold the English till the Irish took it up, and beat out the French; besides, it is the London merchants who have the advantage of it, for it is they who buy those manufactures by their Agents, and send them abroad. He wondered nobody had mentioned the running of wool from England, which is of equal bad consequence to our manufactures.

Mr. Danvers said we have not yet experienced the thorough advantage of the sloops lately built, and should wait with patience a few years; besides, Ireland should have time allowed her to alter the manner of stocking her lands. But to talk of bringing over Irish yarn duty free, is to send all our spinners to Ireland for want of employment at home. He hoped no Englishman would turn Irishman by going over thither. He reflected much on Ireland, adding that means should be found to prevent

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their growing wool more than necessary for their home consumption, and seeing gentlemen were so unprepared to talk of this matter, moved for leaving the chair.

Mr. Neal said there was a sure method to prevent the running of wool both from England and Ireland, namely, for the Parliament to buy all the wool and yarn of both kingdoms, and sell it again at a proper price.

Sir John Rushout: The House, in expectation of a call, was very full when Sir John Barnard took the chair, and now it is very thin, a melancholy observation when so important a point is in debate. We passed two years ago an extraordinary good Bill, which by the lateness of the Session was lost in the other House. It were well to revive that Bill, perhaps the Lords will pass it; the best thing in it was the taking off the duty on Irish yarn; but if we think a new Bill will have the same fate as that other on this account, let us drop that thought and think of something else, but to say the Irish shall grow no wool is ridiculous. It may seem a paradox, but it is true in fact, that the more wool England will have at market, the dearer it will be because worth more. For the increase will be what usually is run to France, of which when they are deprived, their woollen trade must of course decrease, and that will set ours on a better foot, but manufacture will have a greater demand, and that will raise the value of our wool. What ought we not to do to hinder the running of our wool to France when every hundred pounds' worth when thoroughly manufactured is worth 600*l.*? Let us think of some heads for the foundation of a Bill. I should propose:—

1. That provision be made against the fraudulent exporting raw wool from Great Britain, under pretence of its being manufactured. This deceit was discovered two years ago, when at the Committee we were shown the method in use of crossing coarse threads of wool, not a quarter spun, and shipping the same off to France, as stuff manufacture; which, when arrived at port, was afterwards taken to pieces and spun over again.

2. That no wool be carried from one port to another but in canvas bags.

3. That the provisions against running wool in England be extended to Ireland.

These and other things, which may be thought on, will be of some considerable service, and are worth a Bill, though they should not answer all the good we hoped for from this Committee.

Sir W. Young: The taking off the duty on Irish yarn would be most advantageous, yet I am not for renewing the former Bill, lest a negative should be again put on it in the other House, and so all our labour be lost. However, I am for doing something; indeed, from the inattention of the House I should be for Sir John Barnard's leaving the chair, but surely we ought to think of some answer to give our country. There is a great abuse in false packing, that may be remedied.

George Heathcot was against doing anything in so thin a Committee, and moved for leaving the chair; he declared himself against taking off the duty of Irish yarn.

Mr. Sloper: This is purely the concern of England, and Ireland should not be mentioned or thought of. No member of this House will speak for the advantage of Ireland but as it concurs with the

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interest of England, and yet we ought to look on that people as part of ourselves, nor are Englishmen less what they were by going into that kingdom. What millions have been lost to England by the prohibition of Irish manufacture 36 years ago. Should the duty of Irish yarn be taken off, that people would cease to run, and there would be no danger of English spinners settling there; if they did, it would be to mend their condition, but who would go to spin for half the wages they earn here? That fatal prohibition I speak of, carried to foreign countries above 20,000 skilful hands from Ireland, and it is no wonder the Irish run their wool, for the material will always follow the manufacturer. If England bought up all the wool and worsted of Ireland, England would grow the richer. This is so plain that I wonder gentlemen will not own it, for they must see it. But the House is so thin, I hope you will take another opportunity to consider this matter. Wherefore, I move the Chairman may rise, and desire leave to sit again.

In this the Committee agreed, but my belief is that we shall hear no more of the Committee this Session.

I returned about five o'clock to dinner, and in the evening went to the Haymarket playhouse. But first I writ to Clements, Page, and John Smith. To the first, to congratulate him on his place, his deputation being sent down him last Thursday. I also advised his making Pelham his clerk, if Bickerton will not act under him. To the second, that I had observed his recommendation of Bryant to be a boatman, and laid my request before the Treasury. To the third, that I would have served his relation Walker, whom he recommended for that place, if Page had not prevented him by applying first.

Wednesday, 13.—This day I went to the Georgia Society, where we met in Common Council as follows: La Roche in the chair, Bundy, Hucks, Sir William Heathcot, Digby, White, Egmont, T. Towers, Moore—Common Council; Coram, Smith—Trustees.

Some bills, of which Mr. Oglethorp gave us advice, were accepted. Other bills also to the value of 250*l.* were also accepted, though we had no advice of them; by reason if we did not they would have been protested, which would have brought great scandal on our Colony, as well as have proved very detrimental on several accounts; besides that the charge of protesting our bills would be 30 per cent. less to us, so we ordered they should be paid, notwithstanding an order we lately made against accepting any bills not advised.

Our Secretary, Mr. Martin, acquainted us that we have been under a mistake as to the brief money collected for the Palatines not being paid in, for that Mr. Bendish, Secretary to the Commissions of Briefs, had told him near 20,000*l.* of that money had been paid into the Chamber of London, who repaid it to the merchants who transported the Palatines. That a Committee of the Commissions for the Palatines was reported to look into the return of the briefs, to whom he showed it, and afterwards a Committee of the House of Commons had seen it. We resolved to enquire further into it.

After this I went to the House, where Lord Morpeth moved for a Bill to make all officers of the Army above the degree of a Colonel to hold their commissions for life, and be only removable by a

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Council of War, or by address of both Houses of Parliament. This was opposed as destructive of our Constitution and received with great indignation, so that although debated four hours and a half, it was rejected without a division.

Mr. Sands then moved to address the King to know his reasons for removing the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham; but on a division we rejected the motion by a majority of 252 against 151.

The same motions were made in the House of Lords this day, and rejected by a majority of 100 against 62.

I returned home to dinner at seven o'clock, and passed the evening in my study.

I received a letter from Clements that he had invited all the members of the Corporation and other principal inhabitants to an entertainment upon his being made agent, but none of the adverse party came to it, except William Richman and young Captain Wimple, who both drank success to my son and Mr. Leathes' election.

I admire at the obstinacy of Mr. Leathes' friends. He also advised me that Bickerton still refuses to be his clerk, but talks of going for Ireland; that he intended to make Pulham easy for not being his clerk by giving him the clerk's pay, and thought of making Pelham his clerk, if he can satisfy Rolf in not choosing his brother for that service.

Thursday, 14.—I visited my daughter Hanmer, sister Percival, brother Parker, and Mr. Edward Walpole; then I went to the House, and returned to dinner; after which Colonel Selwyn called on me to go with him to the Sun Tavern in Holborn, there to meet several annuitants of the York Building Company, to consider of means to secure ourselves from any hardship that may be put on us by the Bill now depending in the House for relieving that Company. For the Bill as it stands suspends our receiving any rents out of the lands made over by the Company for our security, and puts the lessors of certain lead mines in Scotland to the Company upon an equal foot with ourselves to be secured out of our lands, though by adjudication in the Courts of Scotland our annuities are prior to the demand of the lessors of those mines. To remedy this injury the annuitants have prepared a clause to be inserted in the Bill.

Friday, 15.—I stayed all day long at home. In the evening I had my winter's concert for the first time. The performers were: On the violoncello, Signor Caporalli, Mr. Pain, Mr. Withington; on the violin, Mr. Needler, Mr. Mulso, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Sambroke, brother Percival, son Hanmer, Mr. Verner; on the hautbois, Mr. Bothmar: the great bass, Mr. ———. The singers were Mr. Matheis, Mrs. Bertholdi, daughter Hanmer, and daughter Helena, and Signor Aragoni; the harpsichord, Mr. Bagnall. The company were the Duchess of Kent, Lady Nassau, Lady ——— Nassau, Baron Hatolf's Lady and daughters, Lady Hanmer, Lady ——— Leg, Mrs. Minshall, sister Percival, cousin Scot, Duke of Portland, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Hill, Mr. Baker, Mr. Clerk, Count de Leck, cousin Fortrey, Sir Charles Bunbury.

I heard that this day the Commons ordered a Bill for regulating the number of officers in the House, upon a motion of Mr. Sands,

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which met with no opposition, but Sir Robert assured the House he would oppose it in the Committee.

Saturday, 16.—I visited my cousin Whorwood and the Duke of Portland; afterwards went to the Crown Tavern to hear the practice of Hendel's Te Deum, and other music to be performed at St. Paul's on Tuesday next at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. I dined with my brother Percival, and passed the evening at home.

When the Duke of Richmond was lately down in Sussex to make interest for his relation, Sir Thomas Pendegrast, to be chosen member of the new Parliament, his adversaries merrily ordered the bellman of the town to pass with his bell at one o'clock in the morning under the window where the Duke was entertaining his company, and to repeat these lines with his usual tone—

"Great men make promises and mind them not;

The service done, the promise is forgot."

Thus he proceeded through other streets, so that the morning following the whole inhabitants diverted themselves with the jest.

Sunday, 17.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court, where the Queen desired me again to send her some more books of my printed heads. Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 18.—This morning I went to the House. In the evening visited cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Le Grand.

Tuesday, 19.—This morning I visited Mr. Holland, the Bishop of Bangor, and Counsellor Forster, and Lord Carteret. Then went to the House, where we had a long debate upon the new Qualification Bill, brought in [by] Mr. Rolls, and which was flung out upon the second reading, on a division of 208 against 127. I voted with the minority.

Sir William Young, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Glanvil spoke against it. Mr. Pulteney and Sir W. Wyndham spoke for it. The arguments for and against the Bill I have put among my letters. I voted for the Bill because I would have the Parliament do something popular to please the nation, and not give a handle to the discontented party to confirm them in the scandal they have thrown upon us, which they will assuredly do.

This day Mr. Sands' Bill for limitation of officers to sit in the House was read the first time. He said when it came into the Committee he doubted not but the limitations would appear so reasonable that the Bill would pass into an Act; but Mr. Walpole told him he would not promise to be for letting it go so far.

We also censured a person at our bar for saying in public company that Sir William Milner, member for York City, has a pension of 500*l.* a year, and that he knew who paid it. The person owned he said the words, but denied he said he knew who paid it. I returned home to dinner, and then went to Drury Lane playhouse.

This day the Treasury signed the warrant for Page's friend to be a boatman, of which my son writ Page word.

Wednesday, 20th.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office to a summons both of a Common Council and Trustee Board. The members present were: Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyroconnel, Lord Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Alderman Kendal, Captain Eyles,

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Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Moore. Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burton, Mr. Anderson; Dr. Bundy in the chair of Trustees. The Board desired me to tell my Lord Bathurst that Sir Francis Bathurst should have fifty acres allowed him for each servant he carried, and that his son being sixteen years old should be allowed for a servant. I acquainted the board Sir Francis had two daughters to carry, and that my Lord would give Sir Francis a hundred pounds. Mr. Anderson acquainted us that a broker in Exchange Alley, deceased, has left us a hundred pounds. We ordered the same should be advertised to encourage others to do the same. Mr. Burton presented us with ten pounds and acquainted us that the benefactor, who desires his name may be concealed, promises to continue it for five years, with design it may go towards maintaining a Catechist in our Colony.

Mr. Miller, a surgeon, attended. He was recommended by Sir Hans Sloan to succeed Mr. Houston as collector of drugs and plants of use to be gathered from other countries and planted in Georgia. He accepted of Mr. Houston's agreement with us, and will set out in two months. Mr. Houston died in Jamaica the 14th of August, 1733, and left a considerable collection, which we ordered to be secured for the use of our Colony. There is 185*l.* subscribed by the Duke of Richmond, Sir Hans Sloan, the Earl of Derby, Lord Petre, and others, and our Board are engaged to make it up to 200*l.* per annum.

Mr. Douglas, a solicitor, reported that the Palatines were sent to the West Indies about Lady Day, 1710. That the letters patent for collecting money for their use were in force till the Michaelmas following, but that from the time they went away no printed briefs were returned (as required under a severe penalty) to the office, nor any money paid into the Chamberlain of London's office. But the money collected before those people were sent amounted to near 21,000*l.*, private gifts included, which was disbursed upon them. This he had from Mr. Bendish. In a board of Common Council, Mr. Vernon in the chair, some bills of which we had advice were accepted. We ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp, desiring him to advise us of all bills he draws for the future, or in his absence to Mr. Scot and Mr. St. Julian.

I then went to the House, where we had some hours' debate, whether towards raising the supply of this year we should give the salt duty for seven years ending 1742 to raise a million for this year's service, and we carried it by a majority of 219 to 121. I returned to dinner and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 21.—This day I visited son Hanmer, brother Perceval, Sir Roger Mostyn and Frank Clerke.

Sir Roger Mostyn, who is my relation by the Derings, told me a story of one of my great aunts who was married to Sir Daniel Harvy. She was a woman of very high spirit and lived on ill terms with her husband. When Sir Daniel was appointed by King Charles the Second Ambassador to Constantinople, the King told her he hoped he now had pleased her, for he had sent her husband far enough from her. To which she immediately replied, she must acknowledge his goodness, and wished it was in her power to return it by sending the Queen as far from his Majesty. The King, turning about, cried, "Oddsfish, I had better have let my compliments alone."

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I went to the House, where, among other things, we dropped the Woollen Committee for this year, because many gentlemen thought whatever we should do by reinforcing the laws in being against running wool and woollen goods from Ireland would be ineffectual, unless Ireland affectionately and sincerely co-operate with us, which they cannot do till our proposals on that head should meet with a Parliamentary concurrence on that side.

I dined at home, and remained the evening at home. Mr. Temple and Cousin Ned Southwell came to see me.

Friday, 22.—This morning I visited brother Percival and then went to the House. Dined at home: in the evening went to "The Island Princess" at Drury Lane play house, where was shown the tallest man of all that I have seen. He is seven feet ten inches and half in height, a German by birth.

This day the Earl of Scarborough gave up his place of Master of the Horse, and would have given up his regiment also, but the King obliged him to keep the last, telling him he commanded him to do so, and that it was not in his power to quit it without his leave. It is said the Earl of Falmouth will likewise surrender to-morrow his place of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, which he holds jointly with Mr. Edgcomb. His half is worth 3,000*l.* per annum. It is also said that as soon as the Duke of Dorset comes over, both he and the Earl of Wilmington, President of the Council and Paymaster of the Forces (I think) will resign. All this proceeds from two causes; the King's coldness to those who in Parliament vote against Sir Robert Walpole's schemes, and to a personal hatred of Sir Robert. I dread the issue of these things. But as to the Earl of Scarborough's quitting, Mr. Doddington told me the reason was an ill judged and unnecessary punctillio of honour; in that having formerly entertained some notions, and expressed himself by word, and voting against the inclination of the Court, and being now convinced of his error, he would not have the world think that his adhering to the Court measures should be owing to his employments. Whether the world will take it so is a question, but should he go Lord Lieutenant to Ireland next year, it will be thought he played a game. He put in for that employment when his intimate friend the Duke of Dorset went over.

Richard Earl of Scarborough was from his youth firmly attached to the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover, which when it obtained on Queen Anne's death, and the Royal family landed, upon the settling of the Prince of Wales (now King) his household, this Lord was made Master of his Horse, and so continued until his master succeeded to the Crown on his father's death, and then he was appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty; he was a genteel personable man when young, and still keeps much the air of a man of quality, dressing well, and entertaining the nobility, both domestic and foreign, frequently and magnificently, notwithstanding which he is a good manager of his fortune, which is now sufficient for all his desires, having abandoned play and other extravagancies for many years, so that with his fortune he has recovered his reputation, which he had for a time impaired by youthful extravagancies. The last vice he left was gaming, which he did of a sudden, having in one night lost 7,000*l.*, and this was about seven years ago. He had an elder brother who died in 1710, and succeeded to his honours and estate in 1721 upon his



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father's death. In 1715 he was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Horse Grenadiers, and the same year called up by writ to the House of Lords, having while a Commoner served in two Parliaments, and always showed himself a firm friend to the constitution, as also to his master, for when that unlucky breach fell out between him and his father the late King, and the order came out that obliged all who had employments in both Courts to choose which they would adhere to, and resign the places they held under the other, he chose to adhere to his master the Prince, which rivetted him in his affection, and occasioned the speech the King made him this day upon his quitting his place, *that he had for nineteen years looked on him as a friend more than a servant.* In 1722 he was made Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and in 1724 honoured with the blue Garter. In 1727, the first of this King, he was appointed, as has been said, Master of the Horse, sworn of the Privy Council, and had besides the lieutenancy of the county of Northumberland and the vice-admiralty of Durham. These with his regiment he still holds. It is said Sir Robert Walpole was three times with him to persuade him to keep his Mastership of the Horse, and was more than ordinarily earnest with him, telling him had he flung up a year or two ago it had not been so much, but now that the people have resented so much the removal of the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham, his surrendering that employment would prove very prejudicial to his Majesty's affairs, but his Lordship could not be prevailed on to hold.

Saturday, 23.—I learned to-day that by direction of the Queen the Princess Royal writ to the Prince of Orange at Bath to suspend his return to London till after her Majesty's birthday is over, to prevent the fatigue which the solemnization of that day may give him, whereupon he so far complied that he will not arrive to-morrow as was expected, but his impatience will bring him up on Thursday night, and his marriage will be that night in private, but, to say the truth, the mind of the Court has varied so often, on this head, and so many things are differently reported, that I know not when it will be consummated. I heard this day that the cold reception Mr. Spencer, brother to the Earl of Sunderland, and his lady met with at Court this week has highly disgusted several great families. That gentleman having a few days ago married a daughter to the Lord Carteret, they with several of their relations went to pay their Court. The Lord Carteret and his Lady, the Earl of Sunderland and his Countess and several others attended on the occasion, and as is usual expected the honour to kiss hands, but the King turned his back to them all, nor did the Queen (who usually makes amends for the King's reservedness) say anything to them, only after a considerable neglect of them all, at last came up to Mr. Spencer, and only said to him, "I think, Mr. Spencer, I have not seen you since you was a child"; to which he answered as coldly, "No, Madam, I believe not," and so they all came away displeased. It were to be wished the King had more affability, and that the sincerity in showing his resentment where he is displeased with his subject's conduct did not prejudice his Majesty's affairs after this manner. For the nobility of England are proud, and presently take fire at any slight the Crown casts upon them; besides, there are conjunctions of time when Kings should take some pains to please. These Lords Carteret and

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Sunderland have affections for his Majesty's family, but are no friends to Sir Robert Walpole, but it appears whoever are not friends to him are not to be countenanced at Court.

Great alterations are expected in employments. It is said my Lord Harrington, Secretary of State (who though he has acted in concurrence with Sir Robert Walpole was never right with him), has been desired to quit, and take on him an Embassy to France, but that he refused it and offers rather than be commanded thither to lay down. It is said also that the Duke of Newcastle, the other Secretary, is to resign to Mr. Horace Walpole, and will be made Master of the Horse in Lord Scarborough's room. The making Mr. Walpole Secretary of State is what Sir Robert has for some years been aiming at, and could the Duke of Newcastle have been prevailed on to accept the lieutenancy of Ireland when the Duke of Dorset went, it had been then done.

I hear also that Mr. Doddington, Commissioner of the Treasury, will have the place of Secretary at War, and that Sir Will. Strickland will be removed, which I believe will prove so, for Mr. Doddington is an ambitious man, and seems to have much merit in pacifying the resentment of the Prince of Wales for his treatment at Court. Sir William's guilt is his disapprobation of the late excise scheme, which he positively refused to bring into the House though urged to it, nor did he once appear in the House during the debates on that affair, for which we are told he suffered so much in his Majesty's opinion, that when afterwards the business of his place obliged him to wait on the King, the King said something in the German tongue which Sir William did not understand; but remarking the words he went to a friend to desire he would explain them; that friend told him he did not pronounce to him the words exactly right, but they meant either *get you out* or *get you out, you rascal.* Upon this Sir William resolved to wait no more on the King, but has pretended himself ill of the gout; so that he has not appeared abroad.

I stayed the evening at home.

Sunday, 24.—I went to chapel, and then to Court, where I thought the King did not look pleased. Dr. Bearcroft, Mrs. Schutz and her daughter dined with me. In the evening I visited the Bishop of Cloyn and Sir Thomas Hanmer.

I hear the English officers are highly disgusted that two Scotchmen, my Lord Crawford is one, have been this week promoted to commands in the Army over many of their heads, and complain that out of nine employments given this week eight have been to Scotchmen.

Monday, 25.—I visited my son Hanmer, and then went to the House, where Mr. Clayton offered a petition in behalf of the Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation who are excluded from relief because they could not swear themselves after their losses in that Company to be worth under 5,000*l.* None supported the petition but Sir Charles Wager and Colonel Bladen, but they did it faintly, and though none spoke for rejecting the petition but Mr. Winnington and Mr. Sands, it was unanimously rejected, and with reason, for the Act which passed for relieving the Proprietors last year was founded on the persons being undone who were intended to be relieved, but no person still worth 5,000*l.* can be judged undone; besides that if these last were to be considered

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there would be some relieved who yet are worth from fifty to a hundred thousand pound. The House then proceeded to enact that the distribution of the relief should be in proportion to the sums of the sufferers as given in by the Master in Chancery, but I did not stay to the end.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 26.—This morning I went and dined at Charlton. In the evening at my return I learned that Mr. Sands' Bill for limiting the number of officers in the House of Commons was on the second reading this day rejected by a majority of 230 against 191. The debate held till half an hour after six o'clock; the difference was but 39.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to the Georgia Board, where the trustees sat and signed commissions to London ministers to preach and collect for us. Trustee board, Egmont in the chair, Hucks, Holland, Bundy, Moore, Thomas Towers, Sloper, Vernon, Shaftesbury, Lapautre, White, Tyrconnel, Digby, Frederick, Coram, Smith, Page. Lord Tyrconnel paid in 225*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* collected at Dr. Rundall's sermon in St. George's Parish, Hanover Square.

Mr. Gordon, one of our bailiffs or chief magistrates of Georgia, lately come over to be cut for a fistula, attended us, and gave us a general account of the Colony which he left November last, at which time there were about 500 souls, and of them 100 fighting men. He told us a great deal of Mr. Oglethorp's indefatigable zeal in carrying on our affairs, conducting the building of the town, keeping peace, laying out of lands, supplying the stores with provision, encouraging the fainthearted, etc. He also produced a sketch of the town and adjacent country, as it was when he came away in November last, which we ordered to be engraved for the satisfaction of the subscribers to the undertaking. He said that 40 houses were then already built of timber and clapboard with shingle roofs, but Mr. Oglethorp still lay in the tent set up before the houses were built; that the town is intended to consist of six wards, each ward containing four tithings, and each tithing 10 houses, so that the whole number of houses will be 240. That we have a battery of twelve guns on the river, over which is the guard room, and there are besides two blockhouses at the two angles of the town with four guns each. That there is a town house erected in which Divine service is said by Mr. Quincy, whom he very much commends for his care and good example. That under the town, the river is twelve foot at low water, and rises with the tide seven or eight foot, but the bluff on which the town stands is forty foot higher than high water.

That the kitchen roots and herbs we sent over did not succeed so well as was expected, nor have the people applied themselves so much as we expected in clearing their lands for sowing and gardening, being taken up with building their houses, which is a bad account, because I fear they will not be able to maintain themselves after the year is out as we expected, but will fall a charge on us. That he has great hopes the cultivating the modern grape will bring great employment and profit to the people by making wine, as well as the silk business. That the Indians of the neighbouring town are forty souls, and live in great friendship with us, as we do with them. That several of our people had fallen sick by drinking, as was supposed, the river water, but Mr. Oglethorpe

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had sunk a well in the middle of the town that produced good water, and sufficient quantity. That the river had a great quantity of several sorts of fish, and particularly sturgeon. That when he came away the people were healthy and orderly.

Mr. Bendish, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Palatines in Queen Anne's reign, attended, and showed the disbursement of many thousand pounds advanced by the Treasury for sending those people to our Colonies, but it appeared that Mr. Walker, collector of the brief money, had still above 1,300*l.* unaccounted for by him, and not paid in by him to the Chamber of London, which we thought proper to apply to Parliament for.

Mr. Douglas, our solicitor, acquainted us he had writ to Mr. Walker, who had returned no answer. Mr. Smith acquainted us that a parish in London had collected for us 62*l.* We desired he would return our thanks; and we also ordered a minute to be taken to desire some of our body to wait on my Lord Chancellor and desire him to give some living to Mr. Smith which he might hold with his living in London.

In the Common Council, Lord Tyrconnel was in the chair, when we put the seal to two grants. One was to Mr. Hetherington. We also agreed with Mr. Robert Milles to succeed the late Mr. Houston in collecting plants etc. for Georgia.

I returned to dinner, and after passing an hour at the coffee house, returned home for the evening.

I found by discourse with the two Mr. Towers that they yesterday purposely avoided being at the House because they were in their judgments for the Bill to limit the number of officers in Parliament, but yet were not willing to disoblige the Ministry who warmly pressed the rejecting that Bill. Mr. Moore also told me he would not be there, because though he liked the Bill, he did not know if the passing it at this time might not embarrass the King's affairs as we are going into a war, when it will be necessary the next Parliament should consist of members that will concur in the Court measures as Placemen will be sure to do. Mr. Page told me he left the House as the question was going to be put, because he could not oppose so reasonable and popular a Bill.

My brother Parker did the same, and I was informed that of those present at the debate there were counted twenty friends of the Court who left the House, for the eyes of men are very searching on such occasions. I own I avoided being there because I really think it is inconsistent with our Constitution, and dangerous to our liberties, that so many Placemen should have seats among us, no less as is pretended than 180; besides the sons and fathers of Placemen, suitors for employments, and perhaps secret pensioners, so that if some stop be not put to it, in a few Parliaments more [than] two-thirds of the lower House may consist of absolute dependants on the Court; whereas the true Constitution is that the King's prerogative should be preserved entire, and the House of Commons free and independent.

But though I must in honour as well as conscience have voted for the Bill had I been present, for otherwise having no employment, my opposing so reasonable a thing might be interpreted as if I were a secret pensioner, yet I apprehended some danger might arise from passing it, because parties are now so high and envenomed against each other, that were the new Parliament

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almost entirely independent of the Crown, I know not how violently they may behave against the public measures next year, when we shall be perhaps engaged in war, especially considering the characters of Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Pulteney, Shippen and others who are the promoters of this Bill, some of whose principles are suspected to tend to a Commonwealth and others more than suspected to be Jacobites.

But I think it had been more decent, popular, and wise, if the Ministry had given way to a committal at all of this Bill, and then opposed it, on pretence the limitations intended were too many. It had been easy to find objections at that time, and so have thrown the Bill out as unreasonable and impracticable, and then the gentlemen who should oppose it might have some excuses to make to their electors, but the throwing the Bill out upon a second reading, before the limitations intended to be proposed were known, is a stretch of insolence of power, that I really think does no service to the Ministry, but shows their view is to have the House filled with all the officers they can, and that they care not what the country thinks so as they can procure a majority of dead votes, which as it still provokes the nation against them, lessens besides the interest of their independent friends who offer to stand for next Parliament. Such labour to increase the power of the Crown over the Parliament is very contrary to the honest principles of the Whigs, who value themselves on being friends to the liberty of their country, and it is very unfortunate that to please the Court the Whigs must desert their principles and turn Tories, whose principle is to advance the power of the Crown. But though some Ministries disallow the Tory principles of government to be *de jure*, yet all Ministries like the exercise of it *de facto*, for what they want is power by which they please their Princes and secure themselves.

Thursday, 28.—This morning I went to the House, where at the request of divers subscribers to the Palatine refugees, who came over in Queen Anne's reign, Sir Roger Meredith presented a petition complaining that a brief had been granted for collecting money for the relief of those Palatines to which they had subscribed; and that near 20,000*l.* had been collected as they were informed, that R. Walker, gent. of Staffordshire, had undertaken the collection, but had not paid in a considerable part of that money so collected by him and his agents to the Chamber of London as he was obliged, neither returned the briefs into the proper office as by Act of Parliament required. They therefore desired that the Parliament would take the matter into consideration, and expressed their wishes that what might be recovered might be applied to the support of the Colony of Georgia, or to such other purpose as the House should think proper. A committee was appointed to look into it and we chose Sir Roger Meredith our chairman, who on Tuesday next will sit, and wrote to one Ward to attend, and also ordered a letter to Walker.

When the House was up, Sir Robert Walpole came and sat by me, and asked me what I thought of the Triennial Bill, which the opposers of the Court intend to move for? I answered, I was totally against a Triennial Bill, and had ever been in my judgment against it, but more especially at this time a day, when there are such heats and parties in the nation; that all neighbourhood and

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friendship would be lost if every three years gentlemen were to renew their contests for elections, besides the insolence of the electors to the nobility and gentry which would daily grow upon us on account of courting them for their votes, and the ruinous expense to our fortunes, for such short Parliaments would render every year of our lives as troublesome and chargeable in order to keep up our interest as an election year. Yes, said Sir Robert, and if it come to that of spending money, the Crown will certainly get the better and tire the gentry out, for 100,000*l.* a year spent by the Crown will in a little time drain the gentry's pockets. "How will Sir Philip Parker do in it?" "He thinks," replied I, "as ill of the Triennial Bill as I do." At this Sir Robert seemed to express an unusual satisfaction, repeating several times, he was glad of it, he was extremely glad.

I then asked him if he apprehended any other opposition this Session? He answered, "No, except on paying the Navy debt." "I suppose," said I, "it will be out of the Sinking Fund?" "I believe so," said he. "I think (said I) it will be right, for though I was last year against it, as you know, yet now the case is different, for the Navy debt must one day be paid, and till it be, carries five per cent. interest, whereas the other national debts carry but four, so that your applying a million of the Sinking Fund to the Navy debt will be saving 10,000*l.* to the nation."

I returned home to dinner, and in the evening went to the ballad opera called *Achilles* at Covent Garden playhouse.

Friday, 1 March.—This being the Queen's birthday, there was an extraordinary appearance of nobility and gentry both morning and afternoon to congratulate her. My wife, son, and both my daughters went in new clothes; and in the evening they went also to the Ball, where my son and daughters were called out to dance according to their rank of nobility, without infringement of their Irish rank. The King and Queen were observed to be more pleased and attentive to my son and daughter Helena while they danced than on any other dancers there. I went not, but passed the day at home, only some few visits in the morning I made.

Dr. Ven came to see me, and presented me with a pamphlet he printed in the heat of the Preston rebellion, Anno 1715, entitled *King George's title asserted*. He at that time published it to preserve the subjects in their loyalty, and now hath reprinted it to show he is no Jacobite, of which they have scandalized him because he opposes the making Dr. Rundall a Bishop, and offers to witness against him that he does not believe the Scriptures. He told me that he can prove Dr. Rundall has every year manifested a contempt of the Scriptures, and that what is objected to him of disbelieving that God commanded Abraham to offer up his son Isaac is true, that he did not (as is said in his excuse) speak it jocularly and by way of argument, but held a serious discourse about it in the presence of many ministers, who were much scandalized therewith. He is very warm on this occasion, and fears that infidelity has infected above half the nation, and much the greater part of the nobility. He also told me that when Crellins the son (now the head of the Socinians in Europe) was two years ago in England this Crellins affirmed to him that our famous Dr. Spencer, who writ *De legibus Hebreorum*, owned himself to him when formerly in England to be a Socinian, and at taking leave

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gave him his hand with these words—*Te et causam tuam Deo commendo ut preservat et precor*: I pray God preserve you and your cause.

Saturday, 2.—I visited Mr. Clerke in Pall Mall, who told me the Prince of Orange will be certainly in town Monday night, but nobody knew at Court when he would be married, nor in what manner, only that the Lord Chamberlain told him there will no tickets be given out, and he believes there will be no other walking than as the nobility proceed to Chapel every Sunday.

I visited Cousin Moll Dering, who, though all day with the Princess, could not tell me how or when the wedding is to be, wherefore several who made clothes on that occasion wore them yesterday at the Queen's birthday, saying that since the Court thought fit to be so secret in the matter, perhaps it might not be till summer, and then their winter suits would not be fit to be worn, and to buy new would cost too much. I afterwards went to the House, and then to Court, where the King and Queen spoke a considerable time to me.

After dinner I went to the Haymarket playhouse, where among other representations I saw the strong man show one of his feats. Two chairs were placed on the stage at such a distance as that laying himself along, his head and a small part of his shoulders rested on one, and his feet on the other, so that his body and legs were suspended in the air. Then six grown men (two of whom I observed to be remarkably tall) go up, and stood perpendicular upon his body, two on his chest, two on his body and two on his legs. He bore them all a quarter of a minute, and bending his body downward till it almost touched the ground between the chairs, with a surprising spring and force raised his body with all that weight upon it, not only level as he lay at first, but higher in the air. The mob of the gallery not satisfied with this, hissed, whereupon he refused to show any other of his tricks. This man is about thirty years old and married. He was born in a neighbouring village and by trade a carpenter. His father was 70 years old, and his mother 52 when they begot him. When 13 years of age he beat at boxing boys of 19. He is very fond of music and goes a note lower than Montagnana, the deep voiced Italian now here, wherefore he is now learning to sing. He will bend a kitchen poker round his neck like a withy, or break it by a blow on his arm. He formerly ran vastly swift, till resisting the draught of three cart horses, they by a sudden jerk pulled him over, by which accident he broke his thigh.

Sunday, 3.—This morning I went to St. James's Church, where the Bishop of Norwich preached a very good sermon on the innocency of sociableness, and the advantage to the world by men's living free and easy together, provided we break not the commands of God. He did not omit St. Paul's example of becoming all things to all men that he might gain some. This is the gentleman whose promotion to the see of Norwich occasioned much uneasiness, for it was the unanimous desire of that diocese to have Dr. Tanner, a learned man, who had been Chancellor of it and Prolocutor of the Convocation. But by the interest of Lord Harvey, Dr. Richard Butts (that is his name) obtained the bishopric last January was twelvemonth, on the death of Dr. Baker. Dr. Butts being minister of Bury in Suffolk, was serviceable to Lord Hervey

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in his election, who returned the favour by advancing him first to the deanery of Norwich and then to the bishopric.

After church was over I went to Court, and on my return found Nicholas Richman of Harwich, who said there is no likelihood of opposition to my son's election.

I learned that this night it is to be resolved whether the marriage shall be public or private; if public, the gallery is to be enlarged.

In the evening I went to chapel, and after some time spent at the coffee house returned home.

In the morning, when at Court, Mr. Vernon, one of the members of our Trustee Board, took me aside to express his concern at the behaviour of some gentlemen of our body. I find this gentleman's character in the memoirs of John Macky, Esqr., given to the Princess Sophia, 1703: *Mr. Vernon, Envoy to the King of Denmark, is son of Mr. Secretary Vernon, Teller of the Exchequer; a young gentleman who hath had a fine education, is master of abundance of learning; is very modest and sober, speaks little, not 25 years old.* To this I will add that he is a man of great honour and sense of religion, and employs all the time he can spare from his public offices, which are Clerk of the Council and Commissioner of the Excise, in promoting the cause of Christianity both at home and abroad, being a member of the Christian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also a member of the Georgia Society, wherein he constantly attends.

In the first place he complained to me of the neglect Mr. Oglethorp shows in not corresponding with us frequently, and thereby keeping us in great ignorance of his proceedings in Georgia and the state of the Colony there, he not having writ to us since December last, and never once in any full and satisfactory manner, though by all accounts from thence writ occasionally by others he is very indefatigable in the settlement of the Colony. Moreover, his drawing bills upon us without advice is a dangerous negligence, for thereby we are subject to be cheated by false bills, which if we pay, then we are liable to be questioned for squandering away the public money, and if we do not pay them, then the reputation of our Board is blown up, and the Colony put under great distress on future occasions, for nobody will supply them when their bills are not answered punctually by us.

He next complained of the behaviour of several of our young members, as George Heathcot, Mr. White, Thomas Towers, Hucks and Moore, who seem in his opinion to be carrying on some particular schemes, and on that account to neglect the general good of the Colony, and also to have too little regard to the religious part of our designs, leaning to the new opinions that are unorthodox. He took it ill that they separated the Colony affairs and the members of it from the care of Mr. Dalone's legacy for converting blacks, and Dr. Bray's improvement of that design, of which others of the Trustees for Georgia are Trustees; with these he put Mr. Martin, our secretary, who he thinks leads the gentlemen I have mentioned.

He next complained of the coldness with which those gentlemen prosecute the recovery of the Palatine brief money, of which they gave a mark last Wednesday, when the Board agreed to support petitioning the Parliament to call the brief gatherers to account for the money they had collected, and had not paid in. Several

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of them spoke faintly and discouragingly on that subject, and on Thursday but few appeared, when Sir Roger Meredith presented the petition, for there were none in the House but Mr. Moore, Mr. Hucks, Mr. White and myself, and after they had laboured with the Speaker and Sir Roger to defer presenting the petition, all but myself left the House to avoid being put on the Committee that was appointed to consider of the petition. The reasons they gave me were that the session was too short to make any progress; that Walker of Staffordshire, the brief gatherer, was eighty years old and grown a natural fool; that the Ministry had not been acquainted with the design of preferring the petition that day, and therefore would discourage it, having before shown their dislike of it; that it is likely no money will be recovered, it being certain that above 19,000*l.* had been paid in by the brief gatherers into the Chamber of London, and if a Bill should pass for forcing the brief gatherers to account for any remaining sum, what might be so recovered might not answer the cost and charges of the Bill and prosecution, which might amount to many hundred pounds; and who should pay it? To this I answered that we had reason to believe near 2,000*l.* is yet not paid in by the brief gatherers, as appeared to us last Wednesday at the Georgia Board, and we ought to encourage the petition, because by the prayer of it the subscribers of that petition who were subscribers to the Palatines desire the money so recovered may be given to our Colony; that the House had been prepared to receive the petition favourably, the leading men were for it, and the Speaker approved it. That as we were not the petitioners, we might remain in the House, and by not speaking on the occasion, should only act the part of the other members who approved the appointing a Committee. That the Committee would be mostly made up of members who were not of the Georgia Board, and if the Session should prove too short to do anything, a foundation might be laid for prosecuting the matter next Parliament.

However, notwithstanding what I said, Mr. Moore, Hucks and White retired behind the Chair, and after consulting together, without advising again with me suddenly went all three out of the House before the question was put for a Committee, and returned not till the matter was over, whereby all of them but Mr. Moore escaped being named of the Committee.

Mr. Vernon told me he suspected Mr. Martin had influenced them to act in that manner, and gave me for reason that the town of Stafford was formerly in subjection to the late Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, and he imagined that Martin, to compliment the present Lord Chancellor, has put into his head that his Lordship should succeed to that influence over the town in the choice of members, to which this Walker, the brief gatherer, would be instrumental, as he was in serving Macclesfield, his being the controlling interest in that town, and by which the members used to be chosen. Thus to serve his own interest with the Chancellor, Mr. Vernon believes that our Secretary sacrifices the Georgia Board, and being very great with our gentlemen abovementioned has influenced them to discourage a pursuit that will bring reflection on Mr. Walker and lessen his influence in Stafford.

Another distress we are in is how to go on with the invitation we have made to the Vaudois in Holland, and the Saltsburgers

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we have writ for to settle them in Georgia, seeing that by the ill management in settling the English now there, the expense has greatly exceeded what we imagined, and we know not how much it may cost more, especially since they have not cultivated their lands as was expected, so that they will be another year charged upon us to maintain them, which was not in our scheme, for after the first year they were to maintain themselves out of the produce of their lands, but that cannot be since they have spent their time in building houses, and not in reducing the land.

I told him these were all things to be considered seriously, and in the meantime the foreigners we are in treaty with to send should by prudent means be delayed. I perceive a division growing up among the trustees of Georgia, which I must labour to stifle, or our affairs will go on very heavily.

Monday, 4.—I visited son Hanmer, brother Percival, Mr. Tuffnell, Sir Edmond Bacon, Lord Bathurst and Mr. Howard, formerly painter. Lord Grantham told me that the King is positive to have the marriage of the Prince of Orange performed in the manner first intended by a procession through the wooden gallery, notwithstanding Sir Robert Walpole, Duke of Grafton, Harry Pelham and others were warmly against it as a thing that will disoblige his subjects. Indeed there is not a man or woman but speaks against it. I told Lord Grantham, who is likewise much against it, that I must condemn it with both my hands, that it must displease the subject, and makes his Majesty look stubborn, and at the same time childish to us all, and as to the Irish Peers, we could not appear at all, if we may not preserve our rank in the procession.

Coleman of Harwich dined with me. He is hearty for my son, and hopes the most opposite will come round at last. I had letters from Harwich this day that the packet masters blame me that they have been informed against for smuggling, and are cruelly angry with Davis the collector for obeying the Commissioner of the Customs' orders to acquaint them in what manner their men do smuggle. I told Coleman it was very hard to blame me for a thing I know nothing of, but I supposed my enemies there took a handle to censure me, though unjustly, that the party against me may keep out. He said it was all Phillipson's doing.

After dinner I carried my wife and daughter Helena to the public music at the Crown Tavern, and then went to the Georgia Society, on a summons from the Trustees of Dalone's legacy for converting the blacks. We were Egmont, Coram, Hales and Dr. Bedford. We referred some matters to a subsequent meeting, and report was made that we have 1,000*l.* in cash, but owe 90*l.*, which, when paid as we expect in three years, we then shall resolve in what manner to dispose the 1,000*l.* principal for converting negroes according to the intent of Monsieur Dalone. We adjourned to the anniversary meeting this month, when Mr. Hales promised to preach the sermon.

Tuesday, 5.—This morning I went to the Committee appointed to consider of the petition relating to the Palatine money, of which Committee Sir Roger Meredith is chairman. I was concerned to see among our Georgia members only Mr. Moore, White, La Roche, and Sir Will. Heathcot were present, and that the first three rather made objections to the enquiry than forwarded it, the mystery of which I cannot yet unravel, unless that the great lawyers

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should have influenced them to discourage an enquiry that will bring reflection, and perhaps censure, on some law offices, as particularly the office for registering briefs, where by law all briefs returned should be entered, to serve as a check upon the brief gatherer that they defraud not the principals, sufferers, or others, in whose behalf the brief is granted, and in the 4 and 5 of Queen Anne it was enacted that the collector of the briefs should pay 50*l.* for every brief received of the King's printer and not registered in the office. It had been customary for those in whose favour briefs were granted to sell their rights in the money to be collected by them to persons who made it a trade to pay down some ready money, after which all they collected was their own, and when the only person interested in those collectors' faithful accounting for the profits was previously satisfied by the purchase of his right, the collectors declined returning their briefs to the Register Office, because that would have obliged them to account before a Master in Chancery on oath, which was attended with some charge, and would have discovered the great and unreasonable profit made by them in farming of briefs. Now if the briefs had been returned to the Register Office, and the office made no entry of them, there was a scandalous neglect in the office, and if none were returned, there must still lie a neglect somewhere, perhaps in the Masters of Chancery in not returning the account passed before them by the collectors, and as they are officers of the Chancery Court, the Lord Chancellor very possibly may have discouraged this enquiry, to save the reputation of his Courts, and therefore may have employed Mr. Martin, our secretary, who is great in his Lordship's family, to influence the gentlemen abovementioned to clog the enquiry. But this I own is bare suspicion. The reason they gave me was a concern for the Trustees of Georgia's money, which they said might be squandered away by this pursuit, for if nothing should be recovered, but a Bill pass in consequence of this enquiry, it would be a private Bill, and they had known private Bills cost 1,400*l.*

In answer to which I said that if nothing came of our enquiry, we would have no Bill at all, but if gross abuses came out, the Parliament would certainly make some public Act, and then no charge would fall on us. That I never understood private Bills cost more than a hundred pounds, that on this occasion the Speaker said he would give up his own fees, and Mr. Douglas said he would undertake to satisfy the remaining charges for 30*l.* They replied that by computation of the brief money, and comparing what the collectors had received, and what they had paid into the Chamber of London, there appeared but twelve pounds for which the collector Walker was accountable. I replied their computation might be erroneous, for Sir William Young this morning told me the collectors owned they had money in their hands unaccounted for, which they are ready to pay when called upon by proper authority. That I heard this money amounted to 1,300*l.* and upwards, which certainly is worth our enquiry, since the Parliament is disposed to give that money to Georgia. That if nothing did come, then the reputation of Walker would be cleared, and the Parliament would still have the honour of enquiring into abuses, which would have a good effect for times to come.

It appeared in our examination that the Register Office of Briefs had no returns whatever of briefs issued on account of the Palatines.

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The Registrar produced a book of entries from the year 1706 to this time, where no entry was made of Palatine briefs, and owned that if any had been returned they must have been entered in that book, for the briefs were issued in 1709 or 1710. There was indeed a memorandum of 13,000 briefs, received of the King's printer by Mr. Walker, and signed by Walker with witnesses thereto, and this tallied with the King's printer's book, wherein was a receipt under Walker's hand of 13,000 briefs received of him, of which number 340 were ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Brief Money to be delivered by Walker to one Bromley for the use of the City of London. So here was a plain proof that Walker is charged with 12,660 briefs, of which he made no return, and consequently is chargeable with so many 50*l.* penalty for not complying with the Act of Parliament. The Clerk of the Chamber of London produced his book, wherein all moneys paid in on account of the Palatines and disbursed for their use was entered, and it appeared the Chamber had received from June, 1709, to December, 1711, 22,038*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*, and had disbursed 22,025*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, so that 12*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.* remains still in their hands. But as many sums were paid in by voluntary gifts, and not by Walker on account of the brief, we could not distinguish how much Walker paid, and consequently Walker may still be chargeable with very great sums collected by him, and not accounted for. We therefore desired the Clerk of the Chamber of London to distinguish Walker's payments from others and attend us this day sennit, which he promised to do as well as he could, but these transactions being long ago, before he was in the office, he could not be certain in the matter.

The son of Mr. Walker, a clergyman, attended, who acquainted us that his father is 75 years old, and bedrid, being three times attacked by the palsy, which has impaired his reason. We ordered him to go down to Stafford, and bring up his father's books and papers that might give satisfaction to the committee, which he undertook to do in a fortnight. We then adjourned to this day sennit.

I then went to the House, to speak to Sir Charles Wager about some Harwich affairs, and afterwards went to the Rose Tavern in Cursitor's Alley, and dined at the anniversary meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The most remarkable transaction of last year is an account that in the kingdom of Tanjore we have made 1,430 proselytes from heathenism to Christianity, where a few years ago we had no mission at all. Several letters were read from our missionaries in those parts, in one of which account is given of a dispute between a heathen and a papist. The former accused the papist of not being true to his profession, for, said he, your law pretends you should not worship idols, but we see you worship many, while the Protestants worship none, nor do we worship more Gods than one, for the idols we bow to are only a signification of the divers attributes of the one only God, whereas you do not pretend your idols are God. In another letter a gentleman writes us that he saw a black Marabow or heathen priest, whose colour seemed artificial, and who had an European face. This person owned to him he was a priest of the Church of Rome, and was sent with eleven others to hinder the progress the Protestants made in converting the heathen.

At my return home, Lord Bellemont came to see me, and urged that the Irish Lords should make another struggle to preserve

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our rank on occasion of the wedding. I agreed with him to send to the Irish Lords to meet at the Half Moon Tavern in Pall Mall on Thursday at twelve o'clock to debate how we should proceed.

Wednesday, 6.—This morning I visited Mr. Anstis at the Herald's Office, to know if he had any new orders for the procession on the Prince of Orange's wedding, or knew what day it is to be; he neither had orders, nor knew the day.

He showed me the order where Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain only are mentioned.

I then visited the Earl of Tinley, Lord Carlow, Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, to desire they will meet the Irish Lords to-morrow at the Half Moon in Pall Mall at twelve o'clock to consider on what we shall do to preserve our rights of precedency, being left out of the procession. At night I went also to Lord Gaze, Lord Limerick, Lord Orrery and Inchiqueen, to desire them to be there, and employed others to recommend it to other Lords their acquaintance. I went to the Georgia Board, which was numerous, but I came so late that most of the business was over. They told me they had agreed to ballot for new persons to be chosen at the anniversary meeting, and that if any two members objected to the election of another they should have a week's time to give their reason. We appointed the first meeting of the committee of correspondence to be this evening. I declined to be of it, because I could not attend it punctually.

Thursday, 7.—This morning I went to the Admiralty Office and procured protections from pressing for John Smith and John Fennings' vessels, as also for a Scotch ship that is coming with persons who go for Georgia.

I then met several Irish Peers to discourse and resolve on what should be proper for us to do in relation to the procession on the Princess Royal's wedding, which it is said is fixed for Tuesday next.

The Lords summoned to meet at 12 o'clock this day at the Half Moon Tavern, Pall Mall. The Lords who came to the meeting are marked (\*).

Earl of Thomond, Earl of Inchiqueen,\* Earl of Orrery, Earl of Arran, Earl of Bellemont,\* Earl of Tinley,\* Earl of Egmont,\* Earl of Anglesea, Viscounts Kilmurry,\* Viscount Windsor, Viscount Vane,\* Viscount Blundel,\* Viscount Gaze,\* Viscount Limerick,\* Viscount Tyrconnel,\* Viscount Grimston,\* Viscount Bateman, Viscount Galloway,\* Barons Ranelagh,\* Southwell,\* Catherlogh,\* Carpenter,\* Kinsale.\* Besides the Lords on the other side, the following were in town, as we conceived, but were not summoned, the dwelling of some not being known, and others we knew not disposed to come if sent to: Earl of Thomond, Earl of Burlington, Earl of Abercorn sick, Viscount Shannon sick, Viscount Fitzwilliams, Viscount Bulkley, Viscount Lisburne, Viscount Chetwynd, Baron Colerain, Baron Aylmer, Baron Baltimore, Earl Shelburn, Lord Carberry.

We deliberated what was to be done; I acquainted the Lords with the occasion of their meeting, and told them that in November last I had been deputed by several of their Lordships to present a memorial to his Majesty, praying we might not be excluded our right of walking in the procession on the marriage of the Princess Royall, but be allowed a place therein according to our

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several ranks, to which his Majesty replied he would do what he could in it, but from that day to this we had received no intimation of his Majesty's pleasure, but understood from those who had seen the order of the ceremonial that only Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain were to walk. We were therefore met to consider if anything could be resolved on for further maintenance of our rights, and if so in what manner we should conduct ourselves. If we resolved to proceed, it must be by application to his Majesty, or to some nobleman near his person. If the former, then we were to resolve whether it should be by a new memorial presented in a body, or by a select number, and then whether that memorial should be signed by all, or not signed at all. If to some nobleman near his person, then who that nobleman should be pitched on.

That there were difficulties on all hands, the whole body of lords now in Ireland, though informed by us of our proceedings in the common defence of their privileges when in England, have not thought fit to thank us, or acquaint us with their thoughts; and of more than 34 Irish peers now in London, we found this day but 16 present, many of the rest though informed of our meeting, refusing to come: we have reason therefore to be cautious of what we determine, lest we draw upon us the censure of those who are absent. Should we deliver in a new memorial, and his Majesty thereupon give a formal answer in writing or even in words, whereby he excluded us the claim we make to walk, that would be an absolute determination against us for time to come, and the English lords, taking advantage thereof, would deprive us of our rank in all places and on all occasions; and though the King at Arms told me yesterday that our not walking now is no precedent for the loss of other rights we claim, of carrying the sword, of our Countess's wives being visited by the Queen etc., yet the English lords might interpret it so, who have the power in their hands and seem besides to have his Majesty's judgment in their favour, and after a formal determination against us will affront us on divers occasions. But should we get a favourable determination, they may revive their addresses, made against our claim in former reigns, and even make an Act to take our privileges away, which by anything we see the King would comply with. So that on the whole, to desire a formal answer by a new memorial, may produce many evils besides a formal denial of the privileges we claim. Then, as to applying to his Majesty by the medium of any great man to know his intention, there are none about him who are not our enemies in this thing. The proper person is either the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, within whose province Ireland lies, or the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, but they are both against us, and will certainly influence his Majesty to give an answer displeasing to us, so the risk this way is very great. On the other hand, it must be owned that nothing under the sun is so clear as that we have a right to bear a part in the procession: it must be remembered his Majesty answered me he would see what could be done; which shews he does not design to take our rights away: we have already stirred in this affair, and it seems becoming of us to make some further step to shew that we still adhere to the opinion that we have a right to walk, otherwise we give the matter up too calmly: some lords think we cannot be worse than we are, but by some further struggle we may obtain

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our ends: at least we shall justify ourselves to our absent brethren.

These considerations I laid before their lordships with this conclusion, that if they thought it proper to insist on knowing his Majesty's pleasure whether we shall walk or no, I would not be the man to present a new memorial, or to ask an audience, for after the usage I had met with in not having an answer made me in all this time, though I went in the name of all the peers of Ireland, I thought it unbecoming and beneath me to apply again either to his Majesty or any nobleman about him.

Some lords were for proceeding no farther, because we have so little encouragement either from his Majesty or our absent lords, besides that they had seen the order of ceremonial which is fixed and has excluded us from walking.

To these other lords adhered, because Mr. Anstis had told me yesterday in private conversation that this ceremonial is only a precedent against us in cases of like nature, but not as to right of another sort, as walking before the King to chapel, carrying the sword etc., so that these rights are still continued us. That the King may order precedence as he pleases, and may on another occasion of like nature order us to walk. To these also joined my Lord Gage, who said that in truth we have not a right of any precedence at all in England, but from an order of Council, which order in matters of marriage has settled nothing. That the present ceremonial has excluded walking to the eldest sons of dukes, and consequently Irish lords cannot pretend to walk who are on the same foot with them, and therefore we cannot complain, unless those eldest sons were seen to walk. I added to this that if we had been set down to walk in our ranks, and the English lords had opposed it, then we should have just reason to complain that our rights were disputed, but since his Majesty might order who should walk and who not, and we were in a body as Irish lords deprived only by him of the liberty to walk, we could not claim a right to walk, though we might complain of a hardship: that we had already made this complaint, and his Majesty has shown we must suffer it, therefore I thought it better to contend no more, lest we should contend with his Majesty to force him to do a thing, which though perhaps unkind in him, he has a positive right to refuse us if he pleases.

Some lords still express their apprehension that this will be a precedent made use of to deprive us of our rank on all occasions; but in conclusion we all agreed to stir no more in the affair, lest any ill consequences should be laid at our door by the absent lords; however, we proposed a question that none present should go to Court on the wedding day, neither our wives, which was unanimously agreed to, and that the following day we would appear at Court to wish their Royal Highnesses joy and kiss their hands. But such lords as were upon any duty of office, or in the service of the Court, as also their wives, we thought proper to exclude out of our motion. Lord Blundel moved that we should not go to Court so soon as the following day, that our resentment might be more evidently seen, and that we should enter a protest signed by us all at the Herald's Office for being refused to walk: to which I answered that the first would shew too much pique, and the last could not be done till the ceremonial is over, and then any single

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lord might protest, but none could be obliged to do it. Besides, it must be first enquired whether the Herald's Office will receive and enter a protest of this nature.

When we broke up I went to the House, and returned to dinner. Afterwards went to Mr. Clerke's, where I heard that the courtiers give out the Irish lords have no injury done them since the courtesy peers walk no more than they, viz. the eldest sons of dukes, we being on the same foot. But the Irish lords say they are peers of the King, in their own right and not by courtesy, and therefore are on a higher foot than dukes' sons. Witness the right that Irish peers have to carry the sword before the King to chapel, which dukes' eldest sons have not.

Friday, 8.—This day I went into the City to sell Bank Stock, and visited Mr. Carteret, Postmaster General. I asked him what was done in the complaint made by the Commissioners of the Customs against the packets of Harwich for smuggling. He replied he knew not what to do, more than to warn them to be severe in not suffering their men to smuggle, and yet it must needs be hard to prevent it, since the Post Office is not able to allow genteel and sufficient wages to their servants. That he took all the pains possible to keep all under his charge strictly to their duty, but complaints must come, and he believed it was a very little matter that those servants of the packets could do that way. I said Mr. Clements, the agent, had writ me something of the matter, but I hoped the matter would not grow too serious, to the prejudice of the packet masters, who were excellent seamen. This I said to keep my word with Page, that I gave him last post, that I would speak in the packets' favour to their master. I then told Mr. Carteret that his postmaster at Harwich is threatened sometimes by enemies there that they will have him turned out; he replied he never turned men out without just complaint. I then asked him how he liked his agent Mr. Clements? He answered, very well at first, that he wrote him a very sensible letter promising to do his best to secure Sanson's debt, but since that he has writ in so odd a manner that he fears that debt will not be recovered. I told him Clements desired nothing more than to obey his commands, that he had writ to me on the subject, and informed me that he could not get admittance into the house to seize the goods.

I then went to the House, and afterwards to Court, which was extremely crowded.

Dr. Ven dined with me. He told me he believed Dr. Rundall would not get the Bishopric. That all the Bishops the Lord Chancellor could muster up for to recommend him are five, viz. Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, who is under Hoadley's influence; Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham; Dr. Blackburn, Archbishop of York, and Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester. That the Bishop of London had fairly put the matter on this issue, if those Bishops would certify under their hands that Dr. Rundall was a fit person to be made Bishop he would contend no longer, but those Bishops had refused so to do. That this puzzled the Queen what part to take; the Duke of Newcastle was against the Dr. and Sir Robert Walpole too.

Talking of the Bishop Burnett's History, and the merit he therein ascribes to himself of procuring from Queen Anne the giving up to the poor clergy the right of the Crown to the tenths and first-fruits,



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Dr. Ven told me the Bishop might possibly concern himself therein, but the secret of that affair was as follows. At the time her Majesty made that grant the Pretender had wrote over that if he came ever to wear the Crown he would restore the first fruits and tenths to the clergy. This happening when a new Parliament was to be called, the Ministry apprehending that the clergy would bestir themselves in elections in favour of disaffected persons to her Government, advised her Majesty to do the thing herself.

Dr. Ven told me also that the famous Dr. Lesley, chaplain to the Pretender, was so abandoned by him because he would not turn Papist, but had written against Popery very strongly; that he wanted bread, which obliged him to address himself to Lord Sunderland for leave to return to England on promise of never more concerning himself in politic affairs. Lord Sunderland granted his request, and so he laid his bones in England anno 1722.

In the evening I had my concert, and a great deal of company came to hear it, viz. Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir John Evelyn, Sir Philip Parker Long, Mr. Man, Mr. Hill, Mr. Southwell and his brother, Dr. Ven, Captain Whorwood, Mr. Le Grand, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Temple, Count de la Lecque, Lady Leusham and her daughter, Lady Evelyn and her daughter, sister Percival, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Minshull, my niece Parker, cousin le Grand and her daughter, Lady Carpenter, daughter Hanmer, Mrs. Southwell.

The performers were: On the violoncello, Mr. Dobson; Signor Caprara, the great bass; on the fiddle, Mr. Needler, Mellan, Thomas Withrington, brother Percival, son Hanmer; Sambroke, tenor fiddle; on the hautbois, Baron Bothmar and another; on the harpsichord, Signor Aragoni, Mr. Bagnal; singers, daughter Hanmer, daughter Helena, Signora Bertholdi, Mr. Mathies.

Lord Carpenter told me that Lord Harvey had acquainted the King with the resolution the Irish lords took yesterday not to go to Court on the wedding day, and he doubted not he represented it in the worst light; that he heard the Prince of Orange expressed much concern at it. He feared the King might resent it; that my Lady Suffolk told him the King was for us at first, but this might set him against us, and make him come to some resolution against us.

I answered I did not apprehend it: we had done no more than consistent with our honour and prudence, for since we had no place in the ceremonial it was wise not to appear, lest any disorder should happen on our account. We could not be there without insisting on our right of walking, and since I had no answer from his Majesty to the memorial I gave in November last, nor his Majesty had signed the order of the procession, we should be obliged, if present, to assert our rank, which would cause disturbance. That it was the desire of the Court we should not appear that day. That by going the next day we should show all the respect in our power.

His Lordship feared the House of Lords might come to some resolutions against us. I said that would come to nothing if they did, for his Majesty would certainly not decide in a formal manner against us.

I asked Mr. Hill what proceedings his Board had taken with relation to the packets running goods. He said Davis, the collector,

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had written a complaint against them that their men going for no wages were connived at in smuggling. That the Commissioners made complaint thereof to the Post Office, and had thanked Davis for his zeal for the service. I said they threatened to get him turned out for this, but I hoped the Commissioners would protect their own servants in doing so honestly their duty.

He told me the Board had suspended Captain John Philips for sailing with Mr. Leathes into Norfolk, but taken it off again at Mr. Leathes' desire, but that Samuel Philips' suspension continued.

I had this night a letter from Page that Mr. Heath intends to stand, and says Mr. Leathes joins him. But I do not believe it.

Saturday, 9th.—This morning I went to St. James's Vestry, and from thence called on Mr. Temple, who carried me to the Prince of Orange to pay our respects to him. Then I went to a general meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, where we agreed to give time till the 3rd April for the proprietors of shares to subscribe further on their said shares in hopes to raise 20,000*l.* among ourselves to pay off our bond debts, which are above 19,000*l.* When that is done, the original subscription of 40,000*l.* with this additional one of 20,000*l.*, in all 60,000*l.*, will receive out of the profits of our undertaking 3 *per cent.* There is at present but 7,000*l.* subscribed of the 20,000*l.* I moved that a printed list of the proprietors with the place of their dwelling might be given to those who have already subscribed, that we might know who among our friends are concerned in the Company in order to apply to them to follow our example in subscribing on their shares, which was agreed to.

After this I went to Court, where the Queen told me I had forgot her; I replied the greatest pleasure I wished for was to receive and obey her commands, but that, having not been in the country since August last, I had no more heads put into order to show her Majesty. She replied, "Then I can't expect it, but you know I am extremely pleased in looking them over; they really give me a particular delight."

I was told at Court of a design to impeach Lord Islay, but I do not believe it. I returned to dinner and spent the evening at home.

My son read to us a pamphlet of his printed last year against the Excise Scheme, which had two editions. He told me Mr. Blackwood had said he heard I had writ a pamphlet for the Government which was a very good one.

Sunday, 10.—This morning I went to chapel, afterwards to Frank Clerk, who told me the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, swears he knows not how the procession upon the marriage is to be, nor will ask one question, but do as he is bid when orders are given. His Grace thinks the boards of the wooden gallery through which the procession passes belongs to him of right as his fees, but will not ask for them because the King has said they shall be returned to the Board of Works.

The same morning I visited Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street, who had very kindly offered his service to me in promoting a match between my son and Mrs. Le Bas, a lady of 70,000*l.* fortune. I told him the reason I did not renew that conversation was that my son was then in pursuit of Mrs. Delmee, and it would not have been honourable to carry two such affairs on at one time; but now this was off I was at liberty to make proposals to Mrs. Le Bas, and I would

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settle the same on my son as I proposed to do in case the former proposal had succeeded. He said he would see me in a few days; in the meantime advised my son's getting acquainted with the lady and that my wife should get acquainted with Mrs. Jennings, her aunt, with whom she lives, and on whom she has a great dependence.

I then went to Court, and afterwards visited cousin Mary Dering. I told her the whole world cried out against the order of procession. She answered it was true. I asked if she did not know some about their Majesties who might yet influence them to alter it? She answered no, that Mrs. Clayton herself said all the world was against this procession except one man who only could alter it, meaning his Majesty. I said I wished two things: that on this great occasion his Majesty would fling open the opera and play houses to entertain those who could not see the procession, and that he would discharge out of prison all the debtors who lie confined for their fees only. She said that would be right, but she could assure me it would not be done; that several things of that sort had been hinted, but were not hearkened to.

Brother Percival and Coleman and Nicholas Richman of Harwich dined with me.

In the evening I went to the Coffee House, where I heard on good authority that when the Prince of Orange passed through Bristol a fellow came up to his coach, and said to him, "God bless you, Sir, you have many friends here, and God damn you, you have as many enemies": a strange speech.

I was told also that he is much concerned that the Irish peers do not walk and that his wedding should be the occasion of the loss of our rights.

I heard also that the Speaker and Commons of England are displeased that no particular place is assigned them to sit as members of Parliament and view the procession, and thereupon the order of the procession is altered, and the peers of England are not to walk, only the peeresses, and that the box assigned in the chapel for Irish peers and peeresses is ordered also to contain the lords, meaning as is supposed English barons, who are to go by a private way into the chapel at six o'clock, there to wait till the procession begins and the ceremony is over.

Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, has flung off his garter as Knight of the Bath, saying it is not fit for a gentleman to wear; and when asked, why then he accepted it? he answered it was forced upon him. This action is universally condemned, and is an affront to the Duke of Cumberland, who wore it, and to all the Peers of the Order who now wear it.

Monday, 11.—This day the Attorney came to tell me the effects of Morris the linendraper come out five shillings in the pound. I gave him an order to receive my share of the dividend, which comes to one-fourth of 85*l.* He told me he believed there would come one shilling more in the pound, which I bid him pay the wife of Morris, who must be in distress.

I went to the House, where without a division we voted 1,200,000*l.* of the sinking fund to pay part of the Navy debt, which is 1,800,000*l.* The reason of this was clear, it being better to pay off a debt that carries 5 per cent. than other national debts that carry but 4.

The Bishop of Cloyn dined with us.

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In the evening Counsellor Forster brought me the foul draft of an annuity I am to purchase of Mr. Evans, son to my Lord Carbery. I give him 1,200*l.* for an annuity of 200*l.* on the joint lives of him and me, with liberty to him after one year to pay back the purchase money, giving half a year's notice. My security is 1,400 and odd pound a year rent charge estate in Ireland etc., together with his bond.

I heard this day that it is but a few days ago the King heard of the beef rump club consisted of discontented Lords, as Lord Falmouth, Stairs, Chesterfield, etc. The King was very angry and said, "*Quoy! est qui se moque de moi?*"

Tuesday, 12.—This morning my steward Mr. Taylor, lately arrived from Ireland, breakfasted with me.

I went to the Committee which sits on the Palatine Brief money. One Walker of the town of Stafford is charged with having taken out 13,000 briefs for collecting money for the poor Palatines in 1709, and the Committee are now enquiring what he has done with the money. By Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Reg. Anne, collectors on briefs are obliged under a penalty of 50*l.* on each brief to return their briefs into the Register's office of the Court of Chancery as a check upon the gatherers, after which the Masters in Chancery pass the accounts of the gatherers. We enquired of the Register above-mentioned, who replied none were returned to his office on account of the Palatines. Consequently Walker has passed no accounts for the money he collected. Mr. Mellan, Clerk of the Chamber of London, brought us again his book of payments on account of the Palatines, and a fair book of the receipts of the Chamber branched into their several particulars, the totals of which are as follows:—  
From London Parishes, 10,277*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Eglinham, 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; foreign churches in London, 44*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*; meetings, 376*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; free gifts, 265*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*; commissioner, 38*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Will. Green and others, 657*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; Henry Walker (the collector charged) and others, 10,375*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, [total] 22,038*l.* 5*s.* 6¼*d.* The Chamber paid out for the Palatines 22,025*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; remains in the Chamber, 12*l.* 14*s.* 5¼*d.*

After this I went to the House, where Lord Carpenter found me out to deliver me a copy of an answer the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, made yesterday to an Irish peer relating to our being refused to walk in the procession. The words were these: The peers of Ireland have no real injury done them now; they never had any place in any processions but when the courtesy mixed with them. They have now a place in the chapel to which none but people of quality are admitted, and I advise them to study their convenience, for, by God, if they pretend to struggle or make any differences or disputes with the peers of Great Britain they will find themselves in so wrong a box, that the whole body as well as every particular person will have reason to repent it, so they had better be contented. This I know from the King, if they are wise let them be contented.

I hear this day that on the wedding morning the Queen will have a drawing room, at which she says she does not expect the English Peeresses because they will be employed in dressing themselves in order to walk in the procession at evening, but she will expect the Irish Peeresses, that she may see their clothes. I believe none of them will go except such whose husbands have places under the Crown.

Mar. 12-13

After dinner I went to the Oratorio at Lincoln's Inn playhouse, composed by Porpora and entitled "David and Bathsheba."

Wednesday, 13.—This morning upon a message from the Earl of Orrery I waited on him. His business was to discourse me upon the pretensions of the Irish peerage. He said since his father had walked at the present King's coronation as Baron Boyle of England, and since the Earl of Thomond is resolved to walk on this occasion as Viscount Tadcaster of England, he would walk too as an English baron, having a great desire to see the sight.

I told him if his judgment led him to do so I had nothing to say, but I could not answer for it how the Irish peers would take it.

I was told this day the Queen had laid by her design to have a drawing-room to-morrow morning, being informed the Irish Peeresses would not appear there. I was further told that the English Peeresses take it ill they have no message sent them how they are to walk. That Lady Byron and others will not be there. That there is great confusion in this affair, and several of the House of Commons displeased and have sent back their tickets.

I then went to Counsellor Forster in Boswell Court by appointment of Mr. Evans, son to my Lord Carbery, who agreed to granting me an annuity of joint lives (his own and mine) on his Irish and English estate which was settled upon him by marriage. His Irish estate is above 1,400*l.* per annum rent charge and his English estate, as he told us, 800*l.* per annum rent besides 300*l.* per annum in his own hands. I am to pay him 1,200*l.* for 200*l.* per annum. To-morrow we are to sign.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where we met first as Trustees, Mr. Moore in the chair, Dr. Bundy, Vernon, White, La Pautre, Hucks, Digby, Lord Egmont, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Shaftesbury, Frederick, Coram, Smith. We proposed two bye-laws for approbation the next general meeting to-morrow sennit in the Vestry of — Church.

1. That all new members be balloted for.

2. That upon any question proposed a member may have leave to enter his dissent in writing.

Mr. Vernon proposed a bye-law, that heirs, female daughters or collateral branches may succeed to the lands by will of the deceased. He said many persons were discouraged from going over on account of our not permitting this, and an instance was given me of Mr. Pennifeather's abandoning the Colony and fixing himself at Purysburg. It was doubted whether this matter did not lie in the breast of the Common Council, and the charter was read: I concluded it was not left to the Common Council; the charter seeming to leave the making bye-laws to the Corporation. We agreed to refer the consideration of it to the Common Council. Lord Tyrconnel proposed a recommendation of our Secretary to the government for some recompense of his labours under us. A letter was read dated from Purysburg, 7th January last, from one Peter Flower; he says there are about 600 persons in Georgia.

Ten families at Toby Island, where a Tower of 90 foot high is intended to be erected for a mark to guide ships safely up the river Savannah. Ten families at Thunderbolt, six miles up St. Augustin Creek, four miles below and as many by land journey from Savannah. Ten families at Augutches, 40 miles by land behind Savannah and 80 miles by water. Ten families at Cornhouse

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Creek, eight miles below Purysburg. 40 houses begun for a village at Cape Bluff, called Oglethorp, lying 10 miles below Purysburg. Ten families at Highgate, four miles in the country about Savannah, and forty houses intended to be built a village above Purysburg. By another letter from Charlestown dated 17th January last, we learn that Kilbeny, the most active man we had, died 8th December last.

That the first people we sent work now quietly and industriously; that there are 48 houses in Savannah town, and good bricks are made at Purysburg.

A letter drawn up by our Committee of Correspondence to Oglethorp was read and approved by the Board. In it we complain of his neglecting to write frequently to us, whereby we are not in a condition to acquaint the Parliament (nor the Great Officers as obliged by our charter) with our proceedings. We desire him to find out a proper person to correspond with us, and assure him of a recompence. We also complain of his drawing bills to the value of 250*l.* without sending advice. We also desire some account of the Jews who went thither.

A letter also of the Committee was read directed to the Vaudois at Rotterdam, discouraging their coming over to settle at Georgia, for want of money. Then resolving ourselves into a Common Council, Mr. White in the chair, we signed a grant of 75 acres of land to one Bateman.

I then went to the House, where Mr. William Bromly, who serves for Warwick (son to my wife's uncle, Speaker in Queen Anne's reign), moved to repeal the Septennial Act that passed in the first of the late reign; we should then return to triennial Parliaments. He was seconded by Sir John St. Aubin, and others who supported the debate on that side the question were Lord Noel Somerset, Mr. Harley, Shippen, Watkyn Williams Winn, Plummer, Cholmondeley, G. Heathcot, Sir John Cotton, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Wyndham, Sir Edward Stanley, and Pulteney. The opposers were Mr. Conduit, Sir Thomas Robinson, who serves for Morpeth, Cornwallis, Colonel Bladen, Attorney General, Sir William Lowther, Sir W. Young, Henry Pelham, the Privy Councillor, and Sir Robert Walpole.

It was said in behalf of the motion that the Prerogative was grown to a monstrous size and increased thereto by means of long Parliaments; that King Henry VIII, an arbitrary Prince, began them as knowing they would be more under his influence than Parliaments of a shorter date; succeeding reigns followed the same steps, till King Charles the Second continued one so long that it acquired the name of the Pensioned Parliament. This occasioned struggles, till at length in King William's reign we obtained the Triennial Act, which subsisted till in the first of the late King the then Parliament continued itself for seven years, but that was on a particular occasion. There was a rebellion which made it necessary, but the occasion being over, we ought to have reverted back to Triennial Parliaments. Long Parliaments are a burden on honest representatives, whose private affairs may suffer them to serve three years, but not seven. They give Ministers time to find out the weak side of members, and to corrupt them. They occasion large expense when a new election comes for seven years longer, especially if the Court spends money against the country

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gentlemen. They lose their esteem and authority with the people; they fix bad Ministers in their station seven years. Long Parliaments either grow too formidable or despicable. They occasion the filling the House with placemen, for it is observable that of late years all places are given to members of Parliament, which gives the Crown too great influence in our debates and resolutions. Many bad Acts are owing to Septennial Parliaments as the Treason law, the Riot Act, the multitude of taxes laid and heavy national debt increased, standing armies in time of peace, the salt duty laid in a manner for ever, and application of the sinking fund this very Session to pay the Navy debt to the injury of the creditors of the public funds. Septennial Parliaments prevent many young gentlemen of great families and fortune from serving their country, for if they want but a month of being of age they cannot be chosen for seven years. A learned man, the Lord Bacon, compares Parliaments to a pack of cards; long Parliaments have of course too many Court cards in them.

But short Parliaments are more free from these inconveniences. It is not so worth the Crown's while to give employments to members who sit for three years as when they sit for seven, there will not be so many secret placemen and pensioners; gentlemen when they enter the House bring with them some honesty and public spirit and it requires time to make them abandon their integrity. Some hold out one year, some two, some three, and these last remain good servants of the public; but perhaps their virtue would not last for seven years, so a Triennial Act would prevent them from being spoiled. Short Parliaments will keep gentlemen warm in their zeal for liberty and attentive how the prerogative of the Crown advances itself, knowing how soon they are to have a new election, and there be answerable for the neglect of the people's interest. Elections will be cheaper in proportion to the short duration of Parliaments, and the Court will advance less to have their creatures returned for three years than for seven, so country gentlemen will have a better chance to be elected, and the sin of bribery and corruption be in part diminished. The Triennial Bill passed under our great deliverer King William, who as he came to restore us to our liberties, so by that Act declared himself desirous to continue them to us. He had then no Prime Minister, the Administration was in the hands of seven, and the great Lord Somers advised the passing that Bill. It is not designed to abridge the Prerogative of the Crown, but only to lessen its influence upon the legislature; there is reason for it, since we see his Majesty will grant no place for life as of old, that he may [make] his men more dependent on his pleasure. It is generally observed that the Popish interest is now joined to elect Court members: if we are to have a Parliament that Papists wish for, it is better it be a short than a long one. Parliaments were originally every year. We should return to our ancient Constitution; if not, go back to it as near as we can. The Constitution like all other things gathers rust by age. We should rub off that rust. Let us at least return to the Constitution as repaired by the Revolution, the fruits of which are in a great measure lost. It is the interest of the Crown to have frequent Parliaments, for if the people find arbitrary designs carried on, they will bear it in prospect that a new Parliament will redress things, but if they despair of this under a long corrupt Parliament

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they will rebel, having no other way to preserve themselves, for this government is founded on resistance.

On the other side it was said that the ancient Constitution was the most slavish government in the world and not to be desired by Englishmen. The famous Pryn tells us that our Kings till the reign of Henry VIII had a right to call Parliaments when and how they pleased. Sometimes they appointed by name who should be returned by the Sheriff, who should not, though elected, and the King's menial servants were thought the fittest to sit in Parliament. The House got strength in Henry VIII. reign. We applaud the reign of Queen Elizabeth, yet under her one Parliament sat eight years, from 1572 to 1580. The Act of Edward IV. only enacts a Sessions of Parliament every year, not the summoning a new Parliament. The claim of right made when King William came to the Crown is only that Parliaments should be frequently held, not frequently called. Whatever objections lie against the first Septennial Parliament in the late King's reign, because that Parliament continued itself to that term, the subsequent ones met on that foot regularly, and the electors chose their members for that term. If the corruptions of the people rendered the late Bill against bribery and corruption necessary, the avoiding a frequent repetition of bribery and corruption by choosing Parliaments for seven years instead of three years is wise and wholesome. Long Parliaments are no advantage to an arbitrary Prince, for we see under a just and cautious one minorities increase towards the conclusion of Septennial Parliaments, disappointments and several incidents sour gentlemen and fling them over to the party who oppose the Court. The Triennial Bill itself was an alteration of the Constitution. Triennial elections are as expensive as Septennial ones. Every year in that case is an election year, and animosities were never higher than in those times. Seven years abates the fury and zeal of party and contest, which the hopes of being elected in two or three years keeps up, destroying all neighbourhood and society. The longest Parliament that ever sat stood strongest for the people's rights and welfare. There is some partiality due to Septennial Parliaments because the first of them prevented a second rebellion. Foreign Courts that are not in good measures with us, have always their eyes on us expecting eagerly new elections, in hopes of a change of Councils and change of Ministry. We have heard of Spanish money and French money sent over to bribe elections. If such things have been, they may be, again, and the more frequent Parliaments we have the more frequent opportunities these Courts will have to practice it. There is no telling what the ancient Constitution was before the Conquest; since, we know it was no good one for the people; by degrees we have gained upon the Crown, and from childhood under wardship are grown up to ripe manhood, so that now the Constitution is safe and good, and we should not be so forward for reformation, for it is not wanted, and all changes are hazardous. The eyes of Europe are on us, and no State will deal with us but on prospect that the agreements made between us and them will last at least seven years. Our liberties are as safe under a Septennial as under a Triennial Parliament, and even now it is pretty well understood that as meanly as gentlemen talk of placemen in the House, the same will be chosen again. There never were annual elections.

Mar. 13-14

King James the Second for three years never called a Parliament. Had annual Parliaments been the Constitution the Bill of Rights at the Revolution would have taken notice of it. Members of Parliament when chosen must be as independent of their electors as of the Crown, otherwise they will be under an influence that may be prejudicial to the general good of the nation, for the desires of a Corporation may thwart the good of the whole, and contending particular interests would be an eternal discord to measures of Parliament. Septennial Parliaments in a great measure prevent that influence, for he who is not to return under an obligation to ask the favour of his voters to be speedily chosen again will act more freely for the general good than if he is, and the common people will not ride the gentry. As frequent elections corrupt the voters in little boroughs, so they in their turn corrupt their voters, besides those mean fellows who are ignorant may be practised upon by ill-designing persons to load their representatives with commands pernicious to the general welfare. Gentlemen talk much of the Prerogative of the Crown, that it is exorbitant, and yet they are willing to let it rest on the foot it was at the Revolution, but the prerogative is not increased since that time. In times of heat and party, as is the case now, it is safer not to come to an election before seven years than three times in seven years, which would be the case in Triennial Parliaments; besides, we all know that during the election year all the electors are idle, to the ruin of their families, and get such a habit of idleness that they return late and unwillingly to their wonted diligence. This is a great complaint and under Triennial Parliaments would be the case every year to the great injury of trade. It is a mistake to think bad Ministers are easier come at under Triennial than Septennial Parliaments; the long Parliaments show the contrary. Much has been said of Ministries corrupting electors. Suppose that were the case, what country gentleman could stand against a Court recommendation? The money of the Crown spent against him would beggar him, and would frequent elections in such circumstances be desirable? We know many gentlemen would vote against this motion, but for fear of their electors who desire to be feasted at their cost or otherwise make their market of them. This proves the corrupt disposition of our boroughs, but that corruption will increase with frequent elections, and every election you give an opportunity to the corrupt minister, whenever there is one, to increase the influence of the Crown over the Parliament in the choice of the members who compose it. The question being called for, the motion was rejected by a majority of 247 to 184, the difference 63. I returned heartily tired at eight o'clock, the debate having lasted five hours and a half.

This day I heard that as the Prince of Orange came out of Somerset House one of the stone rails over the door fell down, and would have crushed him, but that happily he was just passed into his coach. I also was told for certainty that about the same time a vile fellow threw a turnip into his coach, and hit him on the chin. The villain escaped among the crowd, and is not discovered.

Thursday, 14.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, who told me there was a design that after the wedding supper is over the Princess and Prince were to sit up in their bed to receive the compliments of the nobility who walk, but the Prince was to

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have a curtain drawn before him by way of distinction, as being only Prince of Orange, but the Princess daughter of the King. He also told me that last Sunday the King would have had the Prince to stand behind his chair while he was at dinner among the English noblemen, which he scrupling to do, the King said, "What is the Prince of Orange till he has married my daughter?" The Prince had no excuse but that he was too weak and so escaped the disgrace as he apprehended it. I was also told that when the Queen and Princess Royal desired the King some time ago to suffer the wedding to be private, on account of the Prince's late indisposition, his Majesty answered, it should be public or not at all. I visited Mr. Temple, who told me several of the English nobility, Lords and Ladies, would not be at the procession, because no summons had been sent them and they would not be treated as porters to be sent for at a minute's warning, but the case at present is worse, for they have not been sent at all to, nor informed what to do when they come. All the Portland family intend not to go. He also had heard, as I had from several, that few or none of any fashion would be in the wooden gallery; several had sent back their tickets to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and others gave them to scrub people. A footman last night was selling tickets at St. James' Coffee-house. While I was with him his apothecary Garnier's son told us he had sixteen sent him.

My steward Mr. Taylor dined with me, and told me that this morning the Earl of Orrery went out of town till Monday next to avoid walking at the procession as Lord Boyle; that he took his resolution upon the discourse he had with me yesterday, though he did great violence to his inclination and even judgment, but he was loath to act counter to the pretensions of the Irish peers. The Earl of Inchiqueen had written him that the Irish lords expected he should not appear at Court this day, but that my Lord Orrery said he did not regard. So I find the only Irish peer that is also an English peer, but whose Irish title is superior to his English one, who will walk is the Earl of Thomond, who will walk as Viscount Tadcaster. And the only English peeress who will appear this day at Court and sit in the box prepared for us in the chapel is the Countess of Londonderry. I mean such peeresses as have no obligation to be there, for as to some others who are in post or whose husbands are in post, we do not expect they should stay away, as Lady Carlow, Lady Tirawley and Lady Southwell, but even of this last set there are some who will not go till to-morrow, as Lady Carpenter, Lady Middleton etc.

Early this morning George Evans, esquire, son to my Lord Carbery, came to my house and signed a deed by which he conveyed to me an annuity of 200*l.* per annum to be paid me quarterly (the first quarter due Midsummer next), chargeable on his estate in Northamptonshire and his estate in Ireland settled on him at his marriage. The former he told me is 1,100*l.* per annum, 300*l.* of which is in his own hands, the rest let to tenants, and his Irish estate being an annuity from his father, appears by the marriage settlement to be above 1,400*l.* per annum. This annuity is for our joint lives, and I paid him down 1,200*l.* Mr. Coronel, a Jew broker, and my servant Trussler are witnesses to the writings.

Mr. Cornellis of Ipswich and Mr. Taylor, together with my son and daughter Hanmer, dined with me. Mr. Cornellis told me

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Mr. Rolf and Alderman Leucas are in town, and wondered they had not been to see me. He added that both Leucas and Alderman Baker were disappointed in not getting the agency of the packets. He also told me that Alderman Philipson was very angry with him for representing him a Tory, to which he replied that he had known him to be one 26 years, and thought he would have taken ill to be represented otherwise. He added that Captain John Philips is so idle a man that were it not for me he would be out long ago, and now the Commissioners wait only till the election is over to turn him out; that the Commissioners have desired him to make a report concerning him and his brothers, which he was to do in four days. He thinks the man mad, that he has not been for some months at sea, owes everybody, had no new sails till lately he was some way or other enabled to pay for them. That Philipson is at the bottom of the position against me purely to bring his son into Harwich. He very kindly proffered his service to attend my son at his election at Harwich and invited him to his house, four miles distant from thence.

Friday, 15.—This morning I visited Frank Clerke and the Earl of Grantham. Afterwards I went to Court, which was more crowded than I ever saw at any time, and not a person there who were not in new clothes, most of which were exceeding rich and costly. My wife and two daughters and my son were there likewise. After waiting on the Prince of Orange, I went to the King's side to make my bow, and then placing myself where the whole Court were obliged to pass into the great drawing room, the Queen asked me after my wife, and upon my telling her she was in the crowd to testify her joy for the wedding, she replied, "I'm glad to see those here who love us so well as you do." The Princess of Orange following, she asked after my wife and (I think) she thanked me for being there, and added that she knew how much all my family loved her. I replied, I always did, and ever should. The Princess Carolina also made me a compliment, but in the hurry of passing I lost her words.

I found by this that it was not resented that I did not appear last night in the box appointed in the chapel for the Irish peers and peeresses, which was very empty, none of us going by agreement, except four peeresses on whom we could not prevail to prefer their honour and due regard to their rights before a momentary curiosity. These four ladies were the Countess of Londonderry, the Lady Tirawley, Lady Carlow and Lady Bateman.

The only Irish peer who was at Court last night were the Lord Baltimore, who was excusable because he walked in his place of Lord of the Bed Chamber to the Prince, and the Earl of Thomond, who by walking as Viscount Tadcaster of England when Earl of Thomond in Ireland, gave up our rights as far as in him lay. But the Earl of Arran would not be there (which he excused to the Queen in my hearing as having a cold), neither the Lord Viscount Mountjoy, because unwilling to walk as English barons, neither the Earl of Orery, who is Baron Boyl of England, nor were any other Irish peers. But this morning many of us were there.

The particulars in brief of what passed yesterday, as I heard them, were as follows. The ceremony of the procession began about seven o'clock. The British peers were called over by name according

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to their respective ranks and the date of their patents, but because it would cost too much time to do the same by the peeresses they were only called according to their ranks as Duchesses, Marchionesses, Countesses etc., and they placed themselves.

The Prince of Orange went first through the wooden gallery, and seated himself in the chapel half an hour before the Princess Royal, before whom went the Knights of the Bath and noblemen. She also stayed about half an hour in the chapel, and then went the King and Queen, preceded by the peeresses. I suppose there will be a printed account of this procession, and that I shall find it more exact than I here relate it. The courtesy peers did not walk, *i.e.* the sons of British peers, neither the courtesy peeresses, only their unmarried daughters.

The procession began and ended very regularly, but many British peers and peeresses stayed away, being apprehensive of the fatigue of the ceremony, nor was the gallery full, there being great vacancies, and though some few people of distinction accepted their tickets and went into the gallery, yet almost all were very mean persons as appeared by their garb.

About ten o'clock, some say eleven, the procession returned from chapel through the gallery in the manner it went, and the Royal Family went to the ball room to supper, after which the married couple retired to their bedchamber, where sitting up in their night-gowns those of the procession who cared to see the end of the ceremony were admitted into the bedchamber to wish them good night. At twelve the whole ceremony ended; but as soon as the return out of the gallery, the King ordered the door to be locked, and the spectators there were obliged to stay till they could get at their coaches and chairs, so that it was six o'clock this morning before the last of them got out. In the meantime they ran great hazard of sitting many hours in the dark, if they had not bethought themselves of managing the candles, by putting out half of them, to light again when the other half were burnt out. It is no wonder the gallery had such had company, for footmen were seen at coffee houses offering tickets to any who would purchase them for three shillings.

Mr. Taylor and cousin Scot the page dined with me; and I remained the evening at home.

The King, Queen, and Princess Royal spoke to my wife, who answered very coolly, which she did purposely, and she believes they took notice of it. She was willing to show that though she would not be wanting in her duty, yet that she was displeased at the injury done the Irish peerage in not giving us a place in the procession.

I spent the evening at home, nor did any of my family go to the ball.

This day my cousin Scot entered waiting on the Princess of Orange. There is but one other gentlewoman of the bedchamber. The Princess excuses her waiting at night because at my house.

Saturday, 16.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street, and gave him my proposals in favour of my son. He told me the lady's fortune is 1,100*l.* per annum in Northamptonshire, with underwood of the yearly value of 380*l.*, and timber valued at 8,000*l.*, besides which the Lady Moyer left her 10,000*l.*, so that in the whole she is reckoned worth 57,000*l.*, but they choose to call it 50,000*l.* The lady's

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aunt, Mrs. Jennings, is esteemed worth 30,000*l.*, and it is almost certain she will leave her that money, but that is no part of the 57,000*l.* Mr. Clerk said the lady's friends looked more to settle her happily than greatly, that the character I bore in the world, and what they also had heard of my son disposed them to favour my offers, but it would depend on the old lady's humour, who has twice put off very good proffers without giving a reason.

I made some visits, and among the rest I visited the Speaker, who told me he had great difficulty to secure Mr. Oglethorpe's election at Haslemere, but, cost what it would, he would do it, though he disoblged many friends thereby. He desired me to send him my book of precedents in favour of the Irish peerage (that which I gave the King), as also the order of ceremonial at the entrance of King George I from Greenwich to London, which I did. Sir Thomas Hanmer, to whom I lent it two days ago, thought nothing clearer than that the pretensions we make are just.

Mr. Schutz dined with us and I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 17.—Went to chapel, afterwards to Court, where Lord Harvey desired me to carry the sword before his Majesty to chapel, so I heard service twice. I was not displeased at it, it being the day of our St. Patrick, and the first Sunday after the Prince of Orange's wedding. I suppose that lord, who occasioned the peers of Ireland having no place in the procession, thought fit to give us this for a sugar plum; however, considering the timing this compliment, it has its use, for carrying the sword before his Majesty is one of those things that distinguish us from courtesy lords of England, the eldest son of a duke of England not having that privilege. The other thing that distinguishes us is her Majesty's visiting countesses of Ireland, which she does not do by English viscountesses.

Dr. Peploe, Bishop of Chester, preached a sermon upon mortification, which was an odd subject for a new married company. The text was as odd—*Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.* The Queen and Princess Royal spoke to me on the occasion, which was gracious enough, and the King smiled on me, which is a great thing. He did not do so on the Earl of Stairs and Lord Falmouth on the wedding day, though they walked in the procession, because they vote against his measures in Parliament.

Dr. Couraye and cousin Will Dering dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

One Green, belonging to the Herald's Office, came and gave me a printed order for the procession of King George the I from Greenwich at his entry September, 1714, wherein the Irish peers had their places allotted them, and even Irish baronets.

Monday, 18.—This day I remained at St. James's Vestry from ten o'clock till one, when we prepared a petition in the name of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, to be presented to the House of Lords by Lord Wilmington against my Lord Craven's Bill, which we apprehend we cannot comply with, without breach of trust to the parish; and therefore pray to be heard by counsel. The subject is of consequence, for the purport of the Bill is to exchange the Pestfield ground in our parish for an equal quantity of land in Paddington. These Pesthouse acres were formerly granted by the old Lord Craven to trustees for ever for the use of

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three parishes, of which St. James's is one, for a burial place in time of plague, and were formerly built up with conveniences for physicians and apothecaries, and lodging rooms for unhappy persons visited with that distemper. The buildings were formerly very large, but of late years have been taken down, and my Lord Craven has let out the ground to builders greatly to his own advantage. He could not secure his building tenants a property in their houses and leases, without the consent of the parishes to whom these fields were granted for ever, and therefore our consents were asked. St. Martin's and Covent Garden parishes made no difficulty, but our parish made two objections. 1. That the buildings to be erected on the new ground given to us in exchange of the old are not described as fully as they ought to be as to the dimensions, heights, etc. 2. That there is no provision in the Bill for keeping the buildings in repair.

Mr. Plumtree and I were deputed to wait on my Lord Wilmington to desire him to present our petition this day to the House, but when we sent for him he brought Lord Craven with him, and we presently found Lord Wilmington did not care to present our petition. He said the Committee had this morning been reported and the chairman, Lord Bathurst, had reported that all parties concerned therein had acquiesced and were satisfied, so that it was too late for us now to declare our dissatisfaction, but it would be proper to petition the House of Commons. At the same time Lord Craven said he was ready to describe the new buildings and follow the old buildings on the former ground, of which a plan had been preserved, and as to repairing the houses when built, he would give us what security we desired, for which end he desired we would speedily call a vestry, and his agent should attend us, and all things he hoped would be amicably adjusted between us without the expense of hearing by counsel. This did pretty well satisfy us, and we took leave of their Lordships.

I then went to the House of Commons, where Sir Robert Walpole moved a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the Prince of Orange's nuptials, which Sir Joseph Jekyl seconded.

Then other addresses of congratulation were ordered to her Majesty and Princess Royal. Then Mr. Pulteney moved for a Bill to remove the impediments of a Naturalization Bill of the Prince of Orange, and Lord Gage moved for a Bill to relieve prisoners for debt, that every part of his Majesty's subjects might rejoice on this occasion.

The Bishop of Cloyn and Mr. Masham dined with us. Lord Carpenter came to acquaint me that he had private information that his Majesty intended there should be a procession to Greenwich to honour the Prince of Orange at his departure for Holland, and that the ordering the ceremony was to be left to the Princess of Orange and Mr. Anstis, King at Arms, upon which I told him I would try with a friend at Court what could be done to preserve our place in the procession.

At night my wife acquainted me that my son does not intend to pursue the proposal I made to Mr. Clerk in his favour, because he thereby found that there would be no ready money for his setting out in the world, nor did he think the land to be settled in present would maintain him and the lady in the handsome way

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he proposed to live. I afterwards went to see my son Hammer, who was confined by a cold.

Tuesday, 19.—This day I waited on Mr. Clark in Cecil Street to put off the proposal, much against my judgment, but my son desired it might be so.

I went to the Palatine Committee, where the clergyman, son to Mr. Walker of Stafford, appeared, as also Mr. Ward; the clergyman brought a book of his father's relating to the Palatine briefs, which gave no satisfaction. We ordered the Register Office to be again searched for Palatine briefs, and adjourned to this day sennit.

In the House we passed the Naturalization Bill of the Prince of Orange, after reading it three times, and Mr. Pulteney carried it to the Lords. Mr. Medlicot and Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. In the evening cousin Tom Whorwood came to tell me that my aunt Whorwood will claim Mr. Gerard Bottomly as a madman, if he her son would act for her, which he told me he would, and I promised to go with my cousin Will Dering to my Lord Chancellor to get an order for putting this madman into her power, for we apprehend he will do himself or some about him mischief. The poor man says he has discourse with God, who will damn him, which is very hard, for he never created a juster man than him, but he values not being damned. I desired Dr. Turner, the physician, might go with us to the Chancellor's. Mr. Bottomley's mother and Sir Edward Dering, my grandfather, were brother and sister's children. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 20.—This day I went to the House to attend some Committees. In the House I seconded the second reading of the Debtors' Bill.

It was expected we should have some contest with the House of Lords in relation to the Bill exhibited to their Lordships yesterday for passing a Bill to naturalize the Prince of Orange. Mr. Pulteney being the person who moved it, and an ungrateful man to the Court, and their Lordships having also the same design as we had of preparing the two Bills above mentioned, they were loth we should carry away the honour of the compliment, and therefore when Mr. Pulteney yesterday carried up the Bill, which was attended by almost all the members of the House, they made us wait above an hour while they were dispatching their own Bill. At length Mr. Pulteney and the rest of our House being admitted, he (which is very unusual) prefaced the tender of the Bill with words to this effect, "My Lords, the Commons of Great Britain have waited above an hour at your door to offer to your Lordships a Bill for naturalizing his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange." Objections might have been taken to his procedure, but the Lords were quiet. They had engrossed their Bill, and thought to have sent it down immediately to our House, which the Speaker being aware of, adjourned the House so that their Bill came too late to be offered to us. In the meantime our Bill was left with them.

It was apprehended that if their Lordships had insisted on their Bill, a contest would have happened between both Houses, which had not been for the honour of the Prince of Orange, wherefore the Ministry consulted this morning upon it, and came (as Mr. Walpole told me) to a compromise that the Lords should return our introductory Bill with their concurrence without amendment,

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and they should have the framing the Act for naturalization which we would pass.

At my return to dinner my wife acquainted me that my son thinking better on it had been with Mr. Clark this morning to tell him he would go on with a treaty with the lady, which gave me much satisfaction, for a lady of good character and person, of suitable age and worth 57,000*l.* of her own, besides 30,000*l.* expectation, is not what the greatest family can hope to attain once in three generations.

Thursday, 21.—This morning I went to Mr. Walpole's to acquaint him that Captain Jo. Philips was like to die, and that would occasion a vacancy in the corporation, which I thought would best be filled up by one Bagnall, storekeeper at Harwich, for by that means the Government's power would be strengthened by having an employment man elected. And as to a successor to Captain Philips in case he should die, I should desire a friend of mine might have it; if not, that the place might lie vacant till the elections for a new Parliament are over.

He said that as Mr. Leathes and I ought to act in concert, he would speak to him, for he did not know but when I obtained so principal a place as the agency for the packets for Clements, his brother Walpole might have promised the next place that fell to some friend of Mr. Leathes.

I said I was very willing he should speak to Mr. Leathes, and I had no desire but that Mr. Leathes should succeed at Harwich; that indeed Mr. Leathes and I had occasionally talked to each other in the House, but he was shy, and I always begun the discourse. That I had brought all my friends to a man to be for him, and he ought to do the same by his friends for my son; but Mr. Heath had lately boasted he had a bish in his sleeve to be elected, which could not come from my friends, but from some of Mr. Leathes', who I knew had writ to encourage Heath to stand, and were never for me. That the misfortune is Mr. Leath (*sic*) had founded his interest on Philipson, who had some friends there, and who I believe influenced Mr. Leathes to do what he did, but my son was ready to join with him if he would make the advance.

He said he knew Philipson was a Jacobite and had often told Mr. Leathes so. That he should see him and discourse him. He desired I would not write to favour Bagnall till he spoke further with me, and as to Captain Philips' sloop, in case he were dead, I should write to my friend who had asked it that he (Mr. Walpole) had promised it long ago. I said I would, but if Mr. Leathes should recommend one Oliver to that place, I should oppose it, because that man always opposed me; wherefore if neither of us were to [be] favoured in that matter, it were best to give it to some third man who is no voter. He replied he thought it would be right to give it to a voter, but he remembered a poor sea captain who had met with losses to whom he should be glad to give it. I said, with all my heart, and it was worth accepting, being, as I have been informed, worth 150*l.* per annum to a diligent man.

He then desired I would not go out of town, for he believed the Government would ask a vote of confidence or a vote to enable the King to increase the army if he saw occasion, and he did not know what assistance the Dutch might ask if the war goes on. This he desired me not to speak of, which I promised.



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I returned home, and bid my son go this morning to Sir Robert Walpole's levee and desire that he would do nothing in the affair of Captain Jo. Philips till he had spoke with Mr. Walpole, his brother, with whom I had been this morning. This I judged necessary, because it is not to be doubted by Mr. Leathes would be with Sir Robert this morning to lay in for the sloop.

I then went to the anniversary meeting of the Georgia Society to St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street, where Mr. Hales, one of our Common Council, gave us an excellent sermon, which we desired him to print. We chose in new trustees, viz. Dr. Rundall, who preached a sermon for us at St. George's Church in Hanover Square, and now sent us 20*l.* with a promise of 20*l.* for four years more. We also chose Mr. Woollaston of the House of Commons, member for Ipswich, and his brother, Mr. Richard Coope, a director of the South Sea Company, Thomas Archer, and Henry Archer, esqs., brothers, Mr. Talbot, son to my Lord Chancellor, Robert Ayres, eldest son to my Lord Chief Justice, and Robert Tracey, esq. We also passed a bye-law to ballot for elections of members, and to permit any member who approved not of any resolution to enter his dissent in writing but without giving his reasons.

Mr. Hucks and after him Mr. Holland were in the chair of trustees which passed these matters.

And I was in the chair of Common Council when we ordered a bill of 150*l.* drawn upon us by Mr. Oglethorp to be paid, and also impressed 500*l.* to Mr. George Heathcot to answer other bills we expect. The secretary laid before us an account of our expenses since June last, which amount to upwards of 6,100*l.* It also appeared that above 600 souls are now in Georgia, reckoning foreigners and others who went upon our charity or on their own account. We afterwards dined at the Castle Tavern and were twenty-one in number, our secretary and accountant included, viz. Egmont, Carpenter, Digby, La Roche, Holland, Tyreconnel, White, Vernon, Thomas Towers, Bundy, Hales, Chandler, 12 Common Council; Bedford, Coram, Anderson, Smith, Burton, five trustees; Mr. Wilson, a stranger, son to the Bishop of Man.

In my return from dinner I stopped at the Vocal Music Club, and then returned home for the night.

Friday, 22.—This day my son told me he had been, as I desired, with Sir Robert Walpole yesterday to tell him my request that he would not dispose of Captain Jo. Philips' sloop, lately deceased, till he had spoke to his brother Walpole. Sir Robert replied he had already promised it to Mr. Leathes for a friend of his that very morning.

This morning John Smith came up from Harwich, having travelled all night to acquaint me with Jo. Philips' death, and to desire his sloop. I told him Mr. Walpole had answered me yesterday when I asked the sloop for him, that he had long ago promised that sloop in case Philips should die or be removed, to a friend of his own. John Smith was much disappointed, but did not take it ill of me, seeing I had made so early application for him. He made me promise to lay in in time for the next vacancy, which I promised him, and so he returned home.

The same day came a letter from Robert Page that I would procure the sloop for him, so it happens lucky that I did not get the sloop for anyone, for it had disoblged some others.

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Smith told me that Alderman Baker was coming up to get the sloop for himself or for his brother Samuel Philips, and that Orlihar was also actually in town to get it for himself, so that whoever Mr. Leathes should get it for (as he supposed the promise might have been made to him) the others would be disoblged.

I went to the Vestry at St. James's, where my Lord Craven's agent Mr. Burroughs appeared, and we agreed to alter the Bill to mutual satisfaction.

I visited Mr. Jo. Temple, and then went to the House, where I told Mr. Walpole his brother's answer to my son, and then I desired that the next vacancy might be for a friend of mine. He seemed not pleased that the person he intended for the sloop had missed it, and answered, that if that person got it, he would not promise that a friend of mine should have the next vacancy, because it would be reasonable Mr. Leathes should be pleased, but if Mr. Leathes' man got it now I should have it.

I returned to dinner, and had my concert, at which were present Mrs. Walpole, Lady — Scot, Lady Torrington, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Monpesson, Mrs. Whorwood, Sister Percival, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Temple, daughter Hanmer, Mrs. Schutz, Mrs. Schutz her daughter, Mrs. Le Grand, Earl of Shaftesbury, Duke of Portland, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Philip Parker, Mr. Man, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Jo. Temple, Mr. Cornwall, August Schutz, Mr. Le Grand, Dr. Couraye.

The performers were: On the fiddle, Mr. Needler, Thomas, Mellan, Sambroke, Hanmer, Verner, Percival; bass viol, Mr. Withrington, Payn; harpsichord, Mr. Bagnal, Aragoni; singers, Aragoni and my two daughters.

My cousin Le Grand told me that the Viscountess Fitzwilliams of Ireland was in private with the King and Queen a day or two before the marriage procession, and that the Queen asked her, "Don't you intend to walk in the procession?" She replied, "I don't know that I am to walk." "Yes," replied the Queen, "if you please." "But, Madam," said she, "I don't [know] where I'm to walk." "Where the rest do," said the Queen. "I don't know where that is," replied she, "if I am not to walk as an Irish peeress." To which the King said, "I don't know why you do not walk as an Irish peeress, but I know nothing of the matter."

Great offence is taken by the City that when my Lord Mayor and Aldermen with the Common Council presented their address to his Majesty upon the wedding, that they had not the honour of kissing his hand, and I am told they met that very night and agreed to put up Alderman Barber in nomination for a member at the ensuing election, who is an acknowledged enemy to the Government.

Mr. Schutz told me it was Lord Chamberlain's fault that he did not instruct the City to desire to kiss his Majesty's hand, but that after all the King is not pleased with the City nor their address.

Saturday, 23.—This day I visited the Earl of Ailsford, who in conversation told me that when the late King came to the Crown the Earl of Nottingham was as violent as any to turn out the Tories, and in a great wrath with him (who was then in the House of Commons) for voting with the Tories. My Lord told him he was sorry it displeased him, but that his violence [would] soon turn him out himself, which soon came to pass. I then went to Court, where

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the King spoke considerably to me. After dinner I went to the Opera House in the Haymarket to hear Hendel's *Serenata* composed in honour of the marriage, called "Apollo and Daphnis." The Royal family was all there, the Prince of Wales excepted.

Sunday, 24.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court, where the King again spoke to me, which is much for him who is so reserved. Dr. Couraye, with my son and daughter Hammer, dined with me. In the evening I went to Chapel, then to the Coffee House and so home.

Though several days have been named for the Prince of Orange's departure, it is not yet fixed, by reason the States of Holland have written to desire that he may not land in Holland, but in Friesland, which coast being unknown to our English pilots, his Majesty has writ back to prevail on the States to admit the Prince to land in Holland. Till this is settled the Prince will not go. Mr. Burchet, Secretary of the Admiralty, told me there is not a man in England acquainted with the Friesland coasts, which is full of sands and a very narrow channel; that if any knows it, it should be Sir Charles Hardy, who told him he knew it not.

Lady day, Monday, 25.—This day I went to Charlton, where I dined.

I received a letter from Harwich to favour the election of one Gray Cockeril to be a capital burgess in the room of Captain Jo. Philips, deceased. But Robert Page had wrote before in favour of his son Dagnet. This makes it necessary for me to leave them to their own choice.

Tuesday, 26.—This morning one Ridley, commander formerly of a Custom House sloop, came to me to acquaint me that he had been unjustly turned out on account of a smuggler, who being secured on board his vessel had made his escape. That the Commissioners had upon due information certified in his favour to the Treasury, but his ship being disposed of, he was left remediless; that Mr. Hugh Williams, of the House of Commons, and Lord Cholmly were his great friends, and had obtained a promise long since that he should come again into the service. That he had therefore applied for to succeed to Captain Jo. Philips, deceased, in the *Otter* sloop, but Mr. Leathes had obtained it for William Philips at Alderman Baker's desire. That, however, Lord Chumly and Mr. Williams were resolved not to give the matter over and were to be this morning at Sir Robert's to get the sloop for him, notwithstanding the promise made to Mr. Leathes, he (Ridley) having an earlier promise. He desired therefore that he might acquaint Lord Cholmly that I had no objection to him. He added that Mr. Leathes had represented to Sir Robert that he (Ridley) was wholly unacceptable to the gentlemen of Harwich, and that any man living would be more agreeable to them than him, which only proceeded from his being a friend to Davis and my interest, and frequenting our club. I answered that since I could not get the sloop for a friend of mine, he might assure Lord Cholmly I had no objection to him.

I asked him if he thought Grey Cockeril would succeed if my friends set him up for a capital burgess; he replied, he believed he would, but it was doubtful whether he would be our friend because mate to Captain Dean.

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I went with my son this morning and signed a deed at Counsellor Annesley's, by which I conveyed to him a freehold estate in England to qualify him for member of Parliament. What I gave to him and his heirs for ever is as follows:—

	l	s.	d.
My house in Denmark Street, let for, <i>per ann.</i>	..	40	0 0
Mountpleasant at Tunbridge Wells	..	65	0 0
The George Inn, on Snow Hill, London, and the Blanket Warehouse	..	214	12 0
		<hr/>	
		£319	12 0

I went afterwards to the House, where Mr. Thompson, Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland, told me he believed there were such difficulties attended the Bill for the relief of Burton's creditors that the Council Board will not return it. That the Bill for better making Irish woollen and worsted yarn to be imported into England he believed would pass because the Bristol people who chiefly take it off desire it should, but the clauses in that Bill for better making broadcloth in Ireland will be dropped for fear the goodness of that cloth should be such as to tempt the Irish to run their cloth. That the Bill for prohibiting in Ireland the wearing East India silks is opposed by the India Company, but desired by the silk weavers of Spittal Fields and the Turkey merchant, and he intended to speak vigorously to it on Thursday next, when the Committee of Council sits.

I dined at home, and Mr. Wolley, my son's last tutor, dined with me. In the afternoon I went to the opera, and so home.

Wednesday, 27.—This day we had a meeting at the Georgia Board, both of Trustees and of Common Council. Mr. La Roche in the chair of trustees; present, La Roche, Digby, T. Towers, Hales, Bundy, Egmont, La Potre, White, Tyrconnel, Alderman Kendal, Shaftesbury, Captain Eyles, Sir William Heathcot, Chr. Towers, Smith, Bedford, Belitho, Woolaston, Burton, Captain Coram, trustees. A letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated the 17 September, was read, the chief contents of which was that he had built a fort, called Arguile fort, furnished it with cannon and a garrison, and placed six families in it. That he designed to come away when Fort Tiby should be built, which he hoped would be in a few days. That there were then 400 people at Georgia. Another letter from him of same date to Mr. Thomas Towers was read, recommending the widow Warren to the Board's consideration, who went over with the first embarkation and had lost there her husband and two children. She came over to be cured of the flux. She told us she had five acres for her cows within half a mile of the town Savannah, and forty-five acres more two miles distant well timbered. That the land was very good and brought all sorts of garden stuff. That some had begun to plough and sowed English grain, but the cattle had got in and spoilt it. That she had the misfortune to have all her goods, clothes, tools etc. burnt when the magazine took fire; that her house is in her absence converted into an infirmary, and that Mr. Oglethorp had preserved the timber on her land for her son's use.

After this we called in Captain Daubuz, who carried over some of our people, who told us that after her husband's death she had

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contracted herself to a seaman, who since his arrival is pressed on board a man-of-war now at Portsmouth. Upon which we told the woman we would get the man discharged and she should return to Georgia with him. In the meantime, because we could not charge the Trusteeship with money for her relief, she being now in England, we clubbed most of us our guineas apiece, which rose to eleven or twelve pound, and ordered her to come from time to time to us till she shipped herself off.

A letter was also read without date from Mr. Colton at Georgia (it must have been in the month of January), wherein he sent us the names of those born and deceased since the first embarkation to this time :—

<i>Born.</i>		<i>Deceased.</i>	
On board ship .. .. .	1	On board ship .. .. .	2
In Georgia .. .. .	7	Boys in Georgia .. .. .	4
		— Girls in Georgia .. .. .	4
		8 Women in Georgia .. .. .	8
		— Men in Georgia .. .. .	15
			—
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Mr. Warren acquainted us that they attributed their mortality to the river water, which gave them the flux, but they were wonderfully mended since the spring was discovered and a pump made. But Mr. Oglethorp writes that it is very difficult to keep the people from drinking strong waters.

Mr. Ven, minister of St. Antholin's and St. John Baptist, brought us upwards of 34*l.* collected by him in his parish, for which he had our thanks.

Afterwards we resolved ourselves into a Board of Common Council and Mr. Digby was in the chair. We impressed 500*l.* more to Mr. George Heathcot for the Colony use, and then upon debate ordered our Committee of Correspondence to prepare a letter in answer to one wrote to us by Mr. Dumont, a foreigner, wherein he complains of the inconvenience and great discouragement our not permitting females to heir estates in Georgia is to the settlement.

We ordered the letter abovementioned for his satisfaction, and to tell him that it is in our power to let females heir estates when we think it proper, and would do it in the general, but it would not be convenient to put that matter entirely out of our power by making an order to do it always. That our aim was to fix numbers of residents in the Colony, and if the girls of parents grew up and married, their husbands should have lands given them; and as to married women, they, by the laws of England, do succeed to the thirds of their husbands' estate, and that the law is the same in Georgia.

Afterwards I went to the House, where Mr. Walpole promised I should have the next vacancy at Harwich for a friend, Mr. Leathes having obtained Captain John Philips' ship for Samuel Philips, his brother.

I dined at home with my cousin Captain Whorwood and his wife, and passed the evening at home.

Davis writ me this day that the dispute of our friends for electing a new capital burgess lies between Grey Cockeril and Dagnet,

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Mr. Rolf being positive for the first, and Page for the other. That if either would comply we should carry it, there being nine of a side, *i.e.* for young Oliver.

Page also wrote to me again for Dagnet and thanked me for not intermeddling. He desired he might get the place of Clerk of the Check when the present officer should die or be removed. He says Rolf is obstinate for Cockeril that he will not be denied, when Dagnet might carry it with pleasure.

Thursday, 28.—This morning I attended the Palatine Committee, where Mr. Appleby, Secretary to the Lord Chancellor Harcourt, was examined whether he remembered anything of the Palatine briefs in 1709 or afterwards, and particularly that Mr. Walker presented a petition to that Chancellor in 1712 that a Master in Chancery might be appointed to pass his account, as Mr. Walker, a clergyman, son to the former, told us. Mr. Appleby replied it was a transaction of twenty-three years ago, and he remembers nothing of it, but had such petition been presented, my Lord Chancellor would have received it if proper. On the contrary, when improper petitions are offered, his Lordship's orders to him as Secretary was to return the petition with an endorsement written under his own hand—*rejected*. That all petitions for briefs if received are entered in a book kept for that purpose, which he would search to-morrow or against Monday. Either therefore the petition will be found there if received, or it was not a proper petition if rejected, and if, as Mr. Walker affirms to us, his father did present a petition in 1712 and the same was returned with an answer that my Lord would do nothing in it, it must have been an improper petition.

The Committee having made all the progress we could to find out the roguery in this affair, concluded that Sir Roger Meredith, Chairman, should draw up a report of our proceedings to lay before us Monday next, to which time he adjourned us. Our order from the House is to report the matter as we find it, but not our opinion.

After this I went down to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole read a message from the King desiring the House would enable him to augment his forces for the honour and safety of his kingdoms during the recess of Parliament if necessary, promising to lay before the next Parliament his proceedings. The message may be read in the votes of this day.

Sir Robert moved we might consider this message to-morrow, which was opposed by Sir William Windham, Shippen, Sands, Tom Windham, Plummer, Gibbons, Lord Colerain, Sir J. Barnard, Sir Jo. Rushout, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, who desired further time, because many gentlemen were gone into the country, trusting that the public affairs of the kingdom were over; that the House was not full enough to consider an affair of this consequence on our concurrence to which might depend our engaging in the war or not, and they insinuated that Sir Robert Walpole did not keep faith with the Parliament, who in the beginning of the Session promised (as they pretended) that there should be no vote of credit desired of the House.

They were answered by Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, and Sir Charles Wager, that the House appeared even this day reasonably full, and would be fuller to-morrow. That it was of consequence to the credit of his Majesty abroad that his

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message should be taken the next day into consideration, and this was a respect had always been shown to messages from the Crown. That there was no promise made at the beginning of the Sessions against making a motion of this sort, that his Majesty had reason to make this demand, and our foreign affairs required it. Sir Charles Wager also acquainted the House that the French are fitting out all their ships, and all along their coast have laid an embargo on shipping in order to use them for transports. That they are embarking their forces, and say their fleet is going for Dantzic, but that by our intelligence they have not engaged one pilot for that place, so it is possible they may land in some part of England and attack us unprovided, which would be of sad consequence now that the kingdom is going to an election.

Upon the division, the Ayes, who went out and were for taking the message into consideration to-morrow, proved 211; the Noes were 121, so that we carried it by a majority of 90.

I returned home to dinner, and afterwards went to the meeting at the Sun Tavern to propose members to represent the City of Westminster. There was a very thronged appearance, above 500, and many of the nobility and principal gentry, who all agreed with great acclamations to set up Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Clayton.

Afterwards I went to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern.

Friday, 29.—This day Mr. Ridley, who applied for Captain Jo. Philips's sloop, came to see me to tell me that Mr. Leathes had represented him to Sir Robert Walpole as a person whom the whole Corporation of Harwich detested, by which means Sir Robert was induced to give that sloop to Samuel Philips at the recommendation of Mr. Leathes. That he (Ridley) had nevertheless a recommendation of him signed by eighteen of the Corporation, of whom the present Mayor, Alderman Baker, and others were in the number, which paper being shewn by Mr. Hugh Williams to Sir Robert, Sir Robert expressed himself with great passion, saying he had been imposed upon.

I also received a letter from Clements, dated 28th instant, of some hazard my son is in of his election. But my son had a letter from Page, giving better hopes, though intimating danger too.

I afterwards went to the House, where we had a debate from two o'clock till eight, whether to address the King in answer to his message of yesterday, and to place the confidence he expected from us by his message. At length we carried the motion for addressing and confiding in him by a majority as follows:—The Ayes that went out, 248; the Noes, 147; difference, 101.

This I believe the last struggle of the discontented party. Those who spoke against the motion were Shippen, Lord Colerain, Lord Morpeth, Digby, Gibbons, Waller, Palmer, Sands, Tyrconnel, Sir Thomas Saunderson, Sir William Windham, Sir John Barnard, Thomas Windham, Sir John Cotton, Pulteney. Those who spoke for it were Sir Thomas Robinson, Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Tuffnell, Sir William Young, Danvers, Solicitor General. It was acknowledged by those who opposed the motion that the King can, by his prerogative during the recess of Parliament, do what he pleases for the defence of his kingdoms, and yet they were very obstinate to oppose this confidence we place in the Crown; but since that is the case, I thought with the majority that

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we ought to be pleased with his Majesty for desiring the advice and concurrence of his Parliament before he took any steps for arming himself for his and the kingdom's defence, especially as he promised by his message to be accountable to the next Session for his proceedings. I thought this a gain to the people, instead of a great hazard we run of our liberties, which the other party argued. Moreover, this appearance of putting great confidence in the King (which as has been said is none, since by his prerogative he might without any consent during interval of Parliament have taken the same measures for our defence as we have allowed him) must have effect abroad in raising his Majesty's character and giving more weight to his measures for pacifying the broils of Europe, when foreign States shall see so great a confidence, and so straight a conjunction, between him and his people.

The House of Lords had a debate of the same nature, which lasted as long as ours, but the Court carried it for addressing by a majority of 47.

Saturday, 30.—This day I had discourse with Mr. Walpole and exposed to him the strangeness of Mr. Leathes' behaviour; that since the beginning of this Session, though we meet often in the House, he affects not to take notice of me, and when I speak to him it is forcing conversation upon him. That he does the same part in Harwich, encouraging his friends to keep at a distance from mine. That even last post I had two letters that showed he was not united in interest with my son, and knew of some opposition to be given him which he would not tell us. That the report of the country is, two candidates are to start up against my son at present not named; that Mr. Heath's agent at Harwich, Collings, offered one of my voters 100*l.* not to vote for Cockeril to fill up the vacancy in the four and twenty made by Captain Jo. Philips' death, and then he said young Olivar would be chosen, who would vote for Mr. Heath, and it would be carried. That Alderman Lucas is influenced by old Philipson: that I believe the two candidates mentioned were Heath and young Philipson, or perhaps two Tories. That I thought it high time all this should be provided against, and that Mr. Leathes should explicitly and roundly declare to Mr. Walpole what his intention is, and publicly join my son, for which purpose I thought it would be right that Mr. Walpole should himself draw up a letter to be sent to the Corporation in Mr. Leathes' name and my son's, which they should both sign, and also that a particular person should go immediately from the Post Office to Harwich to intimate privately to the packets that they should be for none but Mr. Leathes and my son.

Mr. Walpole approved both these thoughts, and said he would go immediately to Mr. Leathes and discourse him. I told him Mr. Leathes would certainly labour to assist young Oliver to be chosen a member of the Corporation, but I could never consent to that, for his father was at all times my capital enemy, a creature of old Philipson, and had actually invited Mr. Heath to stand in opposition to my son, but Cockeril was in the Government's service and would vote for Mr. Leathes. Mr. Walpole replied that might be reconciled by pitching upon some third person.

I then showed him a copy of the address I would send down this night for our Corporation to send me up that I might present it to his Majesty, which address he approved. My reason was

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that if Wimple, the Mayor, and his friends should refuse to accept it, Mr. Walpole might see what sort of fellows they are.

I then went into the city and paid a visit to Mr. Carteret. My errand was to secure his not ordering the packets to stay on shore to vote in the election of a capital burgess. He told me he would not, unless he had a superior order.

I then went to Court, where I had much discourse with the Queen. "My Lord," said she, "I saw my Lady Egmont last night at Court, and was glad to see her look so well, but she was very ill placed the crowd was so great, and I had not opportunity to speak to her but as I was going out. Your daughter was with her; she is mighty handsome, I can tell you, you won't keep her long." "Madam," said I, "your Majesty is pleased to favour me in this, but indeed she is very good." "Goodness indeed," replied she, "is better than beauty. I wonder people don't marry for goodness; that brings more happiness than anything." "Those," said I, "who have the honour to come to your Court see so great examples of goodness that they cannot but endeavour at some imitation. Your Majesty shows your goodness many ways, particularly in the patronage you give Dr. Couraye." "Oh," said she, "he's a very worthy man; pray how does his book go on?" "Madam," said I, "extremely well: I have myself got him 100*l.* in subscriptions, and it would be of great service if you would please to recommend his book at your Court." "I will," said she, "I design my children shall subscribe; I can't do it myself, you know, but I will give him 200*l.*"

"That's extremely kind," replied I, "and if your Majesty would please to speak to Sir Robert to recommend it it would be of great service." "I will," said she; then turning the discourse she asked me if I did not want to go into the country? I answered, "Yes, it pleased me extremely that the Parliament was to end so soon, as it is talked it will." "How do you do," said she, "after yesterday's long debate?" "Very well, Madam," I replied.

Mr. Treby being by, said Mr. Palmer had spoke himself sick against addressing, and was obliged to leave the House before the question was put, and that Sir William Windham did the same, and was obliged to sit down in the middle of his speech. I said it was a small affair to make oneself sick for, at which the Queen smiled.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

My brother Parker came to discourse of the Harwich affair and said no time was to be lost in sending down a man to Harwich from the Government. I told him Mr. Walpole had mentioned one Bell of the Post Office that should find him a proper messenger. He approved the address which I sent this night to the Mayor.

Sunday, 31.—I went to chapel, then to Court, where the Prince asked very kindly of my niece Dering, and repeated that he had that value for my brother Dering he must always love his child. Dr. Couraye and Mr. Edmond Clerk of Cecil Street dined with me, who told me proposals were to be carried in my son's behalf last Thursday by Sir William Jollyf. That Mr. Northy and Mr. Green, the other guardians, were all inclined; that by all accounts the young lady has very good sense and would make a very excellent wife, but all depended on the Aunt's disposition. In the evening I visited my brother Percival, and then returned home. My brother

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showed me a mighty good drawing, the last the Princess of Orange has done, and which she presented to him.

Monday, 1 April.—I attended the Palatine Committee, dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 2.—I visited Sir Roger Mostyn, the Bishop of Cloyn, Earl of Orery, Sir Daniel Molineux and Bishop of Litchfield. Then went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole and his brother Horace told me Mr. Leathes had declared to them he would joyn my son. Mr. Walpole added that it was needless to draw up a writing for my son and Leathes to sign, or to send a person down from the Post Office, for he should set out on Saturday next for Holland, and as he passed through Harwich would tell old Captain Lucas and others he should see that my son and Mr. Leathes were the persons and no other the Government servants should vote for.

I dined at home and in the evening went to Hendel's oratorio called *Deborah*.

I had letters from Harwich that Will Philips was come round to us again and would remain firm, and that young Captain Lucas would vote for Cockeril set up by my friends though his father fell out with him on that account, so that we have now a majority against young Oliver, the other candidate for capital burgess.

Wednesday, 3.—I this day had letters from Harwich that old Captain Lucas is so inveterate against his son-in-law Rolf for espousing Cockeril's interest against young Oliver that he has threatened to arrest him for a 200*l.* debt if he continues in the same resolution, and therefore I am desired to lend 100*l.* towards paying the same upon good security, which Clements will answer for. They also write that young Lucas still remains firm.

Mr. Walpole this day also repeated to me that he should soon be down at Harwich, and would speak to the Government's servants. He added that Mr. Leathes had told him he would bring his friends over.

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where Mr. Vernon informed us the Saltsburgers declined going to Georgia, and that the collectors of money for their relief had thereupon agreed to expend that money upon Vaudois who are willing to go. We therefore resolved to send over Mr. Poyers and forty of those people now in Holland, and approved a letter to be writ to Mr. Dumont, French minister at Rotterdam, wherein we cleared up some difficulties objected to us relating to our method of not letting lands descend to heirs female. A letter was produced, writ by Mr. Bofin of Purisburg to Mr. Symons, our merchant, dated from Purysburg the 23 of January last, wherein he gives a very advantageous account of Savannah town and our settlements, and highly extols Mr. Oglethorp's diligence in ordering all matters there.

I then went to the House, where we had a division whether the King should make use of the money appropriated for this year's service, for the purposes of his message to us, if he has occasion. We carried it by 155 against 60.

After dinner brother Parker came, but we could determine nothing upon Harwich affairs.

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Thursday, 4.—This morning I called on my Lord Tirconell, and with the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Digby waited on my Lord Chancellor in Lincoln's Inn Fields to speak to him in favour of Mr. Samuel Smith, bachelor of law and lecturer of a church in London, that his Lordship would be pleased to give him some living in or near London compatible with his attendance on the Georgia Society. My Lord was abroad, but Lord Shaftesbury promised to deliver our message to him in the House.

I then went to Sir Robert Walpole, where meeting Mr. Leathes he seemed not desirous to catch my eyes, but I made up to him, and told him I was glad to know by Mr. Walpole that misunderstandings had been cleared up between us; he replied it was at any time in my power to make him my friend. I said I had ever been so, though he had suspected otherwise. He replied, shaking his head, Yes, with a great deal of reason. I said he might think so, but I would assure him it was true what I told him. We then talked of indifferent matters, when my son came in, and, making up to us, he asked if he heard that young Oliver stood to be chosen capital burgess? Mr. Leathes said, Yes, but he heard Cockeril would carry it. That he should be for Oliver because his friends set him up, but would give himself very little trouble about it, since Cockeril was in the Government's service. My son then asked when he would go to Harwich? He replied, not above two or three days before the election.

After this went away before Sir Robert came out, but my son stayed, and Sir Robert, taking him by the hand, said he hoped now all differences with Mr. Leathes were settled. My son said, Yes, and he was glad of it, for it was on a very ridiculous foot before.

I then went to the Committee for relief of poor prisoners, and we filled up the blanks, on the foot of last Bill in 1728. Sir Roger Meredith desired me to adjourn the Palatine Committee till tomorrow, he not being well, at which time he would bring the report.

I dined at home, and with me the Bishop of Cloyne, Mr. Taylor, Cousin Percival, son to the Dean, and Mr. Fortrey.

I found letters from Davis and Clements, that my friends, being twelve in number and consequently a majority, had on the 1st instant sent to the Mayor to call a hall for filling up the vacancy, who accordingly sent them a written summons to meet him for that purpose the 8th instant.

Whereupon they, thinking the time to be too long, and uncommon to defer the election, which on these occasions was never known to be above 24 hours, did by advice of Counsellor Loyd, my deputy recorder, summon the rest of the capital burgesses the following day (which was the 2nd instant) together with Mr. Powel as steward, none of whom appeared, neither would the Mayor let them have the keys of the guildhall to assemble in their council chamber; whereupon they assembled at the hall door, and from thence adjourned to Tom Peck's and made their election for Gray Cockeril, all exactly according to Mr. Loyd's directions. That the Mayor had by a verbal order sent John Bryant, a constable who was appointed to deliver the summons, to Brydwell, but soon after released him by another verbal order delivered by another constable.

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That they had sent again to Counsellor Loyd for directions how to proceed in getting Cockeril sworn in and would exactly follow his directions.

Clements wrote me word that old Lucas was so intent to bring Rolf off from supporting Cockeril, that he had offered to settle on him 100*l.* a year at his death and forgive him his 200*l.* debt; that Rolf now insisted that I should present him the 100*l.* which last post he only desired should be lent him on good security. Upon this, I advised with my brother Parker, and we concluded I should answer former letters, but take no notice of these last. And he would write to Fisher to meet Clements at Shotley Gate on Sunday morning next, and to offer that Clements should take Rolf's security for the money he lent him to pay old Lucas, and assign that security to my brother, who would pay Clements back his money. The presenting a voter money so near an election may be interpreted a breach of the late Bribery Act, although it were only for securing the choice of a capital burgess, and old Lucas may perhaps lay a snare in Rolf's way, who appears by this procedure to be either a fool or a corrupt dog.

This day I heard that the Parliament will not rise as was intended on Thursday next, but Wednesday sennight, the reason given is that the private bills cannot be sooner dispatched, but the true reason is reported to be that they think it necessary the Parliament should sit till 11th of April is over, when divers people of the City insolently intend to have public rejoicings for the fall of the Excise Bill, it being the anniversary day, to the great affront of the Legislature, and perhaps occasioning tumults, which may be prevented by the awe of a Parliament sitting, whereas if the Parliament were up and dissolved before, many will say the joy shown was burning the Rump, as was done at the Restoration.

Friday, 5.—I went this morning to the Palatine Committee, where we finished our report. In the House we passed the Bill for regulating the right of electors for members of Parliament in Scotland by a division of 44 against 35. I was with the minority, but the Courtiers carried it.

I then went to Court, where the Queen told me she had taken care of Dr. Couraye by doing her part, and I must now do mine with the members of the House of Commons in getting subscriptions to his *History of the Council of Trent*.

In the evening I had my last concert for the winter, when Dr. Couraye, who came to it, told me that he knew her Majesty had busied herself in his favour; for a friend of his having asked the Duke of Chandos to subscribe, the Duke replied the Queen had sent him three subscriptions and he had desired two more.

The performers at the concert were Needler, Mellan, Sambroke, my son Hanmer, my brother Percival, Captain Cornwall, Verner, on the fiddle; Washington, Payn on the violoncello; the great basse, Botmar; Verner on the hautbois; Aragoni, Bagnal on the harpsichord. Aragoni, Mrs. Bertholdi, Mr. Matheis and my two daughters singers.

The company present were as follows: Duke of Portland, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Guernsey, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Philip Parker Long, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Sir Roger Mostyn, Ned Southwell

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and his brother, Mr. Kelsal, Edward Walpole, Edmond Clark, Colonel Schutz, Cousin Scot, Lady Ailsford, Lady Pontefract, Lady Mary and Lady H. Cholmondeley, Lady Hanmer, Lady Evelyn, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cornwallis, Mrs. Molineux, Mrs. Minshull, Sister Percival, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Le Grand and daughter, Mrs. Scot.

Saturday, 6.—I went this day to Charlton, where I dined and then returned.

Sunday, 7.—This morning I went to chapel, then to the Prince of Orange's levée, who asked me several questions about Ireland. Then I went to the Prince of Wales' Court, who asked me if my son was sure at Harwich. I replied, Yes, if no tricks were played me. He said it would be hard indeed that so good a friend to the Government as I am should have tricks played me. I dined with my Lord Tyroconnel in company of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Captain Coram, Dr. Rundle, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Martin, our secretary.

I was called from thence by Cousin Ned Southwell to go to Wotton the Painter's, to see some noble large hunting pieces made by him for the Earl of Sunderland to be set up at Althorp. He is the best painter of horses in England.

I passed some time at the coffee house, and then returned home. My son returned from Malden, where he and Mr. Cross took up their freedom. One Malden of the place, an apothecary, told my son that his brother-in-law, Alderman Rudland of Harwich, would to his knowledge vote for my son. This morning Mr. Horace Walpole went to Harwich in order to embark for Holland.

Monday, 8.—This morning I visited brother Percival and went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole repeated a message from the King that we would enable him to give 5,000*l.* per annum to the Princess of Orange to be secure to her for her life after his Majesty should die; this money he would give during his life out of his civil list, but the civil list dying with him, it was necessary that the Parliament should give it in reversion. It was opposed by the Tories and discontented Whigs (Sir John Barnard excepted), but on the division we who went out carried it by 139 against 57. I was one of the Tellers. After this we had a division upon a breach of privilege complained of by Mr. Lewis of our House. The case was: An order of the House had been issued to bring up one Rees Griffis. The order was served on him by one Turner, but Griffis instead of obeying the order beat him. It was moved that Griffis should be taken into custody, which the Tories and discontented party opposed, but on the division we who went out were 74 against 54, so he is ordered into custody.

At my return to dinner I found letters from Harwich that my Lord Lovel had ordered all the packets to stay on shore to vote for Oliver against Cockeril, which shews the falseness of Mr. Leathes, who after having joined my son has obtained this order in favour of Oliver, who is my declared enemy, though Cockeril is in the Government's service and has promised to be for him as well as for my son. My friends hereupon are advised not to appear at the hall, and being a majority of the capital burgesses, they hope thereby to put a stop to the Mayor's election of Oliver, in whose favour he called a hall to meet on this day. I shall hear next post how Mr. Walpole has behaved on this occasion.

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In the evening I went to the concert at the Crown tavern, where I received a message from my brother Parker to come to him. Accordingly at 9 o'clock I took him in my way home and he showed me a letter from Mr. John Dixon, parson of Shotley, dated 26th inst., wherein he acquaints him that one of the principal voters at Harwich had been with him, to desire he would acquaint the Earl of Bristol that eighteen voters would be against my son, so that if his lordship's second son would stand they would carry it for him. The letter is as follows:—"Last week one of the principal men in the Corporation of Harwich (I hope you will excuse me for not giving his name) told me (not knowing that I was under any obligation to you) that the majority of their body was entirely against choosing my Lord Percival for their representative, and that he had heard one of my Lord Bristol's sons had some thought of standing candidate, which if he did, and could but prevail on Sir Robert so far as to leave them to their own choice, he would certainly be the man; for there were eighteen who would be glad to set their hands for any one that would oppose my lord, if he had but an equal share of favour with the ministry. This *worthy* gentleman at Harwich, knowing that I was curate to one of my Lord Bristol's chaplains, and likewise that I had some acquaintance with his steward, was very pressing to have me acquaint them with it, but I abhor treachery and ingratitude as the worst of vices and am very sure that you are as tender of his lordship's interest as your own. I would not have done any such thing if I might have gained the world by it. Instead of that, I thought it my duty to inform you of it, that my lord might strengthen his interest with the ministry if he was not secure enough already. I know that my Lord Bristol's son wants a borough, and was very much vexed that he did not make interest at Harwich before Mr. Leathes got footing, but whether or no he will ever hear of the present temper I cannot tell, because I believe there are very few that dare write to him. I am sure he that spoke to me dare not, for fear my Lord Percival should have better interest at Court. If this notice be of no service, as it is real truth, I hope you will not take it amiss of your most obliged, most obedient and humble servant, John Dixon."

Tuesday, 9.—This day I went to Court, and at my return my son, who had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, told me that he complained to him of Mr. Leathes procuring the packets to be kept on shore, at which Sir Robert seemed surprised, and said he would speak to Lord Lovel upon it.

I then went to the House of Lords, where, finding Lord Lovel, I told him I was come to expostulate with him why he would order the packets to be kept on shore to vote for one Oliver, a dead enemy of mine, against one Cockeril, a mate of a packet, and consequently a servant of his own, who was a declared friend of Mr. Leathes as well as of mine. He answered, Mr. Leathes had desired it of him, and he had promised it readily and inadvertently; that he had done the same if I had desired it and thought it was our joint desire. That he was sorry Oliver was no friend of mine, for he should endeavour to make my son's election and Mr. Leathes jointly secure. That indeed he should naturally be for Cockeril

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as he was a servant of the Post Office, but having given his word he could not go off of it, and that he understood the election was to be on this day, so that writing a counter order if he would do it would signify nothing. But he begged me to believe it was not with design to prejudice my son's election, for besides that Mr. Leathes was but a new acquaintance of his, and I an old one, he knew Sir Robert Walpole and the Court had a very great friendship for me, and it should be his study to favour gentlemen who had been experienced. That he wished he had known of the affair before Mr. Leathes stood, for he should have been glad his own brother or Sir Marmaduke Wyvel, his brother-in-law, had come in there. Then he asked how Mr. Leathes came recommended there.

I told him the whole story, how he came in by my consent on promise he should not hurt my interest, but that ever since he did what he could to hurt it. I added that now he knew the whole affair, which Mr. Leathes had concealed from him, he might perhaps get off his engagement, and be suffered to countermand his orders, which might come time enough, since if my friends did not appear this day on the hall, no election could be.

He went immediately to the House of Commons to speak to Mr. Leathes, and returning told me that Mr. Leathes insisted on his promise, but had assured him that Oliver would vote for my son. But his lordship added his orders only were that the packets should stay on shore on Monday, and that Mr. Leathes had desired only they might have leave to do as they would. I asked his lordship if he meant with respect to this election, or that of a member of Parliament. I then desired he would send to Bell of the Post Office to furnish him a proper person to send down to Harwich to whisper the packets that they must vote for my son, and his lordship promised he would.

I dined at home and then went to the play.

Wednesday, 10.—This day I received letters from Harwich very unsatisfactory, both as to the minds of the people and Mr. Walpole's cool encouragement he gave my interest, also that the Mayor having called a hall had sworn young Oliver in a capital burgess, though there were but eleven of them there, which are not a majority of capital burgesses, consequently the election was naught, as Counsellor Floyd, my Deputy Recorder, wrote me. That my friends had agreed to club towards the expense of a mandamus to support their election of Cockeril. That Mr. Walpole arrived on Sunday at six at night, and it was Fuller's turn to go to sea, but he and his mate hid themselves so that they could not be found, so Dean was forced to go with him that night, who, taking Cockeril his mate with him, prevented our friends producing him the next day on the hall in order to have him sworn in. Clements also wrote his opinion that Mr. Walpole behaved as cool as Mr. Leathes to my interest, which last, notwithstanding he has joined my son, has not acquainted his friends with it, though I had been very early in doing it.

Upon this my brother Parker and I went to the Committee of Council to speak to Sir Robert, to whom I showed Davis's letter. He desired to know what we would have him do, and he would do anything. I replied he should send immediately down a person

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from the Post Office to acquaint the servants under it that my son and Mr. Leathes are the candidates they must vote for. He said he would do it to-morrow, but I should give him a memorandum of it.

Thursday, 11.—This morning I sent Sir Robert Walpole my memorandum, while my son waited on Lord Lovell and got him to promise to see Sir Robert on this affair to-day. My son then went to Sir Robert, who told him he had my memorandum, and would do it, but could not till to-morrow, because of his great business. He added he would speak to Lord Lovell on it. I went then to our Parish Vestry, where were my Lord Wilmington, Sir Thomas Webster, Mr. Plumtre, Mr. Walker, Mr. Scowan, Mr. Clayton, and other principal inhabitants. My Lord proposed electing the Duke of Kent a vestryman. I proposed John Laroche, Esq., and Mr. Clayton proposed Mr. Dalton to supply vacancies, which were unanimously agreed to. Some other of lower rank were also chosen.

After this I went to Court, and presented our Harwich address, which the King received graciously with a smile. It had not the Corporation seal, and was only signed by twenty-one of the Corporation, none of my friends being of it but Clements. The reason why my friends did not sign it was because they could not be present at that Court without approving the election of young Oliver for a capital burgess, who was that day chosen by eleven burgesses only and sworn in by the Mayor contrary to the charter, which will have the major part of the capital burgesses to elect.

At Court I saw Lord Lovell, who told me he had seen my son, and that he had been to look for Sir Robert Walpole upon the request I made that he would signify his pleasure to the packets in favour of my son; he also repeated his promise that he would do it.

After dinner I visited Mr. Carteret of the Post Office, and passed near three hours with him. We appear to be good friends. He told me he knew nothing of the order to keep the packets on shore, that indeed Mr. Leathes had been to ask it, which he refused, but since Fuller had orders for that purpose, Fuller was not to be chid. I told him Mr. Leathes' usage of me and my proceedings all along, to which he said he had been an absolute stranger, only he had heard that I had endeavoured to stand with my son and throw out Mr. Leathes. That Mr. Heath had been twice or thrice with him to tell him he would stand for Harwich, to which he answered that he did not intend to meddle with the election one way or other, for the Government would order that as they pleased; that he asked him if he had the Government's interest, which Mr. Heath could not say he had.

Mr. Carteret added that several of the packets had been with him to desire him to recommend a person, but he had refused them.

I told him I was come to acquaint him that Sir Robert and Lord Lovel had both assured me they would find some way to acquaint the packets that they must favour my son, which I thought I was obliged in honour to tell him, that he might not believe I would take a step with his office unknown to him, but I did not



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desire him to be active in it knowing his nicety that way. He replied he was glad Lord Lovel had taken it upon him. He was a lord and might do what he pleased, but for himself he would not burn his fingers in a matter manifestly contrary to his duty and an Act of Parliament. We parted good friends and extremely easy.

Among other things he told me he had no acquaintance with Mr. Leathes and never saw him but twice; that though his Christian name is Carteret, he is no way related to him, nor has any concern for him.

Another thing he told me was that when I stood it was not he but Mr. Harison who gave me all the trouble I met with, for Harison designed to have brought in a son of my Lord Townshend's; yet he had borne the blame of opposing the King's inclinations towards me on that occasion, and felt the ill effects of that mistake concerning him both from the King and Sir Robert Walpole for many years.

This night the mob assembled in the city in several places and committed riots, this being the anniversary day of the defeat of the excise scheme in the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor, who had timely notice of it, took what care he could to prevent it, but they broke his windows, as they did by many others who put out no lights, whereupon my Lord went out to repel them and was wounded in the head. I hear he was obliged to fire upon them. Some of them are seized. The next day, driving to Sir Robert Walpole's to acquaint him with what had passed, his coachman unfortunately passed over a child and killed it.

Good Friday, 12.—This morning I went to St. James' Church, and at three a clock also to evening prayers. Then I visited Mr. Tuffnall, after which I returned home, where I received letters from Clements and from Councillor Loyd, touching the election of young Oliver, but I was surprised they neither of them mentioned anything of further proceedings.

Saturday, 13.—This morning I visited Mr. Hill of the Custom House to desire him to influence the officers under them at Harwich in favour of my son's election. He told me he was last Thursday at Sir Robert Walpole's, who gave him a letter I wrote him for that purpose, and bade him take care of my son: whereupon, when he went to the Board that morning he advised with the Clerk in what proper and safe manner to signify the Government's pleasure to these officers; that the Clerk told him the two Philippses were such rogues they would betray him if a letter were writ down to them, wherefore he ordered a letter that night to the Collector Davis to come up and receive orders by word of mouth. I thanked him and exposed to him the unfairness of Mr. Leathes to my son, who, after having proffered to join him a fortnight ago, told him on Thursday last that indeed Sir Robert had joined him, but he could not promise that one of his friends would join my son, for he was under their direction. This, said I, is a strange sort of joining. Why don't you tell Sir Robert this? Mr. Leathes (said I) has so engrossed his good opinion, and is so serviceable in the Norfolk election, that he will not believe anything to his prejudice. Indeed (replied Mr. Hill), he is a man of skill and good parts, and has a very plausible way of telling his story. He was the other

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day at our Board to request that Samuel Philips, for whom he got the *Walpool* sloop, late Captain John Philips's, might quit the Aldborow station and be on the Harwich station: we refused it as long as we could, but at length he prevailed; yet we told him Samuel Philips should not keep that boat, to which he answered he would give us no more trouble about him when the election was over. Said I, he then gave up his friend when his own interest should be served.

After this I went to my Lord Lovel's, to know if he had seen Bell of the Post Office, and obliged him to send a proper person down to Harwich to intimate to the packet that they must vote for my son and Mr. Leathes. He answered that he dined yesterday with Sir Robert Walpole, who bid him take care of that affair, and accordingly he had sent for Bell to come to him, but Bell was out of town; however, he would be returned on Monday, when himself should be at the Post Office, and then he would speak to him.

I told him the time drew on so near that I was sorry he had not seen him, but I would send a servant on Monday to his lordship to know what he had done. I desired the packets might all be ordered to stay on shore for the election, which he said he would, and that my son had given him a list of those the messenger was to speak to.

After I left him I went to my brother Parker, who liked what passed between Mr. Hill and me, but was very suspicious of the delay my Lord Lovel acquainted me with. He said Mr. Bristow of the Green Cloth had told him young Philipson had a good stroke at Harwich and also Mr. Heath, and that my son was not sure to be elected as he thought for. He added he would get Sir Charles Wager to write that very night to Baker to be for my son, which Sir Charles afterwards did.

I then visited Cousin Ned Southwell, who said he was told by a gentleman, whose name he had forgotten, that Mr. Heath would stand at Harwich, and it would not be disagreeable to the Government. I replied if that should be true, the Government would use me very basely and treacherously, but I would suspend my belief till I saw it.

After dinner I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and my daughter Hanmer.

Sunday, 14, Easter Day.—This morning I communicated at the King's chapel, where I never saw a greater crowd, thank God. My son did the same. The Royal Family and the Prince of Orange took the Communion there, too.

I then went to Court, where I met Coll<sup>d</sup> Armstrong and desired him to write Tuesday next to William Richman to vote for my son and Mr. Leathes, which he promised. Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel.

Monday, 15.—This morning I visited Counsellor Annesley, who upon my discourse about my son's election doubts Sir Robert Walpole's sincerity.

I then went to the House of Lords to find my Lord Lovel, and know of him if he had spoken to Mr. Bell. His lordship replied he was prevented by being obliged to go to Court to thank the

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King for making his wife Baroness of Clifford; but he had writ to him to be with him at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and he would certainly give him the necessary orders. I told him I wished I might see the messenger to-morrow at five o'clock before he went, which his lordship said I should.

I spoke to the Earl of Rochford to desire the favour that he would write to Captain Stevens, whose son is his lordship's tenant, to be for my son, which he not only promised, but of his own accord told me that Dr. Newell was his immediate tenant, and he would also write to him. According at night his lordship sent me the two letters for my perusal open.

In the House of Commons I spoke to Sir Robert Walpole, telling him that Mr. Leathes stood my enemy. He said he had done what he could for us, that he had spoke to Lord Lovel, who had promised to send a man down.

I dined at home, and in the evening went again to the House of Lords.

I had letters this day from Davis and Page. The former dating his letter from Harwich on Saturday, and taking no notice of any order to come up which, if wrote (as Mr. Hill told me on Thursday must have been with him on Friday), I grow suspicious of some foul play, but where to charge it, whether only on the Clerk or Secretary of the Customs or higher I know not; however my son waited on Mr. Hill to complain of it. Both Davis and Page wrote that Cockeril being returned, those who elected him are resolved to sign a command to the Mayor to call a court to swear in Cockeril, which Davis doubts if he will comply with, but Page says if he does not they are resolved to prosecute him.

Davis adds that Heath's agent had offered John Smith anything he would ask provided he would be out of the way at the time of election, and that both Smith and Fenning were desirous to go to Norway for lobsters, which Davis had put them off of, for that is a voyage of a month, and would occasion the absence of them both. They pretended they might be back time enough. On this news I sent away immediately an express to the agent, which express promised to be at Harwich by 6 o'clock to-morrow: in which letter I acquainted Clements that the election will be certainly Monday next or to-morrow sennight.

This day the Lords passed the Bill for granting his Majesty a vote of confidence by suffering him to make use of the appropriated money given for this year's service to other uses if he sees a necessity. The Bill was passed by a majority of 11 only.

Tuesday, 16.—This morning I acquainted Mr. Hill of the Customs that his orders for bringing up the Collector were not arrived as expected; and I desired he would cause a letter to be writ this post, but soon after the Collector came into my room, upon which I writ Mr. Hill of his being arrived. It seems Mr. Manly's letter for his coming up was not writ until Saturday last, whereas Mr. Hill gave orders for it on Thursday. He was also writ to, to set out only as on Thursday next, which he had done but for the postscript of my letter to Clements.

Soon after Mr. Hill came in from Sir Robert Walpole to tell me he had been with him, and, calling for Davis to be witness to

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what he should say, he bid him acquaint separately the Phiippes that while he was at my house he Mr. Hill came in from Sir Robert Walpole's and that Mr. Hill told me Sir Robert Walpole would have the officers of the Customs to vote for Lord Percival and Mr. Leath. Mr. Hill added that if they refused Mr. Davis should send up an express of their refusal. He cautioned that his name should not be used if possible as directing anything, for what he did now was more, by G—, than he would do for anyone beside.

Mr. Davis told him he questioned if the Phiippes would yet obey, unless Mr. Leathes and my son joined in some letter to that purpose: to which Mr. Hill said it were reasonable such a letter should be written. My son said if such letter were written he believed Mr. Leathes would privately write to them not to mind it, for he pretends he is under the direction of those below. Nay, said Hill, if it be so, there is no fence against treachery, but do you and my Lord Egmont go to Sir Robert and tell him Mr. Leathes must write or openly declare for you.

Accordingly I went with my son and saw Mr. Leathes at Sir Robert's, but, taking no notice of him, I sent in to desire to see Sir Robert before he came out to the crowd that attended his levée. Accordingly my son and I were called into his closet while he was dressing himself, and I told him the strange foot Mr. Leathes and we were upon: that a fortnight ago we were joined, but last Thursday he told my son coolly that Sir Robert indeed had joined him, but that he could not promise that any one of his own friends should join him. That this was a sort of joining I never heard of; that Mr. Leathes added he must do as they would have him below; he was under their direction. Now, Sir, said I, it is visible either that Mr. Leathes is not sincere or that Philipson, who has a number of voters under his influence, is resolved to maintain a party that shall be independent of the Government and oppose even the Government's recommendation, and will not therefore let Mr. Leathes join my son. To discover a truth (replied Sir Robert) they have sent to my Lord Harrington to offer him the choice of a member if he will send one down, but I told my lord he should not accept it, for I desired your son should be chosen. Sir, said I, Mr. Leathes is without; I wish you would send for him in that we may talk things together before you. No, replied he, do you withdraw a moment and I will send for him and discourse him privately, and then I will desire you to come again.

Whereupon my son and I left him, and Mr. Leathes was sent for, and after a quarter of an hour's discourse we were sent for in. Well, said Sir Robert, Mr. Leathes says he will now heartily join your son, and you are to assist each other all you can.

Sir, said my son, I assure Mr. Leathes I never meant him any prejudice, and now my friends are all declared for him I hope he will bring his to do the same by me.

Mr. Leathes, who seemed disconcerted and cold, could not however avoid saying he would do all he could and expected my friends would do the same, but as to never having designed him a prejudice he was going on when Sir Robert said, "Come, come, what was formerly is past, and now you are joined give your hands." So he and my son shook hands. I then said it might be proper

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that my son and he should sign some short paper to own their joining to their friends: but Mr. Leathes with some heat and precipitation begged of Sir Robert and me not to insist on that, for now there would be no opposition, and he would speak to all his friends to be for my son.

So we left Sir Robert, and Mr. Leathes was the first who hastened out of the room, I suppose to avoid speaking to us; by which, as by all the rest of his conduct, it appeared what he had done now before Sir Robert was much against his grain, and only as obliged by Sir Robert, and when I came home and told Davis all that passed he said he had been told that Mr. Leathes was linked with Mr. Heath underhand to eject my son.

I met Sir Charles Wager at Sir Robert's, who told me he would send me before dinner a letter to recommend my son and Mr. Leathes to Alderman Baker, which he accordingly did in very handsome and strong terms. I also saw there Mr. Bell of the Post Office who told me he had been by Lord Lovel's order at my house this morning; that he would go down in his coach on Thursday to Harwich and speak to all the packets to be for my son and Mr. Leathes. That he was waiting to speak to Sir Robert to have his leave to use his name. He said he knew Philipson's character and Bickerton's very well and they were both staunch Tories. He knew the name of all the packets, and their dispositions. That they would have Heath, a lousy fellow, in if they could, or anyone to my son's prejudice. But he would do all he could for my son and at his return acquaint me. I thanked him, and on his telling me he had a house at Greenwich made him promise to visit me at Charlton. He said he saw a very good pamphlet of my writing, and had Sir Robert's orders (who had perused it) to print 3,000 of them and disperse. I told him I wondered he knew the author, for I had charged the bookseller not to discover me.

After my return home, the Bishop of Bangor came to wish me a good journey into the country, and my son good success in his election.

Davis dined with me, and I gave him letters for Newell and Stevens from Lord Rochford, and for Baker from Sir Charles Wager. Davis was pleased with what passed this day, and believes all opposition will now cease, which Mr. Leathes had so far encouraged at the first that now his party drive him. My son returning from the House said he saw Mr. Leathes there, who told him he would bring his friends to him, but was really under a great difficulty. He did not explain what it was, but I guess he meant his having joined himself to Heath, whom he now must drop, to the great resentment of Philipson, Oliver, old Lucas and other violent men of his party, among whom Davis told me it has of late been currently said and owned at Harwich that Mr. Leathes and Mr. Heath had joined.

I writ to Clements and to my brother Parker (who went this morning to Arwarton) a short account of these affairs.

This day the King came to the House, and after passing all the remaining Bills, prorogued the Parliament to the 14th May next, which will be followed by a Proclamation to dissolve us to-morrow, and the writs for a new Parliament will bear teste on Thursday.

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In the evening I went to the play called the Funeral.

Wednesday, 17.—This day I visited my daughter Hanmer, the Bishop of Cloyn, the two Schutz's, brother Percival, Frank Clerke, and Lord Grantham asked me if I went to Essex. I replied, No, but my son would. I then went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke to me, and the Queen took notice to me that she heard I would not stand for next Parliament, but set up my son. I replied it was true, that I was going out of the world and my son coming in. Don't say that, replied she; I hope you will live many and many years. Besides, Madam (said I), he will do better than I. Oh (said she), shaking her head, I wish he may do half so well.

My brother and sister Percival, son and daughter Hanmer, Aunt Whorwood, and Mr. Taylor dined with me.

This evening the express returned with an answer from Clements expressing his joy at the news I writ him, and desiring I would write to Demaresque to come to Harwich from Yarmouth. Thereupon I writ to Sir Charles Wager to desire he would order Dumaresque away, and Sir Charles returned me a letter for him to that purpose. He wrote me at the same time that young Philipson had been with him this morning, and promised that he would write to his father to be for my son and Mr. Leathes, which he doubted not he would do.

This is a finishing stroke I did not expect, and must be to the last degree mortifying to Leathes and his party.

I suppose this may be contrived by Mr. Leathes, in order to keep the friendship of his party, who cannot take it ill that he gives over his opposition to my son when even Philipson himself will declare for him. Or it may be that young Philipson, who stands for Shoreham, wants the Government's help, and therefore to gain it makes this step to show that he merits it by doing what he can to prosper the election of any person set up in Harwich by the Government.

Thursday, 18.—This morning my son set out for Harwich. I waited on the Bishop of Cloyn to present him to Sir Robert Walpole upon his going for Ireland. I then took an opportunity to recommend my brother Percival again to Sir Robert for some place, which he assured me he did not forget. I visited Lord Rochford and called to see Mr. Dandridge's paintings, who I think an excellent face painter. I dined at Cousin Ned Southwell's with Counsellor Annesley. In the evening Mr. Taylor and the Bishop of Cloyn came to see me.

Friday, 19.—I was taking coach this morning for Charlton, when Sir Robert Walpole sent his footman to desire me to come immediately to him. It was to show me a representation signed the 18th by twenty voters and directed to Mr. Leathes, wherein they earnestly pressed his naming any other than my son, or that Sir Robert would recommend one, for they were determined not to choose my son. I remarked to Sir Robert that Captain Robert Lucas was firm to my son, and that the hands of some who were absent must have been put to it. He offered me the paper to make my use of, but I did not want it. He told me Mr. Leathes had brought it to him that morning. I did not know what to say

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to him, but took time to consider, and proceeded to Charlton, where, when I arrived, I sent an express to acquaint my son of that letter.

Saturday, 20.—This morning I returned early to town, and not finding Sir Robert Walpole I went to Court, and desired an audience of the King, wherein I told him my son was now at Harwich upon his election, and met with opposition; that I desired he would be so gracious as to order his servants to vote for my son. His Majesty very readily said he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole as soon as he see him, and would do all in his power. I replied, Sir Robert was out of town, and I should be obliged to send an express away this night, the election I believed coming on Monday or Tuesday next. He said, Then find Sir Robert out, and bid him from me to take particular care of your son, and that my servants vote for him; I will do all that is in my power. I thanked his Majesty, and immediately writ a letter to Sir Robert, of which a copy is among my papers.

In this letter I acquainted him how the borough of Harwich stood, that of the twenty subscribers to the letter of the 18th, one was a disputed vote, one absolutely at Mr. Leathes' disposal, being his servant, one I was sure had his hand forged to it, and may be more, the packets being some of them abroad. That I was come to town to wait on him, but missing him, had waited on his Majesty, whose answer was as I have mentioned above; that I begged him to write to Mr. Bell, who I believed was yet at Harwich, that it was his Majesty's pleasure his servants vote for my son. The rest may be seen in the letter. This I sent by my servant express to Richmond at 3 o'clock, having missed of Sir Robert at Chelsea.

My servant whom I sent to Richmond at his return told me he found Sir Robert on horseback with company, that he took my letter and put it in his pocket without opening it, saying he believed he knew the contents, and if it required an answer he would send one; he should see me to-morrow.

This was I thought extremely odd, not to read it when he knew from whom it came, and those about him remarked it, for my cousin Southwell told me that on Monday a gentleman expressed to him his concern for my son and that Sir Robert was not hearty for him, because I had sent a letter to him express on Saturday and he did not so much as read it.

I writ to my son my transactions of this day by the post, and acquainted him Mr. Leathes was not yet gone down.

Sunday, 21.—I went to chapel.

My postillion returned with a long letter from my son, dated the 20th, giving account of the disposition of the voters, that the Government's servants (except Battney) had promised that if he had the Government's interest they would vote for him, and assuring on his honour there was no danger to Mr. Leathes or him if they joined. That there could not be near so many as twenty who with their own hands signed that paper of the 18th and, particularly, young Lucas's hand was forged.

I enclosed this letter to Sir Robert, which he did not return to me, and desired he would oblige Mr. Leathes to declare openly his joining with me, who thereupon wrote Mr. Leathes as follows from Richmond, though he dated it from London:—

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London, 21 April, 1734.

Sir,—Since I saw you last, the accounts received from Harwich are so positive that if Lord Percival and you join and declare it in the town, there is no possibility of any opposition arising in the town, or the least apprehension of either of your running any hazard in your elections, that I cannot forbear keeping the engagements that I made equally to you both, and desiring that you will both persevere in that conjunction, which has twice or thrice been mutually confirmed and renewed in my presence. I gave you my assurances on the foot of Lord Percival and your being joined in interest; nothing should have prevailed on me to have dropped you, and my honour is equally engaged to Lord Percival. I hope, Sir, you will put an end to this troublesome affair where I am not at liberty to act otherwise than I do.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. WALPOLE.

This letter Sir Robert enclosed to me in another to the following purpose:—

April 21, 1734.

My Lord,—I send you the enclosed to Mr. Leathes, which when you have perused, you will be pleased to seal with some common seal, as a head or the like, and forward it to him.

I did not receive your letter of yesterday till it was too late to give your lordship an answer; it would have been very difficult for a man in my station to have wrote in the manner you then desired, but I hope what I now send will put an end to this disagreeable affair.

I am, with great respect,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

R. WALPOLE.

P.S.—Since I wrote what is above, I have this minute heard that Mr. Leathes was in town yesterday, and intends to see me to-morrow morning. If so, your lordship will not send the letter forward till I see him to-morrow morning.

Before the return of my servant who brought me these letters, I went to Court, and carried the sword before the King to chapel. I took leave of the Prince of Orange, who sets out to-morrow for Holland. Dined with brother Percival. At night my wife, seeing I was detained in town, came up.

Sir Charles Wager told me it was he desired young Philipson to write to his father to be for my son, who promised he would, but doubtless he did not, nor did I believe he would.

In the evening came an express from my son in nine hours dated this morning, that Mr. Mussenden, brother-in-law to Mr. Leathes, was arrived there on Friday night to stand candidate, as was reported, and Philipson would try it when Leathes arrived, who was expected Sunday or Monday. That eight persons in the Government's service had most of them promised to be for him if Sir Robert insisted on it, namely, Baker, Samuel Philips, Will Philips, Fuller, Dean, Captain Wimple, junior, Batten and Alderman Lucas. He, therefore, desired Sir Robert to use his influence with Leathes to declare openly his conjunction with him.

April 21-22

I answered the letter, and enclosed him a copy I had taken of Sir Robert's letter this day to Mr. Leathes and of Sir Robert's to me that enclosed it.

Monday, 22.—I went early to Sir Robert Walpole's, and showed him my son's letter of yesterday; in return of which he showed me a fresh representation signed by twenty with the same hands to it as the former. It was dated yesterday morning, the 21, and sent express to Mr. Leathes, wherein the subscribers declare they will not be for my son, Lord Egmont, Sir Philip Parker or any of the family who had used them ill, broke promises &c., and were odious to them. They therefore begged him to name some other person, or that Sir Robert would, whom they would choose, and thereby with satisfaction and pleasure show their zeal for the Government.

I remarked to Sir Robert that this is only the old story over again, that he saw my son had fourteen votes, so but seventeen could sign it, except Oliver, who is a disputed vote, that Captain Lucas' hand is forged to it, and that others must be so too.

He answered, I see Mr. Leathes is not sincere, and that he will be your son's enemy, which you may depend on, and will do you all the hurt he can. I see that Charles Stanhope is to be the man. Lord Harrington was with me yesterday again to desire his brother might stand, but I told him I was engaged in honour to your son, and he was with me when I wrote Mr. Leathes that letter you was to send to him if gone for Harwich. You will find Mr. Leathes join him. I know it is his intention, for this last representation against your son was sent enclosed to Mr. Blair, who does business for Lord Harrington and who is Mr. Leathes' friend. As for myself (continued he), I have done all I can, except to write under my own hand, which I dare not, nor should the King's name be used, but your son may freely use my name and tell all the Government's servants that if they will in anything oblige me, they will vote for him, being joined with Mr. Leathes in my presence. That I might go again to Bell, Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Hill, and see what they could do, and my son might do anything his honour and conscience would permit him. I said, Suppose my son join with Mr. Heath if he should stand, or our friends gave single votes? He replied if he did, then Mr. Leathes must be allowed the same liberty, and it must be understood that the joining with Leathes is dissolved. I desired still that he would send Mr. Leathes the letter he wrote him, which he said he would.

I went to the Westminster election, where Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Clayton, Lord of the Treasury, were chosen without opposition.

And afterwards repaired again to Mr. Hill at the Custom House. I told him what passed. He said he could do no more; he could not write under his hand, and if the Philippses would not mind the order given by the Collector there was no help. But if Sir Robert would direct him, he would immediately suspend them. I said, Sir Robert, I believed, would scruple that, being so near the election. He said, then he could not help it, that Bacon Morris had desired him yesterday to dine with Charles Stanhope at Mr. Leathes', but he declined it. He admired at all, and thought it very ill judged in Sir Robert to let things go so far, for Sir Robert knew Charles

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Stanhope was secretly his enemy for not having preferred him these several years past, but, added he, if I were your son, I would still stand it out.

I then called on Collector Bell at the Post Office, who was returned from Harwich, and had twice called on me when I was abroad to tell me how things went there. He said he found the Government's servants there very refractory, that Battney, mate to Dean, was a brute and obstinately bent against my son; that he turned his back upon him, and had declared he would lose his place rather than vote for my son. That he thereupon advised the agent to send him to sea with the packet, but he refused to go, upon which the agent writ up an information, but Mr. Carteret took no notice of it. That Fuller was surly, but at last said, if the Government would have it so, he would vote for my son. That the Mayor Wimple was more civil, and said he would pay all imaginable regard to Lord Lovel's recommendation. Dean was at sea, and Alderman Lucas asked why, if the Post Office would have him be for my son, they did not both write to that purpose, to which he replied, he had Lord Lovel's orders, but Mr. Carteret would not meddle or make. He added, he could not speak very openly to them, being a direct servant of the Post Office, but he had carried with him Justice Philips, a practiced man on such occasions, who knew the best of any man how to talk with them. That Alderman Lucas complained of ill usage from me, to which he replied that was nothing to Lord Percival; finally, that afterwards the Alderman came to him and assured him of his, his son's and his son-in-law Rolf being for my son. Yet afterwards, this rascal was one of those who signed the second representation against my son, and forged his son's hand to it.

I told him how gracious his Majesty had been in this affair, and desired he would send Mr. Philips to me immediately that I might get him to go again to Harwich.

He answered, Mr. Philips had been at another election since and was not yet arrived, but when he was he should come to me. He advised that Sir Robert should give him leave to use his name, as a material thing. In the meantime I sent to Sir Charles Wager to desire him to write a second time to Alderman Baker and let him know I had the Government's interest, and that he insisted with him to vote for my son if he expected my favour, to which Sir Charles returned me an answer, with a letter for Baker desiring him to vote for my son as a thing that would much oblige him, but he did not write so strong as I desired, for the reason following.

My lord, I have no knowledge of Mr. Baker, and what he has from Trinity House is not given by me, but by thirty-one people, and is but a small matter, that I think it will not be proper for me to say more than I have, for such letters are sometimes read in the House of Commons.

Your lordship's most humble servant,  
CHA. WAGER.

I then hastened to Court, where I applied again to Sir Robert, who told me that he sent the letter to Mr. Leathes as I desired,

April 22-24

who came immediately to him, but refused to declare he would join my son; that he said all he could to persuade him, but he would not; that he had done all he could, and appealed to me if he had not. I said there was one thing he might still do, which was to acquaint Mr. Leathes that since he broke his word of joining my son he should not have the Government's interest. To which he only shrugged his shoulders, from whence I augured ill success to my son. I desired I might bring Colonel Bel again to him to have his commands to go down again. He answered, "To what purpose? He knows my mind. I spoke before to him to do all he could." However, I insisted on it. This backwardness gave me more cause of diffidence, and at night I despatched an express to my son, to acquaint him with what had passed, and let him know my apprehensions that he would lose his election.

Tuesday, 23.—I waited at home all this morning in expectation of Justice Philips, who at 3 a'clock came, and I carried him to Sir Robert Walpole's, who in my presence told him he might go down and tell the Government's servants in his name that Mr. Leathes and my son were joined in his presence; that he had given the Government's interest to both, and it was his earnest desire his Majesty's servants would vote for them, to which he had obliged his honour; that if they would oblige him they would do it. Mr. Philips desired again that he might use his name, which he bid him do.

At coming away Mr. Philips said he had now full instruction, and he would set out this evening part of his way and counted to get no farther than Chelmsford.

I wrote this account to my son at night and enclosed a resignation of my Recordership in a letter to the Mayor, for him to deliver in case he lost the election, and to do it with all speed before some one of the other side should propose to remove me, which I counted they would certainly do, and to give it to Lord Harrington.

I dined with Dr. Hollings, and went at night to the opera *Ariadne*.

Wednesday, 24.—This morning at 1 a'clock came an express from my son, dated Tuesday morning from Arwarton, wherein he mentions his suspicion of treachery in Sir Robert; says the election is notified for Saturday next. That Sir Philip Parker thinks he should however stand it out to show the villainy the greater, for he should plainly prove he lost it by the Government's servants voting against him. That he should not determine what part to act till Mr. Philips came down again (which I had in a former letter told him he would do) and until he had tried every game, which was now only to come off with honour, and to maintain a just plea for resentment. He thought nobody could suffer for serving him but Mr. Clements, the agent, who would certainly lose his place one way or other. He thought it might be of some service to suspend the Philipses one way or other, but did not believe I should obtain it. Upon this I wrote to Sir Robert Walpole to desire his letters to Mr. Hill of the Customs, and to the Post Office, that Baker, the two Philipses, Fuller, Battney and Dean might be sent for up to be out of the way during the election, to which he wrote me the following answer:—

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London, 24 April, 1734.

My Lord,—I think it impossible for me to do what you desire, and those to whom I was to give my orders would think it too great a hardship to be put on them, to send for a number of officers the day before the election. In my station where what I do or do not do, everything is imputed to me, makes this too dangerous to venture upon. I have with great honour and truth kept my engagements to your lordship, and declared so to all persons concerned, and must beg you will excuse me taking this step.

I am, &amp;c.,

R. WALPOLE.

I writ, however, to Mr. Hill and Mr. Bell to the same purpose, though I had little hopes of their compliance, and accordingly the former wrote me as follows:—

Wednesday.

My Lord,—I have communicated your lordship's letter to Sir J. Evelyn, Sir John Stanley and Mr. Fairfax, the gentlemen your lordship names in your letter, and we must beg your lordship's pardon for not complying with your request, since we think we cannot be justified in it.

I am &amp;c.,

JOHN HILL.

And Colonel Bell sent me a verbal message by my servant that Lord Lovel was out of town, Mr. Carteret would not concern himself, and therefore the thing desired could not be done.

I had the same evening other letters by the post from Page and Davis that if I did not obtain this the election will be lost. Davis said that he had delivered Mr. Hill's message, when he went down, to the Philipses, from whom he had civil answers, but they would go against us, as also the packet men, except something more strenuous from the Post Office than what was delivered from Colonel Bell came down; so that the election depends on Sir Robert's steadfastness and Mr. Leathes' honour.

My brother Parker also wrote me by the same post from Arwarton that the Mayor had told him that Mr. Leathes wrote to him not to promise till he had heard from him. That an express was sent away early that morning (Tuesday) to Mr. Heath as reported, who they say may carry it; that Heath will make a push for it unless Sir Robert oblige Leathes to declare heartily. That it is impossible to describe the malice of the other side, so that some of them seem as if they would sacrifice their employments. That Captain Dean was expected in on Thursday, so they should see what effect Horace Walpole's conversation with him in the passage had. That letters from Sir Charles Wager, Lord Rochford and others, they signified nothing. That we are full of schemes and he much fatigued. That my letter enclosing the copy of what Sir Robert wrote Mr. Leathes was come last night by the express; he wished it may be sincere.

My son also sent me a second express from Harwich written on Tuesday night 10 a'clock, to press the sending up for the Government's servants, but if we cannot obtain it for all, then to ask it for none, because his business will then be to show that by so many Government's servants voting against him he lost the election.

April 24-25

That all the thirteen and Cockeril, the disputed vote, stand firm. But as I could not obtain the sending up for the Government voters, I returned the express with a letter to come off as well in honour as he could; that all my hopes lay in Mr. Philips's negotiations, who I find was not arrived, but had instructions from Sir Robert by word of mouth, and set out yesterday. That it would be well if he could keep him until the election is over. I also reminded him to present the Mayor my letter of resignation of my post of Recorder, least after the election the taking it from me, as I was confident they would, to give Lord Harrington, should be an article in the news to disgrace me.

I dined with brother Percival and went afterwards to the Music Club at the Crown.

Thursday, 25.—This morning an express came in at six a'clock from my son, dated Wednesday, ten at night, to acquaint me that Mr. Leathes being arrived yesterday night he had visited him, did not enter into any debate about the affair, only told him he expected he should join him according to his promise. That he replied, he was ready to join him if he could prevail on his friends or a sufficient number of them to make a majority with his; that he would endeavour to prevail on them.

But he is told Mr. Stanhope is in the house with Mr. Leathes at this very time, though it is not certain if he is yet come. That it is not imaginable how ridiculous a farce they play, and at the same time a very cunning one; his friends declaring they will join my son if he will, and he declaring the same if they will. That he was a very little while with Mr. Leathes, and told him, if after what had passed he did not join him, he should be obliged to take any measures to secure himself. That he knew not how to direct his conduct but according to the steps they take, but he should take care in everything he did, whatever happened, the just censure should fall on them. He hoped I had got orders for the Government's servants to come up, that he had other irons in the fire, and hoped yet he should succeed.

This was a private letter to me. At the same time he wrote me a more ample one to show Sir Robert, wherein he takes notice of the farce Mr. Leathes and the Government's servants play, at the same time that last night they sent away an express to invite Mr. Stanhope down. That he believed they used the same practice of forging other persons' names; that he had hopes of getting Newel and Bridge over, which would make sixteen, so that it would not be prudent to let Mr. Stanhope go down least he should meet with disgrace. He therefore desired me to speak to Sir Robert to discourage Mr. Stanhope from going as an act of friendship. That an artful insinuation had been spread as if my son intended to join Mr. Heath, wherefore he had sent up a declaration signed by his declared friends as follows, to clear himself and his friends from that imputation:—

“Whereas it hath been reported that the Lord Percival and Thomas Heath, Esquire, are joined or intend to join as candidates to represent this corporation in the ensuing Parliament,

“We whose names are underwritten having nothing more sincerely at heart than union in this borough and success to Lord Percival

1734.

and Carteret Leathes, Esquire, do hereby declare that there is no ground for that suggestion, and that we will serve Lord Percival, and Mr. Leathes if he shall join the said Lord Percival, and no other person.—J. Smith, Griffith Davis, M. Richman, Jo. Fennings, Thomas Peck, Robert Lucas, James Clements, Francis Pulham, Jo. Dumaresque, Edward Clements, Jo. Coleman, Robert Page, Richard Rolf, Grey Cockeril. Harwich, 24 April, 1734.”

My son adds that Sir Robert may from hence see how secure he is, if he continue to support him, as he is confident he will, for there are seven Government servants more now against him. That at the worst he shall have fought a good fight.

I received a third express this day, written on Wednesday at twelve at night, about laying the last mentioned letter before Sir Robert. He tells me he worked and lost no ground, so that he should certainly, if he loses it, expose the administration most confoundedly. That if he only did this and keep his friends steady he believed the Government's servants would not care to push the point for fear of a great person's indignation. That he heard nothing particularly yet of Mr. Stanhope, who was not there, nor was Mr. Philips yet come down. He would follow my directions in regard to him, having just received my letter by post acquainting him of his coming. Sir Philip was now with him and of great service; that he came that morning, and was going to Ipswich election to-morrow. That he wanted more money, and would not keep his friends together without treating them though in an artful manner. He feared he could not return before Tuesday or Wednesday, and would be glad to hear something of another affair. That Fortrey is with him, and Mr. Cornelius visited him last Monday, for which he desired I would thank him. That Mr. Loyd continues to assure him young Oliver's vote is not good. He says he has other irons in the fire, and hoped yet he might succeed.

I answered his express that came at six a'clock, that I had done all I could and left the rest to him, for I could not procure sending up for the Government servants; my whole dependence was on Mr. Philips, who went down Tuesday last.

I answered his second express that came in at nine, that I could do no more; he must act for himself, and if Mr. Heath came down and would give him four new votes they both might be chosen. That every body was out of town, and Mr. Stanhope had left his house yesterday morning with two servants and was not to return until Sunday or Monday, as his servant informed mine, by which I concluded he was set out for Harwich. I returned him therefore that paper signed by his friends as being of no use in town since Mr. Stanhope was gone, to prevent which it was calculated, and should I have shown it to Sir Robert it might have tied them down not to vote for Heath, which yet it is possible he may be driven to join with. That if he had got Bridge and Newell over he should by all means keep them. I enclosed to him a letter to Sir Charles Wager, received from Baker, wherein he excused his being for my son, because engaged to Mr. Stanhope.

And here any further writing between my son and me ended, for I had nothing to send him by an express the following day, nor did I hear further from him. I look on the election as lost, since

April 25-29

Sir Robert would not let Mr. Leathes know after the tricks he plays that he should not have the Government's interest, since also he would not order any of the Government's voters to come up, and lastly, since Charles Stanhope is gone down, who being the Secretary of State's brother will undoubtedly by promises secure all our enemies to him, if not gain some of our friends, for *Harwichice omnia venalia*.

However, I writ to Mr. Ven, rector of St. Antholin's, to write this night to some friends he had to influence those he could for my son, which he promised to do. My friends have seen this game long ago, and are extremely angry with Sir Robert, and will not allow him to have acted a sincere part, for they say Mr. Leathes is his creature, with whom he might do what he pleased, and since he had put him upon me by asking my consent, he ought in honour to support my son, which he has not done to the utmost of his power, and it is certain his suffering Mr. Leathes to depart from his engagement whereby he promised not to oppose Clements being Mayor, which yet he did to the utmost, and his continuing his friendship to him even after, and giving Sam Philips the *Walpole* sloop, are marks that Mr. Leathes was still to be preferred to me, though I have acted so handsomely by the Court, and wrote for them, as also my son had done more than once. But Mr. Leathes is a Norfolk man, and useful to Sir Robert at this time in the impending election, and present services are to be regarded more than past by him, although I was so well at Court, and had, as you see, the King's desire that my son should be chosen, so all the base tricks used by Leathes are passed by, which any other than Sir Robert would have scorned to countenance.

My friends say this is never to be forgiven, and are angry with me for not being as openly furious in my discourse against Sir Robert as they are. They say if Sir Robert uses his friends so, what must others expect, and if independent men of large fortunes and remarkably attached to the Government are to be debarred entering the Parliament, what bad designs must not the minister have, what work to do in the ensuing Parliament? They say that it is not enough that independent gentlemen vote with the Court out of a principle, for if they have no other attachment but their judgment, they may happen to be of a different judgment from the Court measures in a following Parliament.

I tell them the thing speaks itself, that I need not run about complaining and scolding as women do, but I know my own thoughts.

When I had writ my letters, I went to the Vocal Club, and my wife paid a visit to Mrs. Jennings to know the success of the negotiations about her niece. Mrs. Jennings replied she thought my son had his answer long ago, that her niece could not think of it.

Friday, 26.—This day I visited Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street and told him of my wife's visit to Mrs. Jennings, and her answer, which surprised him, because Sir William Jolyff, who had carried the proposals, brought back word that the young lady seemed rather to like them than not, and when he asked the old lady whether she liked them not, she told him she would not say that. He still advised my son getting acquainted with the young lady, though he did not much depend on success.

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I took leave of Dr. Moore, and Lady Roch, my aunt Whorwood, and my son and daughter Hammer, and after dinner went to Charlton with my family.

Saturday, 27.—This day I received the following letter from my son at Harwich, which must have been written on Thursday, Mr. Philips, who set out that day from thence, leaving it at my house in town yesterday evening:—

Dear Sir,—My uncle wrote this advertisement and thinks it of great importance to be inserted in all the papers on Monday, that the world should know our story first in this manner, before the other party tell it in their own way, which they will do immediately upon their success. We are in horrid confusion here; lies, perjury stick not with our antagonists. Mr. Philips has been abominably treated on my account, and in danger almost of a duel, but he will inform you of particulars which I have no time to do.

I am most dutifully yours,

PERCIVAL.

My uncle and Fortrey desire to be remembered to you. Don't hint to Philips that we suspect the Government. I am sure he has suffered sufficiently for us.

Colchester, 26 April.

We hear that the election of members of Parliament for the borough of Harwich comes on to-morrow, and that the Honourable Charles Stanhope, Esquire, brother to the Right Honourable the Lord Harrington, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, joins with Carteret Leathes, Esquire, in strong opposition to the Lord Percival, son to the Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont, and that the two former will certainly be chosen.

I ordered this advertisement to be inserted in as many papers as Parker the bookseller could get of Monday next, though the letter came to me half an hour after nine, so that I doubt if they can have it in so soon. I also wrote to Mr. Philips to thank him for his trouble, and desired him to dine with me Monday or Tuesday.

It may be laid to Sir Robert Walpole's charge that the continual countenance he gave to Mr. Leathes notwithstanding Mr. Leathes's continual breach of faith to my son, of which Sir Robert was sensible, lost my son his election.

Sunday, 28.—Went to church morning and afternoon. In the evening Mr. Dawney visited me; stayed at home.

Monday, 29.—This morning my son and Mr. Taylor came down to dinner. My son came from Arwarton yesterday and gave me an account of his manner of losing his election. He polled thirteen single votes, but young Captain Lucas and Rolf, who voted for him, also voted for Mr. Leathes. My son obliged all the voters to swear the bribery oath. Clifford, William Philips, Esquire, was in danger of a duel from old Philipson, who affirmed he was come down and had offered a bribe of 500*l.* to Newell to vote for my son, whereupon



April 29—May 3

Mr. Philips obliged him to go with him to several persons to trace out the truth (for the thing was false) and everybody Philipson mentioned denied they ever saw Mr. Philips, so far was he from bribing any, only he affirmed to Mr. Leathes' face that Sir Robert Walpole sent him down and had told him that my son and he were joined; to which Leathes replied the voters would not let him, and besides he did not know if Sir Robert had sent him.

On the poll, Mr. Leathes had twenty-one votes, Mr. Stanhope nineteen, and my son thirteen. Six captains of the army were come down to countenance the election against my son, and were before the election made free of the Corporation out of compliment to them.

As Newell and Bridge came into town whom they went out to meet, their creditors arrested them, but Captain Hayes, Deputy Governor of Landguard Fort, drew his sword and rescued them. Bridge owed his creditors 250*l.* and Newell 400*l.*, and were offered unknown to my son to be forgiven in case they would vote for him but they refused, from which my son inferred that they had greater presents made them.

On the election my son offered Cockeril to be sworn, being legally elected by a majority of the twenty-four capital burgesses, but the opposers made such a noise they could not proceed. The Mayor also caused the bye-law to be repealed which ordered that the voters should vote in their proper order, the last chosen in first, although two days' notice was necessary to be given for such repeal. The reason was that they feared by the number who would vote for my son, that some of their own might stagger. Philipson was so overjoyed that my son had lost it that he said, "Lord, now let Thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen Thy salvation."

Dumaresque, Page and John Smith were in a particular manner exceeding zealous and so was Edward Richman. Dumaresque, apprehending from the officers coming down and the strange disposition our enemies were in, that some tumult might be raised, had privately ordered twenty of his seamen to mix among the crowd to protect my son.

My son returned this evening to town, and I sent by him letters to Mr. Carteret to desire he would not turn out Peck and Clements for voting for my son, and I also writ to Mr. Hill of the Customs to desire he would keep in Coleman and Davies.

Tuesday, 30.—This day Justice Philips came down and gave me a full account of his transactions at Harwich. He was accused there by old Philipson of tempting Alderman Newell with a bribe of 500*l.* to vote for my son, and that he could prove it. Mr. Philips obliged him to prove it and to name the persons he had employed therein. Philipson did name several one after another, to whose houses Mr. Philips went, but all declared they did not know his face or had seen him before. At length Philipson laid his information on Newel himself who was out of town, whereupon Philips told him he was a base liar, and if he did not like the word he was at liberty to resent it. This had produced a duel but for the interposition of my brother Parker and others. He told me my thirteen friends stand firm, and are resolved to prosecute the Mayor for swearing in young Oliver, and that my brother Parker resolved

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to take advice of counsel, whether Philipson's saying that he (Philips) offered to bribe Newell were not actionable, and to prosecute Philipson for it if it be actionable. That my brother was also resolved to complain roundly to Sir Robert, who is now in Norfolk attending the county election.

He added, he forced Mr. Leathes (after frequent denials) to own that he had joined my son before Sir Robert, but Mr. Leathes said it was conditionally that the majority of the voters were for my son. Mr. Philips said to him that were ridiculous, for if they were my son had no need to join him.

He said he and Mr. Bell had resolved to consider a full state of the case and lay it before Lord Lovel, and then to tell him that the measures taken had lost the Government the borough and thrown it into Philipson's hands.

That if any of my friends lost their places for having voted singly for my son, it were a just cause for me to be outrageous and even to turn Tory. That Clements the agent would vote singly for my son, though he (Philips) had advised him not, but Clements said, if he lost his place he could live contentedly without it. That as my friends are a majority of the capital burgesses, there is still hopes in time to recover the borough as vacancies happen and they are resolved to stick together. That he doubted not but my adversaries have great promises made them, and that they shall have the places my friends now possess, but he did not believe the Government would displace them. That if Sir Robert had more heartily espoused my son, the Government's servants would still have been for him, but they did not believe it was Sir Robert's design he should succeed, and Sir Robert began too late to espouse him, and this had been the case he knew of several other gentlemen.

I presented him 40*l.* for his trouble, which I had all the trouble in the world to make him accept.

This day my wife went to town and returned at night. Her errand was to find out Lady Burlington or Lady Carteret to tell of our usage, and to see if they, by the Duchess of Marlborough or Lord Carteret's means, could get my son into a borough, but missing them, she visited Cousin Betty Southwell and Mrs. Pulteney, wife of Will. Pulteney, who said she knew a fortnight ago that Sir Robert did not intend my son should be chose, and Cousin Ned Southwell said he knew of a truth (but he would not name his informer) that Mr. Walpole when he passed through Harwich settled matters to prevent my son's election. My wife said Lord Grantham and Lord Winchelsea had called at my house this morning, doubtless to know the particulars of my son's usage, which already rings in the town.

Wednesday, 1 May.—This day my son writ me he was in eager pursuit of another borough, and hoped to succeed with honour.

Thursday, 2.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 3.—This day Dr. Couraye came down to pass the summer with me. He told me he saw Mr. Charles Stanhope two days ago, who is chosen at Harwich.

He told him that he had a letter from thence signed by twenty, to desire him to stand, if not, that the same express was to find out

May 3-13

Mr. Heath and offer him the borough. That he had no acquaintance with Mr. Leathes nor any thought of standing there, until the Corporation sent to him. That the reason they rejected my son was that I had put a person into the agency of the packets who was odious to them all, meaning James Clements, and had represented several there to be Jacobites. That he had not the assistance of the Government; Sir Robert Walpole, indeed, had sent down to recommend my son, but left the Government's servants to do as they pleased. This was confirmed to me by Lord Wilmington, who told me Sir Robert said he was for my son until Lord Harrington put up his brother, and then he concerned himself no more in the matter. That my son had six Government's servants, and himself but five. That as soon as the election was over, five or six of the voters cried out, "Liberty! we are free from the tyranny we were under fourteen years past."

I told Dr. Couraye, Mr. Stanhope said falsely that he had thoughts before of standing there; that Lord Harrington had more than once applied to Sir Robert in his favour, and Mr. Stanhope had dined with Mr. Leathes in town; that I had but five Government's servants and he seven.

Saturday, 4.—Went with my wife to town after dinner.

Sunday, 5.—After morning church returned to Charlton to dinner. In town Mr. Clerke told me that the general reason he heard given by those who attend about Court why my son lost his election is that the ministry could not trust him in the House. Nobody in town but believes the Ministry are false to me.

The King, when he was told my son had lost it, was much surprised and said it was impossible, for I had his servants. And the Queen said she was sorry for it. Ned Southwell said he knew from undoubted hands that when Mr. Walpole went for Holland he absolutely ruined my interest in Harwich, giving the voters a hint to be against my son, though he had taken upon him to settle them all for my son. My brother Parker told me he had the same suspicion.

My son I found was endeavouring to get into the House by means of some double return, and by the interest of some anti-courtiers.

My brother Percival said he had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who told him he was sorry my son had lost it, but he had done all he could, though he knew he should be blamed.

Lady Roch came down for a night.

Monday, 6. Tuesday, 7.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 8.—Stayed at home. Received a letter from Cousin Mary Dering that the King expressed himself vexed at the loss of my son's election. If she hears anything at Court about it will write me. Mr. Taylor came down to lay some nights here. He told me that the town rings of Sir Robert's ill-usage of my son.

My wife went up and visited Lady Burlington upon it, knowing she would tell it to the Duchess of Marlburow, who possibly may bring my son in at some borough. My son also writ to Lord Bathurst, our relation, to hint that if Mr. Woodhouse, his son-in-law, should be chosen, he should be desirous to come in at Ciceter, where he is likewise chosen. My son had seen the Earl of Winchelsea

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our relation, who was sorry for it, but doubted if there were any opportunity now to choose him, it being so late.

Thursday, 9.—Stayed at home.

My wife told me that Courtevil the son (organist of St. James' Church, and a hired writer of Sir Robert's, the publisher of the Daily Journal) had said to Davis, who keeps the Half Moon tavern in Pall Mall, that my son was an enemy of Sir Robert's, and had wished him out, as an Alderman at Harwich had writ up word, and that Sir Robert did right to prevent his being chosen. That I was indeed a friend to the Government, but my son was not, though he had written a pamphlet in its favour, which had received honour enough, for the minority had ordered 3,000 copies of it to be printed and dispersed, and my son had been well paid for it.

My wife also told me that Mr. Blackwood was in company with the wife of Bacon Morrice, Governor of Landguard Fort, which lady said that my son was an enemy of the Government's, that he spoke against it here, and in Ireland put himself at the head of the Jacobites.

Thus villainously does Sir Robert's creatures asperse my son with the blackest falsehoods; but hence it appears plain that instead of excusing Sir Robert, they justify him in treacherously excluding my son after all his professions, owing it, which is more than he offers to do.

Friday, 10.—My son writ me this day that he had visited Lord Grantham, who told him he was extremely sorry he had lost his election, and the Court was so. That Sir Robert insists he did all he could for him and lays all the blame on Lord Harrington. His lordship added, they must make amends by giving him a borough somewhere else. My son replied, nothing should ever alter his attachment to the royal family, but he should never forget Sir Robert's treatment.

My son adds that my friends in the Government's service cannot possibly suffer, for that would be a manifest declaration that the Government intended to rout him, which they labour all they can to conceal.

That my brother Parker is for prosecuting a mandamus in favour of Cockeril against young Oliver, at our expense. That he was this morning with Mr. Annesley to procure his influence over a gentleman who has a place in his power by a double return. He also called on Mr. Pulteney, who has an influence over the same gentleman, but he was out of town.

That he knows nothing yet of my son Hanmer's election for Castle Rising.

I had also a letter from brother Parker to come to town on Tuesday to meet Counsellor Loyd about the mandamus.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at church. Captain Hughes dined with me.

Monday, 13.—My son came down. He told me that all the town rings with indignation of Sir Robert's usage of him, as also of Lord Carlow's usage, much of the same nature, who, having given his interest in Kent to Sir George Oxenden and Sir Edward Dering at the ensuing election upon promise of being elected at Sandwich, found himself deceived by the Government, who have caused



May 13-22

Sir George Oxenden to be chosen there, to secure his being in the House in case his election for the county should be lost. My brother and sister Percival came to dine with us.

Tuesday, 14.—This day I went to town and met my brother Parker and Counsellor Loyd to discourse of a mandamus or information in the nature of a quo warranto to turn young Oliver out of the Corporation of Harwich as not being duly elected. We agreed that Counsellor should see Mr. Masterman of the Crown Office, and give him instructions to put two queries to Serjeant Darnel: 1. whether Oliver is duly elected; 2. whether Cockeril's election by our friends is not good.

I was most disagreeably surprised at my arrival in town to hear that my brother Percival was this morning at four o'clock burnt out of his house and had lost all his furniture, except his plate, some pictures, and some books. The fire began, as he told me, at the next house, lately taken by Mr. Cantillon, the rich banker, whom I knew at Paris, who was but lately come to the house, and was burnt in his bed, of which there are varying reports, some saying he came drunk home at twelve at night, and fired his curtains, others that he read himself to sleep and the candle fired his bed, others that his servants murdered him and then fired the house to conceal their crime. He was a debauched man, and his servants of bad reputation, so being very rich it is thought they were tempted to commit this fact, for which informations were taking when I visited my brother on this great loss, amounting as he tells me to 700*l*. I desired him to go to my house in Pall Mall.

Mr. Hammer came to see me and told me his brother, my son-in-law, was chosen in Castle Rising in Norfolk, though absent at his house at Fens in —.

This day my son went down to Maidstone in order to vote tomorrow for Sir Edward Dering and Lord Vane for members for the county against Lord Middlesex and Sir George Oxenden. The former carried it by near 1,000 majority.

Wednesday, 15. Thursday, 16.—I stayed at home.

Friday, 17.—My son returned. I joined with my son in a lease of Egmont, *alias* Ballimacow, to my steward, Mr. William Tayler, renewable for ever. The lives he put in are his own and his brothers Richard and Robert. The rent for their time continues at 70*l*. a year as before, but after their deaths it rises to 111*l*. per annum, and while any of these three lives last, upon a renewal 40*l*. is to be paid for fine, and when they die, the fine upon a renewal is to be the half of 111*l*.

This day I made the Rev. Downs Conron my chaplain.

Saturday, 18.—My wife went to town and renewed her acquaintance with the Duchess of Marlborough, her godmother.

Sunday, 19.—Went to church morning and afternoon. Dr. Stubbs, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, visited me in the afternoon.

Monday, 20. Tuesday, 21.—I stayed at home.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to town to the Georgia Board, but we were not a Board of Common Council to do business; we were only, myself in the chair of trustees, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Chandler, Common Council; Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, trustees.

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Mr. Bedford made report that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge declined assisting us with money towards the expense of the Vaudois to be sent over; all he could obtain was that they would take no resolution till Mr. Vernon should come to town. Mr. Poyas, the undertaker for the Vaudois, appeared. He said he had chosen out forty proper persons out of the number now in Holland who understand the silk trade as well as vines and agriculture, but they are unwilling to go over unless their wives and daughters may succeed to their grants as well as their sons. All the gentlemen present were for allowing this, Mr. Hucks excepted and myself, who were of opinion that the alteration of the nature of our grants in favour of these Vaudois would create envy among the English and others who are gone over without the liberty of admitting females to succeed. Besides, Mr. Towers, Mr. White, and others of our Board who were absent, and much against females succeeding, would have reason to take it ill, that after so many debates as we have had on this head, we should, in the midst of summer, when almost all are absent, and they in particular, alter the manner of our grants contrary to their known sentiments. I added that I had always been against letting females succeed, out of apprehension that in such case the female might marry a person who would not live on the land, but neglect the culture, and that the islands have lost their small freeholders, which was their strength, merely on account of this liberty to females to succeed, and to part with their possessions, which would be the consequence of it. That this would make our grants become a bubble in Exchange Alley, and seemed unnecessary to be insisted on by the Vaudois, because we have it in our power, if a female successor takes our consent to grant her land, which we never should refuse in case she married a person who would settle there.

Mr. Chandler replied that he doubted if our restraining females from succeeding were good in law, being contrary to the law of England, which admits not of lands going in perpetuity.

Captain Coram and Dr. Bundy said the Vaudois seemed peremptory on this head, and it would be a great pity to lose the sending such a number of useful and experienced hands in the silk trade. They were sensible that without we were eight Common Council men we could not come to a resolution, but they thought we who were present might engage to be for what was requested by the Vaudois. That it was indeed worth consideration in that the English now at Georgia would expect and insist on the same favour, but they looked on it as certain that if it be not granted them they will all go away as soon as the year's maintenance we give them is ended, and they will be tempted so to do by the neighbouring colonies, who have large tracts of land uninhabited.

We concluded to refer this matter to the next Board to be summoned Wednesday next, and in the meanwhile ordered letters to be wrote to Mr. Digby, Towers, Holland, Lord Tyrconnel and others for their opinion on this nice affair, enclosing at the same time the letters we received from Mr. Dumont in Holland, where he very rationally argues in favour of female succeeding.

Mr. Martin acquainted us that we have received no letters from Mr. Oglethorp since I was last at the Board, but we had an account

May 22—June 6

that he was got to Charlestown in order to embark on board a man-of-war for England on February last. It was, however, believed he was gone back to Georgia on news that the Saltsburgers we sent over were approaching the Savannah river.

I wrote to Lord Bathurst about Sir Francis Bathurst's going to Georgia.

I dined with my son at Davis's and returned at night to Charlton.

Thursday, 23. Friday, 24. Saturday, 25. Sunday, 26.—Stayd at home. I read in the news that my son stood candidate in Lord Vane's room (who died this day sennit) for the county of Kent. There is no truth in it.

Monday, 27. Tuesday, 28.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 29.—I went to town to the Georgia Board, where not being eight Common Council men we could not give an answer to Mr. Poyras, agent for the Vaudois, but we acquainted him that the poor people who are still at Rotterdam in great want should have a weekly allowance of 8*l.* (being men, women and children about fifty) till such time as we could give them an answer.

For the same reason of not being a Common Council Board, we could not dispatch Sir Francis Bathurst's grant. We were as follows: Mr. Thomas Towers, in the chair of Trustees, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, La Roche, Frederick, Chandler and Hucks, seven; Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Mr. Jo. Page. We had much discourse concerning the Vaudois' desire that their females might inherit, and two letters were read from Lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Digby giving their opinion thereon. The former was strenuous for allowing it, the latter much against it. At our Board Captain Coram and Dr. Bundy were for it, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Towers against it. Mr. Towers was severe on Captain Coram for occasioning the dissatisfaction that appears against the exclusion of female heirs succeeding to the grants. He told him he was only a trustee, and ought not to have vilified to the public a resolution taken by the Board of Common Council. That we should hear his opinion always with pleasure, but he ought to think himself bound by the opinion of the Board. That it was strange the Vaudois who are banished naked out of their country for religion should scruple to take lands in Georgia on the same foot as the English and Saltsburgers have done. That our present grants are only to settle people till a body of laws shall be made, which very likely may alter those people's tenures more to their mind and advantage, but these laws must take some time and consideration to make, and must also pass the King and Council's approbation; but to grant what the Vaudois desire would be giving them estates absolutely in fee simple, which might not be approved by his Majesty and Council hereafter. Nevertheless Mr. Towers hastily drew up some further encouragements to be considered of at the next meeting, and to be shown to Mr. Poyras for his opinion whether that would satisfy the Vaudois, such as granting fifty acres of land to the widow, over and above her third of her deceased husband's fifty, in case she marry again to a person that will settle on the land, as also fifty acres of land to every daughter when she marries. The 8*l.* per week which we ordered for the subsistence

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of the Vaudois does not go out of the Company's cash, but out of 50*l.* promised by Lord Tullamore for this or other purposes.

I dined with brother Parker, who told me Sergeant Darnel was positive that Oliver's election is void, but he was not so clear that Cockeril's election is good. He showed me a letter from Clements, that Rolf had served the Mayor with an Order from the Courts, who was surprised; but that party threaten they will prosecute all Oliver's friends for perjury in not attending the Mayor at Court Hall the day that Oliver was chosen. I advised my brother to take counsel on that point. Clements added in his letter that our friends stand firm, but Parson Cornwallis told my brother he believed they would out of fear break off.

My brother informed me that Mr. Leathes was chosen Recorder in my place. I expected they would have elected a person of greater figure, but I suppose they intend to put him to all the charge of their defence.

I took leave of Mr. Taylor, who sets out to-morrow for Ireland.

My son told me he had been extremely diligent in discovering Cantillon's murder, which comes plainer out every day, and his cousin Cantillon, a banker, together with a Popish counsellor and another who did business for the deceased, are extremely blamed for their behaviour on this occasion, they being (while admitted at the examinations of witnesses and of the persons suspected) too favourable to the latter. My son was from ten o'clock in the morning till four next morning present at examinations, and believes that if he had not stirred in it the suspected persons would have been admitted to bail and all the prosecution dropped.

Thursday, 30. Friday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 1 June.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 2, Whit Sunday.—Communicated.

Monday, 3.—Lord Grantham, Frank Clerke, and Captain Hilesley came and dined with us. There passed nothing between us relating to Harwich affairs nor touching my going to Court.

Tuesday, 4. Wednesday, 5. Thursday, 6.—Stayed at home.

This day Mrs. Minshull came down to stay some time with us. She told me Sir Robert Walpole gives it out that if my brother Parker and Lord Egmont would lose the election of my son, we might thank ourselves.

I draw several conclusions from these words.

1. That Mr. Leathes, to colour his base behaviour to my son, has told Sir Robert that on no account the voters would be for him, so that Sir Philip Parker and I must have done some strange things to have lost the affections of the borough.

2. That Sir Robert (if he believes Mr. Leathes) has an implicit credit in him, for the truth is otherwise, and I had frequently informed Sir Robert so. Even at the election the Government's servants told my son they would vote for him if the Government would have them, and if three of them out of seven had done so my son would have carried it.

3. That if Sir Robert does not believe Mr. Leathes he would have the world think that he had done all he could in my son's favour, thereby to avoid the scandal of breach of faith and ingratitude to me. This is probable because the Queen said at

June 6-11

Court in relation to this affair that it was a strange thing Secretaries of State should interpose in elections.

Friday, 7.—This day I went to town and returned Lord Grantham's visit. He began the discourse of my son's losing his election and assured me the King or Queen had no hand in it, and that Lord Scarborough assured Mr. Clerke that Sir Robert Walpole had no hand in it neither, though he heard I was very angry with him, to which Mr. Clerke replied that I was not of a warm temper and he had not heard me make much complaint. I told my lord it was not my way to run to public coffee houses and make complaints of injuries past redress, but when I was asked the story I told the truth. Then I told his lordship some principal circumstances of it and left him to judge whether both Sir Robert and his brother Horace ever meant at the bottom my son should be chose.

His lordship asked me what I imagined could be the reason? I replied, I knew not, unless that he had rather have a man in employment in the House than my son, and had rather oblige a Secretary of State in admitting his brother than me in admitting my son.

He asked if my son would not endeavour to be chosen? I replied he would hardly apply to Sir Robert for it, and that it would be a difficult matter, all the double returns being secured by others as I feared.

I then called on brother Parker and showed him a letter I had received from Robert Page giving account of an accusation laid against his wife for calling a servant maid of young Captain Wimple at Harwich "whore" in return for that jade's calling my son scoundrel. Page denied his wife called her "whore"; nevertheless she has sworn it, and got another as bad as herself by hearsay to do the same. The Mayor, old Wimple, and the Town Clerk encourage the prosecution. Page, at his wits' end, desired my advice what to do, fearing they will make his wife stand in the white sheet. My brother Parker advised taking a proctor's advice, this being a matter to be tried in the Bishop's Court of Norwich.

Accordingly (going from thence to my brother Percival), I desired my brother Percival to find out a proctor and have his advice what Page must do.

The same letter acquainted me that Samuel Philips, who by Mr. Leathes' means had obtained the *Walpole* sloop, is deprived of it, and the same given to Captain Wall, of Alburow, to the mortification of many of Mr. Leathes' party; but they have the injustice to turn it on my son as his doing. He was afterwards put in possession of it.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where, being eight Common Council men, we passed Sir Francis Bathurst's grant, and rejected the application of the forty Vaudois to go to Georgia, because in their last memorial, which they would not recede from, they insisted on the descending in fee simple on the female heirs, together with other articles which we could not yield to without causing a mutiny among the English and Saltsburgers, who have accepted grants on a different tenure. However, out of charity we ordered those poor people a complete month's subsistence at 9*l.* a week and

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paid the charges of coming and going back of Mr. Poyras, their agent, whom we civilly dismissed, after exposing to him that though he was sent for over by a letter wrote in April last, it was on supposition that he would agree to the present tenure of lands in Georgia.

In this dismissal we were all unanimous, only Mr. Bedford gave a good character of these Vaudois out of the Book of Revelations, and wished something could be done for them. I dined with brother Percival and returned at night.

Saturday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated at church, being Trinity Sunday. Dr. Warren dined with me.

Monday, 10.—This day Mr. Clark, of Spring Garden, dined with me, and confirmed that Sir Robert Walpole never designed my son should be chosen, for he was so assured by a gentleman of Essex a month before the election, who is in the Court's interest; nay, that Sir Robert would oppose my son all he could, though he would carry it fair to me, and that it was a thing settled long ago that Mr. Stanhope should be elected at Harwich.

Tuesday, 11.—I went to town at my cousin Le Grand's desire to give my consent to an estate her son has sold to the Duke of Beaufort, to which estate I am a trustee, but it was put off until to-morrow.

My son told me he had seen Lord Grantham, and told him the story of his defeat at Harwich; that Sir Robert Walpole had no reason to be jealous of him, for he has acquainted him that if he would be his friend, he would be his. Mr. Barbut came in and took me aside to apologise for Mr. Walpole's dealing in that affair. He said Mr. Walpole expresses great concern that my son lost it; that it was not his fault nor Sir Robert's. That Lord Harrington pressed the admitting his brother Stanhope, which Sir Robert refused because he was bound in honour to me, and that Lord Harrington left him in a pet. That as to himself, when he went to Harwich to pass over to Holland, he had recommended my son to the chief person there, and made him promise for my son, and had told him that if the Government's servants did not vote for him they would disoblige the Government and it would be taken very ill. That he would give it under his hand that he did all he could for my son, and William Sanson, who went with him, could witness it; that I may have heard otherwise, but would not have me believe it.

I knew Mr. Barbut to be a creature of Mr. Walpole's and believed he was purposely sent by him to know the degree of my resentment. I therefore was on my guard. I told him that nobody will believe that I could miss of the Government's servants' votes if the Government had pleased. That they were promised me over and over, but yet seven voted against my son, and if but three of those seven had been for him he would have carried the election. That instead of serving me when he went to Harwich, he took away with him a voter newly chosen on my side the very day before he was to have been sworn in, by which means the Mayor, who is my enemy, admitted of another person who was elected unfairly by a minority and swore him in, and this was one of the voters

June 11-16

against my son. That this gave the town reason to believe his friendship to me was all grimace; that the Government's servants by observation of many things concluded, as they well might, that the Government was not sincerely for my son, and told my son so, adding that if he had the Government's interest they would vote for him, which they had good reason to do, I never having disoblged them, but saved some of them from ruin. That the making me lose my Mayor was a stabbing stroke, which I told him at the time, but he was jealous that my interest was too great in what he called a Government borough, and had rather a person in employment should be chosen than an independent gentleman. That he and his brother all along gave an undue preference to Mr. Leathes before my son, because, being a Norfolk man and busying himself in the Norfolk election, they were resolved to cherish so great a favourite, though they perceived he was not true to my son after all his pretended engagements to join him, as afterwards came out at the election, when he not only refused to join my son, but when a man went down from Sir Robert to recommend my son to them (which yet was for appearance only) Mr. Leathes discouraged instead of co-operating with him, and asked him what business he had there; he knew of none, and denied he had promised Sir Robert to join my son, when that messenger affirmed it. That, indeed, I have heard since the election, and was told it also before, that Sir Robert was resolved my son should not be chosen, and his management for a year past showed it, only I was blinded by his and Mr. Walpole's professions, for when Mr. Leathes had anything to ask it was done without consulting me, but when I applied the answer always was, I must first consult with Mr. Leathes. That, however great my disappointment was, which had made me and my interest in Harwich a jest to some, yet I should always preserve the same zeal for the royal family that I ever had. That since my son was not to be chosen, it had been kind to have let me know it early, that I might have provided for him in some other place, and not to have lulled me asleep. He said that he always heard Mr. Walpole speak of me with the greatest regard as a person who was for supporting the Constitution, and he believed he did not know when he went to sea that he took with him the person I mentioned who was to have been sworn the following day. I replied, my love to the Constitution was sufficiently known, but when men are out of the way of doing further service they are forgotten and discarded. That he knew very well he took the person above mentioned away with him, for my friends told him of it; besides, when the captain who carried him over returned he was very warm against my son, as all my enemies were from the time he went, though he promised to take that opportunity to settle matters, and on that pretence declined taking measures in London that I proposed to him which would have secured him.

Mr. Barbut had nothing to reply but that he wished he might be an instrument to make up matters; and to that I answered with thanks for his concern and regard to me, but nothing more.

I could not but reflect on the absurdity of sending such a mean fellow to discourse with me on so grave a subject.

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Wednesday, 12.—This day I went to town and signed my consent at Mr. Ward's chambers to selling an estate in Wiltshire to the Duke of Beaufort. My cousin Ned Le Grand sells it to pay the fortunes of his brother and sister. Mr. Stanton, an attorney, acted for him. The money, being 3,600*l.*, is to be laid out in the four per cent. annuities.

I dined at Cousin Le Grand's, where I heard for news that the Princess of Orange is not to come over as was expected; that the King will go abroad this summer, and the Parliament therefore meet suddenly, choose their Speaker, and then be prorogued. That the Duke of Dorset and Sir Robert Walpole are like to fall out about the place of Collector of Cork, which the former gave to Mr. Dixon, Recorder of that town, and Sir Robert to Mr. Love, Collector of Mallow. The former says there is no doing the King's business if members of Parliament who usefully serve the Court are not provided for, and besides, the place is actually given him, and he has entered on his employment, but Sir Robert says it is dangerous to trust so great a collection to a man of broken circumstances; besides that, all places in the Revenue of Ireland are in the gift and disposal of the Treasury of England.

I believed the Duke of Dorset would as poorly give up the contest as he did dishonourably my Lord Carlow, who by agreement with his Grace declined standing for the County of Kent, on promise to be brought in by him to serve for Sandwich; but Sir Robert Walpole, having a pique at Lord Carlow for his behaviour in Parliament last Session, wrote over to the Duke of Dorset when in Ireland that he should not support Lord Carlow, but Mr. Burchet, and upon the receipt of the letter the Duke served Mr. Burchet. The Duke, however, so insisted that Mr. Dixon kept the employment.

I received a letter from Clements that the Mayor, aldermen and voters for Oliver, together with the Serjeant, had made affidavit that Oliver's election was legal, and intend to prosecute Cockeril's voters of perjury for not attending the Mayor's summons on the Court day, when Oliver's friends only appearing, he was elected by a minority and sworn in. I wrote the next day to brother Parker to advise with counsel upon it.

My brother Percival told me the Prince, hearing my brother's loss by the fire, had ordered him a turning lathe, which with the things belonging to it will come to 50*l.* or 80*l.* I returned home at night.

Thursday, 13. Friday, 14. Saturday, 15.—I stayed at home.

My cousin Percival and his wife came from Eltham to see us. He told me the secret reason why my son lost his election at Harwich was that I had given some votes in Parliament the Ministry did not like, though the public reason is that I insisted on making a person Mayor last year who was disagreeable to the majority of the Corporation. He said he had this from very good hands, and particularly named Sir Jacob Ackworth.

Sunday, 16.—Went to church. In the evening Mr. Dawney's sisters and Mr. Bennet, Master in Chancery, came to visit us.

June 17-19

Monday, 17.—Stayed at home. Great complaints of the arbitrary proceedings of the Ministry in the election of a Court lists of sixteen Peers to serve in Parliament. The protests of the Scotch Peers who failed in being chosen are worth reading. These things add to the fuel.

I received a letter from Clements that the Mayor of Harwich, upon receipt of a letter from Mr. Leathes the night before, held a great Court, where the mandamus was read requiring him to swear Gray Cockeril a capital burgess, or to show cause to the contrary; after which Powell, the Town Clerk, read an order ready entered in the Court book, containing that it was the opinion of the Court that Gray Cockeril ought not to be sworn in, to which the Mayor with twelve more and young Orlibar (the person unjustly sworn in in the place of Cockeril) signed. But ten of Cockeril's friends who were present objected against that order and refused to sign it.

That Powell also endorsed upon the mandamus the form of the said order, with the opinion of the Court not to swear Cockeril in.

That Rolf had wrote this proceeding to our Council. That there is a bye-law inflicting a penalty of four shillings on every alderman and half a crown on every burgess for not obeying the Mayor's summons.

That all our friends are fast as to a new election, but without a rule of Court for all the voters to attend the election our enemies will get the advantage of us by giving the packet officers—Captain Fuller, Battney his mate, young Captain Wimple—who have votes, leave to stay on shore and will carry it.

That, as to the custom of electing a burgess, when the Mayor does not call a Court before the majority are agreed, they, the majority, have at several times demanded a Court and set the time, which the Mayor has been used to comply with, and ordered his sergeants to warn the Court at that time; but if not complied with, then the majority sent two men and warned the company, after which the Mayor sent his sergeants and warned the burgesses again, but set the same time the majority had given notice of.

As to other matters he wrote me.

That he hears that the *Walpole* sloop is to continue at Harwich (I suppose in Samuel Philips' possession). That Alderman Baker is in London and has been introduced to Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Charles Wager, and he presumes he will not spare my son nor himself (Clements) in his way. That as to Mr. Walpole's insincerity to my son, Captain Fuller said he saw Mr. Walpole in Holland, who in a familiar way said to him, "You rogue, you would not see me at Harwich nor carry me over;" to which he replied, "You knew that before you came from London," and so were very merry together.

That he finds what he feared from the first to the last is too true.

I also received a letter from brother Parker, that he had been with Mr. Masterman, Clerk of the Crown, Counsellor Floyd, and Counsellor Strange, our counsel, upon the mandamus for swearing in Cockeril. That Orlibar's friends prayed a week's time to show cause why they rejected him, which is granted. That we shall carry our point of laying Orlibar aside, and no apprehension for

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the perjury they pretend to lay to the charge of my friends for not obeying the Mayor's summons.

Tuesday, 18.—Stayed at home.\*

## DIARY BEGUN 19 JUNE, 1734.

Wednesday, 19.—This day I went to the Georgia Office. The yearly account of the receipts and disbursements was offered by our accountant, Mr. Vereilst, but we were not a Board of Common Council to pass it. We were only Mr. Vernon, in the chair of Trustee Board, Mr. Frederick, Hucks, La Roche, La Pautre, Lord Egmont, and Mr. Smith of the Trustees. It appears by the annual account that to the 9th instant (at which time it is made up) there are three hundred and forty-one souls at Georgia, of whom one hundred and four are foreigners, but this is as by old letters received. That we have received from the beginning, which makes now two years, 15,226*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* and have expended last year 6,848*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* and this year 2,269*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* (9,117*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*), so that there remains in cash 6,108*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* But Mr. Oglethorpe having drawn for 3,700 and odd pounds not brought into this account, our cash is now reduced very low, and we shall be aground unless the Parliament give us more money, for we have (as appears by a letter of Mr. Oglethorp's, wrote about January last) 437 mouths to feed.

\* End of fifth volume of the manuscript diary. This volume is then partially indexed, alphabetically under names, with short précis of subjects, the headings "Georgia Affairs," "Harwich Affairs," "Irish Affairs" and "Parliament" being further arranged chronologically under the respective months, January to May. The last page of the volume has memoranda as follows:—

Mr. Samuel Bell, Irish broker at the Lyon and Key near the Custom House.  
Mr. Coronel, broker, over against Majr. Faubert's in King Street, or Baker's Coffee House, Exch. Alley.  
Blanket Makers Company, of Whitney in Oxfordshire: enquire for them in Goswel Court beyond the Charterhouse.  
Counsr. Annesely's Intst. due half-yearly, 9th Oct. & 9  
April, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  year . . . . . 175*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*  
Ed. Simpson's Intst. due 3 Oct. & 3 April . . . . . 25*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*  
Bi. of Cloyn, Intst. due 1 Aug. & 1 Feby., (Irish money) . . . . . 75*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*  
My niece Dering's Intt. due 29 Sept. & 25 March . . . . . 66*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*  
Will Pullen in my niece Dering's behalf for rent, 29 Sept. & 25 March . . . . . 45*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*  
Richd. Loyd, Esq, my Deputy Recorder, at his Chambers in Lamb's Buildings in the Temple, or at the Widows Coffee House in Devereux Court.  
Hayes, painter, in Durham Yard, 3d. door on the right hand.  
Mr. Barbut in Bury Street, near St. Mary Axe.  
Daughter Hanmer's annuity—due quartly, Michs., Xmass, Lady Day, Midsr. (the quarter) . . . . . 30*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*  
Rent due to me from ye Blanket Compy.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yearly, 29 Sept. & Lady Day (ye  $\frac{1}{2}$  year) . . . . . 27*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*  
Rent due to me from Williams, tent. of ye George Inn, Burd Hill, quarterly at Michs., Xmass, Lady Day & Midsumr. (4ly) . . . . . 39*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*  
Annuity due to me quarterly from Geo. Evans Esq., payable 14 Septbr., 14 Decbr., 14 March & 14 June . . . . . 100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*  
Mr. Steven Winthrop, Mercht. in London near Stocksmarket.  
Gold & Nesbit, Merchts. in London: their correspondents, Harpur & Morris, of Cork.  
Messrs. Knox, Craghead & Knox, Merchts. behind the Royall Exch., the properest men to give my bills to on Mr. Taylor when I draw for money.  
Mr. Nisbit, at the Carpenters Arms, the upper end of Hedge Lane, paints letters on pictures, at a penny each letter in gold, and a halfpenny in black: figures of number at a halfpenny each.

June 19—July 3

The settlement at Georgia is as follows: Souls settled in Savannah town 259, at Ogekie 22, at Highgate 3, at Hamstead 39, at Abercorn 33, at Skidaw 18, at Hutchinson's Island 5, at Tybee 21, at Cape Bluff 5, at Westbrook 4, at Thunderbold 28 (437 souls). These are all villages we have settled. About forty of those we sent over were dead about September last.

A letter was read from Mr. Oglethorp dated the 16th instant, giving account that he was landed at the Isle of Wight after six weeks' passage, and that he had brought over the Chief of an Indian nation settled near Savannah town, with others of his companions, to be instructed in the Christian religion and English language, which they are very desirous of. One of the letters gave an account that an Englishman had by the present of a blanket seduced an Indian married woman to lie with him, of which the Indians complained, the punishment with them for that crime being to cut the adulterer's throat. That they had punished the woman by cutting off her ears and hair, but they would be contented if we whipped the man. I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Thursday, 20.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 21.—Went to town with my wife, and gave some directions for fitting up my house in town, late Gumly's, whose lease expires this mid-summer, after which she quits it.

I went, according to summons, to the Georgia Board and congratulated Mr. Oglethorp on his arrival, he being come that morning from his house in Surrey. We were a more numerous Board than of late, probably in expectation of meeting Mr. Oglethorpe. Common Councillors, Mr. Chandler, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Pautre, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Frederick, in all 11. Trustees, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Mr. John Gunston, Mr. Page, Mr. Ayres.

Our business as Trustees was not great. Mr. Chandler thanked Mr. Oglethorp for his great care in forwarding the affairs of the Colony.

We afterwards resolved ourselves into a Board of Common Council, Mr. Vernon in the chair. We read over and approved the annual accounts of our receipts and disbursements, which is to be laid before the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls. We also impressed 5,400*l.* to Mr. Heathcot to answer the great sums drawn upon us by Mr. Oglethorp for the use of the Colony, which amount to very near that sum.

I was directed to write to Lord Bathurst concerning the difficulty Sir Francis Bathurst makes to sign the counterpart of his grant unless some slight alterations are made in it.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that he had brought over Toma-keeky, the Chief of the Yamacree nation, together with his man of war (which is in other countries the principal man next the Sovereign), Toma-chihi's wife, his grand nephew and five other Indians, his followers. They are come to learn English and the Christian religion and to confirm the peace we made with that and the eight nations their Allies last year. The Chief is ninety years old and a sensible, cunning man. We ordered they should be sent for from on shipboard and lodged in two garrets in our

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offices, and our Porter had direction not to let the mob in to see them, and to ask no money of gentlemen.

It was near ten a'clock when I returned to Pall Mall.

Saturday, 22.—This morning I visited brother Percival and Mr. Frank Clerke, who thought I should go to Court since the King had expressed himself sorry for my son's losing his election; but I told him I could not do it with honour, since I lost it by the King's own servants.

I went with my wife to Leisterfeilds and bought some furniture for Gumly's house, and returned home to dinner at Charlton.

I received a letter from Robert Page that Powell, the Town Clerk, was come for London with the charter the beginning of the week; he had no court to empower him to take the charter.

That old Orlibar was likewise set out. That Samuel Philips would keep his boat, the Collector having received a new order not to take the *Walpole* from him until further order. That he finds the other gentlemen don't know Cockeril was elected over again the same day they elected members of Parliament.

Sunday, 23. Monday, 24. Tuesday, 25.—I stayed at Charlton.

Wednesday, 26.—I went with my wife to town and dined at home. In the evening I went to the Georgia Board, where we ordered 200 blank bank forms of receipt to be printed, and that the Indians should be brought from Gravesend to our office, viz. Toma-Chihy, Chief of the Yamacrees, his chief warrior, Toma-Chihi's wife and grand nephew, the Chief of the — nation, and four others. We ordered eight blankets to be bought for their bedding, and that our accountant should go to the Custom House to desire the wine they brought over should not pay duty.

Present Mr. Chandler in the chair of Common Council, Lord Egmont, La Pautre, Lord Carpenter, Vernon, Oglethorp, Hucks, Alderman Kendal, La Roche. Mr. Smith.

Thursday, 27.—We dined at brother Percival's, bought furniture for Pall-Mall house, late Gumly's.

I visited Frank Clerke and Mr. Annesley. The former told me Lord Grantham is very urgent I should appear at Court, for since the King affirms he had no hand in the loss of my son's election and is sorry for it, and since I also acknowledge the same, the King and Queen will think at last that I am unreasonable and take it ill. That it matters not how I resent the Minister's usage, but it is not prudence because I am angry with them to express resentment at the Court.

Friday, 28. Saturday, 29. Sunday, 30.—Stayed at home.

Monday, July 1. Tuesday, 2.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 3.—Went with my wife to town, and attended the Georgia Board. I saluted the nine Indians who came over with Mr. Oglethorp and who are lodged in the garrets of our Office. They are:

1. Toma-Chiky, the Chief of the Yamamcraws, a small nation seated near Savannah town, but who intend to remove three or four miles further upon lands they reserved to themselves when they resigned the country to us where we now are settled. This they did by a fair and formal Treaty last year, some account of which appeared in the newspapers, but will be more fully published



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in the book we are preparing. He is a very old man but of good natural sense, and well behaved.

2. His wife, an old ugly creature, who dresses their meat.

3. His grand nephew who will succeed him when he dies, as chief of the nation, a handsome brisk boy of fifteen years old. The uncle designs he shall learn the English tongue, to write and read and be a Christian.

4. The Man of War, who is the next person in power, and carries the youth out to fight, while the Chief or Beloved Man as they call him, Toma-Chiky, stays at home to preserve the people in order. The other five are attendants. They are all brisk and well trimmed people, and would make a good appearance in our habits, but they dress themselves fantastically, will not put on breeches, and wear the shirts we gave them over their covering, which is only a skin that leaves their breasts and thighs and arms open, but they wear shoes of their own making of hides that seem neat and easy.

I took the chair of Trustees, it being my turn, and the Board consisted of Egmont, Carpenter, George Heathcot, Vernon, Alderman Kendal, La Pautre, Hales, Hucks, Ayres, Smith.

When we were set Tomachiki advanced to the lower end of the table, the rest of the Indians present, and made us a formal speech, which at proper periods the Interpreter explained. He began by excusing himself if he did not speak well and to right purpose, seeing when he was young he neglected the advice of the wise men (so they call their old men), and therefore was ignorant. That he was now old and could not live long, and therefore was desirous to see his nation settled before he died. That the English were good men and he desired to live with them as good neighbours, wherefore he resolved to come over and talk with us, but he would not have done it but for the sake of Mr. Oglethorp, whom he could trust and had used them kindly. That he thanked God (at which he pointed and looked up) that he brought him safe thither and he hoped would carry him safe back.

I answered him paragraph by paragraph, and concluded we all had the same God and feared him. That we lived under a good and gracious King, who does justice to all his subjects and will do so by his friends and allies, as we would on our parts; that we will look upon their children to be ours, and our their's, and shall be ready to hear any propositions they will make when they think proper. After this we all rose and took each of them by the hand, which I saw delighted them, and then we called for wine and tobacco to entertain them.

This nation is not above fifty fighting men, but they are a branch of the Crick Indians, who make above 600. They have lately been much reduced by the small pox. They are in alliance with eight other nations something like the Swiss Cantons, each governing themselves after their own manner. They are in their nature revengeful, but not apt to be the aggressor, and the reason why they take their own revenge is that they have no laws to punish by the magistrates' hand. Were we without such laws we should be as revengeful. Adultery they punish in the wife by cutting off her ears and hair, and in the man by cutting his throat. They live by hunting when the season is proper, and sow corn for other

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parts of the season. They are of so charitable a temper that they cannot bear to see a man want and not give him what he asks for.

In the evening I called on Mr. Masterman, Clerk of the Crown, who told me that yesterday the trial whether Oliver the apothecary is duly elected came on, and by what he can find his election will be adjudged void; a rule was made that the Mayor shall show cause why he signed the poll paper of that election by which it appears as if he pretended a right to act in the election of a capital burgess, which my Lord Chief Justice will not suffer, being directly against the charter. The adverse party with Mr. Leathes, who was present, were very desirous the rule should not go, saying the Mayor pretended to no such right, but my Lord Chief Justice said that was not enough, and it was necessary that pretended power should be disclaimed in a legal way.

Mr. Masterman desired me to send some person to enter into recognizance to prosecute this suit, and said he doubted whether, though Oliver be outed, that Cockeril's election can be good, for though his friends elected him over again at the day of election for member of Parliament when the whole Corporation was present, there had not been a general summons sent as the charter requires.

There were nine voters, friends of Leathes and Oliver, at the trial, but not one appeared on the side of Cockeril. Price, Recorder of Colchester, and Marsh were counsel for Oliver, and Strange for our friends. Mr. Masterman told me he overheard Mr. Leathes and Alderman Newel talk of prosecuting Davis for perjury, he having made affidavit that the Mayor acted as a capital burgess and voted for Oliver, whereas at the time when the eleven burgesses elected Oliver the Mayor was in another room, and only came into them when the election was over and signed the paper with them. He added that he might think he swore true, not having been present at that election, but seeing the Mayor's hand with the eleven who signed the paper, and no distinction of place left, which ought to have been, and which my Lord Chief Justice himself observed in Court, and laid great stress on, that he therefore thought it necessary the Mayor should be called upon to give his reason why he did so and what he pretended by so doing it.

Thursday, 4.—After giving directions for furnishing the next house we set out for Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 5. Saturday, 6. Sunday, 7. Monday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 9.—I went with my wife to town and dined there. Lord Abercorn visited me. He complimented me more than I deserved for my public spirit, as he was pleased to call it, in pursuing when in Ireland the linen manufacture, which is now the support of that kingdom, but had not come to perfection but by mine and his diligent attendance at that Board. Also my appearing in defence of the Irish Peers' rights in cases of public ceremonies in England, and lastly, my care of the Georgia affairs, to which he promised me a present of 200*l.* when his bills came over. He said he heard how ill Sir Robert Walpole had used my son, and wished he and Lord Bolingbroke might both be hanged together. He told me an instance of Sir Robert's insincerity in the case of his son, George Hamilton, who is now chosen a member for Wells. He

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said he was as fairly chosen last Parliament, and when he came to town (knowing there would be a petition against him) waited on Sir Robert to desire he would not oppose him in the House, but assist him if it appeared that justice was on his side. Sir Robert promised he would be for him, and accordingly when the trial on the petition came on voted for him, but he allowed all the Government's servants and his dependants to vote against him, by which means through party his son lost the election.

We dined at home and in the evening went to North End near Kensington to Sir John Stanley's to visit Cousin Donellan. It is a neat house and garden though small, and has some good pictures of Rosa of Tivoli and others.

Wednesday, 10.—This morning I went to wait on the Court at Kensington. Lord Grantham was rejoiced to see me, took me aside and said I did mighty right. I replied, though Sir Robert had used me ill I had no quarrel with the Court, for whom I had the same dutiful respect I ever had, not believing the King or Queen had any hand in my son's disgrace. He replied, Sir Robert had no hand in it, but he would say nothing as to Horace Walpole, and the Queen had said she had not yet forgiven Lord Harrington's procedure in that affair. I smiled at his saying Sir Robert had no hand, and put him in mind of several things I formerly had told him.

I attended the King's levee, who said nothing to me; neither did he at the Queen's room, though he had fair opportunity to speak if he had pleased.

The Queen came soon up to me, and talked a good deal after the following manner:

"My Lord, I have not seen you for a great while. Where have you been?" "At Charlton, madam." "How does my lady do?" "Madam, she has been ill this two months of great flushings and sweats." "I'me sorry for it." Then, panting a little while, and looking me very earnest in the face, "My Lord," said she, "I assure you I knew nothing of it; I had no hand in it. All that heard me speak of it will own I was very sorry and surprised your son lost his election. Pray how was it?" "Madam," replied I, "the story is too long to tell your Majesty." "True," said she, "'tis not well in the drawing room, but I must know it. Pray, how came it to pass?" "Madam," replied I, "I dare not tell you. It is sufficient that my son lost it by the votes of seven of your Majesty's servants, persons of small employments, and some whose places I obtained for them. If but three of them had voted for my son he would have carried it, and they all told my son that if the Government had been for him they would vote for him." "But," said she, "how came they to do so, who bid them?" I was aware that she would draw me in to name Sir Robert, which had been very indiscreet in me to accuse a first Minister to his mistress and protector, and therefore replied, as I had done before, that I dared not say it, by which I gave her well enough to understand who I meant. I added that I had great obligations to her Majesty for many favours received which I should never forget, though it was a great shock to me that my son should upon entering the world meet with such a disappointment from her Majesty's own servants,

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who had in no way deserved it. Said she: "I hear from several hands a very good account of your son, that he's a young man of very good parts, but he is too warm. I wish he had half your coolness." "Madam," said I, "if your Majesty means his behaviour in Ireland, I assure you he did nothing against the Government, and yet I hear he was misrepresented. It is a difficult thing for me to be believed in my son's behalf against the reports of many to his prejudice. If he was anything warm in Ireland, it was in matters that the Government is not concerned in, as to the enquiry into the abuses of some law offices which had raised their fees unreasonably; and he might resent a little the behaviour of the Duke of Dorset, who used him ill, but he never did anything, I assure your Majesty, in prejudice of the Government." "That," said the Queen, "was very right, but why did he go down to the Kentish election and behave himself so warm there?" "Madam," replied I, "he only went thither with a servant and voted for Sir Edward Dering, who is the nearest relation he has in England, with whom we have always lived well." "Aye, but," said she, "he was, I'me told, very warm," and at the same time waved her hand over her head, to express his having worn a cockade.

"Madam," replied I, taking her meaning, "he did nothing but what he was forced to do; otherwise he had been knocked off his horse." "Well," said she, "give him some advice, pray do," and then the King entering the room she very obligingly and with a good-natured smile withdrew to the other side. Sir Robert was all this time at a distance in the room, and eyed us. He could not hear what passed, but I am confident she told him, for when the King and most of the company withdrew, I saw she made up to him and entered into a long discourse, which opportunity I took to withdraw, being unwilling Sir Robert should speak to me, it being my resolution to avoid both him and his brother all I can. I met him at the King's levee just by the door as he went in. We exchanged bows and that was all.

Before I left the room the Prince, who stood next to me, asked me privately what satisfaction had been made me, meaning in my son's affair, and whether my son was more reconciled, to which I replied I had received none, and he was not reconciled.

I returned to my brother Percival's, where I dined in the evening.

I went to Georgia, where we were only a number sufficient to make a Board of Trustees.

Mr. Heathcot in the chair, and afterwards Mr. Oglethorp. Mr. Vernon, Lapautre, La Roche, Chandler, myself, Mr. Smith.

We chose Mr. Oglethorp a member of the Corresponding Committee, but did little other business.

The Indians' new clothes came home, and they tried them. The King's is a fine scarlet bainan or well shaped frock without slits because they wear no breeches. It is edged everywhere with rabbit's fur, white, and has a gold galloon lace down the edges. The others are of like make, only blue. The Queen's was a sort of scarlet Rosetti in the make of our English wrappers. Mr. Oglethorp thinks he has settled with the Government that they shall be allowed one of the King's coaches.

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Thursday, 11.—I visited Frank Clerk, who told me Lord Grantham was last night with him to tell him the pleasure he had to see me at Court.

I returned home to Charlton to dinner, and at night my servants would keep my birthday with masquerade and dancing. I am now entered into my 53rd year and, blessed be God, in good health and free from gout or stone.

Stayed at home till Monday, 22.

Tuesday, 23.—I went to town on summons from the Georgia Board to issue money to Mr. Heathcot for the trustees' use. Present, Mr. La Potre, Chairman of the Common Council, Oglethorp, Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hales, Hucks, Lord Carpenter, La Roche, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Frederick. We ordered 1,500*l.* to be impressed to Mr. Heathcot, and found we have but 400*l.* left.

We drew up a memorial to the Treasury representing that our accountant, Mr. Harman Verelst, has served us from the beginning without a salary, and that we are not able to allow him one, wherefore we desire the Treasury to provide for him. After this we passed a grant.

I dined at Cousin Le Grand's, and after some turns upon the water, my wife and I returned to Charlton, where I stayed till Tuesday following.

Tuesday, 30.—This day I went with my wife to town to dinner. I called in the City on Mr. Knox, Cragie, and Knox, three merchants, partners, in Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, behind the Royal Exchange.

Wednesday, 31.—My son returned from Harwich, where this day the election of a capital burgess was to come on, but he, finding that Oliver (whom we had outed at law) would be re-chosen, he thought it fruitless to stay, and therefore left the place yesterday after dinner.

If young Lucas and Peck had stood firm we should have carried it for Cockeril, but the packet servants had orders to go for Oliver, and for that purpose to stay on shore, and Lucas and Peck were threatened to be turned out if they voted for Cockeril and not for Oliver, and Mr. Leathes made use of Lord Harrington's name on that occasion, to whom he, with his pen in hand, threatened to write the refusal of all who did not comply, which obliged these two place men to comply sore against their wills. So now the borough is quite lost to our family, and become absolutely a Government borough.

I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening went to the Georgia Office, where we met on Trustee business, and were only Mr. Frederick, in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, and myself. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that the King had ordered the Indians should wait on him to-morrow, whom he would receive in a grand manner, and use them while they stay on the same foot as the Iroquois Indians were treated in Queen Anne's reign; that he would order a sum of money to maintain them while here, with coaches to attend them. One of them has the small pox, but is under Sir Hans Sloan's care, and is like to do well. The others were falling sick by reason of their confinement, so different from their usual manner of life, but by bleeding and vomiting are recovered

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Mr. Oglethorp further acquainted us that one of the Jews settled at Georgia has desired to become a Christian and be baptized.

We had an account that the Saltsburgers went laboriously and prosperously on, and had cut a road from Ebenezer, their settlement, five miles in length, to Fort Abercorn, one of our new towns. Mr. Vernon acquainted us that the Society for Propogating Christian Knowledge had resolved to send for fifty more Saltsburgers, to pay their charges to Holland and transport them, if we would only give them lands and maintain their minister, and that the sum they would allot for this purpose would come to 2,500*l.* We ordered thanks to be returned them, and the proposal is to be referred to the next Board of Common Council, they only having the power to dispose of lands.

In the evening I went to the Play.

Thursday, August 1.—Stayed at home till Wednesday, 7th.

This day I went to town, dined with my brother, and in the evening went to the Georgia Office. We had a Board of Trustees, and there were present Egmont in the chair, Vernon, La Roche, Ayres, Smith. Baron Van Reck, who conducted the Saltsburgers to Georgia, and is since returned to carry others over, was at the Board and promised to be serviceable in bringing fifty more Saltsburgers, whom we expect in a month or six weeks at Rotterdam, having writ for them on the strength of a large contribution which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have gathered for the settling the Saltsburgers in Georgia.

He told us that near 25,000 Austrians have declared themselves Protestants very lately.

Mr. Lownds sent us a proposal to raise a considerable sum without applying to Parliament, which, if we effect, he desires 8 per cent. of the sum obtained for acquainting us with the scheme. We received the proposal in order to offer it the next Board of Common Council, which if accepted, he will disclose his scheme.

A German gentleman who had got money at Batavia and settled in Anhalt, being oppressed there, has resolved to leave it and go to Georgia with servants on his own charge. He appeared at the Board, and we acquainted him that if he submitted to our manner of settlement he should have 500 acres if he took ten servants. He desired a form of our grants, which we ordered.

Mr. Verelst acquainted me that the King Toma-Chiki and the rest of the Indians was very well satisfied with their audience at Court, but were much afflicted with the death of their comrade, who was a cousin of the King's. On that occasion they sat up all night, crying and bewailing his loss. Toma-Chiki told Mr. Verelst, our accountant, that his relation was gone to God, that he would see us no more, but he should see him, and believed he should be the first; that all he desired was that one of the company here might live to carry back our King's answer to his countrymen. Mr. Verelst asked him how he was pleased and what he observed at Court, to which he replied that they carried him through a great many houses (he meant rooms) to make him believe the King's Palace consisted of many, but he was much surprised to find he returned by the same stairs he went up, by which he found it was still one house. He added that he found we knew a great many more things than they,

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but he doubted if we were happier, since we are worse livers than they, and they more innocent.

The Queen called for the boy, his nephew, after the audience she gave them all was over, stroked his face, and told him he must come again to see her, for she had a present for him. He answered her in English, and is forward in his learning, Mr. Smith, of our Society, coming three times a week to instruct him in the principles of Christianity. He can say the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Ten Commandments, but I fear all this will be lost at his return. They went on Friday last to Mr. Oglethorp's in Surrey to dissipate their sorrow for the death of their friend, and returned this night.

The King has ordered they shall be treated while they are in England on the same foot the Indians were in Queen Anne's time, whom Governor Nicholson brought over.

Thursday, 8.—This morning I returned to Charlton and found my Lord Vane, whom my son brought down to stay for some days.

Saturday, 10.—Lord Vane and my son returned to London.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at church. Dr. Warren and his wife dined with me. In the evening Mr. Harrang and Captain Bronker came in.

Monday, 12, Tuesday, 13.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 14.—I went with my wife to town, dined at home. Captain Dumaresque came to me. He told me it were a folly to spend any more money upon Harwich, being entirely lost. I agreed with him. He added that it was notorious if the Government had been sincere for my son, he would have had the Government's votes.

In the afternoon I went to the Georgia Society to consider of Mr. Lownds' proposals referred to a Common Council, but we were not eight Councillors, so we only made a Board of Trustees, where were present Mr. Oglethorp, in the chair, Mr. La Roche, Egmont, Vernon, Hucks, La Pautre, Towers, and Mr. Ayres and Mr. Smith, Trustees.

A Representation was read from the Governor and Assembly of South Carolina to his Majesty, dated 9th April last, setting forth the great encroachments of the Mississippi French, and the danger to that province if not timely assisted by his Majesty, they not having money or men to defend themselves in case of a war with the French, who endeavour to debauch the Creek nation from us, which if they effect will bring certain ruin on the Province. They also inform his Majesty of the great protection the Georgia settlement gives them, and thank his Majesty for wisely and carefully establishing our Province.

Then we ordered an application to be prepared to his Majesty for subsisting the Indians now here, and making them presents to secure them to us. It was referred to Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, and Towers to prepare. Mr. Vernon acquainted us that Baron van Reck was set out for Germany to conduct more Saltsburgers to Georgia.

I this day insured Gumly's house in the London Insurance Office for one year from fire at 1,000*l.* value at 1*l.* per ann. It begins at Michaelmas next.

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Thursday, 15.—I went this morning to Court, where the King, Queen, and Prince spoke to me. I was informed that the Prince of Orange wrote his Princess word yesterday that the French were retiring from before Prince Eugene, who marched after them, by which it should seem that the French have no purpose to pursue their conquests this campaign.

I dined at home and returned at night to Charlton.

Tuesday, 16, Saturday, 17.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 18.—Stayed at home. Mr. August Schutz and his wife dined with us. He told me the substance of the Prince of Wales's audience about three weeks ago. The Prince desired his Majesty would consider his age, and think of marrying him. The King replied he was impertinent; that he would do it when he saw proper; that he should expect no regard from him while he was uncivil to those who were in possession of his favour, and received all those who were under his displeasure. One might think this were to be depended on for truth, coming from the King's Privy Purse, and who is everlastingly at Court; but Cousin Dering, who has also a place there and who has much of the Prince's confidence, told me the audience asked was to desire his Majesty to allow his Highness's servants a table, which his Majesty refused. He added that thereupon the Prince offered his servants to pay for one out of his own pocket, which they, knowing his lowness of cash and debts, as generously refused. See how difficult it is to know truth at Court. Either of these accounts, if the other were unknown, would be readily related by a memoir writer.

Monday, 19.—The seven Indians with their interpreter, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Verelts, came and dined with me. I diverted them in the best manner, walked them into the wood, had music and dancing. I made also some presents. They behaved with great decency, and were well pleased. At parting the King Toma-chiki made me a speech to tell me he came down to see me in good will and returned in friendship. That God above would continue it, and he hoped we would take care to breed their children Christians.

I made him a suitable return.

They were yesterday to see the Archbishop of Canterbury, and were extremely pleased with their visit. They had apprehensions that he was a conjuror, but the kind reception he gave them altered that imagination. The Archbishop would have put some questions to them concerning their notions of religion, but they have a superstition that it is unfortunate to disclose their thoughts of those matters, and refused to answer. They attributed the death of their companion to having too freely spoke thereof since they came over. Nevertheless the King was so taken with the Archbishop that he said he must come again alone to talk with him. At coming away he said he now really believed they should have some good man sent them to instruct them and their children.

He showed his politeness in that visit. The Archbishop refused (out of respect to them) to sit down, though so weak as to be supported on the arms of two servants all the time they were with him, whereupon the King, who saw him in pain, forbore to make him a speech he had prepared, and said he would speak it to his

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servants, meaning Dr. Linch, Dean of Canterbury, the Archbishop's son-in-law and other clergyman there present. At table I asked as usual what dish he would be served with. His answer was to eat whatever was set before him, meaning thereby a civility not to refuse what I should proffer him, as Mr. Oglethorp explained it to me. When I presented him a large gilt carved tobacco box, he told me that he would get a ribbon and hang it at his breast next his heart. His nephew, as he calls him, but who is grandson to his wife, reads already very well, and with a good accent, and comprehends a great deal of English. His father was taken by the Spaniards and burnt because he would not be a Christian.

Of all these Indians there is but one who can be tempted to drink too freely, and they complained to us that their interpreter is too much given to it. When they went upon the water they heard some of the rude multitude swear, which they told Mr. Verelst was very naughty. Their modesty is very great. They cannot ease nature when another is in sight, and it offended them when being to see the Tower, the flap of Harry the Eighth's codpiece was taken up. There were many women that crowded in and liked the sight, but the Queen turned her head away. The King's reflection on it was that to be sure that man had more wives than one. The custom of their country allows polygamy, which may prove an impediment to the making them Christians, but the King has all his life contented himself with one. Adultery is with them a heinous crime, but fornication is tolerated to the young unmarried men. They live in villages, and their houses are built of young trees and wattles, which they shingle over with split ends of board, and plaster on the inside with mud, over which they lay a white washing of powdered oystershells. They are about thirty foot long, and twenty deep, but their public building is four houses put together in form of a square, with a court in the middle, and in this house they transact their affairs, each person according to his dignity having a place assigned to him. They have a chief man over whom is the King, and next to the chief man is the chief warrior, who has likewise another warrior under him. Whatever is of public nature must have the King's approbation and consent, otherwise the proposal takes no effect.

I have in another place mentioned their notions of religion; their belief of one God who resides above, their wishes that He will prosper them, which implies a Providence, and a happy place for souls departed. They have desired we would banish rum out of our settlements as what kills them, and only produces quarrels. In a word, if we can root out that spirit of revenge which possesses them, and convince them of the impropriety of having a multiplicity of wives, there is great hopes of making the nation Christian, but all will depend on the discretion and virtue of a minister to be sent among them. It is pretty extraordinary that they have an ancient tradition that there will come a time when they shall receive knowledge from a white man. This time they think is near at hand. They have a sort of type of this great event, an annual ceremony handed down by their ancestors, that has the resemblance of sacrifice, but they slay no animal nor offer any fruits of the earth. They are so far from blood that they think it a fault to kill anything that has life, except when engaged in war, or to take

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satisfaction for injuries. The custom I have mentioned is as follows. They once a year build a sort of altar with stones, and lay faggots thereon, then the person among them who is known to have lived the most innocent and virtuous life is chosen out to set fire to it, for this reason: he is generally a young lad that has not drawn blood; him they paint all over white, and when everything is prepared he takes two sticks, which being rubbed together take fire, with which he kindles the faggots; when they are burnt he gives the lighted brands to the assembly, who carry them home and look upon them as holy.

They say God will, when He pleases, reveal knowledge to them, but they expect it will be to their youth, for the grown men having killed an enemy are polluted and must not expect it. They have a dependance on God, that He will do what is best for them, and that He knows better what is fit than they; wherefore they look on it as foolish to tell God their wants, or pray to Him. When the Lord's Prayer was explained to them, they said the first part was very well, and *Thy kingdom come* they explained by the revelation of His knowledge which they expected. *Give us this day our daily bread*, they said was not necessary, for God was too good to need being asked. But *forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us*, they liked; for they said the way to please God was to do to others as they would be done by. These are at present the notions they entertain, whereby it seems as if Providence had prepared them to become Christians; at least they are as well disposed thereto as the ancient heathens were when the Gospel was preached to them, and their expectation of a revelation to be made them has something like that the world had of an extraordinary person to appear in the East related by Tacitus. Moreover, they believe it a great fault to pray to images, as they see the French and Spaniards do, and imagine the Cross to be some bad spirit to whom they pray.

The King made a sensible reflection since he came over. He said he saw we knew a great many more things than they, but he thought we were not the better men for it, and that they were more happy and innocent in their ignorance.

Tuesday, 20.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 21.—Went with my wife to town, dined with Frank Clerke. In the evening went to the Georgia Board, where we were not enough to make a Common Council; Mr. Vernon was in the chair of Trustees. The rest were Alderman Kendal, Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, and Mr. Smith. We determined that Mr. Towers, Oglethorp, and Vernon should meet Friday next to have a conference with Toma-chiki and know of him what are the things he desires of his Majesty and us in order to perfect the treaty and amity he has entered into with us.

Thursday, 22.—We returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 23. Saturday, 24. Sunday, 25. Monday, 26.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 27.—My wife and I went to town and passed through the city, where I met Francis Clerke, Esq. of Pall Mall, who gave me 1,060*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* with which I bought 1,000*l.* in the old annuity 4 per cents. It stands in my name, but is his, and I gave him accordingly a letter of attorney to dispose of that stock, and receive the dividends, as also the receipt for the stock.

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I afterwards called on Knox and Craghead, Merchants, in Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, who paid me 300*l.* for my bill on Mr. Taylor at 12 per cent.

Mr. Clerke dined with me at home. In the evening I visited brother Percival.

Wednesday morning, 28.—I called on Lord Grantham, who was not at home, and visited Mr. Hunter; dined with my brother Percival. In the evening went to the Georgia Society, where we made only a Board of Trustees.

Alderman Kendal in the chair, Oglethorp, La Roche, Hucks, Vernon, Egmont, Thomas Towers; Mr. Ayres, Mr. Smith, trustees.

They informed me that on Thursday last they had a meeting with Toma-chiky to inform them what particular things they desired by way of explanation of the treaty made with him and his nation. That he replied he desired in their behalf two things, that we would make their youth Christians and settle conditions of trade.

As to the first, that the effectual way would be by sending over a youth who would learn their language and instruct his nephew in our religion, whose example would be followed by their youth. As to the second, that we would take care that our people use equal weights, for that they are apt sometimes to give twelve ounces to the pound, other times but eight. That we would forbid the selling of rum; that we would furnish them with English stockings, garters, knives, scissors, needles, thread, brass pots, hatchets, nails, powder, guns, flints, strong beer and small, etc., at reasonable rates, and favour them more than other nations in the price, as being nearest neighbours; present them with the picture of the great Lion they saw at the Tower, to set up in a Town Hall which they would erect, and lastly, mend their firearms at our expense, having no artists of their own. This was all very reasonable, and we shall agree to it.

I then proposed Mr. Thomas Lounds' desires that if he should offer to us a project for gaining a large sum of money, he might be awarded with 8 per cent. of the money so gained, if the project was approved by us, pursued and effected, otherwise that he expected nothing. The Board very readily agreed to it and that unanimously, of which orders were given to our officers to inform him. Mr. Oglethorp told me the Chattes, a powerful nation of Indians, which can bring 7,000 men into the field, and all use firearms, had sent ambassadors to Savannah to treat with us. This nation have been in the French interest and much courted by them, and if we can secure them to us it will be a point of great consequence.

I understand by Mr. Oglethorp that our Indians of the upper and lower Creeks have a tradition that there once was a great flood occasioned by the waters in the earth breaking forth, which occasioned the mountains, before which the earth was plain. That after that great rains fell from Heaven. That an old wise man was informed of this by Sunataughy, God, who thereupon built a great canoe, which rested on a hill, and in which he saved all who followed him. That this was occasioned by God's anger, but a white eagle brought the sprig of a tree, which declared peace, and ever since their nations have used eagles' feathers in passing from one country to another, which declared they were in peace

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That in old time God had talked with men, and they would write and read, and their writing was on skins, but God was angry with them, and they have lost the art, but that still they can whiten the skins. That their ancestors came a great way from the west, and rested so many cuttings of corn (by which they marked time) in one station and so many in another, till they arrived where they are. These stations they at this day name.

Mr. Oglethorp added that he believed they learnt this from some Jews who may easily have come there westward from Japan, where there have been many.

Thursday, 29.—This morning the widow Buchanan came and I gave her a certificate of her late husband's fidelity to the present Government, who was a Minister of the Church of Ireland and Justice of Peace, and had been zealous in opposing Popery, uniting Protestants, and discovering rebellious practices, for which he hazarded his life and inconvenienced his private fortune, so as to leave her an object of compassion to all who are generously inclined.

After this I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Friday, 30, Saturday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, September 1.—This day my son came from London and acquainted me that my cousin Dr. William Percival, Dean of Emely in Ireland, is lately dead of a total corruption of his blood, from a bruise he got by riding. He was son to Arthur Percival, younger brother of my grandfather, and married Mrs. Pritty of the County of Tipperary in Ireland. He was a fine scholar, a noted preacher and writer, and took great pains in a parish of Dublin of which he was minister. He routed all the whores out of it that came to his knowledge, and last year erected an hospital for the poor, which I suppose will fall at his death. He left several children, of whom he gave me very advantageous accounts. Two of them are bred to the Church, and one he designed should be a lawyer, for which purpose he sent him to the Temple, where he behaved with discretion.

Monday, 2. Wednesday, 3, to Tuesday, 10.—I stayed at home.

Wednesday, 11.—I went with my wife to town, received my niece's half year's pension due at Midsummer last, dined with Mrs. Minshull, and in the evening went to Board of Trustees at the Georgia Office, where were only Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Smith, and myself, and I was in the chair. I presented Mr. Lownds' proposal to us for finding money to carry on the Colony's design without the assistance of Parliament, which is to apply to his Majesty for permission to erect a lottery in Edinburgh, or some town in North Britain. We ordered it to be entered in our minutes to be referred to the consideration of a Common Council, and noted it the first proposal of the kind, as Mr. Lownds desired. We passed the evening in conference with the Indians about settling our trade, as the weights, measures, goodness, prices and quality of the things we traffic in, wherein we found them very sagacious and reasonable. They also desired there might be but one dealer for each of their towns, and he licensed, that they might know who to complain of, and more easily have redress in case of ill-usage. They said multitudes of dealers only bred confusion and misunderstandings. They told us when they came over they expected

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Mr. Oglethorp would return with them, but, since that could not be, they desired our King would send over some gentleman, or that one of our Board would go, to assure the other nations that the word they brought from England was all true, otherwise those nations would not believe them.

We replied that could not be, nor was necessary, for the magistrates Mr. Oglethorp left there had all the necessary power to make good our agreements, and were besides obliged to follow our directions, and the Interpreter then with us should himself go to all those nations. Mr. Oglethorp added that if any of our people abused them, and they found no redress, he would go over on purpose, and punish the guilty. They were for then settling the prices of goods, but we told them it could not be, for what we shall send passes through many hands before the goods are made, each of whom must be gainers, after which the freights must be considered, and the living profits of the person who sells to them. They said they desired that both sides might have a living profit. That in England they saw nothing was done without money, but with them, if they had but two mouthfuls they gave away one, so he who should sell to them would not be at great charges while with them, which they desired we would consider.

Then the chief warrior of the Yamacraws told us he had news that the vice warrior is dead, and has left only two daughters, his children, who are helpless, and without clothes, that therefore they are become his children, and he wished he was at home to provide for them; that he knew he could not go but by ship, but if the way was by land he would make nothing to go on foot though all the way were woods, and the night as dark as now.

We understood his meaning was to show his love to those children, and a genteel way of asking some blanketing for them, and therefore promised to give him clothes for them.

Little Tonoway also asked five guns for his brothers, by which he meant the five Indians and himself, for we asked what brothers he has who are but four in number. I was much pleased with him. He took a book that accidentally lay on the table and read tolerably out of it, and afterwards of his own accord repeated to me the Lord's Prayer and the Creed.

Thursday, 12.—This morning I paid Mr. Masterman, of the Crown Office, his bill of charges in the ejecting young Oliver out of his pretended burghership the first time he was elected at Harwich. It came to 52*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and is, I hope, the last expense I shall be at on that ungrateful town, the statute books excepted, which I promised them three years ago as soon as they should be published, wherein I will keep my word.

At twelve a'clock I left London to return to Charlton.

Friday, 13, to Tuesday, 17.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to town, dined with brother Percival, and afterwards went to the Georgia Board of Trustees. Mr. Thomas Towers in the chair, George Heathcote, Oglethorp, Egmont, Anderson, Coram, and Smith present. There was nothing very material this day. We promised 500 acres of land to Mr. Lamb, a merchant. Mr. Oglethorp told me he despaired of getting a person rightly qualified to accompany the Indians home to dwell with them and instruct them in Christianity.

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Mr. Tillyard, with a clergyman and Mr. Newman, attended us from the Christian Knowledge Society to know on what terms the Saltburgers they engaged at that Society's expense to send to Georgia may go. We told them it would cost them at least 20*l.* a head, but referred them for particulars to Mr. Oglethorp, who should wait on them next morning. I returned home at nine o'clock.

Thursday, 19.—I returned back to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 22.—Brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan dined with us.

Wednesday, 25.—I paid off Trussler, my valet-de-chambre, and dismissed him. The same day my wife and I went to town, and brother and sister Percival dined with us. In the evening I went to the Georgia Office to a Board of Trustees. Myself in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Bolitho, Captain Coram, and Mr. Smith.

A letter was read from our minister at Georgia, Mr. Quincy, that he was on his return from New England, where he had been to see his friends. Among other things he tells us that the English of that country do not deserve the general character fixed on them of being hypocrites. That the town of Boston increases, there being now 20,000 inhabitants, 600 horse and 7 or 8,000 foot, fit to defend themselves on occasion.

A letter from Mr. Ulsperger, Lutheran pastor at Augsburg and correspondent with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was brought us by Mr. Henry Newman, Secretary of that Society, informing them that 54 chosen Saltburgers had entered their names to go to Georgia, and were set out the 23rd of this month, new style, in their way to Rotterdam, in order to be brought to England, and from hence transported to their brethren in Georgia. That he had disbursed on their account already 1,000 florins.

Mr. Newman desired we would give the Society an account of the expense to send these people over, which we ordered our accountant to do next Friday. We also acquainted him that we expect to have them here and send them with the Indians next Tuesday se'nnight. Some persons applied to go to Georgia.

My cousin Le Grand acquainted me that her son had laid out the money arising from the sale of the lands, to which my consent was necessary as being a trustee for her younger children and which I gave, had been by him laid out in the four per cents. in the name of cousin Ned Southwell, who is a trustee with me.

Thursday, 26.—I returned to dinner to Charlton. Stayed at home till 2 October.

Wednesday, 2 October.—I went to town, to the Georgia Society summoned for the morning on special occasions, requiring a Common Council, but we could not make eight. We were therefore only a Trustee Board, and Mr. Oglethorp was in the chair, Egmont, Hucks, George Heathcote, Mr. Hales, Mr. Vernon. Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson, Common Council. We dined together, and spent the evening till eight at night discoursing matters, and resolved to meet next Monday. Our accountant acquainted us that the warrants are gone from the Treasury for his Majesty to sign, 1,500*l.* to be restored to us which we disbursed out of our money to secure his Majesty's dominions in those parts by forts we have built and furnished, and 1,800*l.* ordered for the maintenance of the Indians while here, 400*l.* of which to go to them in presents.

Oct. 3-10

Thursday, 3.—I returned to Charlton.

Monday, 7.—Went with my wife to town, dined at Georgia Office. This morning I called on Messrs. Knox and Craghead and took up 200*l.* for my bill on Mr. Taylor and paid 10½ exch.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I went to Kensington. The King spoke to me, but seemed out of humour, which I suppose proceeded from the foreign letters which came in this day. The Princess of Orange, Princess Caroline and Prince of Wales were very gracious and talked much with me.

I dined with brother Percival, and carried him to the play called *The Miser*.

Wednesday [Monday], 7.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where we first were a Board of Trustees, and afterwards of Common Council. Trustee Board: Mr. Oglethorp in the chair, George Heathcot, Vernon, Egmont, Lapautre, Hales, Captain Eyles Alderman Kendal. We agreed that it should be proposed to the Common Council that Henry Bishop, a youth of the Charity School, should be sent servant to Mr. Balstius, one of the Saltsburg ministers in Georgia. Then we resolved into a Common Council, and Alderman Kendal was in the chair. We signed a charter party with Mr. Simons, the merchant, for the carriage of 75 persons to Georgia, including the Saltsburgers expected from Rotterdam, who will be about 75 persons. We signed a grant to Sir Francis Bathurst of 200 acres. To Mr. Bullfinch Lamb for 500. To Mr. Decies, a German of Anhalt, of 500. To Edward Wade, a broken cheese-monger, 100. To — Calway, 50. And that Millige should have his brother's house in Georgia (the brother having consented thereto) till the brother come of age.

The baggage on board to be allowed each head, quarter of a ton. We also agreed to Bishop's going apprentice and that three of our four magistrates or bailiffs should have a servant allowed them each, because the attendance on their duty took them off from cultivating their lands. Our affairs took us up the whole day.

*N.B.*—By mistake I have set this down as our Wednesday's work, but it was on Monday.

Wednesday, 9.—I went to the Georgia Office, where, after some business done, we dined together at the Horn Tavern, and returned in the evening to our business. In the morning we were only a Board of Trustees: present, Captain Eyles in the chair, Egmont, Vernon, Oglethorp, Lapautre, Kendal, Hales. We signed a letter of attorney to Mr. Verelts to receive of the Treasury his Majesty's order for 2,500*l.*, but made it for 2,561*l.*, expecting the Treasury will remit us the odd pounds, which are the sixpence in the pound fees.

In the afternoon Mr. George Heathcot came, and then we were a Board of Common Council. We gave directions for several necessaries for Georgia to be put on board, as powder, bullets, etc., and agreed with Mr. Simons for to leave six cannon, three pounders, for the use of the Saltsburg settlements.

A Scotsman who had been nine years a linendraper in London, but failed, a fair behaved man, offered himself to go to Georgia on his own account, with a servant, and promised to satisfy Alderman Kendal that he goes not away in debt. He said he had 30*l.*

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to take with him. We agreed he should go if he gives the Board that satisfaction.

We then entered upon the most serious affair of all, which is settling a tariff of trade with the Indians, for which purpose we sent for them down, but the Interpreter was drunk and we could not understand one another. We have ten or a dozen articles to settle with them, as blankets, guns, powder and shot, garters, saddles, etc., and we begun with blankets. We had found by enquiry that the Indians had been much imposed on in their trade, for the blankets which cost the Pedlar (who furnishes them with English goods) but 80 pound of leather, consisting of 16 blankets, is sold by that Pedlar to the Indians for 160 pound of leather, which is cent. per cent. profit to the Pedlar, including his charges of sending for those goods to Charlestown. We therefore, taking this into consideration, enquired how low the merchant of England can furnish blankets at Georgia, and Mr. Simons offered to do it 75 or 80 pound of leather the piece. Then we proposed to our Interpreter Musgrove that if Mr. Simons delivered blankets to him on the spot at Georgia for that price he ought to be satisfied with a less price from the Indians than 160 pound, seeing his charge of bringing from Charlestown would be saved, as also the risk of rogues running away with his goods in their passage between Charlestown and Georgia, which sometimes happened. Musgrove then said he would ask of the Indians but nine, but being in drink so confounded the Indians that they did not understand our proposals. He also bolted out that the Indian pound is a pound and half of ours. So then we found that it was too great a gain to allow 6 pound of leather (of our weight) upon 5 pound English weight which he paid the English merchant.

Hereupon we desired Mr. Oglethorp to see what he could settle with the Indians to-morrow when Musgrove should be sober.

When this business was over Mr. Hales, Mr. Vernon and I, trustees for Mr. Dalone's legacy by Dr. Bray's appointment, agreed to send 10*l.* worth of Dr. Bray's books to the two Scots missionaries sent to convert Indians on the borders of New England, which is a present we make them for carrying on that good work, and requested of us by Governor Belcher.

Thursday, 10.—I returned with my wife to Charlton this morning, but yesterday cousin Ned Le Grand (who some months ago had by mine and Ned Southwell's leave sold land that his father had secured for younger children's portions by will) came to me to tell me that he had bought South Sea annuity stock four per cents. with the greatest part of it; that cousin Southwell had accepted it in his own name, and was in possession of the receipt of the purchase thereof; all which was orderly. He therefore desired to sign my acquittal to him of so much of that money as he had so disposed of, and put us in possession of. The money he sold the estate for was 3,600*l.*, but 500*l.* he kept back, and being part of his brother's portion, who had some debts to pay, and will be of age next June, we consented thereto.

The money was thus laid out:—

Wt. 5606.



	Oct. 10-28		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2,000 <i>l.</i> to South Sea annuity stock at four per cent., bought for 105 .. .. .	2,100	0	0
400 <i>l.</i> ditto bought at 104½ .. .. .	400	0	0
This cost 2,522 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> , and so 22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> is to be returned to him.			
600 <i>l.</i> to ditto stock bought at 104½ .. .. .	600	0	0
This cost 627 <i>l.</i>			
	£3,100	0	0

Remains by him to account to us 500*l.*  
For this we gave him the following discharge:—

	25 September, 1734.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To 2,000 <i>l.</i> South Sea annuities bought at 105 .. .. .	2,100	0	0
To 400 ditto bought at 104½ .. .. .	422	10	0
	£2,522	10	0

We do acknowledge to have received and accepted from Edward Le Grand, Esquire, the above South Sea annuity stock, being in full discharge of the sum of 2,500*l.* which was left to Miss Helena Le Grand as her portion by the will of her father Lewis Le Grand, Esquire, and we do promise to be accountable for the same as her trustees.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL.  
EGMONT.

*M.D.*—The odd 22*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* is to be repaid Mr. Le Grand by his mother.

	25 September, 1734.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To 600 <i>l.</i> new South Sea annuities stock bought at 104½ .. .. .	627	0	0

We do acknowledge to have received and accepted from Edward Le Grand, Esquire, the above new South Sea annuity stock in part of discharge of the sum of 1,500*l.*, which was left to Will Southwell Le Grand, Esquire, by the will of his father Lewis Le Grand, Esquire, and we do promise to be accountable for the same as his trustees.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL.  
EGMONT.

Wednesday, 16 Oct.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where we spent the whole day and did business both as Trustees and Common Council. The members present were Mr. Oglethorp in the Chair of Common Council, Egmont, Hales, Thomas Towers, Hucks, Lapautre, Vernon in the chair of Trustees, Eyles, Mr. Smith and Dr. Bedford. Mr. Verelst, our accountant, reported that he had received from the Treasury 2,561*l.* and paid it into the Bank; that the fees of offices through which it passed had come to 140*l.*, but all the officers forgave them. We could not settle a tariff of trade with the Indians for want of a good interpreter, but we presented Musgrove, who came with them, 100*l.* sterling for his trouble.

We signed a grant of 2,500 acres to the Saltsburgers now going over and also a charter party with Mr. Symons, who carries them. Above 1,700*l.* being drawn on us from Georgia, we ordered part

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thereof to be paid, because we knew the uses for which our magistrates there took it up; the rest we have referred till further advice.

We took a fortnight's time to consider of a proposal made us by the unladers of coal at London, who being oppressed in their wages by a set of ale house keepers, who have erected themselves into a society, have offered us in case we will procure them an Act of Parliament to regulate their affairs a certain sum on every chaldron, which will amount to 26,000*l.* per annum, which they desire may be applied to the uses of Georgia. After other business of less consequence was settled, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Dr. Bedford and I, as Trustees of Dr. Bray and Mons. Dalone's Charity, signed a petition to my Lady Harrold, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Cook to grant us some money out of the late Lord Thanet's Charity for to be employed in the instruction of negroes. We also signed another petition for money to augment parochial libraries.

Thursday, 17.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 21.—Upon special summons from the Georgia Board to make up a Common Council this day, it being the last of our meetings before the Indians embark, I went up and spent the whole day in drawing up a letter to our magistrates approving persons who go over etc.

The Duke of Chandois having invited the Indians to Cannons to dinner, Mr. Oglethorp asked the King what he liked best there. He answered politely, the Duke's countenance.

He saw a picture there of Adam newly created, with the beasts of the field about him, and being asked how he liked it, he answered very well: but that their tradition says Adam was a red man. The word Adam in Hebrew signifies red earth.

Tuesday, 22.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 23.—Dr. Couraye left my house for the winter. This day my niece Dering is ten years old.

Monday, 28.—I went to town to sell out my niece's stock in the funds and my own, apprehending stock will fall, but it was a holiday, and I returned, without doing anything therein, to dinner.

This evening Mr. Papillion, member for Dover, came to see me, and said he was descended from a Cardinal, nephew to Pope Nicolas the fifth. He forgot that then his ancestor was probably a bastard, since Cardinals are not allowed to marry. 'Tis true many have been made Cardinals after they married and their wives dead, but then he should have said so. I was unwilling to make him tell me more particulars. I hope he does not fancy himself sprung from a Pope's line because the first syllable of his name Papillion resembles the Latin word Papa.

I stayed at Charlton the remainder of this month and the beginning of the next.

On the 25th of this month died Hugh Boscowen, Lord Viscount Falmouth, of an apoplexy fit as he came downstairs, a blundering honest man, so that what was facetiously said of him many years ago upon a foolish speech he made in Parliament, *Procumbit humo Bos* is now literally true. He had been always a zealous man for the succession in the house of Hanover, and had much hurt his estate, which was not above 3,000*l.* per annum, in elections. He had once great employment at Court, and great power in the country,

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till Sir Robert Walpole stripped him of the latter by making Mr. Edgcomb the disposer of the Government's money for buying the Cornish elections for members in Parliament and thereupon my Lord flung up the former. Oliver Cromwell went out in a memorable storm, this Lord in an earthquake which frightened multitudes in Hampshire, Derbyshire etc., but did no hurt. I doubt if there will be a poet that will compliment his Lordship upon it, as Waller complimented Oliver. He was unhappy in his family, his eldest son not behaving in the manner he expected with regard to him.

Sunday, 3 November.—Mr. Gay visited me. Among other things he told me that lately Mr. Rider, surgeon to Greenwich Hospital (a very eminent man in his profession), gave four pound, one immediately after another, to a gentleman who had the twisting of the guts, and that the last pound forced a passage. He also told me that quicksilver is the only thing that helps him in his asthma.

Monday, 4.—I went with my wife and daughter to town for some days. In the morning I stopped at Georgia Office, where I was summoned to meet the Trustees of Dr. Bray and Dalone's Charity for conversion of negroes. There were present Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson and Captain Coram. We signed two petitions to the Trustees of the late Lord Thanet's Charity, one for money to increase parochial libraries, the other for money for conversion of negroes.

Mr. Verelst, our accountant, told me that when the Indians went on board, Mr. Oglethorpe asked the Micho or King, Tomachiki, whether he was not rejoiced to return to his own country? to which he replied that *he was very glad to go home, but to part with him was like the day of death*. An answer thought very elegant (being offhand) by all to whom I have told it. My daughter Hanmer and son dined with us, and passed the evening at our house.

Tuesday, 5.—I went to the city to sell my niece's stock, which being all but 100*l.* at three per cent., I judged it prudent to let it lie by rather than run the hazard of that stock falling, which must certainly be the case if we should go into war, for then those who now have but three per cent. will sell out to get a greater interest from the Government; besides that, of course, all old funds sink in time of war. But I found nobody would buy. I sold, however, my niece's 100*l.* in the four per cent.'s, with 300*l.* of my own, and left a letter of attorney with Mr. Wright to receive the money, who is to lodge it with Mr. Hoar the banker.

At my return out of the city I went to Court. The Queen continued so ill as not to have a drawing room. I dined at home, and in the evening went to the opera, where I heard the finest voice that Europe affords, Faranelli, lately come over.

Wednesday, 6.—I made a new resignation of my trust to Dr. Henry Moore's children and sent it to him at his desire to Dublin. I went to the Georgia Office upon a summons of a Common Council to pay divers tradesmen's bills, but instead of the number 8, we were only Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Vernon, and myself. As Trustees, Mr. Lapautre being in the chair, we wrote a letter to the Baron Van Reck to stop the coming of 100 Moravians, whom he wrote word to the Society for Promoting Knowledge were coming under his conduct for England to embark for Georgia. Of this we had

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no manner of previous notice, nor had he when he left England the least encouragement to do this, neither have we money to defray their embarkation. By information of one of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge we learned that these Moravians are a lot of enthusiasts, the descendants of the ancient Hussites, who, having been miserably persecuted by the Papists, are now under the protection of a Baron Sindorsdorf, himself an enthusiast, who, though a layman, preaches. They desired only land, and that we would defray the charges of their passage, intending to convert the Indians, and relying on Providence for subsistence. If we had money we should not have settled them in Georgia, for there is no knowing how to manage enthusiasts who take it in their head that everything which comes uppermost is the immediate impulse of the spirit of God.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Wednesday's Music Club for the first time this winter.

Thursday, 7.—This morning I visited my son Hanmer, my brother Percival, and Mr. Clerke, and then returned home to Charlton to dinner.

The mystery of the Princess of Orange's return so suddenly from Colchester in her way to Harwich is unfolded. Sir Robert Walpole had news from the merchants that the Prince, her husband, had had a duel with a Prince of Baden wherein both were wounded. He would not acquaint their Majesties with it whilst the Princess was at Court because they might too suddenly have imparted it to her, but after her setting out he did, on which they sent after her to return back, on pretence that the Prince did not design to be in Holland so soon as he had writ some time before. Soon after came letters that he was well, and then she set out again for Harwich. This duel was occasioned by an accident. The Prince being a hunting, his horse ran away with him and jostled the Prince of Baden. Every one saw there could be no design in it, and the Prince of Orange made his excuse. Nevertheless, the other, like a brute, soon after set spurs to his horse and purposely rode against the Prince of Orange, and almost unhorsed him. This the latter could not bear, and, like a man of honour, challenged him. They fought and he was slightly wounded, but he wounded likewise the other in his sword arm and disarmed him. It was a shame almost to encounter so weak a made and little man as the Prince of Orange, but he got the greater glory by it.

Friday, 8.—I had letters this week from Harwich that Alderman Baker and Alderman Dean set up for Mayor, and that they are like to fall out about it, Baker using Dean and his father-in-law, Philipson, as ill as he did use Clements.

Saturday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 10.—Communicated at Charlton.

Monday, 11.—Summoned up to Georgia, but could not go, my harness being in town.

Tuesday, 12. Wednesday, 13. Thursday, 14. Friday, 15.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 16.—Stayed at home. I had an account from London that the Countess of Suffolk (Henrietta Hobart) has totally retired from Court, which is a great surprise, she having been all the time she was a dresser there esteemed the greatest favorite their Majesties

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had, and it is known the King would spend hours alone with her when none else were admitted, insomuch that she suffered (though very unjustly) in her reputation by it. It was her good sense and agreeable carriage that made the King so distinguish her, and though she was at that time very handsome, it gave her Majesty no jealousy or uneasiness. When her husband, then Colonel Howard, came to the Earldom, she was promoted to be Lady of the Bedchamber, and he being a surly, incompatible man commanded her to leave the Court, but she chose to disobey him, and remain there, whereupon he abandoned her to the day of his death. It is probable that Sir Robert Walpole has worked her out of favour, she not being of his party. It was observed that the King did not speak to her from the time she returned from Bath.

Sunday, 17. Monday, 18. Tuesday, 19.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 20.—Went with my wife to town and attended the Common Council at Georgia. Mr. Vernon in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Egmont, George Heathcot, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hucks, Thomas Towers, Lord Carpenter. We ordered a gratuity of 50*l.* to our accountant, Mr. Verelst, for his trouble attending the Indians whilst here, and 12 guineas to Adderton, our housekeeper, and impressed 400*l.* to Mr. Heathcot, our treasurer. I dined at home, and visited Mr. Clerke, who put into my hands his will to keep. He told me he had left a legacy to Lord Grantham in acknowledgment of his favours to him, but everything else to me, and added abundance of kind expressions, wherein he professed that I was the raiser of his fortune, having laid the foundation of it by my friendship and generosity to him when he entered the world.

I have put this will with Colonel Schutz' and my own in my wainscot press drawer, the 7th, entitled —.

Afterwards I visited brother Parker, who told me that Baker and others are fallen out with Philipson about the election of a Mayor; that he had written to Baker to offer him his assistance; who had returned his thanks to him, and set down on paper who would be for him, who against, and who would not declare, as Captain Dumaresque, Captain Lucas, Coleman etc.

Thursday, 21.—This morning I visited Colonel Schutz, son Hanmer, and brother Percival, and then with my wife returned to Charlton by dinner time.

Tuesday, 26.—I stayed at home till this day. The Queen continues still ill, and there are various reports about it. Some say she takes it to heart that the Countess of Suffolk is retired from Court, because the Countess of Tankerville being to succeed her in the place of Wardrobe, she is not a person proper to preserve the good correspondence between the King and herself that is necessary for her influencing his Majesty in the manner she has been used to do; and others say that Sir Robert Walpole, who would have the Countess of Suffolk removed because not his friend, has advised her Majesty to seem concerned at this removal that no odium may lie upon him for it, it being known that he governs by his interest in her Majesty, so that what she shows may be taken also for his sentiments.

Wednesday, 27.—I went with my daughter Helena to town, who set me down at the Georgia Society, where I was summoned to a Board of Trustees. Mr. Holland in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Thomas Towers, Archer, Egmont, Hucks, and Smith present.

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A letter from Lord Harrington, Secretary of State, enclosing another from Mr. Walpole from the Hague to him, was read, importing that fifty families of Swiss were come to Holland with resolution to embark for England in hopes to be sent to Georgia. His lordship desired to know what should be done with them.

We drew up an answer that they came unsent for by us, who when we sent for foreigners took care to condition for them; that, however, we would do what we could for them if his Majesty should think of sending them to Georgia, and enable us thereto, we having spent all our money in the late embarkations.

A letter was also read from the Baron van Reek, acquainting us that on receipt of our letter of 6th inst. he had stopped the Moravian Protestants from coming, in hopes that next spring we should have money to carry them to Georgia.

No letters yet arrived from Georgia, which is strange.

I dined with my daughter Hanmer, and then carried her and Helena to our public music at the Crown and Anchor, where the crowd of auditors was very great; Faranelli, Curona, and Mr. Matheis were our singers, and we had 24 performers on instruments. 107 wax candles lighted the room, and all came away contented.

Thursday, 28.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke and Lord Wilmington, who told me he foretold my son would lose his election last year. I replied, I remembered it and suspected it, but could scarce believe it would in the end prove so. That I had not only been hardly used, but very badly. He said he was sorry for it, and that Sir Robert Walpole said he had no hand in it, and meant to serve my son (which he added might possibly be true), but when Lord Harrington was resolved to have his brother in, Sir Robert said he would not meddle or make. I said Sir Robert had told me that if a third body interposed he would drop Mr. Leathes in favour of my son. That, replied my lord, he might indeed have done.

At twelve I returned with my daughter home to dinner at Charlton.

Friday, 29. Saturday, 30.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 1 December.—This day I could not go to church by reason of a cold that confined me till the week following at home.

Monday, 2. Tuesday, 3.—This day I had an account of the Earl of Abereoin's death in London, which is a great loss to the Georgia Corporation, he having promised 100*l.* a year to it while he lived. He was a man of great honour and sincerity, courage and breeding, and of as much public spirit as I ever was acquainted with, but passionate and of no great depth of understanding, yet very passable with mankind by reason of his virtues.

This day my son and daughter Hanmer came to stay with us a fortnight.

Stayed at home till Wednesday, 11th.

Wednesday, 11.—Went to town on a summons of the Georgia Society to issue money for payment of a bill drawn by Jenys and Baker for 238*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and other affairs. Mr. Lapautre in the chair of Common Council, Dr. Bundy afterwards in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Hucks, Oglethorp, La Roche, Egmont, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot. We ordered money to be paid on divers accounts, and particularly to Mr. Simmons for freight of passengers,

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awning, cabin for the Indians, alterations etc., on board ship; suspended payment of a bill which was drawn as per advice, but of which advice has not yet come. Ordered that Bullfinch Lamb shall have his 500 acres laid out so as part may touch a river, he intending to build ships. Ordered that Mr. Quincey, minister of Savannah, send us constantly duplicates of the account he sends to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, of the state of his parish, and likewise send us copies of that duplicate by the next ship. Ordered also that 200*l.* being paid to us for the religious uses of Georgia, the glebe land of Savannah be railed in out of that money.

I dined at the Horn Tavern with Mr. Oglethorp, La Roche, Vernon and Mr. Verelst. In the evening I visited the Bishops of Rochester and Lichfield. They told me it will be decided in a week whether Dr. Rundle shall be a Bishop or no. The Court inclines for him, and the Chancellor persists to demand it, but the Bishop of London is peremptory against him, and the rest of the Bishops, one or two excepted, adhere to him. He is a generous, charitable man, has learning and agreeable conversation, but has always passed for an Arian. The Bishop of London says, if he will clear himself of that, he will have no objection to him, but he has not done it. He is likewise accused of having ridiculed the history of Abraham's intention to sacrifice Isaac, but this was about fourteen years ago, a matter in private conversation. He was preferred to the livings he holds and a prebendary in Durham by the late Bishop, Dr. Talbot, who was himself suspected of favouring Arianism by reason he disposed of preferments to some who were professedly Arians, and his second son died one. A schoolmaster known to be such and complained against was still kept in his employment, and he preferred Mr. Lawrence, the same who writ upon gardening, to a living of 500*l.* after he had preached that it was downright idolatry to pray to Christ. His parishioners accusing him thereof to the Bishop, he so far obliged them as to remove him from their parish, but thereupon gave him the living first mentioned, which was a much better one.

The Bishop of Rochester promised me to remind the Bishop of London to present Dr. Bearcroft, my son's first tutor, to the Duke of Grafton to be made King's Chaplain.

Thursday, 12.—I visited Mr. Francis Clerke and brother Percival, and then returned to dinner at Charlton. I heard that the rebel negroes in Jamaica have lately defeated the white inhabitants who went out against them in two parties, and that a negro priest among them had writ to the Court of Spain that they desire her protection, having never submitted to the English ever since the conquest in Cromwell's time, but kept their mountains in defence of the right which Spain has over that island. That the Ministry have forbid the newspapers to insert this.

Wednesday, 18.—I had a summons to Georgia. The business was to consider of paying a bill drawn by Cotton, one of our bailiffs at Georgia, of 50*l.* for provision taken up, of which no advice is come; but its being very bad weather, and my cold not entirely clear, I stayed at Charlton.

Friday, 20.—This day my son and daughter Hanmer returned to town.

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Saturday, 21.—This day my wife is forty-five years old.

Wednesday, 25.—This being Xmas Day, the Georgia Board did not meet. I stayed in the country and communicated. Dr. Warren, our minister, preached and dined with me. He told me what I have since heard confirmed, that his Majesty lately desired my Lord Chancellor Talbot's private opinion touching an article in the late King's will, whereby, as is said, was left to Lady Walsingham, his bastard daughter (now Lady Chesterfield), 30,000*l.*, a large sum of money, not yet paid. My Lord Chancellor, disgusted at the disappointment Dr. Rundle, his friend, has met with in not succeeding to a bishopric, replied he hoped his Majesty would excuse him from giving his private opinion since it would come before him in court. Thereupon his Majesty said to him, "My Lord, you are but a young lord and a young Chancellor. Consider what I have done for you in making you Chancellor over the head of my Lord Hardwick, who was your senior in the law."

To which my Lord Chancellor replied, "Sir, I neither asked to be a lord or Chancellor, and as to doing for me, does your Majesty then think you have done too much? I have lost more by accepting the Chancellorship than any of my predecessors."

To soften my lord, two intimate friends of his have been nominated Bishops, Dr. Secker, minister of St. James's, and Dr. Bentson, Prebend of Durham. He had been offered before the recommending any other person than Dr. Rundle, to show him that it was the character only of that gentleman that obliged his Majesty to decline his promise, which was made *sans connoissance de cause*. But his lordship would recommend nobody, nor wish these two Bishops joy when they came to wait upon him after their nomination above mentioned; and when his Majesty desired him to give him back his promise in favour of Rundle, he replied he could not do it, but his Majesty was master to do as he pleased.

Dr. Secker I knew nothing of till he came to be minister of St. James's, the parish I live in. He was at that time and is still a Prebend of Durham; his preaching gained him reputation in that remote city, and he lost nothing of his fame by coming to London and preaching to more refined auditories. His agreeable person and outward behaviour, civility of manners, and discreet behaviour, together with the graceful delivery of his sermons, do all contribute to make him friends and give a lustre to his learning, so that his nomination to the bishopric of Bristol has given universal satisfaction, not only to the laity, but to the clergy also, though he was bred a dissenter. He told me that with his bishopric he keeps St. James's Parish and his prebendary. The revenue of Bristol being no more than 360*l.* a year, out of which he is to pay 27*l.* a year tenths, and maintain a steward, so that the true profits are but 300*l.* per annum, and there is 900*l.* to be paid first fruits.

Dr. Bentson is a prebend of Durham and has besides some living. He is nominated to the see of Gloucester, a man of good reputation for learning and morals. He had before asked for the Deanery of Carlisle, but could not get it. When this bishopric was offered him he declined it on account of his ill-health and love of a more private life, and recommended Dr. Mawson, head of a College in one of the Universities, thereto, who likewise refusing to be a Bishop, the Court returned to Dr. Bentson and obliged him to

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accept it, telling him there was a necessity to look out persons of his merit to make Bishops of, besides that it might be a means to pacify his friend my Lord Chancellor for the disappointment he met with in respect to Dr. Rundle.

Monday, 30.—To-day I went with my wife and daughter to town and remained there till Thursday.

Tuesday, 31.—I visited Mr. Clerke, August Schutz, my son Hanmer, Lord Grantham, brother Parker, and went to Court, where the King and Queen and Prince spoke to me. The Queen talked with me at least half an hour upon my collection of printed Heads, Dr. Couraye, the history of France, gardening, painting, flattery, and divers political and moral subjects. She said she had not seen me a great while, which was a rub for my not being so frequently at Court as usual. I replied I was not now so much in town as formerly. She asked me how far I was come down with my Heads. I said to the year 1660. "Then you are come," replied she, "to the fine gravers, Nanteuil, Masson, etc. Well, it is a great curiosity that your collection, and very useful too, in calling to mind all the great people of past time; those gravers lived in Louis 14th time, and he was a great encourager of arts."

"Yes, Madam," said I, "great Princes are so. I wish we had academies here such as he set up, that our youth might learn at home such things as are ornaments to our country, and bring honour to our Princes. It is the proper business of ministers to put these things into their masters' heads, and Louis the 14th knew how to choose his ministers." "Yes," said the Queen, "he had great men under him. Mons. Colbert was one, and so was Louvois." This led up into the characters of the great men of that reign. Then we fell insensibly on the subject of flattery, and I told her flatterers were fools, for generally Princes see through it. "True," said she, "and therefore it must be done very gently and fine." Soon after which Sir John Rushout telling her that we owe our best tact of gardening to her, she replied, "Yes, indeed, I think I may say that I have introduced that, in helping nature, not losing it in art." It were too long to write the rest of the conversation.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited Cousin Le Grand and other acquaintances.

This day a soldier was hanged for murder near Somerset House; the wretch died drunk and blaspheming.

1734-5.

## 1735.

1 January, 1734-5, Wednesday.—This morning I visited Colonel Brown of the Guards, who two or three days ago agreed with me for my house, late Gumly's, in Pall Mall. He takes it for his brother, Sir Robert Brown, a rich Venetian merchant, now on his return, and member of Parliament for Ilchester. His rent is certain from the 6th of this month for six months at 150*l.*, with liberty to hold it a year for 200*l.* I then visited Sir John Evelyn to speak in favour of Davis, Collector of Harwich, who wrote me a week ago his apprehension that he should be turned out by the malice of young Philipson and Manley, Secretary of the Customs, for having voted for my son.

I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening went to the club at the Crown Tavern.

My brother Parker told me he was this morning at Court, where there was a great deal of company to congratulate their Majesties on the New Year. That Sir Robert Walpole spying him, pulled him by the button to the window and told him he had not seen him since the affair of Harwich, and then fell to swearing so many horrid oaths that he did all he could for my son's election as made my brother's hair rise on his head. He told him it was my Lord Harrington's doing alone. He would fain draw from my brother a confession that he believed him, but my brother made no other reply than, "Sir, I have had obligations to you," and so with a cool bow left him. I am sorry Sir Robert should swear at that rate; whoever peruses my narrative of that proceeding will judge whether he swore true.

My brother also told me that Mr. Hill, the Commissioner of the Customs, endeavoured to persuade him that none but Lord Harrington and Mr. Leathes were in fault. In a word, all Sir Robert's creatures endeavour to excuse him, but they do it very awkwardly and on different grounds. Sometimes they say Sir Robert really favoured my son to the last; others only for a time; and Sir Robert himself tells the story differently, for to Lord Wilmington he said he intended my son's service until Lord Harrington interposed, and then he desisted; to the Court, that he was sincere to the end, and you see how he swore to my brother Parker.

Thursday, 2.—This day I visited Mr. John Temple, who told me my son lost his election for some words he spoke against Sir Robert Walpole when at Harwich, whereupon the voters invited Lord Harrington's brother down, and Sir Robert would not from that time serve my son. I told him my son said nothing against Sir Robert there or anywhere else; he was not such a fool, since he hoped for Sir Robert's assistance, but the scheme of Mr. Stanhope's being chosen was settled long before, and I know that Mr. Leathes and he had dined together to settle it. He replied my son had, however, been too free in talking his sentiments, and if I had stood I should have been chosen without trouble. I replied nothing could excuse Sir Robert's carrying so fair with me to the last, that he was satisfied as to my son who had waited on him, and yet under hand broke my interest by means of Mr. Leathes, whom yet he promised me to drop in favour of my son in case a third body should

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stand. That Sir Robert does not pretend to dislike my son, but lays the only fault on Lord Harrington, though he did all he could to break my interest, and his brother Horace at Harwich set the voters against my son. That Sir Robert's creatures do give out different reports in order to justify his proceeding, and think it proper to accuse my son of indiscretions: because knowing the truth of the thing they would by a lie excuse Sir Robert's purpose to defeat my son, but I should take it very ill of any friend of mine who would not believe the story as I tell it, rather than Sir Robert's creatures. Sir Robert himself swears he had no hand in it, but really intended my son's service: his creatures say he did not intend it and pretend to give the reason and justify him therein. Which is to be believed? But my story is one and hangs together. He asked me if I don't, however, go to Court? I answered yes, but not to Sir Robert.

I returned this day to Charlton to dinner, and stayed there till the 6th.

Monday, 6th.—This day I went with my family to town, and dined there. In the evening I visited Dr. Hollings and brother Parker. My brother told me that General Wade informed him he dined some time before the present Parliament was elected with Bacon Morris at my Lord Harrington's, and that Morris offered the borough of Harwich to my lord. I afterwards went to the French play.

Tuesday, 7.—I visited Dr. Hunter and then went to the Georgia Society on a particular summons relating to Swiss and Germans to be sent at his Majesty's expense to our Colony. Present: Mr. Hucks in the Trustees' chair, Egmont in the Common Council chair, Lord Limerick, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Heathcote, Dr. Bundy, La Roche, Vernon, Oglethorpe, Lapautre, Chandler, Captain Eyles. Upon application made to his Majesty from the gentlemen concerned in supporting the Colony of Purysburg, he was pleased to order 1,200*l.* to be lent towards sending thither and to Georgia 200 Swiss and Germans, for which he allows the transport of 6*l.* per head, but this money is to be repaid as the people for whose use his Majesty advances this sum are able. His Majesty desired our Board would take the care of transporting them as being best used thereto, but when the money is paid back he is pleased it shall go to erecting an English school at Purysburg, of which our Board has the direction, and the money is therefore to be paid by the Purysburgers to us for that end.

We thereupon agreed this day with a captain to carry them, which is all expected of us. Colonel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, having prepared means for their subsistence, about 80 persons are already here, and will embark in a few days. The rest are daily expected. There go over to Georgia at the same time ten Protestants of Lusatia, or Moravians, with a minister, the subjects of Count Sinzendorf, a Protestant nobleman of that country who being overburdened with people who, to avoid persecution from the Papists, retired on his land, has desired a grant of 500 acres to place some of them in Georgia. They are the remains of the *Fratres Bohemice*, descendants of Huss and a pious people. They will be followed by more. His steward came with them to see them embarked, and then to return to give his master an account.

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We ordered forthwith a grant of 500 acres to the Count, and next Thursday our Common Council will meet to pass it in the usual form. We also acquainted them that their minister for his encouragement should have a garden and plot to build on in Savannah town, and that when they had improved their master's land, or were dismissed his service, they should have twenty acres of land each for themselves.

We imprest 400*l.* to Mr. Heathcote to pay some bills of which we had this day advice. Our cash grows very low, having but 700*l.* left, of which this 400*l.* is part, as also three presents reported this day, viz. from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster 20*l.*, from Mr. Watts 50*l.* and from John Temple, esq., 10*l.* 10*s.* We depend on the Parliament for money.

The accounts of Mr. Chardon, our merchant at Charlestown, came this day, and we referred them to the Committee of Accounts to examine; as also an answer to his letter to the Committee of Correspondence.

The case of John Roberts, Esq., was read, setting forth that he had a just claim to a barony within the province of Georgia consisting of 12,000 acres. We resolved unanimously that his pretensions were not good, and approved of reasons drawn up to show the contrary.

Some letters were read from Mr. Eveleigh, a merchant in Charlestown, acquainting us that he had been at Savannah and found 80 houses already built and 40 more building, besides additions making to some already built. That the houses let for 15*l.* sterling per annum, though they cost but 15*l.* to build, and the garden lands 20 shillings per acre. That the people are in good health but uneasy that they are not allowed the use of negro slaves. That the Lacys and Etheringtons seated at Thunderbolt have built a fort mounted with cannon and go on successfully in making potash. He advises the building several forts and particularly on the south of the river Atamahala, but that being without our limits (for that river is our southern boundary) it cannot be done. His reason is an apprehension that the Spaniards will otherwise erect a fort there, which may annoy our own if we should build one on our own side of the river. He further tells us that a Spanish captain with soldiers had been seen thereabouts, probably to observe our proceedings. He advises the removing some Indians nearer to our town. That he had found out a way to preserve the eggs of the silkworm, that above 100,000 of mulberry trees planted by us come up, that there is vast quantity of wood for masts, and crooked timber for building ships. Finally, that one Watson, the partner of Musgrove, who came over interpreter to the Indians, hath kept one of our Indian warriors in his house till the poor wretch drunk himself dead, which may prove of dangerous consequence, the rest of the Indians alleging he was killed by him and demanding satisfaction, which Causton, our bailiff, is unwilling to give them, by putting the Englishman into their hands, but is desirous to punish him according to our own law.

I dined at home with my brother Percival's family, and at night went to Covent Garden playhouse to see *The Plotting Sisters*.

Wednesday, 8.—I visited Mr. Temple, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Secker, Bishop of Bristol, and Colonel Schutz. Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me.

Jan. 8-21

This day as violent a storm as I have seen did much mischief in town to numbers of houses, and many lost their lives in the streets by the fall of chimneys etc. Also, last night, a violent fire broke out at St. Catherine's beyond the Tower, which burnt above thirty houses and many persons in their beds, besides two ships in the river.

Thursday, 9.—I went to St. James's Vestry and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at Charlton.

Monday, 13.—Went to town and dined there. Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. I promised that if a lecture were set up against Popery in the manner of Boyle's lecture against Atheism, I would contribute one-third. He said he would mention it to the Bishop of London.

Tuesday, 14.—I visited Frank Clerke, Mr. Duncomb, son Hanmer and brother Percival. Went to Bartlet Buildings to a meeting of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, where were present the new Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Archdeacon Den, Mr. Vernon, Sir John Gunston, Sir John Philips and others.

Wednesday, 15.—I called on Mr. Soley and desired him to dispatch the renewal of my lease from the Crown for my two houses in Pall Mall.

I visited the Speaker to compliment him on his being re-chosen unanimously by the present Parliament. He told me there were 452 members took the oaths that day.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. La Roche in the chair of Trustees, Mr. Oglethorp in the chair of Common Council, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Lord Egmont, George Heathcote, Hucks, Captain Eyles, Thomas Towers, Mr. White, Holland, Moor, Vernon, Dr. Bundy. Some benefactions were reported. A petition to the Treasury was read and debated, for granting us the house the Treasury now meet in, for to be our office when they enter the new building, but we thought fit to lay it aside lest we should appear too importunate for favours at a time when we expect greater matters from the Parliament.

A letter was read from Mr. Lownds, proposing to discover to us a project for raising a great sum of money both in present and annually for the benefit of our Colony, conditionally that he have 6 per cent. of the money when obtained by us. It was not to be at the expense of public, but an advantage to it. It was referred as desired by him to Mr. Vernon, Sloper, Oglethorpe and me to discourse him upon it.

The Swiss designed for Purysburg having, as we were informed by Mr. Oglethorpe, objected to the terms on which his Majesty lends them 1,200*l.* to pay for their passage thither, we suspended concluding the charter party for their passage till satisfied of their resolution. One of their objections is that they do not care to be bound one for t'other for repayment of the money, in which we resolved we would make them easy and take their private bonds. Another, that they did not like the double penalty of their bonds, which, being the English form, they are unacquainted with. A third, that it is too hard to pay 10 per cent. interest, when the English interest is but five, but that interest is Carolina money and

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as the money is to be recovered, if necessity be, by law there, we are bound to follow the interest of that country.

I dined at home, and afterwards went to Handel's Opera.

Thursday, 16.—I returned to Charlton to dinner and stayed there till the 20th.

Monday, 20.—This morning I went early to town with Mrs. and Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Dawney and Lord Mansel, who desired I would appear with them as a friend to countenance their cause which was this morning to be determined by the Lord Chancellor, who should be guardian of Lord Mansel, now fourteen years old. Mrs. Blackwood, his mother, desired earnestly that she might be one, and Mr. Dawney another in conjunction with Mr. Ivory Talbot, knight of the shire for Wiltshire, who has petitioned to be the alone guardian as next relation to my Lord, being his uncle-in-law, for the Mansel family did not like that the mother, being married a second time, should be guardian, and Bushy Mansel, my Lord's uncle on the father's side, declined the trouble. My Lord Mansel, who had experienced his mother's care to be as great since her marriage to Mr. Blackwood as before, earnestly desired she might be one, and thought it a reflection on her and her husband's reputation if she should be excluded. Neither did she care that Mr. Talbot, whose wife is mad, who has two young daughters of my Lord's age, and is himself given to drink, should have the sole management of her son's education. Besides, my young Lord will at eighteen years old be able to make a will, and having a considerable personal estate, if the Mansel family should prevail on him to make one in favour of his uncle Bushy Mansel's children, then the children which Mrs. Blackwood has by her second husband will lose that personal estate which otherwise would fall to them, and it was reasonable, as she was a great fortune to the Mansel family, that something should come to her children by Mr. Blackwood. She therefore proposed that Mr. Dawney should be joined with Mr. Talbot in case she might not be herself allowed one of the guardians, to prevent the mischief she apprehended from Mr. Talbot, if he were alone appointed.

My Lord, having heard counsel on both sides, appointed that Mr. Talbot and Mr. Bushy Mansel should be two for the Mansel family and Mr. Dawney and Mrs. Blackwood the others.

I afterwards went to the Prince's Levee, being his birthday, where there was a very great crowd. He very obligingly thanked me for coming, adding he knew I did not appear there like many others out of form, but because I loved him.

I dined at home, and then went to the French play.

Tuesday, 21.—I visited Frank Clerke and Cousin Le Grand, and then went to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at Bartlet Buildings, where there was a deliberation about reprinting some controversial tracts against Popery. I complained of a New Testament reprinted about three years ago by the Papists, without name of the printer, under the name of G. W—, with Popish notes on all the texts which they make use of in their controversy with the Protestants. That this Testament was sold by Protestant as well as Popish booksellers, and must needs do greater harm than other books of controversy, because few people embark into a vast reading in comparison of those who read the

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New Testament, which is in every family. I therefore proposed that the Society would engage some learned clergyman to make Protestant notes on controversial text in the same manner the Papists had done, and to publish the New Testament. It was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, and I was desired to send them my copy of the book I complained of.

I then went to the Georgia Society, summoned to execute the charter party for embarking the Swiss and for other business. It was my turn to be both in the Common Council and Trustee chair. There were present Egmont, Tyrconnel, Carpenter, Mr. Digby, Mr. White, Mr. Moor, Sir William Heathcote, George Heathcote, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Digby. We put the seal to the charter party for sending 87 Swiss to Purysburg and 10 *Fratres Bohemice* to Georgia, which last go on their own account to cultivate the 500 acres granted to Count Sinzendorf's people. His Majesty having altered his mind and resolved to send but one hundred Swiss instead of two, as he first designed, and for that end having lent those Swiss 600*l.* instead of 1,200*l.*, we passed a letter of attorney to our accountant Mr. Verelst to receive at the Treasury 600*l.*

Our cash being now almost all expended, and there being divers presents of money made the Trustees to be applied to particular uses, it was thought proper to order a ledger to be added to our account books, that it might be distinctly seen what sums were paid to us for such particular uses and how much thereof expended, in order to avoid the diverting those particular sums to the general use of the Colony.

At four o'clock I returned home to dinner and in the evening went to the French play.

The late high wind had blown down Sir Robert Walpole's kitchen in St. James' Square, on which occasion, on the first day of the Sessions, which was Tuesday last, Sir John Hind Cotton, meeting Sir Robert Walpole in the House of Commons, said to him, "Your foundation is bad and won't stand," alluding both to the fall of the kitchen and Sir Robert's administration. Sir Robert replied, "I know what you mean, my kitchen; I've no concern in that house, but I've a new one at the Cockpit which will stand all weathers (meaning the new Treasury and his house adjoining), which I want your advice to furnish." Sir John answered, "You can't be at a loss to furnish that house, that have furnished this so well," which set the standers-by a laughing, for they knew he alluded to the number of creatures Sir Robert had filled this House of Commons with.

Wednesday, 22.—This day I went to St. James's vestry, on summons from the Trustees of King Street Chapel, to consider whether it is possible for us to continue the early and late prayers there. We were five of us, Bishop Secker our Rector, myself, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Plumtree, and Major — and Mr. Ludby our churchwarden was with us.

This chapel was erected by the late Archbishop Tension, who gave 500*l.* for supporting it after he had expended 3 or 4,000*l.* in buying the ground, building it etc., and morning and evening prayers were to be said therein. Afterwards, for the benefit of servants and labourers, he gave another 100*l.* towards maintaining early and late prayers, so that prayers have hitherto been said four times a day, and the minister was allowed 20*l.* per annum for

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officiating the latter. But as the Trustees could not defray this 20*l.*, the church of St. James's had for nineteen years paid him out of the Chest, and then the Trustees took it on themselves and so have continued for nine years, but now that the rents of the pews are greatly sunk and that the repairs of the said chapel fall very heavy, we find ourselves not able to defray the expenses of the early and late prayers, and therefore resolved to put them down. The Bishop is desired to prepare a resolution for that purpose, to be passed next meeting Saturday next.

I then visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and Sir Robert Brown, who were not at home, and afterwards went to Court. The King did me the honour to speak to me. I dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday, 27.—I visited Colonel Horsey and gave him a memorandum of the necessary utensils, with their prices and where bought, for the use of the persons he designs to send to his Colony in Carolina. In return of that favour, he gave me a written case concerning forfeited lands settled to Popish uses, which may possibly be recovered by the Trustees of Georgia. The lands amounted, when enquiry was made therein in King William's reign, to 12,000*l.* a year, and may now be worth 20,000*l.* per annum. The donors and trustees thereof were outlawed, but some obstructions have been to the further recovery of them, to the great prejudice of the gentlemen who prosecuted that affair, amounting to near 7,000*l.* expended therein, and those in whose hands the case has been and are yet living would make over their interest therein on our giving them one third of the profits. It is a matter deserves our consideration, after we see what the Parliament will this Session give to our Colony. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

I had an account sent me of a debate in the House of Lords this day, which was carried by 89 in the Court side against 37. It must, I believe, have been concerning his Majesty's speech which he this day made.

At the Ball or masquerade in the Haymarket Tuesday was sennit there was an incident that has made a good deal of noise. After the King had been there some time (for whose pleasure these masquerades were first set up, and have been hitherto continued during the winter) there came in a Harlequin and PUNCHINELLO, followed by divers others in different dresses, with bundles of printed play bills in their hands, one of which Harlequin gave the King, and then all throwing down their papers disappeared. The King read the bill, which was as follows:—

“By permission.

This is to give notice to all gentlemen and ladies and others that at the Opera House in the Haymarket this present evening will be presented

The Comical and diverting humours of Punch,  
And on Thursday next by the Norfolk Company of Artificial  
Comedians, at Robin's great Theatrical Booth, in Palace Yard,  
will be presented a comical diverting Play of Seven Acts, called

Court and Country,

In which will be revived the Entertaining Scene of  
The Blundering Brothers,  
with the Cheats of Rabbi Robin, Prime Minister to  
King Solomon.



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The whole concluding with a Grand Masque called the Downfall of Sejanus, or the Statesman's Overthrow, with Axes, Halters, Gibbets, and other decorations proper to the Play.

To begin exactly at 12 o'clock.

N.B.—These are a new set of Poppets as big as the life, chief part of which have been brought up from all parts of the country at a very great expense."

Those who know the times know the satire of this.

This day I came to town to dinner. In my way I passed through the city to order my niece's stock in the 3 per cent. annuities to be sold, because I apprehend the stocks will fall.

I also left the Popish Testament at the Christian Knowledge Society, as I promised.

I also accepted my cousin Le Grand's 3,000 four per cent. annuities, as Mr. Southwell had done before, we being joint trustees of the younger children.

Passed the evening at home.

This day the Commons sat till seven o'clock upon their vote of thanks for his Majesty's speech. Mr. Hedges made the motion and Mr. Campbell, of Pembrokehire, seconded it. Sir William Windham proposed two amendments to it. One was to promise to support his Majesty so soon as proper information be laid before the House. 2. To engage for no more than to proportion our interposition in the present war to the effort of our allies not engaged in the war. Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke against the former, but insisted on the latter, whereupon a division ensued, which was carried by the Court, 265 against 185. It was surprising to the Court that in the beginning of the Parliament, and when the affair was only to address his Majesty, the minority should be within 16 of the number that approved the Excise scheme.

Tuesday, 28.—I signed an order for cousin Le Grand's receiving the interest due last Christmas on 3,000*l.* stock four per cent.

I visited Cousin Ned Southwell, Cousin Betty Southwell, brother Percival, Sir Robert Brown, Sir Edward Dering, Sir George Savil and Colonel Brown. Dined at home and so remained the evening.

Wednesday, 29.—I went into the city this morning and sold my niece's three per cent. annuities at 92½ exclusive of her dividend, because I apprehend the stock will fall.

Then went to the Georgia Office. We could not make a Board of Common Council, but of Trustees we did, Lord Carpenter in the chair, Lord Tyrconnel, Egmont, Shaftesbury, Lapautre, Mr. Smith.

Report was made of the shipping 122 Swiss and Germans, making in all 100 heads (*sic*).

Dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday, 30.—This day I visited F. Clerke, and then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 3 February.—This day I came to town and stopped at the meeting of Dr. Bray's associates. Mr. Oglethorp in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram.

Myself, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Hales and Mr. Smith were desired to wait on the Bishop of London, with an order of the Board to apply to him to engage the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts to assist us in procuring his Majesty's letters to

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his Governors in the Plantations to encourage the establishing Catechists in those Colonies for converting negroes.

We agreed to desire Dr. Bundy to preach the anniversary sermon on Thursday, 20 March, at St. Bride's Church. Agreed to present Mr. Secombe with a handsome Bible for his zeal in converting the Indians to Christianity bordering on New England. He is one of three missionaries sent over by the Scots.

I dined at home, then visited daughter Hammer, and so home.

Tuesday, 4.—This morning I visited brother Percival and Frank Clerke, and then went to Court. I also visited brother Parker, who told me that Clements, the agent of the packets at Harwich, is entirely gone in with Philipson's party and is of his club; which Davis, Page, and other of my friends dislike, but they should consider how ticklish he stands in his place, being liable to their malice to invent lies of him and turn him out; his heart is not with them, but he is obliged to swim with the stream. Clements wrote me this day as follows:—*We have more animosities than ever. Baker and several more resolved to put Mr. Leathes for a capital burgess to see who will oppose him, and at the same time pretend not to know whether he will accept of it. They demanded a Court of the Mayor to choose him, which he refused until he knew Mr. Leathes' mind, and desired that he might write to him in the name of the Corporation to know, which they refused, but he did write; but I can't hear that Mr. Leathes has answered him. We are all at a loss what to do, except Page, who is very strenuous for Mr. Leathes.*

My brother Parker explained to me that Philipson has a mind to set up his barber, and Baker and others are not for it.

My son and daughter Hammer and cousin Celia Scot dined with me.

I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 5.—This day I visited brother Percival, and then went to the Georgia Office. There were present Thomas Towers in the Trustee chair, Mr. Digby in the Common Council chair, Lord Limerick, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcot, Mr. Chandler, Egmont, La Roche, Mr. Holland, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hales, Mr. La Pautre, Dr. Bundy. Trustees not Common Council men, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Robert Tracey, member for Tewkesbury. Mr. Oglethorp delivered his accounts of money received and disbursed by him on account of the Society, which was referred to a Committee. He also read over a short account of the state of the Colony, which being not perfected was referred back to him to finish. A power was given to collect money in a certain parish.

Dr. Bundy excused his not preaching on our anniversary day, but said he would endeavour to engage Dr. Thomas.

Captain Coram moved that a day might be appointed to debate the expediency of not permitting the Georgia estates to descend to heirs female, but he was not seconded, it being the unanimous sense of every member present besides himself not to alter the tenor of the grants, and that for good reasons given by Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Vernon. So the Chairman, Mr. Towers, left the chair without putting the question.

I dined at home with Dr. Bearcroft and so passed the evening.

Feb. 5-17

Yesterday Mr. Walpole arrived in London from the Hague, without any satisfactory account I can hear of as to the success of his negotiations.

Thursday, 6.—This day I visited Lord Palmerston, Lord Bathurst and Mr. John Temple.

Dr. Rundle, being disappointed of a Bishopric in England, has been offered that of Derry in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Downes. He has referred it to his patron, the Lord Chancellor, whether he shall accept it, who I am told will not let him.

I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated. Dr. Warren in his sermon showed himself strongly of the same opinion with Dr. Scot and some other writers, that the temper of our minds are not altered in the other world, so that could we suppose a very wicked man capable of being mounted into heaven, he would not like the conversation and employment which good men find there, but would pronounce himself unhappy, wherefore he pressed our gaining the love of God and habit of Christian virtues, our imitating Christ while we live and always going on to perfection, that we may relish the joys of Heaven if we ascend thither, there being a necessary congruity between happiness and the mind of man receiving that happiness, which mind in us will retain its own nature and disposition after the separation of the soul from the body which it had before. As to idiots and madmen, he said they would not enter Heaven or Hell, but be referred to some other state, for their minds would still remain disturbed and confounded and therefore incapable of heavenly joys, and not deserving the torments of Hell.

But what if madness and idiotism should proceed from defects of the body to which the soul is nearly allied? May not the soul when freed from that clog return to a regular way of thinking? If so, the Doctor is not as favourable as he ought to be to such unhappy persons.

Monday, 10.—I went and dined in town, where I learned that Friday last the House of Commons debated on the Minister's proposition to raise 30,000*l.* for this year's service. They sat till after seven o'clock, and on the division the Court carried it by 73, 260 against 187. After dinner I went to Drury Lane Playhouse.

Tuesday, 11.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke and Lord Grantham. I waited also on Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith and Mr. Bedford to the Bishop of London, but he was not at home. It was to execute the commission mentioned page 63.\*

I then visited Counsellor Annesley at the Temple, who informed me of the reports of the town that Lord Cartwright, who has for some time been at the head of the Opposition, had betrayed the Scots noblemen, who next Thursday present their petition complaining of corruption from Lord Islay in the election of the Scots Peers to serve in this Parliament. That the Duke of Roxbery and Marquis of Tweedale had likewise been gained, to desire their names might be scratched out of that petition. That Sir Robert intended to lay down the Ministry and be a Duke, and had recommended Lord Carteret to succeed him. But this is mere report without foundation.

\* *i.e.* of the Manuscript Diary. See *p.* 146 *supra*.

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I dined at home, and my son and daughter Hanmer with me, and so passed the evening.

Wednesday, 12.—This day I visited brother Percival and then went to the Georgia Office, where we made not a Board of Common Council. Mr. La Roche was chairman of the Trustees, and we were present, La Roche, Lord Limerick, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Hucks, Vernon and Egmont. A letter was read from one of Georgia to Mr. Hucks, giving account of the good condition of the Colony, and a duplicate of Cotton, our Head Bailiff's accounts being sent over, we referred them to a Committee.

I was sorry to find this day that the Bishop of London's clergy do not design to preach against Popery because the Dissenters have begun it before them, a poor and unjustifiable excuse.

The report of Lord Carteret's betraying the Scotch Peers in their design of petitioning to-morrow is false, and was occasioned by that Lord in conjunction with the Earl of Winchelsea, Marquis of Tweedale and Duke of Roxburow's not approving the form of the petition as at first drawn up, whereby the petitioners intended to claim a right of being returned, and by setting aside the ten Peers now sitting, to be members of this Parliament in their place. The four Lords first mentioned thought it a vain design, but were for contenting themselves with making the petition a foundation for a Bill to remedy corruption in the choice of the Scotch Lords for the future. This occasioned for a time some difference, but I hear to-day they are reconciled by altering the petition in a manner to please all.

I returned home to dinner. Mr. Arragoni, Madam Bertoldi and Mr. Wolley dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 13.—Visited Mr. Tuffnell and Mr. John Temple, who told me that to-morrow Dr. Rundle is to kiss the King's hands for the Bishopric of Derry in Ireland. To which I said that either the Lord Chancellor had interest to make a Bishop of Ireland, not of England, or that it mattered not who was a Bishop of Ireland, since one who was rejected for his religious principles from being an English Bishop was yet thought good enough for that kingdom. This day the Scotch Lords present their petition. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 14.—This being my daughter Helena's birthday, on which she enters into her 17th year, my servants put themselves into masquerade as usual.

Monday, 17.—I went to town as usual on this day. Before dinner I went to Court, where the Queen asked very kindly after my wife, said she had not seen her this long time, but my daughter came sometimes. She also asked how I went on with my printed heads, and said I had quitted her, which was a *double entendre*, I not going so often to Court since my son's disappointment as before, nor my wife at all. I replied, my wife had been of late worse again than ordinary, that her illness and being subject to catch cold hindered her from dressing suitably to appear at Court. She replied, she heard she was ill in her head as well as stomach, which might be also a *double entendre* for resenting so warmly my son's usage from Sir Robert, which occasions my wife not going to Court. She added she was very sorry for her. I thanked her Majesty, and said it was true she could not dress her head for

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Court without catching cold. That as to me, she might command me anything, but my Prints were in the country.

I dined at home, and in the evening my son Hanmer and brother Parker came in. They told me that Friday last the debate on the augmentation of the Army with 8,040 men lasted till half an hour after ten, when the Court carried that motion in the Committee by 261 against 208, besides Tellers, so that the majority was but 53. That the speakers on the Court side were Sir Robert Walpole, who did his part extremely well, Mr. Walpole, Sir William Young, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Townshend Andrews, who as Deputy Secretary at War made the motion, and another. Their main arguments were that an Army will give weight to our mediation of Peace and influence the Dutch, if our mediation should not succeed, to join in a war to assist the Emperor.

The Opposition side had many more speakers, and Sir William Wyndham shined. Their argument was that this number of new raised troops is either too many or too few, too many if we do not engage in the war, too few if we do; that the money they cost would pay twice the number of foreign troops. That if we assisted the Emperor with money, it would answer his end as well as if we lent him troops.

I hear the Court is not pleased at seeing so small a majority, and on this occasion Mons. Chavigny, the French Ambassador, told my son what the late Lord Sunderland once told him, namely, that whenever an English Minister had but 60 majority in a House of Commons he was undone.

My son told me his steps to be chosen at Hindon in Wilts which the gentlemen in the Opposition are much for. Mr. Stephen Fox and George Fox are now members for it, but the former is likewise chosen for Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, for which last place he designs to make his election to-morrow, when he upon petition is sure of turning out Mr. Philip Bennet. This will make a vacancy in Hindon, into which Mr. Fox intends to bring his younger brother, now abroad because of his debts, but my son understands the town are not inclined to choose him, and therefore intends to go down and try his fortune. Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Weymouth, Mr. George Heathcote, and Mr. Bennet abovementioned design to give him letters to the voters, who are 113 in all, and my son counts upon 70 of them.

Tuesday, 18.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, brother Percival, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Frank Clerke, who told me that Sir Robert Walpole, being asked how he could go through the fatigue of his post, answered it was a great fatigue indeed, but he had so many pleasures with it that he still liked it. Lord Bathurst told me the reason why Lord Carteret, Lord Winchelsea, the Marquis of Tweedale and Duke of Roxburow are displeased with the Scots petition is that the three first are friends to the last, who when he was Secretary of State for Scotland bribed for the election of the Scots Peers as much as my Lord Islay did on this late occasion, and the present complaint will necessarily discover it.

This morning at Lieutenant Thomas Bury's desire a tin case locked up, containing writings, were sent me by my sister Percival to keep safe for him till called for. I put them in my wainscot scriptore, in the drawer marked "papers to be carefully preserved."

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I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 19.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerke of Spring Gardens and cousin Le Grande, and then went to the Georgia Office, where we were not enough to make a Board of Common Council, but as Trustees we ordered a petition to be drawn up to Parliament for money to support the Province. The doing it was referred to a Committee. Present: Lord Limerick, in the chair, Lord Tyrconnel, La Roche, Egmont, Oglethorp, Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lapautre, Mr. Smith.

I dined at home and so passed the evening.

My son being informed that Hindon is a more mercenary borough than he at first imagined, and that the returning officer is under the direction of a Government man, wisely resolved to quit his intention of standing there.

This day Lord Waldegrave set out for France to communicate the plan of accommodation agreed on between the Dutch and us, to the French Court. What it is we know not yet, but Sir Robert Walpole owned in the House that he did not expect it would be accepted. Should the French and Spaniards approve it, it is supposed the Emperor will not, in which case I suppose we shall leave him to shift for himself, but then he will be overrun and the balance of Europe be lost, and what extremities this may drive the Emperor to is to be dreaded.

Last Saturday Dr. Rundle kissed his Majesty's hand for the Bishopric of Ireland, worth 3,200*l.* per annum, and for which he quits 1,500*l.* church livings in England. The town saith thereon that my Lord Chancellor has interest to make an Irish Bishop, but not an English one, and that a person unfit to be a small Bishop in England is good enough for Ireland. That the Bishop of London would not suffer him to be an English Bishop because he could not subject him to his pleasure, but acquiesces in his being a Bishop in another country, so that whatever he pretends it is not the unorthodoxy of the man that made him really his enemy, but the incomplicableness. It is also said by some that the Bishop of London, who is very high in Church matters, had it in his view to get rid one day of the *præmunire* which is over the heads of Bishops, in case they refuse to consecrate such Bishops as the King nominates, and so to take the nomination out of the Crown and restore it as it was in the early times to the Bishops and clergy, and as he is well with the Court, thought no opportunity more proper than this by objecting to Dr. Rundle, who is suspected of heterodox opinions, and therefore that his desire was at the bottom that the Crown should have persisted in the first intention of making Dr. Rundle Bishop of Gloucester, after which he would have opposed his consecration and had a trial at law, wherein he would have ventured the consequence of a *præmunire* if cast, depending on his power with his Majesty and the Ministry, and then if he succeeded in this instance, it would be a rule to Bishops for the future to do the like whenever they had objections to persons nominated by the Crown, so that at last the clergy would recover their ancient rights. But by making this Doctor a Bishop in Ireland, against which he declares his dissent though he cannot help it, the view he had is lost, and all the satisfaction that remains to him is that a person whom he could not govern is not a member of the House of Lords in England.

Feb. 20-24

Thursday, 20.—The Lords this day sat on the Scots petition which was presented a week ago, and referred to be now considered. But whereas it was couched in general terms, and the purport of it was to complain of corrupt practices in the elections and returning the sixteen sitting Peers, which the six subscribing Lords offered to make out without specifying who had corrupted them, the Duke of Buccleuch got up and desired to know whether the aim of the petitioners was to dispute his seat, as did the Duke of Athol, to which the Duke of Bedford, who delivered the petition, replied he had authority in writing from the petitioning Lords to declare they did not mean to dispute the sitting of those Lords or any other of the sixteen, but to set forth the evil practices used in the choosing them. Then my Lord Hardwick, Lord Chief Justice, said the petition was so framed that he could not tell what it aimed at, for there were three ways of taking the petitioners' meaning, and though he had all the regard that was due to the Duke of Bedford's declaration, yet the Lords as a House could not rest satisfied with it, and therefore proposed the consideration of this matter should be put off till to-morrow, and that in the meantime my Lord Chancellor should write to each of the six subscribing Lords to desire them to mend their petition in such a manner as to specify directly what their Lordships' view was. Upon this there was a division whether my Lord Chancellor should so write or no, which was carried in the Court favour by a majority of 39, besides proxies 90 against 51. The Lord Fitzwalter voted for the first time with the minority, and the Duke of Somerset took the oaths this morning in order to vote with the minority.

In the House of Commons, after a hearing of three days at the Bar, Mr. Philip Bennet was voted not duly elected for Shaftesbury without a division, and then the question was carried that the petitioner, Mr. Steven Fox, was duly elected, 203 against 88.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

I went this morning to see Mr. [Joshua] Ward, who does such famous cures with his drop, pill and powder. His rooms were all full of poor people, with a few of better sort, who came to be cured of blindness, deafness, cancers, king's evil, and other disorders wherein the physicians could not help them. I talked with several persons who had been a long time blind, but by his means had in a great measure recovered their sight, and one lady told me she had the palsy that took away her speech for seven years, and it had cost her 200 guineas to five doctors, who successively treated her in vain, among whom were Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Jurin, but in taking Mr. Ward's medicine 14 times she was perfectly cured, as I might see by her telling me her story.

Afterwards Sir Edward Lawrence told me of his own knowledge that a gentleman who had been several years blind now sees by the help of Mr. Ward as well as ever. Some who were born deaf and dumb have been made by him both to hear and to speak.

Friday, 21.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 24.—This day my son is 24 years old. I went to town to dinner. Dr. Bearcroft, Cousin Will Dering, Cousin Scot, Cousin Fortrey and Griffith Davis, collector of Harwich, dined with me.

Davis told me that it is said at Harwich Mr. Leathes' election cost him 1,700*l.*, but Mr. Stanhope gave him a bank bill of 1,000*l.*,

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telling him at the same time he owed his election to him, not to the town. That the vote of Cyprian Bridge alone cost Mr. Leathes 500*l.*, for 200*l.* of which he gave a maltster his bond, who had arrested Bridge, and which bond he cleared last Christmas. That Will Philips also was bribed, with Will Richman and Alderman Newell. That Alderman Baker had the disposal of the money, and no doubt kept part to himself. That Baker, jealous of old Alderman Philipson's power over the borough, had fallen out with him and set up a separate club, and to break that power proposed the electing Mr. Leathes a capital burgess, in opposition to a barber and creature of Philipson's, whom Philipson designed to bring in, and that most of my friends sided with Leathes on this occasion in opposition to Philipson, which made the other party decline. That Baker had a design to be Mayor this last year instead of Dean, which was another cause of his falling out with Philipson, who opposed him therein. That sometimes he pretends to be sorry he did not serve my son. That when Mr. Bell of the Post Office went down at my desire with orders (as I was made believe) to the Government's servants to vote for my son, he went into our adversaries' club room and told them they might vote as their inclinations lead them, so that his journey did my son hurt instead of good. This young Oliver confessed to him one day in his cups, who confirms the suspicion I expressed in my narrative of Sir Robert's sincerity when he sent that gentleman down. That Sir Robert's friends still insist in the country that he did all he could for my son, though my wife is so mad at him that she wishes him at hell.

I told Davis, my brother Parker and I had so secured him with his master the Commissioners that he need not apprehend the malice of his enemies to turn him out, and that my brother had spoke strongly in his favour to Mr. Carcasse, Secretary of the Customs, who faithfully promised to stand his friend, confessing him to be the best officer in his station in the kingdom.

Davis thanked me and replied he had already found the effect of ourspeaking, for two days ago Mr. Carcasse invited him to dinner, which he never did before. That his apprehensions are not from his masters, but Lord Harrington and Sir Robert, yet he had taken my advice to swim with the stream, and had wrote a letter to Mr. Leathes to reconcile himself to him, a copy of which he showed me, and was very honourable with regard to me. For therein he told him he could not nor ever would give up my interest who had made his fortune, but if Mr. Leathes would look on him as a friend he would serve him as faithfully as he had done me. Mr. Leathes did not answer this letter, but when he put him in mind of it the other day he replied he had his letter and he thanked him for it.

He also told me that the scheme of our adversaries is to turn Clements out and give the agency to Alderman Dean, now Mayor, who then will relinquish his packet boat to old Oliver, who has a promise of the next that falls.

This day Sir William Wyndham moved in the House that a Committee should be appointed to examine the Ordinances of the Navy, which the Court partly opposed as unnecessary, the papers relating thereto being on the table, and more papers might be

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called for if wanted. The division was 198 against 160, so the question was lost but by 38, which is a majority the Court has no reason to brag of. On this occasion a brother of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord James Cavendish, and Will. Talbot, Lord Chancellor's son, voted against the Court, which was much taken notice of.

In the evening I went to the French play, where the farce that followed it, called *Le François à Londres*, was very diverting and well acted.

Tuesday, 25.—I called at the Exchequer on Mr. Soly, who showed me the report of the Surveyor General, wherein he sets a fine upon my two houses in Pall Mall (that which I built and live in, the next now let to Sir Robert Brown) of 80*l.* for a reversionary term of nineteen years, and one half to commence from the 26th of August, 1765 (at which time my present lease expires), to make up my term fifty years. I approved of the fine and desired him to proceed in the passing the lease. The Surveyor put it so low in regard to my new building one house, and substantially repairing the old; and he valued the former at 200*l.* per annum and the latter at 70*l.*

I then visited brother Parker and brother Percival and called on Mr. Hyssing, the painter, in Leicester Fields to pay him for the copy of my picture (a head), which cost 4 guineas.

I dined at home and Dr. Couraye with me. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 26.—This morning I went to St. James' Vestry, where we signed a petition to Parliament for an Act to vest the nomination of Beadles and Watchmen in our Parish in ourselves, and to take it out of the government of the City of Westminster. The Parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, have joined with us therein.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where we were both a Trustee Board and a Common Council Board; Egmont in the Trustee chair, Moor, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Holland, La Roche, Hucks, George Heathcote, Digby, Limerick, Tyrconnel, Shaftesbury, Sir Will. Heathcot, Vernon, Sloper, Ayres, Smith, Anderson. We put the seal to a petition to Parliament for money. Mr. Fury, agent for Carolina, presented to us the request of the Province of Carolina that we would befriend them in a Bill they are endeavouring to procure this Session for prolonging the Act that suffers them to export rice without calling at England, and also for extending that trade to the French, Dutch and Spanish settlements. We replied in writing that we should always contribute our endeavours for the advancing the interest of Carolina, or to that effect.

Some letters received since our last meeting from Georgia and Carolina were read, giving an account of the state of the Colony, and a book came with them containing the proceedings of our Court of Justice there. We referred them to the Committee of Correspondence.

Then Lord Shaftesbury took the Common Council chair, and we impressed the 600*l.* lately received from his Majesty to carry over 100 Germans, to repay Mr. Heathcot, our Treasurer, who had advanced that money.

I dined with brother Percival, and after a visit to son Hanmer passed the evening at home.

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Mr. La Roch told me he dined last week with several gentlemen of our Georgia Board at Sir Robert Walpole's, who, knowing they were my friends, took an occasion by head and shoulder to bring in a discourse of Harwich, and told them that he had done all in his power to serve my son's election, and after dinner Mr. Walpole coming in, did in like manner begin the same discourse and told them that he had done all in his power and never was more surprised than at his return from Holland to learn that my son was not chosen.

This impudence is unparalleled, and they only tell this about to make it believed I had no interest at all there, which must be the case, if after all that Sir Robert could do for me I was not able to procure a majority. On telling this to brother Percival, he said Sir Robert had told [him] himself that he intended my son should be chosen, but Lord Harrington interposed, upon which he was obliged to leave the voters to act as they pleased. My brother adds that Mr. Walpole denies that he knew the mate Cockeril, whom he carried away with him to Holland, whereby he prevented his being sworn the following day into the Corporation, was the person I struggled for. To what Sir Robert told him was added that it was visible he was a friend to my son, for he had some Government voters which if he had pleased he could have taken from him; whereupon I remarked to my brother that in owning that he owned he did not serve me as much as he could, for if he could have obliged the Government servants who voted for my son to vote against him, he had equal power to make those servants who voted against my son to vote for him. But he knew what numbers would lose the election and suffered some to be for my son to colour the matter. But by what he told him, it was evident he gave me up to Lord Harrington from the time he quitted Mr. Leathes of his obligation to acquiesce in my friend being Mayor, which was on the 2nd November, more than five months before the election.

Thursday, 27.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke, Colonel Selwyn, Mr. Temple, Mr. Duncomb, Colonel Schutz, which last is in great concern for the approaching loss of his wife, whom he daily expects to die of a consumption.

He told me Sir Robert Walpole protests that nothing in his life gave him more concern than my son's losing his election, and that his brother Walpole declares he loves nobody better than me, which made me laugh.

After dinner I went to the Royal Society and then to the Thursday Vocal Academy at the Crown Tavern, where we had 19 voices, 12 violins and 5 basses. The famous *Miserere* of Allegri, forbid to be copied out or communicated to any under pain of excommunication, being reserved solely for the use of his chapel, was sung, being brought us by the Earl of Abercorn, whose brother contrived to obtain it.

Mr. White of our Georgia Society, and member of Parliament, told me the Ministry are jealous of us lest there should be too great an union of so many Parliament men as we consist of in sundry cases, where they may combine in votes not pleasing to the Administration. It is true most of them favour Mr. Henly's contested election at Southampton, and all (as Lord Wilmington told me) are agreed to support my Lord Limerick's petition. It will

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be monstrous if on this account the Ministry should discourage the perfect settlement of the Colony, which yet is suspected by some of us. But a year or two more will show it, for as we are forced to have annual recourse to Parliament for money, it is in the Ministry's power to procure us a refusal, or the grant of too small sum, or to make enquiry into our proceedings, and to cast false colours on them, which would presently incline the present set of gentlemen to cease acting, and restore their trust to his Majesty. If this should ever prove the case, I am sure the settlement of Georgia will become a job in favour of the Ministry's creatures.

Friday, 28.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, dined at home, and went in the evening to the Oratorio at the Haymarket.

Two considerable Parliamentary debates were terminated this day. The first was on the petition of the Scots Lords, who having been ordered by the House of Lords to state the facts of that corruption which they complained was made use of in the election of the sixteen Peers, as also to name the person or persons who offered to corrupt, put in their answer yesterday, but therein complied not with the order. Hereupon, after five hours' debate, two motions were made: 1. That the petitioners' answer was not sufficient, which was carried by 90 against 47. 2dly. That the petition should be rejected, and this was carried by 85 against 49.

The debate in the House of Commons was upon the late made Treaty with Denmark, which the House approved of by a majority of 270 against 178. So that the Court carried it by 92. Sir Joseph Jekyl on this occasion spoke for the Court, as did John How, which is the first time he voted with the Court.

Saturday, 1 March.—This morning I visited Baron Hop, the Dutch minister, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 2.—Stayed at Charlton.

Monday, 3.—Came to town after dinner, made visit to brother Percival and returned to pass the evening at home.

Tuesday, 4.—This morning I signed my new lease from Mr. Marion for 21 years from Michaelmas past, 1734, paying for the two first years 135*l.* 10*s.* and for the remainder of the term 155*l.* 10*s.*

I afterwards went to St. James' Vestry, where Dr. Trebeck, Sir Thomas Hanmer and others of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square, met us to consider of facts to maintain the allegations of our petition which was last Friday delivered by the Earl of Tyrconnel and who is chairman of the Committee appointed to consider of it. Afterwards I visited at Mr. Evans' and Colonel Brown's, who were not at home. Son Hanmer and daughter and Cousin Fortrey dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Dr. Bundy, the King's Chaplain, told me in a visit this day that he knew it of a truth that when this King came to the Throne he was in so great suspense whether he should employ my Lord Wilmington or Sir Robert Walpole as first minister, that when Sir Robert went to Richmond to acquaint him with the news of the late King his father's death, and took that opportunity to offer his service, the King replied coldly he must first consult my Lord Wilmington; whereupon Sir Robert posted away to the late Duke of Devonshire, who sent for Lord Wilmington, and being come, Sir Robert desired to know if he intended to be first minister, for if so, he would very willingly quit the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which by

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way of advice he had told him a first minister must necessarily hold. To this my Lord Wilmington replied that he was not certain whether he should undertake it if the King should intend him that honour, and so took a week to consider of it. In the meantime the business of settling the Queen's revenue coming under consideration, Lord Wilmington proposed her having 60,000*l.* per annum, whereupon Sir Robert offered her Majesty 100,000*l.*, whereby he so gained her Majesty's good graces that by her means the King was won to put the ministry in his hands, and Lord Wilmington had no choice left whether to serve in that post or not.

Wednesday, 5.—This day I waited on the Bishop of London with Dr. Bundy and gave his Lordship the resolution of the Trustees of Dr. Bray, whereby we were desired to move his Lordship to propose to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts to assist us in making application to his Majesty for his letters to the Governors in the West Indies to encourage Catechists within their Governments to teach the negroes Christianity.

His Lordship said he would lay our request before the Society and we should know their resolution. He approved the thing in the general, but thought it proper to begin first with the Colony of South Carolina, which might lead on to the rest, but the whole should be well considered first, because we should meet with many merchants in the City who would oppose it. That upon his letter formerly printed to encourage the instruction of negroes, about 800*l.* had come in which is appropriated for that use, but this not being sufficient to maintain Catechists, he thought the best way of disposing the interest of it would be by purchasing and sending over small tracts to the missioners already there to give among the negroes who understood English, and he thought, considering the smallness of our Fund left by Dr. Bray, it would be best to employ our money the same way. That itinerant Catechists would be of no use and too great a charge, but they must be fixed in places. To show the depravity of manners in our Islands, the Bishop added that when the Governor of Jamaica had by advice from hence recommended to the Assembly the passing some law to restrain the planters from lying with their negro slaves, he could scarce restrain them from passing a law to naturalise the children they had by them.

I afterwards went to the Georgia Office, where we were George Heathcot, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Lapautre, La Roche, Egmont, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Limerick, Mr. Moore, Hucks, Vernon, Oglethorp, Captain Eyles, Mr. Holland and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Heathcot was in the Trustee chair, when we agreed to alter our petition to Parliament for money, and the seal will be set to it to-morrow.

We were informed by letters to Mr. Simons from Captain Dunbar that he with the Indians was arrived at Savannah in fifty days, and were but thirty-nine days between land and land. Report was made from the Committee of Correspondence with their remarks and heads of answers to our bailiffs upon their last letters and accounts sent over. Mr. Oglethorp showed us the estimate of our demands of the Parliament for carrying on the Colony, which I advised should not be given to the House, but only shown to particular members, in case he can avoid it. The whole demand

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is 25,800*l.* and some odd pounds, for which he proposes to erect two forts of eighty men each and eighteen of forty men each, to be built on the banks of a river in such a manner as to defend the county of Savannah from the incursions of the French or Spaniards by land.

He told me that the French Governor of Mobile had writ to Governor Johnson of South Carolina that he demanded satisfaction for his harbouring two deserters, otherwise that he will march and take the satisfaction himself. This is a sham pretence to declare war. We keep this a secret, which the Government only knows, As we are a guard to Carolina, this news will, it is likely, induce the Government to strengthen us.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited Cousin Betty Southwell, Cousin Ned Southwell and Cousin Le Grand.

To-day Lord Bathurst showed my wife three protests of the Lords of the minority against the proceedings of the majority who rejected the Scots Lords' petition, and on that occasion told her that Sir Robert Walpole attacked him the other day upon them, saying, "I hear, my Lord, I owe to you my being involved in your protests as an arbitrary minister, yet I never went so far as a late one you defended who made thirteen Lords in one day." This he meant as a reflection on my Lord, who was one of the thirteen made by the Earl of Oxford. My Lord replied, "Had that Lord done the things you have done, I should think he deserved to be hanged."

Thursday, 6.—This morning I went down to Westminster to the Committee for regulating the nightly watch of our parish, of which Lord Tyrconnel is chairman, but could not stay. I then visited the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, Mr. Forster, the Bishop of Derry, Dr. Rundle, Cousin Whorwood, Sir Edward Dering, brother Parker and Lord Buckley. Dined at home and in the evening went to the French play called *La vie est longue*, with a petit piece called *Arlequin Cartouche*.

Friday, 7.—Returned at dinner time to Charlton.

Monday, 10.—Went to London to dinner. In the evening visited my brother Percival, still laid up with the gout.

Tuesday, 11.—This morning I visited Colonel Selwyn, who has hitherto refused to sign the deed which several annuitants in the York Building Company did sign, to empower nine of their number of their Trustees to prosecute the recovery of estates out of the hands of the York Building Company, on which estates our annuities are secured. He wanted to know why I signed it, for he had been informed the deed of Trust gave too much power to the Trustees, and knew one or two of them to be men of indifferent character, who would not give themselves trouble for nothing. I told him I thought our annuities were in a bad way, and these gentlemen offering themselves to serve in the affair, I judged they were great annuitants, and would perform well; besides, they were the only ones that offered, and that the only way to recover ourselves was what they took. That I knew Mr. Peachy one of the nine, who is a sensible man and bears a good character. That for the rest, I read the deed but cursorily, being apt to trust to other men's honesty, and seeing a great many had signed before, I like a sheep followed the rest. Colonel Selwyn said he would obtain a copy of the deed and show it to counsel before he signed it, and tell me his proceeding.

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I then called on Mr. La Roche, Frank Clerke, Mr. Temple and brother Parker, and then went to Bartlet Buildings to the anniversary meeting of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. We agreed with a printer to reprint two tracts of Dr. Comber against Popery published by him in 1687 and 1688, one thousand of each for the use of the Society at the price of 18*l.* for the whole, and he obliged himself to print 2,000 copies more at threepence each. We ordered the texts quoted by Dr. Comber should in this edition be printed at large, and that a circular note should be sent to the London clergy to know what number each of them might want for their parishes to be given them gratis.

Then we adjourned to the Rose Tavern in Cursitor Alley and dined together at five shillings a head, being 31 in number. The collection made for releasing poor prisoners and other charity came to 19*l.* 15*s.* After dinner I visited Colonel Schutz, whose lady expects every hour to die, and then called on Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Yesterday Mr. Oglethorp presented to the House our petition for a further supply for Georgia, which Sir Orlando Bridgman seconded, and the House referred it without any difficulty to the Committee of Supply. Mr. Vernon, who I met to-day at the Christian Society, told me the Government is in a great fright at the danger our Colonies are in from the French settlement at Mississippi, and are willing to come into our scheme for granting us 25,000*l.* this year to erect forts and establish a regular defence all along the Atamahallah. That they pressed Mr. Oglethorp to go over Governor of South Carolina, which he absolutely refused, because it would be turning out Governor Johnson, who has been a favourite of our Colony, and also because the interests of Carolina and Georgia may happen to clash, but he has accepted to go on condition that the power of Militia which the King has reserved in his own hands by our charter, and is now possessed by Governor Johnson, be given to him, as also the power of the Militia of South Carolina.

I was exceedingly pleased at this, which is yet a secret, for there will be no reason to fear the Government's not encouraging our Colony when they know a person capable of carrying it on will reside there, and it will contain the people in due order settled there. Mr. Oglethorp's private affairs being not in a very good condition has, I suppose, induced him to go, and I doubt not but the King will make it worth his while by a proper salary.

This day died the Lady Dering, wife of Sir Edward Dering, formerly Miss Henshaw. She was six months gone with child and died of the smallpox, leaving two fine sons. Sir Edward's grandfather was brother to my mother.

Wednesday, 12.—This morning I went to Georgia Office, where we could not meet a Board of Common Council because all our members who are members of Parliament attended the House of Commons, which went into a Committee of Supply, and were to consider of granting money to us. We, however, did some small business as Trustees, and the persons present were Mr. Vernon in the chair, Egmont, Lord Limerick, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Digby, and Mr. Smith.

Afterwards I went to Court, where the Prince entertained me a considerable time in a private room, discoursing about Georgia.

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He said he was a well wisher to the Plantations in general and to our particular Colony, and had sent some of his servants this day to the House to serve us. He asked how our money hitherto was raised? I replied the Parliament had given us last year ten thousand pounds, and we had received six thousand more by gatherings in churches and private gifts. He said he had given nothing himself, though he wished us well. I understood him and replied his Royal Highness had so many ways of spending his money. He said, I had a public spirit and was always intent on serving my country. I replied, his Royal Highness' protection of this good work was also a mark of his loving the public, for our design was no less than to be a barrier to the Southern Colonies of America, which are in a poor condition to defend themselves. He asked what we asked this time of the Parliament. I replied 25,000*l.* He asked if we hoped to get it? I answered the Government had approved an estimate we had shown them requiring that sum, and promised to help us, but they did not always keep their promise. Several other questions he put me relating to my family.

The Queen talked me a good deal about Dr. Couraye, and, pointing to Dr. Pierce, minister of St. Martin's, said he was a man able to convert him. She said she had spoken to the Speaker and Duke of Grafton to forward subscriptions to his book. Then she praised his style of writing and the characters he had given to the French Bishops. She also thanked me for sending to her four volumes of my printed heads, which she said gave her pleasure, and some of them were very fine.

Afterwards I went to Cousin Mary Dering, who told me the Princess Carolina came hurrying into her chamber yesterday and said there had been such a dispute between Augustus Schutz and Horace Walpole concerning the loss of my son's election that she thought they would have quarrelled, for which I hold myself much obliged to the former, who acted like a friend in it, though no man is more attached to Sir Robert Walpole than he is. She also told me that when the King heard my son lost his election he was very angry, which the Princess Amelia told her next day.

I dined with my daughter Hanmer, and after a short visit to my brother Percival went to the Oratorio called *Hester*.

Thursday, 13.—This morning I returned to Charlton, and on Saturday bound George Lewis my apprentice for seven years.

Monday, 17.—This morning I returned to London, and upon special summons attended the Georgia Board, where a Common Council met to draw up an answer to a letter lately received from Mr. Causton, our second bailiff, and certain orders to the magistrates in general relating to the ill demeanour of Watson, a trader to the Indians, from whom we took his license for trading, and ordered him to be confined as a lunatic till, having recovered his senses, he shall be brought to trial for drinking an Indian to death, which he first threatened he would do, and afterwards gloried in. This last order was signed with our seal.

Afterwards our gentlemen who were of the Parliament all went to attend the Committee of Supply, which this day voted us for the service of Georgia 26,000*l.*

The Common Council present were Mr. La Pautre in the chair, Lord Carpenter, Lord Egmont, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel,

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Mr. Digby, George Heathcot, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy.

Dr. Couraye and Cousin Fortrey dined with me, and in the evening I visited brother Percival and son Hanmer.

I was made acquainted this day with a subscription of ten guineas a man by divers noblemen and gentlemen in favour of ingenious authors to rescue them from the tyranny of printers and booksellers, who buy their works at a small rate, and while they almost starve them make fortunes by printing their labours. Thus Jacob Tonson the bookseller got very many thousand pounds by publishing Dryden's works, who hired himself to write for a starving pay, and thus Knapton has got 10,000*l.* by publishing Rapin's history in English, while he paid Dr. Tindal the translator scarce ten shillings a day for his labour. My Lord Carteret is at the head of this generous design, the sum of which is to be at the expense of printing such works as shall be brought to them, and shall by them be approved, and after having reimbursed themselves the charge, to give the authors all the remainder of the profits.

This day I was informed that the Earl of Morton's second son, Captain Robert Douglas, member for Orkney and Zetland, having voted in a division of the House in favour of Mr. George Hamilton, the late Earl of Abercorn's son (against whom the ministry have set themselves to turn him out on the petition of Colonel Will. Piers), Sir Robert Walpole complained thereof to the Earl his father, threatening to take his son's commission away, whereupon the Earl, who is Admiral of Scotland, sent for his son, and after chiding him commanded him for the future to vote for Colonel Piers.

The young gentleman replied that he had voted honestly as his conscience directed him and could not in honour appear and act counter to what he already had done, but to please him he would abstain from the House till the decision of the election was over. But his father, not being contented with this, threatened to disinherit him if he did not attend the election and vote for Piers. The son, who has nothing but his commission to depend on, would not promise it, and has since refrained from going to the House, and has not seen his father since. This is a great infringement of the liberty of Parliament, but it is long since that Sir Robert Walpole declared he thought there was no obligation of honour and conscience in voting men into or out of the House, whereas I think the man who willingly acts unjustly therein ought to be hanged sooner than a robber on the highway.

Tuesday, 18.—This morning I visited Sir John Shelley, who told me among other things that he could assure me from the best hands that the Duke of Ormond had a proffer made him that he should have leave to return and his attainder taken off in case he would only promise to live quiet, which he refused. He had this, I doubt not, from his brother-in-law the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State.

Dined at home and in the evening went to the French comedy called *L'Embarras des Richesses*, an excellent satire.

Wednesday, 19.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and son Hanmer and Mr. Temple. Dined with my brother Percival, and went in the evening to the Oratorio called *Hester*.



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Thursday, 20.—This morning being the anniversary of Georgia, we heard an excellent sermon at St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street in commendation of our design by Dr. Thomas, one of the King's Chaplains, and after reading our past year's accounts and proceedings, ordering a gratuity of 50*l.* to our Secretary, and the same sum to our accountant, and directing a subscription roll for building a church in Georgia, we adjourned to the Castle Tavern and had a dinner. We were twenty-nine in company.

I then went to the Royal Society and so home. Mr. Oglethorp told me that the King is so affectioned to our design that he chid Sir Robert Walpole for delaying to acquaint the House that he had his Majesty's orders to recommend a further supply for our Colony. That Sir Robert, seeing how well the House received Lord Baltimore's motion for giving us 26,000*l.* (for there was not one member spoke against it), could not forbear telling him (Mr. Oglethorp) that he was surprised it went so swimmingly. Mr. Oglethorp added that Sir Robert's timorousness made him backward, for that he does not know the temper of the House.

Mr. Archer told me he dined with Sir Robert a little while ago, who very abruptly (as he thought) took occasion to tell the company that he was sorry my son lost his election, that he did what he could, but Lord Harrington looked on it as a borough belonging to the Secretary of State and had fallen out with him for supporting my son so much as he did. I told Mr. Archer some parts of my story, who said he believed me before Sir Robert.

Friday, 21.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Monday, 24.—Returned to dinner in town, but stopped at Westminster to hear the debates on the report from the Committee appointed to consider of methods to prevent the running of wool from England and Ireland to France, and of woollen manufactured goods from Ireland to Lisbon.

On the 19th of this month Mr. Willimot, member for London, reported to the House the resolutions the Committee were come to, viz. :

I. That a most proper way to prevent the running of wool from Ireland will be by encouraging the importation of wool, worsted, woollen and bay yarn from thence into this kingdom.

II. That further encouragement be given to such persons as shall inform against the running of wool out of Great Britain and of wool and woollen manufactures from Ireland.

III. That part of the Act passed in the 9 and 10 year of his Majesty King William 3, which directs that all wool of the growth of England shall be registered in the counties of Kent and Sussex, be extended to all parts of the United Kingdom within ten miles of the sea coast.

This report was ordered to be this day considered in a Committee of the whole House, and the first of these three resolutions was the subject of this day's debate, which Sir John Barnard opened by a motion to take off the several duties on Irish yarn.

Sir William Young, Alderman Vere of Norwich, Mr. Willimot, Colonel Bladon, Mr. Drummond and Sir John Rushout supported his motion, and Mr. Coster of Bristol, Lord Gaze, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Whitworth, Sir William Sanderson and Mr. Danvers opposed

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it, but after three hours' debate the question was carried by so great a number that those who divided the House gave it up without counting.

It was said on one side that, make what laws we would, it was unreasonable to expect that Ireland should concur with them unless she found her account in it, and impossible to force her. That when that kingdom should see the favourable disposition of England towards her in admitting her yarn duty free she would undoubtedly at the next sitting of Parliament strengthen the laws against running her wool to France and cease to send her manufactures to Lisbon. That it is manifest the French cannot carry on their manufacture of stuffs and camlets, nor even of coarse clothes and serges, without the wool of these kingdoms by that edict which issued for taking off the duty on Irish yarn imported into France when Ireland took off the duty on raw wool exported to England. That though the English spinner should suffer a little at the first by a greater importation of Irish yarn, yet they will find double employment hereafter by the increase of our export as France shall decline therein for want of our materials, which is evident in that a pound of Irish wool rescued from going to France prevents the working up two pounds of her own. That the garde de coast ships lately ordered to prevent running from Ireland have made no prizes, neither can they be answerable to the great expense they put the nation to because of the multitude of creeks in that kingdom, which are so many that the whole Fleet of England if employed that way could do nothing, neither would a registry on the sea coast of that kingdom, such as is now upon the coast of Kent and Sussex, be effectual, for the gentry and Justices of Peace would join with tenants to defeat the execution of any such provisions, rather than see their rents fall two shillings an acre by a coercive and, as they would think, an unreasonable power. That as to fine cloths, neither English or Irish wool is employed in them, but all is Spanish, so the admitting of Irish yarn duty free will not affect that branch of our trade, for Ireland spins no Spanish wool, but both are necessary to coarse cloths and stuffs of all sorts, and these are the chief manufactures the French undersell us in by means of Irish wool. The stuffs and calamancos are also what Ireland interferes with us as to our Lisbon trades, and she is drove to the necessity of making them for export because we will not take off her yarn. That all she desires is to find employment for her poor, not to enrich herself in things wherein she rivals us, and it were hard to deny her that when the profit of her spinning redounds to ourselves by the further manufacture of her yarn. That from 1732 to 1733 she entered the value of 87,000*l.* of stuffs at Lisbon, besides what might have been run in clandestinely, and though from 1733 to 1734, 29,000*l.* only was fairly entered, yet this only proves that a greater quantity was run in clandestinely that year, since Norwich, which formerly sent thither above 100,000*l.* a year of the like manufacture, sent last year but 10,000*l.* But admitting such yarn duty free, all this trade will return to England. That, in a word, nothing can recover the woollen manufacture out of the hands of France but the cheapness of labour and materials, and the depriving that kingdom of our wool, which the spinners of Ireland will not see run to France unmanufactured, when

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they find encouragement to manufacture it themselves for the service of England.

On the other side it was said that, though Ireland is our sister, she is not to rob us of the brother's portion; that we have more wool than ourselves can spin; that the spinners here can hardly subsist by their labour; that this is a dangerous experiment and uncertain in the event; that labour is so cheap in France they can afford still to buy Irish wool, however scarce and dear we render it to them by this device, and they possibly at the worst may have wool enough of their own, or may furnish themselves from Poland and Germany of a sufficient staple without requiring ours; that the decay of our manufacture is not owing to France underselling us, but to the setting up manufacture in other countries which used to take from us, and obliging their subjects to wear home cloths, to frauds in the trade, and the general wearing of silks and linens; that without recurring to this expedient, we may help ourselves by opening the port of Galloway, for the raw wool of that part of Ireland to come as cheap as from the Eastern ports of that kingdom, by discouraging the use of foreign silks, by obliging the Plantations and Islands to bury in woollen, by a registry, by enforcing laws, by taking off burthensome taxes that effect the manufacturers, and if nothing else would do, by buying up all the wool of Ireland and burning what we do not use of it, as the Dutch do their spices, and sundry other ways; and as to the manufactures run from Ireland to Lisbon, it were easy to hinder it if the English Consul or his deputy did his duty by going on board and examining the cargo of every ship that entered and sending over certificates on oath of what he found, whereby the master if discovered faulty would be obliged for ever to renounce his country. But to this it was answered that the master might by concert meet fisher boats short of Lisbon, and put his stuffs on board them before he sailed into port.

This is the sum of what passed in the debate, in which neither Mr. Cary, Tompson, Sloper, Dodington, nor others who are our friends, spoke anything, from whence I conclude either that they know it will pass the Lords House or that they know the contrary, for were it a doubtful thing, I imagine they would also have borne their testimony in favour of Ireland. The only thing to fear is that the shortness of the Session may not allow time for a Bill to pass.

After dinner I went to the Crown Tavern to a public concert, where Farinelli and Cuzoni sung. I met there Mr. Freeman, an old gentleman who had been knight of the shire for Hertfordshire thirty years, but lost his election in the first Parliament of his present Majesty by means of Sir Robert Walpole.

He told me that when the King came to the Crown his Majesty sent to him and told him he hoped that as he had always shown himself a friend to his family, he would be in the House in this first Parliament of his reign. Mr. Freeman replied he did not think of standing, but if his Majesty thought it for his service, he would, but then he hoped his Majesty's servants would not oppose him. The King replied they should on the contrary assist him. So down he went, but when the election came on he found the Government's officers oppose him to a man in favour of Mr. Cæsar, a much higher

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Tory than himself, who had gone all my Lord Bollingbrook's length in Queen Anne's reign, and whom the Jacobites now supported. Surprised at this, he caused those officers to be spoke to, who replied they dared not do otherwise, for it might cost them their employments. In a word, Mr. Freeman lost the election, and being returned to London acquainted the King how he had been served. The King was very angry with Sir Robert.

As he came out of his Majesty's closet he met Sir Robert going in, who, stopping him, expressed his surprise that he had not carried his election, asked him how it was possible, and declared nothing had surprised and vexed him more. Mr. Freeman replied, "Don't ask me how I lost it, you know that better than I," at which Sir Robert blushed up to his eyes, which, said Mr. Freeman, is the only time I ever saw him blush.

I told him my son had met with the same usage.

Tuesday, 25 March.—This morning I visited Lord Grantham, son Hanmer, brother Percival, and then went to Court, where the Prince congratulated me on the 26,000*l.* given for the support of Georgia. "I know it must please you," said he, "because you are always desirous of doing good." I replied that men come into the world for that purpose, to which he answered, "So they do."

After dinner I went with Mr. J. Temple to a new play called *The Man of Taste*, which contains a good deal of satire, and is approved by the town.

Wednesday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where were present: Lord Tyrconnel in the chair of Trustees, Lord Egmont in the chair of Common Council, Mr. Sloper, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Holland, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Belitha. Several gatherings at churches were reported, amounting to above 27*l.*, besides that at St. Andrew's, Holborn, which came to 134*l.* 14*s.*, and Mr. Tucker, clockmaker, presented us with a clock and dial for our church at Savannah, worth 40*l.*

In the Common Council we ordered an extract of Captain Dunbar's last letter to be printed in the newspapers, to prevent the ill impression of some private letters from Georgia, particularly from the Rev. Mr. Fullerton to Archdeacon Stubbs. This gentleman we gave leave should go over with the Indians in Captain Dunbar's ship, being appointed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts to a parish in Carolina, but, being landed at Georgia, he wrote over very disadvantageous accounts of the settlement, as that the Saltzburgers are entirely dissatisfied with their land because utterly barren, so that they are careless to work and are resolved to go away. That the English are also dissatisfied with their tenures and other matters. That the Indian chiefs on shipboard answered in no respect the good opinion had of them in England, and Tomachichi the King was heard to say he would shoot Tomaway his grand nephew through the head if he should be a Christian; that he is a drunken fellow etc.

Now Captain Dunbar gives us a far different account of all these matters, for he says the Saltzburgers are a religious orderly people, and well pleased; that the Indians behaved well in the passage, and are hearty in our interest etc. We therefore thought fit to print an extract of his letters to disabuse the world, in case such

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bad letters as I have mentioned should creep into the newspapers.

After this was read to us an application from some persecuted Protestants of Carinthia to go to Georgia, to the number of 26 men, besides their families; another application from a number of French refugees from Languedoc now settled at Geneva to go over, and a memorial from Count Sinzendorf's agent here to allow more of his people to go over at their own charges, we lending them 500*l.*, to be repaid in time by them.

But these and divers other matters were referred to a future consideration, because we judged it necessary in the first place to consider of the disposal of the 26,000*l.* granted us by Parliament, and I proposed three heads, under which to digest our thoughts.

1. What sum may be necessary for building forts and furnishing them with guns, store of powder etc.

2. What sum necessary to answer the maintenance of persons fed on the charity account from our store house.

3. What number of persons we may be able to send over, of what sort, and on what terms, and I proposed that when we make our calculations, we should at the same time reserve on each head a sum to answer the unforeseen charges and disappointments that will happen.

And because this is a matter of the greatest consequence, I proposed that we should meet oftener than once a week, and we agreed to assemble next Monday and dine together and return in the evening to business.

I returned home to dinner and after went to the French play-house.

This night Lord Viscount Limerick, notwithstanding the Ministry made it their affair, carried his cause in the Committee of the House of Commons, and made Mr. Buttler's election for Wendover void by a majority of fifty voices, it appearing that Mr. Buttler was not duly qualified.

March 31.—This morning I came early to town to attend the Georgia Board, there being a particular summons of the Common Council to consider of proper methods of expending the 26,000*l.* given us by the Parliament, yet there met only Dr. Bundy, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Vernon and myself. Five of us dined together, and afterwards we spent the evening together on the affair as in the morning. I delivered them a paper of divers heads to deliberate upon, and we all agreed that out of the 26,000*l.* there should be set apart to answer bills drawn upon us not yet paid—3,000*l.*; to answer the expense of persons on the charity account now in Georgia, who must be supplied out of the stores, and to answer presents and entertainment of Indians and strangers for the year to come—4,000*l.*; and for building churches in Georgia—300*l.*

We also approved a proposal made by Count Zinzendorf's agent for lending money to 55 heads of his people which he is desirous to send to Georgia; we had lent him before 60*l.* to send the 10 who went over, and if we will lend him 460*l.* more he will send as above mentioned 55 whole heads more. The money to be repaid in five years' time, he to maintain his people and bring them to Rotterdam, and we to find shipping, but the freight over to be deducted out of the 460*l.* lent.

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I returned home at 9 o'clock.

I learned at coming to town that Mr. Lisle and Mr. Seymour were at 12 o'clock on Thursday night voted duly elected for Marlborough, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Sir Robert Walpole, who stayed the hearing out and laboured to procure the voting duly elected Mr. Thomas Newnham and Mr. Benjamin Hayes, two citizens of London. The election turned on vacating a verdict given upon the trial at the Assizes whether one Bell was a legal burgess, and whom that verdict had confirmed, but in order to reject the sitting members, Sir Robert was for the House's coming to a resolution that would destroy that verdict and to subject the rights of burgesses to the arbitrary power of a House of Commons. This setting a vote of the House of Commons above the law was said by Mr. Pulteney to be a thing that never was attempted but in King James's time, whose aim was to destroy charters, and Sir Joseph Jekyl declared he would sit three days and nights before he would consent to a thing so destructful of the liberties of Englishmen. Sir Robert would have had the Solicitor General, Mr. Rider, answer Sir Joseph's arguments, but he refused, neither would Mr. Pelham and Sir William Young stay to vote in the question, which was carried by so great a number that Sir Robert would not divide the House, but gave it up.

This must be a great mortification to him, who had (as I have heard) declared before the Parliament met that no members of Lord Bruce's recommending, if returned, should keep their seats.

The next day Sir Joseph Jekyl had a great number of visits from members to acknowledge his care of the people's liberties, and people say this attempt of Sir Robert's is almost as bad as the Excise scheme.

Tuesday, April 1.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke, Mr. Temple, Lord Palmerston, brother Percival and Colonel Schutz to condole with him on the death of his wife Thursday last. Then I went to Court, and returned to dinner, where son and daughter Hanmer, cousin Fortrey, and brother and sister Percival, with cousin Donellan, dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 2.—This morning I went to Counsellor Annesley to advise with him about Liscarrol and other affairs, and then went to Georgia Office, where were present: Lord Shaftesbury, Vernon, Oglethorp in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Sloper, Hucks, La Roch, Sir Will. Heathcot in the Trustee chair, and Mr. Smith.

The Trustees granted two commissions to parishes in London to collect for us, and the Common Council Board agreed to a memorial presented by Count Zinzendorf's agent, wherein he desired encouragement to send to Georgia 55 persons whereof 26 are grown men. Divers other matters were discoursed of and referred to further consideration.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 6.—Communicated.

Wednesday, 9.—Went early to town and paid Mr. Annesley his half year's interest due this day on 7,000*l.*—175*l.*

Went to the Georgia Office, where for want of a [quorum] we only did Trustees' business, which was to sign a commission to St. Giles' parish minister to collect money for us. The persons present

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were Egmont in the chair, Mr. La Pautre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Digby, Lord Carpenter. I learned that on Friday, the 5th [4th], a Committee met at which were present: Mr. Hucks in the chair, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Holland, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. White, and Alderman Kendal, and that they resolved that out of the 26,000*l.* granted by Parliament there should be reserved as follows:—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. For payment of bills outstanding .. ..	3,000	0	0
2. For the further support of persons now in Georgia	4,000	0	0
3. For the charge of three ten-oared boats, wages of men and victuals at 227 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> each .. ..	682	5	9
4. For purchase of said three boats at 29 <i>l.</i> each .. ..	87	0	0
5. For the pay of fifty Rangers or Foresters on horseback, who drive up the cattle, kill deer and open the communications .. ..	1,159	8	8
6. For the pay of 100 workmen to cut roads and fortify, at forty shillings each man .. ..	2,400	0	0
7. For the pay of an agent to engage men from Switzerland .. ..	150	0	0
8. For the pay of an agent to engage men from Germany .. ..	150	0	0
9. For presents to purchase lands from the Indians	1,000	0	0
10. For towards building churches in Georgia .. ..	171	5	7
	12,800	0	0

Our Secretary Mr. Martin acquainted us that Sir Thomas Lamb, Alderman of London, the great silk alagoziner, had received the thirty pounds of raw silk sent us from Georgia and had promised to alagozine it at his mill in Derby without expense in order to our weaving it up into a suit of clothes to present her Majesty. Sir Thomas added that it is as good raw silk as ever he had seen, and that considering how cheap we can afford it from Georgia, we may not only beat out the Italian silk but even send silk thither. That if we could procure the China silkworm, it were of all the best, because silks made of them never change colour. I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 14.—Went to town and dined at home. In the evening I went to meet the Trustees of Dr. Bray for conversion of the Blacks, where were present: Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Dr. Hales, Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, Egmont. Benefactions of 50*l.* and one guinea were reported, and an account how our money is lodged.

We debated on the answer sent by the Society for Propagating the Gospel to Foreign Parts to the minute Dr. Bundy and I carried to the Bishop of London, and resolved that Mr. Bedford and Mr. Hales should acquaint the Bishop of Rochester that we are ready to give the persons deputed by that society a meeting when they think fit. We also ordered 100 of Erasmus's New Testament to be presented the University of Oxford.

After this Mr. Vernon and I went to see Mr. Oglethorp to confer with him upon some letters lately received from Ebenezer, from whence Mr. Baltius, one of their ministers, has wrote to Mr. Newman the satisfaction all the Saltsburgers take in their settlement, but

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Mr. Vat, who conducted the second company of Saltsburgers, wrote a contrary account, complaining of the unfruitfulness of the soil, the shortness and species of provision allowed those people, and difficulty of bringing up boats to their settlement. It is observable that Mr. Baltius, who has been there a year, makes no complaints, but Vat, who was but just arrived there, makes many, and Baltius's letter is dated but four days after Vat's. We therefore justly conclude that Vat has taken things upon trust from ill designing persons and is of an unsatisfied nature.

Mr. Oglethorp likewise told us that by the last accounts from Savannah there has been a great deal of murmuring and uneasiness from the time that Gordon, our first bailiff, arrived there with the Indian chiefs, and he is of opinion this has proceeded from Gordon, who it is suspected is a Papist; this we design to enquire into, as a matter of very great consequence. We also discoursed of getting Savannah declared to be a free port, and of divers other matters relating to the Colony.

I was informed at my arrival that my cousin Will Dering died two days ago of the small-pox, which he caught by attending one of my cousin Scots in his illness. He was Fellow of Oriol College and younger brother of the late Sir Cholmly Dering of Kent, which Sir Cholmly was son to Sir Edward Dering, my mothers' brother.

Tuesday, 15.—Returned to dinner at Charlton.

Wednesday, 16.—Went again to town, swore before a Master in Chancery to the note for 2*l.* given me by the Marquis du Quesne in 1729 for so much money lent him. It was necessary I should do this towards the commission of bankruptcy taken out against him, but when he has gone through that affair I design to present him with that proportion that comes from his effects due on this note.

This is the second time he has made bankrupt and what he will afterwards do to live is to me a mystery. He is the grandson of the famous Admiral du Quesne, who served the Crown of France so well as to have permission to keep his post, estate and religion, notwithstanding the persecution of the Protestants.

His son had the singular favour, on account of his father's merits, to sell the estate and retire to Geneva, where I visited him in 1707, He was a tall comely gentleman, and in great esteem with the principal inhabitants for his piety and learning, and I have seen a book of his writing against transubstantiation, which showed he was a master of that controversy.

He had several thousand pounds in the stocks in England at the time of the infamous Southsea scheme, anno 1720, and trusting the same to his son's management, the present Marquis, he lost it all by venturing too deep. Before that time his son was in handsome circumstances, was a Colonel of the Guards, kept his coach, and had married the sister of Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Lancashire, Bt., with whom he had a reasonable fortune; but the Southsea swept it all away, and he was forced to go to Jamaica with the late Duke of Portland, who gave him the government of Fort St. Philip, but the traders of that island sending complaints to England against him, he was removed, and on his return, being involved in debt, by management got a Statute of Bankruptcy

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taken out against him as a trader. After which his relations assisted him with some money, and he undertook the wine trade, for which purpose he went into France and settled a correspondence, but his wine proving bad, he failed and took refuge in privileged places, till the Board of Green Cloth warning him out of his quarters, he made himself, as I have said, a second time a bankrupt.

His friends and nearest relations having all abandoned him, his wife is gone to live for cheapness in the Isle of Wight and has taken with her the children, and the relations have agreed to allow her a small pittance to keep herself and them from starving, on condition she separates from her husband, which shows that it is not alone misfortune but something bad in his conduct that they are angry at.

After this I went to the Georgia Office, where we were a numerous Board, namely, Mr. Holland in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont, Dr. Hales, Tyrconnel, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Lord Shaftesbury, White, Lord Limerick, Lord Carpenter, Oglethorp, Vernon, La Roche, Hucks in the Common Council chair, Mr. Smith.

We referred the petition of Prat, who desires to sell his lot to Mr. Bovey, as also the inspection of Mr. Chardin's letters, bills and accounts to be considered in a Committee. And ordered on the representation of one Mr. Little desiring his grandson may be righted, who is kept out of his freehold and house at Savannah, that he should have all the justice the law can allow.

We also ordered two servants for one Milish at Savannah.

I recommended Samuel Davison, a chairman, to go over; he had been bred to making stocks for guns.

I spoke to Mr. Talbot, eldest son of my Lord Chancellor, to desire his father would bestow some living of 100*l.* per ann. within twenty miles of London on Mr. Smith, one of our Trustees, and he promised he would.

We ordered about glebe for Savannah.

Monday, 21.—This day I came to town, and met the other Trustees of Dr. Bray, viz. Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Dr. Hales and Mr. Bedford. We by appointment met the Bishop of Rochester, the Dean of Wells, Dr. Bearcroft and others of the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith in Foreign Parts, to propose to them the joining with us in an application to his Majesty that he would please to recommend to the Governour of South Carolina to procure from the Assembly of that Province an Act for appointing one Catechist or more to instruct the negroes of that Province in the Christian religion according to the principles of the true Protestant Faith. The Bishop told us their Committee were not empowered to agree to anything, but only to report what passed in our conference, and promised that when the Society were come to a resolution we should be acquainted therewith.

I then went to Court, where her Majesty talked again to me of my collection of printed heads. She told me she had looked over two of the four volumes I last sent her and was much pleased with them. There is (said she) a satisfaction to see the portraits of eminent persons dead and gone, but 'tis melancholy to reflect how soon their great actions are forgotten and that all their glory terminates in a sheet of paper. Their example may be of use to

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those who are living to excite them to like actions, and it is happy that God hath planted in us a desire of glory, but at the bottom that glory of being remembered when we are dead does us no good when our days are past.

I answered it was true that there is no solid satisfaction but the consciousness of having done well, or at least intending to do well, nevertheless the history of great and good men were an incitement to youth to imitate them, and the portraits of them recalling their actions to remembrance kept that laudable desire alive.

She replied, 'twas true, and my family could not enough thank me for the care I had taken in making this collection, which was the greatest for number she had heard of.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited cousin Whorwood and his lady, my brother Percival, and daughter Hanmer.

This day the House agreed to all the resolutions of the Wool Committee and ordered a Bill to be brought in pursuance thereto, on a division of 160 against 50.

The Irish yarn is to come in duty free, the ports of Limerick, Galloway, and another in Ireland are to be opened, and the laws against running wool to France and stuffs from Ireland to Lisbon enforced.

Tuesday, 22.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerke, and went to consult Counsellor Annesley on a letter I received from Mr. Taylor, advising me that Captain St. Lenger had taken up the cudgels for Crofts his tenant against Crome and intended a lawsuit against me.

My aunt Whorwood and her son and daughter-in-law dined with me. In the evening I visited Sir Edward Dering.

I went to the coffee house, where I learnt the House of Commons rose at 7 o'clock after a long debate upon the Place Bill, which was flung out by a majority of 24, the minority being 190. Several young members who never spoke before distinguished themselves on this occasion, as Mr. William Pitt, Mr. Littleton, Lord Pollwarth and Lord Hume, sons of the Earl of Marchmont, Mr. Delmer etc.; these were all for the Bill.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I sat to Mr. Verelst for my picture, wherein is represented the Common Council of Georgia, 24 in number, sitting at their office and receiving the Indian Chiefs.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Office, where met: Egmont, White, Bundy, Vernon, Shaftesbury, Kendal, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Sir Will Heathcot, Sloper, Tyrconnel, Holland, Smith, Bedford.

The three Acts against entertaining negro slaves, the drinking rum or spirituous liquors, and for trading with Indians, were reported, approved, and passed by his Majesty in Council, and we ordered them to be printed.

We also referred it to Mr. Towers and Mr. Holland to prepare two other Acts, one against the use of gold and silver in apparel or furniture, the other for obliging ships that clear out of Savannah river to pay a pound of pistol gunpowder per ton port duty.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that this morning he had offered in the House a clause to be added to the Rice Bill for making Savannah a port town, and that the House received it.

April 23—May 5

One Pratt being returned from Georgia without license, we declared his house and lands forfeited, and ordered it to be granted to another person.

My son and daughter Hanmer dined with me and cousin Scot.

This day Colonel John Schutz sent me his will to keep, dated 9 April, 1735, which I keep in the wainscot scriptore in my study, in the seventh drawer entitled, "Papers of various natures to be preserved."

Thursday, 24.—I returned this day to dine at Charlton.

Sunday, 27.—This day my son came down and acquainted me that the Woollen Bill, contrary to all expectations, was last week flung out in a very thin House by a majority of about 60 to about 40.

Monday, 28.—I went to dinner in town, visited brother Parker and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 29.—I bought 500*l.* salt tally for my niece Dering's use.

Visited Aunt Whorwood, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Temple and Frank Clerke. Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I visited Cousin Le Grand, Cousin Betty Southwell, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz, and Cousin Ned Southwell, who among other things told me that the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, in a late conversation with the Queen [said] that the clergy would never recover their credit and influence on the people, nor the Church be right till Bishops ceased to have seats in Parliament, and the Prince being by, he, in his familiar way, took him by the button and said, "Young man, remember what I tell her Majesty."

Wednesday, 30.—I went to the Georgia Board, as usual, Mr. Lapautre present in the Trustee chair, Sir Will. Heathcot, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Vernon, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Tyrconnel, Mr. Page, Mr. Smith.

Letters were read of insurrections suppressed, wherein divers of the inhabitants were concerned, to murder the rest and carry the women and children to Fort Augustine; the conspirators wore red ribbons on their arm under their shirts. Some of them are committed for it, and we ordered they should be detained till a special commission was sent to try them. Young Parker was one of them, also Hill, Watson, who is to be tried for killing the Indian etc.

Received letters also from Daubray, complaining that Causton, our bailiff, has used him ill, and insinuating that he will make strange accounts up, and that he endeavours to monopolise the trade. Informations also sent that Christy, our Recorder, retails rum, a liquor forbid by our laws.

Also Amatis, our silk man, who wrote divers complaints against Fitzwalter, our gardener. All these things show the necessity of sending a Governor over.

We wrote to the magistrates a long letter touching these matters, which goes in less than a fortnight by Captain Yoakly, with our three laws, forbidding the use of negroes and of rum, and settling the trade with the Indians. We ordered the magistrates and their servants should be provided with subsistence one year longer out of the stores as a reasonable encouragement to them for the loss of their time in cultivating their lands by reason of their attendance to public affairs. We also ordered Mrs. Musgrove, our Indian interpreter's wife, 20*l.* sterling as a reward for keeping up the Indians' friendship with us.

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A benefaction came in from an unknown person for the particular use of the Saltsburgers already come or to come of 100*l.*

Another from Mr. Askew for the general use of the Colony 5*l.*, and a gathering on account of a sermon preached in London of 40*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Cousin Scot and son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Thursday, 1 May.—We returned to Charlton after giving orders for buying another 500 salt tallies for my niece Dering.

Saturday, 3.—Mr. Taylor, my steward, came down in the evening with Mr. Downs Conron, my chaplain and minister of Burton. He tells me things are bad in Ireland, yet I should find by my accounts that there is an arrear of not much more than 1,000*l.* on my estate.

Monday, 5.—I went to town in the morning and met the Trustees of Dr. Bray. Present: Mr. Vernon in the chair, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, and myself. We ordered a list to be prepared of books to be bought for the use of the minister of Georgia for the time being, to be a perpetual library. This is a present from us to the Colony of Georgia, and we hope the Society of Christian Knowledge will add thereto.

We also received a benefaction of 5*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* from a person unknown for parochial libraries in England and Wales.

Mr. Anderson made a report of the Society's stock for converting negroes, under the Trust of Dr. Hales, Steven Hales his brother, Mr. Belitha and me, being so appointed by Dr. Bray, deceased. Our stock in South Sea annuities 4 per cent. is now 1,000*l.* and we have about 10*l.* more in cash, but there is a bill of expenses for obtaining a decree due to Mr. Oglethorp of about 43*l.*

This morning also met a Board of Trustees and Common Council for Georgia affairs; present: Egmont in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Vernon, Holland, Oglethorp, La Pautre, George Heathcot, Tyrconnel, Sir Will. Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Hucks, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson.

Several new letters from Mr. Daubray were read, giving an account of his improvements in raising divers sorts of fruits, trees etc. and his taking the lots of divers persons to improve on. We approved a letter wrote in answer to his former letters, and exhorted him to pay due obedience to the civil power. In the Common Council Board, Mr. Vernon in the chair, we admitted several persons to go over and have land, ordered some servants to those who most wanted them, and passed a grant to the widow Bovey. We agreed with Mr. Vecht to bring us from Germany 100 servants to send over at twenty shillings per head for all that are above 16 years old. As many of them as can be are to be bachelors. We ordered he should have 20*l.* in hand and a credit of 20*l.* at Worms, Cologne, and Rotterdam, the remaining 20*l.* we keep in our hands to pay the Captain who brings them over from Rotterdam to England. He is to be here with them in July next.

We ordered 300*l.* weight of gunpowder to go with Captain Yoakly, who proposes to sail next Friday.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me. They told me my tenants are all sensible of my being a reasonable and compassionate landlord, which makes it that men covet to be under me. That

May 5-13

I have not above six bad tenants on my estate. That notwithstanding the bad times, I have not above 1,000*l.* arrears on my estate; that it is the best conditioned of any in Ireland, and that there is a great spirit of improvement there. That all about Burton now looks like a wood, so that I should not know it again.

This day the Scots Bill to prevent wrongous imprisonment and for enlarging the liberties of the subject by not arresting their persons when they came to vote in elections, passed the Commons House by a majority of eight—139 to 131. It was made a point of great consequence by the Court party, and Sir Robert Walpole spoke twice with warmth against it. The debate lasted near six hours, when it was carried. Sir Robert Walpole told the Scots advocate, Mr. Dundas, that nothing this Session gave him more concern, and Sir Charles Turner being asked why he did not send down for members to assist in throwing out the Bill, he replied they were sent for, but would not come.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning Mr. Taylor came to me and delivered me his accounts for the year ending 1 May, 1734.

I went to Court. Brother Percival, my sister and Miss Donellan dined with me. In the evening I went to the opera called *Iphigenia*, composed by Porpora, and I think the town does not justice in condemning it.

Wednesday, 7.—I was well informed that Sir Robert Walpole and her Majesty endeavoured all they could to persuade the King not to go abroad this summer, but could not prevail, whereupon it is designed Horace Walpole shall attend him to Hanover from the Hague, it not being safe to trust him alone with Lord Harrington who is no thorough friend to Sir Robert.

I went this morning to the Georgia Board, where were present Lord Shaftesbury in the chair of Common Council, Egmont, Sir Will. Heathcot, Holland, Thomas Towers, Vernon, La Pautre, Oglethorpe, Mr. Smith.

We signed articles of agreement with Mr. George Lewis Welts to bring over German servants.

We ordered Mr. Gordon, our first bailiff of Savannah, who is come over without leave, to attend Saturday morning next.

We ordered that several persons should go on board Tuesday next, some as servants, others on their own accounts, Captain Yoakly proposing then to sail. A Committee appointed for Saturday afternoon to consider of furnishing meal for Georgia from Pennsylvania.

One Tuckwell presented a memorial to have a license with two others to furnish Georgia with iron ware, linens, blankets etc. We let him know it could not now be considered, and we are jealous they proposed to have an exclusive license, which none of us are for allowing.

This day I paid for another 500 salt orders and tallies purchased on my niece Dering's account.

In the evening I visited brother Percival, daughter Hanmer, and Colonel Schutz.

Thursday, 8.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, brother Parker, Lord Grantham, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Clerke and Mr. Temple. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me. In the evening I went to the Middle Temple with Mr. Wallis, solicitor,

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and passed two fines before Sir George Cook, one for confirming the sale of Liscarrol to Mr. St. Lenger, which lands I sold his father about fourteen years ago; and another to make a lease of lives renewable to Mr. Taylor, my steward of Egmont; my son joined in this last.

In the evening I went to the Crown Tavern, where we had vocal music, and among the rest a full piece in the ancient style composed by my brother Percival.

Friday, 9.—This morning I visited Sir Roger Mostyn and restored to Colonel John Schutz his will made in 1732, he having sent me another made a little while ago since his wife's death.

I went to the House of Lords to hear their debates on the Scots Bill mentioned p. 105.\* My Lord Islay spoke about an hour against it, objecting to every paragraph, some as provided for already by a former Act, others as unreasonable and unsafe in cases of high treason.

Lord Carteret answered most of his objections, and allowed of others, wherefore he was for committing the Bill in order to mend it, but Lord Islay's proposal against committing was carried on a division of 68 against 28.

Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—I returned early to Charlton.

Sunday, 11.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron, my Chaplain, came and dined with me and lay at Charlton.

Monday, 12.—After dinner we went to London.

Tuesday, 13.—I sat for my picture to Mr. Verelst; all the gentlemen of the Common Council of Georgia, to the number of 24, together with the Indians, are very like.

I then went to St. James' Vestry, where we agreed on employing 54 watchmen and 4 beadles. The watchmen to have 13*l.* per annum and to find themselves with lantern, candle and staff; the beadles to have 25*l.* per annum with a laced hat and coat every two years. We also agreed on the several stands and walks of the watchmen.

This day appeared in the prints the refusal made to the States General of the Marquis Fenelon in his master's name to the Plan for a Peace offered by us and the Dutch to the Courts of France and Spain. It is conceived in very bold and reflecting terms, and I doubt not but it will induce us to declare war in favour of the Emperor. Men speak now very boldly against the Ministry's backwardness in declaring war against France two years ago, which had they done, or appeared ready to do, it is highly probable that France and Spain had declined going to war with the Emperor, but now those Powers are flushed with success and the Emperor poor and stripped of Italy, they are too big to be talked with, the partisans of France and Germany are encouraged, and it will cost us 5 millions to war for one that it would then have done.

'Tis currently said that my Lord Lonsdale, Lord Privy Seal, is disgusted and will lay down. He has had no provocation, but dislikes the management of public affairs.

I went to Court and returned home to dinner. Dr. Couraye and Mr. Conron, with cousin Fortrey, dined with me. I spent the

\* That is, of the manuscript Diary. See previous page.

May 13-14

evening at home. My brother Percival told me he had been this morning at Sir Robert Walpole's levee to acquaint him he was going to Ireland, and was sorry nothing had been done for him. Sir Robert replied it had been impossible to serve him. This is the end of all the mighty expectations given my brother by that great man.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning I visited Colonel Butler, the Bishop of Salisbury, Colonel Brown, Captain Whorwood, and brother Parker. Found none but the Bishop at home, with whom I had much discourse of the times. Talking of the Marquis Fenelon's declarations lately made to the States that the King of France his master rejected the Plan of Peace in every article, he said it was no more than he expected from the beginning and that he told Mr. Walpole as much, and yet the Plan had been concerted with Cardinal Fleury before it became public, and King Stanislaus had even subscribed to the conditions of that Plan as to what related to Poland. This procedure had been so secretly managed between the projectors of the Plan that none but our King and the two brother Walpoles on our side, and the Cardinal and King of France on the other knew of it; even Mons. Chavigny, the French Minister here, was left in ignorance, as was the Emperor and his Minister, Count Kingsky, but now that France has gained its end, which was to lull us to sleep with the prospect of peace, and thereby prevent our concerning ourselves in this campaign in the Emperor's behalf, whereby we have irritated that Prince, and discouraged the Princes of Germany from supporting him vigorously, as also encouraged the Elector of Bavaria to incline more strongly for the French interest, France has taken off the mask, and denies her approbation of a Plan of her own making. His Lordship added that he does not see how it is possible Sir Robert can stand his ground after this, and that it is happy for him the Parliament rises to-morrow, for had this happened at the beginning of the Session he would have been pulled to pieces, and will run risk of it when it meets next year. That the best thing he can do is to publish the letters between him and the Cardinal on this subject, and thereby lay all the blame of the miscarriage on the treachery of the French Court, for this will be a vindication of his own sincerity, though not of his prudence in relying on their honour. He further told me an anecdote relating to this Plan which I knew not before. It is that before the meeting of our Parliament the Emperor wrote to Count Kingsky to observe whether the King mentioned anything in his speech tending to the giving assistance to him the Emperor, and ordered that if his Majesty did not, the Count should deliver a memorial expressed in the sharpest and strongest terms of resentment he could invent, which being known by Sir Robert, he was in great difficulty what to do in the case. At last he concluded to communicate the Plan to the Count under a positive promise that none but the Emperor and Prince Eugene should be made acquainted with it, who the Count should engage for that, they would not let it be known we had made them privy to it, the Cardinal having required Sir Robert's promise not to communicate it to the Emperor, but as soon as the Emperor received the Plan he ordered his minister in Holland to declare to the States that he did not approve it. The States were surprised at the levity of our Court

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in discovering the Plan so early, and much embarrassed what answer to make, and they roundly reproached Mr. Walpole for it; at the same time we exceedingly disoblged the Cardinal, who has likewise made complaint, and now all is in confusion. The Bishop said he verily thought we were never nearer seeing new attempts in favour of the Pretender than now; the people of England's affection to the Government growing cool, and the Scots nation being exceedingly ill disposed, in so much that when the Princess Sobieski, the Pretender's wife, died, all the ladies at Edinburgh went into mourning, those whose families had dependence on the Government excepted, of which he had himself a letter lately from those parts.

That it is a great misfortune the King is made believe the people's affections are warm to him, none daring to tell him the truth. That when he came from Wales the King asked him touching the disposition of the people, to which (not daring to speak freely) he got off by telling him the people there had no opinion of their own, but followed the judgment of the nobility and gentry implicitly, and as the chief of them were in Parliament his Majesty knew best how they were affected by their behaviour there. He said he was asked what is best to be done in this untoward situation with respect to foreign affairs? He replied there was no entering in the war unless the Dutch would do so, to which they absolutely will not, being more afraid of a Statholder than we are of the Pretender, and knowing if they go to war they cannot avoid a Statholder. But we may if we please oblige them to declare, by sending them a message to that purpose.

This probably will fling them into the arms of France, but when they do that the people will certainly rise and "dewit" their magistrates, and so the party for war will get the ascendant and join us. And as to the Emperor, it being visible that France intends to reduce the Imperial Power, and this probably by making the Elector of Bavaria Emperor, if we see that design go on, our best way will be to close with it, and outgo France by making the Elector twice as strong and considerable as the French would make him, whereby France would miss of its aim, and the liberties of Europe be preserved, which consists in the strength of an Emperor to oppose the power of France. This, he said, may not be good divinity, but it is good policy.

He said it is visible we are in *certa sed lenta tabes*, that Sir Robert sees his situation and is very uneasy at it, and so is the Queen. That his Majesty is going abroad, nobody knows for what, at the very time that if he was abroad he should be desired to return.

I told him I was informed Sir Robert had offered Henry Pelham, Paymaster of the Army, to resign to him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, *i.e.* to make him first Minister, but Mr. Pelham refused it; his Lordship answered he knew not who would take it. Then he told me that it had been determined in Council to send 3,000 land soldiers on board the Fleet, which Sir John Norris is to conduct speedily to the assistance of the King of Portugal, but that next day the King changed his mind, whereupon the people say his Majesty gave no other reason for this change of design but a fear that the soldiers would spoil their clothes with the pitch and tar of the ships. He instanced this as a mark of the people's readiness



May 14-29

to think contemptibly of his Majesty. Then I complained of the little regard shown to religion, in suffering such numbers of blasphemous books to appear abroad; to which he replied he could not tell what to say, all good men saw and lamented the corruption that reigns both in doctrine and morals, but the ministry laugh and make a jest of it when spoke to of it.

He presented me his last sermon upon Charity, which I received with pleasure, telling him that everything that dropped from his pen was most agreeable to me. He is certainly as wise and learned a man as any on the Bench, and withall as free and undisguised; and his politeness and cheerful courage makes his conversation and acquaintance exceeding agreeable and desirable.

I went to Court to take my leave, and dined at home. Cousin Fortrey, Cousin Will. Percival and Cousin Thomas Whorwood dined with me.

This day there were several removes; the Earl of Westmorland is turned out from the Board of Trade because last year he voted against the Court, and my Lord Fitzwalter is Commissioner in his place; Mr. Plunmer is also made a Commissioner in the room of Mr. Dockminique, deceased; the Earl of Cholmly is made a Commissioner of the Treasury in the room of Sir William Young, who was lately made Secretary at War, and the post of Master of the Horse to the Prince, which my Lord held, put into commission under the three equerries; Sir Richard Corbet from Commissioner of the Board of Green Cloth is made a Commissioner of the Customs, which makes way for a member of Parliament to succeed him. My Lord Lonsdale resigned his post of Privy Seal, and the Earl of Godolphin accepted it.

In the evening I went to Handel's opera called *Alcina*.

Thursday, 15.—I went to dinner to Charlton.

This day the Parliament was prorogued by his Majesty.

Saturday, 17.—This day the King passed over Blackheath at five o'clock in the morning to embark on board the yacht at Gravesend for Hanover.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me.

Tuesday, 20.—I went in the morning to town and called on Mr. Annesley to desire I might alter two farms for others of like value in the mortgage I made him, which he consented to.

Dined at my son Hanmer's, then called on my brother Percival, and so home.

The town is full of discourse that Sir Robert will not long hold his station.

Wednesday, 21.—This morning I had a visit from Mr. Hansard, a gentleman of Ireland employed by the Trustees of the Corporation lately erected for raising charity schools in that kingdom, to collect money for carrying it on. I approved the design, but refused at present to subscribe to it because I had spent some hundreds of pounds a few years ago on the same design. The chief purpose of this design is to breed up the children of Papists in the Protestant religion and at the same time make them good husbandmen and gardeners.

I afterwards visited Mr. Clayton, Lord of the Treasury, lately made a Baron of Ireland, by the title of Lord Sunden of Armagh, although Sunden is the name of his seat in England, and he has

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no land in that kingdom. For which I know but one precedent, and that is the case of Lord Darnley, which is an English estate.

I visited Mr. Clerke, and then went to St. James's vestry, where we proceeded in choosing watchmen and regulating the duty of them and the beadles.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, the members who met being only Egmont in the Trustee chair, Oglethorp, Hucks, Carpenter, Tyrconnel, and Captain Coram and Mr. Smith. We ordered an application to the Treasury for payment of the 26,000*l.* without fees, given us by Parliament, and read Mr. Billingsley's proposal for raising a large sum of money for the service of our Colony, provided we would give him half the clear profits. He was present and refused to let us know his scheme unless we previously engaged to give him that allowance. We told him it was necessary first to be a fuller Board and appointed him to come on Friday morning, when it was hoped there would be a Board.

Application came from a young married gentleman to go to Georgia, who was born to an estate of near 400*l.* a year, and had 1,500*l.* with his wife, but has run it entirely out though but 25 years old. I left the Board while they discoursed it with his friend, and returned to dinner.

Brother and sister Percival, Miss Donellan, Mr. Taylor, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. In the evening I went to the French play called *Le Misanthrope*.

Thursday, 22.—This morning I returned to Charlton to dinner. Mr. Conron dined with me.

Friday, 23.—This day Mr. Taylor came. He and Mr. Conron stayed till Sunday evening, and then returned to London.

Saturday, 24.—I went this day to Greenwich to see the new statue of the King, which is not like him. His left hand is ill made and too large for his arm.

Sunday, 25.—Whit Sunday, communicated at church. In the evening visited Mr. Dawnay. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron left Charlton this evening.

Tuesday, 27.—This evening I went to town.

Wednesday, 28.—Visited Captain Whorwood, brother Parker, Mr. Clerke, Mr. Duncombe; went to St. James's Vestry.

Yesterday it is supposed (orders being sent) that Sir John Norris sailed with the Fleet to the assistance of Portugal, concerning which kingdom the Queen of Spain said publicly in her drawing room (since this rupture) that now was a proper time to assert the rights of the Crown of Spain over Portugal.

I was credibly informed this day that before his Majesty went to Hanover Sir Robert Walpole proposed that his brother Horace should attend him thither, pretending there might be too much business fall out for my Lord Stanhope to transact. But his Majesty answered he would not have him go; he could do the business himself. This adds to the hopes of those who are Sir Robert's enemies that the King is grown cool to him.

Thursday, 29.—This day I visited Mr. Clerke and Mr. John Temple, and then went to Kensington to pay my Court. The Queen desired I would send her some more of my books of heads. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me, and also Colonel Schutz.

May 29—June 18

In the evening I took leave of my brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan, who go to-morrow for Ireland. When he took leave of the Queen she ordered him a private audience, and very generously told him she hoped in some time something would be done for him in England that should make him live comfortably here, and ordered him to write to Mr. Augustus Schutz when anything came to his knowledge of service to him, that he might acquaint her.

Friday, 30.—I returned to Charlton with cousin Fortrey and my family. My brother Percival and sister set out for Ireland.

Sunday, June 1.—My son came down and lay two nights. In the evening we visited my cousin Percival of Eltham.

Tuesday, 3.—My cousin Fortrey paid me part of his debt of 655*l.*, so that there now remains but 500*l.* due to me and 100*l.* to my niece from 18 April last, and he is to pay off the principal by annual payments of 60*l.*

This evening I went to town.

Wednesday, 4.—This day Mr. Taylor, my steward, and Mr. Conron, my chaplain, returned for Ireland.

I visited Mr. Clerke and my cousin Whorwood to discourse him about annuities to be purchased for my three young cousins Scots each, on South Sea annuity stock security, the manner as follows :—

A. will grant an annuity for life of 20*l.* a year to C. and will give for security as follows, paying 14 years' purchase.

A. will settle 500*l.* South Sea annuity for the security of the 20*l.* per annum, viz. :

A. will transfer or settle 500*l.* South Sea annuity in the name of C. and of D., her trustee, and of A. and B. his trustee, so that stock cannot be transferred or sold without the consent of all four, namely, A. and B. his trustee, and C. and D. her trustee. But the produce of the 500*l.* is to be received by C. and D. her trustee (which produce is four per cent. and that makes 20*l.* per annum) as long as C. lives. And A. gives further security of a bond to make the said security good in case the Government should at any time pay off any of the annuity. In that case A. shall be obliged to buy so much annuity again to secure the said 20*l.* per annum.

I wrote to my cousin Lo'lia Scot to advise with some friend thereupon ; as also to tell her that the broker who found out the seller of this annuity expects one per cent. of the purchase money for his pains, being usual.

I went to the Georgia Office, but being only four, namely, Mr. Oglethorp in the chair, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Mr. Smith, we could do none but Trustee business, which was to minute down some persons to go on the poor list and to digest a particular of the conditions on which several classes of persons are to go, which paper is to be made a rule when approved by the Board. Among others minuted to go are John Graham with one daughter and three sons from sixteen years old to six, John Smith with two sons and two daughters from fourteen to two, and Sam. Davison, a chairman, with a wife and daughter. The two former recommended to me from Ireland. The latter of England. All three minuted for town lots.

I dined at my daughter Hanmer's and passed the evening at home.

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I called at the Temple this day upon Counsellor Annesley and left with him the counterpart of the annuity I formerly gave Mr. Clerke, in order to change some of the lands therein for others ; and I left him also a note of lands I desire Mr. Annesley to change in the mortgage I made to himself for other lands. He is to have both the writings fair drawn and engrossed against I call on them to execute them.

Thursday, 5.—I visited Mr. Clerke this day at his desire, which was to tell me that Mr. Garnier, his apothecary, acknowledged this morning to him that the dropsy had seized him. He therefore desired to tell me that if he should die he wished I would give his servant's child 100*l.* out of what he left me by his will, and added that out of the money he had by him he designed to give his servant 200*l.* more, the rest to myself ; he said his servant was very honest, had several children, had served him fifteen years, and would give me a faithful account of his watch, plate and furniture in his house. I was heartily concerned at this news, and desired him to take back his will and make what changes in it he pleased, but if he did not that he would write in a paper all he would have done, and I would faithfully perform it. I parted with him under much concern, and desired if he should be worse to write to me that I might come up. I returned to Charlton to dinner and cousin Fortrey with us.

Friday, 6.—This day Sir James Chamberlayn, his lady and son, and Mr. Cuttle, a relation of their's, dined with me.

Sunday, 8.—I returned their visit at Mr. Cuttle's in Greenwich.

Wednesday, 11.—I came to town and stopped at the Georgia Office. We were only a Board of Trustees, viz. Mr. Thomas Towers in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, myself, and Mr. Smith. We made some proceeding in the rules to serve for the present year for sending over persons to Georgia. We design such as we send this year shall form a new town on the Alatomaha river. I dined at home, and in the evening visited Mr. Clerke and son Hanmer.

Thursday, 12.—Returned to Charlton to dinner. In the evening went to the play in Covent Garden, *Love's last Shift*.

Friday, 13.—Visited Mr. Clerke, who still expresses his apprehension of a dropsy. Returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to the Georgia Office, where we were not sufficient to make a Common Council Board. Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Mr. Lapautre, Egmont, Mr. Holland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson. A letter of attorney was signed for receiving the 26,000*l.* granted by Parliament.

Dr. Hales reported a benefaction of 50*l.* appropriated for the conversion of the Indians of Georgia.

The persons for receiving benefactions towards building churches in Georgia were named and I am among the rest. Gave directions to one Wells to furnish us with 40 pieces of blanketing, each of 30 yards.

Proceeded in finishing our rules and conditions for sending persons over to Georgia to make a new town, and new villages, that those who desire to go may all be acquainted therewith on the same foot. Mr. Billingsley was called in to acquaint us with his proposal and scheme for improving the Colony, and he desiring we should enter into an agreement with him before he communicated it, to give him 15*l.* per cent. of the clear profits arising to us from

June 18—July 2

his scheme, on which condition he offered to lay out 600*l.* of his own to commence it, and also to give him 5 per cent. more in case his own charges in prosecuting the affair employed the 15*l.* to him reserved. We left it by his consent to Mr. Towers to draw up such an agreement as might secure both parties.

We afterwards dined together at the Cider House, and Captain Dunbar with us, who arrived in the river from Georgia the day before yesterday. The account he gave us of the place was very satisfactory. We read several letters he brought with him from Mr. Causton our bailiff, Mr. Christy our Recorder, and others.

Friday, 20.—Returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 22.—Mr. Plimly dined with me.

Wednesday, 25.—Went with my daughter Helena to town and stopped at the Georgia Office, where the associates of Dr. Bray met; we were, myself in the chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, and Dr. Hales.

A very cold and evasive writing was read, being a minute of a Board of the Society for propagating the Christian faith in foreign parts, lately sent Mr. Oglethorp by them, in answer to the application the associates of Dr. Bray made to them to join in endeavours to obtain of his Majesty a recommendation to the Governor of South Carolina to procure the Assembly of that Province to pass an Act for the settling one or more negro Catechists. The whole Board was offended with the little concern that Society shows for the conversion of negroes, and with the slight reception of our application to them, for their minute is not in form addressed to us, or to any one, but was sent to Mr. Oglethorp. Moreover, it only says that if the Assembly of Carolina will settle Catechists it is a thing desirable, of which Mr. Oglethorp is the best judge, but there is no promise to concur with us, not even conditionally. As we found it not addressed to us, we could not enter it into our books but as a paper delivered us by Mr. Oglethorp, which therefore we suspended to do till he should meet us.

It appeared by Mr. Anderson's report that we have 1,000*l.* for conversion of the blacks in the old annuities 4 p. cent., and under 90*l.* besides, out of which about 30*l.* is to be paid Mr. Oglethorp for expenses in passing the decree some years ago, and 10*l.* for gratification to Mr. Verelts for his trouble, who acts as secretary without regular appointments. We also ordered 20 shillings to Adderton, our messenger. We ordered a library for the Palatin minister in Virginia, and read a letter from Dr. Colman of New England acquainting us with the proceedings and character of the three late missionaries to the Indians, as also with the safe arrival of the books we sent them.

After this the Georgia Society met and were pretty numerous considering the time of year. Mr. Lapautre in the chair of Trustees, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Dr. Hales, Oglethorp, Lord Carpenter, La Roche, George Heathcot, Holland, Hucks, Frederick, Egmont in the Common Council chair.

Benefactions were reported.

The Common Council sat upon the writing which Mr. Billingsley desired might be entered into with him to allow him the advantages he proposed in case we should approve his scheme when discovered. But we found he had added a clause at the end of it, unknown to

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Mr. Towers who drew up the articles, which clause so tied us up that we could not receive other proposals in case his should be refused, or on experience found impracticable. This addition of his own gave offence.

Moreover, the character of the man is such that Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche and others who knew him declared it would bring a disrepute on our Society to treat with him on any foot, wherefore, as the success of our undertaking depends on the preservation of the good opinion the world has of our prudence and honesty, and as the undertaking is no private but a national concern, supported by the gifts of well wishers thereto, and by public money given by Parliament, we resolved to reject any further treating with this Billingsley; and accordingly sent for him in and dismissed him with this answer.

After this we proceeded in drawing up the terms on which we design to send over persons on the charitable accounts, and having appointed a Committee to finish the same voted an embarkation.

We then went several of us to dine together at the Cider House, where we stayed as a Committee and finished the terms for sending over persons on the charitable account. We also discoursed of sending over 100 Scotchmen under the leading of an experienced lieutenant, for the defence and settlement of our new fort and town designed at the mouth of the Alatomaha river.

I had the pleasure to find that Mr. Oglethorp designs to return with the next embarkation to Georgia, and it was told me that Governor Johnson being dead, of which news came by the last ship, he will be sent Governor of Carolina, but as he said nothing of it himself I asked him no questions.

Monday, 30.—This morning I went into the city by appointment of cousin Will Le Grand to make over to him the 1,500*l.* bequeathed him by his father, being the full of his portion of which I and cousin Ned Southwell were left trustees, and for which purpose of making over the said 1,500*l.* my cousin Southwell made me his attorney. He gave me a release witnessed by his elder brother Ned and Stephen Garden, a person recommended by Mr. Stanley the lawyer, to attend on this occasion.

Wednesday, 2 July.—This morning I went to town to the Georgia Office, where were present, Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Egmont, Hales, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Hucks, Oglethorp in the Common Council chair, Vernon, Smith.

Report was made to the Trustees that the 26,000*l.* given by Parliament is received and lodged with the Bank and that we have it without paying fees, the several offices making us a present thereof, which in the whole comes to near 700*l.* Mr. Le Heup was very instrumental in this, and therefore we privately ordered twenty guineas should be presented him, to be put to Mr. Verelst our accountant's charge as money given him for carrying the grant through the several offices; and we have put those offices in our books as contributors to Georgia for the fees they gave up.

Some benefactions were reported, 50*l.* from Mrs. Hungerford for the relief of persecuted Protestants, 5*l.* 5*s.* for converting the native Indians, and a parcel of bamboo seed from Governor Adams.

In the Common Council Board we ordered a ton of halfpence to be bought to add to the half ton formerly bought. We signed

July 2-12

a draft on the Bank for 5,258*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* to answer divers bills drawn upon us from Georgia. We also signed a draft of 2,000*l.* more to Mr. Heathcot, who acts as our Treasurer, to answer divers expenses already made by him, and to be made for the next embarkation. We also approved of the rules for sending over persons on the poor account, and also for such as go on their own, and ordered 500 copies of each to be printed and delivered to members of our Board and Trust as they shall be called for.

Mr. Lapautre offered a paper, in favour of the daughters of the persons sent over, explaining to the public what shall be done for them in case their father and brothers should die, and I spoke for it. Dr. Bundy likewise came into it as a thing that would satisfy the clamour of some who think we are unjust in excluding them to succeed to their parents' estates. But Mr. Towers, Mr. Oglethorp, and Mr. Vernon opposing it, and the rest seeming to be of the same mind, we did nothing in it; however, we ordered the paper to be kept for a rule by which we shall govern ourselves when the case happens that daughters are only left. Those gentlemen did not think it proper the Board should bind itself down to give daughters a right to succeed, because many cases of law would arise full of perplexity, and it would be hard to make a general rule; our grants are favours and gifts, which may be made on what condition we please, and no man who accepts them on the present foot has reason to complain. The Board will always do what is right, and the people should have confidence in us. We have already declared in our rules that special regard shall be had to daughters, which is sufficient to satisfy the world on that head, and should we be more explicit, the general welfare of the Colony might suffer by it, by dispeopling, for persons not inhabiting the Colony would marry such daughters. We know our own minds, that if such daughters marry persons approved of by us, who will settle on the father's grant, we shall make it new to her husband and her heirs male, or we will sell the estate to one who will reside, and give the daughter the profits. These were the chief reasons for not agreeing to Mr. Lapautre's paper, and we all acquiesced therein.

Kilbury, commander of our sloops, being dead, we ordered 50*l.* to be given his wife for his ten months' service. After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Towers, Dr. Hales, La Roche and I dined at the Cider House, where we discoursed further of our affairs. We were all of a mind to dismiss our minister at Georgia, who appears for a long time to be unfit for his employment, and is now gone to Charlestown. He is in league with the malcontents of our Province, and has never writ to us any account of himself, the place, or the performance of his duty, though required both when he first went over and since frequently by letter; so that he seems both to slight us and not to value his place. Dr. Hales proposed enquiring at Lincoln College for a proper man to send in his room, there being several pupils of Dr. West who have been educated with great care.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to make an estimate of what money will be probably required to maintain the Colony now settled to the end of the year, that we may know, when that and the several drafts already made out of our 26,000*l.* is deducted, how much is left for settling the new county and town we propose to make this

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year at the mouth of the Alatomaha. We propose to call it Prince's County and the town Fredericia in honour of the Prince. It will stand about 140 miles by sea from Savannah town and 70 by land.

After this I visited Cousin Betty Southwell.

Thursday, 3.—I visited Mr. Clerke, and went with my son Hanmer to Court; the Queen asked after my wife and said she was too careful of herself. She should go more abroad and harden herself, as I do, said she, who go out every day. I replied, God had blessed her Majesty with health and strength, which I was rejoiced to see. Dr. Couraye and son Hanmer dined with me, and in the evening I returned with my daughter home to Charlton.

Tuesday, 8.—Mr. Verelst came down to acquaint me that Mr. Oglethorp is resolved to go with the next embarkation to Georgia, but had absolutely refused to accept of being made Governor of Carolina, which would have vacated his seat in Parliament, a thing desired by the Ministry, that they might render Haslemere a Government borough.

Duke and Duchess of Montague came in the evening.

Wednesday, 9.—This morning I came to town to the Georgia Office, where we were only Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Lapautre, Egmont and Mr. Smith, so we could not make a Common Council, and we had no Trustee business to do; but as a Committee of Embarkation we drew up several directions for buying shoes, swords, printing advertisements, and prepared instructions to Captain Mackay and Mr. Dunbar to furnish us with a hundred Highlanders to go over. We dined together.

Thursday, 10.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 12.—This day Cousin Fortrey came down and told me that my son had supped with Lady Montague and taken that opportunity to tell her that I had ordered my lawyer to wait on Mr. Wortly Montague her husband with proposals. That my estate was about 6,000*l.* per annum, and would rise by computation to near seven, whereupon my Lady replied, that she was but one of three, that she had mentioned the thing to her husband, and she thought convinced him of the goodness of the match, but the difficulty would lie in her daughter, for whom Lord Holderness had been mentioned, and Lord Sunbury, my Lord Halifax's son, but though the former's estate was 7,000*l.* per annum, and my Lord Halifax's 5,000*l.* besides his place of Auditor to the Exchequer worth 4,000*l.* more, her daughter, when they were proposed to her, refused both, cried, and desired she might not marry at all. That she had occasionally mentioned my son to her daughter as a proper match, but she replied she would not have him for a husband, though being pressed to say which she liked best, Lord Holderness or him, she replied my Lord Percival. That she knew Lord Egmont's estate to be a very good one, and thought 5,000*l.* a year might make a family as happy as ten. That as to himself, she would own to him she thought him the finest young gentleman in England, and that nobody would make her daughter so happy, for whom both she and Mr. Montague had a very settled affection, she being extremely good, and having never done one thing in the world to disoblige them. That Mr. Montague's estate was all in his power,

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and her daughter would indeed be a great fortune; that she desired no lawyer might bring proposals or be otherwise concerned than in drawing the writings, for she would herself carry the matter on, if it would bear.

Upon this my son wrote to Mr. Annesley not to carry the proposals (as he had been desired) for which he would give him a satisfactory reason when he saw him.

This day I am 52 years old complete, and, blessed be God, in good health without gout or stone. My son and daughter Hanmer and Dr. Couraye came to dinner, and in the evening my servants dressed themselves in masquerade as usual.

Monday, 14.—Returned the Duke of Montague's visit.

Wednesday, 16.—Went to London at the Georgia Office, where we were Mr. Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair, and after him Mr. La Roche, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith.

1. We approved of instructions to Captain Mackay for carrying Highlanders over, allowing him 20 shillings per man for engaging and marching them to the ship that carries them over.

2. We agreed what number should be sent this year to the new settlement we make on the Alatomaha, viz. Scots, 100 Highland men, 10 male servants, 50 wives and children; 100 English by computation, viz. 40 men with their wives and children; 100 Carinthians and Austrians, wives and children included; 100 Palatines, wives and children included, but if possible to be reduced to 80: these for servants. 28 men, 11 women, 4 children, Swiss Grisons, for servants; 40 men, 15 women and children, Count Zingerdorf's people—in all, 578 souls. But we cannot be sure this will be the exact number. There goes (and part of them are already gone to Savannah) 210 heads who pay their own passage.

3. We resolved to advance to the Society at Bartlet Buildings the money necessary for bringing the persecuted Protestants from Germany to Rotterdam, which that Society has engaged to defray.

4. The project of issuing notes was entirely approved, but a difficulty arising whether the Act of Parliament allows our Corporation to issue notes payable within six months, the same being expressly denied to any but the Bank (only being designed for Georgia, and issuable there, we hope our Corporation may not be comprehended within the Act), we ordered the Bank should be applied to, to know if they have any objection thereto.

5. We accepted a bill of Causton's for 200*l*.

6. A town lot of 50 acres was ordered for — McGilbury, and other grants of 500 acres.

7. A gratuity of 10*l*. to each of the two bailiffs now in Georgia, 40*l*. to the storekeeper, and 10*l*. to each of the constables was ordered.

8. A Registry book was ordered for inserting all grants for the use of the Register in Georgia.

9. Six hundred double sighted guns were ordered, and Mr. Oglethorp wrote to Colonel Bull to provide 4 or 500 cows for the new settlement. Some other lesser matters were dispatched.

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Letters from Causton came while we were sitting, complaining of Gordon the head bailiff, now in England, and giving account that the people went forward in their cultivating their lands, of which there will be 500 acres under corn this season.

Also he sent us a long journal of Mr. Mackay's journey to the Ugiki, Creek and divers nations to settle amity with them. Also a letter was read from Mr. Millar, gardener at Chelsea, giving account of the success Mr. Millar, our botanist, had met in finding at Carthegena the true balsam Copivi and the Ipecacuanha root. His letter to the Chelsea gardener was dated the 10th May last from Kingston in ——. We ordered his quarter's salary should be paid, due Midsummer last, and that Sir Hans Sloane should be informed of this discovery so useful to Georgia, where we intend to plant these valuable commodities, and at the same time that he should be pressed to get in the arrear of subscriptions made by the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Derby, and others for maintaining Mr. Millar while abroad. Their subscription was for three years, and two of them are out. I dined at the Cider House with Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, and Mr. Oglethorp.

Mr. Oglethorp told us the Government do not design to make a Governor speedily of South Carolina, but has left it to him to make up the differences in that country that subsisted while Governor Johnson lived. And that both parties had agreed to refer their disputes to him; which credit he would employ to the service and advantage of our Colony, and he did not doubt obtaining of the Assembly 100 negroes for two years to assist in erecting the fort designed at Alatomaha.

When I came home my son acquainted me that he had some doubt of succeeding in his courtship, Lady Mary Montague having told him that upon her breaking the matter to Mr. Montague her husband, he did not give any encouragement, saying it was no great catch for his daughter, to whom he designed to give 100,000*l*., and he thought he should not be at a loss with such a portion to find her a husband. She added Lord Holderness, Lord Sunbury, and Lord Cornbury had offered themselves, and Mr. Montague inclined to Lord Sunbury, being of his own name and family. That she had said all she could for my son, believing he would be the man who would make her daughter most happy, and she would speak again; that she earnestly desired to have him for her son-in-law, and believed that Providence puts it but once in the way of persons to be fortunate, which if refused it never came again.

Thursday, 17.—I visited Mr. Clerke, and sat for my picture at Mr. Verelst for the Georgia Board. Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 23.—This evening my son came down and told us he had obtained leave of Lady Mary to see Miss Montague in her presence, and to declare to her his desire of marriage, to which she said she would do what her parents direct her.

Lady Mary told my son that Mr. Montague had the foible of loving money, and that his thoughts were on a son of my Lord Gore, whose great estate joined to his own, and the possibility of the Duke of Kingston's (which in case he who is unmarried should die without children, would fall to her and Lady Gore), was so great a party, that she feared he would not consent to my son's marrying

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her daughter. That when she proposed my son, he made objection to my estates being in Ireland, and to the smallness of the present settlement of 2,000*l.* per annum. She added, she did not like Mr. Gore, nor her daughter neither, who came into the world with his legs backward, and they were forced to break his legs to make them straight. She said he would be in town on Friday and she would speak again to him.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I went with my daughter to town, and called on Mr. Clerke, who had no sleep last night. I found him up, but complaining of the sickness in the stomach, which he described as if seven devils were there at kick and cuff. He uttered very ill things concerning God, and said he blasphemed in the night, which things greatly troubled me. I went from thence to Lord Grantham's, who told me Mr. Clerke's servant had informed him as much. He has been long used to good health, and is too impatient under his illness, which because physicians know not to describe they call the vapours. It is an affection of his nerves. I then called on my son Hanmer, advanced him half year of my daughter's annuity to Michaelmas next, and presented her with 7*l.* 10*s.* He carried me to Court where the Queen talked of sundry things with Mr. Onslow the Speaker and me. She expressed her dislike of Dr. Hoadly, the Bishop of Winchester, publishing his late book upon the Sacrament, which (said she) he has done being got to the top of his preferment; but he ought to have kept his notions to himself, and not have drawn all the clergy on his back. She told us that Dr. Whiston had freely expressed the scandal he received on account of this book, and therefore, when he waited on the Bishop to get him to subscribe to his new translation of Josephus, the Bishop sent him away without seeing him. That he afterwards waited on Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, who admitted him in a friendly manner and gave him five guineas, but at the same time asked him why he gave himself the liberty to speak ill of the clergy? Whiston answered, Because they taught wrong doctrine. The Bishop replied, Then you must give them leave to speak ill of you, for they think you teach wrong doctrine, and you will suffer more than they by so speaking. She extolled Dr. Clerke, deceased, and said to me, You are one of his admirers; I replied, I thought him indeed a very great man, and the best textuary of any divine I had met with. Yes, said the Speaker, and what is more, he has put religion on such a foot as men of sense can declare for it. The Queen replied the world would every year esteem him more.

I returned to dinner at my son Hanmer's, and in the evening went to the Georgia Society, being summoned to a Common Council, at which were present, Mr. Vernon in the chair, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, Egmont, La Roche, Oglethorp, Hucks. I learned that the Board of Trustees yesterday settled the names of persons to be sent over being English, but room was left to send a few more. They are in number 24 men, 19 women, 16 boys, 11 girls, 70 in all, making 58½ heads.

Mr. Towers acquainted us that he had attended the Bank, who received Mr. Vernon and him very courteously, and made no objection to our issuing Georgia notes for 4,000*l.* if we altered the word *Note* to *Bill of Exchange*.

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We thereupon resolved that 4,000*l.* Bills of Exchange be issued under the Corporation seal, countersigned by Mr. Verelst, our accountant, payable at six months' date, and thirty days' sight.

We also ordered that application be made to the Treasury for leave to send over with Mr. Oglethorp 1,000*l.* in shillings and sixpences, to circulate 1,000*l.* in bills, part of the said 4,000*l.*

The bills to be issued were agreed to be as follows:—

	<i>Bills.</i>
500 <i>l.</i> in bills of 20 shillings each .. .. .	500
1,000 <i>l.</i> in bills of 40 shillings each .. .. .	500
500 <i>l.</i> in bills of 5 <i>l.</i> each .. .. .	100
1,000 <i>l.</i> in bills of 10 <i>l.</i> each .. .. .	100
1,000 <i>l.</i> in bills of 50 <i>l.</i> each .. .. .	50 ( <i>sic</i> )
4,000 <i>l.</i>	1,250
No. of bills .. .. .	1,250

A bill of Mr. Chardon's of 200*l.* was offered for acceptance, which we suspended, there being more than that sum (*viz.* 260*l.*) due from him, by having overcharged us.

A grant passed the seal of 500 acres to Captain Mackay, and another of 50 acres to Mr. Woodruff, who goes over on his own account.

Ordered, that the Surveyor of Georgia, Noble Jones, make a report what land has been taken up in pursuance of the respective grants made, and how far the same have been cultivated.

Ordered, a petition to her Majesty in Council for allowing our new settlement some cannon from the Ordnance Stores, and that the same be laid before us for our approbation Thursday next, to which day we adjourned. Then I returned home.

Friday, 25.—This morning I returned to Charlton.

Saturday, 26.—Mr. August Schutz and his wife came to dinner with me.

Thursday, 31.—I went this day to town to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board of Common Council for want of a full number, being only Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Oglethorp, Hucks. We put the seal to a memorial to be presented the Treasury for his Majesty's license to ship off a 1,000*l.* in shillings and sixpences to Georgia. We also put the seal to the Indentures made with the Trustees' servants who go to-morrow for Georgia, which had been more regularly ordered by a Common Council Board, but the time pressed, and besides, there had been a resolution before in Council to send them.

I dined with my daughter Hanmer. My son Percival told me that he had seen Lady Mary Montague, who told him she was sincerely in his interest, but Mr. Montague approved more of Lord Gore's son; that, however, he had promised not to force his daughter to have him, nor to marry her against her own consent, which she assured my son he should not have. That her daughter also did not like Mr. Gore. That Lord Gore had been three times with her husband, and at first demanded 20,000*l.* down, but Mr. Montague let him know he would give but 10,000*l.*, on which my Lord had receded to 10,000*l.*, but desired 10,000*l.* more might be settled. My son told her my wants were 20,000*l.* and I would settle suitably; that I was very good and offered to settle 1,000*l.*

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per annum though he should marry without any fortune, but her Ladyship would no more like her daughter should have too little to live on than I should my son. She said she would say nothing more at that time, but expected to be able to give him a more final answer in a few days, and nothing should be wanting on her part.

After dinner I went to see Mr. Amiconi's painting, who showed us a fine large piece of the Queen presenting the Duke of Cumberland to Mrs. Points, his Governor's lady; a good picture of Farinelli the eunuch and others.

Wednesday, 6 August.—This morning my wife and daughter went with me to town. I went to the Georgia Office, where we could only make a Board of Trustees, viz. Mr. Lapautre in the chair, Egmont, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Oglethorp, Dr. Hales. We had the Grisons with us who were to set sail this day for our new town in Georgia, but scrupled some of the conditions on which they are to enter our service, the principal of which was that their wives were not to have lands promised them. We told them we should do by them as by others, but not break rules. Some were contented to go, others not, and they that go are to embark this night; we promised them five acres in present and fifteen more when their time of service is out at furthest, or as soon as possible before; and that their tools should be given them at the expiration of their service. We afterwards (some of us) dined together, viz. Mr. Oglethorp, myself, Mr. La Roche, and Mr. Towers.

But before we met in the morning Dr. Bray's associates met, viz. Dr. Bedford in the chair, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith and myself, and ordered some books for parochial libraries. Mr. Verelst acquainted us there remained in our hands 20*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* for the designs in general, and that Mr. Dalone's legacy now yields us in the funds 40*l.* per annum.

Thursday, 7.—I went with my wife and daughter to dine with Colonel Schutz, and afterwards saw the Queen's gardens at Richmond. Then we lay at the Castle in Richmond town. The most curious parts of the garden are Merlin's cave, before which there is a good piece of water; the Grotto, which is very solitary and romantic, a walk planted two miles and half long, and the Terrace to the Thames. The rest consists of divers other walks, some of them close and winding in the woods, others quite open. The garden is about 500 acres, but would be much improved by some kind of waterworks, which it entirely wants. I saw in the Queen's closet the famous collection of Holbein's heads of eminent persons in King Henry 8th reign. They are 63 in number, upon half sheets of paper, and seem the sketches made for his portraits in oil. The Queen found them neglected in a book, shut up in a common table drawer, saved out of the fire at Whitehall in King William's reign. It is a pity they are not grav'd by some good master.

Friday, 8.—We returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Sunday, 10.—Communicated at church.

Wednesday, 13.—Went to London to the Georgia Society; present: Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Thomas Towers, Hucks, La Roche, Dr. Hales, Vernon, Frederick, Oglethorp, Lapautre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson.

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The Trustees resolved a Town Court, and Civil Judicature for the new settlement on the Alatomaha, in the same form with that of Savannah town, and intend to compliment the Prince with giving his name to our new town if he will approve it.

The Common Council read a petition of Peter Gordon, their first bailiff or magistrate of Savannah, wherein he desired to have leave to sell his lands, town lot and cattle, being determined to remain in England. We considered how ill he had behaved in leaving the Colony without our permission and countenancing complaints against the other magistrates, whereby the faction there received encouragement; as also the ill consequences of letting persons sell their grants which by agreement with them are forfeited by their absence; and therefore suspended our consent to his request until Mr. Oglethorp is returned to Georgia, and shall have enquired into his behaviour; and ordered our accountant to give him this answer.

We appointed John Bromfield Register during pleasure of the Province of Georgia, and to take no other fees for the grants entered in his office but what the Board shall order. Mr. Amatis having sent us his accounts, together with complaints against Mr. Causton our acting bailiff, we deferred allowing his bills drawn on us till Mr. Oglethorp shall arrive in Georgia.

The resolutions of the Committee of Accounts of 15th Feb., 1734, and 21st July, 1735, were reported and approved.

Resolved that agreement be made with Mr. Simons to furnish our Colony with 650 barrels of beef and 200 firkins of butter from Cork.

A grant was made ordered to Mrs. Pember, and heirs male, of 50 acres, being a Savannah lot purchased by her of a person who has left the Colony.

Ordered also, a Trust grant of 10,000 acres for the new settlement, and that Thomas Proctor, John Bromfield and Samuel Perkins be trustees to receive the same in behalf of the people to whom they are to be divided.

Impressed 3,000*l.* to Mr. Heathcot, our Treasurer, for the charges of embarkations.

We afterwards dined together at the Horn, where Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us he had been this morning with Sir Thomas Lamb at Court, who carried the silk orgazeened to her Majesty, and took her direction how she would have it worked into a suit of clothes. That her Majesty appeared exceedingly pleased with it, and Sir Thomas declared he prefers it to the Piedmontese silk in every respect, particularly that it has less waste.

Thursday, 14.—This morning I returned by water to Charlton and received an account from Mr. James Clements that he was turned out of the agency of the packets, and the place given to Bickerton. He also afterwards wrote me that Mr. Leathes applied to Sir Robert Walpole to give Davis's place of collector to young Oliver the apothecary, but that was refused.

Tuesday, 26.—My wife and daughters went for a few days to Tunbridge.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where we were only a Board of Trustees, to settle the year's accounts ending June, 1735. Mr. La Pautre in the chair, Hucks, Egmont, La Roche, Oglethorp, Anderson, Smith, Dr. Bedford.

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Mr. La Pautre and I dined together, and in the evening we went to see Mr. Oglethorp, who goes the middle of next month to Georgia. There were many letters from thence read, giving a good account of the place. The talk with the Upper Creeks was likewise sent us wrote on the inside of a buffaloe's skin. It gives a curious account of the traditional history of those nations. They say they came originally out of the earth, and end with this. Some men have more knowledge than others, but let them remember the strong and the weak must one day become dirt alike. They acknowledge Tomachichi to be of their nation, of the ancient line and nation, and submit to him, promising to do the same by Tooneway his nephew when he succeeds.

Thursday, 28.—I sent for Coroneel the broker to acquaint Mr. Stephens that Mrs. Scot will purchase of him two 20*l.* a year annuities at fourteen years' purchase for the lives of her daughters Caroline and Elizabeth, and if possible to obtain its being on lands in Middlesex. I also referred him for the law part to Mr. David Fuller of Cliffords Inn, as desired by cousin Scot.

I this morning paid Mr. Soley, Deputy Auditor, the full expense of renewing with the Crown the lease of my two houses in Pall Mall, which in all came to 145*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and I gave him a present over of 4*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

I returned by water to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 31.—My wife returned from Tonbridge.

Monday, 1 September.—This day Mr. Chambers, a painter, came down to letter my family pictures; he is a Scotsman, and painted at Edinburgh under Sir John Medina. Afterwards he went with his father in 1709 into Spain, and was four years there in the wars with his father, who was a Captain of horse, and had procured him an Ensign's commission which he lost by being taken prisoner in the town of Brihegua with General Stanhope, afterwards Secretary of State. From thence returning he worked with Mr. Gouge, who painted my Polyphemus over my hall chimney at Charlton and my two other large pieces in my dining room in London, viz. Joseph and Potiphar's wife after Chigniani, and Poverty and Riches after Guido. (This Gouge died Friday last of a dropsy got by hard drinking, and only left a daughter married to a painter, with whom he promised 200*l.* portion, but not having money to pay it, agreed at last to allow her six shillings a week.) Mr. Chambers leaving the service of Mr. Gouge, worked afterwards for Mr. Eykman in Leicester fields, who died three years ago. Then he went for nine years to New York, and returned last September. His business is only copying and cleaning pictures, and sometimes lettering them at a penny a letter, which is the price I pay him.

Tuesday, 2.—This day my son came down for one night.

Wednesday, 3.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where associates of Dr. Bray met, and were present: Egmont in the chair, Bedford, Oglethorp, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith. It appearing we had now 40*l.* per annum clear proceeding from the interest of 1,000*l.*, the legacy of Mons. Dalone for converting negroes, we resolved that 30*l.* per annum should be appointed for a negro Catechist at Purysburg, and desired Mr. Oglethorp would inform himself when in Georgia of a proper person to be the Catechist, as also of the properest methods of settling him. The other 10*l.* we reserve

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for buying books and other necessaries for this purpose. Mr. Smith read us letters from Governor Belcher and Dr. Coleman acknowledging the receipt and distribution of the books we sent the Scots Indian missionaries, and returning us thanks.

After this the Georgia Board sat, and being a full meeting we did a great deal of business, sitting both morning and afternoon. There were present: Egmont in the Trustee chair, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Hucks, George Heathcot, Lapautre, Dr. Hales, La Roche, Dr. Bundy in the Common Council chair, Mr. Burton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford.

The Trustees viewed the persons who go on the charitable account this first embarkation. They are in all 40 families, and of them about 46 men. The Scots settled at Joseph's Town having applied for the liberty of making use of negro slaves, we acquainted one of their number, who came over to solicit this and other requests made by them to us, that it could not be allowed, the King having passed an Act against it, of which we read part to him. They also applied for an allowance of two years' provision, which we refused, the same not being granted to any who went on their own account, except the Lacey's, who were the first who went over at their own expense, and were a frontier garrison, which obliged them to more avocation from their private affairs by doing garrison duty than others are obliged to.

Application being made by Captain Dunbar, Captain Mackay and others that their settlement at Joseph's Town may be rendered independent of Savannah by granting them a Court of Record and three bailiffs to rule for one year, and annually to descend according to seniority, the same was long debated, and at length nothing resolved, all the Board, Mr. Oglethorp excepted, not thinking it proper to erect petty governments within the Colony.

Officers were named for executing that part of the Rice Act which gives liberty to Georgia to export it. John Fallowfield was made Collector, Thomas Causton Controller, Vandeplank Searcher, and John Bromfield, our late made Register, was made Naval Officer also.

An order was made for granting lots to the Scots settlers at Joseph's Town.

A proposal was read from Mr. William Bradley to go over and teach the people agriculture and cultivate our Trust lands. His demands were a grant of 500 acres and to furnish him 10 servants to be paid by us for one year for his own use to cultivate his grant, after which those servants are to be at his own charge, and to cultivate for the Trust's use 100 acres, furnishing him with 30 servants, he being allowed 100*l.* out of the produce of the corn raised thereout, the first year, or what is made of the corn as far 100*l.* if it yields so much, but no more, of which he runs the hazard, nor is he to have the 100*l.* made up out of the future crops of our land.

We agreed with him on this foot, and ordered the same to be drawn up in writing and mutually signed.

Mr. Eveleigh having sent over some timber to be sold in London, and this being the first venture of such trade from Georgia, we for his encouragement ordered the freight thereof should be put down to our account.



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We put the seal to a grant of 10,000 acres for a new county, and gave a power to Mr. Oglethorp to divide them. We passed grants to the settlers at Joseph's Town of the following lands: 500 acres to Patrick Mackay, 500 to John Mackay, 500 to Captain George Dunbar, 500 to John Cuthbert, 500 to Thomas Bailey, 50 to Archibald McGillivray.

We passed commissions to Mr. Oglethorp of power over the Militia, and to permit persons to go out of Georgia.

We appointed Thomas Causton head bailiff in the room of Mr. Gourdon, turned out, Henry Parker second bailiff in Causton's room, and John Dearn third bailiff in Parker's room.

We appointed Austin Weddal Treasurer for receiving the license money for the Indian traders. We ordered the constables for the time being to put the Rum Act in execution. We deferred appointing commissioners to execute the Act concerning Indian trade till we hear from Mr. Oglethorp who will be the proper persons. We refused acceptance of two bills drawn by Mr. Amatis, one for 30*l.*, the other 24*l.* sterling, he not having power to draw on us, and accepted a bill of our bailiff Thomas Causton for 174*l.* disbursed for cattle.

These matters detained us till past 8 o'clock.

Thursday, 4.—I visited Dr. Coghill and gave him many thanks for his kindness in my niece Dering's affairs two years ago.

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 17.—Went to town to the Georgia Society. We were a Board of Trustees, but could not make a Common Council Board. Present: La Roche in the chair, Lapautre, Oglethorp, Hucks, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Burton, Mr. Smith. Report was made of 174*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* collection at Hackney Parish, and benefactions from others, for which we ordered thanks, and desired Mr. Wilson to print his sermon.

Ordered that the Commissioners of the Customs be desired to make out bonds and licenses for a Collector, Controller, and Searcher to be named by us at Savannah Port.

One Barry, recommended by Sir Paul Methuen and Sir Jacob Ackworth, presented a memorial offering to go to Georgia to survey the oak and teach our people to convert it into proper pieces to serve his Majesty's Navy, but his demands were too great for us to comply with, namely 200*l.* a year, his passage over and return to be paid by us if he should not care to stay there, 40 axemen, and six pair of sawyers, 50*l.* in hand, and 6 shillings per diem when travelling the country. We dismissed him civilly.

We agreed with Captain Thomas to carry Mr. Oglethorp with 90 persons over.

Mr. Burton informed us that two gentlemen, one a clergyman, bred at the University, and who have some substance, have resolved to go to Georgia out of a pious design to convert the Indians. They are brothers and their names Wesley. That a young gentleman of University studies resolves also to go with them and settle in Georgia. He is worth about 3,000*l.*, but was entitled to 20,000*l.* more, which his father left from him because of his sobriety and application to books.

One Mr. Horton also presented himself to go. He was under sheriff of Herefordshire, and is worth 3,000*l.* He goes over to the

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new settlement on the Alatomaha river, and will take up 500 acres, carrying 10 servants.

Mr. West, our late bailiff, attended. His desire is to have 500 acres and to part with his house and 50 acre lot, and in consideration of God's good providence in retrieving him from poverty into good circumstances by going to Georgia, he leaves it to us to charge him with what sum of money we please towards other distressed persons who go to Georgia. He was a broken blacksmith by trade, and relieved out of jail by the Debtors' Act, swearing himself not worth 10*l.* We found him an honest, sensible man, and sending him over in the first embarkation with Mr. Oglethorp made him one of the bailiffs or chief magistrates of Savannah town. As he went on the poor list, his lot was a house in town and 50 acres of land. He followed his trade of blacksmith there, and took 10*l.* a week by his work. Soon after his arrival he married the widow of another that went over, by which her half of her husband's 50 acres and his house fell to him for her life, which house he has set for 20*l.* per annum. He desired to quit his magistracy that he might have a gentleman's lot of 500 acres, and has obtained our consents to sell his own house and 50 acres, and for that end came over.

He told me the Colony goes prosperously on; that Mr. Causton, the head bailiff, is a passionate man, but resolution was necessary to keep up the authority of the Trustees and repress the insolency of many of our people. That there will this year be corn enough to supply all the inhabitants, and that there is nobody there but may subsist comfortably if laborious and diligent. That he was present when the several nations of Upper Creeks came down to Savannah, and they returned home much satisfied with the presents we made them. That Tomachichi and his Indians live with our people in perfect friendship; that it was a very wise thing in Mr. Oglethorp to bring him with him to England, and he is of very great use in pacifying differences and making other Indian nations our friends. He extols his prudence. He gave but an indifferent account of Mr. Quincey and of the religious disposition of our people, there being some Sundays not 10 at Church.

Mr. Lapautre, Towers, Burton, Hales, and I dined together, and at nine o'clock we returned home.

Thursday, 18.—Returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 24.—Went to the Georgia Society. Present: Egmont, in the Common Council chair, Lapautre, Holland, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Hucks, George Heathcot, Frederick, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, La Roche: Mr. Burton, Mr. Smith. Mr. Vanreck appeared, who arrived yesterday with 40 Saltzburger and others, most men, none 48 years old nor under 17. These go to the new settlement.

Also we were informed that 25 Bohemians were come, part of Count Zinzendorf's people, who go to join their brethren in Savannah County. We gave order that care should be taken of them till they set forward.

Being a full Board, we signed the several appointments, grants and orders following.

The appointment of the Bailiffs of Savannah. Appointment to Mr. Oglethorp to be sole Commissioner to grant licenses to trade

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to the Indians. Appointment of Charles Westley, M.A., to be Secretary of Indian affairs. He being a very religious man and good scholar, will take orders, and occasionally officiate in the church till we can get a settled minister in our new Colony.

Appointment of Austin Weddal, Treasurer for receiving license money from the Indian traders. Mr. La Roche assured us he is so honest a man that he would trust him with 40,000*l*.

Appointment of the Bailiffs and Recorder of Savannah to grant licenses in open Court for public houses. Appointment to Thomas Causton, head bailiff, and in his absence John Vandeplank, to be the officer in whose presence rum is to be staved. Appointment to the constables or any of them to seize blacks or negroes entering Georgia. All these had the seal put to them.

A grant to Walter Augustine of 500 acres. Another to Paul Hamilton of 500 acres. Another to John Musgrave of 500 acres. He was our interpreter and is dead, but it was promised him, and his son will enjoy it. Another to Captain James Gascoyne of 500 acres. He is captain of the man of war ordered by the Government to station at the Alatomaha for three years. Another to William Horton of 500 acres. A lease of 10,000 acres in trust, part of the new county set out. A power to set them out and a power to Mr. Oglethorp to grant them. An order that memorials be signed of the grants to the end they may be registered. All these had likewise the seal set to them.

A bill drawn by Mackay, Captain of the Independent Company, for 100*l*. sterling on account of provision for his men was refused acceptance, he having no power to draw. A bill of Causton's of 500*l*. sterling for wages and charges on the Independent Company's account was noted by us, but not accepted, because we have had no special advice of it, as the bill expresses.

We passed an order to send to Holland for 50 menservants at 1*l*. 5*s*. per head. Mr. Harbin is to go immediately over and bring them. We broke up at four o'clock, and several of us dined together. In the evening the two Westley's and another their relation came to us. The eldest Westley is in orders and fellow of Lincoln College, the other I have mentioned before. The third gentleman has also had University learning and is worth 3,000*l*., yet being piously disposed he goes with the elder Westley to assist him in the conversion of the Indians, and to fix himself in Georgia. There is besides one Mr. Hall of Oxford, who has about 3,000*l*. and will take orders this week, in order to go minister of Savannah town in the room of Mr. Quincey, who we design to remove. I take this sudden resolution of the four gentlemen now mentioned of going over to help the cause of religion as a particular providence and mark of God's favour to our designs.

I was this day informed that there is a great division in the Emperor's Councils, whether to carry on the war or submit to peace; and that the party which is for peace are for laying Prince Eugene aside.

Friday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board. Present: Egmont in the Trustee chair, George Heathcot, Hucks, Laroche, Thomas Towers, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, Holland, Oglethorp in the Common Council chair: Mr. Burton. As Trustees we named our new town Frederica, and were informed the 200*l*. lately given by

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an unknown gentleman is designed by him for persecuted Protestants settling in Georgia. As Common Council we named the several officers of our new town Frederica, viz.: First bailiff, — Hawkins, apothecary; second bailiff, Samuel Perkins, coachmaker; third bailiff, Edward Addison, farmer and miller. The three second bailiffs appointed in case of mortality or removal of the others, viz. Richard White, a clergyman's son, Samuel Davison, a chairman, Richard Cooper. . . . Frank Moore was appointed Recorder and Storekeeper, John Brooks appointed first Constable. Samuel Davison abovementioned second Constable; John Colwell, tallow chandler, William Allen baker, appointed Tithing men. We sealed a power to Mr. Oglethorp to administer the oaths of office.

We order West, our late bailiff, should have a grant of 500 acres, on his wife (the widow of Hughes) resigning her dower and town lot. We impressed 3,000*l*. to Mr. Heathcot, our Treasurer, on account. We ordered 32*l*. to the 26 persons (Count Zinzendorf's people), being part of the 200*l*. given by a gentleman unknown. Also 20*l*. to John Bromfield for his services done the Trustees in drawing maps.

I returned home to dinner.

Wednesday, 1 October.—I went to Court, but being a private day neither the Queen nor the Prince saw company. I learned there that it is yet doubtful what Princess is designed for the Prince of Wales, the King having sent for the picture of the daughter of the Duke of Wurtemberg Stutgard, who is reported a fine young lady, but seems a little too young, being as I think but 13 years old.

I also learned that the reason why Mr. Dodington is cool in the Prince's graces is that he obtained of the Prince a protection from debt of Sir William Dudley, Bart., in Northamptonshire, whom his Highness since found out to be rich and able but not willing to pay. The Prince thereupon resented his being drawn in to do a thing that has made him reflected on in Northamptonshire, but that the error might not make a noise in town, his coolness is laid upon Mr. Dodington's having purchased the ground on which he built his house looking into the Prince's garden, without the Prince's knowledge. I also learned that the Prince complained to a near relation of mine that he could not say he had a real friend in the world; to which she replied it was no wonder, for besides that it is rare to find friendships among unequals, there are three things necessary in friends, which as seldom meet in one man, namely, courage, prudence and secrecy, and his Highness knew best if any about him had all these qualifications. I heard also the reason why his Royal Highness has not filled up the place of Master of his Horse, which the Earl of Cholmley quitted. It seems he formerly had promised it when vacant to the Marquis of Carnarvon, but changing his mind was for giving it, on Lord Cholmley's quitting, to my Lord North. Lord Carnarvon insists on his promise, and the King would have the Prince give it him, but he cannot yet consent thereto.

I learned also that last summer Sir Robert Walpole, pretending great concern for the Prince's person, entreated him not to make so many trips to Kew and to London, for he was informed five

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persons designed to waylay and do him a mischief. The Prince, suspecting this was only a colour to keep him more at Kensington, where everything he said and did was carried to Sir Robert, and to prevent his conversing with others than who were creatures of Sir Robert, replied he knew no enemy he had in England, and if Sir Robert knew so much of designs against his person as to name the very number, he wondered he did not cause the rogues to be taken up. I learned also that the Prince is far from being friends with Sir Robert, the Prince telling a friend of mine that he never asked a favour of him that was granted, and he would never ask again. I learned also that last week the Prince civilly dismissed Mrs. Vane, his mistress, making a visit purposely to Wimbledon to tell her that since his Majesty designs to bring him over a wife decency required that he should quit correspondence with herself before her arrival, but that he would allow her 1,500*l.* per annum pension till she could find a husband, and on her marriage give her 20,000*l.*

At my return I dined at the Tavern and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 2.—I went early to the Georgia Society and after dinner returned thither again. Present: Egmont, Laroche, Dr. Hales, Oglethorp, Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair, George Heathcot in the Trustee chair, Hucks, Vernon, Lapautre, Smith. As Trustees, report was made to us of 100*l.* benefaction made by an unknown person to the particular use of converting the Indians. Also of 20*l.* given in books by unknown ladies. Also of 10*l.* 10*s.* given by the Archbishop of Canterbury for converting the Indians. Also one Williams, a poor man, and as poor a poet, presented us with a Cambridge concordance and some divine hymns for the use of Georgia. We put the seal to a great part of our Georgia bills.

As Common Council we signed the charterparty of the ship *Simons*, which carries over Mr. Oglethorp with 124 persons. We made out grants:—of 500 acres to Mr. Jenison, Speaker of the Assembly of South Carolina; 500 acres to Mr. Rowland Pitt, ironmonger, of Gloucester; 100 acres to John Brown, Esq., a young gentleman, who in two or three years has run out 22,000*l.*, and with his wife goes to Georgia. Mr. Carteret, Postmaster General, his relation, gives him 100*l.* to fit him out; 50 acres to John Tuckwell, ironmonger, of Wallingford, who some time ago presented us with a clock for Savannah Church when built.

We appropriated 4,000*l.* to be reserved in the Bank of England to answer that sum of our Georgia bills, and ordered 1,000*l.* to Mr. Oglethorp on account, which he takes over with him in silver to make current the 5,000 bills we seal for Georgia. We broke up about 9 at night.

Friday, 3.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Tuesday, 7.—Went this morning to town to Georgia Office. Present: Captain Eyles in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Egmont, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot, Laroche in the Common Council chair, Oglethorpe, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks.

20*l.* benefaction from a person who desires to be concealed was reported by Mr. Smith, to be applied to the erecting churches, and

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several letter benefactions likewise reported. As Common Council, we allowed 50 acres to Ensign Johnson, who sold out of Colonel Cope's regiment; he settles at Frederica. We named persons to the dormant commissions and sealed their appointments. These commissions are not to be published but as the other officers already made shall die or be displaced. The officers they named are Ensign Johnson, first bailiff; Daniel Canon, second bailiff; John Colwell, third bailiff. A Recorder, if Mr. Moore should die, left to Mr. Oglethorp to recommend to us when he arrives at Frederica and sees who will be most proper. John Flower, first Constable; Will, Abbot, second Constable; John Levally, Daniel Parnel, Tithingmen. John Vandeplank named Naval Officer at Savannah.

We granted 500 acres to Mr. Van Reck, also 500 acres to Mrs. West, our late bailiff's wife. We accepted the bill Causton drew on us for 500*l.* sterling on account of the Rangers, the Government of Carolina having suspended the promise they made to pay them.

We resolved that Mr. Vinance be paid 40*l.* for the extraordinary charges of bringing over the wives and children of Count Pottenburg *alias* Count Zinzendorf's people. Some of these went over to Georgia before, others go now, but the wives and children are not yet arrived. These people desiring to be informed whether their wives and children are to be sent over by our bounty, or at the Count's charge out of the 400*l.* lent them by his Majesty, we told them it is not to be at our charge. We granted license of absence to Rowland Pitt and John Tuckwell to stay in England. We appointed J. Bromfield to be Register of the lands of Georgia.

Most of us dined together, and in the evening read several letters arrived from Georgia, whereby we find the Province of Carolina is grown extremely jealous of us, especially on account that we do not suffer their traders to traffic in Georgia with the Indians. They have stopped the gift of 8,000*l.*, their currency, on pretence we have not built a fort for which they say they gave it. They also demand an account of the death of the Spaniard by one of our Indians, assert the Militia of Georgia is in them (which is true so far as being in their Governor, but not in their Assembly or Council), and pretend that by an Act of their Assembly passed by Queen Anne their traders had liberty to trade over the whole Province, and therefore have the same rights now, though Georgia be a distinct Colony. I gave my opinion that the Attorney General should be consulted thereon, for if there be any grounds for their assertion, our disputes with them may have bad consequences.

Mr. Sterling, who with a party of Scots are settled in Savannah County, having received a letter full of invectives against the Trustees, accusing us of pursuing our private interest at the expense of those we send, that our Constitution is military, arbitrary, and tyrannical, and that in a little time we shall by our management destroy the Colony, he honestly gave it to our bailiffs to peruse, who sent us a copy of it, but the name of the writer being scratched out, we can only guess the man; and him we believe to be Captain Coram, our fellow Trustee, who, on account of our not suffering females to inherit, left our Board in disgust, and prates against us. We believe it to be him the rather because mention is made in that letter of a new settlement in another place which the King and

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Council have been applied to grant, and all the steps of that application related, as far as it has proceeded, which none but Captain Coram could tell, he being the person who proposes to make a new settlement far from us and absolutely distinct from Georgia. Thus I perceive that enemies are gathering against us, but our integrity will, I trust, weather all storms.

At 8 at night I returned home to Pall-Mall.

Wednesday, 8.—This morning I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 10.—The reports of the town are that the King has a mistress at Hanover, and it is uncertain whether he will bring her over; that she is married and the King has banished her husband, but her father and mother have agreed she should obey the King's pleasure, and that the latter is a very cunning woman. That the King brings over no Princess for a wife to the Prince, and that all the talk of it was only industriously given out to prevent his applying to the Parliament for a greater annual allowance.

These reports are the inventions of ill-disposed people and the authors ought to be severely prosecuted if discovered. They say also that before the King went to Hanover the Queen had a mind to get a pension for a person, and therefore agreed with Sir Robert Walpole that he should ask the double, at which the King being angry, she interposed and blamed Sir Robert for demanding so much, saying the half of it was enough, to which the King consented, and so she obtained all she wanted.

Tuesday, 14.—I went to Gravesend to meet Mr. Oglethorp there and assist in mustering the people that go with him to Georgia. The whole number of our Board were—Mr. Oglethorp, myself, Mr. Thomas Towers, and Dr. Hales, Common Council; and Dr. Burton, Mr. Belitha, and Mr. Anderson, Trustees. I got thither in four hours, and set up at the "Fauchon." After dinner, we went at 5 o'clock on board and were taken up in business till ten, when we returned on shore. The next morning I returned to Charlton to dinner. We only mustered the passengers on board the *Symonds*, Captain Cornish commander, a ship of about 250 ton, and 19 sailors. On board this ship goes Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Johnson, son to the late Governor of Carolina, and the two Westleys, brothers, both clergymen. The youngest is to be private secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, as also Secretary of the Indian trade, and to act as minister of the new settlement at Frederica. The elder goes with design to penetrate into the Indian country and try to convert them. A third clergyman was to have gone, but he has failed us, and we knew nothing of it till a few days ago. His name is Hall; he was ordained for the very purpose to go to Georgia a few weeks ago, in order to succeed Mr. Quincey, who was last Friday removed by a Board of Trustees, and this Hall was designed to succeed him, wherefore at the same time a resolution passed the Board to recommend him to the Bishop of London that he might have the 50*l.* per annum that was granted by the Society *de propaganda fide* to Quincey. But having after his ordination married, his wife and her relations persuaded him not to go. We expected the *London Merchant*, commanded by Captain Thomas, would have been at Gravesend, but he was not yet come down. He has on board Mr. Vanreck's Germans and divers English.

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Tuesday, 21.—This day my niece Dering was eleven years old.

Sunday, 26.—This day the King landed at Harwich at 5 in the morning, and arrived at Kensington the same night.

Tuesday, 28.—This morning I went to Kensington and kissed the King's hands upon his arrival.

I dined with my son at the Tavern, and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 29.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Lapautre, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Hucks, La Roche, Vernon, and Mr. Smith; Mr. Lapautre in the Trustee chair.

Report was made that Mr. Oglethorp with the two ships fell to the Downs on Monday last. That the *London Merchant*, Captain Thomas master, had 136 souls on board, and the *Simonds*, Captain Cornish, 121—in all, 257, of which 250 will remain in the settlement of Frederica, the other 7 being Mr. Oglethorp and his retinue, who will return. That the Scots under the conduct of Captain Mackay and Captain Dunbar are going on board, making 160 persons.

Report was also made of 20*l.* 2*s.* paid by an unknown hand to the Bank for building a church, and 2*l.* 2*s.* more from an unknown hand; and 20*l.* given by Mr. Holden for the general uses of the Colony.

We signed a license for Mr. Mac Cleod, a Scots minister, to perform Divine Service in Georgia; he going with Dunbar and Mackay's people.

We ordered a letter to be wrote Mr. Harbing in Holland, forthwith to return, and not proceed in bringing over servants from Holland. We had given him orders to engage us 50 servants there, but he writ us he had not been able to do it, though there were enough who offered themselves, but they were either Papists or such as expected we should pay the debts they had contracted, and we, observing the lateness of the season and the lowness of our cash, thought it prudent to change our purpose till we see what the Parliament will give us the ensuing session.

Mr. Gurdon, our late bailiff, applying for an answer to his letters, we called him in and informed him we could say nothing to him till Mr. Oglethorp should inform us whether his complaints against Mr. Causton, the second bailiff, were well founded. Several of us dined together, and at seven I returned home.

Thursday, 30.—This being the King's birthday, I went thither. There was a great crowd as usual, but not many fine clothes. I dined at home with Dr. Couraye, and in the evening I went to Mr. Josias Wadsworth, Chairman of the Committee of the East India Company for receiving petitions, to desire the favour that the Company would allow Free Merchants indentures to be executed at Fort St. George in favour of my cousin William Percival. Mr. Josias Wadsworth lives in Sherburn Lane behind the Post Office. He was not at home, but his nephew was, and I left with him my request in writing, which he promised to give his uncle.

I saw at Court the Prince of Modena, a tall, genteel, well made man, not handsome, yet not ill-favoured, and appearing much like a gentleman.

This day Colonel John Armand Schutz was married to Miss Hayes of the City. His former wife died several months ago

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the daughter of Colonel Blackiston, and has left him a great number of sons and daughters, for which reason he is blamed to marry again, which must be to the prejudice of his present younger children; but he is my friend and a very worthy man, and I ought to believe him when he told me that he must marry or burn, being of that constitution.

Friday, 31.—This day I visited Lord Grantham and Mr. Clerke and returned to Charlton to dinner.\*

Saturday, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 November.—I remained at home.

Thursday, 6.—I went with my wife to town to consult Dr. Hollings on daughter Helena's cold and feverish disorder, and the same night sent Mr. Tribe our apothecary down to bleed, blister, and physic her. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Friday, 7.—Went to visit brother Parker, returned the night before from the Bath. Afterwards I went to the Georgia Board, where were present, Captain Eyles in the Trustee chair, Mr. Hucks in the Common Council chair, Thomas Towers, James Vernon, Lord Carpenter, Lord Egmont, Lapautre, La Roche, George Heathcote, Alderman, Dr. Hales, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson.

We received the report of the muster on board the *Simonds* and the *London Merchant*. There went in the former as follows, viz. :—

On the Trustees' charge—heads	..	..	..	93
On their own charge	..	..	..	19

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112

In the latter, making 112 heads on the Trustees' account,	..	..	..	..	..	129
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241

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We had also an account of 166 whole heads ready to sail in the *Prince of Wales*, Captain Dunbar commander, all Scots, making in all 180 souls, of which number we had contracted to be on the Trustee charge 130. Thirty-six of the others had taken grants, and were to pay their own passage, and Mr. Verelst, our accountant, thinks there will be but 120 who must be charged the passage of to the Trustees' account.

A difference arising between the agreement we made with Mr. Simonds and the account he brought in for Irish beef and butter shipped from Cork to Georgia, we ordered Mr. Simonds' account to be allowed, because since the agreement we required the beef and butter should be of the best sorts, which merchants do not in the common course send, which yet out of ignorance we were not acquainted with.

Dr. Hales brought thirteen guineas for the use of the mission given by persons unknown.

Orders forty shillings per family for the ten persons sent in the beginning to Georgia by Count Sinzendorf, *alias* Pottendorf.

Agreed to give Captain Tompson thirty shillings per ton for fifty tons of goods for Georgia, which the two former ships had not room to take in. 3,000*l.* impressed to Alderman Heathcote for the Trustees' use, there being great bills to pay, and other demands on us expected.

\* End of the sixth volume of the manuscript diary. It is indexed.

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An application being made from a person in Geneva to bring us 100 persons of that city and territory on certain conditions, we told his agent our embarkations for this year are over; that our money will not answer to send any more persons this year, but if he applies about next April we will receive and consider his proposal, provided the Parliament give us more money.

We had an account that Mr. Oglethorp was at Cowes and intended to sail for Georgia Wednesday last, 5th inst. That all the passengers were in good health and behaved very orderly, and that Mr. Westley with the other clergymen were very zealous in discoursing them on religious subjects.

After our business was over, Dr. Hales and I dined with Mr. Vernon at his house in Grosvenor Street.

Saturday, 8.—I visited Mr. Frank Clerke and Colonel Schutz lately married to Mrs. Hayes, and returned to dinner to Charlton.

I heard in town that the King has not exchanged a word with the Prince since his return. Various discourses concerning the armistice agreed between the Emperor and France and Spain which gives the Dutch much pain.

Sunday, 9. Monday, 10. Tuesday, 11.—Remained at Charlton.

Wednesday, 12.—Went with my wife to town. The Company of Chelsea Water having obtained of his Majesty additional powers to their charter enabling them to raise on the Proprietors 20,000*l.* by taking in new subscriptions at 10*l.* per share, in order to pay off their bond debts, and then to make dividends on the whole capital, which since the year 1720 has received no dividend at all, I went this morning to their office, and subscribed 100*l.* in my niece Dering's behalf, of which I paid the first payment, viz. 40*l.* I also subscribed the 100*l.* I lent them in 1731 on my own account; so that now both my niece and I have 20 shares at 10*l.* each, whereas before we had only 10 shares at 20*l.* each, but which were fallen to be worth but 10*l.* each by reason no dividends could be made while our bond debts were on us, but now we expect near 3 per cent. for every 100*l.* we have in, and that is 300*l.* each.

I then went to the Georgia Office, where not being a sufficient number we only did Trustee business. Present: Mr. Chandler in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Hucks, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Smith. Mr. Chandler presented ten guineas of his own money towards the religious uses of the Colony.

We received Michael Wilson and his wife to go to Georgia, at Sir Charles Hotham's recommendation, he paying 10*l.* for his and his wife's passage. One Stayley, a potter, who took the King's money to go with his family to Georgia in company of certain Swiss, having suddenly withdrawn himself when the embarkation came on, and now begging about the streets, we ordered he should be taken up when found, and carried before a justice of peace to answer for the fraud.

Advice came from on board the ships that Mr. Oglethorp was still at Portsmouth waiting for Captain Gascoign, who is at Spithead. This gives us great trouble, for he will arrive at the new settlement too late for the planting season, and so we shall have two years' provision to furnish the passengers with instead of one. We also pay demurrage almost 100*l.* per month, and the wind is still against them.

Nov. 12-29

We ordered to respite the selling about 200 barrels of tar that came from Georgia, by reason of the low price.

Letters from Captain Dunbar that he had on board the *Prince of Wales* 179 Scotch people, of whom 55 pay passage for themselves and servants; the rest are at the Trustees' charge. A letter was communicated from Mr. Creswick, Dean of Bristol, to Mr. Bedford, desiring a person belonging to that city and recommended by Colonel Yates might go to Georgia, he paying 10*l.* for his and his wife's passage. We declined it on account of the expense of maintaining them, our cash running low, and besides the city of Bristol had not yet in any way countenanced our designs.

It appeared by the Dean's writing, which was very bad, that he is a man of no learning, for in six lines he made five notorious false spellings.

Mr. Vernon, Towers and I dined together, and afterwards as a Committee agreed to Mr. Simonds' account of provision from Ireland, and in some part settled another account concerning the Scotch of Captain Dunbar's ship; 1,200*l.* had been paid him before, and we ordered 650*l.* more on same account.

There came this day an express that Spain refuses to enter into the preliminaries settled between the Emperor and France.

Thursday, 13.—This morning I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 17.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where were present, Mr. Lapautre in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon in the Common Council chair, Carpenter, Egmont, Hucks, Chandler, T. Towers, Dr. Bundy, La Roche.

As Trustees we accepted a present for a Branch given by John Skinner for the first church in Georgia. As also two guineas from one Patten, a grocer, for the general uses of the Church.

We also agreed, and ordered the seal to be put to a petition to his Majesty, desiring he will not permit the running out of lands or passing any grants of land southward of the Alatomaha river, because of a war it might involve us in with the Indians and other neighbours. The case is that by a treaty between the Province of South Carolina and the Indians on the conclusion of their war about 18 years ago all the lands southward of the Savannah river were agreed to be the Indians' property, on which, by their leave, we have made our Georgia settlement. Nevertheless, the King made us a grant of all the land between the Savannah and Alatomaha which comprehends the land the Carolinians had given up to the Indians, so that this land being part of Carolina, and so asserted by his Majesty's grant to us, it may be doubted whether the Carolinians had a power to give it up as aforesaid, and they may plead that having not that power, the King may supersede their treaty and grant them settlements beyond our southward bound which is the Alatomaha. But neither the Spaniards nor Indians are like to suffer this of the Carolinians, nor even of us, our bounds being ascertained to be within the Alatomaha; and the attempt it is likely would disturb our settlement though we should have no hand in it. Now we have had information from Mr. Oglethorp that the Carolinians are intending to get grants there and therefore we thought proper to prevent it by this early application.

A letter was read from Mr. Samuel Eveleigh that he had quitted his purpose of settling in Georgia, and was returned to Carolina,

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because we allow not the use of negro slaves, without which he pretends our Colony will never prove considerable by reason the heat of the climate will not permit white men to labour as the negroes do, especially in raising rice, nor can they endure the wet season when rice is to be gathered in. He also disliked our manner of tenure, which debars females from inheriting. He informs us houses are extravagantly dear at Savannah town, he paying for four rooms 60*l.* sterling per annum. That Parker's saw mill will not succeed, but there's a better prospect of Mr. Augustine's. That when at Georgia he took a trip to Oleban Island, 40 miles south of Savannah, and went 8 miles up a creek into the heart of it, when he saw about 3,000 acres fine land and fit for meadow, and was informed that southward there were other great plains; but that on the shore, and in most places, there were live oaks sufficient to build a thousand ships.

As Common Council, we received the report from the Committee of Wednesday last that Mr. Chandler of our Board had presented the Trustees with 10*l.* towards the religious uses of the Colony. That Richard Lawley had given us 10*l.* for the use of his son in Georgia. That Michael Wilson had paid the Board 10*l.* towards the expense of sending him and his wife to Georgia.

We also received from the Committee of Accounts their report of the general account of receipts and disbursements from 9th January, 1734, to 9th June, 1735. As also of disbursements in America from 30th January, 1732, to 30th January, 1734.

And we ordered fair copies to be made of it to give to my Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls as our charter requires. We also received the report of the Committee of Embarkations as it related to Mr. Simonds' demands, which we agreed to. We gave order to ensure Richard Lawley's goods to Georgia.

We also ordered that the expense of carriage of 17 male and 6 female servants to Georgia for private persons be defrayed, but bonds made out to repay the trust by their masters when they arrive in Georgia, and that Mr. Oglethorp be wrote to, to take care of it.

We sealed a grant of 500 acres to Bradley, who is gone to instruct our Colony in agriculture. And we admitted one Faulconer of Gilford, an able millwright, with his son to go on the poor account.

We received a letter from Cowes dated 13th inst. that Mr. Oglethorp is still there waiting for a wind.

We took into consideration our inability for want of money to build churches, and therefore agreed among ourselves to subscribe 10*l.* a piece toward enlarging the small fund we have for that use. Then Mr. Vernon, Towers, and I dined together at the Cider House, and at six o'clock we parted. I passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 18.—This morning I heard that the Preliminaries are actually agreed on between the Emperor and France, and that the King of Sardinia accedes to them, but that the King of Spain refuses them. It is looked on as a masterpiece of policy the dividing France from Spain. Instead of recalling Sir John Norris from Lisbon, more men of war are ordered to join him.

This morning I returned to Charlton.

Saturday, 29.—I removed with my family to town on account of my daughter Helena's cough and feverish disposition, for which

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I sent her to Knightsbridge for the air two days before, and that Dr. Hollings might have more convenience to visit her than whilst she was at Charlton. I dined at my house in Pall Mall. In the evening Dr. Hollings came to acquaint my wife that Helena will do well.

Among other things he told me that the Peace between France and Germany will be made without the formality of a Congress; but this I scarce believe. He added that the Queen of Spain's unmeasurable ambition occasioned the peace; she having privately made proposals to the Emperor to marry Don Carlos to his eldest daughter, conditionally that he would yield to making Don Carlos King of Italy and Lombardy, and to his holding it with Spain if the last should fall to him by cause of succession. The Emperor acquainted our Court in confidence with the advantageous proposal made him by a victorious enemy, which yet for the sake of Europe he said he would not hearken to if Great Britain would assist him to carry on the war, and our Court gave intimation thereof to Cardinal Fleury, who perceiving the trick to be played France by the Spanish Queen, in resentment struck up this peace with the Emperor unknown to her, wherein the Duke of Savoy readily joined, he being designed a sacrifice in the Queen's ambitious project.

Talking of Dr. Tyndal, the wretch lately deceased, who wrote so infamously against religion, Dr. Hollings assured me he was an Atheist from his own personal knowledge, for before he died an acquaintance (said Hollings) came to me and asked me what I would say if he proved to me there could not possibly be a God? I answered it was impossible he could. He replied, I'll dine with you to-morrow and convince you of it. Accordingly when he came he brought Dr. Tyndal with him, whom I had never seen, and told me that was the gentleman who should demonstrate the thing he spoke to him of the day before. So after dinner the discourse began, and Dr. Tyndal talked some time of the nature of space, urging that space was infinite and eternal, and these were attributes commonly given to God; either therefore space is the Christian's God, or there are two Gods infinite and eternal, which at the bottom is as good as to say there is no God at all.

To this Dr. Hollings replied that space was nothing of itself, and desired he would define what space was. Tyndal upon this stopped a considerable time and was thoughtful. At length he coloured and owned he could not define space. Why then, replied Hollings, do you found an argument upon a thing you cannot define, and have no idea or knowledge of; is this talking like a reasonable man? All Tyndal had to reply was that metaphysics was an abstruse science and that he did not think a definition necessary, wherefore he had never employed himself to form one, but since it was judged necessary, he doubted not but he should be able to find one, and when he had he would wait on him again and bring it in writing, together with his arguments on the subject, it being difficult to express one's meaning in metaphysical enquiries so clearly by speech as upon paper. Hollings answered he should be welcome when he would, but from that time never saw him more.

Monday, 1 December.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society (of which I am one of the oldest Fellows, being elected in Anno 1702) met this day, the 30th November falling this year

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on a Sunday. We continued our Presidents, Sir Hans Sloane, and the Secretaries, Dr. Machin and Dr. Morton. After this fifty of us dined together at Pontack's; the principal of our company were the President, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Carpenter, Lord Cardross, eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont and I. It was this year Sir Hans Sloane resigned the Presidentship of the College of Physicians, which he had held fifteen years, but apprehending he might be not elected again, he would not run the risk of standing again for it. The general rule used to choose a new President every three years. When he made his resignation, the Fellows of the College sent him no request to continue their President, which is a proof his apprehension was well grounded. He may very well lay his resignation upon his decay of health which is visible; his faculty of hearing is much impaired, but his memory is still good. He must be near seventy years old.

Dr. Tessier read to Mr. Fowks and me a letter he received from a very ingenious friend now a traveller at Florence, where among many curious remarks he adds that all the learned men in that city are so notorious Atheists that they own it in all company without fear of the Inquisition, and even to the first they meet with though a stranger, as to him in particular, to whom they blamed the English nation for not going far enough but still superstitiously believing a Deity.

Mr. Fowks, who is just returned from Rome and Venice, says there was nothing more true, for he found it so there. Nevertheless they are careful to keep up the outward form of religion, and nothing is so common as to see a person kneel down at the Ave Mary bell who the moment before had been blaspheming God. This observation the late Mr. Addison made in his travels. God preserve us, for these things must bring a heavy judgment on the Christian Church, the same spirit increasing in England beyond former ages.

Tuesday, 2.—Went nowhere but to see my daughter Helena at Knightsbridge, who is better of her cold and without fever.

Wednesday, 3.—Dr. Bray's associates met; Mr. Anderson in the chair, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Vernon. Mr. Anderson reported the balance of money in his hands to be 32*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

Henry Sayer, Esq., the patron of the church of Biddlesden, near Brackley, having rebuilt his Parish Church at the charge of 600*l.*, and desired of our Society a library, we ordered him a set of books from our Stores and that Edwards' Body of Divinity, 3 vol. folio, which cost 2*l.* 5*s.*, be added to it.

A letter was read from Dr. Coleman in New England acquainting us that there is very little hope of converting the Indians to whom the three Scotch missionaries had last year been sent, but that to the westward of that Government there is great prospect of succeeding among the Hussatachonack Indians, who received one Mr. Serjent of Yale College to teach them with joy. Enclosed was this Mr. Serjent's first speech to them on the 3rd Oct., 1735, which seems wonderfully well calculated to prevail on those people.

After this, the Georgia Trustees did some business, but we failed of being a Common Council, being no more members than those who attended as associates to Dr. Bray. I was in the chair.

Report was made us of 196*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* repaid us by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, disbursed by us for the expenses

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of sending to Georgia Mr. Van Reck and the Saltsburgers from their setting out from Augsburg to their being shipped off at Rotherhithe. A benefaction from Mrs. Huddy of 5*l.* 5*s.* for the use of our mission was presented us by the hands of Archdeacon Stubbs.

An advertisement published in the "Daily Advertiser" of Monday last by one Taylor, inviting persons to go to Georgia; we directed another advertisement to be inserted in the same paper, and signed by our accountant, declaring that it was done without our knowledge or consent.

Mr. Oglethorp still at Cowes in the Isle of Wight detained by contrary winds.

I returned home to dinner. In the evening I visited brother Parker and Colonel Schutz and his new lady.

Thursday, 4.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington and Lord Grantham. I found Lord Grantham still in affliction for the loss of Count Harry Nassau, who was slain as he went to reconnoitre the country with a party of Hussars of Count Seckendorf's army the 13th of October. He was a good natured youth of about 22 years of age, a Captain of the Guards, and heir to Lord Grantham's fortune and title, being the only son of Count Maurice Nassau, Lord Grantham's brother, who lives in Holland. He was much in love with a daughter of the Earl of Halifax and had gained her affections, but it was judged by the parents an inconvenient match, and therefore they discouraged it, whereupon he resolved to go Volunteer to the Rhine, and serve a campaign under Count Seckendorf, contrary to Lord Grantham's entreaty, and there met his death, after an unexpected and foolish manner. For dining one day with a Captain of Hussars, he with Lord Primrose, nephew to the Earl of Loudon and son-in-law to the Earl of Staires, and with Lord Crawford, both Volunteers like himself, made agreement to go with the Captain on the next expedition he should make to scour the country, and accordingly they went with his party of fifty men, who returned without meeting an enemy, but three shots being made behind a ditch by some French soldiers, who had been marauding, two of them hit their mark, for Lord Primrose received a ball behind his ear that came out at his eye, of which he is recovered, but Count Nassau was hit in his forehead and died twenty-four hours after.

The servants of the Count landed yesterday and acquainted my Lord that the morning before this unhappy day they were in their master's room, when he being in bed Lord Crawford came into the room and told him he had a dream that night that troubled him, for he dreamt that he (the Count) had received a musket ball in his forehead. Count Harry replied, if he believed in dreams he ought not to have told it him. Being dressed he went to breakfast with General Deamer, and as he left him, meeting with his housekeeper saluted her with a kiss, saying it was to take his leave, for he should see her no more, by which it appears the dream ran in his head, but his honour was engaged that he should go, and he the next day received his wound just where Lord Crawford's dream had placed it.

After this I went to Court, and dined at home. In the evening I went to Covent Garden playhouse and saw "Theodosius, or the Force of Love," acted indifferently.

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Friday, 5.—Went to son Hanmer, to Court, dined and stayed the evening at home.

Saturday, 6.—Stirred nowhere but to the Coffee house.

Mr. Verelst called to tell me that Mr. Oglethorp had been detained till the 20th November on account of an officer of Portsmouth who did not dispatch with that diligence he might and ought to have done the King's sloop, Captain Gascoign, who attends him to Georgia, on which account he was obliged to make a remonstrance to the Admiralty Board, and that officer is dismissed. This was very unfortunate, for thereby he lost a week's fair wind. He sailed, but was forced back again by the westerly wind, but now it is this morning come to the north, we hope he is sailed again. Mr. Verelst told me further that a large packet of letters are come very satisfactory from Georgia which will be read at next meeting. Also that Mr. Quincy, finding his wife, who is in England, will not go over to him, has desired to be dismissed from our service, and that we will appoint another minister in his place. This will be a great pleasure to the Board to learn.

Sunday, 7.—Went to St. James' Church and heard Bishop Secker for the first time. He preached on life and immortality being brought to light by the Gospel. His language is fine, yet adapted to the meanest comprehension: his sense strong, his arguments fair and not forced, proposing adversaries' objections, but clearing them with ingenuity. His delivery proper to the pulpit, and graceful, and his accent and emphasis extraordinary correct, leaving strong impressions on his hearers. I take him to be the most accomplished preacher now living.

Afterwards went to Knightsbridge to see my daughter Helena, who grows better. Dined at home and Dr. Couraye with me. In the evening I went to the King's Chapel.

At night among other company that visited my wife was the old Countess of Burlington. Among other things that passed in conversation she mentioned my Lord Muskery (now Earl of Clan-carty by his father's death), the hardness of his case that his father forfeiting his estate at the Revolution when but nineteen years old, this Lord his son should be debarred his estate, for that the father could only forfeit for himself, not being of age to do it for his offspring who she believes was not then born, and on whom the estate was entailed by the grandfather if issue should come. I replied it was hard, but as the estate was forfeited by Act of Parliament, and by the Act of Resumption in King William's time sold for the benefit of the Public, it would be hard on the purchasers of the estate who bought under an English Act of Parliament. Besides, that four years had been granted for forfeited persons to put in their claims before the forfeiture took place, and his Lordship's friends had not done it, which quite excluded future applications. That I questioned if the Parliament of England would pass an Act to give him leave to sue for his estate, since if he recovered it England would be in justice obliged to make good the damage to the purchasers, England having had the benefit of the sale of his estate; and that if it were true that the estate is now worth by the improvements made on it 50,000*l.* per annum, the nation would not care to give a million of money to make good his Lordship's error in not applying in time to save his forfeiture.



Dec. 7-10

This Lord is a Protestant and was with his brother bred at Paul's School, after which he took to the sea, and now commands one of his Majesty's ships of war. The Queen, desirous to do for the family, offered the late Earl his father 1,000*l.* per annum, 600*l.* for himself and 200*l.* to each of his sons, on condition he would send them from Paris and suffer them to become Protestants, which after much hesitation he complied with. The father married the late Lord Sunderland's sister, and was educated a Protestant at Oxford, but went over to Ireland in King James' time when he was in that kingdom, and turning Papist was a very busy youth in the service of the Prince against the Protestant interest. Nevertheless, the late King George restored him to his former honours at the Earl of Sunderland's request. By his Lady he had Robert the present Earl, who married the daughter of Captain Plyer of Gosport in Hampshire, and Justin Maccarty, who married Eliz. Davis his first cousin, eldest daughter of Paul, Lord Viscount Mountcashel. He had also a daughter Charlotte Maccarty, the wife of John West, Lord Delaware.

Monday, 8.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and cousin Le Grand, and then went to Court. The Queen talked again to me about my prints. I took that occasion to tell her how much the public would be obliged to her if she would allow her fine collection of Holbein's heads to be engraved. She answered she was inclined enough to it, but we had no good gravens, and besides they might be spoilt, and she did not love the public enough to have them spoilt. Cousin Scot dined with me.

Sir John Evelyn told me the Custom House Board had turned out William Philips and Coleman, the two Harwich surveyors, for conniving at the packet boats bringing over brandy from Holland contrary to the instructions given by the Board. That the riding surveyor of the Excise Office had visited the packets after those two officers had been to search, and had found on board one packet which Philips had searched a hundred gallons on board, and on board the other packet searched by Coleman forty gallons. That by a computation 4,000*l.* of brandy was this way run. That Mr. Leathes had written in favour of Philips, but the Board regarded it not, and they had sent two Londoners to supply the places of Philips and Coleman, but the Treasury had not yet confirmed them in their places.

I stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 9.—This morning I visited Mr. Hunter, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Schutz, and Mr. Capel Moore. My visit to Mr. Vernon was to communicate to him a letter I received from Mr. Broughton, President of South Carolina, complaining of Captain Mackay, agent of India affairs in Georgia, that he prohibits the Carolina traders from having to do with the Indians within the limits of Georgia, and asserting that though the King made the latter a separate Province, yet that his instructions are that none of his subjects shall be debarred the privilege and liberty they have all along enjoyed of trading with any nation of Free Indians under his protection and in amity, and that it does not appear that the Georgia Charter grants the Trustees an exclusive trade with any nation of Indians, not even with those settled within the bounds described and fixed by our charter. He expresses his further

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surprise that our bailiffs not only approve Captain Mackay's conduct in this, but threaten to raise a sufficient part of the Militia to support him in such unjustifiable proceedings, though 'tis apparent by our charter that the sole authority of the Militia of Georgia is vested in the Governor of South Carolina except such as shall be raised by the officer appointed to erect a Fort in the Creek nation to be employed in that service or against his Majesty's enemies, who are no ways to interfere with the trade. With this letter he sent me over attested copies of the memorial of several merchants of Charlestown concerned in the Indian trade, together with the affidavits of several Indian traders, and also copies of letters from the Commandant at Mobbille (a French settlement) and from the Governor of St. Augustine (belonging to the Spaniards), all which relate to the conduct of Captain Patrick Mackay, which he calls arbitrary, unjust, and illegal.

In conclusion he doubts not but the Trustees will give instructions to the Captain and to our bailiffs as may for the future oblige them to desist from attempts of this nature so prejudicial to his Majesty's interest, the peace and prosperity of these parts of his Majesty's dominions, and so injurious to the rights and properties of his Majesty's subjects. This is a serious affair and I shall lay it before the Board to-morrow.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me; passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 10.—Went to the Georgia Board. We were Lord Carpenter in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales in the Common Council chair, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Vernon, Hucks, La Roche, Dr. Bundy, Chandler, as Trustees. Report was made of some benefactions towards building churches. Divers letters were read, viz.:

A letter from Mr. Quincy desiring we would appoint some other minister at Savannah in his room, he designing to return to England because his wife is averse to going over to him. Upon this we drew up a memorial to be presented to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, wherein we desire they will continue their allowance of 50*l.* per annum given Mr. Quincy to the Revd. Mr. John Westley, whom we design to place at Savannah.

A letter was read from Mr. James Abercromby, Attorney General of South Carolina, containing his opinion on the late Act that passed in England for continuing the allowance for transporting rice from Carolina, wherein he doubts of the Parliament's intention concerning the privilege we claim of also transporting rice, founded on a clause in that Act respecting Georgia.

A letter from Mr. Causton, dated 8th September, justifying himself from insidious complaints and acquainting us that the Colony is in good order; that he had staved a barrel of rum brought from Charlestown and privately landed on pretence of being cider. He also sent us a list of improvements made; a register of births, marriages and deaths from 1st February, 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ , to 13th September, 1735, whereby I perceive there died within that time 172, were born 34, married 66, banished, run away or executed 31. He also sent us a duplicate of moneys taken up or paid, signed by the persons.

A letter from Mr. Chardon, and another from Daubré, desiring encouragement to set up salt pans, and land to be given him for that purpose.

Dec. 10-14

A letter from Mr. Christie, the Recorder of Savannah, justifying himself from insinuations that he encouraged the drinking rum, and telling us he had staved a barrel of it brought from Carolina. He gave a good account of the Colony, and desires he may sell his grant of town lot and acres and have another of 500 acres.

A letter from the minister of Ebenezer to Mr. Vernon full of the Saltsburgers thanks for our favours, but modestly insinuating their land is bad.

A letter from Dr. Stanley to me desiring five persons may be sent over for the 80*l.* collected by him at Liverpool, and 20*l.* at Preston. I was ordered to let him know that four persons shall be sent of his or the Corporation's recommendation next embarkation; but we had sent one on the score of the Preston collection, *vide* my letter 11th Dec.

A letter from the Honourable Mr. Broughton, President of the Council of South Carolina, to me, complaining of our magistrates, and of Captain Mackay, their forbidding Carolina to trade with the Indians within our Province; with this letter he sent me a large packet of depositions, memorials, etc. He sent at the same time a duplicate of those papers to the Board of Trade with like complaint, and the Board sent to desire to talk with us upon it, whereupon we deputed Mr. Hucks and Mr. La Roche to go immediately and inform them that those papers were now under our consideration, and when we had digested our reply would impart it to them.

A letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dat. 3rd Dec. from Cowes, that he had been ill of a fever, and the people on board were sickly, and lamenting the loss of a fair wind, by waiting for his Majesty's sloop. Desiring a horse and mare may be sent to Georgia by way of Carolina, but not our mill, lest the persons who go to set it up should be debauched to stay there; therefore he advises the sending it directly to Frederica.

In the Common Council. Report was made of the muster and freight of goods on board the *Two Brothers*, Captain William Thompson, bound for Frederica. We accepted some bills drawn on us, and it appearing that Mr. Heathcote, our Treasurer, had but 326*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* in his hands, we impressed to him 1,600*l.*

We took into consideration the allowance we have hitherto given Atherton and his wife, our housekeepers, which is for both but 5*s.* per week; and finding it too small, we increased it to 8*s.* and ordered him a gift of 5 guineas. Ordered 250 accounts of the annual receipts and disbursements to be printed.

After this we broke up, and several of us dined with Mr. Vernon, after which we waited on my Lord Chancellor and presented him the account above-mentioned as obliged by our Charter, and then we waited on the Master of the Rolls with another the same, who being in Court we left Mr. Verelst to give it him. Then I went to the club at the Crown tavern.

Thursday, 11.—Visited Bishop Secker, and went to see my daughter Helena, dined at home and so passed the evening.

Friday, 12.—This morning was spent at the Vestry of St. James' in examining into the conduct of our Beadles and Watchmen.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

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Saturday, 13.—This morning I visited the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Smallbrook, my old tutor, who told me among other things that the Papists in his diocese, which consists of four counties, grow very bold, and that their titular Bishop of Oxford had been at a certain town where great numbers attended him to be confirmed, and it is suspected he made an ordination there. That at a town in Derbyshire they have monthly meetings, and that these things give great scandal to the Protestants. That he had made his complaint to the Bishop of London, who mentioned it to Sir Robert Walpole, but he had heard nothing of it since. He complained of the increase of infidelity and apprehended the book lately published by Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, entitled "A plain account of the nature and end of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," would make people more profane than they already are, and in effect it is seen that the looser part of mankind commend that book the most. He added that a pamphlet afterwards published in maintenance of the Bishop's notion has carried the matter further by saying it is superstition to retire into one's closet to meditate on Christ the night before one goes to the Sacrament.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Office, where morning and afternoon was spent in a Committee of Correspondence upon the letter and papers sent me by Lieutenant Governor Broughton of Carolina, complaining of Captain Mackay and our magistrates for hindering Carolina traders selling to the Indians within our Province, and pretending to support the said Mackay by military force, whereas our charter vests the power of Militia in the Governor of Carolina. We were present, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Hucks. We carefully perused the writings, examined our Act of Trade, our Charter, and a number of letters, and then drew up an answer to be returned by the Trustees to Mr. Broughton. To this effect. That it appears Captain Mackay acted in matter of trade by authority from their late Governor Johnson. That Mr. Oglethorp's commission to the Captain related only to the Fort that was to be built on the Creek nation. That Mr. Oglethorp has orders to enquire into Mackay's conduct and the murder of a Spaniard, and that when we knew where the crimes lay the persons shall be punished. That we have no design to exclude the Carolinas from trading with the Indians in our Province, but his Honour must needs think it reasonable that the trade should be under proper regulations, and accordingly his Majesty had passed an Act to that purpose which we send him. That we know the Charter vests the chief command of the Militia in the Governor of South Carolina for the time being, but this only in extraordinary cases, but in ordinary ones the Militia is in us as by a previous clause is seen. That we shall always cultivate a good correspondence with a Province to whom we are obliged, but desire he would consider the fatal tendency of his threatening to oblige our Militia to keep home, which may happen to put both Provinces in danger in case of a rupture with our neighbours.

Sunday, 14.—Went to chapel in the morning, then to see my daughter Helena at Knightsbridge. Afterwards to Court, where I carried the sword before the King to chapel; the King spoke to me, and the Prince a great deal, concerning Georgia. Dr. Pierce,

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minister of St. Martin's Parish, preached before the King and showed the wisdom of God's sending his son in a mean appearance.

Lord Cardross and Dr. Couraye dined with me; passed the evening at home.

This week his Majesty promoted in Ireland two Bishops and made one new one.

Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Kilalla, made Bishop of Cork in the room of Dr. Peter Brown, lately deceased. Dr. Mordecai Cary, brother to the Lord Lieutenant the Duke of Dorset's secretary, Bishop of Clonfert, made Bishop of Kilalla in Dr. Clayton's room, and Dr. Whitcomb, Senior Fellow of Dublin College, tutor to Lord George Sackvil, the Duke of Dorset's son, made Bishop of Clonfert in Dr. Carey's room.

Died also the 29th of last month Dr. Edward Tennison, Bishop of Ossory and Kilkenny. He was nephew to the late Archbishop of Canterbury and a prebend of Canterbury, and had this preference for his zeal in election of members of Parliament on the side of the ministry. He being heir to the late Archbishop, the present Archbishop sued him for dilapidations and obliged him make repairs to the Archiepiscopal seat at Lambeth, for which he wrote a scurrilous pamphlet on this good Prelate. I was told his zeal was so great to procure votes for the members set up for Kent by the Duke of Dorset that he swore the country freeholders on bread and wine to keep the promises they made him.

Monday, 15.—Passed the day at home.

Tuesday, 16.—Visited Sir Thomas Brand, Dr. Cockburn, and Lord Wilmington. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 17.—Went to the Georgia Office. Present: Mr. Vernon in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Anderson, Smith. A letter from Mr. Oglethorp, date 8th instant, advising us that he that day was sailed from Cowes.

A commission granted to Dr. Ladington, rector of St. Michael's, Basishaw, in London, to preach and collect for us.

Agreed that a memorial considered of to present the City Companies to desire their encouragement of our Colony.

We approved of the Trustees' letter to President Broughton of Carolina, prepared by the Committee of Correspondence in answer to his complaints against Captain Mackay; and then attended the Board of Trade therewith, who read it together with Mr. Broughton's letter to me and a letter wrote by us in August last for dismissing Captain Mackay our service. Their Lordships desired copies of them, which we promised.

A memorial was fair drawn to be presented to the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts, wherein they are desired to continue the 50*l.*, allowed by them to Mr. Quincy, to Mr. Jo. Wesley, who is to succeed the former in the care of the church at Savannah. We had no Common Council for want of a proper number.

I dined at son Hanmer's and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 18.—Visited Dr. Secker, Bishop of Bristol, the Speaker, and brother Parker. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Friday, 19.—Went to visit the Workhouse of our Parish with Bishop Secker our Rector, Mr. Plumbtree, and Justice Ludby. We observed many things we did not like in the management.

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There are in the Workhouse and Infirmary 362 persons, and the general balance of the charge of the house was as follows: The year ending June, 1733—2,156*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.*; June, 1734—2,192*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; June, 1735—2,433*l.* 16*s.* 5¼*d.* So that the charge annually increases as the poor's rate annually decreases.

Chase, the Apothecary's salary is per annum 20*l.* Le Bas, a quack doctor, has 10*s.* 6*d.* for curing each person of the pox. Searcher of the poor who die has per annum 2*l.* 8*s.* We pay for each apprentice we bind out 1*l.* The extraordinary poor this year are 400, and we have near 1,100 poor to take care of in the whole.

Our Parish consists of about 3,000 houses, but 3 or 400 are empty. Our poor's rate is this year one shilling in the pound. The overseers' account of the out poor this year is 839*l.* disbursed on their account. Nevertheless it appears our Workhouse is of benefit to the Parish, for the year before it was erected the neat money paid on account of the poor was 4,200*l.*, but it is this year only 3,845*l.* The beef allowed our Workhouse poor is 2*d.* per pound, the mutton 3*d.*, bread (second bread) half peck loaf 10 pence, salt butter per pound 5½*d.*, cheese per pound 2¾*d.* This is not the best sort and too dear at 1*l.* 5*s.* per hundred. Our first churchwarden furnishes it, *quod nota.*

Flour, 6 shillings per barrel; grouts, 6 shillings per barrel; milk, per dozen quarts fifteen pence.

The people are allowed three days beef and mutton. I think much may be saved on every article of their food, both as to quantity and quality. Of the whole number, about 60 persons, of whom 20 boys have earned in spinning and making their own clothes from December 31st, 1734, to last November but 25*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and 16 women have earned for the same time in picking oakum and making soldiers' shirts but 12*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* So that there is not much labour going forward, But we cannot by law oblige them to work, which they are sensible of.

Dined at home, and so passed the evening.

Saturday, 20.—This morning I visited Mr. Temple. Dr. Hossack, formerly my valet de chambre, now a physician at Hadley in Suffolk, dined with me. He is come up to print a book on the mechanism of human bodies. In the evening I visited Lady Frances Bland and Colonel Schutz' lady.

Sunday, 21.—Went to St. James's Church, and afterwards to see my daughter Helena. Dined at home and so passed the evening. This is St. Thomas's day, on which my wife is 45 years old, and has, thank God, very good health.

Monday, 22.—Visited brother Parker, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, and Mr. Annesley. Then went to Court, dined at home and so passed the evening.

Tuesday, 23.—Visited brother Parker and cousin Ned Southwell. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 24.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, but we could not make up a Common Council, being only six, Mr. La Pautre in the Trustee chair, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Vernon, Alderman Kendal, Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith. As Trustees we did little business of importance; 5*l.* 5*s.* was paid us from an unknown lady on the Church's account. I presented a Luther's Bible for the use of the Saltsburgers.

Dec. 24-31

As a Committee of Accounts we considered the accounts brought by Mr. Simonds and Captain Rag for demurrage of the ships gone to Georgia, but resolved nothing therein till some merchants of London are discoursed thereon. Mr. Bradley, who goes over to instruct our people in agriculture, appeared, and acquainted us how he lost his passage from Cowes by going to Portsmouth to seek for a midwife to attend the passengers to Georgia, there being six women on board who will lie in within a month and nobody to assist them. In a few hours after he left the ship the wind changed fair, and his ship sailed without waiting for his return. He hired a ship and followed her, but could not come up with her, so was obliged to put into Plymouth, from whence he and his son and another person came to London in the stage coach. He desired his expenses might be allowed him on this account, and that we would pay his passage on board a ship going in a week for Carolina; which we judged reasonable. Mr. Vernon dined with me, as also cousin Scot. I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 25.—Christmas Day, communicated at the King's Chapel. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Went in the evening again to chapel, and from thence to the coffee house, where Mr. John Banks, late member for Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire, told several of the company who were sitting together that Justice Robe, now living at Clerkenwell, cured his butler of an inveterate rheumatism by a powder he called his magnetic powder. The man had been long so ill that he had lost the use of his hand, when Robe, who was an acquaintance of Mr. Banks' father, ordered him to be laid in bed, after he had saved about three pints or two quarts of his urine made in quantities after a considerable retention. This urine the justice set on the fire and put into it some of his powder, stirring it round with a stick that had several notches in it (which Mr. Banks thought was to show there was some mystery in the thing). The whole family stood by the bed, as did some friends called in to watch if the Justice gave the man anything inwardly, but he never approached him, continuing at the fire and stirring the urine and saying at times, "Now in three minutes you shall see your butler begin to sweat; now in five minutes he shall sweat stronger; now in three minutes he shall sweat plentifully": all which they observed to be true. At length, having finished his operation, he bid the man remain an hour in bed and cool gradually, and then to get up and dress himself by the fire, and stay an hour in the room, after which he might go out about his master's business. The man followed his directions, and from that day to this never ailed anything, being perfectly cured. Mr. Banks asked him if he was dry all the time he sweated, or found any particular affection. He replied, No, only that he lay as one in a trance quite listless of using his limbs. He also expressed his apprehension to the Justice that if he took his servant into the country where he was going the rheumatism might return, and what should he do in that case? The Justice replied he need but write him word of it, for he would bottle up the urine, and it would serve to recover him a second time though at a hundred miles distance. This is a plain instance of sympathetic cure, though very extraordinary, but nobody doubted Mr. Banks' veracity, and besides Governor Peachy, who

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was present, declared he knew another instance of Justice Robe's making a like cure the same way.

Friday, 26.—Went to St. James's Vestry to dispose of seats, appoint a list of scavengers for the justices to choose four out of, received the Beadles' report of the night watches, etc. Dined at cousin Le Grand's and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 27.—Visited cousin Moll. Dering, son Hanmer. Cousin Le Grand and her family dined with me.

Sunday, 28.—Went to St. James's Church, where Bishop Secker preached. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 29.—Visited Sir Robert Brown and his lady; and agreed that he shall hold my house a year longer from 6 Jan. next at 200*l.* *per ann.* free of taxes, and half a year longer if he desires it, at 150*l.* free also of taxes.

Visited Lord Wilmington, and then went to Court, where the Queen talked a good deal to me of Dr. Couraye, who told her (she said) that I get up at four a clock. She asked when I went to bed? I said at ten. She asked if I went on with my collection of Prints? I said I did go on to amuse myself that way. "Amuse" (said she), "I think it a very useful thing." I replied it was perhaps more so in my judgment than another's; but Dr. Swift had said that the pleasure of life lay in little things. She said it was very true. She said she was afraid Dr. Couraye would get not what he deserved by the book he is publishing, though he told her about 400*l.* I answered he might have some hope of more subscriptions when the Parliament meets; she replied with shaking her head. I said when this work was done it remained to know what her Majesty would employ him in next. She said she wished he would write upon the Councils, and particularly the Council of Jerusalem, and give a plain account of it with what matters related to it. I said he was very capable of it, and the more as he was properly of no side and therefore would be fair. She said it was true. I took notice of the honour she did him often to admit him to converse alone with her. She replied it was a pleasure to discourse him.

My son and daughter Hanmer and the Italian singer dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 30. Wednesday, 31.—Visited Mr. John Temple, Lord Cardross, and Lord Palmerston. Dined with my daughter at Knightsbridge. In the evening visited Mr. Francis Clerke, come this day from Bath.

I heard this day that Mr. Kinnersley, one of the company in Paris, who two years ago murdered a man basely, and who made his escape, is lately dead by an accident; for shooting on his estate in the country, in company with his gamekeeper, at a doe, which fell with the shot made at him, both ran to lay hold on him. When within reach of the beast, she suddenly gave a spring, and setting her hoof upon the gamekeeper's trigger, the piece went off and wounded both master and man, the latter in the thigh, which is cut off, the former in the knee, which so shattered it that his knee was obliged also to be cut off, of which he is since dead. He is said to be the very man who committed the murder above-mentioned. Thus blood will have blood. He that sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; and if man fails, we see the beast of the field shall do it.

## 1736.

Thursday, 1 January, 1735-6.—This morning I went to the Temple to consult Mr. Annesley upon the Liscarrol dispute.

Dined and passed the evening at home. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Friday, 2.—This morning I visited Frank Clerke, and then went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 3.—Son and daughter Hammer dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 4.—Went to St. James's Church. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Monday, 5.—Went to Charlton and dined there, returned and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 6.—Visited Mr. Clerke. Dined at home and so passed the evening. Mr. Machem dined with me. I learned this day that Lord Willoughby of Brook has carried off the wife of one Stiff, a stocking weaver. My Lord had separated some time before from his lady, a sempstress of Bristol.

Also that the Lady Dowager Abergavenny, originally a hen woman, has lately murdered her cook by stabbing her in a passion with a knife.

Also that Sir George Savile has taken again his wife, who had been discovered playing pranks with a neighbouring gentleman. She did but as her mother Mrs. Pratt before her.

Also that Mr. Bromly, son of Speaker Bromly, has discovered his wife's intrigue with my Lord Lee's son, and put her away. She was a Throckmorton and great fortune.

Wednesday, 7.—I went to the Georgia Office to a meeting of Dr. Bray's associates, where we ordered an account to be printed of the libraries we have erected since Dr. Bray's death, amounting to twenty-four. Some matters of less importance were transacted. I dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday, 8.—This day Sir Robert Brown agreed to continue my tenant for half a year certain at 150*l.* and if he remains a year at 200*l.* I pay all taxes in either case. No new writing passed, but the old one subsists because the same terms go on.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Royal Society.

Afterwards I called on Counsellor Annesley to consult him on the dispute relating to Liscarrol.

Friday, 9.—I went to the meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel; we were Bishop Secker, Lord Sunden, Mr. Plumtree, Dr. Ellis, myself, and the senior churchwarden. We examined the accounts and found our disbursements pretty near equal our receipts, viz. about 272*l.* per annum. We pay there two preachers, Dr. Sykes and another, the first of which has 70*l.* per annum and the other 50*l.* We pay also 10*l.* per annum to an agent, a schoolmaster, etc. By the Institution the school is to take in 16 boys born in the parish or of resident parents, but we have 36. I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, and Colonel Schutz, and dined at home, and so passed the evening.

Saturday, 10.—I visited Mr. Schutz, Mr. Capel Moore, Mr. Duncomb, Lord Grantham, and Mr. Hunter. Dined and passed the evening at home.

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Sunday, 11.—I said prayers and sermon at home; went to Court and carried the sword. Son and daughter Hammer dined with me. In the evening went to chapel. Dr. Haiter, Archdeacon of York, Chaplain to the King, and bastard of the present Archbishop of York, preached.

Monday, 12.—I visited Dr. Smallbrook, Bishop of Lichfield, who approved my proposal sent him some days ago for printing the New Testament with Protestant notes, and said he had communicated it to the Bishop of London, who was extremely pleased with it, and he hoped it would be thought on, but at present there is another controversy on foot, and they knew of no proper clergyman at leisure to set about it. We discoursed of Dr. Bret's answer to Bishop Hoadly's book on the Sacrament, and his Lordship told me his opinion is that the Sacrament is no propitiatory sacrifice, but it is a feast upon the sacrifice Christ made on the Cross, and a renewal of our covenants with God in Christ.

After this I went to the Georgia Office, in hopes to find a Common Council Board, but we could only make a Board of Trustees. Sir Will Heathcote in the chair. Dr. Bnndy, Egmont, Mr. Bedford.

A present was reported of 500 *Lesser Duties of Man* presented us by Mr. John Cave. Also report was made of a stone horse presented us by Mr. Oglethorp for a stallion to be sent to Georgia. We ordered two cast off mares should be looked out to send after it. Mr. Verelst acquainted us that Sir John Barnard declines being umpire in our difference with Mr. Simonds the merchant concerning his demand for demurrage; whereupon Colonel Raimond has been applied to, and his answer is expected. In the meantime Mr. Simonds takes offence, and insists on our paying the demand for demurrage as settled by Mr. Oglethorp before he left Cowes for Georgia. We apprehend Mr. Oglethorp was surprised in that affair by Mr. Simonds' bookkeeper (Mr. Pury), who went on board the ship to settle this affair with him.

We desired Dr. Bundy to preach our anniversary sermon next March, but he declined it, wherefore, at the Trustees' desire, I wrote to Dr. Smallbrook to do us this favour. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 13.—This morning I met Bishop Secker, Mr. Plumtree, and Mr. La Roche, Trustees of St. James's Workhouse, and we spent from ten a clock till half an hour after two examining into the management of it. We found several things to be amended which we took notice of to consider at next meeting. We have now 359 persons in the house, besides which the parish in some degree supports about 691 out poor. This is a melancholy reflection that there should be so many poor in the richest parish of Westminster and where there are but about 3,300 houses. I dined and passed the evening at home. Dr. Smallbrook, Bishop of Lichfield, wrote me word he could not preach our anniversary sermon.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning Mr. Frank Blyth, the priest, came to me to tell me he would not scruple to take the oaths if he could see any possibility of living though in the most frugal and hard manner, for he never could persuade himself that persons in both religions might not be saved, and for his free declarations on that subject he had lost his Popish friends. He said he knew many learned Romanists believed the same. That if he could get

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any way of tolerable subsistence he would abjure, but to do it before would look as if he changed for interest. That the Pope's supremacy and transubstantiation were things he in mind had long renounced and that he was indeed in his heart a Protestant. I told him I was sensible of the difficulties a convert to any religion meets with, that their sincerity is suspected, and many malicious lies said of them by the party they leave. That little notice is taken of them when they turn, and therefore as I had it not in my power to get him any preferment in the army or civil employment, and that the Bishops would do very little for him, I would not be so unfair as to decoy him to abjure when I thought starving would be the consequence. I proposed if he turned, his going governor to some nobleman abroad; he replied, he should like it if he dared venture, but he should be laid into the Inquisition, of which he had the more reason, because he had been Interpreter to the Inquisition at Malta, and it would be impossible for him to go abroad without being known, for the Papists here would send letters after him to discover him. I proposed his turning his pen to prose as well as to verse, and was sure by his letter to me he would succeed therein, having as he told me gone a considerable way in Greek when studying under the Jesuits in Flanders, and knowing Latin, French, and Italian, wherefore, if he could light on proper books to translate and publish by subscription, or could associate himself with those who publish monthly journals of books, it might procure him a good subsistence.

He answered he should be ready to do it, and thought himself qualified for it, but he knew not how to introduce himself into any of those societies. I told him I had thought on these ways which were the only ones that at present that occurred to me, but that persons in distress were better of contrivance and scheming it for themselves than others are, and if he could light on any other methods, I would assist him in them. He said he would write for the Government, if they thought fit to employ him, to which I said it were then necessary he should pitch on some subject and give a specimen of his talents, that they might judge of what service he could be of, otherwise they would decline his proffer. I gave him ten guineas at parting, for which he was very thankful.

I visited Colonel Guise, who showed me some very fine paintings by Raphael, Castaldi, master of Vandyke, Tintoret, Hanibal Caratch [Annibale Caracci], Lanfrank [Giovanni Lanfranco], Titian, Guido, Rhens, Valerio Castelli, etc. Then I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, and Sir George Savile. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 15.—Stayed all day at home. Dr. Couraye dined with me. This day the Parliament opened and the King made a speech that gave general satisfaction.

Friday, 16.—This morning I went to the Chelsea Waterworks, where a general Court was held to resolve what should be done with the Proprietors who should refuse to subscribe on their shares. It was resolved to give them time to about the end of this month, and in the meantime that those who have already subscribed shall have the advantage thereof *pro rata* till some day in February, and then if the subscription is not full to give a further time, and lastly, if after this the whole 20,000*l.* is not subscribed, any

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subscribers who shall be willing shall complete the subscription *ad libitum*.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where met Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair, Lord Tyrconnel in the Common Council chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Thomas Towers, White, La Roche, Holland, Hucks. Mr. Vernon reported that the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts had yielded to our desire to pay the 50*l.* per annum which Mr. Quincy had to Mr. Wesley, who succeeds him in the church of Savannah. I reported the Bishop of Lichfield's declining to preach our anniversary sermon, whereupon we agreed to feel the disposition of the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Benson, and if he inclines, then that Mr. Vernon and I would wait on him to ask the favour of him. I also showed them a letter wrote to me from a lawyer acquainting me that an elderly lady is disposed to leave the Trustees at her death money to build a church in Savannah, as also her study of books, and desiring the Trustees to inform him of the form of a clause to make the legacy effectual. Mr. Towers accordingly drew up a form for me to communicate to the gentleman. A Committee appointed to meet Monday next at twelve a clock to forward the affair of a glebe for the minister at Savannah. Some bills drawn on us were accepted.

The demand of Mr. Simonds and another merchant for demurrage of the two ships that went with Mr. Oglethorp was taken into consideration, and upon reading Colonel Raimond's opinion and receiving Sir John Barnard's private opinion, we resolved to pay the full of the merchants' demand. This is near 500*l.*, all owing to the loss of a fair wind, occasioned by Mr. Oglethorp's delaying his departure on account that the Government sloop was not ready to sail with him.

Mr. Fury, Agent for South Carolina, having 600*l.* sterling due to him there for his services, which that Province is not able to pay him for want of bills, he applied to us to direct Mr. Oglethorp to receive his money in Georgia and to return it to him here by a bill on us. We consented to it readily, as a matter that would give credit to our bills, and was of no inconvenience to us, besides that it was a neighbourly action, and would engage Mr. Fury to be affectionate to our Colony.

A letter from Mr. Miller the botanist, dated from Jamaica, 27 Sept., 1735, wherein he acquaints us what collections he had made of valuable roots to plant in Georgia, and that he designed for Campeachy Bay and Carthegena. We ordered a quarter's salary should be paid him as soon as the subscriptions for him came in.

We signed our agreement with Mr. Bradley, who sails to-morrow for Georgia to instruct our Colony in agriculture, and at his desire advanced him 30 guineas to be repaid us out of the money arising to him by the sale of turf in England.

We granted the petition of Mrs. Hazlewood in behalf of her husband, that he may have leave to dispose of his town lot, and take 150 acres from us further in the country; for this purpose he must resign his town lot, and we shall grant it to the person he recommends. We also ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp to furnish him with two servants, to whom he is to repay us as he is able. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Jan. 17-21

Saturday, 17.—This morning I called on Counsellor Annesley, who told me 'tis much observed how attentive the Bishops are to raise their Fines, which will one day fall heavy on them.

Also that 'tis reported the King had been very angry with Sir Robert Walpole for advising him not to ask of the Parliament a settlement for the Prince on his intended marriage, and that Lord Wilmington had also assured his Majesty the Parliament would not consent to it, which is the reason that affair was not mentioned in his Majesty's speech. I told him in return that I had heard the Prince acquainted his father that he could not think of marrying upon a settlement of only 40,000*l.* per annum, for neither would it do, nor was it fitting his son should have so small a matter to live on; whereupon the King replied, then he must go to Parliament, but the Prince answered the subjects were already so much taxed that he could not desire it of them.

This day Mr. Sedon, the attorney, brought me executed a bond from Mr. Davis, late tenant of my niece of her house in Pall Mall, for payment of 120*l.* the year's rent due last Michaelmas.

I dined at home and so spent the evening.

Sunday, 18.—Prayers and sermon at home, dined at home and so passed the evening.

Monday, 19.—Visited Frank Clerke and brother Parker.

Went to the Georgia Office, this being a day appointed for a Committee to consider of a proper settlement of income for a minister in Savannah. Present: Lord Tyrconnel in the chair, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, George Heathcote, La Roche, White, Thomas Towers, Hucks, Vernon, Smith, Dr. Bundy. We caused three minutes to be read concerning steps taken for providing for a minister, dated 8th November, 1732; 11th December, 1734; 16th April, 1735. The two last of which expressly mention the word "glebe" to be laid out for the minister, and a debate arose whether we should grant a glebe or pay the minister a salary in money. It was said that if we grant glebe lands it will be a freehold to the minister, out of which let him behave ever so ill we shall not be able to remove him without tedious proceedings of law; whereas if he were removable at pleasure he would be careful to behave in all things as he ought.

On the other hand it was argued that it was always the intention to settle a glebe, that the minutes show it, and our map had accordingly expressed the very situation of it. That the number of acres (300) had also been allotted, that money had been ordered to fence in those acres, and that the Bishop of London and Incorporated Society had given us 50*l.* for our minister on that account. That our honour required we should resolve on a glebe, and our interest too, for the Incorporated Society would certainly not pay on the 50*l.* if no glebe be settled. That when it shall be known that none is to be settled, but the minister's residence there only precarious, it may be misunderstood by the world, and persons forbear to subscribe to our religious designs. Lastly, that to subject a minister to the hazard of being turned out on complaints of ill-minded persons there and pretended faults, will prevent any clergyman of good character from entering into our service.

To this it was said that what the minutes had mentioned of "glebe" ought to go for nothing since there had no actual grant

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or settlement of glebe passed the seal; that a worthy minister need never fear being turned out or illused by us while he behaved well, and for his encouragement they cared not if we allowed him even 100*l.* per annum in money rather than 50*l.* in glebe. That this would save the honour of the Trustees, and very likely content the Incorporate Society, to whom no promise had been made they knew of providing a glebe for the minister, but only that a provision should be made as soon as possible to ease the Incorporate Society of that 50*l.* per annum. That 300 acres might come to be worth 300*l.* per annum, which being more than is ever designed for a minister, the overplus of what should be sufficient for him may go to defray other charges of the public. That if this was thought proper, our covenanted servants there might go about cultivating the 300 acres laid out immediately, and so the minister would sooner come into a salary to be paid him out of it, and the Incorporate Society the sooner eased of their 50*l.* per annum, whereas if this proposal were not approved of, the hired servants would be employed on other public or Trust lands, and it might be long before the minister would be provided for by us or the Incorporate Society eased.

In this opinion were all the gentlemen then present (for Dr. Bundy and Mr. Vernon were not yet come), excepting myself, Lord Tyrconnel, and Mr. Smith, wherefore it was proposed to put off the consideration of this affair to this day fortnight. I observed, though this was only a Committee, that it was better attended than many Common Council Boards, the reason of which I need not tell.

I returned home to dinner, son and daughter dining with me.

Tuesday, 20.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Gaze, and Sir Edward Dering. Then went to Court, being the Prince of Wales's birthday. There was a great appearance and a ball at night. The Prince reproached me with staying so little when I come to his Levees, which was very obliging. He said he thanked my brother Percival for the compositions he had sent him, but had not yet played them. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 21.—Sir George Savile came to see me and acquaint me with some circumstances of his unfortunate story, and to advise with me what to do. He said the women sex are generally against him, and they influence the men, except those very few whom he thinks proper to give satisfaction to, as persons whose good opinion he was very covetous to keep. He said that he married Miss Pratt purely that he might live a virtuous life with respect to women, and was to have with her 10,000*l.*, but was cheated of the half. Nevertheless he treated her with all possible regard and affection, till he discovered in her a levity and coquetry of behaviour that gave him much uneasiness for the consequences, though he had then no suspicion of her virtue, and therefore continued his endeavours to make himself agreeable to her. Thus he passed twelve years with her, and had several children by her, and as he found her continue to grow more light reasoned with her the impropriety of her behaviour, that it could not be agreeable to a fond husband and retired man as he was, nor could she escape the malice and scandal of the world she exposed herself to. Instead of reforming, she took this ill of him, and growing more humoursome

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refused to bed with him, not even when on the road, and with tears in his eyes he expostulated what consequence this might prove to be of, that as he married to live virtuous, and could not do without a woman, if she refused him her bed he must look out elsewhere. This not gaining upon her, he said he must then take a concubine, but it should be one of her own choosing, and desired her to name the person. This she likewise refused, continuing to live entirely separate from him. In this distress he resolved to redouble his caresses to her, and took the most servile pains to please her in all things, determining on New Year's Day following, which was some months' distance, to bed her if he could obtain her consent, for her strange behaviour had now infused a jealousy in him that her affections were passed to some other person, and therefore if she should prove with child he resolved to be certain whether himself was the father or not. His endeavours proved successful; he bedded her that night, and had all the moral certainty that he then got her with child, and the event proved it, for in the proper and usual time of reckoning she was brought to bed, and he had this further satisfaction that the child was his own in that it was born with the family mark, which he, his father, and grandfather are born with, namely, a flea bite, which in childhood spreads in summer time as broad as a crown piece and burns like an erysipelas. This the child had, and it gave him so far content, in that she had not as yet brought a bastard into the family, but on the other hand he was strangely disturbed at flying reports which came to his ears that Mr. Levinz, knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham, was great with her, and at wagers laid that she would be brought to bed about a certain time, some months previous to that himself had reason to expect from his last cohabiting with her on New Year's Day. But he was still more surprised that the very next morning after New Year's Day she returned to her old behaviour and absolutely refused to let him lie any more with her. These reports and this behaviour made him resolve to watch her behaviour narrowly, and so as to give least suspicion, and then he gained conviction that Mr. Levinz had indeed been lewd with her. It is (said he) such a conviction as entirely satisfies me of her guilt, for there is every proof that can be, except ocular demonstration of their being in bed together, for that my witnesses cannot swear. For this reason he does not sue for a separation, and yet in not doing it he may be accused of turning her out of doors without cause. He has not only the proof of letters that passed between them, but her own confession of her guilt, but she had said that she can deny at any time what she speaks.

I asked him if I could be of any service in this affair, more than by my advice? He thanked me and said Mr. Levinz was retired into France, and his wife gone to my Lord Shelburn's. That he had no friends, and was unacquainted with a lawyer of secrecy and probity to make a new will for him, there being in his former ones jewels and other things he had bequeathed his wife, which since this unhappy transaction he thought not proper to give her, for that would make the world imagine that he had (even in his own opinion) been too severe with her in putting her away.

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I told him Mr. Annesley is a man of strict honour and secrecy, and that I have made use of him from a child, but that as he did all Lord Shelburn's business, who was Lady Savile's friend, it might not be proper to apply to him. That as to making a will, any lawyer could do it, and I knew Counsellor Samuel Foster, a very worthy man and my friend, who might be trusted with it, and to whom I would speak whenever he pleased to desire me.

He then said he wanted advice concerning separate maintenance, for he was resolved never to receive her back. When he parted with her she begged him on her knees to forgive her, and she would be confined to a garret, but he refused her, having no notion of putting his horns in his pocket, and for the same reason he had not hearkened to the hints her friends had conveyed to him to take her again. Now whether she will insist on having her fortune back, or the interest of it for her life, or an annuity suitable to being his wife, he knew not, nor what to do in the case.

I answered, I could not inform him what the law would do in that case, supposing she sued him for separate maintenance, which I believe she would unless he came to some agreement with her. He replied he was pretty sure her friends would not sue him at law, for it would drive him to some desperate action, and more so if she had sued to force him again to take her. That had not the thing made so much noise, he might have been persuaded to receive her, and lock her up for ever, but now it would be too late. Besides, if he did receive her, he would be obliged to suffer her to live in his mansion house, where himself lived, which was the case of Mr. Thompson's wife, who being guilty in the same manner as Lady Savile, and sent by her husband to live in a distant place, he was obliged to bring her back to his house.

I then told him his best way was to agree as soon as he could with his Lady's friends what separation money to allow her. He answered he would suspend his resolution until overtures came from them, for it did not become him to make the advance in a thing to be done in her favour, and as to altering his will he would also take a little time to consider of it. At parting, I advised him to lay the full of his case before some lawyer of reputation, that he might be armed with instructions how to proceed either in attack or defence beforehand. He said that as to attack, he knew not how to venture it, for Mr. Levinz was a Tory, and the lawyers of the Spiritual Courts were all such, and he had experience how far Party governed their judgments. To sue therefore for a divorce might be attended with ill success.

I said if he apprehended Mr. Levinz' influence he might suspend the affair till the Parliament was up and he returned into the country. He replied he could not stay so long in town, that he was weary of himself and the world, and would retire for good and all to his seat in the country, nor could he bear to have his children in sight since they would put him in mind of their mother, and this was his great trouble that he had no friend to whom to confide the care of them. I guessed he said this to introduce a desire that I would accept of being guardian to them or trustee in case of his death, but I made no answer to it, because I could not accept it. I mentioned to him the case of agreeing soon to give his Lady a separate allowance, lest she should run him in



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debt, for if he allows her nothing to live on, and is not separated from her by due course of law, she will certainly take up things on his account, and he must pay for them, and what she will take up is unknown; perhaps a great deal more than is reasonable.

He said he did not apprehend that, for she is now with her relation, Lord Shelburn, who is rich to 18,000*l.* a year, besides, though he made her an allowance, she might yet take up, and he would be obliged to pay it, since tradesmen might say they knew nothing of such allowance made her. I asked if he would then submit to publish an advertisement that having parted with her, he warned all persons not to furnish her, for he would not repay it. He replied if it would do, he would not scruple it, but those advertisements are only *in terrorem*, for still the husband must pay, if not legally divorced. In this uncertainty he left me, under heavy concern, and protesting before God that from the day he was married he never injured his Lady's bed.

After this I dined with cousin Ned Southwell and then went to the Wednesday night's music club.

Thursday, 22.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Mr. Vernon, and Sir Thomas Hanmer. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 23.—Visited brother Parker, then went to Court, visited Mr. Ellis, the eldest son of late Dr. Ellis, Bishop of Meath, and my godson. Cousin Percival of the Temple dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 24.—I met the Bishop of Bristol and Mr. La Roche at Lord Carpenter's, who showed us the books of his Parish Workhouse, viz. St. George, Hanover Square. We shall mend some defects in our Workhouse by following the example of the other.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 25.—Went to St. James's Church, where Bishop Secker preached an admirable sermon on the use of a religious education.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 26.—Went to St. James's Vestry. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 27.—Visited Mr. Capell Moore, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Augustus Schutz, son Hanmer, and Lord Grantham, and Frank Clerke.

Wednesday, 28.—This day I passed entirely at home.

Sir Thomas Hanmer and Mr. Duncomb came to see me. Observing the King to look more reserved than formerly and speak less at his Levee, a friend at Court told me he had been told the King of France speaks nothing when he comes out to his drawing room, esteeming it honour enough done his subjects that he shows himself to them.

Thursday, 29.—Lord Bathurst came to see me. This day the King in Council received the report of the malefactors capitally condemned, and there was a debate of three hours whether the King should pardon Wreathock the attorney or order his execution. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, and Lord Chief Justice Reeves were absolutely for pardon, but the majority of the Lords were for suffering the law to take its course, and Sir Robert Walpole argued with great earnestness on this side, saying among other things that the late King of France never pardoned a criminal condemned by law, for he took it to be the

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duty of a King to see his laws punctually executed, not to enervate the force of them by suggesting to his subjects that they or the judges who pronounced judgment were too severe. Judge Carter, who was summoned to attend, and had passed sentence on Wreathock, said there never was a crime clearer proved nor a fairer trial.

The Lord Chancellor said there was great room for pardon, for the witness on whose evidence the person was condemned had been a confederate with Wreathock in other villainies, and had owned himself a perjured man in a former trial, and therefore though in strictness of law his evidence on this occasion was good, yet in equity and conscience it was not.

Sir Robert Walpole said that Wreathock stood fairly condemned, and his Majesty may justly suppose the judgment passed on him was right, and therefore his conscience was not touched in ordering execution; if it were wrong, the sin lay at the Jury's and Judge's door.

The King seeing neither side would desist from their opinions, took up the matter, and proposed the transporting the criminal for life, and with him Cammel, the other attorney who had been condemned with him at the same time for the same crime and on the same evidence. To this the Council agreed.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern.

The Commons had a debate this day about breaking the corps or lessening the number of officers as well as soldiers, but on the division it was resolved not to do it by a majority of 205 against 139. The difference 66.

Friday, 30.—I visited Lord North on his marriage with Lady Leusham, also Sir George Savile. He showed me a paper sent him as from his Lady (but not signed) requiring her clothes, jewels, gold watch, etc., giving him to understand that otherwise she would buy them over again. He took this for a threat, and an insolence shown him that is unpardonable, and resolved to return no answer. He then bemoaned his condition that he could not prove to the satisfaction of Court his wife's falseness to his bed, although he had so great proof of her crime, for he found Mr. Levinz and her alone together, and being surprised, she called out a rape. He did not know but it might be so at first, but for satisfaction put her to her oath, and she twice swore Mr. Levinz attempted to ravish her, yet he afterwards found that she rose that night at twelve a clock to let him into the house, and she owned to another that she did not know but Mr. Levinz did lie with her. I counselled him to consult some lawyer after he had settled with himself proper queries. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 31.—This morning I spent from ten till two at the Vestry, endeavouring to rectify abuses in our Workhouse and in Parish affairs.

After dinner I returned to the Vestry at six a clock and stayed till nine. We met there a committee of gentlemen of St. George's Parish, who desired to inform themselves of our orders and methods relating to beadles and watchmen, of whom they made sad complaint in their own Parish, and they highly commended our regulations of which they desired to have a copy.

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The Duke of Buckingham being buried this day in great pomp, several acquaintances were pleased that we should invite them to see the procession pass through our street; so my wife ordered a cold dinner, and there came Lady Mary Wortley, Lady Susan and Lady Harriot Wentworth, Cousin Le Grand and her daughter, Cousin Southwell and her husband, Miss Bland and her brother, Miss Bathursts, Sir Thomas Hanmer, son and daughter Hanmer, Cousin Percival of the Temple.

Sunday, February 1.—Prayers and sermon at home, went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 2.—Went to the Georgia Office. Present Egmont in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Shaftesbury, White in the Common Council chair, Dr. Bundy, George Heathcote, Mr. Tracy, Hucks, Digby, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Captain Eyles, Lord Tyrconnel. It was reported to the Trustees that 56*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* had been presented to the Society for the religious uses of the Colony. I also subscribed 10 guineas by desire of John Temple, Esquire, for building a church.

In Common Council we refused accepting some bills from Causton, for want of advice, but ordered our accountant to acquaint the merchant that we would allow interest on them from the time they were due until upon receiving advice we should pay them. We ordered another bill of 150*l.* to be paid. Two hundred and forty barrels of tar was reported to be sold, but at a cheap rate. 500*l.* was impressed to Mr. Heathcote our Treasurer.

Then we took into consideration the provision necessary to be made for a minister's salary, repair of churches, a schoolmaster, etc., and we made an order that 300 acres should be laid out and vested in trustees or feoffees to be named by us, and alterable at our pleasure, who should take care of improving that land, and to pay thereout to the minister and schoolmaster we should name such salary as we should appoint.

Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. White, and Mr. La Roche and Lord Shaftesbury were against giving that land absolutely out of our power to the Church as a glebe, because it would thereby become a freehold to the minister, and we should find great difficulty in turning him out in case he behaved ill, and Mr. Heathcote was of opinion the land was too much, and that if so much was to be applied to religious uses, we could not afterwards employ part of the revenue to civil uses. Therefore he was against vesting any land in feoffees, but pay in money, but Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Towers, and others thought the salary of a minister and schoolmaster, with the erecting of a church, and keeping it in repair, would take up all revenue that might arise from the 300 acres when cultivated; besides, unless it appeared that we did handsomely by the church we could not expect any great sums of contribution; that the money already given us for religious uses must in conscience and honour be employed to the intention of the givers, and as that money could not so properly be laid out as in cultivating the land, it was necessary the land should be assigned and appropriated to religious uses. This was agreed to, but Dr. Bundy privately told me he believed our not declaring the land to be a perpetual glebe would discourage any from giving us money for religious uses, as also any worthy clergyman from going over,

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since he knew not but he might be dispossessed of his living at the caprice of our Board.

We passed an order to desire Dr. Watts, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, to preach our anniversary sermon the 18th of next month.

Tuesday, 3.—This morning I only went to the coffee house and spent the rest of the day at home.

Lord Bathurst visited my wife and told her that the King determines this year to go to Hanover, and will therefore hasten the Prince's wedding with the Princess of Saxe Gotha, which the Queen is for delaying because of preventing his going. That the opposition she and Sir Robert make to his going is the reason why he has ever since his last return hither been observed to be so grave and silent to all folks.

Wednesday, 4.—This morning I attended the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's associates, where were present Egmont in the chair, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Vernon. We only read over the minutes of last meeting, having nothing new to deliberate on.

I dined at home with my daughter and son Hanmer. In the evening Mr. Vernon called on me, and we went to my Lord Chancellor to give him our thanks for bestowing a London living of 150*l.* per annum on Mr. Smith of our Georgia Society at our recommendation. His Lordship was not at home, but we saw Mr. Talbot, his son, and desired him to thank his father in our names. I returned and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 5.—I passed the day at home. In the evening Dr. Wilson, son to the Bishop of Man, came and presented me his book against the baneful spirituous liquor called gin; he told me Sir Joseph Jekyl has a Bill to discourage the drinking it, which he brings this day sennit into the House. That he is so fond of suppressing this spirit, that he applied to the King to mention some course to be taken against it in his speech to Parliament, but the King declined it. He told me what I was very sorry to hear, that there are lately settled in the Isle of Man 2 or 300 Popish families who have their bishop who calls himself Bishop of Man, and impudently says the present Bishop shall be the last Protestant Bishop there. That his father has complained thereof to the Governor, who would not assist him in his discouraging that Popish Bishop and his people, and when Bishop Wilson said he must then complain to the English Court, he replied it would signify nothing, for the Court favoured them. The Bishop did accordingly complain when he was lately here, but the Court would no nothing in it.

This evening it became publicly known that yesterday his Majesty determined to send two Privy Councillors to the Prince to acquaint him in form that he had pitched upon the Princess of Saxe Gotha for his wife, who he hoped would be agreeable to him. On the delivery of which message this morning his Royal Highness replied that he thanked his Majesty, and she would be agreeable to him.

Friday, 6.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, and then went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home. My wife visited Lady Frances Bland, who told her the common people about her neighbourhood in Yorkshire turn Papists very fast, insomuch that Sir John Bland found himself obliged to pay out of

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his own pocket a minister to officiate in the neighbourhood where there was want of one. That no less than ten priests had lately come into that neighbourhood. That Sir John had wrote an account of it to my Lord Chancellor, but nothing had been done in it, and that gentlemen think the ministry have really a mind in this silent manner to subvert the constitution.

This morning the Prince's pocket was picked at Court.

Saturday, 7.—I attended the Vestry of St. James' from half an hour after ten till half an hour after two. We again turned out several watchmen for ill behaviour and put others in their places. Their faults were being off their stands, but chiefly spending their hours in gin shops. The chief of our business was the regulation of our Workhouse, wherein we made some progress with respect to the quantities of bread, butter, cheese, beer, beef and mutton to be allowed, wherein there has been great exceedings and abuses.

We also obtained of Mr. La Roche and Mr. Ludby, who are Justices of Peace, to attend next Tuesday, when the overseers of the poor are to pay the outlying poor, by which means we hope to put a check on the overseers who hitherto pay the poor what they please and then have been reimbursed by the parish without sufficient enquiry. Thus near 600*l.* per annum has been given away by them, whereof probably 200*l.* might have been saved. This has been a great abuse, and kept up our poor rates in such a manner that the workhouse seems to have been of no use to us, as much being levied for the poor's rate as before the house was built.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 8.—This morning I communicated at the chapel, and passed the rest of this day at home.

Monday, 9.—I this morning visited Mr. Hunter, Mr. August Schutz, Lord Bathurst, and Mr. Capel Moore, which last I found at home. Then went to Court and was spoken to by the King, the Queen, and the Prince.

Dined at home and in the evening went to the play, "The Provoked Wife."

Tuesday, 10.—This morning I went to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, where we agreed to write to Mr. Ullisberger that we would perform our agreement to transport 149 persons, the remainder of the 300 Saltzburgers we promised to defray the charges of to Georgia, desiring they may be here about August. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 11.—This morning I went to the Georgia Society, where were present: Lord Carpenter in the Trustee chair, Dr. Bundy in the Common Council chair, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Egmont, Lord Shaftesbury, Vernon, White, Hucks, Holland, La Roche, Towers, Mr. Smith. We made an order for granting Mr. Ormston, a Scots gentleman, 200 acres, who carries four servants over on his own account. He proposes to go in a month by a ship that sails from Bristol. We drew an order on the Bank to pay a bill of charges to Mr. Simonds for meal bought to fill our stores in Georgia. It came to about 700*l.*

But the chief business of our meeting was to reconsider the agreement came last Wednesday to, to apply the money given us by private persons for the religious uses of the Colony only.

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to religious uses. For it had come to some of our knowledges that Mr. White, who was then chairman, had altered the minutes of that day, that the word religious had been scratched out, and that the minute ran so as that the 300 acres (voted at first for a glebe to the minister of Savannah, but afterwards altered from glebe, to lands assigned in general for religious uses) being cultivated with money given for religious uses, should, when the salary for a minister and a schoolmaster, together with the repairs of the church were answered, be applied to such other uses as the Trustees should think proper. The minute was such other "religious" uses, but the word "religious" being struck out, a debate arose about replacing it.

Mr. Vernon said he knew not how it happened, for when he left the Board the gentlemen had agreed that no money given us for religious uses should be applied to other uses of the Colony. He added, it was a plain breach of faith to those who gave us money for religious uses, and would infallibly put a stop to all future gifts.

Lord Tyrconnel spoke to the same effect, and expressed his surprise how it could happen, but insisted the minute should be altered by inserting again the word "religious."

I also said that I stayed till the last that day, and that I took the sense of the Board to be that the word "religious" was to stand, as securing the thing then agreed to, that lands cultivated by money given for religious uses should be applied (the profits of it) to no other end. That I thought both in honour and conscience it ought to be solely so applied, that I had a considerable gift in my pocket to present the Trustees for that end alone, which if the word "religious" were not restored would be lost, for I should not let them have it.

Lord Carpenter said that if we hazarded the continuance of 50*l.* a year allowed us by the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith in foreign parts, by not inserting the word "religious," we ought to take care, for in that case it would fall on us to pay that salary, which we are not in a condition to do.

Mr. White apprehending him thus publicly taxed with playing a trick, said he had altered it upon the debate that arose that day, and thought he had expressed thereby the sense of gentlemen, for after it was thus altered our Secretary read it publicly, and a resolution passed that it should stand thus altered. That, for the rest, it was his judgment that the alteration was reasonable.

I said to that that I did not hear it read. It might for what I knew, but it was customary with gentlemen, when a thing was agreed to, to leave it to their Secretary to put in form and express in proper words, and in that confidence, as thinking the debate over, to talk of other things with their friend that stood next. That I was so persuaded of it on this occasion that I rejoiced with some that the thing had gone in the manner I had argued for.

Mr. Towers said he could speak to the matter because he drew up the minute, that he had put down the word "religious," but some gentlemen objecting to it, which he took to be the general opinion, he scratched it out. That without doubt money given for religious uses ought to be so applied, but when the purposes for which the minute was drawn were served, namely, the allowance to a minister, and to a schoolmaster, and repairing the church, the

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overplus rent of the acres cultivated, if any, ought to go towards what other uses the Trustees should think fit to apply it, for otherwise more might arise from the land than was necessary for the purpose. Three hundred acres cultivated might in time yield 1,500*l.* per annum, and should all this go to religious uses?

Mr. La Roche said to the same purpose, adding that there was no need of this precise care of religious uses, for doubtless the Trustees would always do in that what was proper, and therefore should not tie themselves down.

Mr. Vernon answered that was not the question; the question was, whether money given for religious uses can in good faith be applied to other uses, or ought to be rendered precarious, for even the leaving that matter open was a degree of breach of faith.

Mr. La Roche replied the money given might possibly not answer the ends for which 'tis given and in that case the Trustees must add more, but then it was reasonable that lands cultivated by sums given for different ends, the former for religious uses by private persons, the latter for civil uses by the Parliament, should (the revenue of it) be applied to civil as well as religious uses. It was answered that the Parliament could not mean to exclude religious uses out of their design when they gave us money. It were a strange suggestion to think they should intend no religion to be carried on in Georgia. That what is given by private persons for religious uses can only be understood to go in aid of what the Trustees must else have provided for.

Mr. White made a second speech with some confusion and resentment that he should be suggested to have surreptitiously altered the minute (but the thing was too plain, he, Mr. Towers, and Heathcote had done it at the table among themselves), that it was a heavy charge and a great deal of that sort. In conclusion he moved that on every question the member who went away before it was over should be noted down by the Secretary, but I opposed that as being an endless trouble, for the greatest number of questions were too trivial to necessitate the Secretary's transcribing over again the names of those who remained, but it would be sufficient if he did it when the Chairman required it, which he would do if the question were of importance. Mr. White agreed to it, but afterwards it was resolved that it was unnecessary to make an order for it, for gentlemen might understand the thing to be so without letting it stand on our books. It was on the whole concluded to adjourn this long debate concerning the minute till next meeting, and to summon all the Common Council by particular notice that we were then to consider of the lands to be applied to religious uses, and the methods of applying money given us for that purpose.

I was unwilling to yield to this for several reasons, one of which was that I was sure had we this day come to a resolution we had carried our question, whereas the other side would muster up their forces and might out-vote us, which would have very ill consequences, and among the rest that it would lose the Trust some of our members, and I declared to Mr. Towers privately that he might assure himself of it, which could not but be known to the town, and so bring a great damp on and ill will to all our affairs. In a little time he returned to me and said the other gentlemen

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intended when they next met to accommodate the matter and drop their purpose gently, that it was pity we who from the beginning had proceeded in all things with the greatest unanimity should break on this occasion. Mr. Hucks came also and said the same thing, whereupon seeing Mr. Vernon and Lord Tyrconnel satisfied therein, I also yielded.

It gave me much trouble to see so little concern for the religious concerns of the Colony, but if we lose our point next meeting, I shall be obliged to protest, and so Mr. Vernon designs likewise. He told me also that he would withdraw from the Trust, which I said I also would do, but I begged him not to do it till Mr. Oglethorp should be returned to England, for it would be a great shock and discouragement to him to see himself deserted by those who hitherto had shown the greatest zeal and been of most advantage to the success of the Colony. The weight of the thing will, I suppose, carry the question on our side, although the greater number are in their minds contrary, among whom are Mr. White, a professed dissenter, Mr. Towers, Mr. La Roche, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Moore, who came in when the debate was over, Mr. George Heathcote, who was this day absent, Mr. Hucks.

I returned home to dinner and so passed the evening.

This morning cousin Ned Southwell brought me 300*l.* for the religious uses of the Society, namely, 100*l.* for cultivating lands for religious uses at Savannah town, 100*l.* towards building a church there, and 100*l.* towards raising a sufficient fund for maintaining a Catechist to catechise the children there, being part of the money left to be disposed in charity by the Viscountess Sondes, now deceased, to the care of Mrs. Southwell, his wife.

Thursday, 12.—Passed the day at home.

Friday, 13.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday, 14.—Spent this morning from ten till two at the Vestry upon regulating the workhouse and other parish business. Dined and passed the evening at home. This day my daughter Helena is eighteen years old.

Sunday, 15.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 16.—This morning I visited Mr. Talbot, Lord Chancellor's son, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Mr. Duncomb, and Colonel Schutz.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

The Bishop of Lichfield came to tell me he believed my proposal of printing the New Testament with Protestant notes would be forwarded, which gave me much pleasure.

This day the Commons on a division rejected the petition of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for money to repair King Henry 7th Chapel; many members alleging they ought to do it out of their own chest. I think this very extraordinary; the chapel is the burial place of our Kings, and a costly but decaying work, and last year the Parliament did give 4,000*l.* towards it, which shows they then thought the preserving that noble building to be a Parliamentary care. Besides, I know the Dean and Prebend have laid much money of their own upon it. But the humour now runs to despise religious matters and to think the clergy too rich. The vote was carried but by three.

Feb. 17-20

Tuesday, 17.—This morning Dr. Pierce, minister of St. Martin's Church, came to see me and to tell me the conversation he had with the Bishop of Lichfield touching my proposal of printing the New Testament with notes. He said he knew of a French clergyman of learning and well skilled in the English tongue who would undertake it, and when at leisure we should confer about the manner of the design. I did not stir out this day.

Mr. Woolly, Fellow of Merton College in Oxon, formerly my son's tutor, and now minister of a church near Worcester, dined with me. He told me the Papists greatly increase in those parts, which is owing to the Justices of Peace, who universally decline meddling with them for want of countenance from above. On this occasion he said the Bishop of Worcester's opinion (Dr. Hough) is that in time all the Christian world will be Papist, but that afterwards all will become Protestant. He also told me that last summer, the Bishop being at his parish church at Hartleberry on a Communion day, the minister by forgetfulness omitted to consecrate the cup and so gave it to the communicants. The Bishop nevertheless received it, and being asked whether his Lordship observed it, he replied he did, but every worthy communicant consecrated the wine to himself.

I told him upon that, that formerly desiring his Lordship's notion of the Trinity, he bid me take care not to lose the unity of the Godhead.

Wednesday, 18.—This day I went to the Georgia Society. There were present: Mr. Holland in the Trustee chair, Shaftesbury, Carpenter, Tyrconnel, Egmont in the Common Council chair, Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, T. Towers, Hucks, White, La Roche, More, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Anderson.

As Trustees we approved of the form of a petition to Parliament for money to carry on the designs of the Colony. The estimate of what is wanting for the several uses, exclusive of religious uses, is the sum of 19,850*l.*, but this is not to be an estimate given to Parliament, for that would tie us down to lay out the respective sums in the nature of an appropriation, and also to be accountable to Parliament. But it is a calculation to be shown particular members for their satisfaction. Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Towers were desired to wait on the Speaker and Sir Robert Walpole with the petition on Friday next. As Common Council we re-considered the minute of the Common Council held the 2nd instant relating to the report from the Committee appointed to consider of a proper method to raise a provision for the maintenance of a minister in Georgia. Mr. Vernon, Lord Carpenter, Lord Tyrconnel, and Dr. Bundy spoke for agreeing to the Committee's report, and to the minute of the 2nd instant abovementioned, only to restore the word "religious" which had been scratched out contrary to the intention of the major part of the Board that day; so that the uses to which the lands originally designed for religious uses, and long ago ordered to be laid out for that purpose, may be absolutely so applied.

The gentlemen who formerly opposed this remained of the same opinion, viz. Mr. White, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Roche, Lord Shaftesbury, and Alderman Heathcote, to whom were added Mr. Moore, who all spoke for suspending the consideration of this affair to a further

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time. They alleged no other reason but that it was an affair of consequence, and gentlemen being not yet agreed, it would be convenient that some little time more might be taken, that by privately talking together we might continue to act as unanimously as we had hitherto done, and some added there was no doubt but we should all agree, there being none who were not for applying the lands in our way, that is singly to religious uses, but they disagreed in the manner. This we thought fit to comply with, and it was agreed that to-morrow sennit we shall meet again, when Mr. Vernon declared his hope that we should then come to a final resolution. I, being in the chair, could not speak my sentiment only I informed the Board that I had a considerable benefactions, to present the Board for religious uses, but the condition was that the lands cultivated should be only for religious uses.

Afterwards Mr. Towers, who in this affair seeks to please both parties, took me to the window and said the opposite gentlemen would agree that the lands cultivated by money given as for religious uses should be wholly applied to that end, but they resented some words that fell from Lord Tyrconnel last Wednesday to the reproach of Mr. White, and therefore intended to propose that the lands shall be applied in general for those purposes, but not to specify the particular designs, as for a minister, a catechist, and building a church. That by these means there would be an alteration of the abovementioned minute made by ourselves and so it would not carry a reflection on Mr. White that it was altered singly on account of his having scratched out the word. I told him that would satisfy me; for as the minute now stands we seem obliged to erect but one church, and entertain but one minister and one Catechist, whereas if the Colony increases in number of people and remote villages we shall have occasion for more than one of each sort.

I returned home, and so passed the evening, and reflecting what passed at our Board, it came into my mind that the opposite gentlemen design to drill on the affair till a Bill comes into the House (much talked of) of restraining the King's power of granting mortmains for the future.

Thursday, 19.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and my son Hanmer.

Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I went to Mr. Hendel's entertainment, who has set Dryden's famous Ode on the Cecilia Feast to very fine music.

Friday, 20.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where we signed the watch account of receipts and disbursements, as obliged by the late Act to be done on this day at latest, that any of the parish may view it if they desire.

It appeared the total of the Cess for one year ending 20th February, 1735-6, is 1,458*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, of which received in part 363*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Still standing out, 1,094*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* That for the half-year past to 20th February, 1735-6, there was paid to watchmen 324*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* To four beadles, half-year's salary to the 26th January 50*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Charges in passing the Act by which the watchmen were put under our Vestry's regulations, 138*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.* Incidents to 26 January about watching, 4*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*—516*l.* 14*s.* 6½*d.* We also made some progress in our enquiries after abuses of the workhouse.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Feb. 21-24

Saturday, 21.—Dined at home. In the evening visited cousin Ned Southwell. I learned this day that when the King succeeded his father he found in looking over the accounts of the expenses charged on the Post Office revenue of Ireland that Mr. Manly, Postmaster General of that kingdom, had an additional salary placed on that revenue in consideration of his long service. This the King struck off from the revenue aforesaid, because that revenue comes clear into his own pocket, and placed it on the Civil List of Ireland, which comes not into his pocket, but goes to discharge the expenses of the civil establishment of that kingdom.

I heard also from several heads that the lady talked of is not to remain at Hanover, but to be sent for over, which will save the expense and trouble of journeys. She insists on 40,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* per annum.

Sunday, 22.—Prayers and sermon at home. I went to Court. In the evening to St. James's Chapel, and then to the Coffee House. In discourse Sir Edmond Bacon, knight of the shire for Norfolk, said the reason why the Government does not effectually suppress the running of goods is that the forfeitures arising from persons convicted of concealing them go to the Crown, which forfeitures rise to 200,000*l.* per annum. That the East India Company, who are much interested in the matter, offered if the Government would take off the duty on tea which occasions its being run, they would make up the loss of the duty by an annual sum of money equal to it, but Sir Robert replied, then we shall lose the fines and forfeitures, which are 200,000*l.* a year. What a miserable thing is this! Rogues are permitted to destroy the fair trader, luxury to infect the lower class of people, the rogues when taken are transported, frequent murders fall out on making seizures, and it must go on because there is a benefit goes into the King's purse unaccountable to Parliament.

Monday, 23.—This morning I called on Mr. Vernon, Mr. Digby, Mr. Sloper, and Lord Tyrconnel to secure their being next Thursday at the Georgia Board. Mr. Digby was ill of the gout. Neither did I see the others, except Lord Tyrconnel, who told me he, with Lord Shaftesbury and the other gentleman, had waited on Sir Robert Walpole about our applying to Parliament for 20,000*l.* to carry on the Colony of Georgia. He received them civilly, but asked how we could expect it since last week Hucks, White, and Heathcote had spoke and divided against the Parliament's giving 4,000*l.* to carry on the repairs of King Henry the 7th Chapel. That it was indiscreet in gentlemen who were themselves to apply for money to refuse it to others. That we should find great difficulty, Sir Charles Wager and Lord Sundon being determined to oppose us, and he, Sir Robert, had strong solicitations made him to be out of the way when the petition should be offered, and then they thought to prevent the Parliament giving us money.

Lord Tyrconnel replied that as to himself he both voted and spoke for giving that money to the Church of Westminster, wherefore the opposition made thereto was no act of our Board, and Lord Shaftesbury said our affair was the public's, not our own, who got nothing by it but the trouble of carrying on a design approved of by the King and Parliament. In conclusion, Sir Robert told them that as to himself he should be favourable, but advised

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them to ask as little as they could as the more likely way to succeed. They said thereupon 15,000*l.*, and at last came down to 10,000*l.* on supposition they might have 10,000*l.* more next session.

After this they went to Mr. Horace Walpole, who seemed entirely well disposed, and took an occasion to speak of me in very handsome terms, and to express his concern at my son's disappointment, which he said proceeded from Lord Harrington's resolution of getting his brother chosen at the expense of my son during his Mr. Walpole's absence in Holland; and that his hurry in going on ship board prevented his speaking to the Government's servants so fully as he should have done. He concluded, he heard I took it ill of him and was sorry for it. I asked my lord how Mr. Walpole brought me into the conversation? He answered, he did not remember.

They then went to the Master of the Rolls, who formerly favoured our Colony, gave us at once 500*l.* and presented our petition last year. They desired him to present again our petition, but he declined it. This bodes ill to us, and all is owing to the headstrong humour of the gentlemen of our Board, who take all occasions of showing the world that they are averse to anything that bears relation to the Church, and thereby will bring such a suspicion on us as enemies to the present Constitution in Church and estate, and designing to have no Church establishment in Georgia, as will cool all men's good disposition to favour our designs, though so evidently advantageous to the public.

In the evening I went to the Monday's Music Club.

Tuesday, 24.—My son's birthday, being twenty-five years old. This morning I drew up a paper of reasons to offer to the Georgia Board and prove the necessity of appropriating lands to religious uses only, but Mr. Verelst, our accountant, dining with me, told me he hoped there would be no occasion, for twelve of the Common Council supping together on Saturday last had come to a resolution to conform to the judgment I and others are of that the lands shall be appropriated to religious uses only, and this by restoring the word "religious," which Mr. White, when chairman, had expunged.

The gentlemen who met were 12, viz., Alderman George Heathcote, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Moore, Mr. White, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Tracy, Trustee; Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Holland; Mr. Archer, Mr. Archer his brother, Trustees.

They had two ends of their meeting that night. One was to settle who should offer our petition to the House, and how they should support it, and they resolved to insist on 15,000*l.*

The second was to discourse the affair concerning the lands designed for religious uses. Mr. Towers, who saw the inconvenience of a breach between the members of the Board, began the argument in favour of our opinion, and as a lawyer insisted on the justice of not applying the rents of lands cultivated by money given for religious uses to any other purpose than such uses. Mr. Holland declared himself of the same side, and Alderman Kendal urged the indiscretion of disgusting so many gentlemen as were for this thing, and who applied themselves with so much zeal for the service of the Colony. Upon this the other gentlemen yielded, and it was agreed to acquiesce next Thursday in the manner abovementioned,

Feb. 24-29

Those in the left column were against us, and those in the right for us, which joined to us upon a ballot would carry the question in our favour by a great majority, for by enquiry since, I find Mr. Lapautre and Mr. Holland (both whom I doubted the last day of our meeting because they did not declare themselves) are for us in judgment. It may be useful against another time to set down which of the Common Council are for religious establishments and which not. On the left I shall set down those who are not, and on the right those who are.

Lord Shaftesbury.	Egmont.
Alderman Heathcote.	Carpenter.
Mr. Hucks.	Tyrconnel.
Mr. Moore.	Dr. Bundy.
Mr. White.	Dr. Hales.
Mr. La Roche.	Mr. Lapautre.
	Mr. Vernon.
	Mr. Holland.
	Mr. Thomas Towers.
	Alderman Kendal.

Of the eight remaining (who have not attended the Board during this contest, which has produced the discovery of gentlemen's sentiments), we are very sure that Mr. Digby, Dr. Burton, Mr. Oglethorp would be with us, which makes our number 13. The abovementioned against us are but six, but how many of the remaining five are disposed is to me uncertain, viz. Mr. Frederick, Lord Limerick, Mr. Sloper, Sir William Heathcote, and Captain Eyles.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 25.—This morning I went to St. James's Vestry, where we agreed in judgment to oppose the petition of the Burlington Garden gentlemen, who design to move the House for a Bill to pay their own watch and not be subject to the Vestry in that respect. They complain that we appoint them bad watchmen, whereas in truth we allot them as good as any we have, but they are aware that their precinct pay towards the watch more by 50*l.* a year than what serves for their own particular watch, though equally cessed with others, and they design to employ this overplus in augmenting the wages of their watchmen. From this two great inconveniences will follow: 1. That for want of that overplus 50*l.*, our poorer streets will be worse watched unless the rest of the parish be further cessed; and 2, the high wages they intend to give will disincline the rest of our watchmen from serving us on the present terms.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where in a full meeting of Common Council Mr. Towers acquainted us that the gentlemen who so long opposed the appropriating 300 acres to religious uses only had given the matter up; at the same time he offered us a draft of a resolution for our assent which so fully answered our desires that we agreed to it without amendment, and ordered it to be entered in our books as the resolution of the Board. We also ordered that with all convenient speed the grant of these lands should be drawn up and committed to feoffees, changeable at pleasure, for the religious uses of our Colony only. That

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Mr. Oglethorp be written to and acquainted with our resolution, and desired to lay out 300 acres of the best land, and to send us an estimate of the charges of building a church and plan. We also ordered an advertisement in the newspaper to satisfy the world of our resolution. Mr. White, La Roche, Heathcote and Moore forbore to be at this meeting to shew that, although they acquiesced, it was against the grain, but others of them gave their presence, and the number of us were 13, viz. Carpenter in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Shaftesbury, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Captain Eyles in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Mr. Holland, Thomas Towers, Chandler, Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lord Tyrconnel.

We ordered the payment of a bill, and then as Trustees put the seal to our petition to Parliament for money, approving at the same time the calculation of expenses to be provided for by Parliament this session. It comes to near 20,000*l.*, but we fear they will give us but 10,000*l.* which will greatly straighten us. Lord Baltimore is to present it to-morrow. Divers Court members of the House have our Board in distaste, because they see such as are Parliament men among us hang together, and generally in opposition to the Court measures. They say we give a turn to elections, and if encouraged will ruin the Whig cause. They had rather see the Board dissolved and the Colony in the sea than that an election should be lost by our means. When Colonel Bladen was spoke to, to speak for giving us this money, he refused, and was so indiscreet as to say he was chid for doing it the last time. Sir Joseph Jekyl also declined it, excusing himself that he had once presented our petition. The Italian and Turkey merchants in the House will, we fear, oppose us on account of our falling to the making of silk, and some are against us, saying we prejudice the other Plantations.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 27.—I went to the House of Commons to see the success of our Georgia petition. Lord Baltimore presented it, Lord Tyrconnel seconded it. We asked 10,000*l.*, and it was granted. Nobody opposed it, and so it was referred to the Committee of Supply. Mr. Verelst acquainted me this morning that Mr. White told him he designed to resign his place of Common Council on our anniversary meeting day to Mr. Talbot, my Lord Chancellor's son, who is now one of our Trustees. He at the same time desired Mr. Verelst to say nothing of it. I promised to hold my tongue, but answered it gave me great pleasure, and I could not but observe to him that the reason why Mr. White left us was because he could not induce us to leave room for public encouragement to set up Dissenting congregations in Georgia, so that he had no zeal for the Colony but on that condition. But possibly the trouble he gave us on this occasion of appropriating lands to religious uses may have made him think that his presence at the Board would be no longer agreeable to us, but that we should always be jealous of him, which is an uneasy thing to any gentleman.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 28.—Visited Mr. Ellis, Serjeant Dickins, and Mr. Digby. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 29.—Went to St. James's Church and then to Court. Mr. Ellis dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel and afterwards to the Coffee House.

Mar. 1-9

Monday, 1 March.—The Queen's birthday, in compliment to which both Houses adjourned. I went to Court, where there was a great crowd, and the greater in that the Queen desired people would not make fine clothes, but reserve them for the Prince's wedding.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 2.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, Dr. Pierce of St. Martin's, a zealous minister against Popery and a good man, brother Parker, and Sir George Savile.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 3.—Went to the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees, and afterwards to the House of Commons, expecting a debate upon the giving money to Georgia, but the affair did not come on.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 4.—The anonymous letters wrote me Monday last desiring some assistance in money I have discovered to be by Lady Pen Cholmly, the daughter of the Earl of Barrimore and wife to Colonel Cholmly, younger brother of the Earl of Cholmondeley (*sic*). That very night, which was the Queen's birthday, she left the ballroom at Court and secreted herself from her tyrannical husband, who having forced her by ill usage and threatenings to settle her estate (being an heiress) on his brother's children in case he should have none by her, would further oblige her to make over also the 200*l.* per annum pin money, all that was left, in the same manner.

Friday, 5.—This day I wrote the lady that I would both assist her with money and advice. Visited Frank Clerke and Mr. Temple. Went to Court. Dined at home, and then went to Mr. Aragoni's concert.

Saturday, 6.—This morning I visited cousin Ned Southwell. Dined at home, and in the evening went to the Haymarket Playhouse. Received a letter from the lady and sent her 25*l.*

Sunday, 7.—This morning prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel, and then to the Coffee House, where Mr. Nash of Bath told me that Lord William Manners, who had been long there on account of a black jaundice, had, contrary to expectation, recovered on the sudden when he was thought in the last convulsion of death, by voiding by stool a stone from his gall bladder as big as a small nutmeg. In two days after he went abroad. This is not the only instance of stones coming that way, but it is very extraordinary, seeing the passage from the gall bladder into the stomach is as small as a crow quill and winds like a corkscrew.

Monday, 8.—This morning I went to the Queen's Court, who told me the great pleasure she had in reading Dr. Couraye's "History of the Council of Trent," adding (which all the company near heard) that he is a very good man and she esteemed him very much. She told me he had flattered her extremely in the dedication, but had managed it with art. I replied, it was hard to flatter her, but where he had a good original he knew how to draw a copy that was like. I added that I esteemed him more than ever for the gratitude he expressed to me for the favour and countenance she showed him. Mr. Augustus Schutz took me aside to tell me that he had received his Majesty's command to give him a hundred pounds,

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which he was ready to pay him when he came for it. I dined and passed the evening at home.

This day the Gin Bill was treated of in the House of Commons, and a resolution come into to lay a duty of 20 shillings per gallon on spirituous liquors, and all who sell it to pay 50*l.* per annum for a licence to sell it. Dr. Hales, minister of Teddington, who dined with me, had tears in his eyes for joy. He had wrote last year an excellent treatise of the poisonous quality of spiritual liquors.

Tuesday, 9.—This day I visited Lord Palmerston, and then went to the anniversary dinner of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. We were about 40 persons, of which 30 clergymen. Report was read to us of last year's proceedings. It seemed to me that the Tranquebar Mission goes not on so fast and well as was expected. In the evening I called at Lady Nottingham's, who was not at home.

This morning Mr. Manion, a Greek by nation, but a creature of Mr. Walpole's, called on me to let me know that he came from Horace Walpole with overtures to renew our friendship. Mr. Walpole bid him tell me how great esteem he had for me and that he was in no fault that my son lost his election, for he had done all he could to secure it when he passed over to Holland that year by summoning the chief of the Corporation to dinner and making them promise to vote for my son. That afterwards, to his great surprise, he read in the news my son had lost it and Mr. Stanhope was chosen. That at his return to England he severely chided the Government's servants for voting against my son. That he was much troubled to see me on all occasions endeavour to avoid him, and the more that he knew I had been his personal friend, and was likewise a pious man and sincere friend to the present establishment. He should be very glad therefore that matters were rightly explained and a reconciliation made.

I thanked Mr. Manion for his trouble and said it was a commendable part in him to endeavour the restoring of lost friendship; that my case was particular, for I had indeed been his personal friend, and therefore I took his usage of me so much worse. That I doubted Mr. Walpole had in the multitude of his more important business forgotten divers circumstances of his conduct with respect to my son's loss of his election, or he would not have said he did all he could for my son and was sorry he lost it. He must have forgotten that he put Mr. Leathes upon me to get him chosen with my son, and never took any step to prevent the treachery of that gentleman after I had consented to serve him. He must have forgotten that he would not let my Mayor be chosen on which so much depended, and this in favour of a Mayor the greatest enemy I had. To this end, when he went over to Holland, he left ashore the captain of the packet whose turn it was to carry him over, and who on another occasion would have given his eyes to conduct him, to vote against my Mayor, and took away with him a voter who was my friend. All this the day before the election by which I lost my Mayor by one vote, although Sir Robert Walpole had promised I should have my Mayor. This was of Mr. Leathes' instigation, who opposed my Mayor in favour of that other my enemy. He must also have forgotten that he refused me the



Mar. 9-13

satisfaction of sending up for the agent of the packet boats to explain to me why he from a friend (I having put him into his post) should of a sudden become my enemy. This I insisted on that he might explain to me the reasons of his conduct, but Mr. Walpole absolutely refused to let him come. He must have forgotten that Sir Robert solemnly promised me that if any third person should stand candidate at Harwich to the endangering the election of my son, that he would drop Mr. Leathes in favour of my son, and that, whatever happened, the Government's servants should vote for my son, which had they done, my son would have carried it in spite of Lord Harrington and Mr. Leathes.

Mr. Manion said these were particulars Mr. Walpole had not told him, and looked trickish. However he believed Mr. Walpole was now desirous of a re-union, and that he was a sincere friend where he professed.

I smiled and answered they who found him so ought to praise him, but for my part who had found him otherwise, I could go no further than to say that I esteemed his talents and was pleased with the good services he did the public; that I am no base prattler to go about to coffee houses and bespatter him; nay, I endeavoured to forget the affair as being now passed, and was uneasy when put upon the subject to discourse of it, which when I did, I never exceeded the truth.

Mr. Manion said he would tell Mr. Walpole what I said, and would see me again. I replied, he had my consent, and so we parted.

I went down to the House, expecting the Committee of Supply would sit, and then our Georgia petition would be taken into consideration, but it was put off till Monday. I expected also the Dissenters' petition would have been this day presented; but I learned they had not yet agreed about it among themselves.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sir Joseph Jekyl presented his Bill against mortmain this day, whereby the subject is restrained for the future from granting land or money by will to religious uses. He said what men gave for religious uses ought to be in their lifetime and not after their deaths to the prejudice of their lawful heirs, on a Popish conceit of atoning for their sins. He added the clergy themselves would be benefited by it as well as the laity, but did not show wherein. No one spoke against it, and by the general applause it met with there is no doubt but it will pass the House of Commons at least, whatever fortune it may meet with in the House of Lords.

Thursday, 11.—This morning Sir George Savile came to ask my leave that he may make me trustee for his daughters with others in his will. I declined it all I could, but he assured me he would excuse my acting by an express notice of it in his will if I should not think proper to do so, and on that condition I consented. He asked my opinion whether, if I were in his case, I would take order in my will that my daughters should not see their mother? I replied that if I was convinced that their seeing her would endanger their virtue, I should not scruple to order it so, for it would be even my duty, but I would be very sure of it first, and as to himself, he was the best judge if it was really the case. He called God to witness that it was. I suppose, if I had not given

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him my answer in the affirmative, he would not have asked me to be a trustee.

Mr. John Hamilton came to me with the discovery of 12,000*l.* per annum lands made over by Papists for pious uses, which he is willing the Georgia Trustees should petition the King for, and obtain an Act for settling the same to the uses of our Colony, rather than that any other Corporation should do it, which some of them are soliciting him for. That these lands were discovered in King William's reign, and a Commission of Inquisition granted for finding them, the third of the profits to be assigned to the Informers. That the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ordered a minute thereof to be entered. That the Informers thereupon proceeded by due course of law at their own expense to find and take inquisitions in several counties in England to the amount above-mentioned or thereabouts, which they returned into the Petty Bag Office, and are now upon Record. That the right and title of all the discoverers is now devolved upon him the said Hamilton, who proposes to have these estates granted by his Majesty to the Trustees for the settlement of Georgia to support and carry it on, or to have them appropriated to that use by Parliament. I told him the Trustees of Georgia were obliged to him for giving them the option of obtaining the grant, but supposed he had some proposal to make of a suitable consideration to be given him.

He replied that was certain, but he would say nothing to that till he found whether our Society would meddle in it. I said these were matters wholly out of my sphere, and required the consideration of a lawyer, and therefore if he gave me leave I would consult with Mr. Towers and Holland, both lawyers, Parliament men, and of our Board. He agreed to it, and desired if they approved of it, or had any difficulty in the thing, that I would procure him a meeting to explain the matter further, which I promised.

In conversation he said Colonel Selwyn, his great friend, had often spoke of the thing to Sir Robert Walpole, who did not disapprove its being brought to Parliament, but declined being personally concerned in it by reason of the foreign Popish ministers who would undoubtedly struggle to oppose it. He said he also spoke of it to Mr. Gibbon, who is very fond of its coming to Parliament, and Mr. Sands approves it also, but he would not be the man to bring it in, because it might possibly be thrown upon his party by Sir Robert to do, to divide them, there being among them several Jacobites who will certainly oppose the thing.

I asked him whether Sir Joseph Jekyl might not in his opinion be a proper man, having so lately as but yesterday brought in a Bill against Protestant pious uses, wherefore he was more likely to be zealous against Popish pious uses. He thought him proper.

Friday, 12.—I went this morning to the House to hear the success of Mr. Plummer's motion for repealing the Test Act. It was rejected by 251 against 123. I say nothing of it here, because I have written an account of the debates to Dr. Coghill.

Saturday, 13.—I visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. I found Mr. Scroop with her, Secretary to the Treasury. He voted yesterday with the minority, as did his nephew Fane, they being elected on condition they would be for repealing the Test Act. But Mr. Scroop said he had rather been excused. He

Mar. 13-16

said this design was begun in Lancashire several years ago by the deceased Mr. Daniel Pulteney with design to distress Sir Robert Walpole, for if he complied with the Dissenters and consented to the repeal he would lose the Churchmen; if he complied not he would lose the Dissenters. Sir Robert had hitherto been powerful enough with them year after year to persuade them to suspend their design, and even now the Dissenters of Bristol and all the Committee in London who manage affairs for them, one excepted, condemn it. I told him, so do the Dissenters of Hackney and Worcester, together with the famous Mr. Foster, the most eminent preacher among them.

He told me it was false that Sir Robert ever gave the Dissenters hopes that he would favour this design. On the contrary, he was present at a meeting of some of them with Sir Robert, and heard him tell them he never should think it a proper time for them to attempt the repeal, and that it would do them more hurt than good to meddle in it whether they succeeded or no. He said he wondered to see so many place-men among the minority, but it was for the obligation they had to the Dissenters in their elections.

He said that last year one of their zealous managers wrote him of this design, desiring he would favour it, that he answered he could not, for it might occasion mischief in the nation, and even to the Dissenters themselves. The person wrote again that notwithstanding his opinion they were resolved to go on. When he came to town Mr. Brooksbanks, a Dissenter, said he was informed by that person that he (Scroop) had promised to favour the repeal. Scroop said he was so far from that, he had under his hand declared against it, and for proof gave Brooksbanks the last letter he received from that person to read. Brooksbanks on that said the fellow was a lying rogue.

I wrote a long account of the debates of yesterday to Dr. Coghill, and then went to the opera called *Orpheus*.

Sunday, 14.—This morning I communicated at the King's Chapel, at 8 o'clock prayers, and afterwards went to Court, where I carried the sword, and so was obliged to hear two services. The Bishop of Durham, Dr. Chandler, preached a good sermon upon Romans, 12, 1, "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy," etc. He preached low and very long, and the Prince turning to me complained of it. I said one of our greatest divines, Archbishop Tillotson, writes that a man of sense can say all that need be said upon one text in half an hour, and accordingly his sermons are all short. "That was," replied the Prince, "because he was a man of sense. I have read his sermons, but I think he is too learned for the common people." I answered, on the contrary it was his character that his sermons were so composed as to be adapted to the capacity both of the learned and the simple. He said, he was indeed a good writer, but he thought the late Dr. Clerke a plainer. I answered, I indeed esteemed Dr. Clerke's writings, but above all of them his *Demonstration of the Attributes of God*, which I thought the very best book I ever read next to the Bible. He replied, he had read it and liked it much, nevertheless his treatise on the Catechism was still better, as it was plainer, and plainness is what a minister should aim at, who had a hundred ignorant people to instruct for

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one man of learning. He thought too that the subject of that book of the attributes had been clearer treated in one of his sermons. "Pray," says he, "what can be plainer and easier understood than the Bible? Divines should imitate that." I said there is a sublimity in plainness, and instanced the words of Moses—"And God said, let there be light, and there was light," which the greatest critic and rhetorician among the ancients, Longinus, said was the sublimest expression he had met with. He replied, he had read it in Longinus in the French translation, and Boileau has profaned it by applying it to Lewis the 14, comparing him to God, when in a certain place he makes him say "Lewis said, 'Let there be peace, and there was peace.'" He quoted the passage, but I have forgotten it. I said it was almost blasphemy. "Yes," said the Prince, "but you know the French are great flatterers of their Princes." I answered they were so, and yet Boileau declined writing King Lewis's history, to avoid the flattery he must have given him. He replied, nevertheless Boileau sought opportunities of praising him where there was no reason, and even very ridiculously when, extolling the extent of his conquests, he mentions two towns as the bounds of them and are very near each other and both of them open places. He then quoted the verse, but I remember it not. "Now," added he, "when I read I often make notes in the margin, and I wrote under that verse, 'This is as if he said the Jacobites extended themselves from India to Jerusalem.'" I was extremely pleased to find the Prince had read so much, and had so good a memory.

Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. In the evening I went again to chapel, and from thence to the coffee house.

Monday, 15.—This morning I went to the House, expecting to see Mr. Towers, but he was not returned from the country. I returned to dinner and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 16.—This morning I visited Monsieur Harang, Lord Wilmington, son Hanmer, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Capel Moore, his brother Robert Moore, and Mr. Augustus Schutz.

Mr. Verelst called to tell me that we shall have letters to-morrow from Mr. Oglethorp by a ship who came from the West Indies, and saw him and the other ship, his companion, making their port at Georgia.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Mr. Verelst returned to me with a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated from Georgia 1st February last, but written, as Captain Rouse (who brought it) says, 30 leagues from that coast. The captain also brought letters from him to Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon etc. In his letter to me he strongly recommends the procuring a supply from Parliament this Session, and mentions the several occasions for money. 1. The people gone must have two years' provision, the season for planting being lost by staying so long for the King's sloop to convey them. They will otherwise disperse and the French and the Spaniards settle themselves there. 2. The Rangers must be continued or the new settlements can have no support by land nor communication, and may at pleasure be surprised by the French Indians. 3. There is no civilising a country without communications. 4. It will therefore be necessary to keep 100 workmen on. 5. We must

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keep boats to keep open the communication by water. 6. More Indian presents than ever are necessary, the French and Spaniards labouring to debauch them from us. 7. Agents must be paid to draw men from Switzerland and Germany. He also writes me that we have already 1,200 foreigners settled in Georgia and the neighbourhood, great numbers of which came at their own expenses and put the Colony to no charge.

Mr. Verelst read me also a letter from Coston, our head bailiff, to the Trustees, containing an account of the arrival of Captain Dunbar, with his Scots, of the *Peter and James*, Diamond commander, with provision from Ireland, and of the *Allen*, Dicker commander, with servants from Bristol, all which three ships came into Savannah, though from several parts, in one day, viz. 10th January. This is a singular blessing of God, and will much further our new settlement. He mentions a jealousy infused into the Indians that we have agreed with the Northern Indians to unite and cut them off, occasioned by some ill designing persons, and partly by a person going to them (which I suppose is from Carolina) with a red flag, which is with them the token of war. But Coston convinced Tomachichi of the malice and untruth of this report, and obtained of him to send to those other Indians two of his men, who had been here in England, to undeceive them. He further writes that he had caused the mouths of the Alatahama River to be sounded and surveyed, but found the middle opening impeded; but the Southern opening has two fathoms and half of water over the bar at low water, and the bay within very secure for shipping, being landlocked from the winds.

Wednesday, 17.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, but we did no business, being but six in number, viz. Vernon, Egmont, Tyrconnel, Thomas Towers, La Roche, Alderman Heathcote. Mr. Vernon showed me a letter he received from Mr. Wesley full of piety, and thanks to God for their safe voyage as far as they were got, which was about thirty leagues from Charlestown. It was dated the same day with mine from Mr. Oglethorp. I gave an extract of Mr. Oglethorp's letter, to make several copies thereof to show to members, in order to dispose them to give us money freely, the several necessary expenses being there set down.

Dr. Couraye dined with me and told me he yesterday had a private audience of the King to thank him for his present of 100*l.*, to which the King very affably replied that he should be always glad to serve him when occasion offered.

Thursday, 18.—I went early to St. Bride's Vestry in hopes our Common Council would be able to do business before the sermon, but we were not a sufficient number till a little before dinner, when we ordered some bills to be paid and imprest 1,500*l.* to Alderman Heathcot.

Mr. Watts preached, of Lincoln's Inn, made an excellent sermon on Psalm 107, 35-37, "He maketh the wilderness a standing water, and watersprings of a dry ground, and there he setteth the hungry that they may build them a city to dwell in, that they may sow their land and plant vineyards to yield them fruits of increase."

The members of our Board who attended the sermon were Tyrconnel, Carpenter, Egmont, Holland, Vernon, Hucks, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales and Mr. White. After which Mr. White withdrew and

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would not dine with us, being exasperated at the letter written him by the Bishop of Durham, wherein he chid him for altering the minute formerly mentioned in disfavour to religious uses. This letter, they tell me, he answered sharply (for a token of his displeasure at some of us, who were offended at that alteration). He this day invited company at his own house, which were I suppose Mr. Moore, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Hucks and Lord Shaftesbury, for none of them dined with us, though Heathcote and Hucks were for a time present with us at the vestry to assist in making a Board. Mr. La Roche had also been invited by Mr. White, but he chose to dine with us. The company therefore who did so were in all 18, viz. Tyrconnel, Carpenter, Egmont, Sir Will Heathcote, Sloper, La Roche, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Vernon, Dr. Burton, Mr. Archer, Mr. Archer his brother, Holland, Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Martin our Secretary, Verelst our accountant, Dr. Watts the preacher, invited, Sir Thomas Robinson, invited.

Sir Thomas Robinson said to me he was very desirous to be chosen into our number, for he had a great opinion of the design. He should be a constant attender, living always in town, and was willing to contribute out of his purse. He therefore desired me to propose him next year. I said I would. At seven we parted, and I brought Mr. Holland and Towers to the Widow's Coffee House in Devereux Court to meet Mr. John Hamilton by appointment and discourse of the means of recovering the 12,000*l.* per annum in lands made over by Papists for pious uses. I left them reasoning upon it, but it appeared to me that there are difficulties that cannot be got over. For the persons are dead who first gave information of them in 1692, and Mr. Towers thought the inquisition taken of them and the return into the Petty Bag Office would be no authority for petitioning the King to grant them to the Trustees of Georgia, and supposing he did, there must be a suit at law upon ejecting the present occupiers, and living witnesses to prove the King's right to them, which there were none to produce.

Mr. Hamilton replied that the Parliament had gone (as he was informed) so far as to engross a Bill for their recovery, and this might be ground work to petition the Parliament, in which case he doubted not but several who are now tenants to those lands would return to the Trustees if an Act were passed and make discoveries. Mr. Towers said he would look into the journals of those times, but he doubted if even the Parliament would revive that matter without witnesses to prove the illegal application of those rents.

Friday, 19.—This morning Mr. Wallice, attorney, came to acquaint me that it necessary I and my son should pass recovery as well as lay a fine for the lease I made Mr. Taylor of Egmont. I bid him come when he pleased and I would do it.

Mr. Medicot visited me to-day and told me the place of Postmaster General of Ireland is not yet filled up, because Lovel insists on it as his right to give, without which he would not have accepted his place of Postmaster General of England, and he had promised it to his brother-in-law Sir Marmaduke Wyvil. On the other hand, the Duke of Richmond, who has taken upon him the interest of Sir Thomas Pendegrast, asked it for Sir Thomas, and used Sir Robert Walpole very ill upon it, for when Sir Robert had told him

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he had desired Lord Lovel to waive his pretensions, on promise to do as good a thing for Sir Marmaduke, but that Lord Lovel had refused; nevertheless that he had again spoke to him, and had softened him, so that he hoped, if his Grace would have a little patience, he should get it for Sir Thomas. Though (I say) he made this answer to the Duke, the latter in a passion replied he did but trifle with him, and that he found there was no dependence on him, nor would he ever depend on what he said. Sir Robert was stunned and has not been solicitous to soften Lord Lovel since, having too much spirit to be bullied into the affair, though too prudent to give it during this contest to Sir Marmaduke.

I stirred not out this day.

Saturday, 20.—Visited Frank Clerke. I met Capel Moore there, who told me Lady Pen Chomley is really a whore; that she ran before away with Mr. Shirley, and is now gone off with one Anderson, once apprentice to a ship surgeon, but not worth a groat. She is not yet returned. He said Lord Barrimore, her father, gives her up, from whom she ran away to marry Colonel Cholmley, after the marriage writings were drawn for her marrying Mr. Shuttleworth's son. Mr. Moore added that she had settled her estate (being an heiress) upon her husband's elder brother's children in case she had no children by him, as she had not had, but that her husband used her brutishly and forced her to make that settlement. The estate so settled is 800*l.* per annum, besides which she brought him 1,300*l.* per annum more, which Lord Barrimore, her father, was to possess for his own life, but made it over to Colonel Chumly after the wedding, for 14,000*l.* paid him by Lord Cholmly.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 21.—Prayers and sermon at home. I did not stir out.

Monday, 22.—I went to the House, expecting the Committee of Supply would come on, and then that the Georgia petition for money would be considered, but other business prevented it. Dined at home, then went to the coffee house.

Wednesday, 24.—Visited Lord Wilmington and cousin Ned Southwell. Dined at home, and in the evening went to hear Handel's mask of *Acis and Galatea*.

Thursday, 25, 1736.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, but we were not enough to make a Board. Mr. Towers, Vernon and myself were all that met.

Before I went out Mr. Hamilton called on me to talk of the measures proper to recover the lands of England given to Popish superstitious uses. He said since his discourse with Mr. Towers he had got further light into them; that Jerningam, the goldsmith, owned to a friend of his that he was the transmitter of those rents to Popish seminaries abroad. That he could (he believed) produce a person who would furnish us with authentic copies of the original deeds of gift kept in a particular office in Rome. That Mr. Towers said if he could produce them it would be matter to go upon, but who should defray the charge? The Georgia Trustees could not do it out of their money, for it would be a misapplication. Mr. Hamilton said neither could he do it, but perhaps charitable persons might be moved to give towards so good a work.

Then he proposed to me that the Georgia Trustees would move

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Sir Robert Walpole to create a place for him in Carolina, namely Comptroller of the quit rents, which would put him in a capacity to be very serviceable to Georgia as also to the Crown. He did not desire a considerable salary, but to have a grant of some sum of money out of the quit rents of Carolina that should remain neat of all charges thereon, whereby he should be enabled to cultivate part of Colonel Horsey's lands, wherein he is a sharer.

I told him I would let Mr. Towers and Vernon know my sentiments thereon, which were that it is a reasonable thing for him to desire; but that I could take no part in asking it of Sir Robert, because we are not well together.

He said he proposes to go speedily to Carolina, but would be back time enough against the next Session of Parliament to prosecute with us the recovery of the Popish lands, but in the meantime he would put that enquiry into a method to make our carrying it on easy. I advised him to call on Mr. Towers in two or three days, and he would know what passed between him and me this morning. Thus we parted.

At the Office I discoursed this matter with Mr. Vernon and Towers. They said there could be no application to Sir Robert for the place he mentioned until it appeared that he really had been useful in the recovery of the Popish lands, which at present seemed more notional than feasible. That it would be necessary the authentic copies of the original deeds and legacies at Rome should be obtained, and the same proved to be authentic, before we could do anything, but where to get money for defraying that charge they knew not, for if the design takes wind it will be defeated, but it must take wind if we apply to persons charitably disposed to favour it. That as nothing can be done in it this Session, there is a year before us to consider of it. Mr. Towers said that he found Mr. Hamilton was for laying all the load and expense of the discovery upon us, but he had endeavoured to stave it off, and the rather because as we had hitherto kept our reputation of prudence in our proceedings entire, he should be sorry we should forfeit it by engaging in an unsuccessful attempt. I told him he knew then what to tell Mr. Hamilton when he should see him.

Dr. Couraye dined with me.

In the evening Dr. Bearcroft came to see me. He was my son's tutor, and very free with me in discoursing of such clergy matters as came to his knowledge. He told me that there is a stop for the present to the making Dr. Maddox, at present Clerk to the Closet and Dean of Wells, Bishop of St. Asaph, and this by the over concern his friend the Bishop of London had to obtain of his Majesty his keeping therewith his Deanery. The making him Bishop was gone so far that the King had promised it, and the Lord Chancellor's chaplain Dr. . . . was also promised to succeed Maddox in the Clerkship of the Closet, but Bishop Sherlock's friends, uneasy that Dr. Gouge had failed of the Bishopric abovementioned, in revenge so wrought on his Majesty that he refused to let Maddox hold his Deanery with the Bishopric, and without it the latter is not solicitous for the Bishopric; neither does the Bishop of London press it now that he knows the Chancellor's Chaplain was promised to be Clerk of the Closet, for besides his enmity to the Chancellor, the Chaplain is supposed to be of the same notions with Bishop Rundell.

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I said if Maddox misses of the Bishopric then possibly Dean Gilbert may have it; he replied, no, his obsequious behaviour at Bath to Mrs. Skerit, Sir Robert Walpole's whore, gave great offence there, being seen to lead her by the hand, and every day accosting her, besides his familiarity and jocular discourses with the nobility to gain their favour. I then mentioned Dr. Gouge. He said Gouge was a warm Jacobite, and turned only out of interest; that he is a proud man and beloved by nobody, and all his merit is to be brother-in-law to Bishop Sherlock, but that is not thought reason sufficient to make him a Bishop. I then mentioned Dean Wills, the King's decipherer. He answered Wills would not accept it until his son is grown up, whom he has bred up to his skill and for whom he designs to procure a patent for the decipherer's office, which, when got, then he will put in for a Bishopric. I mentioned Dr. Mangey. He said he was a man of vile character in private life, which called to my mind his making Counsellor Hungerford's will in his last moments and taking that advantage to make him give his estate, or a great part of it, away to uses he never intended. I mentioned Dr. Little, the Prolocutor, but he said he had not interest to obtain a Bishopric. I then mentioned Dr. Pierce of St. Martin's. He said he was a proper man, but his appearance at the Middlesex election and voting for Mr. Pulteney barred his rise. I then mentioned Dr. Bundy, who had been Chaplain to the King abroad, and is a Scholar and Prebend of Westminster, besides a reputable parish minister of London. He said his only patron was the Countess of Suffolk, who being now out of favour, he had nothing to expect. In a word Dr. Bearcroft owned he knew of nobody fit to be made a Bishop, but probably they might find some proper person among the country clergy.

He mentioned to me the late mortification Dr. Savage, Lecturer at St. George's, Hanover Square, had received by not going secretary to Lord Delaware to the Court of Sax Gotha. He had bespoke a sword, three laced suits, and tied wigs, and his baggage was on board the yacht, when the King suddenly declared he should not go. In truth it was an odd character for a clergyman to go with, but the doctor's friends, who are the loose nobility about town, had a mind to do him that job, and made no doubt of the King's consenting to it, wherein they found themselves disappointed. The doctor is a great traveller, and was very great with the late King of Sardinia, at whose Court he passed for a Colonel. He is a scholar and has wit and humour, but wants the temper, gravity, and disposition of a clergyman.

In the evening I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see *Pasquin* again, which was extremely crowded, though the 17th day of its acting.

Friday, 26.—This morning I visited Lord Tyrconnel and son Hanmer, and then went to the House, where, on Lord Baltimore's motion, 10,000*l.* was given the Georgia Trustees for the further support of the Colony. There were some noes to it, but nobody spoke against it. Dined at home and so passed the evening.

Saturday, 27.—Lord Wilmington came to see me. Visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Southwell.

This day I heard that last Thursday Sir Gregory Page, my neighbour at Blackheath, hanged himself, but was cut down while

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warm, and recovered so as to walk about his room. People talk variously about it. Some say it was for fear of starving; others that he was jealous of his wife; but I believe it was for want of knowing how to employ his time, for he was thoroughly neglected in his education by his father, which made him avoid company, and being alone he knew no way to amuse himself but by walking out of one room into another and ordering the dust to be swept from corners, grates to be scoured, his shirts pleated and the like.

It could not, I should think, be apprehension of want, for his father left him so much money that in the year 1721 he had 24,000*l.* per annum dividend out of the funds, nor was he covetous till of late years, since he built his fine house at Blackheath, which they say cost him 150,000*l.*, though he designed but 30,000*l.* as he told me. The building such a house, his giving 2,000*l.* per annum in land to his younger brother, his generousities to sufferers by fire, his marriage of a lady without a farthing portion etc., are no signs of a covetous temper, but of late indeed he grew more sparing, even to the not paying for his servants' physic when sick and turning off his gardener (now mine) because he would not continue him the same wages. Neither had he reason to be jealous of his wife, who behaved in all things to his humour without reproach. It is safer to believe that melancholy blood and tediousness for life prevailed on him to commit this action. 'Tis said he attempted this twice before, but this was not known before. He had 3,000*l.* in land, and owned to Governor Peachey a little while ago that he had above 200,000*l.* in money. Some say the reduction of interest on East India bonds to 3 per cent., of which he had to the value of 100,000*l.*, and the breaking of a farmer in his debt concurred to fix him in this attempt. His father, old Sir Gregory, had been a drayman to Sir Charles Ayres of Kew Green, but being a man of parts rose to be a Director of the East India Company and a Knight Baronet. He left him the immense fortune he enjoyed which some made to mount to 5, 6, or 700,000*l.*

I dined and in the evening visited brother Parker and Sir George Savile.

Sunday, 28.—Went to chapel in the morning; afterwards visited Mr. Clerke. Then went to the Court. Went in the evening to chapel. This day I heard Sir Gregory being determined not to live had shot himself yesterday.

Monday, 29.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board to the Committee of Correspondence, where met Mr. Vernon, Lord Carpenter, Sir Will Heathcote, and Mr. Towers. We all agreed that 'tis impossible to proceed on the new settlement at Allatahama, since the Parliament thought fit to give us but 10,000*l.*, which will barely suffice to feed the people on the stores, which by our account, with the 490 now gone over with Mr. Oglethorp, are about 1,300. We therefore drew up a letter for the Common Council's approbation to inform Mr. Oglethorp of the case, and to quit his design of a new settlement, but to settle the new people either on the Ogeechee River or at Savannah.

Fifty pounds was presented us to be laid out in iron ware, as we should appoint, towards building a church and minister's house.

Mr. Towers acquainted Mr. Vernon and me that Mr. Hamilton

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had been with him again touching the recovery of the Popish lands given to pious uses, but that he found that gentleman could not make it appear how those lands may be recovered.

I observe that since the opposition made to granting the 300 acres to feoffees for religious uses, neither Mr. White nor Mr. Moore has attended the Board, and Mr. La Roche, Alderman Heathcot, Mr. Hucks and Lord Shaftesbury but rarely.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 30.—I went to the Temple to advise with Counsellor Annesley on my dispute with Mr. St. Leger. I called on Colonel Schutz to deliver him back his will.

Visited cousin Betty Southwell, and then went to see the great Northampton gelding, which is above 19 hands high. It is a Northampton breed, and the sire and mare were 17 hands high. It is a beautiful black horse, finely proportioned and very docile.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 31.—Went to the Georgia Office, where met Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Egmont, Digby, Sloper, Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Holland in the Common Council chair, Sir W. Heathcote, T. Towers. We agreed upon a letter to be despatched away next Tuesday by a ship going from Bristol to Georgia, wherein we explain to Mr. Oglethorp at full the reason why we cannot proceed in the new settlement intended on the Allatamaha, the Parliament having granted us but 10,000*l.*, which will barely support the persons on the poor account in provision. We therefore advise his carrying the persons who embarked with him to the Ogihee River or to Savannah, where provisions will be cheaper and sooner come at, and where they will be settled more compact together and be a stronger support to each other. Thereby we shall save the charge of a company of Rangers, of cutting roads, of three new sloops that were lately bought for the service of the new settlement exclusive of the other at Savannah, of presents to the Indians, which now will be needless since the Ogihee River is within that district of land purchased of those nations when we settled Savannah.

We further let him know there is no assurance of more money to be granted us next year, so that as there will be two years' subsistence for the 491 persons gone in this last embarkation, besides above 500 still on the stores at Savannah, to be maintained till their lands produce them a subsistence, the greatest frugality in the world will be absolutely necessary. That nevertheless for the security of the more southern parts of our Province, we intend, when the Parliament is up, to solicit the Ministry that the late demolished fort at the Forks (on the Allatahama) may be by his Majesty rebuilt, and the Independent Company for which the Government provides, and which is now at Charlestown, may be remanded thither. We suggest to have the reason why the Ministry and others were disposed to give us but 10,000*l.* which is the assurance of a general peace, by which they imagine our borders will not be troubled by the French or Spaniards, whereas when Mr. Oglethorp set out for the Allatamaha it was uncertain whether we might not have war with the Spaniards.

After this we caused the seal to be put to a grant of 300 acres

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to be secured in feoffees' hands for religious uses. The feoffees are Causton and Parker, two of our bailiffs, and Christy, our recorder, with West, the blacksmith, our late bailiff.

Of this we gave advice in a second letter to Mr. Oglethorp, wherein we desired the said 300 acres might be set out, either in whole or in parcels, near Savannah town, and be the best of the land. That the same might be enclosed and cultivated as speedily as possible in order to raise a rent to maintain a minister, a catechist, and to repair the church intended to be built, which we desire may be of brick and made strong, so as to be capable of defence in case of any sudden surprise from enemies. We also desired the churchyard might be enclosed and made defensible. An estimate of the charge of this we desired him to send immediately over, and acquainted him what money we have subscribed for this particular use.

After this we signed a grant of 200 acres to Thomas Armston, merchant of Edinburgh, and another of 150 to Rees Price.

We ordered a third letter to Causton, our head bailiff, to be particular careful of the stores, to send us a particular account of all now on the stores and their pretensions to continue on. To strike off all who have been on two years, unless certain very particular cases which he must inform us of, and that if we disapprove his proceedings herein he will meet with our highest displeasure. We came to several resolutions on these heads, and also to maintain a catechist, and then I presented Mrs. Southwell's gift of 100*l.* towards cultivating lands for a minister, and one hundred towards building a church. But a debate arising whether the other hundred pounds given by her towards a fund for maintaining a catechist should be applied that way or towards cultivating the lands for the minister, which is likewise to support a catechist, I was desired to represent the case to Mrs. Southwell, that she may be prevailed on to let this last 100*l.* be applied that way, we not having money sufficient for the cultivation abovementioned, which when done will be a perpetual maintenance for a catechist, whereas at present 100*l.* will yield no fund sufficient, and Dr. Burton has promised for five years an allowance of 10*l.* per annum for a catechist, and longer if he lives so long.

I observed that before the grant of the 300 acres was agreed to by us and passed the seal, Lord Shaftesbury went away. He was one who opposed it formerly with Mr. White and the rest.

I dined at home, and then went to Handel's music, *Acis and Galatea*.

This day the Place Bill offered by Mr. Sands was flung out by a majority of 224 against 175.

Thursday, 1 April.—This morning I went to St. James' Vestry, where the Trustees of King Street Chapel appointed Mr. Bates to be agent there. We were present: The Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Secker, Mr. Mountague, Justice Ellis, myself, and Mr. Wait, our churchwarden.

I visited Lord Bathurst, dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 2.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday, 3.—Passed the morning at St. James' Vestry upon regulating the workhouse.

Colonel John Armand Schutz sent me his will to keep.

I received a letter from the author of "The Old Whig or

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Consistant Protestant" that he approved the learning and good sense of the paper I sent him a few days ago touching the Fathers, and desiring leave he might divide it into two parts, it being too long for one day's paper, or else shorten it. I wrote him in answer he might do with it as he pleased, and not publish it at all if he thought fit.

Snowball, our beadle, told us at the Vestry that five a clock in the morning one day this week the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Spencer, brother to the Duke of Marlburow, and Lord Beaumont, the Duke of Roxburow's son, together with two others he knew not, came from a tavern in Pall-Mall with three ladies (as he called them) to the watch house and stayed there till seven, drinking wine they brought with them, after which the gentlemen went away, leaving the ladies. Two of them were so drunk that the watchmen found it difficult to prevail on them to go home, they being desirous to sleep there. A rare example for the commonalty!

Sunday, 4.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. The Queen was but a little time in the drawing room and only spoke to Lord Chief Justice Hardwick and me. She commended the late short tract called "The Country Parson's Plea against the Quakers," and said it had a turn of the lawyer. Everyone knows the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, writ it. She blamed the Bishops for not being of a mind in their opposition to the Quakers' Bill for easing them in their tithes, and not consulting the lawyers before they manifested their opposition to it. That the Bishop of Salisbury and of Oxford (Dr. Potter), together with another, owned to her they ought to have done it. That at first she thought it a very reasonable Bill, but now she thought it touched upon the clergy's property. Lord Hardwick said the Bishops might not be agreed in the manner of opposing that Bill, but they were all agreed it ought to be opposed. That sailors, though they quarrelled with one another in some things, yet all agreed in a round robin, so men often differ in particular points, but will agree in a third. The Queen laughed heartily at the words "round robin," and said she should not forget it. We then talked of the Dissenters' disappointment in their late attempt to repeal the Test. I told her "The Complaint of the Children of Israel," wrote on that occasion, had a great deal of wit in it, and Lord Hardwick acknowledged it, but said the author made too free with the Scripture. The Queen said the Dissenters were to blame. I said the wisest and soberest of them were against it, which the Queen and Lord Hardwick both confirmed. I took that opportunity to tell the Queen that the Dissenters in Ireland endeavoured the like repeal, but met with no encouragement, and that their numbers had been too much magnified. The Queen said the Bishop of Dublin, Dr. Hoadly, had told her he should never depart from his opinion that it was right to repeal the Test, but should he mention it in Ireland he should be stoned. I said the Dissenters in Ireland are so few that there are but three of them in the House of Commons, and that in 1704 of above a thousand Justices of Peace there were but sixteen of that denomination.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to chapel. Afterwards to the coffee house, where Nash of the Bath, a perfect Jacobite, but one that for his jests and humour is received everywhere, told

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us that when a hundred thousand pound was put on the Pretender's head, he said, "Why put the nation to that charge; is it not better to put three crowns on his head?" He added that a spy carried this to Lord Sunderland, who chid him, but that he answered, fifteen shillings is less than a hundred thousand pounds.

When at Court Lord Grantham told me he had given my memorandum to the Queen in favour of my brother Percival to have the next post in the Stamp Office that should fall vacant; that she said upon it that she would speak to Sir Robert Walpole and do what she could, but that I was in the wrong to lay my son's loss of his election to Sir Robert's charge, for I should think it was Charles Stanhope's doing. I made my lord a low bow, but would not seem to approve her words. I perceived by this that my lord had told her I would not have my request be understood to be made to Sir Robert, and I conclude further that it is not likely my brother will get anything.

Monday, 5.—This morning I wrote to Mr. Oglethorp and sent Mr. Westley, the clergyman, a collection of tracts relating to Carolina, interleaved, with desire that he would remark upon what he found curious therein and return it me in two years.

I then went to the House to hear the debates on that part of the Mortmain Bill relating to the number of livings that shall be allowed the two Universities to purchase or receive by donation. Lord Clarendon offered a clause to the Committee for allowing the several Colleges such a number as was answerable to half the number of their fellows, but Mr. Sands opposed the letting them purchase or hold any more than they have at present. The debate held four hours, and on the division Mr. Sands' amendment was flung out by the majority of 227 against 130. So my Lord Clarendon's clause was received as he offered it, and the blank filled up at livings to the number of half the Fellows. It appeared that the Fellows of all the Colleges are 530, and the livings now in their possession 290, so that they are now possessed of more than half, but some Colleges have more than this proportion, but others have less, and those who have less will only be benefited by it. It appeared further that all the benefit accruing by this allowance will be to Oxford a liberty of purchasing or receiving by donation 48 livings more than they now enjoy, and to Cambridge 40.

They who spoke in favour of the Universities were Lord Cornbury, Mr. Fox, Mr. Conduit, Dr. Cotes, M.D., Sir William Young, Mr. Polhill the son, Sir William Windham, Mr. Thomas Townshend, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Shippen, Sir Robert Walpole, Henry Pelham, Sir John St. Aubyn, and Sir John Cotton. Those who spoke against the Universities were Mr. Glanvil, Mr. Knight, Mr. Sands, Dr. Lee, Civilian, Wat Plummer, Sir Joseph Jekyl, George Heathcot, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Robert Moore.

There were scarce one who spoke for the Universities but declared they ought not to be suffered to go on in purchasing more livings. But they argued this being a proposal that came from the clergy themselves, and now fixing the number of those livings, it was reasonable to accept it, otherwise it would be resented by the Church, which are too powerful a body to be disobliged, whereas on the contrary this indulgence, though small, will be taken kindly

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and secure them in that good disposition towards the Government which they have of late made appear.

On the other hand, it was said that the increase of power in the Church is dangerous, and would render the clergy independent on the laity. That numbers of livings in the University only made the Fellows lazy, whereas when pinched in their circumstances, and without prospect of College livings, they would study hard to go out in the world.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

I had no less than three letters from M.P. (Lady Pen Chomly) dated 9, 12, and 16 March, by which I find she is still concealed in England, and not gone for France according to the report, which I suppose she caused to be spread to cover her concealment. She had not, it seems, my letter of the 7th March with the 25 bill enclosed till Thursday last, when a person called for it, occasioned by her difficulty to find means of sending for it. She writes in great distress and very sensibly.

I should have mentioned that before I went to the House this morning I met Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bedford and Captain Coram at the Georgia Office, being the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees where we granted a library to a New England minister of the Church of England, who came in person to desire it. He says the Dissenters there come very fast over to our Church, occasioned by the fanaticism and rigidity of their own Church establishment, for on no account whatever they will give the Sacrament of baptism to children except in the congregation, so that many infants die unbaptized; neither will they receive any to the Communion of the Lord's Supper who have not the consent of the congregation, and acquaint them publicly with the very day of their conversion to God and their progress in reformation of their lives, which many good people are not able to do, and are likewise afraid lest they should lie unto God. Neither will they suffer any to be godfathers that have not taken the Communion in the manner aforesaid.

He told us that eleven Presbyterian or Independent ministers are now come over to the Church of England and have all churches, his own being in Connecticut, consisting of 50 families. He added that when Dean Berkeley left Rhode Island he presented a farm he bought there for 1,100*l.* sterling to Yeals College in New England, together with a noble collection of books; that the profits of that farm was appointed to go to the maintenance of three students in Divinity without restraining them to be members of any particular Church, which had greatly softened the Dissenters to the Church of England.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning I visited Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, and passed a very agreeable hour's conversation with him, for he is a learned, cheerful man, and has great knowledge in men as well as things. Had we lived in a time when Lord Chancellors were ecclesiastics he would undoubtedly have made figure that way. I afterwards went to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and then dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 7.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, but there being only myself, Mr. Holland, Mr. Vernon, and Dr. Bundy that came, we only received the report of the 200*l.* I brought the

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Board for religious uses. I then went to the House and heard the debate on the Gin Bill. The House went into the Committee for filling up the blanks, and the first was what quantity of gallons to allow the retailers of this pernicious liquor to take of the distillers, excusable of the duty of 20 shillings per gallon, and to vend by retail, so as they retail not less than two gallons at a time. The speakers were, Winnington for five gallons, Sir Joseph Jekyl five gallons, Lockwood for nothing, Alderman Perry for one gallon, Alderman Heathcot doubtful what to do, Lord Baltimore for one gallon, Mr. Gore, the younger, five gallons, Sands for one gallon, Winnington afterwards for two gallons, Sir John Cotton for one gallon, Dr. Cotes, M.D., for three gallons, Sir Joseph Jekyl afterwards for three gallons, Perry afterwards for two gallons, Shuttleworth for three gallons, Sir Robert Walpole for two gallons. Carried without division for two gallons.

Sir Robert produced an estimate showing that by an average of eight years last past 6,775,500 gallons of spirits had been made in England from corn, and 1,317,062 gallons from molasses. He therefore was not for totally destroying the distillers since the landed interests were so benefited from spirituous liquors made by them, but he hoped the discouragement now laid would hinder the ordinary people from drinking them, and this proved the sense of the House. I left the House after this, but they proceeded to the filling up other blanks. Before this came on the House rejected Lord Gaze's Bill to prevent clandestine marriages, wherein none supported my lord but Mr. Winnington and Mr. Gyles Earl. Mr. Gibbons, Hayes, and Peter Bathurst opposed it strongly, and at the same time with wit.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 8.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where we went through the draft of rules for our workhouse, a business of labour but for which the parish will be indebted to us. We propose, when this shall be approved by a subsequent Vestry and the churchwardens and overseers, to print it.

I dined with son Hamner and passed the evening at home.

My son Percival told me this night that seeing Mr. Montague persisted in neglecting to hearken to any proposal for his daughter, he had acquainted Lady Mary that he must for his honour sake and for preserving the reputation of a man of sense quit thought of pursuing that affair, to which she replied he acted by her like a man of honour and she could not take it amiss.

Friday, 9.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Le Grand. Mr. Burrington, late Governor of North Carolina, told me that he never knew any nation of Indians who do not believe a God, but they have odd notions of him. When a nation wants a god they go to another that has two and buy it of them. He said while he was Governor some straggling children, advancing over a bog by an unfrequented path, came up to an Indian cabin, and discovering a man sitting in it, clothed in a skin mantle, with odd eyes and teeth, were at first frightened. Afterwards taking courage, they laid hold on him and found it the skin of an Indian stuffed with straw, the eyes being two brass buttons well polished and the teeth a brass plate fitted into the mouth. This they brought away, but soon after an Indian nation came to Mr. Burrington,



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complaining the English had stolen their god, but he satisfied them for the loss at a cheap rate. He told me for all this the Indians are a wise people, and very friendly if well used. I asked how soon twenty negroes would enclose 300 acres. He said in a winter. Also what is the best wood for soap ashes. He said the hickory wood. He said our great island before the Savannah is fine ground, and if enclosed and properly managed would yield corn and pasture for all our Colony.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—This morning I went to Mr. Verelst that he might finish my face in the picture of the Common Council of Georgia receiving the Indians.

Then I visited Lord Wilmington, Bathurst and Palmerston. We discoursed on the division of yesterday on the settling the sum that is to be granted to the King in lieu of the duty on gin which he will lose by suppressing that liquor. Sir Robert Walpole would have it amount to such a sum as that duty amounted to by an average of the last eight years, when by the monstrous increase of drinking it was at the highest, and this came to 70,000*l.* per annum; but the contrary party were for settling the average for the sixteen years ending in the year 1727, when the liquor was not become so general, by which the allowance to the King would be but 36,000*l.* per annum, and they agreed the King could not suffer thereby, since the Parliament is obliged to keep up his revenue to 800,000*l.* per annum, whatever particular branches of his civil list might fall short. But Sir Robert said if any duties given towards that 800,000*l.* proved more than expected, so as to augment the Civil list beyond 800,000*l.*, the King was to have the advantage of it. Therefore it would be unjust to make him lose it by settling the average lower than when the duty on spirits was at the highest. It was replied that here was a manifest grant to the King of 40,000*l.* per annum more than he ought to have, and he would receive besides an augmentation of duty on the ale, which would now be drunk more plentifully when the gin was put down. In conclusion the Government party carried it in favour of the 70,000*l.* by a majority of 201 against 108.

He told me his letters from Ireland acquainted him that the Parliament of Ireland was very angry the Council of England had not returned them their bill to restrain subjects from going out of the kingdom; but that they were much in the wrong, and did not know their own interest, and so the whole Privy Council unanimously judged for those who had a mind to leave that kingdom could not be hindered from coming first to England, after which they might go where they pleased, and such a restraint of the subject as was desired would, when they were gone, hinder any others from going to settle and take farms in Ireland, whereas at present if some tenants go away there are enough will flock from England or Scotland and give as much for land as it is worth. I could not but agree with him in this.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at the chapel, dined at home, went to chapel in the evening, and from the coffee house home.

Monday, 12.—Called on Mr. Wynde on occasion of a letter he sent me yesterday containing the proposal of a match for my son

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with 50,000*l.* fortune. The lady twenty years old, of family and well educated.

Called on Mr. Annesley to pay him his half year's interest, due 9th inst., being 175*l.*

Dined at home. Cousin Moore, second son of Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, a midshipman 19 years old, dined with me, as did cousin Scot and cousin Le Grand. I spent the evening at home.

Mr. Annesley told me Lord Grantham had been lately with him about marrying off his niece, Count Nassau's daughter. He desired him to look him out a suitable match for her, and said her fortune was securely 10,000*l.* down, besides which Count Nassau has 1,300*l.* estate in England and something in Holland, but he will engage no more than for 10,000*l.* The lady is of suitable age for my son, and well educated by Lord Grantham and of a good person. I understood this meant to me, and said I would consider of it, but believed I could not settle on my son sufficient for their living up to their station, which Mr. Annesley said would necessarily be 2,000*l.* per annum in present.

Tuesday, 13.—Went to St. James's Vestry, then to Court.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 14.—I went to the Georgia Office, but we were not enough to do business, only Mr. Towers, La Roche, Alderman Kendal, and I were there. We sent Mr. Martin to the House, and Mr. Towers went to bring away others, but only Sir William Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, and White were there. Sir William could not come, being obliged to make interest with the members for Mr. Parker. Mr. Hucks said also he could not come, but gave no reason, and Mr. White did the same. Alderman Heathcot promised, but came not. All these were enemies to engaging the 300 acres to religious uses *only*, Sir William Heathcot excepted. I learned privately that Mr. White and Mr. Moore determine to come no more to the Board, but to lay down their Common Council places and only remain Trustees, and that Mr. White intends to surrender in favour of Mr. Talbot, Lord Chancellor's eldest son, and Mr. Moore in favour of Mr. Archer. But this not till the Session is up, and they go into the country, when they will pretend they surrender in favour to the Colony's affairs, that they will not suffer a prejudice by the absence of members of the Board. But if this had been their true reason, why did they not surrender the last general meeting, when the gentlemen they propose to succeed them might have been chosen in? And why do they not attend while they are in town?

It appeared at the Office by a letter from Causton, our first bailiff, to his father in London, dated 15th February, that Mr. Oglethorp had visited Savannah, Ebenezer and Purysburg, and settled everything there to satisfaction, and that he was then on board with the Indians to proceed to the Allatamaha and make the new settlement there, whither Captain Dunbar had three weeks before carried his Scotsmen.

Another letter from a gentleman in Jamaica to Mr. Pyne of London, the engraver, was showed us, wherein that gentleman gives excellent reasons why the settlement at the Allatamaha ought to be purchased.

After I left the Office I went to Court, where the Queen had a

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good deal of conversation with me about Dr. Couraye. She asked me what I thought he got by his "History of the Council of Trent." I answered about 600*l.*, which was owing in a good measure to her patronage of him. She replied he had told her as much. She then commended the book. I said I was impatient to have it from my bookseller, and had heard the preface much commended. She said it deserved it, but particularly I must observe the second part of the preface. I said I had asked him if in his notes he had declared fully his opinion concerning certain controversial points. She said he was so sincere a man that she was sure he had. Then she added that since the Portugal Chapel had refused to admit him among them, he went no more to Mass. This I did not know. I replied that when he was at Charlton he made it his scrupulous duty to go to our church both morning and evening. I told her I was very desirous to see him employed by her Majesty on some other work, for a man of his learning and talents ought not to remain idle. She said she had a design for him, something that was higher, something about the Councils. But she must bring him off of his great love for St. Austin, whom she did not like at all. Then she said Dr. Couraye was a great admirer of Erasmus. I said he had reason, and that if it had not been for the jars that arose at the Reformation between the Protestants and if they would have retained Bishops in their churches, Erasmus would have declared himself a Protestant.

She said she believed it, and had no great respect for Luther, who was too violent, but she approved Melancthon's gentle spirit. On the other hand, she did not like Calvin's followers on account of that monstrous doctrine of predestination. I answered Luther was indeed violent and passionate, but he was stout, and perhaps it required such a spirit to begin the Reformation. That Melancthon was indeed a moderate man, and so moderate that towards his later end he wrote a letter that he agreed in opinion with the Church of Geneva. She doubted this; but I told her I had seen the passage in Latin quoted from that letter. That since she did not like the doctrine of predestination, 'tis probable she did not approve the article concerning it which stands in our thirty-nine Articles. She said, No, indeed, but our clergy put a different sense on it, and conceive it drawn up with a latitude of opinion left. I said it is true they do so, and our clergy do not now believe that doctrine, but it was certainly the doctrine of our first reformers.

Dr. Herring, Dean of Rochester, being at Court, she said there stood an excellent preacher, and added the Church is at this time well supplied with learned and good men; we have several learned Bishops, perhaps no time has seen better. I replied it was, and what is more they are men of good temper.

I returned to dinner, and in the evening went to Hendel's oratorio called *Hester*.

Thursday, 15.—This day I visited Lord Southwell and Sir Edward Dering.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 16.—This day I passed entirely at home.

Saturday, 17.—This day I went to St. James's Vestry, but the overseers of the poor not attending we could not proceed on regulating the workhouse. We took into consideration the debt

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the parish is in for the poor's rate near 600*l.*, and ordered the poor's rate for the ensuing year shall rise from twelve pence to fifteen pence.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 18.—Went to morning service at St. James's Church and heard a very good sermon preached by Dr. Waterland on the devil's tempting our Saviour.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 19.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where the overseers of the poor attending, our new regulation of the workhouse was read to them and unanimously approved and ordered to be printed for the use and satisfaction of the parish.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 20.—This day I received a letter from M.P. (Lady Pen Chumly), dated 17th, expressing more distress and desiring further assistance. I sent her 50*l.*

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, but was again disappointed, for we were not a sufficient number to do business, being only six, viz. Alderman Heathcote, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. La Roche, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Lapautre, and myself. Mr. Moore and Mr. White were sent to, but they would not come, excusing themselves that they wanted to hear the debates in the House of Lords upon the Mortmain Bill.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 21.—This day we were so fortunate as to make a Board of Common Council at Georgia Office, viz. Mr. La Roche in the chair, Mr. Digby in the Trustee chair, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Chandler, Alderman Heathcote, Sir William Heathcote, Tyrconnel, Shaftesbury, Carpenter, Egmont. The Board came to a resolution to maintain a catechist at Savannah out of the 300 acres intended to be cultivated for religious uses in Georgia.

Also resolved to send the four persons from Liverpool recommended by Dr. Stanley and the inhabitants of that town to go on the poor account. Then resolved to send no more persons during the year 1736 on the poor account, by reason we have not money to subsist them. Then resolved to accept the following bills lately drawn upon us by Mr. Causton for necessaries in Georgia, viz. Causton's bill to Eveleigh for 272*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, do. bill for another for 200*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, another bill to Colonel Bull for cattle, 342*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; total, 814*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

A bill of Mr. Chardon's for 38*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* was referred to Mr. Oglethorp, there being a difference between the draft and account sent us. A bill of Causton's for 200 acres was deferred acceptance because we have not yet received advice of it. Another bill of Causton's was deferred for want of advice. An account of Mr. Oglethorp's of 246*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* was referred to the consideration of a Committee of Accounts.

Then we made a draft on the bank for 600*l.* to be lodged with Mr. Alderman Heathcote to pay the bills accepted, he having at this time more money of the Trust in his hands. We then went into a Trustee Board, and I paid into the Trustees' hands 100*l.* given by Mrs. Southwell for cultivating lands towards maintaining a catechist in Savannah, and 25*l.* given by Sir Philip Parker Long on same account.

I returned to dinner.

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Mr. Moore and Mr. White did not attend us. I made my complaint to the Board how difficult it was grown to get the attendance of the members, and laid it home to the consciences and honour and humanity of gentlemen who had taken upon them a trust of so public a nature, to advance which the Parliament had given money, and in which the lives and well-being of above 2,300 people are concerned. I added that if anything amiss should happen through our negligence the Parliament would certainly oblige us in a few years to account for our proceedings.

I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 22.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where we appointed the scavengers, overseers of the poor, sidesmen, and churchwardens for the ensuing year.

Dr. Couraye, son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. In the evening Lord Tyrconnel called on me to go to the Royal Society, where Sir James Lowther showed us a curious experiment, viz. the manner how the mine damp that is so mortal spends itself when lighted by a candle. He has caused the damp or vapour to be secured in an ox's bladder, which when full and swelled like a football he tied up, and gave direction it should be brought by long sea, from Whitehaven, where the mine is, to London. It had been in the bladder six weeks and come 800 miles. He forced into the neck of the bladder through the tying a piece of tobacco pipe, and then setting the end towards a lighted candle, and squeezing out the damp at the distance of three inches. As it passed through the candle it took fire and burnt as long as he continued squeezing, till all was evaporated. It burnt paper, lit another candle, and would have fired anything in its way. It is by thus setting fire to it that the miners preserve their lives, which if not frequently done it presently suffocates them. A young surgeon showed us also another experiment. He mixed one ounce of steel filings, one ounce of spirit of vitriol, and four ounces of common water, and shook them together in a transparent glass bottle that had a long neck, then putting a candle to the mouth of it the vapour that arose from the mixture took fire and burnt like the fire issuing from a squib, till at last it went off with a noise like the report of a pistol discharged.

After this I went to the Vocal Academy at the Crown Tavern, and among other pieces of music heard performed the famous *Miserere* of the Pope's Chapel at Rome. I there met Dr. Bundy, who told me (but desired me if I reported it again not to quote him) that the Bishop of London had told Sir Robert Walpole if he thus abandoned the interest of the clergy and Church to the rage of their enemies he would no longer join him in any matter whatever. This he said on account of the Quaker's Bill and that other of mortmain, which Sir Robert privately encourages, but might prevent if he pleased by his influence in both Houses. The Bishop added that he had given the members so much length that he would find it too late to reclaim them when he should endeavour it, and that it was not serving the King or the cause of Monarchy since the persons who so furiously drove on these matters were not monarchical men, nor would stop here. That he was sensible some would say that by this frank declaration to him he must not expect to be made Archbishop of Canterbury,

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but this he cared not for; he might even take away his Bishopric of London if he pleased.

I replied that I was indeed surprised to see a First Minister favour such extraordinary innovations, whose policy used always to be to keep the constitution on the foot he found it. That Crowns used to look upon the clergy as their firmest support, and it was very ill policy now to cast them off, for they would always be able to prejudice a Government by their influence on the people. The Doctor replied, Sir Robert would take care thereof, for he had still five years to come before there would be a new Parliament, and by that time he would put it out of the power of the clergy to do anything against him.

Discoursing of the riches of the clergy and the sum total of their income, he said that he had made an estimate thereof, and found that if at an average the whole were equally divided among all the clergy of the kingdom it would come out but to 60*l.* a man, including the Bishops and all dignitaries. I told him I had lately discoursed a Bishop on the subject of pluralities, and he agreed with me that if it could with prudence be conducted he should be against pluralities. The Doctor replied he was himself a pluralist, yet he would willingly give up his other living if the Church could be secured in her other rights, but it would not be prudent to yield to any innovation while there is such reason to be jealous of future designs to injure her. I told him men had their eyes on Dr. Linch, who holds so many dignities besides the Mastership of St. Cross, taking advantage of his father-in-law, the Archbishop of Canterbury's weak condition, and presenting himself to all that falls in the Archbishop's gift.

The Doctor replied it was indeed very scandalous.

Friday, 23.—Good Friday. I went to St. James' Church morning and evening and fasted as usual.

Saturday, 24.—Visited cousin Southwell, cousin Le Grand, etc. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 25.—Easter Day. Communicated at the King's Chapel. Then went to Court, and the King spoke to me.

This morning the Princess of Sax Gotha arrived at Greenwich. She was twenty-four hours in her passage. As soon as the Prince of Wales heard it he hastened to her at two a clock.

The King made him a present of plate last week and 5,000*l.* in money, and one of the Prince's attendants told me the King intends before he goes to Hanover to settle the allowance to be given him at 50,000*l.* per annum; that is, to add 22,000*l.* to the 28,000*l.* he now enjoys.

I passed the evening at home.

Monday, 26.—This day I spent the morning in seeing the works of some modern painters. Dined at home, and in the evening went to Drury Lane Playhouse.

Tuesday, 27.—This day I went to Court. The King and Queen came into the drawing room at one a clock and waited till half an hour after two, when the Princess of Sax Gotha came from Greenwich and entering the drawing room kissed the King and Queen's hand, and was in return kissed by them. The Prince led her in. She is about his height, much pitted with the small pox, and had a great colour from the heat of the day and the hurry and surprise she

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was in. But she has a peculiar affability of behaviour and a very great sweetness of countenance, mixed with innocence, cheerfulness, and sense.

Soon as she landed on Sunday last at Greenwich Sir John Jennings, Governor of the Hospital, who inhabits the Royal Palace there, led her to one of the King's coaches and conveyed her to the Palace abovementioned, and upon express sent to the Prince. He as soon as the communion was over repaired to her, and stayed with her till twelve a clock at night. On Monday he went again to her, and they passed the evening on the water with music.

The Queen said that day at her drawing room that her son was exceedingly pleased with the Princess, and had told her that if he had been himself to look all Europe over, he should have pitched his choice on her.

She had desired her governess, who from a child had educated her, might come over, but the King forbid it, so she was dismissed at Helvoetsluice to return home, but when the Prince paid his first visit she told him she had one and but one request she should ever make him, which was that he would give leave for her governess to come over. The Prince replied, there was nothing she desired but he would do, and accordingly sent immediately an express to bring the governess over.

There was a vast crowd this day at Court to pay their respects, though the marriage is not till eight at night. I saw a great profusion of fine clothes. The Duke of Montague's cost 400*l*.

After dinner I went again to Court, and was present at the wedding, which ended about nine at night.

The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel, performed it, assisted by the Bishop of Hereford. There was a prodigious crowd, for the King's pleasure was that there should be no procession, but lords, gentlemen, and ladies might fill the chapel as they came, without order or distinction. The Prince and Princess were married in their robes, and she had on her coronet. The chapel was finely adorned with tapestry, velvet, and gold lace, all the pews taken down, and benches raised one above another for the conveniency and to make more room for spectators. Over the altar was placed the organ, and a gallery made for the musicians. An anthem composed by Hendel for the occasion was wretchedly sung by Abbot, Gates, Lee, Bird and a boy.

The King gave the Princess in marriage, and during the ceremony the Queen was obliged to explain to the Princess in the French or German tongue the marriage oath. The service being over, the Duke led the Princess back into the great apartments, where the Court remained till word was brought that supper was ready. I heard that when that was over as many as would were to be present at the Prince's going to bed to the bride, but I was heartily tired and returned home. As the Court has put itself to small expense on occasion of this marriage, and the general opinion is that the Prince will in the whole have an allowance but of 50,000*l*. per annum, there is a general reflection cast on the parsimoniousness of his Majesty. People say the Prince ought now to be given the 100,000*l*. per annum granted in the late reign for the support of his present Majesty as Prince of Wales, and that his Majesty should also have paid the Prince's debts that he might begin the world

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clear, as the vulgar expression is; those who lend or trust young men generally expecting to be paid off when they marry.

The Prince himself says he cannot live on the allowance designed him, nor has he so much as bought a new coach, for he says he cannot afford it. One of his Court also told me he complained he had asked three favours of his father, and every one was denied him. One was that the Princess might come this day through the city of London from Greenwich, and not in a private manner by the Lambeth Road. Another was that the Princess might have some Guards to attend her. The third I know not. The subjects it is certain have put themselves to a very great expense on this occasion, and it was merrily said that it has cost the tradesmen of London 100,000*l*., meaning that they will never be paid so much which they have furnished in silks and laces to the gentry and nobility.

Wednesday, 28.—This morning at twelve I went to Court to kiss the hands of the Prince and Princess. The crowd was intolerable, and it took up several hours to receive the compliments of all who were there. I wished the Prince a thousand happy years. He replied, I give you a thousand thanks. He told my son when he kissed his hands that he knew all my family loved and wished him well. My son replied his Royal Highness might be fully assured of it.

There was no order kept, but the greatest confusion imaginable. Afterwards the company went into the King's great rooms to pay their compliments to him and the Queen, but I went home to dinner.

The Prince had designed to eat in a public manner with the Princess in his own apartment, but in the morning the King sent an order that nobody should see him dine, which seems very odd. A further order was more extraordinary, namely, that when his Majesty went for Hanover he should not stir from Kensington House. The Prince made a low bow at receiving it, but answered nothing. There appears no reason for these things but an apprehension that the Prince should grow too popular. To soften this harshness, the King sent him yesterday a thousand pounds, which with the five formerly mentioned is all he yet received. The Prince gave orders it should be carefully laid up, saying he must be chary of it, for it would be long before he should get another six thousand pounds. Before this he had applied to the Queen to procure him 10,000*l*. to pay some tradesmen's bills. The Queen replied it was a vast sum and he could not have it. Upon this he departed and caused a person to be spoke to, to furnish that sum. The person sent him word he should have 50,000*l*. and 50,000*l*. more in twenty-four hours if he pleased to command it. The Queen being informed of it, procured him the 5,000*l*. I mentioned before.

He was disappointed in another request no less reasonable than the rest. It was that Colonel Townsend's wife might be one of the Princess's gentlewomen of the bedchamber. He said it was the only person he would ask for, and her husband being in his service he thought it might be allowed him. But the Queen replied she had particular reasons not fit to tell him why she could not grant it; but if there was any others he would recommend it should be done, to which he answered that since he had not interest to

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place Mrs. Townsend about his wife, he had little reason to expect his application for another would be regarded.

These things I heard from one of his own servants in confidence, and I find by others of them that there is a general dissatisfaction in his family.

After dinner I took a turn in the park and spent the evening at home. But my wife, who was at Court in the morning for the first time since Sir Robert's usage of my son, returned to see the ball at night, where my son and daughter Hanmer design to dance.

The Queen said to my wife this morning as she passed by, "Lady Egmont, 'tis so long since I have seen you that I thought you dead." My wife made her curtsey, but replied nothing. This was all the notice and reproach she showed.

Thursday, 29.—This morning I visited son Hanmer and Lord Grantham. He told me he was glad to see my wife at Court yesterday, and hoped she would continue to come. That the Queen was civil to her, and some other things which my wife did not tell me and which I suppose my Lord wished she had said.

I then visited cousin Moll Dering, who told me divers minuterys relating to the Prince's wedding: that the Prince being to dine with the Princess and the Duke and the other Princesses in his own apartment, had ordered an elbow chair only for himself, and so to dine as does the King, but that the King had sent to her to take care that there were seven elbow chairs at the table in order to preserve an equality among them all, they being, as he said, all equally his children, though the Prince was indeed the eldest. For this cause he ordered her likewise to take care that if the Prince would be served on the knee that all should be served so too. All this was done by her resolution, though against the Prince's grain and with difficulty.

I then dined with Lord Tyrconnel, in company with the Duke of Richmond, Lord Cadogan, Sir Hans Sloan, Dr. Mortimer, secretary of the Royal Society, another doctor of physic of the Royal Society, and my son.

Passed the evening at home.

Friday, 30.—This morning I visited brother Parker, dined at home and at night went to the Princess's drawing room, who both spoke to me, hoped my wife caught no cold etc. The Duke also spoke to me for the first time of his life.

Saturday, 1 May.—I visited my old tutor, Dr. Smalbrook, Bishop of Lichfield, who is very angry at the ill-will now shown against the clergy, and says the Bishops are resolved to oppose the mortmain and Quakers' Bills. He does not understand the policy of Sir Robert Walpole in abandoning the clergy to their enemies, when the Church is the best support of the Crown and the country clergy never better disposed to the Government, and he thinks it ungrateful in him to defend them so ill, who had broke with their Tory friends to serve him as well as the King. He added that if the Quakers' Bill succeeds the clergy are all to be put out of the peace as not proper to be judges in their own cause in case of disputes with the Quakers about tithes, but all the gentry of England of 300*l.* a year and upwards are to be made justices if they demand a *dedimus* to act. I asked if Sir Robert Walpole had been consulted in it? He replied he could not tell. I then said I scarce believed it, for

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it was a very great lessening the King's power, who against elections for members of Parliament is wont to displace and put into the peace gentlemen according as they were disposed or indisposed to favour the election of his minister's friends. He talked in a strain as if the Bishop of London and the other Bishops were resolved to break with Sir Robert on his abandoning them. I asked him where they would go, for if they broke with Sir Robert they break with all the Government Whigs, and, as to the discontented Whigs, they were the clergy's greatest enemies and the main promoters of the two Bills in question, but especially of the restraint put upon the Universities. There remained, therefore, only the Tories, who were full of resentment at their abandoning them, and at the present laughed at their distress and gave them but a small support in Parliament. He replied, this was all true, but somewhere they must go. The Tories were still friends to the Church upon principle, and Sir William Windham had shown himself their friend, as had Shippen and some others. I was sorry to hear him hint at them for friends, who had, when they were uppermost and afterwards when brought low and made desperate, acted so much in favour of Jacobitism. He was also very angry with Sir Robert for being so negligent in suppressing Popery.

It was much taken notice of on Thursday last that the King and Queen did not accompany the Prince and Princess to the opera, and show them that public countenance which was expected.

This day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen dined by invitation of the Prince, and a magnificent dinner was prepared at Lord Baltimore's, who did the honours at it. This will make the Prince popular, and I have a notion the city will thereupon make him a handsome present on account of his nuptials.

The Prince has a particular art of engaging persons to esteem him. He gave an instance of it a day or two ago, when being in his chaise with the Princess, and a crowd on each side, he observed one person better dressed than the rest to follow him close. He therefore stopped that he might have a full view of the Princess, and told him she was quite an Englishwoman; then asking him who he was, the man replied a faithful friend to his family and a citizen of London. Are you so, said the Prince, why then, Liberty and property.

The Prince is not at all pleased with the usage of him with respect to the suffering him to want money, but he told his servants he was resolved not to run in debt, and therefore had made but two suits of clothes for his wedding. Neither is he pleased that he has not the placing of his servants. The King offered him the naming of some, but he said if he might not name all he would name none.

Sunday, 2.—I read prayers and sermon at home, and did not go out the whole day.

Monday, 3.—I passed the morning at St. James' Workhouse, where we went through the new rules for carrying it on, in presence of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and had their approbation.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 4.—I waited on Counsellor Annesley with an exemplification of my recovery passed in Easter term, 10 Queen Anne, whereby

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it appeared to him that there is no reason for my doing the same again to satisfy Captain St. Leger in his father's purchase of Liscarrol.

I went to Court, where the Queen spoke to me as usual, and on the usual topics.

This day the Yorkshire election was given up in favour of the sitting member; it was moved to put it off for three weeks (before which time 'tis known the Session will be up), and then to drop the petitions. This is a great mortification to Lord Malton and the Government Whigs, but it was impossible to do otherwise, Sir Myles Stapleton having an undoubted majority.

I dined at home, and went in the evening to *Pasquin* in the Haymarket.

The Quakers' Bill passed the Commons House this day 152 to 48.

Wednesday, 5.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, where at ten o'clock the Trustees of Dr. Bray met, viz. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, Egmont. We did no business, only received from Mr. Bedford a catalogue of the Parochial Library given Mr. Arnold for his church at Newhaven in New England, and also that minister's bond to leave the said library entire to his successors in that church.

At twelve the Trustees of Georgia met, viz. Mr. Vernon in the chair, Egmont, Mr. Moore, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford. A report was made of some benefactions to the religious uses of Georgia and a letter was read from Mr. Eveleigh in Charlestown, giving us a very advantageous account of the Island of St. Simonds, which lies before one of the branches of the Alatahama river, the ground of which he says is richer even than that of Rhode Island, but he tells us withall that the middle branch of that river, the Alatahama, is not navigable for large ships. However, by a letter from Bromfield, our new appointed Register, we learned that the Scots which went with Captain Dunbar had settled themselves in St. Simonds Island, had built a fort and eight huts already. That this had given Mr. Oglethorp great pleasure, who in compliment to them sometimes wore the Highland dress. That the Assembly of Carolina had sent a deputation to compliment Mr. Oglethorp on his arrival at Savannah, and offered him their assistance. That great care was taken to prevent the introduction of rum, and the three Acts we sent over by Mr. Oglethorp were to be publicly read and proclaimed next day to the inhabitants.

We had also a bill of 100*l.* sent us, drawn by Mr. Oglethorp, which we were sorry to see, because our stock is low, and he has 5,000*l.* in bills and money with him, and if he draw on us notwithstanding, we shall quickly be run aground, he not knowing how low we are in purse. We had no advice yet of it, and if we had, were not a Board of Common Council to accept it. There was likewise another bill for 100*l.*, drawn by Causton on us, though we had sent him orders to draw for no more, but by computation we found that his bill was drawn two days before our order reached him, so he is excusable.

When this was over Mr. Moore produced a resignation of the place of Common Councillor signed by Mr. White and himself. It was very handsomely and respectfully drawn, expressing their incapacity of continuing in the Common Councilship by reason of

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their absence from town the greatest part of the year, and their Parliamentary business when in town. This they profess to be their only reason for resigning, but they intended to continue Trustees, which, consisting of an unlimited number, their absence would not be prejudicial to our affairs, to which they still were most cordial well-wishers, and should do their best endeavours to promote the good of the Colony, which they were fully persuaded was one of the most useful and noble designs that could have been thought of. Mr. Moore said that one the of main reasons for their quitting, though they did not mention it in their resignation, was the coldness which the Ministry show towards the Colony.

But we know well the bottom of this is their distaste of us, upon our correcting the minute formerly mentioned to have been altered by Mr. White, since which time neither Mr. White nor Mr. Moore have attended us till this day that Mr. Moore came to present the resignation abovementioned. Besides, Mr. Vernon and I believe that their apprehension of the Ministry's not supporting us has thrown them into a despondency that we shall fall into great difficulties.

After this we went into a Committee of Accounts, there being a demand made on us by the owners of ships that went to Georgia for the freight of 39½ heads of servants more than we think we ought to pay for, those servants being gone on the account of persons who went on their own and not the Trustees' charges. We ordered the consideration of this demand (which comes for the 31 (*sic*) heads to near 200*l.*) to be deferred till we should hear from Colonel Dunbar, and that Mr. Simmonds, the merchant, should be acquainted with our resolution.

After we broke up I went to the House of Lords to hear the debate on the Mortmain Bill, when Dr. Sherlock proposed an amendment to one of the clauses, but Lord Chancellor, Lord Carteret, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Hindon, Lord Islay, Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, Duke of Newcastle, and others opposed it, and only Lord Abingdon and Lord Strafford expressed themselves on the Bishops' side. The Lords I mentioned spoke tartly and I may say rudely against the Bishops and clergy in general, especially Carteret, Chesterfield, Hindon, and Islay, but the Bishops replied nothing.

This day the Commons passed the Bridge Bill by a majority of 160 to 60. The opposition came from the Lords having made amendments to the Bills which the minority without reason would have understood to be a money Bill.

It was credibly reported this day that Lord Harrington is to succeed the Duke of Dorset in the lieutenancy of Ireland, to make room for Mr. Horace Walpole to be Secretary of State, a thing Sir Robert, his brother, has long been scheming.

Last night the Queen, as she was in bed, was seized with a deadness in her arm. She was bled and her blood presently turned black, as was her arm, insomuch that a mortification was apprehended. These things are kept secret at Court as long as possible, but this morning, when the ladies went to pay their court to her Majesty as usual, it came out, for the Queen not seeing them, their inquisitiveness produced the knowledge of it.\*

\* This paragraph is crossed out in the original.

May 6-10

Thursday, 6.—I visited my son Hanmer, Mr. Clerke, cousin Whorwood, and brother Parker. Dined and passed the evening at home. Dr. Couraye dined with me and stayed till seven a clock, after which he went to wait on the Queen by her appointment.

We discoursed of many things: as how heresies came in unavoidably, the innocence of involuntary error, the little dependence there is on the ancient Fathers, except where they assert matters of fact, and for knowing the discipline of the Church and reigning opinions of their times, but as to doctrine he thought they were no more to be relied on than any writer now living, neither did he believe the Church infallible, either as to Pope or general councils. He said that according to the Athanasian Creed and modern orthodoxy the Church is Sabellian, and that if he were to declare his mind as to the Trinity he is a Sabellian, for he has no notion of two Gods, which Arianism asserts, though it means to preserve the distinction of persons in the Deity which they think Sabellianism destroys. That as he cannot allow of an inferior Deity, such as the Arians suppose Christ, so neither can he allow of Christ's being a distinct Being from the Father, or that with respect to his personal distinction from the Father, he is in all things the same with the Father, for then (as Dr. Clark proves in his book on the Attributes of the Deity) the distinction would be lost, or else if preserved there must be two Gods. He thinks most of the ancient Fathers before the Council of Nice were Tritheists, believing three distinct Beings, whose glory, power and other attributes being the same, and united in one, formed the one God, as if three suns close joined, the light which came from them all uniting formed one light. And whereas some Arians thought that Christ eternally subsisted in the Father's bosom, but before all ages came out and manifested Himself, and so is said to be begotten, he believes this amounts to no more than that the One only God at a certain time exerted himself in a peculiar and more manifest manner. He said he is not at all troubled about the understanding the manner of the Trinity, but about the consequences of it, as the worship due to the Son according to the different hypotheses and explanations of it, and added that he does not find the Godhead of Christ, personally considered, anywhere asserted in Scripture except in St. John's first chapter of his Gospel, which he owns he does not understand, but allows he expressly asserts it.

He said that as to the personal union of the Divine and human nature of Christ he cannot believe it as some Churches teach it, but as Nestorius did, who preserved a distinction of persons, whereas the Churches say there were two natures in one person. That were you to lay two sheets of leaf beaten gold one over another and join them as close as can be imagined they would still remain two distinct leaves, and that unless you allow the distinction between the Divine and human nature of Christ to remain, you must grant they are mixed or incorporated together, which is absurd.

We then discoursed of the animosity at present showed by the Legislature against the clergy, and he told me thereupon that the Bishop of London lately told him he believed Popery would come in. He wished the Bishops were out of the House of Lords and pluralities removed, for that it would restore the nation's good

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opinion of them, when the Bishops were no longer under the necessity or temptation of serving a Minister's measures, and a door to covetousness stopped up.

I passed the evening at home.

The Lords went this day through the Mortmain Bill in the Committee, and agreed to it without division, only there was one on a clause offered by the Bishops in favour of the Universities, viz. to allow them to augment their College livings to the number of half their fellowships, exclusive of the small livings they now possess. But this was rejected by 57 votes against 42.

Very smart and offensively rude speeches were again uttered by the Duke of Argyle and his brother, the Lord Islay, against the clergy, and particularly the Bishops, to which the Bishop of London said he would not return railing for railing, and whereas the Duke complained of the codex of Ecclesiastical Laws published several years ago by that Bishop as containing positions dangerous to the State, the Bishop said that as the law now stands his book contained nothing but he could justify to be the ecclesiastical constitution.

Great offence was taken at the Bishops sending circular letters to the country clergy to send up petitions against the Quaker and Mortmain Bills, which the Duke of Argyle compared to a Colonel's writing to his regiment to petition the Parliament against breaking the Army, for which, said he, that Colonel would deserve to be hanged. This had been done by the Bishop of Lincoln, and it is very likely by most of the others, and Mr. Moore told me was so done by my tutor, Bishop Smallbrook, who also went further when this Parliament was chosen, and wrote to his clergy by no means to give their votes for any who had formerly shown their ill-will to the Church.

Friday, 7.—I went to Court. Mr. Capel Moore, cousin Scot, and Fortrey dined with us.

In the evening I went to St. James's Workhouse, where we agreed to a regulation made in the wards, and ordered the immediate printing of the General Regulation of the House for the use of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor and for the satisfaction of the parishioners. We also turned out thirteen persons who, being cured, desired they might go and find their living abroad, and to most of them we gave shifts, shoes, gowns etc., they being exceeding wretched in clothes.

Saturday, 8.—This morning I went to Charlton for the summer.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated at church, and afterwards passed the whole day at home.

Monday, 10.—This morning I received a letter from M. P. ("Lady P. C."—*margin*), dated the 6th instant, viz. Thursday last, written with better spirits than usual, and expressing that she is well resolved on ways and means to resist, if those she is with should offer to compel her to anything against her will, or remove her without her consent, and desiring to know where she may write to me.

I was troubled to find no mention made of the 50*l.* I sent her, and therefore dispatched a letter for her to the inn, which I sent to Cousin Fortrey by my servant, desiring him to carry it thither forthwith; but at the return of my servant he brought me a letter from the lady dated the 5th and which I should have received before

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the other of the 6th, only that it had lain at the coffee house, as I had desired her to direct. In this she acknowledges the receipt of the 50*l.* with repeated terms of gratitude, and expresses much assurance of being relieved out of her anxiety to the preservation of her fortune and clearing her reputation.

Tuesday, 11.—I went to town for a day or two, and after dinner went to the opera at the Haymarket.

Wednesday, 12.—I went this morning to the Georgia Office, but we were not a Board; we were only Mr. Thomas Towers, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, and myself.

I visited daughter Hanmer, and after dinner went to the House of Lords to see the fate of the Quakers' Bill, that is the Bill for easing them in the manner of collecting their tithes. The Bill being printed, I shall not explain it. The question was whether the Bill should be committed, against which Lord Chancellor, Lords Chief Justice, and Lord Lovel argued strongly, but Lord Hindon, Lord Bathurst, Lord Harvey, Lord Carteret, the Duke of Argyle, and Lord Islay spoke as zealously for it. It was on all hands acknowledged that the Bill wanted mending, but those who opposed it said it was impossible to mend it, the others that it was easy to do it. I left them at it, at half an hour after eight. I heard afterwards that the Bill was rejected by 54 against 35.

I wrote this day to M.P. (Lady P. Ch-1-y.—*margin*) in answer to her letters of the 5th and 6th. The lady is barbarously used, for Lord Barrimore, her own father, told Mr. Capel Moore that he had a letter from a woman that keeps a bagnio in town, that she had been written to by his daughter out of Holland, acquainting her that she was at her ease and kept her coach in Holland, whereas by the date of the lady's letters to me of the 5th and 6th inst., which came to me in the country the 10th, and were at my house in Pall Mall the 8th, it is plain she is in or very near London.

I learned this day that one day this week the King sent an order to the Princess of Wales to appear at the Queen's drawing room in the morning, but that the Prince desiring her not to do it, she forbore it. I also learned the reason why the Duke of Rutland gave up the Chancellorship of the Duchy, namely that an employment lately falling in his gift, which he presently disposed of, Sir Robert Walpole, ignorant that he had done so, asked of the King for a friend of his own. The King thereupon sent for the Duke, desiring he would give it to that person recommended by Sir Robert, to which the Duke replied he was sorry it could not be done, because he had already given it. The King with that sudden emotion natural to him, asked him why he gave it without his knowledge? The Duke replied because it was in the disposal of his seals. The King then said, "For the future I will have the disposal." The Duke made no reply, but with a low bow retired, and the next day surrendered his Chancellorship.

Yesterday the Prince came so late from Kensington that if he stayed to dine he must have lost the opera, where, being expected, he knew the audience must have been kept too long waiting for him. He therefore went immediately thither out of consideration to the audience, saying it was unreasonable his dinner should inconvenience them.

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I wrote this night to M. P. (Lady P. C.—*margin*), acknowledging the receipt of her letters of the 5th and 6th.

Thursday, 13.—This morning at 7 a clock the porter of the inn brought me a letter from M. P., dated the 10th, which was Monday last, expressing great distress for that the persons where she is concealed told her peremptorily that morning that she must prepare to go abroad in two or three days. But she was resolved immediately on my answer, and helping her to more money, to call in assistance and secure her valuable effects in some proper hands till she could convey them to some friend I could trust, and in the meantime to repair to London and lie concealed till her friend should come up who would vindicate her innocence, and effectually assist in preserving her fortune, but she could not do this without further money, what I sent her last being all gone in paying a messenger, and to bring that friend to her, she therefore writes very pressingly for a supply.

I immediately wrote to her and enclosed another 50*l.* and gave her advice which may be seen in the copy of my letter.

The friend I sent with it returned with another letter from M. P., dated the 11th, viz. Tuesday last, which was brought by a person an hour before my friend delivered my letter at the inn, who took up the letter I wrote yesterday and immediately went away without waiting for my answer to her's of the 10th. In this letter she presses still more for assistance, and expresses fear that her's of yesterday might not come to hand. It troubles me exceedingly that the messenger did not wait, and that her letter of the 10th, which was delivered me this morning, did not come to me last night, as it ought (but the idle porter neglected then to bring it), for had I then received it I would have sent my money last night to the inn, and the messenger who brought that last letter from her of the 11th would have had mine to convey to her.

I passed all this day at home, and only went to the coffee house.

Friday, 14.—This morning I sent again to the inn to know if my letter of yesterday, wherein I enclosed the 50*l.*, had been called for, and the mistress said it had. She also sent me another letter, brought by the messenger, date 13, still pressing for money and expressing great fears of being forced away. The messenger, it seems, waited for my answer, but he was sent word it required none, only he should take care to deliver my last letter safe.

I went to Charlton to dinner, and to stay till Wednesday next.

Wednesday, 19.—I returned to town, expecting to have a letter from M. P., but my friend had been at the inn and no messenger had called there since the time he took my letter with the 50*l.* enclosed on Thursday last. It much concerned me, seeing the hourly expectation M. P. expressed in her last letters of being forced away beyond the seas, but what troubled me more was to learn from my son that he had seen Mr. Westlô, who told him he was just returned from France, and saw Lady Pen Chomly looking out of the window of a private lodging at Calais on Thursday last, so that I make no doubt but the base people where she lodged here have carried their point, in spite of her endeavours and precautions. I am now totally at a loss what to do for her service.

I went to the Georgia Office, where met Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Lord Carpenter, Lapautre, La Roche, Vernon, in the Common



May 19-29

Council chair, Lord Tyrconnel, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Anderson, Smith. Captain Thompson, who lately arrived from Georgia, attended and acquainted us that the people are all well and industrious in clearing their lands. That almost all the gardens in Savannah of 5 acres are cleared, and now they are busy in clearing their 45 acre lots. That they are quiet and orderly, and one of the Bristol men who went over on his own account had already freighted a ship load of lumber, which paid the charge of the servants he carried over. He demanded twelve days' consideration for demurrage beyond the time agreed for, at 40 shillings per day, which we promised to take into consideration.

A letter was delivered us from Lord Harrington, with an application and copy of Mr. Walpole's letter thereupon to my Lord. The application was from 300 Palatine Protestants, who were to be followed by 1,100 more, desiring we would carry them to Georgia, and my Lord's letter was to know of us what we would do therein.

We instantly drew up an answer to my Lord that we were so far from any ability to carry them over, that with monies in our hands and the 10,000*l.* given this year by Parliament, we have not sufficient to support the settlements already made.

Letters from Mr. Oglethorp, enclosing divers others, were delivered, which, containing matters of consequence, we referred proper answers to be made thereto to Mr. Vernon, Lapautre, T. Towers, Lord Tyrconnel, La Roche etc., who are to meet next Tuesday for that purpose.

By these letters we find the Saltsburghers, not pleased with their settlement at Ebenezer, were removed by Mr. Oglethorp to the mouth of that river opposite to Purisburg. That Mr. Oglethorp had already begun the settlement on the Allatahama and traced out a fort on which men were at work; that others were employed in cutting a road from Fredericia, the new intended town, to Georgia, which is a length of ninety miles. That the town was marked out and good part of the lands. That Tomachichi and his Indians were come down thither, and so eager to assert their right to the lands on this side of Fort Augustine that Mr. Oglethorp was obliged to keep a boat on the river of Augustine to prevent their going over and warring with the Spaniards. That the Spanish Governor of Augustine had sent him a very complimentary message, but it was suspected that he had sent a ship to Honduras to get soldiers to force us from the new settlement. That the Saltsburghers were at difference among themselves. That the last Saltsburghers who went with Mr. Van Reck were gone to settle with their countrymen, which carried away 50 stout men from Fredericia, so that Mr. Oglethorp had not with him now above 200 effective men, but the Scots at Fort Argyle were ready to assist. But this going of those Saltsburghers put him to vast expense for provision.

Report was made of 10*l.* given us for religious uses, 10*l.* for a catechist, and 15*l.* for botany and agriculture.

The Trustee business being over, we went into a Common Council Board and passed grants of 100 acres each in Georgia to Patrick Graham, surgeon and apothecary, and Hen. Pitts, carpenter. Then we took into consideration two bills drawn on us by Causton, our bailiff, for 400*l.* The time being out and we threatened to have them protested unless we accepted them, we did accordingly

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order acceptance, though no advice was come of them. There were also bills to the value of 700*l.* drawn by Mr. Oglethorp, which, the time of payment not being due, we postponed the consideration of them. We were in hopes that as Mr. Oglethorp carried with him 1,000*l.* in money and 4,000*l.* in bills, he would not have drawn on us, but if he continues so to do we shall soon be out of cash and our credit destroyed.

We ordered 20 ton of strong beer and some spices to go by the next ship to supply our storehouse.

I dined with my son Hanmer, who goes with my daughter next Tuesday to Flintshire.

Afterwards I went to St. James's Workhouse, where we turned out divers poor, who are recovered of illnesses, and committed six pocky persons to the care of the surgeon. We also ordered a mad woman to Bedlam, another to be sent to her own parish, and a third to be corrected in order to terrify him from doing hurt.

Thursday, 20.—This day the Parliament broke up. I returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 26.—I came this day to town. I went to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, so we only did Trustee business. Mr. Thomas Towers in the chair, Shaftesbury, Vernon, La Roche, Egmont, Alderman Kendal, Lapautre, Anderson, Dr. Bedford. We considered of a letter to Mr. Oglethorp to reinforce our former, wherein we directed him to quit the design of settling on the Allatahama, but on Mr. Towers' motion deferred our final resolution to the next meeting, because of some doubts arising whether, supposing no new reinforcement be sent to Allatahama, and considering that so much expense has already been made on this last settlement, we may not leave it to Mr. Oglethorp's discretion to let the persons now there remain, who are about 47 men, besides women and children.

We agreed on a letter to Mr. Balzius, the minister of the Saltsburghers lately at Ebenezer, but now removed for the sake of better land lower down towards the mouth of that river. In the letter we recall Mr. Vat as a troublesome fellow.

I dined at home. In the evening I went to St. James's Workhouse, where the overseers of the poor making some objections to our scheme, we desired them to set them down in writing.

This day Captain Waddington wrote me from Dover an account of the persons lately passed to Calais, which leaves me under uncertainty whether M. P. is there or no.

Thursday, 27.—This day I wrote again to Captain Waddington for further particulars about M. P. I also made up a parcel of books for a present to the Library of Georgia, viz. 3 folios, 17 quartos, 35 8-vos and 12-mos. I also sent Bishop Berkeley's second part of Queries to Mr. Richardson to be reprinted.

I visited at Mr. Capel Moore's, Mr. August Schutz, and Lord Grantham.

Returned to Charlton at dinner time.

Saturday, 29.—This morning I received a letter from M. P., date Thursday last was sennight, 20th inst., by which I find I troubled Captain Waddington to no purpose, she being still in England. She acknowledges the receipt of my last to her of the 13th inst.,

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wherein I sent her 50*l.* in two bank bills of 25*l.* each, but says she received it not till Monday, the 17th, it being so long before she had an opportunity to receive it privately. She says she declared to those with her, her resolution not to be turned away, but to stay a few days, with which they complied; that she takes this time in expectation of seeing her friend, and proposes to follow my advice, hoping soon to make herself known to me. My son and cousin Fortrey are jealous there is some art and labour in this letter, but my wife thinks it is natural and sincere. I wrote to Captain Waddington to forbear further search.

Sunday 30.—Mr. Capel Moore came down and stayed till Tuesday.

Monday 31.—Received a letter from brother Parker rejecting proposals, but in a civil manner.

Mr. Anderson, a Scotch gentleman recommended to me by Mr. John Drummond to go to Georgia, came down and I kept him to dinner.

He told me he had received liberal education, and was not designed for any particular profession or art, which was his misfortune, for by the failure of a person who had 1,000*l.* of his wife's fortune in his hands, and by his family misfortunes, he had three years ago but 500*l.* left to maintain and educate five children, besides a wife 25 years old, and himself now 30; that by dancing after the promises of a principal nobleman concerned in the administration of Scotland he had wasted 300*l.* of the 500*l.*, so that he has now but 200*l.*, which, being too little to live on, he is resolved to go to Georgia, for which purpose he desired my assistance at the Board that he might have the best encouragement I could procure him.

I told him 200*l.* would barely do to carry over himself, five children, a maid and four men servants (12 persons in all), to buy tools, build two houses, and maintain his family (perhaps) two years in case he should lose the season of planting the first year, or a blight should happen or the squirrels eat his corn, which has happened to others, and that he must not expect in case of such distress that we shall give him provision out of our stores.

He replied, he hoped we would, however, advance him some, to be repaid, as we had done to others in like case. I said the instances were very rare, and done when we were stronger in cash, but now we are obliged to be exceeding frugal, the Parliament not having given us above half the money we expected.

He desired earnestly to have a town lot in Georgia, by reason his children are young and many, and his wife, who is grand-daughter to an Earl, has been tenderly brought up, and would require some society. As to the quantity of land to be granted him, he approved of my advice to take at first but 200 acres, which is proportionate to four servants, and afterwards, if his circumstances improved, he might take more. I told him it would be very difficult to procure him a town lot in Savannah, but if he would on Wednesday next present a memorial I would back it at the Board.

I found him a decent, considerate, and very intelligent gentleman.

Tuesday, 1 June.—I went to town in the morning and dined at home. In the evening I went to the Wood Street Counter to relieve Moses Marcus, a converted Jew, whom Smith the engraver

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had cast into prison for 8*l.* because he was not paid for the copper plates of the book Marcus is publishing. Moses said five guineas would get him out, which I gave him. This poor man has a family to subsist, and nothing to live on, but teaching languages and composing books relating to the Jewish religion, which he is well qualified for, understanding his own Hebrew, Latin, Italian, and English.

In my return I called at the Blue Boar in Holborn, where Mrs. Newman told me the last letter she sent me, date the 20th May, came to her by the penny post Friday last, which was the 27th, so that she had not seen the messenger who was employed in bringing the former letters. She showed me a letter of same date from M. P. to her husband, which came enclosed with that she sent me, desiring he would answer no questions if my porter or other person should ask any, as she learned had been done, and telling him I had faithfully promised I would ask none (which was a mistake). She added her thanks to him for the care of her letters, with promise of rewarding him, and gave her service to his wife and daughter. Mrs. Newman said she believed M. P. is a person in distress, by my sending her a bank bill in one of my letters, which she discovered, but averred she knew her not, and now believes she is a bite, that has taken advantage of my good nature, but if the messenger should come again she will have him dodged. She admired a penny post letter should be dated a week before brought to her.

My son told me he had seen Mr. Westlo and asked him whether he saw Lady Pen Chomley at Calais, who answered he had; that she lodged at first at a baker's, but while he was there waiting for the packet boat he saw her in company of a shabby fellow remove to the *Leon d'Argent*, which he apprehends was for want of money, public houses trusting more than private lodgings will do. That before this removal he had seen her at the baker's at the window, that he knew her well in England, and she him, and that at last she curtsied to him, that he admired to see her there in such company without a servant, having heard nothing of her running from her husband. That his curiosity led him to go to the *Leon d'Argent*, and he was there when she and the man came in and ordered a fire, that there was a screen before the parlour door, which being left open he peeped through a hole of it, and had the opportunity of seeing her distinctly and the person with her, whom he knew not. That he talked of going to Paris, but she was for staying till she heard from Bruges, whither she had writ, and Mr. Westlo thinks she had written to my Lord Rivers, her uncle, who is a priest there. That the man was, as he said before, very shabbily dressed, but she was clean and tight, and had jewels, he believed to the value of 2,000*l.* That she seemed very fond of him, his hat dropped off, and she stooped and took it up to give him, and that she said, I believe you will, like the rest of the world, forsake me and go back to England, the contrary of which he assured her, but in a very faint manner. Now putting these things together, the long distance between the 20th of May, when she wrote her last letter, and the 27th, when it was received by Mrs. Newman, the jewels she had with her, and the accounts she formerly sent me of the design of carrying her abroad with jewels and things

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of value, her concealing so long her name from me, and talking of a friend to come to her out of the country, which never did come but was mentioned by her for an inducement to me to advance her money, I begin with good reason to suspect that she is the same person who wrote me the many letters I received, and to supply her lewd occasions has passed a trick on me.

Wednesday, 2.—I went this day to the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees, where nothing material was done. Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, and Mr. Bedford were there. Afterwards the Georgia Board sat, and the members present were Thomas Towers in the Trustee chair, Tyrconnel, La Roche, Hucks, Egmont, Lapautre, Vernon, Alderman Kendal, Chandler, Shaftesbury in the Common Council chair, Anderson, Smith, Bedford, trustees.

Report was made of divers benefactions, and of 20*l.* collected by Dr. Crow, rector of Bishopsgate. Thanks were returned to the benefactors, as likewise to me for 53 books of different sizes and professions presented to the Savannah Library.

We approved of a letter to Mr. Oglethorp, containing matters of great moment, also a letter to Mr. Baltius. The Common Council ordered grants to Mr. Will Aglonby and Mr. Isaac Young of 100 acres each, and ordered a town lot in Savannah of 50 acres to Mr. Hugh Anderson, with assurance given him that when he has a mind to part with it he shall have leave, and a new grant of a country lot made him in proportion to the servants he shall be able to employ in cultivating it. We also ordered he should have the character of Inspector of the Public Garden and Mulberry Plantations, but without salary, which he desired not.

We revoked the grant made to Lamb in August, 1734, of 500 acres, because he has exceeded the year's leave of absence and not begun to cultivate it. He is an idle fellow. His brother, the auctioneer, gave him 70*l.* to go to Georgia, but he has squandered it away in following the strolling players about the country.

We allowed Captain Thompson twelve days' demurrage at Allatahama at 40 shillings per diem, which with the maintenance of some persons on board for that time came to twenty-six pounds sixteen shillings.

A difference appearing between Captain Dunbar's account of heads of persons carried over by him to the Allatahama and our account, we referred it to be settled when he should return. We accepted a bill of Causton's. Three other bills of Mr. Oglethorp's, date 3rd March, were offered at the Board, of which we have received no advice, to the value of 500*l.* They are not yet due.

Four other bills also were offered from Mr. Oglethorp, one of 200*l.* for two wood houses bespoke by him at Carolima for Fredericia town in St. Simon's Island, another of 200*l.* payable to Charles Pury, which we ordered to accept, and pay two others of 300*l.* to one Jermyn, and another which we resolved not to accept, our cash being low here, and Mr. Oglethorp having with him in bills and money 5,000*l.* We were all extremely displeased that Mr. Oglethorp having carried over that sum, should not employ it there, but draw upon us. And we ordered an advertisement to be put into the newspaper here and the newspaper of Carolina that having bills at Georgia to answer expenses, we should not pay any other bills drawn upon us here. This is highly necessary, for else

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we shall be drawn upon without end, neither Mr. Oglethorp nor the magistrates of Georgia being able to know the state of our cash. But we ordered another 1,000*l.* in bills to be printed and sent to Mr. Oglethorp by the first opportunity. We ordered that after the 5th of June any five Common Councillors may make drafts on the bank to pay our Georgia Sola bills drawn on us; this was necessary because in the summer we can't expect to have a full Board of eight. We made a draft on the bank of 391*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* to pay some Georgia Sola bills already offered to us by the merchants.

By a letter of 27th February from Mr. Oglethorp we learned that the Scots under the leading of Lieutenant Hugh Mackay had settled themselves at three hours' distance by water from the mouth of the Allatahama, and called the place Darion, that they had built huts, laid out ground for a church, and traced a fort of four bastions. They are 177 persons. We learned also that Parson Westley is gone to settle with Tomachichi in the new town he has built six miles from Savannah.

The widow Calloway making complaint of some injuries received in her deceased husband's effects at Savannah, we ordered enquiry to be made in it. We observed 590 persons were on the public stores in Georgia before Mr. Oglethorp went over with the last year's embarkation. Our accountant observed there would be 5,818*l.* necessary to maintain them and the persons who went last year with Mr. Oglethorp. We ordered our accountant to take an account of what money remains in our hands exclusive of the last 10,000*l.* given by Parliament, and to make an estimate of the services to which the last mentioned 10,000*l.* is to be employed.

We then dined together at the Cyder house, where Captain Cornish, who carried over Mr. Oglethorp, came in, and among other things acquainted us that before the middle mouth of the Allatahama there is a bar of seven miles broad, but at low water there is eleven foot water, and at high water twenty-one. That ships of 100 ton therefore may get in. He said St. Simon's Island, where Fredericia is to be built, may be about five miles broad and eight long, that there are three great bluffs there about eleven foot above high water mark, and within the island a great deal of good Savannah.

Thursday, 3.—Visited Lord Wilmington and Mr. Evans.

Returned to dinner at Charlton.

Wednesday, 9.—I went to the Georgia Office, where we had a Board of Trustees, but were not able to do Common Council business, being only Mr. Hucks, in the chair, Vernon, La Roche, Egmont, Thomas Towers, Lapautre. Benefactions were reported, 20*l.* from an unknown hand for maintenance of the Georgia clergymen, 50*l.* from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge for paying the Saltsburg ministers, 30*l.* from the Duke of Richmond towards Miller's salary for botany and agriculture, and some lesser donations.

We approved of a letter from Mr. Verelst to Mr. Oglethorp in the name of the Board, insisting on his frugal management, and not drawing bills on us, he having taken with him 4,000*l.* in bills and 1,000*l.* in money. We sent him a calculation of expenses to be defrayed out of the cash remaining in our hands, and the 10,000*l.* given by Parliament, which come to 9,500*l.*, and desired if anything

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could be saved out of it the savings might go towards cultivating Trust lands. We computed to him the charge of next year's provision for those who are there on the poor account, amounting to 3,269*l.*, and informed him that we would soon send him more Georgia bills, which we were glad to see obtained a currency, many of them being come to our office to be paid.

We then came to a determination that 50*l.* should be the respective salaries of our two ministers, the third minister being as yet paid by the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

We also resolved to coin 3,150*l.* of new Georgia bills, viz. 1,150*l.* of 5*l.* bills, 1,000*l.* of 1*l.*, 1,000*l.* of 10*l.* These are to be sent to Mr. Oglethorp to fill up as he has occasion. Lastly, we made a draft on the bank of 500*l.*, part of the 4,000*l.* reserved there to answer the Georgia bills Mr. Oglethorp carried with him, there being above 350*l.* of those bills already come to hand; and the rest is to lie in our Treasurer, Alderman Heathcot's hand, to pay as other bills come, he having opened a book purposely for that account.

We found our money for cultivating land for religious uses amounted to 346*l.* and for building the church to 773*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* I took the opportunity to write to Mr. Oglethorp.

After this I dined with my son and cousin Fortrey at the Cyder house, and took leave of them, my son going Monday next to my son Hanmer's, and afterwards to Dublin. At night I returned to Charlton.

I had a letter from Captain Waddington that the lady at Calais's true name is Farmer and the gentleman's Graham, but I doubt they are borrowed names, and therefore wrote to him some days after to procure me some of the lady's handwriting to compare with the letters I received.

Sunday, 13.—Whit Sunday.—My son set out for Mr. Hunter's in Lincolnshire, from whence he designs to pass to my son Hanmer at Fennes, and then from Chester to Dublin.

Monday, 14.—Came to see me Captain Thomas, a French refugee enjoying the half pay of a crown a day on the English Establishment as engineer. He served all King William's wars, first under Marshal Vauban for the French, and next under the famous Cohorn, for the Dutch and English. He is now too old for service, and so, he says, are all of his time, if there are any yet living, Lieutenant-Colonel Lilly excepted, now in Jamaica, where he is well settled and rich. He calls Vauban his master, and would not tell me which he thought the greatest engineer, him or Cohorn, but he allowed the latter to improve upon the former in some things. The book of Cohorn's method of fortification he said is very faulty in the translation, and even in the original French, but for a different reason, namely, that it does not contain the last improvements that great man made, and in it he owns as much, for he says he reserves some secrets that they might be singly serviceable to his masters, the Dutch, and these secrets died with him.

Among other things he told me that when in Queen Anne's was the town of Alicante in Spain was blown up by the prodigious mine of 1,500 barrels of powder the Spaniards made, Richards, the engineer, who with the English Governor and many others died by it, was ordered by the Governor to visit it (for the Spaniards

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desirous to have the place without expense of blood desired it might be seen by us). Accordingly Richards visited it, and made his report privately, that indeed there was an immense quantity of powder, but that the rock having many hollow passages the effect would spend itself without endangering the garrison. Upon this the Governor bid him publicly report that he discovered the barrels were only filled with bran, for he was desirous the soldiers in garrison should not be discouraged at the approaching danger. To animate them the more he took Richards and other of the officers with him and stood for a considerable time over the mine, when fire being set to it the rock rose under their feet, and then tumbling in buried them all in its ruins. However, the breach rendering the top of the rock more difficult of access than before, the garrison would not have surrendered but for want of water and provision.

That Richards was a Roman Catholic, but a good Englishman. He was the second brother of three, and the two others were Protestants. The youngest, who died here at Charlton and whose monument was set up last year in our church, was engineer to our train and knew his business well. The eldest went to Venice upon invitation, but the promises made him not being kept, he accepted an invitation from the Elector of Bavaria and died in his service.

I asked him concerning Monsieur Goulon, whose book of the attack and defence of towns I had read. He said it is one of the best books on the subject; that Goulon was a French refugee in the Dutch service, and much esteemed by King William, but to save the reputation of General Opdam was disgraced and forced to quit. The story is thus: At the battle of Landen he commanded the Artillery, when during the heat of the action, and when the Dutch appeared to have the better, Opdam, struck with a panic, rode up to him, and telling him the battle was lost, ordered him to withdraw his cannon and save them as well, and as soon as he could, lest they should fall into the enemies' hands. With great reluctancy he was obliged to obey, and this proved very prejudicial to the Dutch, who in the end were overthrown. Being questioned for it before a court martial, he alleged that General Opdam commanded what was done, and there were witnesses who could depose it, but Opdam, whose credit was at stake, contrived they should not appear, and so Goulon was disgracefully dismissed the service. But King William, who knew him to be a brave man, and the whole of the affair, recommended him to the Emperor Leopold's service, who made him a Lieutenant General and highly esteemed him to his death.

I asked him what he knew of Malet, whose books of geometry and fortification I had read. He said he was a mathematician, but not properly an engineer; that he served in Portugal in the post Serjeant Major, and at his return was made Preceptor of the King's pages in mathematics.

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, hoping to find eight members, that we might make a Board of Common Council and issue money to pay bills, but we were only five, and so could only do Trustee business—Mr. Lapautre in the chair, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, La Roche, and Hucks. Many letters that arrived to us last Monday were read. They came

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to us enclosed from Mr. Oglethorp and brought us very disagreeable news.

The first was Mr. Oglethorp's from St. Simon's Island, date 15th February, to the Spanish Governor of Fort Augustine with offers of friendship.

The second was from Captain Dempsy to Mr. Oglethorp, dated from Augustine the 29th March. This gentleman was the bearer of the abovementioned letter to the Governor and by concert of Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Geraldini, the Spanish agent at our Court, accompanied Mr. Oglethorp to Georgia, in order to assist in settling the limits between the Spanish dominions in Florida and the King of Great Britain's, which join them. In this letter he writes Mr. Oglethorp that he arrived the 16th at Fort Augustine; that the Governor received him very civilly and expressed great respect for Mr. Oglethorp, but that he said he doubted whether friendship will subsist between his Catholic Majesty's subjects there and the King of Great Britain's, since we had settled ourselves upon his master's territories. He also complained that 300 of our white men, with a considerable number of Indians, had entered the Province of the Uches, which belonged to his master, with intention to build a fort there. Captain Dempsy replied he was confident Mr. Oglethorp knew nothing of it, and would not have given such directions, but he would write to him upon it.

Another letter from Captain Dempsy from Augustine to Mr. Oglethorp, date 1st April, brought him enclosed two letters from the Spanish Governor, expressing great civilities. They were dated the 24th and 30th March. These Mr. Oglethorp likewise sent us, but being wrote in Spanish we understood them not, but we gathered the sense from the substance of Captain Dempsy's letter abovementioned, wherein he tells Mr. Oglethorp that the Governor had received fresh accounts that our Indians with five of the Creek nation had killed a Spaniard belonging to an outguard, and that satisfaction must be made; that he had said what he could to prevail on the Governor to adjust these amicably if true, and that he replied he would send a person to Mr. Oglethorp; that he told the Governor things might be made easy, for Mr. Oglethorp desired nothing more than harmony, but if that could not be compassed, Mr. Oglethorp knew how to behave, having a sufficient strength, besides a power to draw all the Militia of the Province down upon occasion. *N.B.*—Note we observed in this letter that he said this according to Mr. Oglethorp's directions, by which it seemed to us that Mr. Oglethorp had received some instructions or powers from his Majesty at going over which were not communicated to us. He adds in this letter that when he dispatched his messenger he heard the drum beat up for soldiers, and that the Spaniards came briskly in.

The next letter was from Oglethorp to Dempsy, date 10th April, wherein he mentions a letter of thanks he had sent to the Governor for his expressions of civility. He instructs Dempsy what to say to the Governor, explains the right his Majesty of Great Britain has to the land disputed by the Governor, by a historical deduction, and the advantages it would be both to Spain and Great Britain that we should settle there; that our territory extends southward to the river of St. John, the northern side thereof belonging to us,

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and the southern, where Fort St. Augustine is, to Spain. He bids Dempsy assure the Governor that he knows of none of our men settling themselves in the Uches country, though if they did, it belongs to us. He takes notice our Indians complain that the Spaniards, to the number of forty, had killed two of them, that the Creek nation as well as they were extremely exasperated, and it would scarce be possible to prevent some straggler of them from passing the river and doing mischief, but he had ordered boats or look-outs to prevent their crossing it.

In a letter of the same day's date to the Governor Mr. Oglethorp acquaints him that he had commanded the King of Great Britain's subjects to avoid molesting the subjects of Spain; that he had ordered boats to prevent the Indians passing, and was very desirous friendship might be preserved between the two nations, having received his Majesty's commands to that purpose. If it could not be done, he was in no pain, being able to protect himself, and to do more if there were occasion.

The next letter was from Oglethorp to Dempsy, date 12th April, acquainting him that he had done his best to restrain the Indians from falling on the Spaniards, and hopes the Spaniards will give like command to their Indians and negroes, that the Indians and Caroline inhabitants both say the Spaniards have encroached on us.

The next letter was from Mr. Oglethorp to us, dated from Frederica the 17th April. He tells us he had advice that 1,500 men on board three men-of-war had left the Havannah; that the Independent Company was come down to him from Carolina, but he was surprised Captain Gascoign (commander of his Majesty's sloop, a 20-gun ship) was not come up, the wind having been fair for five days. That he had kept the *Diamond* and another merchant vessel with him, and had drawn bills of 200*l.* and 100*l.* on us payable to Causton (being for provision for Savannah), as likewise 50*l.* before that.

This letter was followed by another of the same date, wherein he acquaints us that great firing was heard at sea, and he was surprised Captain Gascoign was not arrived. That what will be the issue of these things he knows not, but the affair will one way or another be over before he can hear from us. He had built two forts and garrisoned them, and begun a third.

*N.B.*—This puts us under great apprehensions that the account of the three men-of-war from the Havannah is true, and that they may have taken Captain Gascoign.

This is as well as I can remember the substance of these letters, but the copies of them which I have ordered to be made me will give the particulars more at large and with more exactness.

With these letters came one from Mr. Oglethorp to the Duke of Newcastle, containing most of what has been above set forth and desiring his Grace's directions how to proceed, that if his Majesty is unwilling to part with any of his territories he will die before he give up one inch of it. There also came over to us a memorial stating his Majesty's right to the lands in question.

After a serious debate we ordered a Common Council to be summoned for to-morrow, in hopes of having the attendance of a fuller Board, we being but five, and the affair before us of very great consequence.

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I then went to the Thatched house and dined alone and afterwards attended the meeting at the St. James's Workhouse. Then I went to Kensington to pay a visit to Sir John Bland and his lady.

Thursday 17.—This morning I visited Sir Robert Brown, Mr. Clerke, and Lord Grantham, and then went to the Georgia Office, where, notwithstanding we had ordered a very particular summons the day before, we could make no Common Council, being but seven members, viz. Egmont in the Trustee chair, Lord Carpenter, Lapautre, Alderman Heathcot, Hucks, La Roche, Vernon. We read over all the papers received from Georgia as mentioned in yesterday, and after a long debate came unanimously to the following resolution: Resolved, that Mr. Vernon be desired to present to the Duke of Newcastle the memorial, letters, and depositions transmitted from Mr. Oglethorp, and that he be desired to acquaint his Grace that the Trustees observe there are matters of great consequence in the said letters, and there being mention made in them of orders and instructions which Mr. Oglethorp received from his Majesty, the particulars of which the Trustees are not acquainted with, the Trustees do submit the whole to his Grace, to send such orders as his Grace shall judge necessary.

The depositions abovementioned were from several of our people who were lately on the north side of St. Wan's, otherwise St. Juan's river, and saw no Spaniards settled there.

Besides the letters, memorial, and depositions abovementioned ordered to be communicated to the Duke of Newcastle, and of which we directed copies to be preserved in our office, there were divers other letters enclosed to us by Mr. Oglethorp which we did not think necessary to trouble the Duke with; as one from Oglethorp to us of the 3rd March, acquainting us he had drawn on us 200*l.* to buy horses for the Rangers.

A copy of Captain Gascoign's letter to Oglethorp, date 4th April, to tell him he could not get out of the Savannah river, the pilot refusing to venture, and that he was very uneasy at it, but would lose no time to be with him and support him against the Spaniards. A copy of a second letter from him to the same effect. We also received an account that the people of Carolina were extremely surprised at Mr. Causton's preventing their traders from carrying dry goods, as well as rum, to the Savannah Indians, at his seizing their rum, detaining their effects and persons, and refusing to take security. It may be seen in the *Carolina Gazette* and in our newspapers here. These newspapers likewise mention our Indians seizing an advanced fort of the Spaniards and killing three of them, but they mention not the day, nor do our own letters say anything of it.

It was observed by several of the Board that Mr. Oglethorp was too close at his departure in concealing from us the orders hinted at in his letters, for besides that nothing ought to be a secret from the Board, it might prove of ill consequence on this account, that our directions and resolutions might contradict those given by his Majesty. On this occasion Mr. Vernon very generously showed us Mr. Oglethorp's letter to the Duke of Newcastle which came enclosed to him unsealed in one that Mr. Oglethorp writ him, wherein he desired him to show his letter for the Duke to

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Mr. Thomas Towers, and then seal it to give the Duke. Mr. Vernon said this was passing by the Board and leaving them in ignorance of what it was material for them to know, not only for the success and unanimity of their proceeding, but for the honour of the gentlemen concerned. He added (and so did several gentlemen say) that he was always in his judgment against settling so far from our first town, Savannah, but at least not farther southward than the north branch of the Allatahama, because of the jealousy it must needs give the Spaniards, and the obligation it would bring us under of disputing the farthest extent of his Majesty's territories that way if contested by that nation, at a time when we were too weak in people and cash to make our party good against them. I think there was not one of the gentlemen but declared they were against settling Frederica so far from the Savannah, which by a straight line appears to be 70 English miles, and 90 by turns of the road necessary to pass for avoiding the bogs and broader part of rivulets. I said I remembered when we gave our estimate to Parliament in March was twelvemonth for 25,800*l.*, we calculated on building only two forts, and that for the defence of the county of Savannah only, not the entire Province; that afterwards we resolved to erect our new town on the Allatahama, though many gentlemen rather wished it were placed on the Ogikee river, which is nearer Savannah town, whereby our people would be more compact and better able to defend themselves from the French or Spaniards in case of disturbance than when so far dispersed, and I was one of those who thought so. That this resolution was made in August last, and in September a grant made of 10,000 acres for erecting a new county, and the name of Frederica given to the intended town, by the minute it appeared we did not assign the particular place where to settle it. That the reason why the gentlemen determined to settle on the Allatahama appears to be: 1. Because that river is the southern bounds of his Majesty's grant to us, and so embraces all our Province, within which there is a vast deal of extraordinary good land, that his Majesty's subjects may take up and cultivate, but which would lie waste unless there were a good town and fort on that border to defend the inhabitants. 2. That we had hopes of finding there some good harbour for his Majesty's ships of war, which would be of the greatest advantage in case of a rupture with Spain, for lying there they would be able on notice to intercept the Spanish galleons. 3. That a settlement on the Allatahama requiring more assistance from Parliament than the maintenance of that at Savannah, which was in part already settled, it would be an inducement to the Parliament to give us a greater sum, especially the advantages thereof being explained to them and to the ministry. But we none of us had thoughts of settling more southward, nor could have, knowing nothing then of St. John river.

That now the affair became extremely serious and immediately the Government's concern, for these unexpected accounts made it appear the 10,000*l.* given this year is vastly too little to answer the expenses of the new settlement, even though the Spaniards should remain in peace with us, much more if they should attempt to disturb us. I was, therefore, very well pleased with the order of the Board relating to Mr. Vernon's message to the Duke of

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Newcastle, for if his Majesty or the ministry gave Mr. Oglethorpe any directions which we knew nothing of, it lies on them to support and justify him in what he shall do, and we shall remain wholly free from blame.

After we broke up, Mr. Marten, our secretary, told me as a secret that Mr. Frederick, one of our members, designs to come no more among us, he being very great with my Lady Walpole, who is a great enemy to our Colony; nor is Sir Robert Walpole and the Employment men our friends by reason that some of our Board vote in Parliament contrary to the Ministry measures, but it is very unjust to discourage an affair of this public nature on account of private and personal prejudices against a few of our Board.

This very morning before I came to the Board, visiting Sir Robert Brown, who is a devoted man to Sir Robert Walpole, and every day with him (for I'm told he manages money for him in the public funds), he asked me in a very doubtful way whether indeed I thought our Georgia settlement advantageous to England. And when I replied, yes, giving him some reasons, he answered he believed indeed I thought so, which was as much as to say he did not. He added that our charter gave us, the Trustees, too much power and made us independent of the Crown, and that there was a spirit in all the Colonies to throw off their dependency on the Crown of England. I replied our charter was but for 21 years, after which our power was at an end, and the Colony fell under his Majesty's sole power, who might do with it as he pleased. Besides, the Militia was in the Governor of Carolina. He said that was something, but asked withal who had the naming the Common Council and Trustees. I told him ourselves upon vacancies that should happen, but the original members were named by his Majesty. There is no doubt but in all this he spoke the sentiments of Sir Robert Walpole. After the Board was up, I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 20.—This is the anniversary day of my marriage, having been married with great blessings attending it twenty-six years.

Wednesday, 23.—I went to the Georgia Society, and we made a Board of Common Council; present, Lord Carpenter in the Trustee chair, Lapautre in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Vernon, La Roche, Alderman Heathcot, Alderman Kendal, Hucks, Thomas Towers. In the Trustee Board we sealed a letter of attorney to our accountant for receiving the 10,000*l.* from the Treasury, granted us by Parliament. Mr. Vernon reported he had laid our papers, read last post and received from Georgia, before the Duke of Newcastle, by the hands of Mr. Stone, his Grace's secretary, but had yet no answer to them.

A letter was ordered to be wrote to Christy, Recorder of Savannah, to send over copies of Court proceedings from November, 1734, and that he do the same quarterly, particularly that he acquaint us what fees are taken in prosecutions. Two letters from Jo. Bromfield, our Register, were read, giving us a very good abstract of his observations made since his landing with Mr. Oglethorpe at Georgia. He complained of the Scotch traders settled in Savannah, who, suffering the poor people to run in their debt, afterwards prosecuted them to get their houses and lands from them. By this several were ruined and others grown out of heart and negligent

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in their improvements. That Jones, the surveyor, had been deficient in setting out the people's lands. That the Rum Act is severely put in execution. That Mr. Oglethorpe was bent upon a settlement on St. Pedro's Island, 60 miles southward of St. Simond's Island, where Fredericia is building, and intended to build a fort and place a garrison there. That this is 30 miles only from Fort Augustine, the Spanish town. That one of the mouths of the Allatahama has been sounded, and found not deep enough for two of our merchant ships that went last over. That Mr. Oglethorpe had found the southernmost branch of the Allatahama encloses a greater tract of land than he imagined, and that the Island of St. Simond's was extraordinary good land. There are 20,000 acres of such upon it, and 1,000 of these are already cleared to our hands by Indians in former times.

We ordered a letter to Bromfield, approving his diligence to inform us of what particulars he knew, and desiring him to continue writing to us. We also ordered him to acquaint Causton, our head bailiff, that we expect he should send us his accounts as usual, as likewise of all that passes under his magistracy, notwithstanding Mr. Oglethorpe is on the spot.

As Common Council we resolved that any five of us might draw on the bank for sums not exceeding 1,133*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, part of the 10,000*l.* given by Parliament, to pay divers expenses that may accrue, and we also drew on the bank for 447*l.* more to pay bills when they come to hand. We were obliged to make these resolutions because of the uncertainty of having a Board of eight this summer time.

We also ordered 500*l.* to be insured on Captain Thompson's ship, which goes in August and carries over our saw mills, which cost us near that sum.

After this I dined with Mr. Verelst at the Cyder house, and then went to St. James's Workhouse and found them employed only in taking in and turning out poor people, wherefore I proposed the taking into consideration the general plan made in the beginning of the year for conducting the Workhouse, as a more immediate necessary thing, which had been suspended because some of the overseers had objections to it, and it was agreed they should offer their objections this day sennit at our Vestry.

After this I called on Mr. Aspinwall, the banker, and took up 300*l.*, and then went and lay at Pall Mall House.

I received a letter from Captain Waddington that the lady I suspected to be gone to France was indeed the same, Lord Barrimore's daughter, Lady Penelope Chumly, who in company with one Mr. Graham left Calais in order to go to Dunkirk, as they pretended, but in the road struck aside and went to Paris, so now I am confirmed in my late suspicion that she is not that virtuous person she pretended, and I suppose may bid adieu to my 125*l.* A fortnight ago she was excommunicated in St. Martin's Church, and 'tis said her husband, Colonel Chumly, intends to petition the Parliament next year to be divorced, in order to marry again.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I went to Kensington. The drawing room was late and the company but few. The Queen commended Charlton to me, and especially the wood, and prospect from it, but said she had not seen the house, though she heard it

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was a good one. I told her it were a great honour for me to see her there. She answered with all her heart. She said Dr. Courayer was gone to Salisbury. I hoped she would not let him be idle. She replied it was fit he should have a year's rest, and then she would employ him on some new work. She asked if I went on with my collection of heads, and added she supposed I got up this summer at two a clock. I smiled and said I wondered how her Majesty knew my hours. "O," answered she, "I know what is doing in your family."

Met Lord Grantham there, who said he had spoke again to the Queen about my brother, and she answered she did not forget it.

I dined at the Thatched house, and returned afterwards to Charlton.

Wednesday, 30.—This day I went to town, though there was no meeting at the Georgia Office, because the Duke of Newcastle has made no reply to the papers we sent him, which is a manifest neglect in him, and may prove of ill consequence.

I called on Alexius Clayton, esq., who was not at his chambers, but I left 39*l.* with his clerk to pay him for the first subscription to as many tickets, which he promised to secure me in the Westminster Bridge lottery, 27 of which are for my brother Percival and his friends. *N.B.*—I took no receipt from the clerk, but there was another of them by.

Then I dined with my cousin Le Grand and afterwards went to St. James's Vestry to meet the overseers of the poor and settle with them our scheme for the Workhouse, but they did not all come nor were prepared with their objections, but mentioned a Quaker's proposal to take off the poor from the parish at one-third less expense than the charge we are now at. Upon this we desired them to know of him his proposals more particularly, and a sketch of the articles he would have us sign with him.

I heard this day that Lady Pen. Cholmly had wrote from France to Lord Barrimore, her father, to desire some money for her subsistence, but that he did nothing in it, only sent her letter to Colonel Cholmly, her husband, who remitted her a small sum just to keep her from downright want, but forbid her returning into the kingdom.

Thursday, 1 July.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 4.—Mr. Capel Moore and his daughter dined with us.

Monday, 5.—Mr. Leak, bookseller of Bath, and his wife dined with us. He told us my aunt Long is well at Bath, had bought a house in the Square, which cost her 1,200*l.*, which she has settled on Dr. Harrington, and that she generously gave to the other Harringtons, his brothers, 1,000*l.* each.

Wednesday, 7.—I went to town to the Georgia Board, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Lapauter in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche, Egmont, and Mr. Smith. We received Mr. Verelst's report that the 10,000*l.* given by Parliament this year has been paid, and the fees amounting to 257*l.* forgiven by the several officers through whose hands it passed.

Mr. Millar, our botanist, being obliged by the Spanish Admiral to return to England, he arrived a few days ago, and this day attended and presented to us a narrative of his proceedings in the

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West Indies. It appeared there is 75*l.* remains due to him, and Mr. Miller, the Chelsea gardener, who came with him, told us he expected the subscribing gentleman, whose subscription was out last Midsummer, will continue it one year longer. We were disappointed that he brought us no seeds and plants for the use of our Colony, but he said he left them at Jamaica, where he hears they thrive.

We signed an order on the Bank to pay Mr. Hcateot 2,080*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The order was given last Board. Being but four Common Councillors, we ordered Mr. Verelst to wait on some absent member to add his hand. Thomas Boyd and David [Blair], Scots gentlemen, applied by letter from Edinburgh for lands in Georgia, designing to take each ten servants.

Mr. Vernon reported that he had waited on the Duke of Newcastle for to know his pleasure on the letter Mr. Oglethorp had writ him, as also on the papers we communicated to his lordship. That his lordship had observed by the copy of our order to Mr. Vernon that the Trustees would not charge themselves or be accountable for Mr. Oglethorp's conduct in going out of the Colony of Georgia to build forts. That he had written to Mr. Oglethorp, and Mr. Stone, his secretary, should bring Mr. Vernon the letter to forward. Accordingly Mr. Stone would have come, but Mr. Vernon chose to go to him, and Mr. Stone showed him the Duke's letter to Mr. Oglethorp, wherein he recommended to him not to fall out with the Spaniards, but to follow the things recommended to him when he left England, which Mr. Vernon supposes relate to the affairs of South Carolina. That Mr. Vernon desired he might have a copy of the letter for the Trustees' perusal, which Mr. Stone refused to give him, but suffered him to read it twice, so that he remembered the contents, which were nothing of any consequence more than what he had told us, but full of compliments to Mr. Oglethorp.

We ordered his report to be minuted, and agreed on a letter to Mr. Oglethorp expressing that it is impossible for our Board to disburse the public money upon any work of his undertaken without the bounds of our Colony, for we could not answer it. We therefore recommended to him to act with greatest caution and prudence, and sent him a copy of the minute we made when Mr. Vernon was sent to the Duke of Newcastle, since the Duke of Newcastle had sent him the same, because Mr. Oglethorp should not think that we had been accusing him of indiscretion to the Duke and were ashamed to let him know what he had ordered.

After this Mr. Lapauter and I and Mr. Verelst dined together, and I went to Mr. Apinwal, the banker, and took up 300*l.* for my bill on Mr. Taylor, who on the 26 of last month wrote me that his father, Berkley Taylor, died in Dublin the day before and had left him sole executor.

At my return I had advice my son and cousin Fortrey were safe landed in Dublin. My wife returned from visiting the Duchess of Marlborough and Countess of Burlington, who both have written (the former to the Duchess of Somerset, the other to Lord Bruce) recommending my son very strongly to succeed Mr. Lile in the borough of Marlborough, in case Mr. Lile should die, who is very ill.

Thursday, 8.—I returned in the morning to Charlton.



July 11-22

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at church. Dr. Warren dined with me. He told me that some talked, if the Archbishop of Canterbury should die, that Dr. Herring, Dean of Rochester, will succeed him, who is a good preacher and a supple man, and such the Ministry want in that high dignity. He was preacher of Lincoln's Inn, but forced to quit it by reason of his consumptive health.

Monday, 12.—My birthday, when I entered on my 55th year, being born the 12th July, 1682. I bless God I am in good health. My servants put themselves in masquerade as usual. Sir Robert Brown and his lady dined with us.

Wednesday, 14.—I went not to town, there being no Georgia Board.

Thursday, 15.—This day I received three letters from M. P., date 8, 12, and 13 inst. The last takes notice of mine to her of the 10th, but makes so poor excuses that I am more confirmed I have been all along imposed on.

Friday, 16.—This day I wrote to M. P. that I would do no more for her unless I had full satisfaction concerning the things I wrote.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to the Georgia [office], but we again could not make a Board of Common Council, for we were only the undernamed six, viz. Egmont in the Trustee chair, La Roche, Vernon, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, and Dr. Bundy. Letters were read lately received from Georgia and Carolina, viz. Carolina, 29th March, Eveleigh to Mr. Oglethorp; 25th April, C. Dempsy to Mr. Oglethorp, from Augustine, with Mr. Oglethorp's answer to him; 11th May, Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, from Fredericia; Carolina, 22nd May, Eveleigh to Mr. Verelst.

The substance of these letters were Mr. Oglethorp's care to defend himself from the Spaniards if attacked. This affair will cost more money than the Trustees can bear. He sent us a bill drawn on us for 500*l.* sterling payable to ———, which we could not order the acceptance of, not being a Board of Common Council, and it was our private opinion not to accept it, being for services out of the bounds of our Province. He also tells us of 1,200*l.* sterling for buying all the arms and blanketing in Charlestown to prevent the Spaniards buying them, and Eveleigh writes that he had accordingly bought them. We thought this a very adventurous proceeding in him, and far beyond our abilities to answer. Besides, if the Spaniards should make war on us, it is the Government's concern to repel them, for it is not to be supposed that with the small sum given us we should be able to repel force, the same being given only to establish our Colony, and the same by far too little even for that.

A bill was produced drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp payable to Colonel Bull for 200*l.*

And another drawn by Causton on us payable to George Morley, esq., date 14th May, for 173*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* value, received of Messrs. Lenys and Baker. These, being no Board, we referred to the next meeting.

Mr. Wants, the German who above a year ago was employed in Germany to select persons to send to Georgia, appeared, and acquainted us that there were now many of them come down to Rotterdam. We told him he failed in bringing them at the time

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appointed, and now they came too late. Besides, we acquainted him when he returned many months ago that should any come we could not accept of them, having no money to send them over.

Captain Dunbar and Captain Thomas appeared and gave us a good account of Georgia. The latter applied to be paid by the Trustees for the freight of 31 persons who went over, not on the Trust account, but servants to others who carried them on their own account, and produced a letter from Mr. Oglethorp to us recommending the same. But we showed him the agreement we made with him, and proved thereby that his demand was not to be complied with. We added that those servants did not at all belong to us. He said he did not desire we should pay their freight, but take them as our servants till the freight should be paid out of their work, and that he believed Mr. Oglethorp had taken them into the Trust service. We answered, that was more than we knew, and if they were in our service then their owners wanting servants could not perform their agreement of cultivating their own lands according to the covenants of their grants. That this was no concern of ours, but as he was to answer the freight of these persons to his owner, Mr. Simonds, we would recommend to Mr. Oglethorp, if they have been employed in our service, to stop out of their wages the 5*l.* due for each of their passage, and to pay the same to Mr. Pury, agent for Mr. Simonds in Georgia. He made some other demand about cannon etc. with which he furnished Mr. Oglethorp, but being no Board we could do nothing in it. We ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp on these heads.

Afterwards Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon and I dined together with Mr. Verelst at the Cyder house.

We reflected on the ill situation of our affairs, great drafts and little money to answer them. Two forts building to the southward out of our limits, and jealousies given the Spaniards thereby, and this without the knowledge of the Trust. At the same time no countenance given us by the Government beyond the 10,000*l.* which the Parliament ordered. The negligence of our gentlemen in giving attendance, and the honour and prudence of us who continued to act set at stake by these things; the short unsatisfactory accounts given us by Mr. Oglethorp of his proceedings; the omission of our magistrates and officers in writing to us, which we suppose is by Mr. Oglethorp's direction, that he, as best qualified, may give us accounts, which yet he does not by reason of this apprehension of the Spaniards attacking him, which takes up all his thoughts; the great difficulty we shall be under of answering Mr. Oglethorp's bills if he continue to draw at this rate, and the dishonour if we do not, etc.

At night I had a letter from cousin Ned Le Grand, desiring I would sign an order to the South Sea to pay to him the dividend due on 2,400*l.* New South Sea stock, which I accordingly did, cousin Ned Southwell having done the same.

Thursday, 22.—I returned to Charlton by water to dinner, after having passed a recovery at the Temple before Sir George Cook of the land of Ballymacow, *alias* Egmont, in order to perfect my new lease of that farm to Mr. Taylor, my steward, for lives renewable for ever.

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Wednesday, 28.—This day I went to Georgia Office, but again we were not a number to do business, being but six, namely, Egmont in the Trustee chair, Vernon, T. Towers, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Lapautre, Dr. Hales. We ordered 300*l.* from the Bank into Alderman Heathcot's hands to answer our Georgia Sola bills, of which the last ship brought us the value of 15*l.* and more.

We read a memorial from Captain Dunbar and his sailing orders from Mr. Oglethorp, by which he would have us understand that it was by Mr. Oglethorp's directions he took over Mr. Mackay and Cuthbert's servants, so that we ought to pay to the Captain's owners the freight of those servants to Georgia, although they belonged to gentlemen who went over on their own account, and to repay ourselves out of their work for the Trust.

We ordered our accountant to draw up a state of the case to be laid specially before the next Board of Common Council, without giving our opinion. A person from Mr. Baker, the merchant, attended to know if we intended to accept Mr. Oglethorp's bill on us for 500*l.* payable to Mr. Eveleigh of Charlestown, and by him assigned to Mr. Baker. We sent him out word we were not a Board, but ordered our accountant to go to him before our next meeting and talk the matter over to see if we can prevail on him for Mr. Oglethorp's sake not to protest the bill, which we do not think we ought to pay, being for money disbursed by Mr. Oglethorp for services done not within our Province, namely, for buying arms for defence of forts built without our limits. The protest of this 500*l.* is 30 per cent. charge, which comes to 150*l.*, which will fall on Mr. Oglethorp since we do not accept his bill, and we are desirous to lessen this charge as much as we can. This is not the only difficulty he has drawn himself and us into on account of going too near the Spaniards and building forts beyond the Allatahama, which is our most southern limits.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Hales, La Roche, and I dined together, and afterwards I walked in the park. At coming to town I heard of the tumult in Shoreditch occasioned by the managers for rebuilding that church employing Irish labourers, who work cheaper than the English labourers would do. The English mob rose on them and killed nine, others say seven. The Tower Guards, the Artillery Company and Militia were out from Monday night to this day to keep the mob dispersed, and this day a detachment of Foot and Horse Guards from St. James's marched to reinforce the others. There was found affixed to the Royal Exchange yesterday a seditious paper, purporting that now was the time for Englishmen to draw the sword if they would save their liberties.

Thursday, 29.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Tuesday, 3 August.—I went to town to end my trust concerns with cousin Le Grand's family by assigning over to Miss Helena Le Grand, junior, her daughter, her fortune that was in the new joint stock of South Sea annuities, viz. 2,400*l.*, and took her discharge.

I also bought an East India bond for niece Dering of 100*l.*, No. 10,448, which cost premium 7*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, and had 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* interest on it, so that this disbursement on her came to, with one shilling commission to Mr. Wright the broker, 108*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 4.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office,

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where we were a full Board, viz. Alderman Cater in the chair of Common Council, Vernon, Egmont, Thomas Towers, La Roche, Lapautre, Chandler, Alderman Heathcot, Carpenter, Dr. Hales. We ordered 3,150*l.* in Sola bills of exchange to be speedily made out and issued in Georgia by Mr. Oglethorp for the services appointed by our letter to him of the 13th June, viz. 1,000*l.* in bills of 1*l.* each, 1,150*l.* in bills of 5*l.* each, and 1,000*l.* in bills of 10*l.* each.

We received two reports from the Committee of Accounts and agreed to them.

We signed a draft on the Bank of 469*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* to pay Mr. Simonds, the merchant, and another draft for 1,000*l.* to put in Alderman Heathcot's hand to answer bills that may be drawn on us, it not being likely that we shall for a considerable time have another Board.

We ordered Mr. Causton's bills on us, date 14th May last, for 173*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and received the 15th July, should be paid, but we unanimously agreed not to pay Mr. Oglethorp's bill on us drawn the 11th May, 1736, for 500*l.*, payable to Mr. Eveleigh's order, being for arms and duffils bought by Mr. Oglethorp's order at Charlestown to prevent the Spaniards buying them, and so arming themselves to prejudice our new settlement at Allatahama, and the forts Mr. Oglethorp has erected beyond that river. The reason Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Alderman Cater, and Alderman Heathcot gave for not accepting the bill is that the disbursement was for services without the bounds of our Colony as apprehended, and we could not answer such a misapplication of moneys given by Parliament for the service of the Colony only. That the forts Mr. Oglethorp has built southward of the Allatahama are what have given the Spaniards jealousy, and though they may ascertain his Majesty's right to the land on which they are built, and which land is indeed part of Carolina, yet it is not our duty or the intention of Parliament that we should support and defend Carolina with the money given us, but only establish and support our own Colony. Lord Carpenter only objected that by our charter we are to defend our Colony, and as Mr. Oglethorp apprehended that the Spaniards intended to dislodge us, he might say the purchase of these arms and duffils was to prevent the Spaniards from dislodging us, but the other gentlemen replied that had not Mr. Oglethorp built forts southwards of our bounds the Spaniards would probably not have any dispute with us, and the defence of forts built out of our bounds was the Government's concern not ours. Besides that, we did not nor could not give orders for erecting those forts. Our business was to be on the defensive within our own Province only. Lord Carpenter acquiesced in this, but said this refusing to pay the bills drawn on us would bring a disrepute on us, and to which Alderman Heathcot and Cater replied, quite contrary, nothing preserved the reputation of merchants like an exactness in not paying bills they had no right to pay, and showing caution thereon, and this will give us reputation.

The present Lord Derby's letter to Mr. Verelst of 9th July last was read, wherein he promises to perform the late Lord's intention of paying 50*l.* towards the botanist's salary, but excuses himself from continuing it. Hereupon we ordered that Mr. Millar's salary, amounting to 75*l.*, should be paid him to Midsummer last, at which time the contract with him ended. We were not pleased

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that the roots and plants he was to have carried to Georgia were not carried by him or sent, but some left at Jamaica, and the rest brought over by him to present the Apothecary's Garden at Chelsea, Lord Peters, Sir Hans Sloan, etc.

We ordered the seal to be put to Mr. Anderson's commission of Inspector of the public garden and mulberry trees, also made grant to David Blair and Thomas Boyd, Scots gentlemen, of 500 acres each. Then Mr. La Roche, Dr. Hales, Alderman Cater, Mr. Towers, and I dined together at the Cyder house, and in the evening I went to St. James's Workhouse.

Thursday, 5.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 11.—Went to town and to Kensington to pay my Court to the Queen. Received a letter from my son, from Minhead, that he landed the 29th of last month from Cork, after 45 hours' sail.

James Clements wrote me from Harwich that all my friends had joined in a letter to Lord Lovel that they will support the Post Office interest and serve his lordship in the choice of a packet mate to be elected one of the twenty-four vacant by the death of young Captain Lucas. He added to me that Mr. Leathes' friends had signed two petitions to my lord to procure his packet boat for Orlebar, which much offended old Captain Lucas.

I heard in town that Mr. Knight had separated from his wife (daughter of my Lord St. John), finding her a bed with Dr. Peters, her physician, but allows her 500*l.* a year out of respect to her family.

Thursday, 12.—I called on Counsellor Annesley and had from him the form of a power which I sent to Mr. Taylor to agree in my name on referees to conclude the dispute between me and Mr. Crone and Captain St. Leger, which I this day sent over.

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where being but six we could not make a Common Council, but as Trustees we read letters from Mr. Oglethorp to us of the 18th May, and another of same date from Francis Moore, Recorder of Fredericia, to Mr. Verelst. Among other things, Mr. Oglethorp acquaints us that the affair with the Governor of St. Augustine is happily over, and that he was prejudiced against us by letters he had received at Charlestown. Also that Captain Green of Charlestown had tempted the Uchee Indians to fall upon our people at Ebenezer, but the Indians refused, though the Ebenezers had passed the river and put their cattle on the Indian lands not belonging to our Colony. That the Carolinians were very angry with Causton, our bailiff's seizing their rum etc. Mr. Moore's letter to Mr. Verelst related chiefly to accounts.

Mr. Quincey, our former minister at Savannah, who brought these letters, acquainted us very unsatisfactorily with relation to the Savannah people. He said they had employed themselves chiefly in building their houses in order to set them to advantage, and neglected cultivating their lands, so that he did not believe the first settlers would be able to maintain themselves, but must still live on our stores, although they have been three years there. That very few have cultivated anything worth speaking, but he heard the Tithing men had lately entered into agreement to cultivate in common. That he believes there are about 200 houses in the town, besides huts, and 600 inhabitants. That a new town

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house had lately been built capable of holding 200 persons, which was made use of for a church. That he left the place very healthy, but many of the children born there died, and he supposed for want of milk, for the adjoining land to the town being pine barren, yields no grass for above eight months of the twelve, so that the cows go wild in the woods and among the sugar canes.

We were frightened with the account writ us of bills drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp, now lately to the value of near 2,700*l.*, a great part of which is for provision. We were surprised at this, seeing he carried with him so many thousand pounds in bills.

We ordered an advertisement for the *Gazette* and other newspapers that we will answer no bills from Georgia but our own Sola bills, which shall be duly paid, which we hope will put an end to this drawing upon us.

I dined at the Thatched House Tavern in company with Dr. Hollings and his lady, Mrs. Champernon his daughter, Mrs. Minshull, cousin Le Grand, cousin Scot, young Dr. Hollings, and my wife and daughter.

Thursday, 19.—Colonel Horsey came to see me to discourse about Georgia and have some light into his new settlement in Carolina opposite to our Colony.

Captain Christopher Conron, my tenant for Welshestown, also came to see me to desire I would add his life to that farm or change a younger life in it for his own. I told him I could do nothing in it till I saw my son.

Wednesday, 25.—I went in the evening to town.

Thursday, 26.—Went to the Georgia Office, but being only six we could not make a Board of Common Council; present Alderman Heathcot in the Trustee chair, Thomas Towers, Egnont, Dr. Hales, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Lapautre. Captain Yoakly appeared and made a demand of 378*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* under the following heads:—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For demurrage in Savannah river from 28th November, 1735, to 26th February, 1735-6, two months twenty-eight days, at 60 <i>l.</i> per month . . . . .	176	0	0
More, eight days at sea from Savannah to Allatahama and 12 days' return at 72 <i>l.</i> a month . . . . .	46	13	4
More, for demurrage at Allatahama river from 4th March to 12th May, two months eight days, at 60 <i>l.</i> per month, being kept there as a guard ship and as a store ship . . . . .	136	0	0
More, a present to himself as being the first man who brought a ship to this river of Allatahama, and also for several other good services done the Colony . . . . .	20	0	0
	<u>£378</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

This sum was certified to be due to him for the above services by Francis Moore, Recorder of Fredericia. We condemned Causton our bailiff's obliging the Captain to make that demurrage, but concluded we should be obliged to pay the money, which will be ordered when next we have a Board of Common Council.

Mr. La Roche produced two letters wrote in April and June last by a merchant of Charlestown to Mr. La Roche's brother, a merchant at Bristol, wherein he charges our magistrates heavily with ingratitude to Carolina in preventing their traders to pass the river Savannah with rum, to serve their friendly Indians and their

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settlements higher up, and with a design of engrossing all the Indian trade to Georgia. Those letters also inform Mr. La Roche that the Province of Carolina had resolved to petition the King and Council against our Trade Act passed by his Majesty in Council last year. We find the Carolinians understand our charter not to restrain the whole navigation of Savannah to Georgia, but that all his Majesty's subjects may pass it, and they interpret our understanding it to a restraint, as a thing contrary to their liberties and privileges and to the law of Carolina, which gives Carolina liberty to trade up that river. But upon consultation together, and reviewing our charter, we judged that the whole navigation of that river is reserved to Georgia, and that his Majesty having erected Georgia into a distinct Province, the Carolina law for trading up that river ceases, only if the traders of that Province will take out a licence from the magistrates of Georgia they may trade as our own people do, provided they do it in such goods as our law allows of, and carry not rum, which is forbidden with us.

Mr. La Roche further acquainted us that his brother at Bristol will credit all the Georgia Sola bills that shall be delivered out by Mr. Oglethorp, or shall hereafter be sent, so that the Carolina people will be prevented from running down our bills as Mr. Oglethorp had done, whereby those bills not being taken freely, he was obliged to draw on us as he has done.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to prepare a letter for Mr. Oglethorp against our next meeting to acquaint him with the lowness of our cash, and another to Causton to complain of his negligence in not writing to us frequently, as also in sending over imperfect accounts.

'Tis a grief to us few who attend the Board to find how negligent our gentlemen are in giving their attendance, for our credit suffers by it. For example, there is no less than 2,300*l.* drawn on us by Causton and Mr. Oglethorp or his order, and we cannot be a Board to order payment.

Dr. Hales, Mr. Towers, and I dined together at the Cyder house, and concluded that since the drafts come so heavy upon us as to leave us a dark prospect of not having any money left for the Colony's use, before the Parliament meets, we should send over but 1,000*l.* of the new ordered Georgia bills; that the money destined for the rest may not be locked up.

Friday, 27.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.\*

\* End of Vol. 7 of the MS. diary. The volume is indexed; on the last page are the following memoranda:—

Mr. Wyat, near Cavendish Square, who marry'd the Gr. Mother of Mrs.

Horde, the wife of Cos. Will Percival, at Fort St. George.

Snowball, Beadle of Pallmall Ward, in Duke Street, Feathers Court.

Green, Attorney, at Staples Inn, over against Furnivals Inn, Holborn.

Wotton, Attorney, in Bedford Street.

Mr. Tho. Swallow, at Man's Coffee house, facing Lincoln's Inn Gate in Chancery Lane.

Jo. Hamilton, Esq., at Capn. Wandesford's, near the Plantation Office, Whitehall.

Alexius Clayton, Esq., at his Chambers in Essex Court, Middle Temple.

To Mr. Jo. Standgate, at the Smyrna Coffee house.

Mr. S. Richardson, printer, in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street.

Alderman George Heathcot, in Fenchurch Street.

Jo. Cliff, broker, at Jonathan's Coffee house, or at the Amsterdam Coffee house behind the Royal Exchange, at his office, printer to the Lotterys.

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Monday, 6 September, 1736.—I went this day to town, and carried my son to Court, where he was handsomely received by the Queen and the Prince and Princess, who all spoke to him.

I desired her Majesty to give leave that her fine heads of King Henry the 8 Court, drawn by Holbein, might be engraved. She said she was unwilling lest they should be spoiled in the copying, but however, she would allow one of them to be copied for a trial, a Bishop of Killaloo, which she doubted whether done by Holbein or not. She asked me about my collection of printed heads. I said I had now done collecting, having brought it down to the year 1736. She commended it as curious, and of use when one is perusing a historian.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to the Georgia Office, but again we could not make a Board of Common Council, by the haste that Lord Carpenter and Alderman Heathcote were in to leave the Board. We were only Alderman Heathcote in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Thomas Towers, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, Hucks, Lord Carpenter, who went away, Mr. Moor, Trustee.

A bill being drawn on us for the expenses of a couple of dogs sent by Mr. Jeffrys of Bristol to Mr. Oglethorp, which with eight shillings and fourpence for postage of letters, came to 13*l.*, we ordered Mr. Verelst to write back to Mr. Jeffrys that we cannot pay it till we know if those dogs are gone on the Trust account, or on Mr. Oglethorp's private account, but that we would write to his relation, Mr. Holland, to know the truth. In the meantime the eight shillings and fourpence should be repaid.

Mr. Parker, formerly Alderman of Lynn, who was recommended by Sir Robert Walpole to go on the poor account to Georgia, being returned about three weeks since, attended and made heavy complaint against Causton, our bailiff: that he had ruined him by not advancing him money to complete a saw mill, which would have yielded him 1,000*l.* a year; that he would not suffer him to leave the Province; and he also added that great hardships were done to several others; that the land of Savannah is indifferent; that he could not speak much in favour of the place; that the Run Act is very detrimental to the inhabitants, who, for want of molasses to make beer, have drunk only water these six months, etc. He concluded with desiring us to advance him money, being in debt and in danger of arrest.

We told him we could not advance him the public money on his private account, but that he should put in writing what he had to say and bring it next Friday.

We drew a bill on the bank for 500*l.* to Mr. Alderman Heathcote, to discharge several of our Sola bills lately arrived from Savannah, having passed in payment, and to pay others that may come.

Captain Yoakly attended again, and he offering to make oath to his demand for demurrage, etc., we directed he should accordingly do it, that we might be justified in paying it. We also agreed that Captain Dymond's demand for demurrage as a guard ship at Allatamaha, and for freight of provisions from Ireland, amounting to 289*l.*, should be paid, the same being certified to be due by Mr. Oglethorp to Francis Moor of Fredericia.

I dined at the Cyder House with Mr. Towers and Dr. Hales.

Sept. 9—Oct. 6

Thursday, 9.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 10.—Went again to town to the Georgia Board, and we were so fortunate as to make a Board of Common Council, Dr. Bundy in the chair, Lapautre, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Lord Carpenter, Thomas Towers, Captain Eyles, Hucks.

Captain Yoakly having made oath to the truth of his demand for demurrage, etc., the Board gave order to pay it.

The report of the Committee of Accounts touching Captain Dymond's demand for freight of provisions, demurrage, etc., being read, ordered his demand should be paid.

Report from the same committee, relating to Mr. Jeffry's bill on us of 13*l.* odd money for dogs sent to Mr. Oglethorp, being read, it was agreed that he should be writ to that we suspend payment till we write to Mr. Holland upon it to know if the dogs were on the Trust account.

Several bills drawn upon us from Georgia for provisions and other uses of the Colony being produced, ordered that they should be accepted and paid.

The Board took into consideration the new set of Georgia Sola bills made out by us, amounting to 3,150*l.*, and we concluded that in consideration that if all were sent to Mr. Oglethorp we should have remaining in our hands but 1,681*l.* to answer future drafts, and all other unforeseen expenses of the Colony, and that the bills Mr. Oglethorp took with him will have due currency since means have been found to have them answered by Carolina currency, it would be proper to send over at present but 1,500*l.* of those bills, and then we should have remaining in cash 3,331*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, including the 1,650*l.* of those Georgia bills not issued, which last mentioned bills we ordered to be locked up. The 1,500*l.* bills to be sent are 1,000*l.* in one-pounders and 100 in five-pounders.

We ordered a bill of Mr. Bevan, the apothecary, for physic and surgeon's instruments sent to supply our chest in Georgia, to be paid, amounting to 23*l.*

We signed a draft on the bank for 1,500*l.* to Alderman Heathcote for payment of bills drawn on us, he having the rest of the money for that purpose in his hands, and for answering Sola bills that may come. We also signed another draft on the bank of 974*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* to pay Mr. Symonds, the merchant's demand, of which Captain Yoakly's money is part.

Two Scotsmen, named Gibson, brothers, attended, and one of them applied that the grant of 100 acres formerly made him might be changed into a town lot at Savannah of 50 acres. The other desired also a town lot in like manner. But we advised them to take their hundred acres each, it being doubtful if there were any town lots left, promising that when they had cultivated them they should have more land in proportion to the servants they carried over, to which they acquiesced, only desiring their land might be as near the town as possible.

Rowland Pitt and — Tuckwell, merchants, having trusted John Bromfield at Savannah with 2,000*l.* of goods to sell for them, petitioned the Board that we would send instructions to the magistrates of Savannah that in case Bromfield should die they should take an inventory of his debts and effects in order to secure them

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for their use, which the Board thought reasonable, and ordered Mr. Verelst to write a letter to that purpose.

Captain Dunbar attended to make us an offer of 150 Swiss, which he goes to Holland to carry to Carolina, but if we thought it for our service he believed they might be prevailed on to go to Georgia. We thanked him, but acquainted him we were too low in cash to attempt sending over any more persons at present.

Mr. Parker attended again to see if he could get any money from us. We told him he was already indebted to the Trust 80*l.*, and that we could not justify the lending or giving him any of the Trust money. He repeated his accusation of the magistrate of Georgia being unjust and cruel to him in ruining his project of a sawmill. We said, if it was true, he had his action against them, but what he told us was only his own words, not supported by any proof whatsoever, and we could not be satisfied whether true or not. That Mr. Oglethorp was at Georgia when he left it, and it is surprising, if he had been injured, that he did not complain to Mr. Oglethorp, who had power to redress all wrongs, and had too much honour and conscience not to do it if proved to him; but we had received no letter or intimation on that subject from him or anyone else. He then desired we would in our own particulars lend him money, but we answered it was not to be done.

We then broke up, and I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 12.—Cousin Percival, the clergyman, and Cousin Percival, the lawyer, dined with me. They brought with them little Will Percival, son to Will. Percival at Fort St. George, who is a sprightly young child of four years and half old. His father sent him over to be put to school in England, and accordingly he goes next year to Strattam [Streatham] school, four miles from Wandsworth [Wandsor].

Wednesday, 15.—I went this morning to town and passed the day at home, there being no meeting at the Georgia Office.

Thursday, 16.—Visited Lord Grantham and Frank Clerke. Talking of the King's amour abroad, the former said the Queen declared she was sorry for the scandal it gave others, but for herself *she minded it no more than his going to the close stool.*

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to town and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 23.—Sent Knapton's prints of English heads to my Lord Grantham to show the Queen.

Wednesday, 6 October.—I went to town to Georgia Office, and it being the first Wednesday of the month, Dr. Bray's Associates met. We were Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Dr. Hales and Mr. Thomas Towers, who, having been consulted by us concerning the decree that constitutes us, concerning the filling up the deaths of two of our body and resignation of others and the application of our money, whether principal or interest, gave us his opinion that, as to the first, there must at least be five members present to choose new ones in the room of the deceased, the major part of which five make an election, but there is no provision in the decree or power given us to elect new members in the room of those who resign.

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As to the second, his opinion was that though Lord Egmont, Dr. Hales and Mr. Belitha are nominated in the decree the alone members for receiving money, yet for the disposal thereof, whether principal or interest, and buying new stock in the public funds, with the interest arising from our principal, it is necessary five members should be present, the major part of whom are to determine. Mr. Towers had the thanks of the Board.

A letter was read from a gentlewoman in Carolina to Mr. Smith, giving account that all her negroes were instructed in the Christian religion, some of whom could read and instructed others, and she thanked us for the parcel of books we sent her.

After this the Trustees of Georgia met; present: Mr. Towers in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Hucks, Lapautre, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith. We sealed a commission to Mr. Thoresby to preach and collect for us at the church of Stoke Newington in Middlesex. Then we read the memorial presented by the Chevalier Giraldini, Agent from the Court of Spain, to the Duke of Newcastle, the 21st of last month, complaining of the inhabitants of Georgia that they had greatly injured his master's dominion and subjects in America, and desiring they may be punished for the same. This memorial the Duke enclosed to us in a letter dated 27th September, requiring us to make such answer thereto as may be shown the Queen. The Board of Trade also desired to see us and confer with us on the same. This memorial contained five assertions.

*Assertion 1.*—That on the 3rd of March last our Indians attacked a fort belonging to the King of Spain, eight leagues from Fort Augustin, and therein killed a Spaniard.

*Answer.*—To this our reply will be that the attack mentioned has nothing to do with us. We are not accountable for it, being done by the Indians before Mr. Oglethorp arrived southward into those parts, so that it could not be imputed to any order given by him. That the Indians are only confederates, not subjects of England, and that the Indians attacked the fort in revenge of the Spaniards' Indians having surprised them in time of full peace, and after carrying away one of their King's daughters, burnt her alive.

*Assertion 2.*—That the new settlers in Georgia have built a fort upon his master's territories in Florida, 25 leagues northward of Fort St. Augustin.

*Answer.*—To this we say that, admitting the fort to be built, it is land belonging to King George.

*Assertion 3.*—That in proof the land on which this fort is built belongs to the King his master, a fort that had been built there by the English was on a letter of the Duke of Newcastle, wrote by order of the late King George in 1724, demolished and the garrison recalled.

*Answer.*—Our answer will be that there was a fort from which the Government of Carolina recalled the garrison because it was at a great distance, and hard to supply with provisions, but the late King George was so far from approving the recall of that garrison that in his 108th instruction to Governor Johnson he ordered the fort should be restored, and if demolished new built, and was much displeased at what had been done. That the reason

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mentioned by his Majesty for restoring the fort is that the entrance of the Allatahma river may be preserved.

*Assertion 4.*—That the Uchee and Talapoosee Indians complain to the Governor of Augustin that we are building a fort on the territory of Spain, and intend to build another in the Talapoosee country, and that we tempt the Indians of Spain to fall off to us.

*Answer.*—We are building no forts on any land belonging to Spain, nor are we tempting the Indians to quit the amity of the Spaniards.

*Assertion 5.*—The memorial asserts that all the Province of Georgia belongs entirely to the King of Spain, his territory extending to 33 degrees north latitude, but by toleration the English were suffered to enjoy Charlestown. That in 1670 a treaty made between Spain and England had (Article 7) settled each Prince's possessions to be enjoyed without molestation, and that by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht that treaty in 1670 was confirmed, and each Prince to remain in possession of what had then been settled.

*Answer.*—We shall show that the King of England was in possession of Carolina and Georgia (then part of Carolina) before the treaty of 1670. That in 1666 King Charles the Second made a grant of all the land lying 36 degrees north latitude to 29, so that the river of Allatahma, at least, if not lands beyond it, belongs to England, the mouth of that river being exactly in 30 degrees. That Sir Francis Drake took Fort Augustin, and afterwards the Indians of Georgia besieged it and took the town, but not able to take the fort for want of cannon retired over the Allatahma, and ever since kept possession of that country. Now the treaty of Utrecht confirming the treaty of 1670, and the treaty of 1670 leaving both Kings in possession of what they then enjoyed, and the King of England enjoying then all the lands from 36 degrees to 29, the claim which the memorial makes to Georgia as belonging to the King of Spain is groundless. These are the heads of the answer we shall return to the memorial.

After this we read a memorial sent by the President and Council of Carolina to Mr. Oglethorp, complaining of Causton, our head bailiff at Savannah, his hindering the inhabitants of Carolina from navigating the river Savannah to supply their settlements that lie beyond Georgia with rum, which he staved, though not designed to be landed in Georgia. They also complained to him of the execution and interpretation Causton puts upon our Trades Act, in obliging the traders of Carolina to take out licenses at Savannah. This memorial was sent over to Mr. Fury, their agent, to lay before the King and Council, together with a letter to him, copy of which was read at our Board, but at Mr. Vernon's desire Mr. Fury delays presenting the memorial, the rather that no depositions are come with it to support it. In the meantime we hope to adjust this affair in an amicable manner, and so as to make no noise, which would injure both Carolina and Georgia. The gentlemen present were of opinion that the navigation of the river is free to the traders of Carolina, but that Causton should, when their vessels come up, send a person on board in the nature of an officer to prevent their landing rum. We all admired at Causton's negligence in acquainting us with his proceedings in an affair of such moment.

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After this Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House. I then went to the Coffee House, and so home.

Thursday, 7.—Visited Lord Grantham, and then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 13.—I went to town to Georgia Office, where was produced a bill drawn by Causton (by Mr. Oglethorp's order) upon the Trustees the 20th July last for 210*l.*, being the price of the whole cargo which was bought up on the Trust account, and (as Mr. Causton tells us in his letter of the 22nd, two days after the bill) was bought entire because the goods proper for the stores thereby came cheaper. The bill is directed to be paid to Abraham Minas.

We were all of opinion the bill should be accepted, but admired Mr. Oglethorp did not make use of the bills he carried with him instead of drawing on us. We also greatly were displeased to observe that Mr. Causton, when the drawing this bill gave him occasion to write to us, wrote nothing at all to us concerning Mr. Oglethorp or the affairs of the Colony, or of his own particular proceedings. Mr. Vernon was absolutely of opinion that Mr. Oglethorp has actually forbid Causton or any other to write us any accounts, though at the same time he gives us scarce any himself, by all which we are kept so much in the dark that this may reasonably be interpreted one of the reasons why gentlemen of the Common Council fall off from attending the Board. The account of this cargo of goods abovementioned was made up by way of debtor and creditor, and one Will. Cooksey at Savannah made debtor to the Trust in 27*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* for part of the goods, consisting of bisquet, corn, tea and coffee. On this we also made two observations: that luxury is already got into Savannah by the use of tea and coffee, and that it was a wrong step to trust this Cooksey or any other with the money belonging to the Trust. We were present but five members, viz. Mr. Hucks in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, T. Towers and Alderman Heathcote. We gave order for a daughter of Sir Francis Bathurst to be transported to see her father, her husband being lately dead.

We then took into consideration Mr. Giraldini's letter to the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke's letter to us, and agreed on the form of an answer to both letters, that which replies to Mr. Giraldini being addressed by way of memorial to the Queen, who desired to be informed what we had to say against Giraldini's complaints. The answer follows at length.\*

Thursday, 14.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

A few days ago Lady Catherine Shirley died in 24 hours by the sting of a wasp, on which being advised to clap on a halfpenny to assuage and draw out the venom, the sting which remained within the flesh mortified the part and killed her.

Also a few days ago, the Queen returning from London to Kensington, the mob got round her coach and cried, "No gin, no King"; upon which she put forth her head and told them that if they had patience till the next Session they should have again both their gin and their King.

\* This answer was not copied into the Diary.

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Tuesday, 19.—This day Dr. Hollings the son, physician to the Prince of Wales, dined with me and said he was in possession of a curious piece of antiquity discovered in clearing the foundation of the new gate in Bishopsgate Street. It is a Marcus Aurelius on horseback, and the model in little of that famous brass equestrial statue in the Capitol of Rome, only it has a palm leaf in the hand stretched out to the people, which the greater one wants. The antiquaries tell him it is the only true antique of that age (medals and money excepted) that has been found in England. He says it is about two foot high, and of a very good taste in iron. It was given him by a friend, who passing by an ironmonger's shop bought for little more than its weight in iron, a curiosity worth its weight in gold.

The doctor told me that four persons had been employed in making the noble and costly new edition of Stevens' *Thesaurus* in five volumes folio, eight years; this being finished last year, was by the editors dedicated to his Majesty, who in return ordered them but 50*l.*, which was 12*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* apiece, and did not pay for the new clothes they made to kiss hand at presenting the books.

Wednesday, 20.—I went to town, and stopped in the city to buy stock for my niece Dering, but I found everything so dear that without some persons to advise with I could not resolve to buy.

I then went to the Georgia Office, where we were distressed for want of a Common Council to accept and order payment of two bills drawn on us, one of 22*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, the other of 210*l.* The seven Common Councillors present were Mr. Vernon in the Trustee chair, T. Towers, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Lapautre and Egmont; Mr. Anderson and Mr. Smith Trustees.

Mr. Quincey, our late minister at Savannah, attended and made application that we would give him an attestation of his good behaviour while he served in Georgia, that we would make him a consideration for his expenses and loss of three months' time after the arrival of Mr. John Wesley to succeed him before his return to England, and that we would let him know what charges had been laid against him and by whom in Georgia, that he might wipe off the aspersions.

Mr. Vernon replied, in the name of the Board, that his behaviour had been such in Georgia that had he not of himself wrote to us to desire his dismissal, and appoint him a successor, we should have dismissed him, but we thought it more advantageous he should rest his return on his own desire than to oblige us to give our reasons for not approving his conduct. That the Board always acted on good reason, and were not obliged to give reasons for their dismissing him. However, he should be indulged so far as to let him know that his abandoning the Colony to go to New England for six months together, and leaving a wheelwright to read public prayers, comfort the dying, and bury the dead, was a behaviour that the Trustees could not excuse. That as to the consideration desired for his three months' stay after Mr. Wesley arrived there to succeed him, we ought first to know whether it was at the desire of Mr. Oglethorp or of our magistrates that he made that stay, for otherwise we could not justify the giving him the public money merely to maintain a person to whom we had no longer any relation. He therefore was asked whether Mr. Oglethorp had desired him

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to make that stay, to which, he replying "no," Mr. Vernon then told him we could give him nothing.

Lastly, as to his request that we would let him know his accusers and the charges laid against him, for that his reputation had greatly suffered by false stories made of him, Mr. Vernon told him that the Board was sorry he had given occasion for censure; that we very well knew the accusers he mentioned were the magistracy of Savannah, but we did not recollect that they had wrote a syllable against him. We had information from several others *vivâ voce* of his behaviour there, but this we needed not, for his abovementioned neglect and absence from the people committed to his charge for six months to visit his relations at New York, and his never corresponding with the Trust as enjoined when sent over, were sufficient reasons for our disliking him and for the world's not reputed well of him.

He replied that it was sickness that carried him to New York, but he was answered that he should then have taken care to have his absence supplied by some other minister, or obtained leave to go from persons in authority to give it. He then said the cause that he had raised himself enemies in Georgia was his representing against the great irregularities and bad administration of affairs there.

Mr. Vernon replied this was a new matter which we would consider of, and therefore desired he would withdraw for a short time, whereupon taking his hat he left the room, and, as we thought, retired into the next adjoining, but he went quite away and returned not.

This matter being over, we read again our memorial to her Majesty in answer to Mr. Giraldini's complaints, and, putting the seal thereto, directed Mr. Verelst to carry it this night to Mr. Stone, secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, together with our letter to his Grace. After we broke up, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Towers and I dined together, with our secretary and accountant, at the Cyder House.

Wednesday, 27.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where we did nothing but examine the last year's accounts, we not being a Board of eight to do Common Council business, particularly to order the payment of bills drawn upon us to supply the stores, for we were only Mr. Hucks, Vernon, T. Towers, Egmont, Chandler, Dr. Hales and Lord Carpenter, who would not stay till Mr. Lapautre came.

Dr. Hales went home to dinner with me.

Thursday, 28.—I returned to Charlton, much dissatisfied with the reports full of scandal raised on account of the King's being at Hanover, and his love affair there with Madam V . . . . , a married lady. Some say her husband had 50,000*l.* paid him to resign her up and quit all claim to her, but that some time after the King found him in bed with her, which had much incensed him; others that she has poxt him, her husband having played him the same trick that the Scotch Earl of Southesk played King James on the like occasion. Others, that the lady has insisted on 50,000*l.* for herself besides what her husband received.

The citizens of London cry out their trade is ruined by his Majesty's going and long stay, and that he spends the English money abroad, and last week one of them in the presence of a

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friend of mine damned him, saying, if he will have a whore, why don't he take an English one and stay at home; there are enough of them to be had cheaper. The mob, dissatisfied with putting down their beloved gin, exclaim publicly. *No gin, no King*, and many of them have taken it into their heads that the late King is still alive; others that the present will never return. Some of better fashion say (whatever face the Queen puts on it) that whenever a packet arrives from Hanover she falls into hysterick fits.

Saturday, 30.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Verelst acquainting me that he had received two packets from Mr. Causton with accounts, and two bills payable to the Trustees, one for 100*l.* drawn by Mr. Stevens on Colonel Horsey for value received of Mr. Oglethorp, the other for 30*l.* drawn by William Cooksey on his father. The letters are dated the 24th of July last. Also that Mr. Eveleigh had sent him word that Mr. Charles Wesley (one of the three ministers who went over with Mr. Oglethorp and secretary to him) was sailed from Charlestown the 19th of August last for England, with letters from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, on board the *London*, Captain Hoare commander, which ship is not yet arrived, though that which brought these packets sailed two days after it.

Mr. Verelst further tells me that by the *Charlestown Gazette* of 14th August it appears the Committee of Assembly had been at Georgia and were returned; that they acknowledged themselves kindly received by Mr. Oglethorp, and had prevailed on him to send orders to his agents and officers in the Indian nations not to seize or molest the traders from Carolina, and had also prevailed on him to settle to satisfaction the navigation up the river Savannah until the King's pleasure should be known on the Assembly's petition.

Wednesday, 3 November.—We had no Georgia Board, so I went not to town.

Friday, 5.—I went to town to speak to Mr. August Schutz to remind the Duke of Grafton in favour of Dr. Bearcroft to make him a King's chaplain, there being at present two vacancies. Mr. Schutz promised he would speak to him when he returned from Euston.

Among other discourse he told me the Prince of Orange makes a good husband, but has his faults; he has a satirical tongue, which loses him friends in Holland, where his interest is to cultivate them, and where he takes a prejudice he keeps it.

Saturday, 6.—I received a letter from Mr. Verelst that our letters to Mr. Oglethorp, to draw no more upon us, and not to proceed on the Allatahama settlement, date 7 and 14 August, were arrived at Charlestown. That Bromfield, from whom we expected a good and constant account of affairs, had been ill of a fever; that Mr. Jenys, Speaker of the Assembly of Charlestown, has writ over word that he expects the Assembly will confirm the agreement their committee made with Mr. Oglethorp at Savannah relating to our disputes about the Trade Act and sailing up the Savannah river, but that their representation was to be presented next Tuesday by Mr. Fury, their agent there. He also expresses himself in great pain for Mr. Wesley, of whom we have no news yet, and he has all the letters we expect from Mr. Oglethorp.



Nov. 6-13

This day I received an account from my cousin Fortrey that my son Hanmer, who has been disordered some time of a shortness of breath and headache, is worse, so that the doctor says he will have good luck if he gets over it.

Wednesday, 10.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, and we had the good fortune to be a Board: Egmont in the Common Council chair, Lord Carpenter, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Lapautre, Vernon, Hucks, La Roche, Chandler, T. Towers. Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Bishop of Derry.

Colonel Horsey came to us to communicate a journal of Mr. Stevens, his agent's, proceedings in settling a town on the lands the King has granted to the Colonel, being 40,000 acres in the Province of South Carolina. He coveted to be on the Savannah river, as near to the Province of Georgia as possible, and has accordingly pitched on a bluff several miles above Moor's Fort. We desired the Colonel to let us take a copy of the journal, there being several particulars therein relating to Georgia, and he gave us leave. I say nothing further of it here, because I design to have also a copy for my own use.

An impertinent letter was read from Robert Parker, containing charges against Causton, our head bailiff, and desiring the Board to lend him 300*l.* or 400*l.*, or that particular members of it would do it among themselves on their private account. We ordered an answer should be made him that we would send his complaint over to Causton, till when we would say nothing to them. This coxcomb, the vainest fool and knave together I ever knew, has offered his service to Mr. Fury, agent for South Carolina, to appear at the Council Board and support *vivâ voce* the representation sent over by that Province against our magistrates of Georgia.

Mr. Fury, the agent abovementioned, attended and excused his presenting that representation yesterday and lodging it at the Council Office, on account of the notice taken in town of having so long delayed to give it.

We told him he did but what was his duty, and at the same time acquainted him that we should accept and pay him bills for 400*l.* drawn to his use by Mr. Oglethorp, for money received of his in Georgia, being his salary, which the Province of Georgia have paid him after this manner.

Mr. Robert Miller, the botanist, attended, and we delivered him the Articles he is to sign and the directions given him concerning his conveying to Georgia the roots and plants he collected in his last voyage. The several subscribers to his journey having renewed their subscription for two years longer, we (that we might not defeat so good a purpose) have also continued our 10*l.* annual subscription for that time.

Letters from Georgia and Charlestown were read. The last date of any of the former was the 13th August, and the last date of those from Charlestown was the 21st. Those from Georgia brought us divers bills to the amount of 1,800*l.* which we ordered acceptance and payment of, being mostly for provisions to fill the store house, and some for ship goods.

The letter from Mr. Oglethorp was short and contained no news or account of his proceedings, but only served to enclose the bills he drew, and Causton's letter, date 13th August, only enclosed

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his accounts for the months of May, June and July, but gave no information of the state of the Colony. Mr. Jeunison and Mr. Eveleigh's letters from Charlestown informed us that the deputies of the Assembly of Carolina were returned from Georgia with a temporary agreement till such time as his Majesty should in Council determine the dispute between us, and that they expected the Assembly would confirm it.

It was matter of great concern to us that the ship on board which Mr. Charles Wesley, one of our ministers and secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, shipped himself for England is not yet heard of. He has with him all the letters of importance which we have so long expected, to give us light into the state of the Colony and Mr. Oglethorp's proceedings. This ship might have been expected to arrive a month ago.

After dinner, Mr. Vernon, La Roche, T. Towers, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House, where we read over the Carolina representation, which is very sharp against us. I directed a copy of it should be made for my own use.

Mr. La Roche acquainted us that the Bristol merchants complain Mr. Oglethorp is turned merchant and hath bought up skins at 21 shillings per hundred, whereas they used to give but 20 shillings, so that he has monopolised that trade. Mr. Vernon also told us that he has obtained a grant in Carolina of 12,000 acres. This exceedingly displeased us all, and we expressed our resolution that if we found Mr. Oglethorp convert this public undertaking to private views of interest, we would no longer be concerned in it.

After dinner I visited Sir Charles Wager, who I found drinking asses milk, and still feeble, yet he talks of going over to convey the King home, which if he does he will run great danger of dying, for I perceive he is very much decayed by his last illness.

Scandalous reports about the town on account of his Majesty's absence at Hanover and Mrs. Valmout, and which trouble me much. That lady, whose husband is alive, is said to be a Papist, and that she insisted if she came over with him to have a Popish chapel allowed her. That the King did write thereupon to England to know if that might be ventured upon, but had for answer that it was not to be expected the people would bear it.

A paper was fixed on St. James' door, advertising that a little gentleman had eloped from his wife, and whoever brought him back should have 100*l.*

The Queen, I am told, has writ him a very pathetic letter, acquainting him with the daily increase of disaffection, and if he returns not she knows not what may be the issue; that since nothing was agreeable to him in England, she wished he would bring over that person who would make it so.

Thursday, 11.—In my way home to Charlton I called at the South Sea House and bought 1,000*l.* in the Joint Stock South Sea annuities at 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ , which came to 1,106*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

Saturday, 13.—More popular reports come to my ears occasioned by the King's absence at Hanover, as that his Majesty kept Madame Vormale's birthday with great magnificence, and I find the same maliciously spread in the *Craftsman* of this day. Again, the people will have it that the King has writ for 200,000*l.* from England to

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give her; others say she has poxt him; others that he does not design to come this winter; others talk almost treason.

A nobleman as he went to the King's birthday, being stopped by another coach, a fellow popped in his head and asked him when will the King come, and then set up a hoarse laugh. An advertisement was given out that the Elector of Hanover intended to visit his British dominions for two months, and then return to his German estate.

In the meantime the Prince grows more popular, and her Majesty endeavours more than usual to gain on him. This is happy for us, though I'm told the courtiers would not have his Highness popular. It is to be hoped they will not infuse jealousy into his Majesty at his return, but whether jealous or not, I say it is happy that in this general dissatisfaction and contempt for his Majesty the people should still preserve a due regard for some of the Royal family of Hanover.

Wednesday, 17.—I went to town to meet my son Hanmer, who was this night to arrive in town. I had letters before he set out from Fenns giving me an ill account of his health, and on his arrival found him as ill as I expected, and I fear in consumption. He was eight days on the road and lay by another.

Thursday, 18.—The people continue to manifest their indignation at the King's absence. Some say he has already drawn away from England 200,000*l.*, others double that sum, insomuch that he has drained the Treasury, so that the pensions can't be paid, which makes Sir Robert Walpole swear.

The last opera night the Queen was hissed when she came in, upon which others clapped. One who was present told it us.

I dined with Mr. Clerke in Hanover Street, and in the evening visited my son and daughter Hanmer. He has very ill symptoms, a constant cough which he is forced to suppress by diaiordium, sweats exceedingly at nights, is pale and fallen away, and cannot sleep on his left side, which instantly sets him coughing and full of stitches; besides he doses often in the day, though he says he sleeps well at nights.

Friday, 19.—I went to Court this morning, it being the Princess of Wales' birthday. The crowd was as great as I have seen it on the King or Queen's birthday.

As soon as Court was over I returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 21.—The Rev. Mr. Warren, only son of Dr. Warren, preached at Charlton and afterwards dined with me. He is upon marrying a woman with 4,000*l.*, and his father has made over to him the living of Charlton, besides which he has another living and the lectureship of Dedham. He was educated at Oxford and had a small curacy in that county, after which he lived as chaplain to Mr. Cornellis in Suffolk and was curate to that parish, from whence the town of Dedham called him. The name of the other living held by him I have forgot. He is about 28 years old, very polite, perhaps too much so, bordering on flattery, has a fine stature and handsome face, and preaches not only good sense, but in a good style and with becoming gesture, so there is no doubt but he will advance himself.

He told me the people at Harwich are now sorry they did not choose my son instead of Mr. Leathes, who, though one of the 24,

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is seldom among them, and is known to be a wicked liver. Lately he seduced a young woman of Manningtree on promise of marriage, and after having gained his ends and being grown tired of her is purposing to marry her to a clergyman he calls his chaplain. He also told me that the famous Dr. Burkitt, who wrote the paraphrase on the New Testament, was lecturer of Dedham and had a canting way of preaching, by which he much increased his income, the lectureship being considerable only by the presents made him. He was covetous, but when he died left money to purchase the great tithes for a perpetual settlement on his successors. He went about to dine with the parishioners, but would always say a prayer of half an hour before the company sat down to eat, which exceedingly pleased the good old gentlewomen, and at his going away drew two or three guineas from them. When he observed a person sleep while he preached, he would interrupt his discourse with "Awake, thou sleeper!" which pleased all but the sleeper himself.

Wednesday, 24.—I came to town to the Georgia Office, where we had only a Trustee Board; present: Mr. Lapautre in the chair, Lord Carpenter, T. Towers, Egmont, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Smith.

Some benefactions were reported, among others 38*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* collected by Mr. Thoresby, who preached for us at his church in Stoke Newington.

We were confirmed that the ship *London*, Captain Junivar commander, on board which the Rev. Charles Wesley was, is lost, having no news concerning her. The merchants of London apprehend the same. Though a new ship, she sunk twenty-three inches each day for three days successively before she left harbour, yet the drunken captain would not unload his ship to stop the leaks.

We drew up a letter for Mr. Verelst to write in his own name to Mr. Oglethorp, conceived in very strong terms, and expressing our uneasiness that we knew nothing from him of the situation our affairs are in in Georgia, and so are incapacitated from answering to the complaints made against us from all quarters, and especially from the Assembly of Carolina, whose remonstrance was last Council day referred to the Lords Commissioners of Trade. This letter is to go this night by Captain Dunbar, who lies at Portsmouth ready to sail to Carolina.

We also framed a letter from Mr. Verelst to Mr. Poppleton, Secretary to the Board of Trade, renewing our application for cannon, and which we applied for in August, 1735, and to which that Board has not yet given an answer. After this Mr. Towers and I and Mr. Vernon, who came at four o'clock from Kensington, dined at the Cyder House.

I received from Mr. Verelst a copy of Mr. Stevens' journal of his expedition to Carolina to take up the lands for which his Majesty made a grant to Colonel Horsey. Mr. Stevens went over agent to the Colonel, and has accordingly taken up the land on the Carolina side of the river Savannah, but very high up. His journal is extremely well wrote, and it were to be wished it could be brought about to make him Governor of Georgia. He was in Queen Anne's reign a member of Parliament, but fallen to decay.

After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who told me he had a good night, waking but four times, and that he sweat very little

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by the medicines Dr. Hollings gave him. His spirits were also good, and his legs not so swelled, so that he said he was satisfied he was not in a consumption, but we all of us think still that he is. His pain of the side continues, he vomits up his mutton broth, and his cough is still on him.

I learnt this day that when the Queen went last time to the opera some persons hissed her as she took her place in the box, also that when she took coach at St. James's to return to Kensington after her visit to the Princess of Wales on her birthday, the mob insolently told her they did not desire to see her there again.

This day the Council Board determined that a proclamation should issue for the Parliament's meeting on the 24th January, and, upon an express received from Hanover, order was given for the yachts going over to convey his Majesty.

I am privately told that the King directed one yacht to be finely furnished for his mistress, who insisted to be on the foot of the Duchess of Portsmouth, *i.e.* to have 1,000*l.* weekly allowance. 'Tis said she is a silly woman, but that her mother is very artful.

The same person, who wishes well to the family, told me that 'tis whispered the mother was mistress to the late King, and this lady her daughter. He also said the Prince acquainted the Queen very lately that he was in great distress for money and wanted urgently 20,000*l.*, to which she replied she had not even one thousand to give him. That he replied he must get it somewhere. The report of the town is that the King has sent orders to the Prince not to leave Kensington till his mother returns from thence.

Thursday, 25.—I visited brother Parker, who showed me two letters from Page at Harwich, wherein he writes that Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Lovell had written down that young Philipson be elected into one of the vacancies of a capital burgess, and that Sir Charles Wager had also written to him to vote for him. From hence may be seen that from the beginning the ministry never designed my son should be chosen or the family have any interest in that borough, since Philipson's son, our great enemy, is by express command to be chosen a capital burgess, with design undoubtedly to make him chosen member with Leathes at next election for members of Parliament.

When my son stood I could not have such favours shown me.

Returned to dinner at Charlton.

Tuesday, 30.—Went to town to the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, and dined at Pontacs. We were 43 in company, among the rest my Lord Oxford and Lord Carpenter.

In the evening I visited my son Hanmer and found him better of some of his complaints, but still not out of danger.

Wednesday, 1 December.—This morning I went to the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's associates, where were present Egmont in the chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram. All we did was to resolve that the Trustees for Georgia might be desired to concur with us in requesting the Bishop of Londonderry (who is a Trustee of Georgia) to preach our anniversary sermon in March next.

Mr. Smith and I stayed till other Trustees of Georgia came, there being a summons for the Trustees to meet this day for preparing the annual accounts, which our charter requires us to give

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into the Lord Chancellor's etc. hands. Persons present were Egmont in the chair, Vernon, T. Towers, Mr. Smith. We went through the abovementioned work, and Mr. Towers reported that Mr. Vernon and he had, at the desire of the Board of Trade, waited on them yesterday. That only Lord Fitzwalter, Mr. Pelham and Sir Archer Crofts were present. That my Lord Fitzwalter acquainted them the Board had read Mr. Verelst's letter to their secretary, Mr. Popple, wherein we renewed our instances for cannon etc., for which we applied almost a year and half ago, that it was not neglect in their Board that we have yet received no answer to our application, but we had gone by the bow and not by the string (meaning we had applied to the King, and not first to their Board; a strange thing to find fault with!), but when we were able from new accounts from Georgia to give their Board further information, they would take our application into due consideration. He added that the Parliament having given money for the support of Georgia, he thought the supplying of cannon should have been taken care out of the sums given by the public.

Mr. Vernon acquiesced in ceasing further application until we should hear from Georgia, but as to the buying cannon for the defence of Georgia, he and we all looked upon it as a matter that lay upon the Crown, being for the defence of his Majesty's dominions, but the money given by Parliament was for settling the Province, not defending it, which was a charge our Trust could not be expected to be at, we acting voluntarily for the service of the public, and having no private interest of our own in conducting the affair. Afterwards Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Towers and I dined together at the Cyder House, and in the evening I visited the Bishop of Lichfield and my son Hanmer, who I found better in several respects.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to town, but there was no Board summoned to the Georgia Office.

I found at my arrival at Pall Mall the picture of the Bishop of Worcester, sent me for a present by him, but without any letter from him. It was a favour unasked, and therefore the more obliging. I heard the uneasiness at the King's absence is still subsisting, though he is speedily expected over. The people will have it that he has quite drained the Treasury, and since he went to Hanover drew for no less than 600,000*l.*, some say seven; inso-much that Sir Robert Walpole could not help swearing at it. They further report that he brings not the lady over, having resolved to return next summer, and named the 12th of May for reviewing his Hanover troops. The bare report grieves his Majesty's true friends, but if it proves true they will have occasion to be still more concerned.

It is also said that the Queen and Prince are not well together, and yesterday when her Majesty came to St. James' House to stay the winter, it was observed the people did not rejoice as they used to do, but stood sullen as she passed the streets without pulling off their hats.

I heard also that several gentry begin to whisper that the Pretender's son is a fine accomplished Prince, and that a person of quality, now returned to England, had been in conference with the Pretender, but I do not incline to believe the truth of it.

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In the evening Mr. Westley, one of the three Georgia ministers and secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, lately arrived after we gave him for lost, came to see me, and passed two hours in giving me an account of Georgia and Mr. Oglethorp's proceedings. He gave me a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 26th July from Savannah, complaining of the interruption the Carolina Government gave to our Trade Act with the Indians, and of the French attacking the Chickesaw Indians, our allies and his Majesty's subjects, who have demanded our assistance, and his opinion is that if the French be suffered to destroy our Indians nation by nation in time of peace, our settlements must follow on the first of the war. He desires instructions what to do, and refers me for a more particular account to Mr. Westley, the bearer, who was present at the conferences the Chickesaws had on this affair with Mr. Oglethorp.

I desired Mr. Westley to deliver his account next Wednesday to the Board, when it should be considered. In the meantime I asked him sundry questions concerning the Indians and the state of our Colony. The substance of his answers were: 1. That the Chickesaws are a nation of about 400 fighting men, a brave people fond of the English and utter enemies to the French; that the French seek to root them out because they are situated in such a manner as to divide the French settlement, lying between their northern and southern plantations, to the great hindrance of their communication, and consequently their trade and strength.

2. That the people of Carolina are utter enemies to Georgia, though not the governing part, for the resolution taken by the Assembly of that Province to raise 2,000*l.* sterling to reimburse the losses of their traders occasioned by their not taking licenses from Georgia was carried by one vote, and there were five or six Assembly men at that time absent, who otherwise would have voted against that resolution.

3. That if the Carolina Provinces should succeed in their memorial lately presented to his Majesty's Council, and obtain an explanation of our Trade Act in their favour, there would be an end of all hopes of converting the Indians to Christianity or of preserving peace with them, for if the Carolina traders are not obliged to take licenses from us, and submit to our regulations, they will go on to cheat the Indians as heretofore, and new wars will follow, in which case Georgia will be attacked by them, they making no distinction of British subjects when once engaged in war.

4. That the Spaniards of Fort Augustine were excited by the Carolinians to attack us, and furnished by them with warlike ammunition for that end, which occasioned Mr. Oglethorp's buying up all the spare arms etc. that could be found at Charlestown to prevent the Spaniards having them.

5. That the Carolinians have done what was in their power to prevail on the Indian nations to recede from their agreement with Mr. Oglethorp when he purchased from them the lands of Georgia, and had actually persuaded Opayhatchoo, one of their chiefs, to deny the concession of those lands which he himself had before consented to with the rest of his nation, but that Mr. Oglethorp had at length got him to confirm it again, so that that affair is now settled, and we have possession by consent of all the nations of the sea coast and islands and six miles within the coast

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of our Province. Only two islands of rich land that lie between Savannah and Allatahama rivers the Indians have reserved to themselves.

6. That the Carolinians have distressed our Colony by seducing away from the first settlement of our people 700 persons, which were of great use in carrying on the cultivating our lands, and this has occasioned in part the slow proceedings in that affair and rendered labour dear.

7. That the most laborious, cheapest workers and best subjects in Georgia are the Moravians, who have among them also the best carpenters.

8. That Jones, our public surveyor, is an idle man, and Mr. Oglethorp greatly desired a couple more to expedite the laying out the people's lands, till when they could not pretend to set about cultivating.

9. That the Scots are very industrious, have cultivated surprisingly fast and have a very honest, quiet minister.

10. That every one of the complaints (of which there are above a hundred given in writing to Mr. Oglethorp at his arrival against Causton, our head bailiff) were found to be absolutely frivolous.

11. That Watson, who was tried for killing an Indian by giving him rum with intent to destroy, and who is still confined, is really disturbed in his senses, as the jury had found him, and this Mr. Westley said he learned from several at Charlestown, who declared he had six years before been mad on account of his mistress's jilting him.

12. That Mr. Oglethorp is actually cutting a road all the way from the opposite side to the island of St. Simons (on the terra firma) up to Savannah in order for a free communication between our northern and southern settlements.

13. That for the defence of Frederica, Darien and our other settlements to the southward, Mr. Oglethorp had erected a strong fort 60 miles beyond our province of Georgia, but still on the lands claimed by the Crown as part of Carolina, and belonging to the Indians in alliance with us, which fort is garrisoned by 60 Scots, who desired that post of honour as most exposed to the Spaniards. The fort consists of a good ditch and rampart palisaded and is fortified with cannon.

14. That the new settlers at Frederica are very industrious, have run up their huts and begun already to cultivate, and Davison, the chairman, who we made a constable, is, though a Presbyterian, one of the best of his parishioners.

15. That there are at present about 200 houses in Savannah and 700 souls; that they now seem disposed to labour and cultivate their lands, which many have been too tardy in.

16. That Mr. Lacy, settled at Thunderbolt, is very industrious and has many servants; that he will make this year a hogshhead of wine, and has a great deal of Indian corn in the ground past danger.

17. That when he arrived at Savannah he found the people had been miserably neglected by our late minister, Mr. Quincy; that but three persons partook of the communion, and the people diverted themselves with shooting on Sundays, but before he came away his brother, who is minister now there, had forty communicants every Sunday and on great holy days; that he preaches

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by heart and has a full assembly; that prayers are said twice every day, in the morning and at nine at night, by reason the day is spent at labour in the fields.

18. That the minister's house is large enough and so convenient that whenever Tomachicki and his wife come to Savannah they lie there; that young Toonewai is with his brother to receive instruction, and is much drawn off from the habit of drinking, which our English had taught him; that he speaks English and understands it so well as in Mr. Oglethorp's opinion to be the best interpreter we have.

19. That the Indians are all fond of their children being made Christians, though the old ones say they are too old to learn our religion; that, however, they have a great notion of God and His providence, especially the Chickesaw nation.

20. That the Carolinians labour with the Indians not to send their children for instruction, telling them we shall detain them prisoners, as hostages to keep their nation in a state of slavery, but one of their chiefs, making a journey on purpose to know the truth of Mr. Oglethorp, returned back well satisfied of the falsehood of what had been told them.

21. That the Carolinians are unreasonably jealous of our injuring them in matters of trade, for the public revenue or advantage of that whole province arising from the Indian trade for hides is not by their own confession 500*l.* sterling per annum, and as to the rice trade, we have no blacks, and sow none of that grain. It is therefore the private advantage only of a few traders which occasions their uneasiness, and a pride not to submit to take licenses from our colony, mixed with a desire to traffic in rum, and without our prudent restrictions.

22. That the dispute with Carolina and with the Spaniards has put us to a very great unexpected charge, especially in presents to the Indians to secure their friendship.

23. That no mulberry trees have yet been demanded out of our public garden by the planters, but there is a good store of them; that it abundantly furnishes the town of Savannah with cucumbers and melons and vegetables, but has been ill managed as to the nurseries of trees by the former gardener, whom therefore Mr. Oglethorp removed, and has placed Percie, who married Sir Fra. Dashwood's daughter, to take care of the garden.

24. That Mr. Delamot, a merchant's son, of London, who went this last expedition to Georgia, has opened a school, to teach all children that come their Catechism and the first principles of religion gratis. That there is a handsome Town Hall building in Tomachicki's town to serve as a school that the Indian children may be taught English and Christianity among their parents.

25. That a new convenient Town Hall is built in Savannah, furnished with benches, a gallery for the bailiffs and a pulpit for the minister, in which Divine service is performed, and that it holds 100 people.

26. That Mr. Ingham, our third minister, dedicates himself to the conversion of the Indians, and for that end lives at Mr. Musgrove's cow pen or farm, in order to learn the Indian language, in which he has made a great proficiency.

27. That Mr. Oglethorp sent us large accounts of his proceedings,

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which ought to have been with us three months ago, being sent by Mr. Apie, but this gentleman loitered his time at Charlestown, where he was to take shipping, and at last came away in the same ship with Mr. Westley, so that they arrived together, and even though now here, he has neglected to bring or send us the packets he was charged with.

This has proved of great detriment to us, and I suspect the Carolinians prevailed on him to defer his departure till after they should send over their remonstrance against us.

28. That our first bailiff at Frederica is Mr. Hawkins, a surgeon, and the general inspection and care left to Mr. Houghton, who, he says, is very useful, and I find answers the character Mr. Oglethorp sent us of him.

29. That our Georgia Sola bills have a very good currency, and our advertisement to answer no bills that should be drawn from Georgia other than our own sent over, was exceedingly pleasing to other Colonies.

30. That no lands for religious uses have yet been set out, neither does he know that Mr. Oglethorp has taken any care of finding out proper catechists of negroes at Purysburg.

This gives me very great concern and may occasion the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts their withdrawing the 50*l.* per annum allowance to our minister of Savannah.

31. He said that Mr. Oglethorp was indefatigable; that many nights he slept but two hours, and then would in the middle of the night set out on a journey of 150 miles and perform it in two days. Nevertheless, he was never better in health.

32. In general, he said things were in a good and promising condition, and had it not been for the trouble the Carolinians and Spaniards gave him, he would have set out for England in August last, whereas we now find that he did not embark till the 28th of October.

After his visit was over I went to see Mr. Hanmer, who said he was better for a day or two past, but I fear his distemper only flatters him, and behind his back the physicians confess him in great danger.

Thursday, 9.—I visited Lord Grantham, who told me he had a kind mistress, and therefore had continued in service, but he was now 64 years old, and it was time to retire and serve a greater Master.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 10.

Saturday, 11.—This day I received an account of further particulars relating to Georgia from Mr. McBane, a Highlander who went over the last spring with Captain Dunbar, and is settled at Darien, one of the new towns erected near the Allatahama river. He is sent to hire servants for some particular persons who are in want of them to cultivate their lands, but chiefly by our licensed traders, who offer to pay the charge of transporting and maintenance of the servants to be procured for them, so that the Trustees are to be at no charge other than of sending a ship to Scotland, Wales or Ireland to take the servants up, and if any of the persons requiring servants should in the meantime die or change their minds, the servants provided for them are to belong

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to the Trustees, who have, it seems, great occasion for servants to carry on public works. He brought me a bear for a present, but I desired him to give it to the Trustees and lodge it at their office.

The particulars he told me are :

1. That the first place settled by the embarkations this year to the southward of Savannah is called Darien, so named by Captain Dunbar, who said his people arrived there before Mr. Oglethorp; that there are about 45 families settled there besides about 30 servants; that it stands on the continent on a fruitful bluff, about 10 miles distant from the island of St. Simonds, and has no fort, but some cannon; that the people are extraordinarily industrious and will have corn sufficient not only for their own subsistence but to sell; that Captain Mackintosh has the chief care of them, and Mr. G. Macleod, their minister, is extraordinarily beloved by them; that they first cultivated their lands and then built their houses, which it were to be wished the inhabitants of Savannah had done.

2. That the next settlement made is Frederica in St. Simon's Island, where there is a strong fort finished of four bastions ditched and rampiered, and strengthened with palisades double; that there are nine cannon there with suitable ammunition, and the storehouse in the midst of the fort has a platform on which a hundred men may stand and defend the place; that there are settled there about 60 or 80 families besides single men, and that many come from Carolina and other parts to fix; that there are two streets laid out, on each side of which about 15 or 16 houses are already erected; that Mr. Horton has the general inspection of the place, Mr. Moor is storekeeper and Dr. Hawkins, a surgeon, first bailiff; that the people are industrious, and there is great plenty of fish, fine cedar and other timber etc., and no rum drunk. This was the first settlement Mr. Oglethorp made at his arrival.

3. That the settlement made next is on the south extremity of the island St. Simon's, where a fort is built that commands the sea and guards the island. Its name, New Fort Arguile. It is garrisoned by the Carolina Company of Regular Forces commanded by Captain Delegal, consisting of about 50 soldiers. There are yet no settlers there upon lands, it being intended purely for a defence to the island.

4. The fourth settlement that was made is called Fort St. Andrews and lies about 50 miles southward of Darien on the continent, but still on the north side of Allatahama, and so within the limits of Georgia. It is erected on a high bluff and commands all the country around. 'Tis built like the rest, and is so strong by situation that 30 men who are the garrison can defend it against 300, and there is a fine well in the middle of it. No settlers on land are there, this being intended only for a guard to that country and the villages and forts that lie within the bounds of it. Mr. John Cuthbert commands there, a gentleman of Scotland of some fortune, who went over with Captain Dunbar.

5. That the fifth and last fort erected, called Fort St. George, lies 50 miles in a straight line from Fort St. Andrew's, and close to St. John's river, which river is three leagues broad at that place, though higher up not half of it; that this fort commands the

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passage of that branch of St. John's river on which it stands and gives great umbrage to the Spaniards, being in sight of their advanced guard, and Fort Augustin on the banks of the other side of St. John's river; that Captain Mackay commands there, and has generally 200 men with them, though they are not all on pay, for there are many labourers and workmen, and besides, Mr. Oglethorp has enjoined all who come out of curiosity to see the place to reside a month there, that if a sudden occasion should happen they may assist in defending the fort. It has a great many cannon, but there are yet no settlers on land, because so much exposed to the Spaniards.

This fort is beyond the limits of Georgia, but the land is claimed by the Indians in our alliance, who have given us leave to settle there. They are mortal enemies to the Spaniards, and many refused to accompany Mr. Oglethorp thither because he would not suffer them to attack and kill them. He confirmed to me what Mr. Westley told me of the ill-will the Carolinians bear us; they advised the Indians not to come near us, for that Mr. Oglethorp was no white man, but a subject of France who murdered all the English he could get, but two chiefs of the Cherikees ventured down and after discoursing with Mr. Oglethorp returned fully satisfied of the falsehood of what had been said to them. The chief of these two is their King, and esteemed the head of divers nations, claiming a title to all the country. In token of affection he desired Mr. Oglethorp to pull off his coat and let him put it on, which he said would be a confirmation of their friendship, and henceforward he should be his brother and his beloved man, and if we wanted assistance he would bring down his Indians, and if he should want our assistance he would expect it.

As to Savannah, he told me there are some who have cultivated and are diligent and thrive, but a great number are idlers and will never come to good. Many of these were intending to leave the Province since our orders came to strike them off the stores, but being in debt were not suffered, so that some have made themselves over for servants in order to pay their debts, and it is hoped more will do so; that a fair hearing had been given to all the complaints made against Causton's administration, and this by Mr. Oglethorp in open Court, but that all present declared there never were complaints so groundless; that our public garden is now in good order since Percy has the care of it, and some have already planted mulberry trees taken out of it on their own lands, and that the silkworms thrive and multiply; that the Savannah people still get at rum, notwithstanding all our care, by means of the Carolina boats, which in the night time land it in creeks unknown to the magistrates; that however, they are healthy, but not so at Ebenezer, where the Saltsburgers are very sickly, even at the place whither they removed; that even at Frederica, which lies so much southward of Savannah, the heats are not so intolerable, but that in the midst of their summer he worked as he would have done in England; that the land bears as good barley as it does Indian wheat, and the beer they make with molasses is very good; that there is plenty of horses, cattle and fish, and hemp and flax grows well; that Watson, who has so long lain in prison, is at times mad, but rather foolish than mischievous, and when he left

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Savannah there was a talk of shipping him on board the *Diamond* and making him return to his first occupation, that of a sailor.

Tuesday, 14.—I went to town and found Mr. Hanmer in his own opinion better, but not in mine.

I learned that the Princess of Orange was brought to bed of a dead child, which was forced to be taken from her and destroyed to bring her way.

Wednesday, 15.—I visited brother Parker, and then went to the Georgia Office, where met a Common Council consisting of Lord Carpenter in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapautre, T. Towers, Mr. La Roch, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Dr. Hales. Trustees, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Belitha. Our main business was to approve the annual account of receipts and disbursements and to order 250 copies of the same to be printed after it should be delivered to my Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, as we stand obliged by our charter.

It appears that this year we sent over 470 persons on the charity account, of which 129 were foreigners. Being informed that Mr. Van Reek, the conductor of the Saltburgers, was arrived from Georgia in order to bring more foreigners to settle at Ebenezer, we ordered him thirty guineas on that account. He could not attend, being sick of a fever.

Mr. Wesly, one of our three Georgia clergymen and secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, attended and gave us a journal book of Mr. Oglethorp's proceedings in Georgia, as also some other papers containing Mr. Oglethorp's conferences with the Indian nations, whereby we find they are very fond of our people, and particularly of Mr. Oglethorp. The Chickesaws complained that though subjects of England, the French of Mississippi had attacked them, and though they had repulsed and defeated them, they expected to be invaded anew, and therefore demanded our assistance. This was answerable to the account Mr. Oglethorp sent me by letter dated 26th July last, who adds that if this be suffered, we shall lose the Indians nations, and after that our Colonies, a matter that requires the Government's consideration. This journal and the papers abovementioned show the ill will the Carolinians bear us on account of our Trade Act and Mr. Oglethorp's prudence in that affair to preserve their friendship.

It appears the resolution taken by the Assembly of Carolina to raise 2,000*l.* sterling to answer the losses of their traders who do not take licenses from the magistrates of Georgia was carried but by one vote in a thin house, consisting in the whole but of twenty members, and that the sober and most substantial inhabitants condemned that rash act.

The packet brought over by Mr. Apie, and so long detained by him, was brought at length to the Board, but they are mostly duplicates of what we found in the journal book.

Mr. Vernon told us he had a private account that Mr. Oglethorp had quitted his southern settlement on the river St. John, called Fort St. George, which had made the Spaniards easy.

The Lords Commissioners of Plantations sent us a letter to confer with them on the complaint sent over by the Carolinians against our magistrates, but we sent to acquaint them we were

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not prepared for it, and desired them to name another day, whereupon they named the 13th of January.

A resolution conceived in offensive terms came from the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, reminding us that we had formerly told them we would settle a glebe of 300 acres on the minister of Savannah, and desiring us to inform them what we had done in it, and in the meantime suspending the 50*l.* a year salary they paid our minister. We are all in indignation at such a message, which condemned us unheard, and we concluded among ourselves (though we came not immediately to such resolution) that we would not be obliged to that society for their 50*l.*, but rather raise that sum among ourselves.

Mr. Vernon, Towers, Dr. Hales and I, with Mr. Wesley, dined together at the Cyder House.

Mr. Vernon and Mr. Towers agreed to meet next Friday, and with Mr. Lapautre and other members, if they could bring them, to peruse all our late come letters in order for a conference with the Board of Trade.

A jest is current in town and country that while his Majesty was at Hanover he came into the room of his mistress's mother, where he found Mr. Walpole, and asking what they had been talking of, she replied he had been advising her, if she came to England, not to concern herself with public affairs, which put the King into such a passion that he kicked him. Upon this, people say Horace has got the length of the King's foot. His Majesty has been at Helvoetsluice ever since Friday.

Thursday, 16.—I visited Mr. Hop, the Dutch Ambassador, who told me the King in his return from Hanover to Helvoetsluice did not pass through the Hague to see the Princess of Orange upon her illness, though it was going but one hour out of his way. I said it was possible his Majesty did not care to be embarrassed with the ceremony the States would show him on that occasion, to which he replied, he might have declared he came incognito and nobody would have troubled him.

Afterwards I went to see my son Hanuner, who had a very bad night and was extremely weak and dispirited. I cannot think he will recover this disorder, and I hear his physician says the same to others, though not to me.

From thence I went to Court, where there were but three ladies who have not places, and no gentleman that I know but myself who hath not a place or expectations, some foreign ministers excepted. The Queen asked kindly after my wife, and was sorry to hear she was too lame to come to Court. I said it was a concern to my wife. She asked how it came? I answered by turning in her bed. She said that was odd. I answered, I had a relation who broke his thigh in bed. She said that was still more extraordinary, and she should be afraid being so fat to turn herself in bed. I answered, she need not fear it, for the gentleman I spoke of owed his misfortune to the sins of his youth, but her Majesty's bones were sound. She smiled and, turning to the Portugal Ambassador, said she saw he understood English by his smiling at what I told her. She then said she found some difficulty in speaking English herself, though she understood it very well, but her daughter (the Princess of Wales) began already to speak it,

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and being young would do it well. I answered she had the advantage of the Prince's speaking English so well as he did, who would help her; but as to herself, I thought she spoke it uncommonly well for one born out of England, but I believed she spoke it when I was at Hanover so long ago as when the Prince was born. She replied, she could not speak it then; if she could she should have done it better now, but she could read a newspaper. She asked me if I was come to town for the winter? I said not; when then, said she. After Christmas, I replied. She asked me if it was my wife's illness kept me there. I answered, in part it was.

I dined at home and Dr. Couraye with me, and passed the evening at home. Dr. Couraye told me 200 copies of the Dutch edition of his translation of Father Paul have been privately conveyed into France, but the Bishops were to meet to censure it.

Friday, 17.—I visited son Hanmer and found he had a better night and was in better spirits.

I went to the Georgia Office to assist the committee which agreed Wednesday last to meet and prepare an answer to the Carolina memorial. There met Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapautre and I, and after reading that memorial and representation, we perused the letters we received by the late packets, and drew up a sketch of heads for counsel to plead before the Board of Trade, when the cause shall come on, for we have learned the Carolina Province intend to proceed by counsel against us. These heads are to be wrote fair and offered next Wednesday for the approbation of a Common Council, and we appointed Mr. Murray and Mr. Charles Clerk to be our counsel and to have two guineas each, a retaining fee. When these heads are approved, Mr. Towers will put them into form in nature of a brief for instructing our counsel.

Sir Jacob Debouverie attended and acquainted us that his father at his death left 500*l.* to be disposed of by Sir Edward his son to charitable uses, but that while Sir Edward lived there was not an opportunity of doing it, wherefore at his death he left it to his brother (which is himself) to lay out and had added 500*l.* more of his own money thereto. That he thought he could nowhere dispose of it better than to the furtherance of the Georgia Colony, and therefore was come to make us the offer of the 1,000*l.*, and should be glad to know what branch of our designs we would apply it to, for it would please him best that it were confined to one single head of expense.

I replied with thanking him for this favour to our Colony, and said the branches of our designs were the propagating Christianity among the Indians and the making numbers of poor families happy. That the former implied a maintenance of ministers to preach to the Indians and the latter a religious and civil care. The religious care was the maintenance of clergymen which are much wanting for to supply our new town Frederica and our distant villages, also the maintenance of catechists, the building of churches and the support of them, and the cultivating lands in order to maintain our ministers. That the civil care was cultivating lands for the support of a Governor, the building of forts to defend our people, and the filling our stores to feed them until they had cultivated their lands sufficiently to support themselves, which last being a very heavy head of expense, and the people wanting servants

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to assist them in cultivating, the sending over of servants was a fourth branch of our designs, which at this time we could not furnish, our money being near exhausted. That it did not belong to us to prescribe him how this generous gift should be disposed, but it should be as he pleased to direct, and that it is very common for our benefactors to appoint the head of expense they best approved for employing the money given by them.

Mr. Towers and Mr. Vernon spoke to the same purpose. Sir Jacob said he best liked the furnishing servants, since he saw this would further cultivation, and was a thing we stood in need of at this time, and therefore if we pleased the money should be applied that way. Mr. Vernon said it came very opportunely, for there was now come over Mr. Van Reck, the chief leader of Germans for two years past to Georgia, and he was to set out for Germany in order to bring over German servants.

Sir Jacob said he would have this money secured to us by Act of Parliament next Sessions, and would be at that charge himself, so that the full 1,000*l.* should come to us, but he hoped we would take care it should not discourage the grant of other money to us from the Parliament, or that it should lessen the sum the Parliament gave us, for then his gift would be really to the public, not to our Colony.

We replied that was very true and should be thought on, but we hoped such a generous private benefaction would rather excite the Parliament to assist us handsomely than occasion them to give us less.

After this we dined together at the Cyder House, where Mr. Martin, our secretary, told us he dined t'other day with my Lord Chancellor, who expressed a satisfaction that such a sum was given us, and that it came by way of legacy, for it might prove an example for others to do the like, and he added that Sir Jacob needed not give it by Act of Parliament, for an amicable suit at law would be cheaper and as effectual. Mr. Martin also told us that he had acquainted the Bishop of Derry with our request that he would preach our anniversary sermon, who replied he should do it with pleasure, in case he is not obliged to go to Bath for his health. He further said that, as we want a settled minister at Frederica, he wished Mr. Row, who had so advantageously been recommended to him and me, were appointed, and he would undertake to procure subscriptions of 50*l.* a year to maintain him there till 300 acres should be cultivated for his use.

This day the Lord Mayor and about twenty Aldermen, with several of the Common Council, attended the Prince at St. James's and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, weighing forty ounces, with the city arms finely chased on the top. Baron Tompson, the Recorder, made him a suitable speech, to which the Prince, with a handsome and engaging air, replied. He thanked them for this mark of their respect to his father, on whose account they paid it to him, and assured them he should always endeavour to promote the wealth and trade of the city. This, I am told, was the subject of his answer. After this they were invited to a noble dinner at Carlton House, which not being large enough to contain them all, some were carried to St. James's to dine there. The city was exceedingly pleased and said to one another



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they had now a Prince of their own. They added that he is the first Prince of Wales who ever had this compliment, and if he would accept of being a livery man, it would complete the respect they were well able to show him and greatly endear him to them.

'Tis said the Queen is not so well pleased at this affair, but wished it had at least been deferred till his Majesty's arrival and his approbation been first obtained.

I visited Mr. Hanmer again and found him in good spirits, but there is no dependence on his cure.

Saturday, 18.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. La Roche in the Trustee chair, Dr. Bundy, Vernon, Alderman Cater, Egmont, Carpenter.

We drew up a letter to the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint him with the French attacking the Chickesaw Indians, our Allies, and these Indians demanding our assistance, and exposing to his Grace the consequence thereof to our Colonies.

We also drew the form of an advertisement to be published in the printed papers, to clear the Trustees from several malicious aspersions flung out against their proceedings and management, but I obtained that the publishing it might be deferred till the hearing before the Board of Trade is over.

We also drew an answer to the minute of the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith and ordered it should be left at their office, with copies of the resolutions taken by the Trustees for allotting 300 acres for religious uses, and of the letter we wrote to Mr. Oglethorp thereupon.

We also agreed to a calculation of the disposal of the 1,000*l.* lately offered us by Sir Jacob Debouverie for bringing over German servants, which we found would furnish us 40 men and 20 women and children.

We then prepared instructions for Mr. Van Reck, who sets out to-morrow for Germany to bring these people over, who are to be persecuted Protestants preferable to others, the men under 50 and the children above 12 years old. We gave him to carry himself over thirty guineas.

Mr. MacBane acquainting us that Mr. Oglethorp had sent him over to bring Scots servants, which Mr. Oglethorp expected the Trustees would enable him to procure, the charge to be reimbursed by the persons who should take these servants, we told him we were unacquainted with the affair and could say nothing to it, he not having brought any letter from Mr. Oglethorp to explain the matter, but we compassionated his case to be sent over on such an empty errand and advised him to stay till Mr. Oglethorp should be returned, which we believed would be in a week or fortnight, and then we should know what to say to him.

After this we dined at the Cyder House, Mr. Vernon, Alderman Cater, myself, Mr. Van Reck, and our secretary and accountant. Afterwards I went to see Mr. Hanmer, who I think still in the same bad way.

Thursday, 23.—Dr. Bundy came to see me. He told me he believed matters were not made up between Sir Robert Walpole and the Bishop of London, who asking the other day what the

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world said of him, was answered that the clergy were not to be attacked this next Session, but he was to be rejected by the Court and made the scapegoat. To which he said he was very glad to be the scapegoat, provided the Ministry let him alone. The doctor further told me that Bishop Potter is certainly designed to be Archbishop of Canterbury, being the only Court Bishop who was proper, on account of his facility and compliance, though otherwise a good Churchman, pious and eminently learned.

Dr. Hardsway came again to me with a scheme for a general insurance, which I think is not ill invented.

Mr. Lamb came to see me from Lady S[alisbury].

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 31.—Went to town, visited Mr. Clerke and son Hanmer, who I found much at one as when I saw him last. I received a letter from Count Zinzendorf in Latin, desiring to know when Mr. Oglethorp shall arrive. Learned that the King was in great danger of being lost in the great storm, for being impatient to leave Helvoetsluice, he, contrary to Sir Charles Wager's advice, determined to sail. Sir Charles represented to him that he foresaw a storm, to which the King replied he had rather be twelve hours in a storm than twelve hours at Helvoetsluice, and if he would not sail with him he would go over in the packet boat. Sir Charles was forced to comply, and accordingly at eleven o'clock in the morning sailed, but at six the wind turned and a prodigious storm arose, which tossed the ship all night and disabled all the men-of-war and yachts, but next morning, by the skill of the Dutch pilots, the King landed safe again at Helvoetsluice and declared there never was so good a seaman as Sir Charles.

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[1736-7], Sunday, 2 January.—Went to Court. In the evening I went to Mr. Hanmer's, who I found much worse.

Monday, 3.—Stayed at home till evening, and then visited Mr. Hanmer and found him a little better, but still in great danger.

Tuesday, 4.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Grantham and son Hanmer, who was much the same.

In the evening Mathew Lamb, Esqre., came to me to acquaint me that my Lady Salisbury had agreed to my proposal for a match between my son and Lady Catherine Cecyl, her daughter, which proposal was for 12,000*l.* down, 5,000*l.* a year to be settled on my son in Ireland at my death, chargeable with 10,000*l.* debt, and with a rent-charge of 800*l.* a year payable in England, my wife's jointure, and with younger children's fortunes, viz. 12,000*l.* if sons and daughters, but 15,000*l.* if only daughters.

The Lady Catherine's jointure to be 1,000*l.* rent-charge payable in England out of 1,500*l.* rent-charge payable in England to be settled in present on my son.

My now dwelling house in Pall Mall and furniture to be my son's.

Also my son and daughter Catherine Hanmer's lives in a reversionary estate in Somersetshire, called the farms of Priston and Stanton Prior, now occupied by Charles Bere, Esq. for his life.

The first rise that shall happen on the 500*l.* Irish lands, as far as 100*l.* a year, to be mine, and the next 400*l.* a year rise on said lands to be my son's. The estate to revert to me, all but the house in Pall Mall, in case of failure of male issue. The house abovementioned not to be entailed on children, but left free to my son's disposal.

Lady's pin money, 250*l.* a year.

I propose (if God permits, and which I beseech Him to grant) much satisfaction from this match on several accounts, for the house of Salisbury brings a great and numerous alliance into my family, and the young lady has been educated with great care, not negligently thrown into the vanities of the world, but very sparingly allowed to be seen in public. Her age is suitable to my son's, he being about twenty-six years old, she at most eighteen. Her temper is agreed by everyone to be good, and her person and face makes her esteemed one of the chief beauties of England. My son is already acquainted with her, and at his own instance I sent proposals to Lady Salisbury, her mother, who is likewise a lady of prudence and worth, so that there is a great probability of the two families living in great harmony.

Wednesday, 5.—I went this morning to Counsellor Annesley to acquaint him with my proposal's being accepted and to desire his despatch of the writings, and sent him necessary deeds for that end. He very much approved the match in every particular. I also called on Mr. Lamb, the solicitor, on Lady Salisbury's behalf, and desired him to call on Mr. Annesley, as he did that evening, when provision was agreed on for a jointure for a second wife for my son, in case it should happen.

I dined with son Hanmer, who is still declining.

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Thursday, 6.—I acquainted Mr. Taylor by letter of the match, as also some relations, who all highly approve of it. I wrote to Sir Thomas Hanmer concerning Mr. Hanmer's illness.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 7.—Mr. Verelst sent me an express that Mr. Oglethorp arrived at his house last night in very good health, having been landed at Ilfracombe in Wales [*sic*], from whence he came post. My son also sent me word that Mr. Oglethorp had sent to Mr. Vernon and me to dine with him this day, imagining I was in town. It is very fortunate that he is come before the hearing of the Carolina complaint against us, for his presence will clear up things which we were not so well instructed to speak to as we could wish.

Saturday, 8.—I went to town and found Mr. Hanmer in the same way still.

Great discontents at the King's long absence, though for three weeks he has been detained by contrary winds; but people ask why did he go abroad at all? or why did he not return before the bad season came in? It is a common speech among the vulgar in town and country that the King had brought that to pass which his predecessors could never do, viz. to make all men of one mind, and this they explain by his losing the affections of all his subjects. Some seamen were heard to say they were glad Sir John Norris is not with the King instead of Sir Charles Wager, for Sir John would have brought him over. Even his Majesty's best friends are not sorry he felt the inconvenience of a storm, because they hope it will deter him from going next year again abroad.

In the meantime I am assured by a courtier in confidence that her Majesty is exceeding uneasy and often weeps when alone; that Sir Robert Walpole wishes he were safely dismissed, and that it is now resolved his brother Horace shall not be Secretary of State nor made a Peer because of the further dissatisfaction the nation would be raised up to. He assured me also that upon the belief that his Majesty perished in the storm the chiefs of the discontented party had waited on the Prince to assure him of their service, to whom he made this prudent reply, that he hoped his Majesty was safe, and could not bear the thought of its being otherwise; however, he thanked them for their professions and should remember it as long as he lived.

This evening Mr. Verelst came to acquaint me that he met Mr. Oglethorp yesterday at Mr. Vernon's, where Mr. Towers and they dined. That Mr. Oglethorp came directly from Georgia on the 24th October and landed at Ilfracombe the 2nd inst; that he had a narrow escape, being caught on the English coast in the late storm, and so thick a fog for nine days that they could not know where they were, and at last found themselves among the breakers, which so frightened the sailors that Captain Thompson, the commander of the ship, could not by any entreaty get them to work the ship and bring them out of the hold, where they all to a man run down, giving themselves for lost, so that Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Tanner, who came with him, were obliged to jump out of bed in their shirts to pull the ropes.

That Mr. Oglethorp is in very good health and spirits, having left Georgia in a good condition, the people much reformed in industry, the stores full, and an honourable treaty made with the

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Spaniards, wherein they acknowledge Mr. Oglethorp's care for preventing a war and all misunderstandings between them and us, and further that the Spaniards of Augustin propose to be furnished from Frederica with provision and to pay for the same in pieces of eight, which would alone prove a support to that southern settlement, the allowance to the garrison of Augustin being annually 150,000 pieces of eight.

That we have very good friends in the Assembly of Carolina, which people are principally uneasy that the Chirikee nation lies within the Province of Georgia, because that nation is what they covet most to trade with, and they cannot do it but by licenses from us; that one of their complaints is that others than officers appointed by the Common Council of Georgia have taken upon them to impede their traders from carrying rum to our Indians, or to traffic without licenses from our magistrates, for they do not dispute the power of those licensed by the Common Council, wherefore it will be necessary for our Board to appoint more persons besides our magistrates to hinder those unlawful traders.

Sunday, 9.—After church I went this morning to see Mr. Oglethorp, who was at home, and I spent more than four hours with him. His account of affairs in Georgia and of his own behaviour and conduct there was very satisfactory to me and has cleared up divers matters whereof the Trustees were in doubt, and at which they were very uneasy for want of proper lights. The treaty he concluded with the Spaniards is honourable and advantageous to England, of which I say nothing here because I shall have a copy of it taken to put among my papers.

He told me two-thirds of the inhabitants of Savannah are in debt, and he thought the properest way to do by them is to give them all leave to sell their town lots of house and five acres (there being tradesmen enough to buy them) and oblige them with the residue of the money (after their debts are paid) to settle on their 45 acres. He also told me that servants are absolutely necessary for the persons there. That the extraordinary charges occasioned by the Spaniards' jealousy ought to be put into the next estimate that we shall give to the Parliament for the public to provide for, it being not reasonable that the Trustees should be charged with the expenses of defending his Majesty's dominions.

That he had been graciously received at Court, and the Prince begun with him on the French design of destroying the Chickesaws Indians, our allies. That last year (upon report that there would be a general war in Europe) the French Governor of Mississippi had drawn all his garrisons in order to compose an army to invade Carolina, and must have succeeded, for they were 2,500 regular troops, besides several thousand Indians, their allies; but when the Governor was on the point of marching letters came from France to order his forbearance, upon which he remanded his forces, sending a body afterwards to destroy the Chickesaws, our allies, and dependents, they having ever since the year 1680 taken commissions from the English Governor of Carolina. These Chickesaws are a brave nation of 400 warriors, and had the fortune this year of twice routing the French and killing Lieutenant General Bienville, their commander, but being sensible the French will fall on them again with a superior force have claimed our assistance,

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which we stand obliged to give them, and if we fail therein they must be destroyed, and so a free communication will be gained from Canada northward to the Mississippi southward, so that the French by uniting their strength will be able to drive our Colonies into the sea.

Moreover, when the other Indian nations in our alliance shall see we are not true to our engagements they will forsake us, and either make their submission to the French or be destroyed one nation after another.

After evening prayers I went to see Mr. Hanmer at eight o'clock, but he was gone tired to bed much earlier than usual, and is nothing better.

Monday, 10.—This morning my wife and I waited on my Lady Salisbury at Kensington, where all the conversation passed to mutual satisfaction. My Lady said to my wife that her daughter was young and inexperienced, and therefore she hoped she would pardon any mistakes she might be guilty of, but she might be assured she had been virtuously educated and was of a good temper. Then, turning to me, she thanked me for the very handsome settlement I had proposed to make. I replied, I came to thank her ladyship for the honour she did me in permitting me to wait on her; that the honour of alliance with her was one of the greatest pleasures that had happened to me in the course of my life, and that my constant endeavour should be to manifest the great veneration I had for her ladyship's character and that of her daughter, and to give her content in disposing her daughter to my son. My wife then desired to see Lady Catherine, who was sent for down, and we saluted her. She is eighteen years old and one month, taller than most women and black haired, well behaved, and easy as a woman of quality should carry herself, has a kind, pleasing and sensible way of discoursing, and a no less sensible look. In a word, she is esteemed one of the beauties of England, and her fine dancing at Court has been remarked.

At my return my son told me he had been at Mr. Lamb's, Lady Salisbury's lawyer, this morning, who told him he had seen my rent rolls and stewards' accounts, and was very well pleased with them, for he never saw an estate that had fewer deductions. He promised the writings should be ready before Lent.

Tuesday, 11.—I visited Mr. Hanmer, who is still as bad if not worse as ever. I prevailed on him to give me the deed of settlement he made on Sir Thomas Hanmer of his estate to carry to Mr. Annesley that he might seize himself again of his estate, there being a clause therein permitting him so to do. My arguments were that in case of mortality his debts which are personal would be too many for his personal estate to pay, and if not charged on his real estate he would find his creditors tear him to pieces, whereas by taking up a couple of thousand pounds he might have wherewithal to pay off his bond creditors and so save paying 5 per cent., whereby he would be a gainer, for he might borrow money by mortgage at four. He also would have wherewithal to pay his shop debts, and so save the clamour of people, in case he had no money in his house to satisfy them. He made difficulties, as that he cared not to charge his estate, and so lessen his present income, but I convinced him it was no lessening his income to pay 4 per

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cent. instead of 5. He then said he was very weak, and knew not where his writings were, nor how they stood as to the clause of revocation. However I prevailed and took the writings with me to Mr. Annesley, who on perusal of them said he could not exercise his power of revocation of this settlement without Sir Thomas Hanmer's consent and signing such deed, nor when that was done could he take up money; but he could upon the revocation charge his estate with all his debts, and also give his wife's paraphernalia to her, which his creditors would very likely allow her when they saw the estate charged to pay them, but at the worst his executor would venture to administer, whereas as matters are now no person would, and if his creditors would not wait till the real estate paid them, I or any friend might lay the money down, being secure of being repaid, only that my interest would be lost. Mr. Annesley's advice, therefore, was speedily to draw a deed for 99 years empowering Mr. Hanmer to charge his estate as above, and to send it presently down for Sir Thomas to sign, and then at the return of it to get Mr. Hanmer's hand to it, which accordingly I directed him to do.

This night I wrote to my cousin Ned Southwell, brother Parker, brother Percival, cousin Le Grand and the Bishop of Cloyn concerning my son's match.

This week Lord Dunkerrin, son to the Earl of Shelbourne, who is speedily to marry one of the Claverings, a rich heiress, being offended at his valet for not sufficiently acknowledging the favour which his lordship said he intended him, of preferring him on his wedding, in his wild passion suddenly drew his hanger and cut two of the poor man's fingers off. This is that Lord who with some other rakes murdered a man in Paris two or three years ago, and with the greatest difficulty, though his Majesty interposed in his behalf, escaped breaking on the wheel.

This night my son returned from the opera, where all the eyes were upon him, and numbers wished him joy, some saying how much they envied him, others declaring aloud how happy he was in Lady Catherine, whom he sat by all the night, and who told him freely that she had all the prospects that could be imagined of being in every respect happy with him.

Wednesday, 12.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, where were present Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, T. Towers, La Roche, Tyrconnel, Egmont, Carpenter, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, and of the Trustees Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Anderson, and ——. Mr. Vernon was in the Trustee chair, and Mr. Oglethorp began to give account of his proceedings, when Mr. Barsham called me away about affairs of my son Hanmer, which obliged me to leave the gentlemen, though I had engaged to dine with them.

I went immediately to Mr. Hanmer with the foul draft of a deed of revocation of another deed passed by him about a month after his marriage, whereby (unknown to me) he settled the reversion of his estate (in case of dying without issue or that his brother died without issue) upon Sir Thomas Hanmer. This was at that time looked on by Mr. Hanmer as a compliment of no consequence, but what it became him to make, since Sir Thomas had on his own death settled 1,200*l.* a year on Mr. Hanmer and his issue male, in order to facilitate his marriage with my daughter. But now

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it appeared to be a severe clog on Mr. Hanmer, because it incapacitated him from charging his estate (without Sir Thomas's consent) with any debts he might leave at his death, which, being at present more than his personal estate can satisfy, his creditors, particularly his tradesmen, would lose their money, to the reproach of his memory and the great disquietude of every honest man's mind.

It being therefore necessary the abovementioned deed should be revoked, in order that he might charge his estate, and by doing justice to all, but it being also necessary to obtain Sir Thomas Hanmer's consent, I had written some days before to Sir Thomas exposing the case to him, and upon his free consent expressed to me in writing I ordered a deed to be speedily drawn for Mr. Hanmer to sign, and then to be immediately sent to Sir Thomas by express for his hand to be put to it, and the foul draft of this deed I read to Mr. Hanmer, who approved it, and appointed me to bring the fair draft to-morrow half an hour after four, that he might execute his part of it. I waited for him till he returned from taking the air, after which he laid himself down to sleep, being very weak and fatigued.

In the evening my wife returned from thence and told me she left him very ill, in vomitings and looseness, so that she doubted if he might live till the return of the writings from Sir Thomas, who is at Mildenhall in Suffolk, sixty miles off.

The debts I yet know of, of Mr. Hanmer, are 450*l.* due to his brother by bond, 100*l.* by the same to one of his tenants, 250*l.* by the same to his sister, 130*l.* by memorandum only to his wife, being part of her pin money lent him, 150*l.* by bond or note to his cousin Jennings, and about 300*l.* to tradesmen, amounting in all to 1,380*l.* Towards this I learn he has only 300*l.* of arrears of rent, of which 150*l.* is desperate, and the furniture of his house, which is judged not to be worth, if sold, at above 300*l.*, so that 'tis visible if he had not a power to charge his estate he would die doing injustice to almost all his creditors. I therefore esteem it a singular happiness that Sir Thomas has given him the liberty desired, and that himself is disposed to execute this deed, which I was obliged to open cautiously to him, he not believing himself in any danger, and not enduring that others should believe it.

My son returned this day from Kensington, being the first time of his admission to visit Lady Salisbury and make his addresses to Lady Catherine in form. Her behaviour to him was very proper, and they consulted together how to live with prudence and decency. She told him, among other things, that she would have refused the Earl of Berkely and the Duke of Leeds if they offered, and Lady Salisbury said the greatest offer in England should not be now accepted by her.

Thursday, 13.—This morning I settled several matters with Counsellor Annesley relating to the marriage, and after dinner carried to my son Hanmer the deed empowering him to charge his debts on his real estate, which he signed. My cousin James Fortrey, Esq., who was present, was made trustee, and Francis Clerke, Esq., and Mr. Barsham, Mr. Annesley's clerk, were witnesses.

This evening my son returned from Lady Salisbury, extremely

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pleased with Lady Salisbury's frankness. They discoursed over the economy of my son's living with her daughter. He told me that this morning Lady Brown (my tenant next door), who is of the Cecyl family, came to Lady Salisbury with a proposal for Lady Catherine, but first desired to know if she was absolutely engaged to any other. Lady Salisbury replied she was engaged, much to her own satisfaction and much more to her daughter's. Lady Brown said she was surprised to hear it, and said it was then fruitless for her to name the person, and returned to London. My son believes it was the Earl of Berkeley. The young lady asked my son what jewels I intended to give her. He replied a diamond ring, a watch, an etuy and a diamond buckle, in all to the value of 500*l.* She said she did not place her happiness in jewels, and that that was the sum her mother had given her for clothes.

Friday, 14.—This morning I sent Mr. Hanmer's new deed by express to Sir Thomas Hanmer in Suffolk, and then went out of town to Charlton to dinner. The Georgia Board was to meet, but I could not attend it.

Saturday, 15.—This day the King passed at two o'clock through the city of London to St. James's, having made a favourable passage, but nine months' absence had so chagrined the people's minds that nobody as he passed the streets pulled off their hats, and at Stocksmarket some of the vulgar hissed him, an insolence that I do not remember, in the English history, to have read to have happened to any of our Kings.

The same day the Prince sent my Lord Mayor a bank bill of 500*l.* to relieve prisoners in jail who are freemen of London. His Royal Highness has wise heads about him.

Sunday, 16.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 17.—Mr. Bronkar visited me and told me that in the great danger the King was the last storm, one of the cabin boys saw him at his prayers, whereupon, calling to another of the boys, he said the King is coaxing God Almighty, but by G—— he will be drowned for all that.

Wednesday, 19.—I removed to town for the winter and stopped at the Georgia Office, where we were a Common Council board to do business. La Roche in the Common Council chair, Lord Tyrconnell in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Egmont, Carpenter, Sir William Heathcot, Alderman Heathcot, Vernon, Oglethorp, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Page, Mr. White. We agreed to a representation to be given this day to his Majesty, complaining that the Lord Governor and Assembly of South Carolina have opposed the execution of our Act, entitled an Act for Maintaining Peace with the Indians in the Province of Georgia. The copy of this representation is among my papers of Georgia. It passed the seal this day.

We agreed to employ Mr. Parris as solicitor in our defence against the Carolina complaint, which is to be heard by counsel three weeks hence before the Board of Trade. We also agreed upon an answer to the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith, wherein we acquaint them as they desire with what we have done and design to do with respect to our religious concerns, and express in a gentle manner our resentment at their suspending the allowance

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they gave our minister before they had heard from us on this head.

The Common Council impressed 600*l.* to Alderman Heathcot. It was ordered last meeting, but there were not members present to sign it.

Several bills drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp 22nd October, 1736, while in Georgia, for stores in Frederica, we ordered should be paid when due, amounting to 475*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* And we likewise resolved to pay the 500*l.* bill drawn by Mr. Oglethorp for purchasing arms and duffels, and which bill we on the 4th of August last refused to answer and suffered to be protested, because we concluded it was a purchase made for services without the bounds of our Colony, and therefore not justifiable in us to pay that bill. But Mr. Oglethorp explained the matter in the true light to us, namely that when he came to settle at Frederica in St. Simon's Island (which is undoubtedly within the limits of Georgia) he sent two persons to Fort Augustin with a compliment to the Spanish Governor, who against the law of nations put them under confinement, and soon after drew out his soldiers and sent to the Indians to assist him against us. That, at the same time, he had private intelligence that the Spaniards intended to fall upon him. He thereupon sent to Charlestown immediately, ordering all the arms and duffels or woollen goods that were there to be brought up, to prevent the Spaniards from doing the same, for he knew if the Spaniards were prevented in that, the Indians would want arms to fall on him, and not assist the Spaniards because no presents were made to engage them. That for further security he built a fort more southward and nearer the Spaniards, which might keep them from coming to Frederica while he fortified it, but this was after being threatened with the Spaniards invading him. This account was such a satisfaction to us that we ordered the bill should be paid, more especially since part of those arms and duffels had been given in presents to the Indians, and the rest remains in store to be disposed of the same way on future occasions, so that the whole will be applied to the service of the Colony entirely.

We added Counsellor White to Counsellor Charles Clarke and Counsellor Murry, and ordered a fee to the Solicitor General which will either engage him for us or hinder his being engaged against us.

I dined afterwards alone at the Tavern, and then visited son Hanmer, who is better than when I left him, and visited Lady Aylesford in his chair.

At night I found Mr. Hanmer's writings returned me by Sir Thomas Hanmer executed, so that Mr. Hanmer's debts being chargeable on his estate, he will (if it please God he should die) do justice to all men. This day Sir Thomas came to town.

I received at night letters from cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Helena Le Grand and brother Parker, highly approving my son's choice and extolling the young lady and her family.

Thursday, 20.—I went to Court this morning, where there was a grand appearance to compliment the Prince on his birthday. I visited son Hanmer, who seemed something better, and then called on Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was not at home, as I found by meeting him afterwards in his coach. He had sent in the morning to Mr. Hanmer that he would have come to him, but could not stir out,

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and in the evening visit denied to him that he was abroad in the morning, and said I only sent to know how he did, a very ridiculous thing in him.

I dined with Mr. Vernon, where I met Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Tyrconnel and Count Zinzendorf. I have formerly mentioned this nobleman's having sent thirty Moravian Protestants to Georgia. What his errand was for coming to England eight days ago I know not, but probably 'tis to negotiate the sending over more of his people. He is the elder branch of Count Zinzendorf, now a Prince of the Empire, whose father was a Protestant. This Count says he is of the only Protestant sect in Germany that has regular ordained Bishops, and Mr. Nitcher, who went to Georgia and returned last year, is their Bishop. They had their ordination from the Greek Bishops, and are the remains of the *Fratres Bohemice*. He is a very plain dressed man, though rich, and had a bob wig, no sword, and a purple cloth coat on, I suppose because in priest's orders, for I have heard he preaches, for which reason the Emperor has expelled him his country. He and his people are most remarkably pious; himself an excellent scholar, his modesty, humility and innocence of manners charmed me. These *Fratres Bohemice* are about 2,000 men.

I had the pleasure in receiving compliments on my son's intended wedding, to find the lady universally well spoken of for beauty, sense and genteel behaviour.

Friday, 21.—I visited son Hanmer, who coughed more than usual and still declines, yet is not sensible of it. He told me Sir Thomas Hanmer had been to see him, and my daughter Hanmer thanked him for his kindness in executing the deed, to which he replied that he should be always glad of opportunities to manifest his affection to her and her husband. It would be well if he had given them two or three hundred pounds.

I then went to Court and kissed the King's hand on his arrival. He was very gracious, said, "My dear Lord, I am glad to see you," asked me whether I was come to stay etc. I observed it to be more particular than what he said to others.

At the Queen's Court her Majesty told me in the hearing of all, "My Lord, I hear something that gives me a great deal of pleasure." I replied it was a great satisfaction that her Majesty honoured it with her approbation. She replied, Indeed, she was very much pleased. She spoke of my son's wedding.

I dined at home and then went to Drury Lane Playhouse.

Saturday, 22.—This morning I visited Mr. Hanmer, who scarce slept all night for coughing, which he called getting a fresh cold. Afterwards I returned home to meet my Lady Salisbury and Lady Catherine, her daughter, who appointed twelve o'clock to visit my wife. I am every day charmed more and more both with my Lady and her daughter. She acknowledged mighty obligations to me for giving up to my son my house and furniture, which she mightily commended, to which I replied that it was infinite satisfaction to me that I could please her ladyship, and that in all things while I lived she should find me as desirous of serving her as the most faithful servant she had or the nearest relation. From our house she went to my daughter Hanmer's.

After she departed I visited Count Zinzendorf, who asked much

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after the constitution of England. He told me the Moravians he sent over was not that they wanted substance at home, but that they might advance the Gospel in countries where the Gospel had not yet been preached. That he had sent some to Africa, where they had already converted seventeen negroes. I saw a letter from Mr. Ingham, one of our Georgia ministers, which says that these people of Count Zinzendorf's are the most pious and perfect Christians he ever saw or read of since the Apostles' times.

I passed the evening at home and received a letter from Mr. John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, acknowledging the receipt of my collection of tracts concerning Carolina, and acquainting me that the people of Savannah are too numerous for his care, that he could wish they were better Christians, though for their number he finds more willing and desirous to be good than in any other town he knows of.

Sunday, 23.—Went to chapel in the morning, and then to Mr. Hanmer, who had a very bad night and stirred not out the whole day.

Then went to Court. After dinner visited Mr. Temple and son Hanmer again.

Monday, 24.—This morning I visited Sir William Heathcot and Lady Brown, to whom I expressed the pleasure I have in the alliance of my family with her's. She said she was very glad of it and doubted not the happiness of the young ones, for she had known Lady Catherine from a child, and she was the best tempered creature in the world. Lady Brown is daughter to Robert Cecil, commonly called fat Cecil, the uncle of the late Lord Salisbury. Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bangor, is his brother. I every day receive further pleasure from this match in the universal good character of Lady Catherine.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Office, where the gentlemen met to prepare instructions for our Council on the hearing the Carolina complaints. There were present Egmont, T. Towers, Lapautre, Oglethorp, Vernon, Tyrconnel; White, a Trustee.

Several affidavits and letters were read manifestly proving that the Carolinians brought and landed rum within the Province of Georgia, as also that they traded with our Indians within our Province without taking licenses from us, and a petition from the magistrates and inhabitants of Georgia to us, complaining of the same, with desire of redress, was also read. These and several other papers we put into Mr. Paris, our solicitor's hands.

Afterwards most of us dined at the Cyder House.

In the evening I visited my son Hanmer, who I found something better.

My son returned from Kensington and told me that Lady Salisbury had given her daughter her gold toilet of dressing plate.

This day the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Wake, died, after a lingering illness of two years at least, that took away his senses and quite debilitated his body. He died eighty years old, and in him is lost one of the most learned and famous men of his time. He was made a Bishop in 1716 and kept a constant correspondence with the foreign Protestant Churches, who highly venerated him. He left no sons, but his four daughters were all honourably and advantageously married.

Jan. 24-27

This night I had a letter from Mr. James Clements to tell me that upon the sudden death of Bickerton, commissary or agent for the packet boats at Harwich, he had waited on my Lord Lovel, joint Postmaster General with Mr. Carteret, to put him in mind of his professions of serving him when a proper time came, and therefore to ask to be restored to that employment. That my lord received him courteously, but said Sir Robert Walpole was averse to it; however, that he was to have a second conference with Sir Robert about it. That Mr. Philipson and Leathes had applied in favour of Captain Dean, who, if he succeeded, was to give his packet boat to Orlebar. I expected no less from my Lord Lovel, who dare do nothing without Sir Robert. Besides, my lord was very active in disappointing my son of his election.

Tuesday, 25.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir William Heathcote, saw my brother Parker, who was highly pleased with my son's match, and Mr. August Schutz.

Afterwards I dined by appointment with Mr. James Smith,\* minister of St. All Hallows, London Wall, Church. The company were Lord Tyrconnell, myself, Mr. Talbot, eldest son to my Lord Chancellor, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Vernon, Alderman Cater, Alderman Heathcot, Sir Will. Heathcot, and Mr. Martin, our secretary. I obtained of Mr. Talbot, but with difficulty, to suffer us next general meeting to elect him one of our Common Council.

Mr. Oglethorp told us that he had hopes of getting from the Parliament this Session 20,000*l.*, for Mr. Horace Walpole hearkened favourably to it, and said he would mention it to Sir Robert his brother. He had indeed asked 30,000*l.*, but did not expect it, though it would be necessary if there were any regard to our Colony's safety from the French attempts.

After dinner I called on Mr. Lamb, who brought me to consent to let the first half year rent charge in my son's settlement commence at Lady Day next, which is in effect to give him 750*l.* I urged that my rents are not paid otherwise than one half year's when the other is due, and besides that my gales of payment are May and November, but he said it was otherwise in England, namely at Lady Day and Michaelmas, and if the half year did not commence at Lady Day my son would have nothing to live on for half a year, and consequently must run in debt for the plate, liveries etc. he was obliged to buy at setting out. He then told me that the marriage was fixed by Lady Salisbury to this day three weeks, and all should then be ready if the fine returned from Ireland. That he was pleased I would let 8,000*l.* of the 12,000*l.* remain in mortgage where it is on Lord Salisbury's estate at 4 per cent., because it was inconvenient to pay it off, and as I designed the best part of it for my daughter Helena's portion, it is possible her husband might be contented to let it lie. I afterwards went to Mr. Annesley and acquainted him with what passed.

My wife went with Lady Catherine Cecil to the opera.

Wednesday, 26.—This day I went to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Lapautre in the Trustee chair, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Shaftesbury, Vernon, Oglethorp.

\* One of our trustees for Georgia—margin.

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Mr. Verelst, our accountant, showed us that we have remaining for the general uses of the Colony no more than 928*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* But there is to be repaid us by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge 287*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* for twelve months' provisions furnished by us to the Saltsburgers, and some money will come from the sale of 3,000 deer skins, and a good quantity of rice imported by Mr. Oglethorp from Georgia on the Trustees' account. Mr. Verelst valued the cargo at 1,200*l.*, but there will be a considerable deduction for freight, duties at the custom house etc.

Mr. John Vatt, who was sent secretary for the Saltsburgers' affairs on the 26th October, 1734 (and so remained till the 10th March, 1735, when he desired to be dismissed), attended us for some gratification for his trouble. A letter was read from Mr. Popple, Secretary to the Board of Trade, wrote to Mr. Martin, desiring him to acquaint us that Mr. Fury, agent for the Province of Carolina, had applied to the Lords Commissioners for a delay of the hearing that had been appointed for the 8th of next month, because there were more evidences preparing to send over to support their complaint against our magistrates in Georgia, and therefore their lordships had put off the hearing. Upon this we drew up a letter for our secretary to Mr. Popple, expressing our concern that the hearing did not proceed, but was deferred *sine die*, whereby our material witnesses might be lost, besides that we suffer under the calumnies that have been raised against our proceedings, and should so continue to do until we had cleared ourselves. A letter from Mr. Ulspeger to Mr. Newman was read, expressing a desire to know if we sent a new embarkation of Saltsburgers, and further, repeating his wishes that we would not confine our grants of lands to heirs male.

We debated upon an answer and resolved Mr. Ulspeger should be informed that we are not able at present to send more Saltsburgers. As to our not suffering females to inherit, which my Lord Chancellor thinks we do wrong in, Mr. Towers repeated the necessity of it so strongly that we were all satisfied we do right therein. We desired him at his leisure to set down his reasons in writing. Mr. Vernon informed me that Mr. Stevens (who went to Carolina to choose Colonel Horsey's lands and is now here) is willing to go to Georgia and serve us as secretary of the Province, on the terms of giving him 500 acres and paying servants to cultivate them. This pleased me much, for we found his journals excellent which he kept for Colonel Horsey's use, and we shall have from him by every ship an account of the state and transactions of the Colony.

Mr. Vernon, Towers, Lapautre and I dined together, and afterwards Mr. Vernon and I visited Count Zinzendorf and his lady. From thence I returned home.

Thursday, 27.—I visited my son Hanmer, who fancies himself better, but much flatters himself in the doctor's opinion. I afterwards visited Frank Clerke.

I read this day in the newspapers my Lord Vane's advertisement offering 100*l.* reward to him that should discover his lady, who for some time has eloped from him. One would think he had lost some favourite spaniel bitch, for he describes her person very particularly, even to the clothes she wears. She is daughter to

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Mr. Haws, one of those South Sea directors whom the Parliament in 1711 forfeited for cheating the public, and was the widow of Lord William Hamilton when Lord Vane married her in March last. It was not long before she commenced an intrigue with Mr. Shirley, brother to the Lord Ferrers, and this producing family differences, she thought fit, after running Lord Vane into debt, to desert him. But the advertisement makes sport to the town. He is a very silly young man, half mad, half fool.

Friday, 28.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of King's Street Chapel, where we examined the last year's accounts. The Bishop of Bristol as minister of St. James's parish, Lord Sunden, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Montague and Mr. Plumtree were present.

Afterwards I visited son Hanmer, who had no good night and was very low in spirits.

I dined and spent the evening at home.

Saturday, 29.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Lord Andover, Lord Palmerston, Sir John Evelyn, brother Parker and the Speaker. The last alone was at home. Lady Catherine Cecil dined with us. In the evening I visited son Hanmer, who was very low in spirits and is further declining.

The King is so ill of the piles, attended with a feverish disorder, that he saw no company yesterday nor to-day, and yesterday the Queen put off her drawing room on that account. Some say he also complains of a throbbing pain in his head, and that 'tis talked the Parliament must again be put off if that continues. This day the Earl of Orkney, an old experienced officer, died near 80 years old.

Sunday, 30.—I said prayers and read a sermon at home. Then went to Court, but the King did not come out, neither were any of the Royal Family at prayers. In the evening I went to chapel and from thence home.

Monday, 31.—I visited Lord Lovell, Lord Nassau Paulet, Mr. Clerke of Spring Garden and son Hanmer, who is still drooping. Went to Court, but the King saw no company. His piles trouble him much, as likewise the shooting pain in his head, for which he put on leeches.

Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday, 1 February.—I went to Counsellor Annesley to settle the draft of my son's marriage settlement, and agreed on the maintenance to be given the children that may happen.

Lady Salisbury and Lady Catherine, her daughter, with Lady Margaret the other sister, dined with us, and after dinner we all, except Lady Salisbury, went to the opera.

This day my Lord Chancellor opened the Sessions of Parliament by a speech in the name of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, who was not well enough to go himself to the House.

Wednesday, 2.—The King continues ill, though the Court says little of it. Great notice is taken that the Commons mention nothing of the Queen's good administration, in their address to the King. In excuse of this omission, it is said, the King not mentioning it in the speech delivered by Lord Chancellor, it was improper of the House to do it.

I visited son Hanmer this morning, who I found still weaker and declining. I also visited Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bangor, cousin

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german to the present Lord Salisbury. Then I went to the Georgia Office, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, La Roche, Egmont, Lapautre, Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair. All we did was to appoint a Committee to draw up a second letter to the Duke of Newcastle concerning the complaints of the Spaniards against us, delivered by Mr. Geraldine, their agent, in a memorial to the Duke.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that letters were come to England from the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine, expressing his content with the treaty he made with Mr. Oglethorp.

Letters were read, one from Ellis of Pennsylvania, that a ship had been freighted with Madeira flax, wheels etc. for Frederica, and that several persons were on board her for to see that settlement and to become subjects of Georgia if they liked that place.

Another was from Eveleigh at Charlestown, informing us that the French General Bienville complained there were English who assisted the Chickesaws against the French in their late attacks and fights.

A third letter was read, being the copy of Mons. Bienville's letter to President Broughton, of South Carolina, making the like complaint, and demanding ample justice. Mr. Oglethorp told us that since that letter there has been another engagement, wherein Mr. Bienville was slain with a great number of officers.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 3.—At Mr. Mackenzie's desire I went to Westminster Hall to countenance his trial, and perhaps to give a character of him if called upon, but it did not come on.

I visited Lord Oxford, cousin german by marriage to my Lady Salisbury, and son Hanmer, who was something better. I stayed the evening at home.

Friday, 4.—I visited son Hanmer, Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street, and Sir John Bland. Then went to the Prince's Court. The King continuing ill, the Queen does not yet see company.

Dr. Couraye and Bartholdi the singer dined with me. I spent the evening at home. Mr. Lamb came to me and spent some time in adjusting with me certain particulars of the marriage settlement, as that I shall covenant to take on me, in case my son die before me, the maintenance and education of the eldest son, if any, but without being accountable to any for the sum or manner, which I absolutely refused to be, for that his mother's friends might judge that to be a proper maintenance and education which I might not, and if they had a liberty to apply to the King's Courts for an order to me to spend a positive sum in the child's maintenance and education, my Lord Chancellor might order such a sum as I should not be able to expend. Mr. Lamb said he only desired that the mother's jointure should come clear to her, so as not to be out of maternal fondness obliged to spend part of it on her son's education, which thing she would not be obliged to if I covenanted to take it on myself; wherefore it would content him if by any general words I so obliged myself, without subjecting myself to question, and he proposed the words of the covenant might be in effect that I take on me the expense of the child's maintenance and education. I asked him whether, however general the words ran, I should not still be subject to enquiry,



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and a prosecution in equity, for not giving such maintenance and education as the child's guardians and friends might think fit. He said it was a question he would not give his opinion in, but left it to my own lawyers to answer. He then said he thought the maintenance of the younger children, as it now is put, is too small. I replied I would not hear anything on that head; it was now more (if certain cases should happen) than I could well bear, and if it came out to be too little he might depend on a grandfather's tenderness to add thereto if necessary to the best of my power and ability.

Lastly, he exposed to me my son's desire that instead of a liberty left him in the present settlement to charge his 1,500*l.* a year (now settled on him in present) with 500*l.* per annum for a jointure, I would let him charge it with 600*l.* in case he has a son, and with 1,000*l.* a year in case he has none, which would enable him to marry a better fortune and provide better for younger children, as also that I would not give him this power conditionally that he married with my consent, but leave him at liberty to his own discretion. I replied it was natural for parents to desire their children might be under some hank to them; but I would not stand on the matter since my son desired it so much.

Saturday, 5.—Mr. Annesley came to see me and know my mind in the above particulars, Mr. Lamb having had conversation with him the morning before his visit to me. He told me that Lady Salisbury must look on my provision for younger children to be a good one, since when she married there was but 5,000*l.* secured for one only daughter, whereas by my settlement there is 15,000*l.*

I visited son Hanmer, who was something better, cousin Ned Southwell and his lady, my brother Parker and Sir George Saville.

Sir George Saville's story and reason for putting away his wife I gave in a former journal. This day he told me that she has begun a prosecution against him in Doctor's Commons for causelessly putting her away, and demands 600*l.* a year alimony. She adheres to her first excuse and affidavit that Mr. Levinz attempted to ravish her, and having her down left those marks of his endeavours on her shift. She demands, besides the separate allowance above-mentioned, all her jewels, plate, trinkets etc. that were presented her, not only by her relations but by himself, and thinks she has a great advantage over him in that after the rape intended on her and the suspicions he pretended to have of her incontinency he continued to bed her.

To which he replies that he has stronger proofs of her wilful guilt than even if he had caught her in bed with Mr. Levinz, for he might have crept to bed to her while she was asleep, and ignorant of his designs, but he has her letters to Mr. Levinz to show, and can prove he came to her by her appointment; that he came more than once; that she stole down to him in the middle of the night in her shift, and opened the sash window for him to come in; that he has also divers witnesses of her criminal conversation with him, and even her own maid. That while he had only bare suspicions of her, his tenderness for her, for his children, and his own reputation made him continue to bed her, though he took no comfort in it, and often rose again and spent the night in his chair, but when his suspicions were converted into certainty he then put her away, but with so much regard to his own honour and to her that he

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suffered her to take what she pleased with her, gave her 80*l.* for the charges of her journey to London and afterwards sent her 100*l.* He said she continues with her mother at the Earl of Shelbourne's, who acts for her as a father. I did not take notice to him that my lord is really suspected to be her father.

I then went to Court and left my name, it being the way to write down the persons who enquire after the King's health. I was told his Majesty is better than the day before, but still very weak. Nevertheless a servant of the Royal Family gave me to understand the King would be out in ten days or a fortnight, which, if true, shows that his Majesty has a fistula, not only the piles.

All this time the Queen has no drawing room, either forenoon or afternoon, but the Prince and Princess of Wales continue theirs.

I dined at home and then went to Drury Lane Playhouse, where I was agreeably entertained with a new farce of one act, called "King John and the Miller," wrote by a bookseller in Pall Mall, who was formerly a footman. It is chiefly a satire on the Court and courtiers and gives good lessons to Kings. The Prince when he saw it was much pleased and gave public approbation of it.

Sunday, 6.—I went to chapel, and then to Court to enquire after the King's health, which they told me was better. This has been every day the answer for a week past, and yet they brag that he is now able to eat a little minced chicken, but Princes are never to be supposed very ill till they die. The page waited to write down the names of all who enquired.

I dined at home. In the evening Mr. Oglethorp spent two hours and a half with me in talking over the affairs of Georgia. He said he was last Friday with Sir Robert Walpole for a considerable time alone, who was at a loss what to do in the American affairs with respect to the security of our Colonies, and desired Mr. Oglethorp's advice with some plan or scheme for defending them, whereupon he yesterday attended him and gave him his thoughts on paper. He spoke with great freedom to Sir Robert, who told him he was not used to have such things said to him. Mr. Oglethorp replied, yes, he was, when he was plain Mr. Walpole; but now he was Sir Robert, and chief Minister, he was surrounded by sycophants and flatterers, who will not tell him the truth, incapable of advising him well, and the first who would drop him on a reverse of fortune.

Sir Robert professed himself very sincere to further the settlement of our Colony, but asked him whether he was in earnest in carrying it on, adding he heard the Trustees were all at variance and had given the matter up.

Mr. Oglethorp replied that nothing was more false, and he could not imagine who told him so, but as to himself he would and must give it up if not supported by him, for he had twice been over seas to carry on the Colony, and not only ventured his life and health, to the neglect of his own affairs, but actually spent 3,000*l.* of his own money. That this Colony was a national affair, and he did not pretend to be a Don Quixote for it, and suffer in his reputation as he must do, if he continues his concern without public countenance. If Sir Robert was of the mind to drop it, he should advise the making some good bargain with the Spaniards, who would be very thankful to see it surrendered to them, but that in dropping

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it he would hazard the loss of both Carolinas and Virginia too, for the French would then be invited to attack those Colonies on their back, and in twenty-seven days were able to march up to Charlestown. That in case of such invasion, those who were rich would ship themselves for England or buy their peace, and the poor would submit themselves without a stroke to the conquerors.

Sir Robert said he was quite ignorant of West India affairs, but should be glad to have some general sketch or outline, without entering into detail, which he had not leisure for.

Mr. Oglethorp replied there was but two ways of defending our Colonies from the French and Spaniards and their Indians, the one by forming a regular and warlike militia, the other by keeping a body of regular troops. That a substantial militia is not to be had for want of numbers of white men. That he could form about 300 men capable of bearing arms in Georgia, that South Carolina had money but no men, that North Carolina had men but no money; that Pennsylvania had both, and Virginia only money. That New England had men but no money, and New York had money and few men.

That if the defence were left to a militia it would cost dear, because they must be paid when in service for the neglect of their own affairs, and therefore it were more eligible and safe to have regular troops.

Sir Robert said it was very difficult to keep a sufficient body of soldiers, because of the expense. Mr. Oglethorp replied the expense would amount to about 20,000*l.* a year, but if his Majesty would allow a draft of two men out of each company of foot and troop of Dragoons on the English Establishment, it would cost little more than the expense England is now at. Sir Robert said the King would not consent to it.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, then there must be a certain number new raised, and he believed that if a battalion of 500 men were allowed to each Colony the Colonies would themselves pay them, for the uneasiness they are now under proceeds from observing that the companies now there are not kept full, but have only the name of a company, the officers putting the money of vacant soldiers into their pockets, so that the regular forces there are only nominal and of no service. Sir Robert relished the proposal, and asked him if he had anything further to propose on that head.

Mr. Oglethorp replied it would be necessary those forces should be put under some single person's command, otherwise they could not be rendezvoused in time, and the particular Governors of the Colonies, if they differed in judgment, or had more respect to the safety of their own Provinces than to the general safety of all, would defeat any measures that might be necessary for a defence. Sir Robert said that was right, and asked him if he would be the man.

Mr. Oglethorp replied he would; that he should not desire the title of Captain General, but that of Inspector General of all the Forces, with power to direct and lead them forth.

Sir Robert asked how that would agree with his being a member of Parliament.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, very well; he need not lose his seat, this being a military, not a civil employment. That there are precedents for it.

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Sir Robert asked him whether he would not accept of being Governor of South Carolina.

Mr. Oglethorp answered, he would not, but he should require that that Province were governed by a Lieutenant Governor, and President Broughton turned out for the animosity he bore to Georgia.

Sir Robert said he was really a favourer of Georgia, but we had many enemies, and we should find them among the gentlemen who oppose the Administration, wherefore we must seek to gain them over.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, our enemies have rather been his own creatures whose mouths, if he pleased, he might stop. Sir Robert hinted his dislike of the Trustees, as a body who hung together, and in Parliament vote against the Government's measures.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, he was under a mistake; that he knew none among them who were his personal enemies, and that for the greater number were constant voters with the Court. Nay, said Sir Robert, I believe as you do, but our friends will have it otherwise, and there are some I cannot undeceive. There are others also who will not believe there are any advantages can come from your Colony, and I wish you would write something on that head to clear their doubts, but it must be done suddenly; no time is to be lost.

Mr. Oglethorp said he had done something that way, and if he had time he might follow his advice. Then Sir Robert asked what money we should want this year. Mr. Oglethorp replied 30,000*l.*, but if that could not be had, we should certainly want 20,000*l.* But this 20,000*l.* must all go to the settlement of the Colony, and none of it to the defence of it except the keeping a company of Rangers and finishing the forts already begun, and therefore, if both were to be provided for, viz. the settlement and defence, there must be two distinct estimates made.

Sir Robert approved it, and then asked him as a friend what was the meaning of this universal silence of the opposing party in the House and their resolution not to oppose the public affairs this Session. Mr. Oglethorp replied that being supposed his friend, the party has let him into none of their secrets, nor coveted to converse with him, so that he really did not know, but he guessed that he was in the case of all Ministers who have held the reins a long time; they were tired of his administration, and the ambitious among them were for coming into place. Perhaps, added he, laughing, they want to have a Littleton first Minister. Sir Robert laughed too, and said they would then be finely managed and would soon be tired of him. In conclusion, Mr. Oglethorp told him that the Trustees should make their application to him by a deputation from their body for a further supply this session, and prepare an estimate.

After this I went to my son Hanmer, who seems better.

Monday, 7.—This morning I visited Sir Edward Dering, cousin Southwell etc., and Lord Oxford, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Ellis visited me. Lord Palmerston told me Mr. Conduit, Mint Master of the Tower, has made his report to the Council Board, that it will be convenient to reduce guineas in Ireland threepence and moydores ninepence, in order to bring gold to some proportion

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with silver in that kingdom. He also told me that several tons of halfpence have been coined for Ireland at the Tower, of a fine copper and curious impression. He is the first informed me that Ned Walpole, second son to Sir Robert, goes secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, who will speedily be appointed Lord Lieutenant in the Duke of Dorset's room.

In the evening I visited son Hanmer, and found him so well that he was in the morning at the rehearsal of Handel's new opera. But all this is the flattery of his distemper.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I visited Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. La Roche, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Aylesford and the Bishop of Lichfield. The last expressed himself on many accounts no friend to the present Administration of affairs, but particularly that the Ministry does not favour the clergy and that Papists have too much countenance.

He would have persuaded me that the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts did right in refusing their allowance of 50*l.* a year till we complied with their desire that we would give the 300 acres set apart for religious uses in Georgia in the way of glebe to the Church, but the conclusion of our discourse was a question I put him whether we were to expect the continuance of the 50*l.* salary in case we did not grant the land as glebe, to which he answering that he believed not; then, said I, the Bishop of London and the rest of you had rather our people died heathens than not have it in your power to pin down a bad man upon us, and you show that all your aim is power. You say the Bishop of London is overseer of all the West India clergy, and that we are the only Province who affect to have our clergy independent of him or of Church discipline, and I say that if the dependence you speak of could better serve religion with us than independence we should embrace it, but an infant Colony, such as ours is, and so very remote, will not admit of this dependence. We are yet poor, and if we found reason to remove a bad minister, it would be out of our power if we gave him glebe land, without bringing over witnesses to prove our allegations against him, which would be very chargeable and perhaps at last unsuccessful, while in the meantime the Colony would be deprived for near two years of a minister by his coming over to defend himself, or must see a bad man remain so long upon them if he stayed in the Colony during the prosecution. But we had too much regard for religion to leave it to such hazard of receiving prejudice, when by our own authority we could immediately remove a bad man and supply his place with a better, and whereas his lordship objected that some of our Board had no concern at all for religion, I trusted there were but few, and not capable of doing hurt, almost all the rest having a real concern for it, and where is the body of any profession whatever that has not some bad members of it? I agreed with him that our not granting the land by way of glebe made much talk, but the talkers were chiefly clergymen, that they act very imprudently by talking thus against us, for it obliges us to defend our proceedings and reputations, and when both sides were heard the greater number of standers by would most certainly decide in our favour and say the clergy are ambitious of power. That it was mean

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in the Bishop of London to pin us down to the word glebe, because we had ignorantly used that word when we first applied for an allowance to a minister, and to say we broke our words by granting the land to religious uses in general, for when we asked that allowance, we meant no more than to be helped by the Society with a person to assist our people to serve God rightly, but had no regard at that time to the particular manner of granting lands for his support; our concern was that religion should be kept up, not Church discipline and episcopal authority, and surely the Bishop ought also to prefer the former to the latter. The Apostles and primitive Bishops did so. St. Paul wished himself accursed for his brethren's sake, but the Bishop of London wishes himself power to the hazard of his brethren's being damned. In a word, that we are a set of gentlemen who have religion at heart, and have no private interest to carry on, and do think ourselves a little too considerable in life and character to be mumbled by their lordships; and how could he think we would bear without resentment that uncivil message sent us by the Society to enquire what we had done towards settling a glebe, and yet unheard to prejudice our answer, and suspend the allowance they had given? His Lordship would have excused the incivility and peremptoriness of that message, but said nothing to the purpose at all. We parted good friends and in good humour, for he knew I spoke nothing out of gall, and I knew his lordship to be a very honest man and to have an affection for me.

In the evening I visited son Hanmer, who is much better if it lasts.

Mr. Temple came and presented me from the Bishop of Worcester 100*l.* for the use of the Saltsburghers in Georgia.

Wednesday, 9.—I visited brother Parker, Mr. Sloper, and then went to the Georgia Board.

We were a numerous assembly, viz. Egmont in the Trustee chair, Alderman Cater, Alderman Heathcot, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcot, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Limerick, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. La Roche, Dr. Hales in the Common Council chair, Mr. Digby, 13 Common Council.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Bedford, Rev. Dr. Burton, Mr. White, Mr. Archer and his brother, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Tracey—8 Trustees.

The Trustees ordered that Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Hucks and Mr. La Roche should prepare a petition to Parliament for a further supply for Georgia, and that they wait on Sir Robert Walpole for that purpose.

A letter to the Duke of Newcastle containing our reply to the Spanish memorial was read and approved, and a copy of the Treaty of pacification between Mr. Oglethorp and the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine was ordered to be given his Grace at the same time with the letter.

Dr. Hales paid in 100*l.* given by a certain person for the use of our missionaries, and I also gave the 100*l.* sent by the Bishop of Worcester for the use of the Saltsburghers.

The Common Council ordered acceptance of a bill for 120*l.* to be paid Lieutenant Hugh Mackay in behalf of his nephew, John Mackay, for eight servants made over to the Trust at 15*l.* a head, whose covenants were to serve seven years.

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Ordered 75*l.* to Mr. Verelst and the like sum to Mr. Martin for their services, being for the half year ending Christmas, 1736.

Ordered a bill drawn on us for Madeira wine furnished at Frederica, being 100*l.*, to be paid.

We made a draft on the Bank for 700*l.* to be paid Alderman Heathcot, our Treasurer, to answer the above and other payments.

We ordered that one Venables, a young man, should be sent over to Frederica and have a lot of 50 acres, his father paying his passage and giving 12*l.* security that the Trust shall not maintain him.

The 30 guineas directed by a former Committee to be paid Mr. Van Reek on his departure for Germany to bring us servants, was by the Board approved and affirmed.

Sir Jacob Debouverie sent us his bill to peruse for securing to us by Act of Parliament 1,000*l.* disposed of by him for the use of our Colony.

A bill of Causton's for 263*l.*, dated November last, was referred to the Accountant to examine and then to be paid.

A Committee was appointed to meet next Monday to peruse the state of our defence against the Carolina complaints as drawn up by Mr. Paris, our solicitor.

Mr. Martin reported that he had attended the Lords Commissioners of Trade, who in answer to our representation lately sent them of the hardship they put upon us by not proceeding to hear the complaints of Carolina against us, told him they could not yet fix the day for a hearing, but it should not be long before it. Mr. Martin replied that we conceived the delay very prejudicial because our witnesses must be dispersed, and some material ones were to return to Georgia; to which Colonel Bladen replied that if we sent our witnesses to make affidavits before a Master in Chancery their evidence would be good, though themselves were away. Mr. Martin then said the Trustees hoped the Carolina people would not be heard to new matters of complaint, for we cannot be supposed to be prepared against any new matters, and besides, our witnesses might be gone, and so we should be at a loss how to reply to new complaints. Colonel Bladen answered, it would not be reasonable to hear new complaints; they should be confined to those now lodged with them; that some new ones had indeed been offered by the Carolina Agent, but they were very trivial.

Mr. Oglethorp said that Colonel Bladen mistaked in saying that our evidence taken by a Master in Chancery would be good, for it must be taken by a Privy Councillor; otherwise the Privy Council take no notice of evidence given.

I should have mentioned that before the Georgia Board met, the Associates of Dr. Bray ordered an advertisement to be published in the newspapers to let the world know we had erected 23 parochial libraries since the year 1730, and to invite well-disposed people to contribute to so good a design, our fund being exhausted.

Mr. Martin reported that he had delivered our desire to the Bishop of Derry that, since he could not preach for us himself our anniversary sermon, he would prevail with the Bishop of Bristol to do it; that the Bishop replied, he would first try whether the Bishop of Bristol was disposed thereto, and if he found him

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so, then he would wait on him with me, to ask that favour of him in the name of the Board; that afterwards he told Mr. Martin he had been with that Bishop, who excused himself from it on account of much business on his hands at this time. Upon this the Associates agreed to send a message to Dr. Warren, of Bow Church, to desire him to preach for us.

After the Georgia affairs were over, Mr. Oglethorp, Dr. Burton, Mr. Smith, Dr. Hales and I dined together at the Cyder House. We talked over the refusal given by the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts of 50*l.* to our missionary unless we settled the 300 acres by way of glebe. We all condemned that Society for insisting so much on glebe, and not being satisfied that there should be a maintenance any other way for our clergy, but Dr. Burton said he wished some expedient could be found to please both parties, for he thought it very right that our missionary should be answerable to the Bishop of London for his behaviour, who by the laws has the care of all the American clergy; besides, it was unknown in the primitive Church that the ecclesiastics were accountable to laymen, and not any way to the Bishop.

Mr. Oglethorp replied that the Trustees of Georgia are not all laymen, and as to the Bishop of London's power over the American clergy, if that were inquired into it would be found he has no legal power, for that which he exerts does not flow from the King, but from a bare letter signed by a Secretary of State; that he did not care to speak this publicly, since his exercise of this power has been winked at. That the true diocesan of the American clergy is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and if he exerted authority over them he might appoint Suffragan Bishops in America, and then affairs would go well.

After this we sent to desire Count Zinzendorf's company to know whether among his Moravians there were any who could speak and would undertake to instruct the negroes at Puryburg in Christianity. He came, and we proposed to him that if such could be found, there should be two appointed and 15*l.* apiece allowed them. He replied, he had such as we wanted, but for the better perfection he should be glad they dwelt a year at Puryburg before they set about the work, that they might know the people, take proper measures and make themselves still better masters of our tongue. He added that as to instructing for hire, he should not hearken to it. His people would not do it, but they would necessarily want a maintenance, and that was all they should expect.

We added, they should have a house built for them, and that the means to obtain the master's leave to instruct their negroes would be to signify to them that if they so suffered them, their own children should also be instructed gratis. We were all of us extremely pleased with getting two Moravian Catechists, for they are a most signal pious people, live hard, have no views and are zealous to promote Christianity. Our fund being but 40*l.* a year, we could not expect to have found one English clergyman who would have undertaken this work, whereas for the value of 30*l.* we here have found two men who will pursue the affair with more zeal than our clergymen think necessary to show.

In the evening I visited son Hanmer, who was very brisk in the

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morning, but flagged in the evening, sweated extremely and dozed in his chair till he went to bed at eight o'clock.

Thursday, 10.—This morning Mr. Barsham, clerk to Counsellor Annesley, brought me the writings by which my son re-conveys to me the English estate I formerly gave him, and my son signed and executed the writings, to which Mr. Barsham and my servant Herman Henekin were witnesses. It is in consideration of his marriage settlement that this estate is restored to me, consisting of the house at Mount Pleasant, the house in Denmark Street, the woollen manufacture warehouse and George Inn on Snow Hill.

After this Mr. Barsham and I went to Mr. Clerke's with the new draft of annuity, by which he suffers Coolnomagh and Drumdown to be taken out of the security formerly given him for his 150*l.* annuity, there being the same rents of land remaining (viz. 300*l.* per year) for his security that was originally, for since that time the lands had risen.

I dined and spent the evening at home.

Friday, 11.—I visited my son Hanmer, who was very bad again, and Mr. Duncomb. Then went to Court, where the Prince expressed his concern at Mr. Hanmer's illness. I learned the King was better, but still very weak, and must be cut when stronger. In the evening I visited Mr. Hanmer again, who was worse than in the morning.

Saturday, 12.—This morning I visited my Lord Gore, Lord Carpenter, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Grantham, Duke of Portland, Lord Limerick and Mr. Hanmer, who was in a very weak condition, insomuch that he was carried in arms down to the dining room.

In the evening I waited on Sir Thomas Hanmer to expose to him the reasonableness of Mr. Hanmer's making a will in favour of my daughter, who desired me to direct Mr. Annesley to prepare a draft that he may consider of it, and then promised to speak to Mr. Hanmer upon it. Accordingly I went to Mr. Annesley, and he immediately prepared a draft, promising to see Sir Thomas Hanmer to-morrow at five o'clock.

Sunday, 13.—I went to the King's Chapel and communicated. Lady Catherine Cecil dined with us.

In the evening I went again to chapel, and from thence to Mr. Hanmer, who I found a little better, but extremely weak.

This day at five o'clock Mr. Annesley waited on Sir Thomas Hanmer and exposed to him that all husbands when they died left some acknowledgment behind them of the satisfaction they had in their wives, but as Mr. Hanmer would die in debt, having no ready money, his personal estate would go in discharge of his debts if he made no will, and so his wife would be left without a pair of sheets or a spoon to eat her milk with.

Sir Thomas said Mrs. Hanmer had all along made the best wife in the world, and it were the hardest case imaginable that she should be left in such a condition, and therefore he heartily wished Mr. Hanmer were in a capacity to show the great regard he had for her, but he did not see what he could do therein, the law obliging the personal estate to go in discharge of debt.

Mr. Annesley replied that it is true the law does so, but there

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was one way of enabling Mr. Hanmer to do the thing desired, namely, by will to give his wife what he should think proper of the personal estate, and then, when that personal estate should be valued after his death, for some friend of my daughter's to purchase those things bequeathed her. She then would be in possession of the things, and the friend who should pay the money for them would be no loser, the purchase money becoming a debt on the real estate; that 'twas true, the purchaser would be some years out of his money, and must wait till, one of the jointures on the estate falling, there should be an income arise that would answer part of the principal and interest, or otherwise lands free to sell off to discharge the whole at once, but no man who had money would scruple to lend money at 5 per cent. interest when he knew both the principal and interest would be repaid him, and he doubted not but I would do it in favour of my own daughter.

Sir Thomas expressed great satisfaction at this and said he had proposed yesterday, when I discoursed him, that I should be executor if a will was made, but I had declined it, and he should not care to be himself executor because of the trouble attending it.

Mr. Annesley replied the properest man should be Mr. Hanmer's next brother, on many accounts, particularly as he succeeded to the estate, by what we may call a gift, his brother being at liberty before he dies to grant his estate to whom he pleases. That in gratitude, therefore, he would think himself obliged to fulfil the will of his brother without giving his widow any trouble, especially as the things proposed to be bequeathed to her were not unreasonable, but necessary and just.

Sir Thomas said he was unacquainted with these matters, and had desired me to direct him (Mr. Annesley) to draw up the form of a will, that he might consider of it, and then dispose Mr. Hanmer to execute it.

Mr. Annesley replied he had followed my direction and brought with him a form, which he put into his hands, and the substance was that he bequeathed to his wife: (1) All her paraphernalia, which included her apparel and jewels; (2) the plate that upon her marriage had been given her by her own relations; (3) the furniture (pictures excepted) of the best apartment or first floor one pair of stairs; (4) the household linen in town; (5) and the coach.

Sir Thomas approved it all and said he would lose no time, but see Mr. Hanmer to-morrow and open the matter to him. He added that he did not doubt but he would be persuaded by him to make a will, and that his brother would take on him the executorship, himself having him under ties of obligation and interest, for the place the brother now holds (Clerk of the First Fruits and Tenths) was of his procuring, and that part of his own estate (Sir Thomas's) which he settled on him on failure of my son Hanmer's issue, was not settled absolutely, but with a power of revocation, so that the brother would not venture to disoblige him by refusing to be executor, or by giving my daughter trouble, who was infinitely deserving.

Monday, 14.—This morning my Lady Salisbury, Lady Catherine Cecil, my wife, my son and I met at Mr. Lamb's chambers in Lincoln's Inn, where we signed and sealed the marriage writings.

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After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who was cheerful, but I think weaker than the day before. My daughter told me Sir Thomas Hanmer had been with Mr. Hanmer that morning and had discourse with him a considerable time alone, and that Mr. Hanmer told her it was about making his will, which he spoke very gaily. I told her the substance of what the draft contained, and she expressed great obligations to me.

This morning about six o'clock died the Lord Chancellor Talbot, Baron of Hempsal. His loss is universally deplored, for he had not his equal in the law, and was a resolute, upright and courteous man. He sat in Court last Wednesday, and in the evening went to Council. In his return home he caught cold and was seized with a pleuretick fever which could not be removed.

Tuesday, 15.—This morning my son was married at Kensington Church by Dr. Cobden, minister of Acton and chaplain to the King. My son presented him with 20 guineas. There were present Lady Salisbury, Lady Anne Stroud her daughter, my wife and daughter Helena, Lady Margaret Cecil, youngest daughter of Lady Salisbury, Sir Philip Parker, Mr. Lamb, my lady's lawyer and I were the only persons present. Afterwards we dined at Lady Salisbury's, and a great dinner of two courses and a dessert, thirteen dishes at a course and two removes. My son gave my lady's servants twenty guineas, I ten, and my brother Parker five.

In the evening my wife and daughter Helena, my son and Lady Catherine his wife, with Lady Margaret, went in two coaches and six to Charlton, and I returned to town. I bless God for having vouchsafed that I should settle my son to the mutual satisfaction of all parties and with the highest prospect of his future happiness. I visited Mr. Hanmer, who I think grows weaker, yet eats heartily.

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I took Mr. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, to Charlton, where Mr. Lamb met us, and my son and Lady Catherine his wife signed deeds whereby they resigned their right to me, over 12,000*l.*, her stipulated fortune. Mr. Lamb paid me 4,000*l.* of it by a note of Mr. Hoare, the banker, and the other 8,000*l.* lies in mortgage on my Lord Salisbury's estate, 5,500*l.* in one place and 2,500*l.* in another, with interest at 4 per cent. I found everybody cheerful, and after supper was a masquerade.

Thursday, 17.—I returned to London in the morning and dined at home. In the evening I visited Mr. Hanmer, who continues much the same.

I learned that on the Chancellor's death Judge Denton renewed his application to Sir Robert Walpole to be made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in case of my Lord Hardwick's being made Chancellor. It seems that advancement had been promised him when the late Lord Chief Justice Reeves was made.

Sir Robert then excused himself to him that my Lord Chancellor and Lord Hardwick would prefer Serjeant Reeves, and now he excused himself by telling Judge Denton that he is too old and infirm to discharge the duty of Lord Chief Justice. A day or two past the Prince called Judge Denton, who is his Chancellor, and said to him he heard he put in to succeed Lord Hardwick in the King's Bench, but he would not get it for a very good reason. Denton replied, he was sorry if he lost it that there should be a

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good reason for it, and desired to know the reason. "Why," answered the Prince, "they say you are not fit for it." "And why," replied Denton, "am I not fit for it?" "Because," answered the Prince, "you don't keep a whore," alluding to Lord Chief Justice Wills, who is talked of for successor to Lord Hardwick, and though married has a whore in his house. Denton acknowledged that he wanted that merit, and desired that he might give that reason why he missed of the place, being not ashamed of it. 'Tis said Sir Robert Walpole in his jesting way gave the same reason to Denton himself.

Discoursing with Mr. Barsham of the tricks put upon persons who lend money on mortgage, he told me that Sir Robert Wright, Lord Chief Justice in King James' time, perjured himself in swearing a parcel of his estate was not encumbered, when he mortgaged it, for it appeared he had mortgaged it before. This man at the Revolution was taken up and the same year died in Newgate.

This day it was in every member's mouth of the House of Commons that an Address will be moved for to desire his Majesty to add to the Prince of Wales's allowance. Others say that next week a motion will be made for a jointure to be settled on the Princess of Wales. The King began this day to see company as usual.

I learned of our accountant, Mr. Verelst, that Sir Robert Walpole has received the application made by the Trustees of Georgia very favourably, and not only promised us 20,000*l.*, but advised that we should present our petition within a week.

I had a great deal of discourse with Dr. Bearcroft, who is a member of the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith in Foreign Parts, concerning that Society's withdrawing the 50*l.* a year they paid our minister because we refuse to settle the 300 acres (made over in trust for religious uses) by way of glebe.

He said the Society thought it very hard that our ministers should be the only persons in Georgia who had no property, but were to depend on a bailiff for the payment of their salaries; that as we had asked for an allowance by engaging to settle a glebe, we had broken the bargain on which they gave that salary, and so might blame ourselves; that besides, Mr. John Wesley, our minister, had (as appears by a letter of Mr. Oglethorp's to their Society) renounced any salary as thinking ministers ought to preach the Gospel without hire, and had desired the 50*l.* to be paid him on the foot of his distributing the same in charity, which the Society could not do. Lastly, that Dr. Humphreys, their secretary, had of his own head added to their written message the paragraph that gave our Board offence, namely that the salary was suspended till we satisfied the Society how we had disposed of the 300 acres.

I replied, the ministers had no hardship done them if paid regularly for their service, which it was our absolute intention and care should be done, and therefore there was no need he should have such a property in land; that we could not remove him if we found him unworthy without a tedious and uncertain application to the Bishop of London; that when we first promised to give the land in glebe, we did not consider the consequences, and had not the instance of Quincy's abandoning the Province for seven months and leaving only a wheelwright to bury the dead and console the sick, which has made us more cautious; that had the

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land been given at that time in glebe, Quincy would not by this time have been removed. Moreover, when we mentioned glebe, we had not in our intention to cultivate that land, which now we have, and will cost a thousand pounds; that if our ministers do not desire the land in glebe there is no reason the Society should insist on it, and it only shows the Bishop of London's desire of power; that a clergyman may be a good parish minister as to the discharge of his office, and yet be so troublesome and injudicious in his conduct as not to be fit to be continued, but this last would be no reason for the Bishop turning him out, though a good and justifiable one in us; that our Colony is made up of Protestants of all denominations, and much depended on the prudence of our ministers, but he who should show himself most violent against all Protestants but those of the Church of England would be most favoured by the Bishop; that if Mr. Wesley refused the salary, I did not hear and believe that the other ministers would, and that 'tis no excuse to say their secretary added offensive matters to their message unknown to their Board, for it still appears we are not to have the salary unless we give the land in glebe.

He said the Society have a very bad opinion of the members of our Board, and that as to himself, he knew only Mr. Vernon and me that were not enemies to an Established Church. I replied, they injured our gentlemen extremely, and named Mr. Digby, Lord Tyrcomel, Mr. Towers, Mr. Oglethorp, Dr. Hales and others who were as zealous as any for an Established Church.

Friday, 18.—This morning I went into the Gallery of the House of Commons to hear the debate upon the Army, viz. whether the provision for this year should be 17,700 men or only 12,000.

I did not stay it out, but those which were for the greater number and whom I heard were Sir William Young, Secretary at War, who moved it, Mr. Andrews, his Deputy, Steven Fox, — Hayes of Sussex, George Fox, Lord Glenorchy, Thomas Corbet, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole.

Those who were for 12,000 men only were Lord Morpeth, who moved it, Lord Berkeley, eldest son to Lord Berkely of Stratton, Lord Polwarth, eldest son to the Earl of Marchmont, Will. Shippen, William Pitt, Lord Cornbury, eldest son to the Earl of Rochester, Will. Pulteney, — Littleton.

The Prince was all the time in the Gallery, and I never heard more free speaking against the Administration, and in defence of liberty, than was delivered by the gentlemen who were for only 12,000 men.

I will not set down the debates at length because the *Political State of Great Britain*, the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *London Magazine*, which come out monthly, has of late years done it. It is sufficient for me to say that the Court party supported their cause very weakly, and the country party with great strength of argument as well as boldness, though in the conclusion the Courtiers carried their motion by a majority of 81, being 277 against 196.

They urged for reasons why the Army should be the same as last year: 1. The disaffection of the nation. 2. The riots in pulling down turnpikes. 3. The bold running of goods. 4. The riot in London last year on occasion of Irish labourers coming over to England to seek for work. 5. The riot in Edinburgh

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wherein Captain Porteous was hanged, notwithstanding the Queen had sent down a reprieve.

To this it was replied that the civil power was sufficient to quell all these, if it had exerted itself. 2. That the King in his speech had told them all was quiet abroad, and therefore there is no danger from foreign nations. 3. That there is no disaffection in the nation, but only a dissatisfaction at the measures taken for some years past, which did not mount up to the King, but stopped at the Minister. 4. That this disaffection would continue to increase when the nation should see their taxes not diminished and a greater Army than necessary kept up only to keep the subject in awe and govern by force. 5. That now we are at peace with all the world, and absolutely free from all suspicion of danger, to keep up the same number of troops as when we were under suspicion is to declare we never will reduce the Army for the future. 6. That the King's only security is the affection of his people, which affection, if lost, can never be recovered by his depending on an Army. 7. That the very charge of 5,700 men proposed to be reduced, if continued, is a very great sum, which, if saved, would be of considerable ease to the nation, now overburdened with taxes. 8. That we should be as saving as possible while in peace in order to be in a better condition for war when that should happen.

Mr. Littleton spoke with the utmost boldness against Sir Robert Walpole (but in the Parliamentary style of Ministers without naming him) and reproached him with turning out Peers and Privy Councillors out of the Army merely for voting as their consciences directed them in Parliament, and this without any cause assigned why they were turned out, which left all the nation to judge that men were not to behave with freedom to speak or vote in their legislative capacity; that he had descended so low as to turn out a cornet, a member of the House, for using his right to speak and vote; that it was never known before that officers of the Army should have their commissions taken from them without being tried and censured by a Court Martial. Again, Lord Glenorchy having complained that the insolence of pamphleteers was gone so far as to assert that the subject might on some occasions resist the Legislature itself, Mr. Littleton declared there might be cases put wherein they might resist the Legislature, as when the Parliament should be manifestly corrupted by the Court, or when they should desire the King to take the whole power to himself, or when they should put an end to their own being. In such case power would revert to its original, the people.

Lord Polwarth insisted on Sir Robert Walpole's base treatment of his father, and

Mr. Pulteney took notice that sycophants, flatterers and slaves were preferred to men of service and merit and who had stakes in their countries. He added that no man should spend his all and hazard his person in defence of the family now reigning, more than himself, while they governed according to the constitution, but as soon as ever he found them deviate from it in the least tittle, he would resist, and act as resolutely against them, let the consequence be what it would, for if this family should offer to grow tyrants by governing against law, it was all one to him whether we had a Prince from France or from Italy. "I know," said he,

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"before whom I speak (looking up at the Prince and twice repeating it), but this declaration I make in the face of my country, and will stand to it to death."

Sir Robert Walpole let fall in his speech that the reason why Lord Cobham, the Duke of Bolton and Lord Marchmont were turned out was that they were endeavouring to be at the head of affairs and force themselves into the Ministry, and the Ministers who should suffer subjects, especially of the Army, to go on in such views, and by such methods, would be a pitiful Minister. He added that if a certain motion was to be made next week as he heard of, there would be a stronger reason for keeping up the Army than any that had been mentioned. He alluded to the motion intended to be made next Tuesday for addressing the King to settle 100,000*l.* absolutely on the Prince of Wales out of his Civil List.

Touching which motion Lord Limerick told me that the Prince has extremely stirred himself and made 27 members, which is a difference of 54 to the Court. Besides which Mr. Herbert of Shropshire, though a great friend of Sir Robert Walpole, had engaged three Court members to go the same way, and it was not doubted but this would so stagger other Court members, together with the fear of disobliging the Prince, as that several of them would not come to the House, and then the motion would be carried. All this might be remedied and stopped if the King had given a greater allowance to the Prince or had presented him with 50,000*l.* to pay his debts.

I replied to my Lord that I supposed it would be moved that the nation should make the Prince a present of 10,000*l.* on occasion of his marriage, and so the purpose of addressing for an absolute settlement out of the King's Civil List would be eluded. He answered, What reason is there the people should be charged with 100,000*l.*, when they gave the King 800,000*l.* in confidence that he would give his son 100,000*l.* of it? That the Prince had a right to it, and it was not fit he should be dependent now he is married on his father's courtesy.

I dined at the tavern with my brother Parker, where we deplored the breach that this will make between the King and the Prince, the consequence of which we suppose will be his turning him out of his Palace, and forbidding those who frequent one Court from approaching the other. Young men who are ambitious and inconsiderate may please themselves with this, but we who are old and have something to lose and only desire peace and quiet must be troubled, and it cannot end but in giving encouragement to the Pretender's hopes.

Saturday, 19.—This morning I went to the Vestry, where we approved the year's accounts. Then visited Lord Lovel, Mr. Hunter and son Hanmer. After dinner I visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington and my niece Dering at Knightsbridge. Then called on Mr. Hanmer, who said he was better than some days past, but I did not think so.

To what I said of yesterday's debate on the Army I have this day to add, which I learned of others who stayed out the debate, that after Mr. Walpole's speech, Mr. Speck, member for Wells, agreed to the motion for 17,704 men, but added that he was for

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it as sick men take physic, because necessary, though very bitter in going down and disagreeable to the palate.

Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke well for the smaller number, viz, 12,000 men, but said, if the Ministry would promise to reduce the troops next year, he would be for the 17,704 men.

Mr. Plummer also spoke for the smaller number, as did Sir John Bernard.

I hear the King makes light of the motion intended next Tuesday in favour of the Prince and says it will come to nothing.

I hear also that though the Prince has been sometimes thrice a day to see how the King did, and has frequently sent, the King would not see him, but to cover it refused at the same time to see the Duke and Princesses.

I hear also that Sir Robert Walpole goes about declaring that the motion is not intended whether the Prince shall have a settlement secure to him out of his father's power, but whether the Prince or the King, his father, shall be King.

I hear also that upon Mr. Herbert's busying himself to make friends for the Prince on this occasion, and his intention to make the motion, Sir Robert Walpole declared he knew not who to trust. This Mr. Herbert was most intimate with Sir Robert and never had been refused any favour he asked.

Lord Winchelsea came to see me this morning and seemed much elated with the success he promises himself in the same affair. I told him I hoped if the Prince carried it that he would not be left in the hands of such young men as Littleton and Pitt. He replied I might believe that more considerable persons had a hand in the matter and conducted it only by the younger men. He added that it was time for the minority to draw matters to a head and make a push that affairs might be retrieved and the Royal Family preserved, whose interest in the hearts of the people was losing by the evil advice and management of Sir Robert Walpole. I said Sir Robert was unwise in not quitting public business some years ago; he said he could not do it with safety to himself.

It is remarkable that the Ministry seem totally to give themselves up, for whereas they used to attend Committees of Elections, and right or wrong bring in their friends and exclude their enemies, they now avoid appearing, so that the Tories and discontented party determine elections as they please.

Sunday, 20.—This morning I went to chapel, and then to the Prince's Court, who is very assiduous in getting members to vote next Tuesday in his favour, while the King smiles and says that struggle will come to nothing, for he is sure his friends will stand by him, but the others pretend to be as sure that his Majesty is mistaken. When the King saw company this morning the Prince was there, but it was observed that his Majesty never looked that way.

I dined alone, as I did yesterday, at home, and in the evening went again to chapel, after which I visited my son Hanmer, but he was gone to bed low spirited at half an hour after seven.

Monday, 21.—I went to Mr. Lamb's chambers to pass a fine, and my son and wife came from Charlton for that purpose, but Sir George Cook was not at leisure, so we referred it to Wednesday sennit. I paid Mr. Lamb 100*l.* for his trouble about the marriage writings.



Feb. 21-22

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Visited son Hanmer. Mr. Clerke and Mr. John Temple. Dined at home and then went to Westminster with intention to visit at that end of the town, but when I came there I found the House of Commons was sitting upon a motion made by Mr. Will. Pulteney that the House should address his Majesty to settle on the Princess of Wales a jointure such as the Queen had when Princess, and also make a settlement on the Prince such as his Majesty had when he was Prince.

This motion was expected to be made last Session, the Prince then showing himself very uneasy for the want of a fixed settlement, and that no jointure was secured to the Princess, a monthly allowance by Privy Seal amounting to 50,000*l.* a year being all that his Majesty allowed him, which with the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall (not full 10,000*l.*) made only 60,000*l.* per annum to answer all kind of expenses. But the Prince deferred as long as he could with justice to his creditors putting his friends in the House of Commons upon obtaining for him the settlement and jointure mentioned in the motion, nor was he willing last year that it should be taken into consideration because his Majesty was in a hurry to put an end to that Session, and visit his Hanover dominions, wherefore, having advanced himself further in debt, and the Session being lately opened, he determined his case should be laid before the Parliament, in which he was sure to be assisted by the Tory party and all the malcontent Whigs, and had hopes that many independent gentlemen, though on other occasions they vote with the Court, would see the justice of his cause and concur with the motion.

This design, as my Lord Limerick told me a week past, was laid and communicated to many gentlemen who are in opposition to the Court above two months since, but kept so close that his Majesty nor the Ministry knew nothing of it till Tuesday last, which when known put them into a great flurry, and his Majesty was persuaded, in order to prevent a motion of this kind, to send my Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Cabinet Council (Sir Robert Walpole excepted) with a message in writing to the Prince acquainting him that he intended to apply to Parliament to enable him to settle a jointure on the Princess after his death, also that he had given order for securing to his Royal Highness the 50,000*l.* for life, which at present was only paid him monthly by Privy Seal; that he had done this before but for his journey abroad, and his illness since his return; that therefore he desired he would not let the affair be under the consideration of Parliament which could not but be attended with ill consequences. To this his Royal Highness returned for answer (as the Lords of the Cabinet Council took it in writing) that he humbly thanked his Majesty for his kind intentions of settling a jointure on the Princess, and also of making a settlement upon himself, but as to preventing the Parliament from taking knowledge of it, the affair was now out of his hand, which he was sorry for. Upon this the Ministry bestirred themselves to preserve a majority on the House to throw out the motion when it should be made, if they could not prevent the questions being put, and the Prince (the die being cast) laboured as much on his side to get a motion carried. In the meantime the King

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continued his reservedness to the Prince, smiled, and said the affair would come to nothing, for he was sure his friends would stand by him. About four o'clock this day Mr. Pulteney made the motion in a very crowded House, and it is said spoke extraordinarily strong and learnedly, showing the Prince had a right to a settlement of 100,000*l.* a year, from reason, equity, law, precedent and policy. He was answered by Sir Robert Walpole, who gave a detail of the expense his Majesty is at on account of the support of his family, and from thence inferred that a settlement of 50,000*l.* a year was all that in reason the Prince ought to expect.

He said the King allows the Queen 50,000*l.* a year, to the Prince of Wales 50,000*l.*, to the Duke 8,000*l.*, to the two eldest Princesses 5,300*l.*, to the two youngest Princesses 2,000*l.*, to the Princess of Orange 5,000*l.*; in all, 120,300*l.*

That besides this, he allows the Prince an apartment ready furnished in St. James's Palace and the like at Hampton Court. That his Majesty paid the expenses of his wedding, which came to 50,000*l.*, as he did those of the Princess of Orange, which came to as much more.

That, moreover, his Majesty kept a table for the Prince till he was married, and still does so for the Duke and the Princesses his daughters, which comes to a great sum, which if added to the expenses of the Board of Works and many other heads of disbursements, and duly considered, would convince gentlemen that though his Majesty has 800,000*l.* a year, there is not too much remains clear to him for all his other necessary expenses, and therefore his Royal Highness could not in reason desire that his Majesty should settle more on him than 50,000*l.*, which with the Duchy of Cornwall makes 60,000*l.*

He then urged that the 800,000*l.* was given to the King without account, so that it was absolutely at his disposal, and the Parliament had no right to advise him how to dispose of any part of it; that gentlemen should consider the natural, moral and legal right a father has over his son; that this motion could not heal but must inevitably widen the breach between them, and if carried would produce dismal consequences, a *vulnus immedicabile, ense residendum*. In a word that none but the common enemies of the family could gain by it, and whichever way it passed there would be very bad effects from it.

Sir Joseph Jekyl and Mr. Henry Pelham spoke on the same side, but said nothing new, only they hoped the previous question might be carried whether the motion should be put.

On the other side Mr. Hedges, the Prince's Treasurer, and Lord Baltimore, gentlemen of his bedchamber, together with Mr. Pitt, Gibbons, Littleton, Herbert etc. supported the motion.

Mr. Hedges said the Prince had all the duty and affection for his Majesty that was possible, and had shown it on all occasions. He put himself to an inconvenient expense to purchase his house at Kew, that he might be near his Majesty when at Richmond, and he purchased his house in Pall Mall that if it pleased God to enlarge his family by children he might not inconvenience his Majesty in his own Palace; that when he came to the Duchy of Cornwall he had been at great expense in law to recover the revenue which had been embezzled, and had not yet brought it to 10,000*l.*

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a year; that he owes 25,000*l.* and by the best management cannot live upon 60,000*l.* a year, his expenses being 63,000*l.*; but neither does he see 60,000*l.* a year, the Duchy income being but 9,500*l.*, interest being paid for what he owes, and the fees of his 50,000*l.* coming to 4,000*l.*; that the precarious title by which he held the 50,000*l.* allowed him, the same being revocable at his Majesty's pleasure, made it impossible for him to settle a scheme for his living, and it was a great uneasiness to him to see her Royal Highness insecure of a jointure in case of his death; that he had attended to the answer read to the House which his Royal Highness had verbally returned to his Majesty, but there must have been some misapprehension of his Royal Highness's words when the Lords that waited on him set them down in writing, for it was not the same with what his Royal Highness had caused to be writ down, and commanded him to read to the House, under an apprehension that such a mistake of his words and meaning might be made. Then he read this answer, which imported that he thanked his Majesty for his tender regard of the Princess in promising to settle a jointure on her, and for the settlement he intended on himself, but as to not suffering the matter to come before the Parliament, it was now out of his hands, which he was sorry for, but the only way he could think of to prevent it was for his Majesty to settle on the Princess the same jointure her Majesty had when Princess, and on himself a hundred thousand pounds a year, as his Majesty had when Prince of Wales. This was a tacit accusation that the Lords did not make an entire report to his Majesty of the Prince's reply, nevertheless the Ministry made no answer to it.

Sir William Wyndham and the other gentlemen who spoke in behalf of the motion declared that when they gave to his Majesty the 800,000*l.* they understood 100,000*l.* of it was for the Prince, and though perhaps the title of the Act that settled that Civil List did not expressly so declare it, the reason and sense of the thing proved it, and the Parliament were entitled to give their sense of it. As to frightful consequences if this motion should be carried, they saw none, and if it widened the breach between the King and the Prince, which they ardently wished it might not, they knew his Majesty's justice so well that he would not resent it unless persuaded so to do by his Ministers.

What followed I know not yet, for at half an hour after nine I left the House.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I learned of some of the members that the House sat till half an hour after twelve last night, and was not up till one, when the motion for addressing the King was rejected by a majority of 30, viz. 234 against 204, which last is an ominous number, being the same by which the Excise scheme was lost three or four years ago, for the 204 was then the number of the minority, yet it proved so great a one that Sir Robert Walpole would not venture pushing that scheme, but dropped it, and no doubt the same number uniting on any occasion, but especially on so popular one as the procuring to the Prince what almost all men believe his due, must have put Sir Robert Walpole under apprehensions, who knew that had the question been carried, it was to be followed by another to send him to the Tower.

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where we were not

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able to make a Board of Common Council, being only six, and three Trustees, viz. Oglethorp, Holland, La Roche, Vernon, Egmont, Lapautre; Anderson, Smith, White. In the Committee of Correspondence we read divers letters, viz. one from Mr. Zigenhaden to Mr. Vernon, dated 22nd inst., concerning the Saltsburgers at New Ebenezer, and complaining: 1. That hitherto no lands have been surveyed and assigned to them but their five acre garden lots. 2. That they are not able to pay for the boat which we provided for them, the expense of which was to be refunded by them. 3. That some of their garden lots are pine barren, which they desire to change for better ground adjoining. 4. That the Saltsburgers of the 3rd Transport have not yet been furnished with tools, kitchen utensils etc. 5. That only ten of their families have yet been allowed a cow to each, as was intended, and none of them swine and poultry. 6. That the four Saltsburgers employed in building a house at Old Ebenezer had not yet been paid for their labour, as was promised them. 7. That Mr. Boltzius and their other minister have not been paid their salaries, by which means they were obliged to borrow money at interest for their subsistence. 8. That their houses were not yet built.

Hereupon the Committee drew up the following resolutions. to be approved of by the next Board of Common Council:—

1. Ordered that the Saltsburgers' 45 acres to each family not being yet surveyed, the allowance from the stores appointed for the first and second transport shall be continued to them from March last to September next.
2. Ordered that the boat provided for the Saltsburgers be paid for by the Trust.
3. Ordered that Jones, the surveyor, be immediately directed to survey those people's lots.
4. Ordered that the same number of tools and quantity of other necessaries be distributed to the third transport that the first and second had.
5. That the families who want it may each of them have a cow, swine and poultry, as others have had.
6. That the ministers' houses be built at the charge of the Trust out of the money appropriated by the Trust for religious uses.
7. That the four Saltsburgers be immediately paid for building a house at Old Ebenezer.
8. That the ministers' salary be forthwith paid, and the interest due for the money they were obliged to borrow be paid by the Trust.
9. Ordered that a copy of our former orders given on these heads be sent to the Rev. Mr. Ulsperger in Germany for his satisfaction.

The Trustees, Mr. Oglethorp in the chair.

Received a report from the Committee appointed to wait on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to know his opinion concerning the Moravian Brethren. His Grace declared to them they were an Apostolical and Episcopal Church.

Received a report from the Committee appointed to deal with Count Sinzendorf for two catechists to be furnished by him for the conversion of the negroes at Purysburg, and to catechise also such white children as the Swiss there settled should suffer to be instructed; that the Count had agreed that two of his Moravians now settled in Georgia should reside at Purysburg, for a yearly salary of 15*l.* to each, houses to be built for them at the cost of Dr. Bray's Associates.

Information was given us that Mr. Quincy had been refused a

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living he applied for in South Carolina, the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts not thinking it right to prefer a man who had felt the displeasure of our Board.

A letter from Causton, dated 26 Nov., 1736, to the Trustees was read, informing us: 1. That to the westward of the town of Savannah there had been much sickness among our people, but that few of them died by seasonable care taken of them, but that at Purysburg they had lost 30 men that bore arms. 2. That the Saltsburgers had been also sick, but lost only a few. 3. That at Joseph's Town most had been swept away by sickness. 4. That a cow pen has been made at Old Ebenezer for the support of our cattle. 5. That Mr. Augustin had erected a very good saw mill, but that it had often been blown up by the water being ill situated, which would be remedied. 6. That a ship was arrived with sugar, molasses etc. which he bought to supply the stores, and that she would be freighted back with lumber. 7. That Mr. Musgrave continues a very useful interpreter and the inhabitants of Savannah had raised sufficient corn for their use next season; that the town improves much, as does Highgate and Hampstead; that Lacy has well improved at Thunderbolt, and Skidaway only in part; that the settlers on the Ogeechee river also made good improvement, but those on Tybee not at all, and the settlers at Fort Arguile had all entered themselves into the Rangers' troop, so that they did not think of improving; that in general the people seemed resolved to improve and be obedient, but there are many who are idle and run themselves into debt, and those who have not improved have occasioned the best planters to fall short of the benefit of the public encouragement given by the Trustees, by reason the lands improved by them lie exposed for want of the others clearing their ground. 8. That therefore he recommends to us to take some order for preventing. 9. That the lighthouse in Tybee was finished.

A second letter from Causton was read, dated 14th December, 1736, wherein was enclosed an account of the administration of justice. He complained of the refractoriness of the constables and tithing men to do their duty of watch and ward, and proceeding to elect such officers among themselves without consulting him. He says Mr. Oglethorp had directed him to pursue the Stat. of Westminster, 4 and 6, in relation to the Militia.

We drew up heads for a letter to be prepared for the approbation of the Common Council, containing heads of several things to be directed Mr. Causton, and particularly to recommend to him to be as easy with the constables and tithing men as he could until a law were made for settling the Militia on a proper foot. A proposal was offered us of settling 2,000 inhabitants of the Canton of Apenzel in Georgia, and another of sending Geneva people thither. Both desire to go on as good terms as any foreigners we sent before. We ordered this matter should be referred to future consideration.

Then we prepared, and directed it to be wrote fair, a petition to Parliament for a further supply, and also a calculation of our wants to be supplied and of the sum necessary, to be handed about the House of Commons when we bring in our petition. In it I took care to have an article of twenty men to be employed in cultivating land for religious uses, and Mr. Oglethorp said that number would be able to reduce 300 acres in three years' time.

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After this was over we dined together at the Cyder House, viz. Vernon, Lapautre, Holland, Oglethorp and I, and Captain Jenkins, who was lately at Savannah, told us he left the people in a happy way. That he found in the woods divers herbs and plants that grew both southward and northward, even as far as Moscovy, where he had been, some of them medicinal; that there are trees bearing a finer cotton than in any other parts; that they have planted the coffee berry; that there is a face of industry, and the Spaniards at Augustin are in fear of us, but the Carolinians, where he went afterwards, are exceedingly incensed against us.

After this I went to visit son Hanmer, who languishes on, and seems to begin to think himself in a bad way, for he talked of quitting the use of all medicines and returning to asses' milk, yet he has made no will.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I removed out of my late dwelling house in Pall Mall to make room for my son, having made him a present of that house and furniture on his wedding. I dined at the Thatched House, and in the evening visited my son Hanmer, who was in low spirits. I met Mr. St. Johns there, son to Lord St. Johns and brother to my Lord Bolingbroke, a great advocate for the Prince and intimate in consultations with the Prince, who told us that the Prince's answer to his Majesty's message as read by Mr. Hedges in the House was truly the substance and meaning of his words, which the Lords of the Cabinet Council had put in writing in a concise and deficient manner, as Sir Robert read it in the House. He added that if all had kept their words given the Prince to vote for the motion he would have carried it; that Mr. Dodington in particular had promised him, but failed, which afterwards he endeavoured to excuse, to which the Prince replied that if he could forgive himself the dishonour of breaking his word he would forgive it too. There was a Scots member also who broke his word, but all the Prince's servants voted for their master, Mr. James Pelham, his secretary, excepted, who, when the Prince desired him to be for him, replied he had too much affection for his Royal Highness to vote for a motion so prejudicial to his interest. Sir Thomas Hanmer said it was wholly un-parliamentary for Sir Robert Walpole to read messages from the King, which when sent in writing were used to be sent to the Speaker; that the using the King's name to influence the members' votes was formerly a crime, nor was it suffered that the Crown should be informed of what was transacting in the House.

Friday, 25.—This morning I visited Mr. Ellis, Sir Edmund Bacon of Gillingham, Sir Edmond Bacon of Gorbaldeshom, Lord Palmerston, Lord Nassau Pawlet, Sir John Bland, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Grantham, Mr. Capel Moore and Sir Robert Brown.

I dined at home, and then went to hear the debate in the House of Lords concerning a settlement on the Princess of Wales and on the Prince. Lord Carteret made the same motion as had been made last Tuesday in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Newcastle read the King's message to the House of Commons, with the Prince's answer as the Lords of the Cabinet Council reported it. I left them in a trifling debate whether that message should be deemed really a message from the King or only considered when

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read by the Duke as part of his own speech. The difference lay in this, that if it was a message from the King, none but the Lord Chancellor should read it; if otherwise, it was not amiss that the Duke read it. At length my Lord Chancellor was allowed to read it after the Duke had done it. I was privately informed that at Mr. Hedges' instigation, after the ill success on Tuesday last, the Prince was prevailed on to burn that written account of his answer to his Majesty's message which by his order Mr. Hedges read that day in the House of Commons, but that others of his Royal Highness's advisers had persuaded him to write his answer a second time and put it into some lord's hands to be made use of in this day's debate; whether he did so I know not yet. He has declared he does not resent persons voting against him, but will receive them in the same manner if they come to his Court as before, and I hear the King has declared the same. I hear also from good hands that Mr. Dodington declares he never did promise the Prince to vote for him, and desires his friends will give it out, but I had it from as good hands that he did promise him. I hear also that Lord Glenorchy promised the Prince, but voted against him and makes no excuse. I hear also that James Pelham, the Prince's secretary, resigned his place before he voted against the Prince. He has a place under the Lord Chamberlain.

Sir James Oxenden, Lord of the Treasury, voted for the Prince, being apprised that he was to be turned out for neglect of his duty, but it is probable Sir Robert Walpole never heartily forgave his debauching Lady Walpole, his son's wife.

Sir Robert Clifton likewise voted for the Prince, though much a dependant on Sir Robert Walpole, as did Charles Stanhope, Lord Harrington's brother, whom Sir Robert would have chosen in Harwich to the loss of my son's election.

This effort against Sir Robert (for so it is understood by the world) was the legacy Lord Bolingbroke left at his departure out of England. He told the discontented party that nothing could increase their number but by embracing this popular point.

Saturday, 26.—This day I heard that the Lords sat yesterday till eight at night, and at length rejected my Lord Carteret's motion by a majority of 79 Lords against 28, besides which, 24 proxies went with the Court and 12 with the minority.

In that division the Earl of Westmorland, the Colonel of the Guards, spoke and voted with the minority. Lord Windsor, Shaftesbury and Foley voted not at all, but Lord Strafford for the King, as did Lord Oxford, all the Bishops and all the Scots Lords.

I learned that Lord Glenorchy having first promised to be for the Prince, and afterwards resolving to vote against him, sent a resignation of his 1,200*l.* a year pension to Sir Robert Walpole that it might not be thought he had been prevailed on by reason of that pension to break his word. I learned also that if every member of the House of Commons had kept their word the Prince had there carried the motion by eight.

In the evening I visited my son Hanmer, who still declines, and had thought of making his will.

Sunday, 27.—I went to chapel and then to Court. The King was but a short time out. He took notice to me of my son's marriage and spoke to the Duke of Athol, which was all. He

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seemed easy and composed. He went to chapel. I went also to the Prince's Court, who enquired after Mr. Hanmer's health and was cheerful. He spoke kindly to Sir John Cope, though Sir John voted Tuesday last against him. Afterwards he went likewise to chapel, which being over he led the Queen into the drawing room. This is the first time he has seen the King since Tuesday.

After dinner I went to chapel and visited my son Hanmer, who was gone up to bed before I came.

Monday, 28.—This day I went into the city and bought 1,000 South Sea Stock. I also bought 1,650 South Sea Stock for my niece Dering, but it stands in my name. Afterwards I called on Counsellor Annesley and presented him a 100*l.* for drawing my son's marriage writings.

After dinner I went to a meeting of fourteen gentlemen of the Georgia Society at the Horn Tavern, where we settled our petition to be given to Parliament, as also two estimates of the particulars of disbursements necessary to be provided for by Parliament. The largest is 23,000*l.* and some hundreds. The smallest 20,000*l.*

Tuesday, 1 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Ellis, Lord Granard, Mr. Trenchard and Lord Oxford, and then went to Court, where I never saw so great a crowd, and the King and Prince seemed very cheerful. It was the Queen's birthday, when she entered her 56th year. She told Dr. Courayer that she had been for some time under great vexation (meaning on account of the breach between his Majesty and the Prince) and that some called her a witch, but she hoped her trouble was growing near an end. The Archbishop of Canterbury was there with many other Bishops, and a more than ordinary number of inferior clergy, whom the Archbishop wrote to to come, but the Bishop of London was absent.

Dr. Courayer dined with me and told me among other things that the Duchess of Norfolk (a Papist), coming to visit the Lady Stafford (a Papist likewise), where the doctor was visiting, said Lord Falconbridge turned Protestant by reading his translation of and his notes upon Father Paul's history of the Council of Trent. The doctor added that he believed my lord turned on sincere motives, being always a sober and sensible man, forty years old, and enjoying an estate of 6,000*l.* a year; that it was a great surprise to his lady, who knew nothing of it, who still remains a Papist, and is much troubled at his change. The Papists, however, will have it that he turned on account of having sold an estate to the value of near 30,000*l.* An ordinary person, who was the next Protestant heir, had threatened him to prevent that sale unless his lordship made him some considerable amends, which he refused to do, whereupon that person prepared to put in a caveat, and my lord to perfect the sale was obliged to become a Protestant.

After dinner my son and daughter Percival, with my daughter Helena, came from Charlton and stayed supper, and I went to see my son Hanmer, who was very low in spirits. My daughter Hanmer said that in the morning he wished he had half an hour's good spirits to make his will, but he was so dispirited he could neither write nor dictate.

Wednesday, 2.—This morning I went with my wife and son to acknowledge a fine before Sir Francis Child in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Afterwards I went to Georgia Office, where we made a Common

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Council, being the following members : Mr. Holland in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont in the Common Council chair, Vernon, Oglethorp, Lord Limerick, T. Towers, Dr. Hales, Lord Carpenter, Laroche, Lord Tyrconnel, Captain Eyles, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Belitha. In the Trustee chair we put the seal to our petition to Parliament for a further supply to carry on our designs, and approved of the form of motions to be made for laying before the House the account of the manner in which we disbursed the last moneys granted us.

We also approved of the estimates to be handed about to members, showing the particular heads and sums wanting to be provided for to enable us to carry on the services of the Colony.

Report was made that Mr. Timothy Wilson has left part of his estate to charitable uses, and that half thereof being sold already, Mr. Callard, one of the Trustees, had promised 400*l.* to our Society, with prospect of giving us 400*l.* more when the remainder of the estate is sold.

Report was also made that Sir Jacob Debouverie has quitted his purpose of procuring an Act of Parliament for giving us 1,000*l.*, and would pay us the money to-morrow.

One Berry, recommended by Sir Jacob Ackworth, presented himself with a proposal to go over to Georgia and there cut timber proper for his Majesty's Navy, which would prove of advantage to our Province, as well as to his Majesty's service by supplying his stores with timber at a cheap rate, and particularly with an oak that he by experience found would not take the worm. For encouragement he demanded 200*l.* a year salary, payable quarterly in England, six shillings a day travelling charges when in Georgia, a further gratification according to his success, ten pound to freight himself over, and as much for his return, besides other advantages. We replied that his proposal was very commendable, and we thought of great advantage to the public, but we were in no condition to bear the expense of it. That he would do well to lay it before the Admiralty, and we should be glad they approved it.

Then the Board approved of a letter to be writ to Mr. Causton, containing sundry directions, and particularly relating to the uneasiness the Saltburghers are under, concerning whom a great debate arising whether the first and second transport of those people should have the same encouragement with others, since of their own head they have left their first settlement, and had already put us to great expense. I proposed that out of the 100*l.* lately sent me by the Bishop of Worcester for the use of those people the houses of their two ministers should be built, and a cow, pig and one cock and hen be given to those families among them that want them. This was agreed. Then we gave orders for making and sending over another sawmill, as also for buying and sending over fifty muskets and bayonets by the ship that goes to-morrow.

Some of the gentlemen dined at the Cyder House, but I dined at home. In the afternoon I returned to them, and we prepared heads of an answer to Count Zinsendorf's proposal for sending over more Moravians to Georgia. We were a Committee of Correspondence, and had full power given us by the Board to transact this affair with the Count, who is now in Holland waiting for our answer.

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We then agreed that for fear the Committee of Supply should be closed before we were aware, Lord Limerick should be desired to present our petition to-morrow, and that Mr. Duncan Forbes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, should second him, but if Lord Limerick should decline it, that Mr. Forbes should present it, and we would find some other to second. When we broke up I called on my son Hanmer, who continues to grow still weaker. He intended to have made his will in the morning, but found himself too weak.

Thursday, 3.—I returned several visits made me on account of my son's marriage, viz. Sir William Heathcot, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Death, Sir William Knatchbull, Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bangor, Sir Philip Parker, Sir George Savil, Sir Edward Dering, and Sir Thomas Webster and his son. Afterwards I went to Westminster, expecting the petition of the Georgia Trustees would be presented, but my Lord Limerick told me he thought he should present it to-morrow.

After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who before I came had made his will, to which Sir Thomas Hanmer and cousin James Fortrey were witnesses. Mr. Fortrey, who came to me at night, told me that he has left my daughter Hanmer 100*l.* for mourning, and his coach ; the plate given to her before and after her marriage, together with his sideboard plate, his china ware, all her jewels and apparel, the whole furniture of his house in town, pictures excepted, and all his linen in town. He had been out in a chair but was all day low in spirits, and for some nights past slept ill.

Friday, 4.—This morning I learned that my son's late tenant (and now again mine), John Williams of the George Inn on Snow Hill, has been declared bankrupt, and Major Naizon likewise wrote word that, his father being dead, his mother would no longer keep the house in Denmark Street.

I visited Mr. Grimes, husband to Lady Londonderry, Mrs. Betty Southwell, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Ned Le Grand, Lord Gore, Lord Rockingham and Sir Thomas Hanmer. Then went to Court to attend my son and daughter Percival at their kissing the King and Queen's hand. My wife was also there, and all were civilly received.

After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who still declines.

Saturday, 5.—I visited Dr. Tessier, Mr. Withrington and Lady Salisbury. After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who remains the same.

Sunday, 6.—I went to chapel in the evening. Two Baronets died suddenly this last week, Sir Justinian Isham, Knight of the Shire for Northamptonshire, and Sir Edward Ward, of Suffolk. The former was a hale, strong man, not fifty years old. His servant was up with him in the morning, when he was very well, but before he could return to him found him dead. The other of a sudden fell into an epileptic fit and immediately died raving mad.

Mr. Peachy of Sussex said to-day that he dined last week when the Duke of Newcastle (Secretary of State) also dined, who said he was going to the Duke of Bedford to be by him introduced into Mr. Pulteney's Club, and the Duke of Bedford was to be introduced into the Duke of Bedford's (*sic*) Club. This looks like a coalition of the Ministry with the discontented party.

Monday, 7.—I visited Mr. Aires and Mr. Hucks and Lord Castle-

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Durragh (late Mr. Flower). Then went to the House of Commons, where Lord Limerick presented our petition for more money to carry on the settlement of Georgia, which being seconded by Mr. Duncan Forbes, Advocate General of Scotland, met with no opposition, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, but some gave their noes to it.

After dinner I visited Mr. Hanmer, who had a worse day than for several days past.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I went to Mr. Pond, the painter in Queen Street, to see my daughter Helena sit to him for her picture in crayons. I met my daughter-in-law Percival there, who promised she would sit for me also.

Then I went to the anniversary dinner of our Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We were 25 in number, mostly clergymen, but never a Bishop or a Dean. We collected 9*l.* odd money to relieve poor prisoners.

After dinner I went to the new play called "King Charles the First," acted with approbation at Lincoln's Inn Fields Playhouse. The characters are as the historians represent them, the language good and the sentiments fine, but the players are bad, he who represented General Fairfax and Cromwell excepted.

Wednesday, 9.—This morning I went to a General Court of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, where a half year's dividend was declared of four shillings on each share, to be paid next Midsummer. This comes to 4 per cent. on the new subscribed shares and to 2 per cent. on the original subscribed shares, so that putting both shares together the dividend is 3 per cent. For example, my original shares were twenty, for which I subscribed 200*l.*; my new subscribed shares were twenty, for which I also subscribed 200*l.*, but then my first twenty shares were by agreement reduced to ten, which with the new ones make thirty shares, for which I am to have eight shillings dividend per annum. Now thirty times eight shillings is 12*l.* a year, and this makes 3 per cent. for 400*l.* my two subscriptions or present stock cost me. The Governor, Mr. Tilson, plainly showed us that all our debts are paid and that this dividend will be a lasting, if not improving one, through the good situation of our affairs.

From thence I went to the House of Commons, expecting Lord Limerick would move for 20,000*l.* for Georgia, but a debate arising (whether a million of the Sinking Fund which is this year to be applied towards clearing off the national debt shall go to pay off so much of the debt due to the Bank, or to the South Sea annuities, both debts being at 4 per cent. interest), my Lord was obliged to defer his motion till Friday.

In this day's debate Mr. Pulteney spoke in such a manner as makes me apprehend he will return to the Ministry party and forsake that of the discontented Whigs, which he so long has been at the head of. A little time will show this, and perhaps we shall see him made a peer, the thing he long has wished for.

When the Parliament was up, Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, T. Towers, Rogers, Holland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson and I dined at the Cider House. I lamented that in our estimate for 20,000*l.* to be shown the members of the House of Commons we had not put down 3,000*l.* to be reserved for a perpetual fund for the maintenance

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of our ministers by applying the interest thereof that way, but Mr. Oglethorp said it could not be, for the 20,000*l.* would not answer even what we proposed as most necessary, and therefore we must provide for our ministers by subscriptions. Mr. Vernon said he would subscribe 20*l.* a year. Some others among ourselves I suppose will also subscribe, but this will not come to much, and is besides precarious. It never can amount to 200*l.* a year, for so much we shall want to maintain four ministers, viz. one at Frederica, one at Savannah, one an itinerant minister for the settlements distant from Savannah, particularly up the Ogeeke river, and one employed in converting the Indians. I proposed that Mr. Whitfield should be appointed for Frederica, Mr. Charles Wesley to be the itinerant minister, Mr. John Wesley the minister of Savannah, and Mr. Ingham the Indian minister, who is now learning the Creek language. Mr. Whitfield abovementioned is of Oxford and about twenty-five years old. He came to us after dinner, and we informed him that the Bishop of Bath and Wells had given his consent that he should preach a sermon at Bath in favour of the Georgia mission.

I afterwards visited my son Hanmer, who was very low in spirits, and I think cannot live a month.

Thursday, 10.—This morning I visited Bishop Secker, and then went to St. James's Vestry, where the Bishop read to us the heads of an Act petitioned for by the Dean, Chapter and burgesses of Westminster for giving power to the burgesses of Westminster to cess the city of Westminster at a certain pound rate for lighting the streets. The Bishop was desired by Mr. Clayton, Deputy — of Westminster, to call a vestry and lay the thing before us and propose to us the sending to-morrow evening two of our vestry to meet the burgesses at St. Martin's Vestry and amicably discourse this affair. But our vestry unanimously refused to depute any of their members to that meeting: 1. Because the burgesses of Westminster had not applied to the Vestry of St. George's parish, with whom we are closely linked in all measures of public nature to be taken by both parishes. 2. Because it has not appeared to us that the streets of St. James's parish are not well lighted or that street robberies are committed there as in other parishes. 3. Because this is giving a power to the burgesses of Westminster over our parish which we did by no means think fit to consent they should have. 4. Because, as the Act was drawn, there was great hazard of embezzlement of the cess money collected. 5. Because this was the most unequal tax that could be laid on the inhabitants, our parish consisting of numbers of nobility and gentry who have each two lamps before their door and pay for them themselves, notwithstanding which, if a cess for lighting the streets should pass into a law, they would be obliged to pay over again for lighting other men's houses. 6. That the cess talked of being threepence in the pound rate, it would fall very heavy on all the parishes, especially our own, which already complains their several parish taxes are too burdensome.

These were the reasons why the Vestry unanimously refused to give the burgesses of Westminster a meeting, and why they disapproved the intended Act. There were present, besides the Bishop and myself, Mr. La Roche, Major Faubert, Mr. Reed, Mr. Ludby, Mr. Carr, etc.

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After this I visited Colonel Guise, Mr. Forester, Mr. Capel Moor, son Hanmer and Mr. Robert Moor, who married the Lady Tenham, and by her has got a fine collection of paintings. Among the rest a large hunting piece by Rubens, where Rubens and his wife are represented on horseback with their attendants, hunting wolves. It is an admirable piece, for which Mr. Moor refused 600*l.* He has likewise the Lady Dacres by Holbens, a Susanna and Elders by Rubens, King Charles the 2nd full length, the Duchess of Cleveland his mistress, and several other family pieces by Sir Peter Lely.

I dined with cousin Ned Southwell, and in the evening went to the Coffee House, where I met Mr. Oglethorp. He told me that my suspicion of Mr. Pulteney's being taken into the King's favour is well grounded, for that he is informed of several alterations talked of; that Mr. Pulteney has been offered to be made peer, which he will accept of (having long desired it); that Henry Pelham has declared if that be so he also will be made a peer; that Sir Robert Walpole is desirous also of being a peer, which he would have been some years since if he could have left public business with safety to his person, and now hopes to do by gratifying the discontented Whigs who have so long threatened to destroy him; that to this purpose he very lately offered Sir John Barnard the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is in effect to put the Treasury into his hands, but that Sir John absolutely refused it, saying it was a laborious and envied place, by which he could honestly get but 4,000*l.* a year, and so much he gets by his trade without trouble.

Sir Robert also offered Watt Plummer the post of Secretary at War, but he also refuses it unless a sum of money be given him, merely saying Sir William Young has made that office stink and he must be paid for perfumes to sweeten it. That Mr. Sands is talked of for Secretary of State in the Duke of Newcastle's room, but 'tis believed he will not accept of it, choosing to be Speaker of the House of Commons when this Parliament is up. Nevertheless he will act under the new scheme and be a manager for the Court. That he hears the Earl of Strafford will be made Lieutenant General of the Ordnance in the Duke of Argyle's room, whom Sir Robert Walpole loves not, and Lord Carteret be made President of the Council in Lord Wilmington's room, who is equally disliked by Sir Robert; that they talk also of making a third Secretary of State in favour of Horace Walpole, who it is likely will also be made a peer; that by this means Sir Robert will have so strong a party in the House of Lords as to fear no danger from any attempts his enemies can make against him in the House of Commons, though there should still a party of discontented Whigs remain and join with the Tories.

Friday, 11.—Visited this morning Sir Edward Dering, cousin Whorwood, the Duke of Bridgwater, Lord Ailesford and Bishop of Lichfield. Son and daughter Percival, Lady Margaret Cecil, her sister, and cousin Fortrey dined with me.

I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 12.—Visited Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Trenchard, Lord Bathurst, Lord Wilmington, Lord Grantham, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Annesley and my son Hanmer.

This morning Will. Bromley, esq. (whose father married the

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sister of my wife's mother, and was Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Anne's reign), died suddenly of a pleuretick fever. He drunk hard at his late election for Oxford and also at the Coventry election, being a great party man for the Tories, and to that his death is attributed, though his friends say the vexation his wife gave him was some cause at least of his drinking. He married a few years ago a young wife, the daughter of a physician, who brought him 30,000*l.* and preferred him to several more advantageous proposals, and yet in a short time made him a cuckold.

I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 13.—This morning I put on a week's mourning for the death of the Earl of Ashburnham, who had many years been afflicted with the gout. He died so much in debt that there is not half enough of personal estate left to pay his debts, and his real estate is settled on his son, now twelve years old. He was a shallow, good-natured man. He had a hundred and ten thousand pounds with his three wives, and succeeded to a great estate besides 70,000*l.* in money, all which he squandered away, first in play, and afterwards in building, so that when he died his plate was in pawn and his servants in arrears of all their wages, which will be their ruin. In his will, drawn by Mr. Lamb (the same who drew my son's marriage settlement), he makes no mention of his brother Bertram Ashburnham, but appoints the Duke of Kent, Newcastle, Mr. Lamb and another to be guardians of his son, and to Mr. Lamb 300*l.* a year for his trouble, a good reward for making his will.

I read prayers and sermon at home, and after dinner went to chapel. Then to my son Hanmer, who I think grows weaker.

It is reported that the Ministers give out that the King goes early again this year to Hanover. It is at least a jealousy that he will go which spreads itself.

Monday, 14.—This day I visited Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Limerick, Duke of Portland, and then went to Westminster, expecting the Georgia petition for money would be called for and the same voted, but Sir Robert Walpole desired it might be deferred till Wednesday next.

Mr. Vernon, Holland, La Roche and I, with Mr. Verelst, dined together at the Cyder House, after which Mr. Oglethorp and Lord Limerick came to the Georgia Office, whither we adjourned to consider of the case of Watson, whom we licensed to trade with the Indians, and who had gloried in killing an Indian by drinking him to death. This man was formally tried for that and other offences by the magistrates of Georgia and found guilty, but at the same time the jury presented him to the Trustees as out of his senses, and therefore desired we would show him favour. This transaction fell out the beginning of the year 1735, and as soon as the Trustees had news of it from Causton, the magistrate in Savannah, we in March directed Causton to confine Watson as a lunatic until, having recovered his senses, a Commissioner should be sent to try him for murder, for his indictment had been only for a misdemeanour (see some account of this in my journal book, p. 84, under March 17).

Accordingly Watson was confined as a lunatic, and so remained confined ever since, whereupon his wife is come over and makes

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great complaints of Causton, proceeding so far as to give his case to members of Parliament for redress.

My Lord Limerick, much concerned thereat and ignorant of the truth of the case, had recourse to our office to see what the Trustees had done therein, and afterwards showed one member the verdict passed by the jury on Watson's trial, which prevented that gentleman from making complaint to the House, but he desired we should meet this night to consider what was proper to be done by the Trustees to put an end to this ugly affair.

After refreshing our memories by inspecting our books, Mr. Oglethorp was of opinion that if Watson were released it would be interpreted by the unruly people of Savannah a censure of Causton's confinement of him, and they would grow insolent, and as he was in conscience persuaded that Watson not only drunk the Indian dead by design (he having boasted afterwards that he killed him), but that he also poisoned him, as the Indians alleged and appeared by several symptoms after the man died, he was of opinion that a commission should go to try Watson for murder.

Mr. Holland, who is a lawyer, and all the rest of us said that it was against law to try men twice for the same fact.

Then some gentlemen proposed direction should be sent to Causton to proceed to sentence against Watson, which he might do by corporal punishment. But this Lord Limerick opposed as a great hardship to inflict corporal punishment after two years were past.

Then it was proposed that Watson should be fined, and remain in confinement till he found security for his good behaviour, or else banished. To this it was opposed that it belonged not to us to order what punishment the magistrate should decree, and Mr. Oglethorp added that to banish him (though a good thing to be rid of him) would be understood the favouring him. My opinion was that we should write over to know whether Watson be still out of his senses, for if he is then he should still remain confined; if not, he should be fined and give security for his good behaviour for a number of years or for life. To this I think the gentlemen agreed.

Mr. Oglethorp having informed us that the man had certainly been found guilty of murder, if the Indians' evidence had been taken, but that by the laws of America they are not allowed to be evidence, we all thought it proper that an Act should pass to allow of an Indian's evidence, and the same should be considered of at a future Board.

Mr. Verelst privately told me that Sir Robert Walpole has agreed that Mr. Oglethorp shall go over with the commission of General of the Forces of South Carolina and Georgia, but that Mr. Oglethorp had desired they may be separate commissions; that he has also agreed to make Colonel Horsey Deputy Governor of South Carolina at Mr. Oglethorp's request, which will be of great advantage to our Province, he being a friend of our's and under obligations to our Board. Also that Mr. Stevens will go to Georgia and be Secretary of the Province, by which means we shall have constant accounts of what passes there, and his influence will be of great service, as he is a very sensible man.

I returned home at nine o'clock.

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Tuesday, 15.—I visited my son Hanmer, Lord Gage and Mr. Schutz. The latter discoursed a great deal with me about the late struggle in behalf of the Prince's obtaining a hundred thousand pounds. He condemned the Prince's proceeding therein, but I expected no other, Mr. Schutz being Privy Purse to his Majesty. He said the Prince would not be the nearer obtaining his desire, nor even have an increase to his present allowance, neither would the King be in haste to secure the present allowance for the Prince's life, as he offered before to do if the Prince had not applied to Parliament, but he (Mr. Schutz) believed the Princess's dowry would be settled this Sessions. He then said that what has been maliciously given out of the King's Civil List revenue being above 900,000*l.* a year is utterly false; that it has proved, *communibus annis*, by an average of eight years, 817,000*l.*, which is 17,000*l.* a year more than it was given for; that the King's expenses are greater than is imagined, and that he verily believes he lays up nothing except what he is able to do out of 36,000*l.* a year, which he lays by for private expenses, of which 16,000*l.* is under cognizance of him, Mr. Schutz, as Privy Purse, and that he knows is all spent, so that the remaining 20,000*l.* is all the King can lay up, which yet he believes is spent.

That the younger children stand the King per annum 30,000*l.*; his buildings *communibus annis* 40,000*l.*; his couriers of late years, as he is well informed, 80,000*l.*; the Princess of Orange 5,000*l.*; the Queen's allowance is 50,000*l.*; the Prince of Wales' allowance, besides the duchy of Cornwall, 52,000*l.*; which comes to 257,000*l.*; that the remaining 560,000*l.* goes in his household, salaries, travelling expenses, pensions to lords and members of Parliament, presents and all other expenses that can be named, such as paying for the elections of members of Parliament who come in on the Court interest, which is a very great sum, for, said he, the great thing the King is to look to is to have a majority in the two Houses.

Then, returning to the Prince, he said he was unsteady in his friendships, and one day is very familiar with a man, but the next does not know him; that the person who behind the curtain actuated the Prince to bring the late affair into Parliament is my Lord Cobham, but it had been well if the Prince had copied his father's example, who at the time when he was at variance with the late King was applied to by the Tories with promise to support him in case he would assist them in his turn by ordering his servants to vote for reducing the Army, but he replied he could not accept the offers of gentlemen who were for weakening his father's throne. He said he believed nothing of the report of an intended coalition with the disaffected party, nor does he know anything of the King's intending to go abroad again this summer.

After dinner I went to the Haymarket Playhouse.

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I visited Major General St. Ipolite, Sir Robert Brown and Mr. Temple. The last assured me that he believed the King will go this summer abroad, for the Duchess of Portland, his sister, tells him so, and nobody knows better the Court motions than she, who for so many years had the education of the Princesses. I told him it is the universal speech of the town that his Majesty does go, but I did not tell him that about a fortnight since he caused the picture of his mistress at



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Hanover to be hung up opposite to his bed's feet, a compliment that shows indeed the violence of his love, but might have been spared, considering how disagreeable the sight must be to the Queen and the Princesses.

I went to the Georgia Office, but there was no Board, all our members being at the House to attend the Committee of Supply and support my Lord Limerick in his motion for granting us 20,000*l.* to go on with the service of our Colony.

Accordingly he made the motion, and though there were many noes, yet nobody opposed it in speech, wherefore there was no occasion for our gentlemen to support it.

This money is given us for one year, and it is our intention to make it serve, though it is certain we cannot do well without 24,000*l.*, but we must pare away several articles of expense. If the Parliament next year shall give us 10,000*l.* we will ask no more from the public except an annual provision for the maintenance of civil magistracy, a clergy and inferior officers, which will come to under 6,000*l.* a year, and we hope that shall be granted us, especially since that charge to the public must cease in a few years, as the Colony thrives and the Trust lands shall be cultivated.

Mr. Vernon and I, with Mr. Verelst, dined together at the Cyder House. In the evening Dr. Hales came to us and brought 100*l.* from a gentlewoman unknown to be applied to the support of a missionary to the Indians.

Mrs. Stanley, the public midwife of Savannah, to whom we allow a crown for every woman she lays, came to us. She lately came over to lie in herself, not caring to trust herself to the other midwives of Georgia. She told us she had brought into the world since her going over 128 children, of whom 40 are dead. She also gave us an extraordinary good account of the people's industry and attendance on Divine worship, greatly commending Mr. John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, who goes from house to house exhorting the inhabitants to virtue and religion. She said some relations of hers had promised to send from Madeira a great quantity of vines, and her husband did not doubt of making good wine, the vines in the public garden having succeeded extremely well, and produce very large grapes.

She also added that though Amatis be dead and his brother run away, yet the silk affair goes on and will succeed, and it was talked at Savannah that this year a hundred pound of silk shall be sent us; that the report of Amatis's burning all the worms and machines before he died, because the magistrate would not allow him a priest in his sickness, is entirely false, for she was with him when he died, and he demanded no priest, and his wife, who is a Protestant, and was his maid servant, gave up to the magistrate all the machines and eggs; that a great number of mulberry trees have been planted out of the public garden, and the worms have leaves enough for their sustenance. She added that her husband had cultivated his five acre lot entirely, and intended to go upon his 15 acre lot, but desired we would allow him two servants, without which it could not be done, he being sexton of Savannah church, which took up some of his time; besides which he kept a cart, and hoped he might be employed in our public works.

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We asked her how the inhabitants did when Mr. Quincy was absent from his parish. She said he was frequently absent, and then a Presbyterian minister came and supplied his place; that the church is too small, although there are several other religions there, as Presbyterians, Jews, Moravians and Anabaptists, who have all their teachers.

After dinner Mr. Vernon and I called on my cousin Southwell, and then on the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Bentson, to whom (as one of the Incorporate Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts) we made heavy complaint at the Society's withdrawing their 50*l.* a year allowance to our minister of Savannah. He told us that the Society believed the majority of the Trustees of Georgia were against any Church establishment, so that though there were some worthy and well-disposed members among us, yet they were over-ruled; that we had asked that allowance on the foot and promise of granting the lands for religious uses in the way of glebe, but having receded from it, the Society thought themselves acquitted of their engagement. We replied that we had ignorantly used the word glebe, but our intention was no more than to set lands apart for the supply of a minister, catechist etc., and the produce of which land when cultivated at our great expense is to be disposed of in the best manner we can, and in the first place to the maintenance of a minister, but that after the experience of Mr. Quincy's bad comportment, we unanimously resolved not to give future ministers a freehold in the land, because in that case we should not be masters to remove them if we thought fit, but must proceed by way of complaint and formal prosecution, and the Bishop of London would be judge of his demerits, not the Trustees; that a prosecution would oblige the minister to come to England to defend his cause, and great charge would come upon us in sending for witnesses from Georgia, while in the meantime the inhabitants would be without Divine service a whole year, and perhaps two, and after all the man might be acquitted by the Bishop; that such a security would render our ministers in some sort independent of the Trustees, who are the Legislature of Georgia, and there might be reasons for removing a minister sufficient for the Trustees to go on, but perhaps not sufficient for the Bishop of London, as, *exempli gratia*, he might perform his duty as pastor, but might withal be turbulent and factious, and we ought to be very careful of his behaviour to the several sects that are established in Georgia, prudence being a very necessary qualification in ministers settled among us as well as exactness in performing his religious duties.

His Lordship heard us with great patience, and said he had not been so fully informed hitherto of the case; that the new Archbishop of Canterbury had been lately chosen President of their Society, and he wished we represented the matter to him, but withal desired we would not mention him as giving the advice.

After this I went to see Mr. Hanmer, who is not worse than when I last saw him.

Thursday, 17.—This morning I met several Trustees and Common Council men of Georgia at St. Bride's Vestry, being our anniversary day, on which to hear a sermon, dine together and make up our annual accounts. It is also the time appointed by our charter for filling up vacancies in the Common Council and electing Trustees.

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There were present: Common Council men, Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Holland, La Roche, Dr. Hales, Oglethorp, Hucks; Trustees, Mr. Belitha, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Mr. White, formerly a Common Council man, Mr. Bedford, Dr. Burton, Fellow of Eton.

After reading over the year's account of the persons sent over to Georgia, with our receipts and disbursements, we proceeded to the electing two Common Council men in the room of Mr. White and Mr. Moore, who resigned long since, and Lord Talbot, son to the late Lord Chancellor, together with Mr. Thomas Archer, one of the Trustees, were balloted for and unanimously elected. Then Mr. Hucks surprised many of the gentlemen by resigning his place of Common Council man. He assured the Board that it was not out of dislike to any gentleman concerned in the Common Council, or that he grew cool in his affections to the Colony, but purely that his business in trade forced him to be absent when we met, which was prejudicial to the Colonies' affairs, as it often disappointed us of making a Board to transact business, besides that he should be much out of town. He therefore thought himself obliged to resign and make room for a gentleman whom he observed many members were very desirous should enter among us, and this was Mr. Ayres, son to the late Lord Chief Justice, and one of our Trustees. At the same time he presented his resignation under his seal.

I told him that I was confident I spoke the sense of every gentleman present in telling him that it was a great concern to us to see a gentleman who was originally in the charter, and had been ever so zealous and useful to us, should now quit the Common Council; that as to myself it was a terrible affliction to me. However, I hoped we should still have his attendance as a Trustee, and that even on Common Council affairs he would come and assist us with his advice. He replied he would do both as often as his affairs permitted him.

Then Mr. Ayres was balloted for and elected in his place. After this Sir Jacob Debouverie was elected a Trustee, but when I talked to the gentlemen about electing Sir Thomas Robinson to be a Trustee (the same who married the Dowager Lady Lechmere) several desired I would not name him, for they knew he would give us a great deal of trouble. I replied, since they did not like of it, I would not be the man should propose him, though they were not ignorant that he earnestly desired it last year and had a sort of promise from divers gentlemen, and that as I was the person employed to make him that promise I knew not how I could absolve myself otherwise than by setting him in nomination, and then those who disliked him might give their votes against him; that I had no personal reason to be for him, since I did not so much as visit him, nor had changed a word with him since last year.

They replied that to set him in election and then exclude him by a majority of balloters would be a greater disappointment to him than silently to pass him by, and besides, it would be a sort of affront. I replied that we had generally acted unanimously together, and I would not be the occasion of any difference, and since it was their sentiments not to choose him I should tell him that I found the gentlemen had resolved to choose no new Trustees this year, and therefore would not name him to be rejected, and

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though we chose one new Trustee, viz. Sir Jacob Debouverie, it was in consideration of his having given us a thousand pounds.

After this we went into the church, where we had the morning service and a very good sermon from Dr. Warren, late minister of Charlton and minister of Hampstead and Stratford le Bow. But all who went to church were Egmont, Holland, Dr. Hales, Lord Tyrconnel and Lord Carpenter, both who came in while service was performing, and the Trustees following, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford and Dr. Burton and Mr. Belitha, for Mr. Oglethorp, Laroche, Hucks and White went down to the House to attend the Committee of Supply's report, which among other things was to report the 20,000*l.* given us yesterday.

After sermon we passed our time till half an hour after three, when we dined at the Castle Tavern in Fleet Street, and the above gentlemen came back to us and several other of our members likewise came, so that we were no less than twenty-one at dinner, viz. of Common Council men, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Egmont, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Holland, Mr. La Roche, Dr. Hales, Alderman Heathcot, Alderman Kendal, Alderman Cater, Mr. Soper; of Trustees, Dr. Burton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hucks, Mr. White, Mr. Bedford; others invited, Captain Mackay, Dr. Warren, Mr. Whitfield, who goes our minister at Frederica, and our Accountant, Verelst.

The following Common Council men came not near us: Sir Will. Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Viscount Limerick, Mr. Digby, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Chandler, Dr. Bundy, Mr. T. Towers.

It is unfortunate that Mr. White was ever among us, for by what appears he is no friend to Church Establishment, and being of a busy working temper he doubtless has been prejudicial to us with respect to the Episcopal people, and by his persuasion has wrought on Mr. Moore and Mr. Hucks to desert the Common Council, and with him act in concert Mr. La Roche, Alderman Heathcot and the Earl of Shaftesbury, who yet remain among us. I can perceive a manifest coolness in all these gentlemen towards our proceedings, and where they are active it is to guard against any resolutions we may take in favour of the Established Church and particularly the persons of our missionaries. Moreover, they use little artful managements to carry their points (of which Mr. Vernon and I and Dr. Hales take no public notice) to carry matters their own way, caballing together and not communicating their thoughts to us. This morning Hucks and White whispered me that they hoped we did not design to elect any clergymen to be new Trustees, and this was the reason they were for electing none at all, not even Sir Jacob Debouverie if they could have helped it, though he gave us a thousand pounds, and he had accepted the offer of making him a Trustee. They were also very desirous that Mr. Archer should be chosen a Common Council man preferable to Mr. Ayres, though the former is all the summer in the country and the latter all the year in town, and we are assured will attend; but he is their friend.

To compass this Mr. White came to me privately and said that if Mr. Archer were chosen it would not prejudice Mr. Ayres' election, for Mr. Hucks intended to resign to make him room. But as soon

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as Mr. Archer was chosen he came again to me and told me Mr. Hucks would not resign. I said I was well pleased to hear it, but sorry Mr. Ayres was disappointed, and he seeing I did not take it well to be so tricked, went back to the corner of the room, and consulting with Mr. Hucks and La Roche, it was determined that Mr. Hucks should resign.

After dinner I returned home.

Friday, 18.—I visited Lord Lovel, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Hucks, Lord Talbot, and then went to Mr. Annesley with heads of a will for him to draw my will by.

I dined at home and so passed the evening.

It is now more believed than ever that the King will go again to Hanover, which greatly concerns his friends.

Saturday, 19.—This morning I visited Lord Limerick to discourse him concerning the Bill now passing the House for the encouragement (*sic*),\* and he promised to watch it, that no clause might pass to the detriment of Ireland, for the Irish apprehend they may be prevented from reprinting English books in Ireland, which would be a great discouragement to our printing presses in Ireland, which are advancing to perfection; but it does not appear by the designed Bill, which is printed, that there is any such design; only we may not import such reprinted books into England, because in such case, as we print cheaper in Ireland, the English printers would be injured.

My son and daughter dined with me, and I passed the evening at home and with my cousin Southwell.

This evening I had an account from Mr. Verelst that by a ship from Carolina just arrived there is news that the people of Carolina are displeased with themselves for having made a representation to the King and Council against us; that President Broughton had refused to sign it, and that they wished for nothing more than that Mr. Oglethorp were made their Governor. The same ship brings an account that the Spaniards have designed to attack Georgia from the Havana, notwithstanding our late treaty of pacification with the Governor of Augustine, and the Commodore of the King's Guard Ships in America had ordered them all to join him to defend our Province. It is added that this infraction of the treaty was contrived and promoted by the people of Carolina.

I this morning went to Court, where the Queen told me I was always employing my time well. I said I had nothing to do but to amuse myself the best way I could. "Aye, but" (said she), "you are always doing good." "Ah, Madam," replied I, "'tis for persons in high station, who have the means in their hands to do good." She replied it were to be wished they did.

Sunday, 20.—I went to chapel, and in the afternoon to chapel again. Then to my son Hanmer, who grows still weaker and his legs swell, yet (which is unaccountable) he thinks he shall yet recover, and thinks of going about the end of May to Arwaton, my brother Parker's seat in Suffolk.

Monday, 21.—This evening at six o'clock there was a Board of Common Council for ordering several matters before the departure of a ship for Georgia, which sets sail to-morrow. Egmont, Shaftes-

\* "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, &c." See Journals of the House of Lords, Vol. xxv. p. 73.

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bury, Oglethorp in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Holland, Alderman Heathcot in the Common Council chair, Sloper, Laroche, Thomas Towers, White, Hucks. Resolved that Mr. Oglethorp be desired to issue to Francis Moore, now in England, 1,000*l.* in Sola bills at 10*l.* each, to be sent to Mr. Causton for particular uses to be expressed in a letter that goes with the ship to-morrow. Most of this is for purchasing provision. Ordered half a year's salary to the Saltsburg ministers. Ordered that Samuel Lacy's wife and children be sent to him, he reimbursing the charges in Georgia. Ordered five guineas to the midwife Stanley for her occasions while in England, to be repaid by her husband in Georgia. Agreed to the report of the Committee for gratifying Captain Dempsey's services whilst in Georgia. He had been very useful in settling an accommodation with the Spaniards whilst Mr. Oglethorp was in Georgia.

Ordered a punching iron for cancelling Georgia Sola bills. A Jew, who is lately married to a widow possessed of a 50 acre lot, petitioned that he might have leave to sell her lot to improve his own 50 acre lot. We thereupon ordered that the same should be referred to future consideration until we know whether she consents thereto, or has no children; who is to be the purchaser, etc. Ordered that Mary Cooper, now here, shall have ten guineas paid her here, being the rent of the house let for that sum to another in Georgia, and that her rent be paid to our account in Georgia.

Then we went into a Trustee Board to consider of Sarah Watson's petition presented by her to the King in Council last week, complaining against Causton, our bailiff of Savannah, the Trustees, and in particular against Mr. Oglethorp for an unjust trial of her husband, Joseph Watson, and confinement of his person as a lunatic, to the ruin of his fortune, and leaving her to starve. Some unjust and other unfair representations and insinuations are in the petition.

We drew up heads of instructions to be given our lawyers against the case is heard by the Committee of Council, and ordered Mr. Verelst, our accountant, to retain the Attorney and Solicitor General.

I learned this night the reason why Mr. Frederick has for so long a time forborne to attend the Board and it is that a member of the House of Commons informed him we have been guilty of misprision of treason. Both he and his informer are very weak men. We were in hopes he would have surrendered his trust last anniversary day, but I am told he would not do it that no discredit might fall on us by his doing so.

We had no letters confirming that report lately in the newspapers of the Spaniards designing to attack us. Daubray at Frederica writes us word that not one person there is sick; that most are industrious, but they are in great want of a minister to perform divine service.

Tuesday, 22.—In the evening I visited my son Hanmer, who for several nights past slept very ill, and this day, contrary to custom, eat but little; his legs swell. Afterwards I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see *The Historical Register*, wrote by Mr. Fielding. It is a good satire on the times and has a good deal of wit.

Mar. 23-24

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, being summoned to a meeting of Trustees to swear Lord Talbot, Mr. Thomas Archer, member of Parliament for Warwick, and Mr. Ayres, Commissioner of the Excise, members of the Common Council. Accordingly, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcot and I met, and those gentlemen attending, they were sworn. Mr. Vernon was in the chair and administered the oath. Then divers gifts were reported, viz. the 100*l.* given by a lady unknown for a mission to instruct the Indians, mentioned the 16th instant; also a legacy of 50*l.* left us by the lately deceased Sir John Phillips for the relief of the Saltburgers or other persecuted Protestants, and some smaller gifts.

I gave our Accountant about a dozen heads of agenda to be considered next meeting.

A letter was read from Mr. Eveleigh (but without name) to Mr. Oglethorp, giving account of the Spaniards designing to attack Georgia, and that the Government of Carolina were taking divers precautions to defend their Province and ours. It also mentions ships of 86, 56, 20 guns and lesser, building at Havannah; that a ship was arrived from Old Spain thither with 500 soldiers, and divers other matters that gave cause of apprehension. Another letter was read from Daubray, clerk of the Stores at Frederica, confirming the above, and adding that it was reported the Spaniards designed to fall on us. Mr. Ragg, a London merchant, also attended and showed us a copy of a letter he received from his brother in Carolina confirming the same, and that the Spaniards design to publish a proclamation declaring all negro slaves free who should not assist their masters. By this it seems as if Carolina and not Georgia is to be attacked, we having no negroes, but perhaps they will attack both together. This news came more authentically confirmed by a letter from Captain Dent, the commodore of his Majesty's Guardship in America, to Sir Charles Wager, dated 3rd November last, acquainting him that by private intelligence from St. Diago della Vega he was informed that a person who had formerly been on the English half pay, but was struck off and grew disgusted, was just arrived there from Cadiz in 70 days; that he took on him a borrowed name and pretended to be an Irishman; that immediately on his arrival a report ran that Georgia was to be attacked and preparations making for it; that ships were building at the Havannah, etc.: and he had therefore written for the rest of the King's ships to join him.

Mr. Vernon, Ayres and I dined at the Cyder House, and in the evening Mr. Oglethorp came to us. He had heard this news before and said he designed to acquaint Mr. Walpole with it, but he doubted whether the Spaniards would speedily execute their design or would fall on us first, but believed they would first attack the Carolinians, where their fleet might come up, and find Port Royal and Charlestown in a ruinous and weak condition, whereas they cannot come up to Savannah by reason of the want of depth of water; besides, if the tide left them aground, our cannon would destroy them. They might indeed land at Thunderbolt, but that must be in boats, and our people may beat them off. That we have about 700 fighting men in our Colony, but they are dispersed in distant places, and that not above 300 can be got together to

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defend either Savannah or Frederica, in either of which places we have but little ammunition and no military man fit to command; that by the letters from Carolina he perceived the inhabitants were in a great fright and had ordered the Creeks to go down against the Florida Indians to keep them in play that they might not join the Spaniards, their friends, but he apprehended ill consequences from it, for it will be hard to restrain our Indians from beginning to break the late peace, and then the Spaniards will say we begun the war.

After we broke up I visited Mr. Hanmer, who was extremely low in spirits, and at seven o'clock went to bed. His legs swell up to his knee and his cough tears him. This morning he spit blood. His voice is so low one can scarce hear him, and he hardly eats anything. Dr. Robinson, a new physician, attended him this morning. His pulse was so low that Dr. Hollings could scarce feel it, and pressing his wrist to discover it Mr. Hanmer said it pained him all over. He was so weak that he was carried by two men in arms from his chair out of the room, and notwithstanding this it was but yesterday that he told Dr. Hollings that he was no more in a consumption than himself, and would go this summer to Arwarton, 70 miles off, my brother Parker's seat.

This day my son bought near 300 MSS., the valuable collection of Sir George St. George and his family, King at Arms in Ireland, containing innumerable pedigrees, transcripts of records, inquisitions, grants, etc.; they cost 200*l.* and my son had the refusal of them.

I received this night a letter from Mr. Clements of Harwich, dated 19th, acquainting me that Mr. Cook (Lord Lovell's son) in his passage to Holland, where he set out for his travels, had dined with him and our friends and drank success in a bumper to his and my son's future election at Harwich, and also that Captain Dean had been sent for to London by Lord Lovell to chide him for joining in a petition to him that Orlebar might have a packet boat, which my lord said to Dean he never should have unless it were Dean's own, whereupon Dean returned exceedingly disappointed, for he thought he had been sent for up to give him the agency of the packets, which he has applied for. The reflection Clements makes on this is that my lord is resolved to have an interest in Harwich and to make use of my friends there, and he supposes it proceeds from Captain Lucas's giving his lordship a picture of Philipson and his friends.

Thursday, 24.—This day I visited my cousin Celia Scot, lately come to town from Canterbury, and my Lady Moore, widow of my cousin Sir Emmanuel Moore, lately come from Bath, and then visited my son Hanmer, who continues as he was, but had something a better night. I found there Dr. Robinson in consultation with Dr. Hollings. I also visited my brother Parker, who was pleased with the news I told him from Harwich. He said Mr. Burrell, Director of the South Sea Company, assured him the Spaniards intended to fall on Georgia, and my brother added that he heard there had been a Council on it last night, but I believe he was misinformed as to the last. My cousin Scot and her daughter and Lady Moore and her eldest daughter dined with me.

I passed the evening at home.

Mar. 25-30

Friday, 25 March, 1737.—This evening I visited my son Hanmer, who is now ordered to suck the breast and take nothing else except asses' milk, as being the last thing the physicians can do for him, as they have told him. The danger is that it will purge him, which will soon carry him off. His bones come out of his skin at his hips and he is plastered for it, but does not own it.

Saturday, 26.—This morning I visited Lord Grantham, who assured me the King does not go abroad this summer. I also visited my son Hanmer, who said his new regimen agrees with him and that he does not purge with it, but he added that his bones are come out in two places and are covered with plasters.

I then went to Mr. Pond, the painter in Great Queen Street, where my new daughter Percival and my daughter Helena are sitting for their pictures in crayons, and both are esteemed very like.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 27.—This day I had prayers and sermon at home. Then I visited my son Hanmer and went to Court. The King and Queen were gone to chapel, but the Prince did not go till a quarter past two o'clock, so that the sermon must have been begun. Of late this has been his way, which is not very edifying. It puts me in mind of the old woman who by degrees slackened in her zeal for public prayers till at length she came but for a minute to church, and saying, "Lord, Thou knowest my meaning," curtsied and went out again.

I dined with my Lord Talbot, where the rest of the company invited were Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayres, the Bishop of Derry, Mr. Martin our secretary, my lord's younger brother, Mr. Greenville, Lord Cobham's nephew and heir, and my lord's chaplain. His lordship was left by his father, the late Lord Chancellor, a fine study of books, small but curious, and of the best editions. It cost 3,000*l.* It was the entire collection of Sergeant Mede.

Among other things the Bishop of Derry informed me that when Inigo Jones set out Lincoln's Inn Fields (the largest square in Europe, that of Stevens Green in Dublin, which is one-third larger, excepted) he took the dimension from the basis of the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who continues to take only asses' milk and to suck the breast, and is so weak that two servants take him from the couch to carry him to bed.

Monday, 28.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Capel Moore, Mr. John Finch, Mr. Will. Finch and Mr. Ellis. After dinner visited my son Hanmer, who is as weak as can be.

Tuesday, 29.—I advised with Mr. Annesley concerning Tim. Keeff's threatening to disturb my title to Ballim<sup>o</sup> Quirk and Ri. Crone's threatening to right himself for the hardship he lies under (as he pretends) by the late arbitration of our differences. Mr. Amesley said I needed apprehend nothing from either of them.

In the evening I visited my son Hanmer. Dr. Hollings and Dr. Robinson finding his milk diet made him very low, allowed him to eat rice milk and biscuit sopped in wine and to drink wine and water, though he continues to suck the breast. He was very

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low and said nothing all day, but lay on the couch till carried up to bed at eight o'clock.

Wednesday, 30.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board. We were Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont, Lapotre, Holland, Oglethorp, T. Towers in the Common Council chair, La Roche, Lord Carpenter, Ayres, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Sir Jacob Debouverie. Report was made of benefactions, viz. : from an unknown gentleman towards building a church at Frederica, 50*l.* ; from the Bishop of Gloucester for the religious uses of the Colony, 10*l.* Sir Jacob Debouverie presented us for foreign and other servants to cultivate lands 1,000*l.* Report was made of 858*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* paid into the Bank, being the produce of rice from Carolina bought by Mr. Oglethorp whilst in Georgia for the stores, but being more than necessary, he sent it over to England to be sold and thereon a profit arises to the Trust.

Report of a benefaction intended us of a town seal for Savannah. A letter from Lieutenant Governor Broughton, of South Carolina, to the Trustees, dated 7th February, 1736-7, was read, acquainting us that the Spaniards are preparing to attack Georgia and fitting out a fleet for that end, and that measures are taking in Carolina to march troops to the borders of South Carolina to assist our Province. Mr. Oglethorp at the same time acquainted us that Mr. Broughton had written to the Duke of Newcastle acquainting him with the same.

A letter from Will. Jeffrys of Bristol to Sam. and W. Baker of London, dated 26 March, 1736-7 (*sic*), was read, informing them of the Spaniards' design to attack Georgia with eleven ships. Mr. Oglethorp also told us that 500 French regular troops are marching against the Chickesaws with design to extirpate them, and have ordered the Fort Albamous, which is the nearest to Carolina and Georgia, to be repaired, and there intend to place a garrison of 1,000 men.

Mr. Daubray, clerk of the Stores at Frederica, having wrote to the Trustees to desire his wife might be sent him over, we ordered her to attend and declare if she was willing to go over to him. Accordingly she appeared, but declined to go, alleging he was a whimsical man and not able to maintain her and her three children. She therefore desired a year's time to consider of it.

Mr. White, counsel for us against Watson's petition, and Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended for instruction concerning that business. They observed to us that the two heads of complaint in that man's wife's petition to the King and Council are, one against Causton, our bailiff, for arbitrary proceedings in the trial of Watson, her husband ; the other against the Trustees for confining him as a lunatic. We observed to them that as to Causton, he was chief magistrate there, and no petition had come from Watson till last year to be relieved against him, and without information on oath (which we never had) of the injuries pretended to be done by him to Watson we could not enquire into his conduct in that affair, for that were to suppose a magistrate guilty of misbehaviour without proof to go upon.

Secondly, that as to the Trustees continuing Watson in confinement, the ten jury had brought him in guilty of being out of

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his senses, and such persons are under the care of the magistrate till they recover their senses, of which he had no proof; that if any appear to support the petition of Mrs. Watson in favour of her husband, and swear that he is in his senses, there are others here who will swear he sometimes is not in his senses, and Mr. Oglethorp added several instances of it, as his running naked about the town, etc.; that men are deemed lunatics though sometimes in their senses, and that it was a protection to his person that he was confined, the Indians seeking his death for having murdered (as they believed) the Indian not only by drinking him to death, as Watson bragged he did, but by poisoning him; that, besides, he was concerned in the red ribbon design of rising and killing the inhabitants of Savannah, of saying he had been the ruin of two Colonies, and would be also of a third, meaning Georgia.

After this we went into a Board of Common Council and agreed to certain articles with John Pye to be a clerk of the Stores at Savannah. Also that Samuel Husk should be another clerk of Stores on the same terms with Pye, to be employed either at Savannah or Frederica.

A proposal of one Suberbuller of Switzerland to furnish 50 families from the Canton of Appenzell, making in all but 150 persons, and send them to Georgia, was read and referred to a committee for consideration. Another proposal from Mr. Daniel McLaulan was read for carrying over whole clans of Scots to Georgia. I declared I would not give my consent, he being the minister whose gown was stripped off his back for writing last year a pamphlet to justify that whoring is no sin. Thereupon he was called in and told that the estimate of the disposal of the money given us this year is settled to particular uses, wherefore we could not hearken to his proposal; besides, that we found he expected those Scots should have a year's maintenance from our stores, which is not granted to persons who go over on their own account. A person attending who had brought to the Board a survey and description with maps of the coast of Georgia, in which one Ford was employed by Mr. Oglethorp, who had advanced him money on that account, we ordered him five guineas for his trouble and detained the survey. Ford died in his return from America, from whence he came without leave from Mr. Oglethorp.

We confirmed the payment of 25*l.* advanced the Rev. Charles Wesley by Mr. Verelst, being for half year's salary. We resolved to retain the Attorney General in the affair of Watson, and that he and the Solicitor General be our standing counsel on future occasions. Resolved also that the skins brought over by Mr. Oglethorp be sold forthwith at two shillings and ninepence a pound, which we are offered for them. After this Mr. Holland, Dr. Hales and I, with Mr. White, our counsel, dined together at the Cyder House.

The House of Commons this day confirmed the report of Monday last that the national debts shall be reduced to 3 per cent., against which the moneyed men clamour exceedingly, and this day there was a run on the Bank. The stocks have fallen this morning 5 per cent., and 'tis expected that to-morrow, when this day's work is known in the city, that they will fall five more. There was a division against the question, but it was carried by 220

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against 157. Sir Robert Walpole voted against it, though it was his own motion in the Committee Monday last, but Horace Walpole, Harry Pelham, Sir William Young and Winnington voted for it, which makes people think Sir Robert acted a farce.

I went in the evening to see Mr. Hanmer, who was not out of his bed all the day and exceeding weak. I don't think he can last many days.

Thursday, 31.—This morning I visited Sir John Bland, Mr. August Schutz, Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street, and my son Hanmer, who still kept his bed, and had hopes and belief he should do well, though he seemed to me as if he could not live the day out.

Mr. Lamb and Mr. and Mrs. Southwell dined with me. In the evening my wife went to my son Hanmer's and brought me home an account that he seemed to be dying, and that Mr. Tribe, the apothecary, told her he was actually so. My wife thereupon prevailed with my daughter to remove her field bed out of his room, and desired if he died in the night that at any hour she would immediately come to our house.

I passed the evening at home. My brother Parker came to see me. He said he had been in the city, where the run continued on the Bank and every face appeared confounded by the reduction of interest to 3 per cent.; that the stocks continued to fall; that the Bank directors held a court this morning to depute a committee to Sir Robert Walpole, and that some suspect they will submit to the reduction and subscribe into the Exchequer, which will influence the other great stocks to do the same; that some say Sir John Barnard, who first proposed this affair, was in secret combination with Sir Robert, and consented to take the odium of it; others that he designed it as a snare to make Sir Robert odious to the moneyed interest of the kingdom if he gave in to the scheme, or to the landed interest if he did not; others that Sir Robert, perceiving if the scheme took place he should have a million and half of the sinking fund at command to dispose for the public service, yielded thereto and brought the landed interest to approve it in hopes that the land tax shall be taken off. Sir John Barnard and many with him were for applying the saving on the Sinking Fund arising from the scheme, to the taking off burthensome taxes on trade, such as the taxes on candles, leather, salt, etc., but when he moved it in the House the voices were two to one against it.

I learned this day that Lady Vane, who has so long eloped from my lord her husband, is in the country with the Duke of Kingston, who has still in keeping the French mistress he stole out of France.

Friday, 1 April.—This morning at nine o'clock a message was sent me that my son Hanmer was dying. I hurried to him and found it true, but he lived till two o'clock. I stayed with him the whole time and saw him gradually wear away. He had some time his senses, other times not, and having no strength to cough up his phlegm, his breath grew shorter and shorter, until at length he breathed his last, without the least convulsion or complaint, but lay still in the posture he was for five hours. He complained the room smoked, which was only the dimness that approaching death brought on his eyes, which for many hours never closed, neither his mouth. He spoke very rarely, and none but his servant, who

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put his ear close to him, understood what he said. He took me for his physician, but being told who I was said he hoped yet God would spare his life; this was but two hours before he died. I answered God could do all, but if he would not spare his life I hoped He would be good to his soul through Jesus Christ, to which, holding up his hand, he replied he hoped in God so, which was all he said, but seemed to speak to himself, and now and then held up his hand. After closing his eyes, I desired my cousin Fortrey, who remained below stairs with my daughter, to seal up his papers and lock up his plate etc., and brought my daughter home to my own house.

Mr. Sherard came with the lease from Mr. Marion to me of Chalcroft in Charleton and I signed my part, he giving me the other part. This Chalcroft (*sic*) is an orchard in Charleton, included in my lease from Maryon of Charleton house and lands, but my wife, desirous of building a house on this orchard, obtained a prolongation of the term for this particular spot of ground, and therefore I took a lease of this orchard for thirty years to commence from last Michaelmas, at the rent of 8*l.* a year, payable at the expiration of my greater lease for the whole concern.

Saturday, 2.—I stayed all day at home.

Sunday, 3.—Prayers and sermon at home and stayed all day at home.

Monday, 4.—I went to the Georgia Office, where met Egmont in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Holland, Oglethorp, Lapotre, Shaftesbury, Laroche, T. Towers. We only did Trustee business, viz. we ordered that Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Holland, Mr. T. Archer, Mr. Ayres and any other of the Trustees should be a Committee to prepare the following laws: 1. For allowing of Indian evidence. 2. To regulate the manner of private persons giving credit to one another in Georgia and of their suing for debts. 3. To regulate the Watch and settle the Militia. 4. A sumptuary law against the use of gold and silver in apparel and furniture and for preventing extravagancy and luxury. 5. To oblige ships clearing out of Savannah and Allatahama river to pay a pound of pistol powder duty per ton according to the tonnage for port duty.

Mr. White, counsellor for the Trustees in Watson's case, and Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended to receive further instructions. Some alterations were made in the memorial drawn up by us to present the Privy Council, and directions were given that the same be showed to the Attorney General. We put the seal to our answer to Count Sinzendorf's propositions for sending more of his people to Georgia. We could not regularly do it in a Board of Trustees, but a former Common Council having given power to the Committee of Correspondence to finally adjust an answer, we in that capacity did it.

This morning Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Tyrconnel, La Roche and others waited on the Duke of Newcastle to communicate to him the accounts we had received from Carolina of the Spaniards' design to invade Carolina and Georgia, who replied whatever could be done for our protection should be taken care of. To say the truth, we do not much credit those accounts, but it was our duty to carry them to the Secretary of State, and our interest to lay hold on the occasion to promote the advantage and service

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of our Colony. For which purpose we prepared a paper to be given Sir Robert Walpole expressing the impossibility of carrying on our designs unless there were some stated allowance made for an annual support of our forts and civil magistracy, to be given into Parliament by way of estimate, in the manner that other Governments in America are provided for by Parliament, and we determined that as many of our Board, members of Parliament, as can be got together shall attend Sir Robert with it some day this week.

Mr. Vernon, I, Mr. Holland and Mr. Oglethorp dined together at the Cyder House. Mr. Oglethorp told us that his commission of Captain General of the Forces in South Carolina and Georgia lies ready at the office, but that he will not accept it until his desire be complied with to have a regiment of 700 men with the commission of Colonel, wherewith to defend the two Provinces. He reckoned up about 7,000 Indians we may depend on for our friends, namely, 400 Chickesaws, 1,500 Creeks and 5,000 Chacktaws, but that the French have 16,000 or 20,000. He showed us the plan of Frederica Fort, which has four bastions, with a ditch and palisades, and contains at present a garrison of 100 men; that it can contain 40 more and is capable of defence unless attacked in a regular manner with cannon.

After dinner I returned home.

Tuesday, 5.—This morning I visited Lady Salisbury. Dined and spent the evening at home.

I learned the run upon the Bank continues and many believe the reduction of interest on the public funds to 3 per cent. will drop.

Mr. Vertu, the graver, a curious and knowing man in his profession, told me an anecdote concerning Sir Walter Raleigh's unhappy fate that is worth setting down. He said the publisher of Sir Ralph Winwood's letters in three vol. folio assured him that among Sir Ralph's papers he found a letter directed to him at his country seat from the Duke of Buckingham, requiring him to deliver to Count Gundamor, the Spanish Ambassador at King James's Court, the enclosed packet, and withal to let him know that on such a day Sir Walter Raleigh was to set out for America. That packet was undoubtedly the plan and scheme of the design which historians say King James obliged Sir Walter to give him before he went his voyage to subdue the Spaniards' possessions in America, and the same which Sir Walter complains in one of his letters (since printed) to have found in the Spanish Governor's town when he plundered it. Or if it was only a copy of it, it fully answered the end, which was to put the Spaniards on their guard against Sir Walter's arrival, and give them opportunity to cut him off, for the barbarous murder of him at his return by straining the law shows there was a determined resolution to dispatch him one way or other.

Wednesday, 6.—I went to the Georgia Board, where no business was done because so few were present, viz. only Lord Tyrconnel, Egmont and Mr. Anderson. Afterwards came in Alderman Heathcote, Mr. La Roche and Mr. Oglethorp, but stayed a very little time. Mr. Sharp came and delivered, by my Lord Wilmington's order, a petition given by Watson's wife to his lordship, desiring

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dispatch from the Privy Council on her former petition on suggestion that unless some order goes by the next ships to Causton, our bailiff, to the contrary, he will have finished the prison he is building and destroy her husband by confining him therein. The petition was so absurd we took no notice of it.

Mr. McLaughlan appeared again and presented a new proposal to carry over to Georgia 100 Scots, all at their own expense. Mr. Oglethorp had appointed him to come, and was fond of accepting the proposal merely for strengthening the Colony, but I declared I never would consent that so vile a wretch should go to spoil the morals of our people. Mr. Oglethorp replied that if we discouraged the Scots from going we should be in want of people sufficient to defend the Colony, and the reasons we had for discouraging them would not be known; wherefore it were prudent to call Mr. McLaughlan in and give him the true reason of our rejecting him, to which perhaps he might give some answer that would satisfy us he had been injured, or that he was not the author of the book imputed to him.

Finding Mr. Oglethorp set upon it, and nobody to back me (Lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Anderson being the only persons present, who, not knowing the man's story, were for admitting him), I consented, so he was called in, and Mr. Oglethorp told him that it was reasonable we should let him know our grounds for rejecting his proposal, namely, that he had given great scandal by printing a book last year in justification of fornication, and we had too great regard for our people's morals to suffer a man of such principles among them, but if he could say anything to extenuate that fault we were willing to hear him. He said he was the author of that book, but that he wrote it with no ill design; that Sr. . . . . of Scotland having made proposals to the Government to raise the rents of an estate the Duke of Argyle held from the Crown, he wrote that book to ridicule that knight, and so the preface would show if it had been printed with the book; that afterwards some of his young friends advising him to print, he was so silly to do it, and he was sorry for it.

I said this was no satisfactory answer; that I had read the book, and there were most shocking passages in it, not only perverting Scripture, but two passages calling God to witness scandalous immorality, and ending with a prayer to God to open men's eyes. Mr. Oglethorp said this bordered on blasphemy; that he never read the book, but this was surprising to hear. Then he asked him whether he was not a minister? He replied he had been one, but upon the Kirk of Scotland calling him to account for that book he had renounced the Church and informed them by letter that he was become episcopal of the Church of England. Mr. Oglethorp asked him if he had publicly professed the Church of England? He answered, No, but he had let his friends know it. We asked him if he had been to wait on the Bishop of London or any other Bishop to express his repentance of his crime and had received any censure or made the public reparation? He said the Bishop of London had applied to Sir Robert Walpole to take him up, and when he heard of it he surrendered himself, from which time he had remained a year and half confined, so that he could not wait on the Bishop, but he had written several times

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to him for leave to see him with proffer to make what recantation or suffer what punishment he pleased, so he might have his freedom and pardon, but that the Bishop had returned for answer that the matter was now out of his hands, for the civil power had taken cognizance of it.

We then desired him to withdraw, and when he was gone debated what to do with him. At length we concluded to tell him that if he could find a way to see the Bishop, and made such submission as should satisfy him, and if thereupon the Bishop would certify in his favour, we then would consider of his application to go to Georgia, but till that was done we could not be justified in sending over a person who stood censured both by the civil and ecclesiastical power.

We sent for him in and told him this, and his answer was that he had promises made him that he should be speedily set free, and then he would wait on the Bishop and declare to him he was ready to submit to any punishment he should inflict on him, and to write against his former book if his lordship commanded him. So we got rid of him this time.

Mr. Stevens and his son appeared. He is the gentleman we have engaged to go and reside in Georgia, with the character of Secretary of the Province, and the conditions are that he shall have a 500 acre lot, to be cultivated the first year by ten servants at the Trustees' expense, after which we are to do no more for him, only to give him and his son provisions from our Stores. This will prove the cheapest servant we have, though the most useful and necessary, for he is constantly to correspond with us, a thing we have wanted much.

As I was coming away, a packet fresh come from Georgia was brought, wherein John Bromfield, our Register, writes to the Trustees that the alarm of the Spaniards' design to attack us had put the inhabitants of Savannah town upon building a fort, which went on with alacrity. He mentioned also the desire the people had to choose their own bailiffs, and excused those who have not yet cultivated their lots partly because they had not their lands surveyed, that some of their lots were half pine barren, others half swamp, others that they had not enclosed for want of help, whereby their corn had been eaten up by cattle and vermin. In the general he gave but an indifferent account of the colony, and desired we would not entertain so good thoughts of it as probably we did.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 7.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where we chose parish officers. Afterwards I visited my brother Parker, who was ill in bed of a cold and fever.

I passed the evening at home.

Friday, 8.—This being Good Friday, we had prayer and sermon at home and fasted as usual. My son Hanmer not being yet buried and we not in mourning occasioned our not going to church.

Saturday, 9.—I visited Mr. Clerke and Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 10.—Easter Sunday. Communicated at the King's Chapel. Went into mourning for my son Hanmer, though his corpse is not carried to Fenns to be buried until Wednesday. In



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the evening went again to chapel, and then visited my brother Parker, confined by a cold and fever.

Monday, 11.—Visited Mr. Hide, of the county of Cork, Mr. Temple, Lord Palmerston, cousin Betty Southwell and Mr. Clerke of Spring Gardens. My aunt Whorwood and Captain Whorwood, her son, with his wife, dined with us.

The Queen and Princess of Wales both sent by different servants a compliment to my wife to condole her on my son Hanmer's death, and to desire to know when it was proper to come to see her. My wife returned her duty to them, that her house was not fit to receive them, but that when Mr. Hanmer was buried she would wait on them to thank them for the honour.

Tuesday, 12.—I visited the Duke of Devonshire, lately declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Talbot and Mr. Annesley. Went to St. James's Vestry, where we nominated overseers of the poor, etc.

Wednesday, 13.—Visited Dr. Bentson, Bishop of Gloucester, Francis Clerke, Lord Grantham, Mr. Capel Moore, Sir Thomas Hanmer and my brother Parker.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 14.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, on summons for a Common Council, but we were only six members, so we could do only Trustee business; present, Lord Carpenter in the chair, Tyrconnel, Egmont, Lapotre, Sir Will. Heathcote, Oglethorp.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended to acquaint us that he had given the Attorney General our answer to Mrs. Watson's petition, which he took into the country to peruse, and that he had returned it with an endorsement that the said answer is too general and not satisfactory at all to him, but that his advice is we should make a particular answer to each particular of Mrs. Watson's complaints. Mr. Oglethorp said we ought not to make any other than a general answer, and that by way of information only, to the Privy Council; that otherwise, for a set of gentlemen in England incorporated by charter to acknowledge the power of the Privy Council as if we were subject to their jurisdiction and make ourselves accountable to them as in duty bound to obey their commands by making answer to them, this made us liable to a *præmunire*, and so he told my Lord Wilmington, President of the Council. If, therefore, we are called on by the Privy Council to answer for any fault committed by us here, we may not answer, but the Privy Council has power to take cognisance of any malversation in Georgia, and if they desire no more than information from us concerning transactions in Georgia in order to their proceeding upon things done there, it is proper for us to give it them, but this is only by way of information, and for that a general answer is sufficient. Mr. Paris owned what Mr. Oglethorp said was true, but he supposed the Privy Council only sent to us to know what proceedings in Georgia relating to Watson have been transmitted to us.

Mr. Oglethorp said so far was proper, but still if the Privy Council intended to determine upon the complaint they must send to Georgia for further light or give us time to do it for their information; otherwise, to proceed to judgment in the first instance without hearing Mr. Causton against Watson's complaint lies, would be determining unjustly, and a thing never done before.

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Mr. Paris said that on Monday the Attorney General would return to town, and then he would discourse the matter with him, and he hoped he should persuade him not to insist on a specific answer to each particular of the complaint.

We then directed Mr. Paris to present a memorial to the Board of Trade, that we may come to a speedy hearing on the Carolina complaint, for we think it hard and unusual for defendants in a cause to be denied the benefit of a speedy hearing, and harder still to be put off so long at the desire of the complainants, neither is it decent usage of a set of gentlemen appointed by charter.

I went to Court. The Queen told me the Georgia Trustees had been under a mistake. I said, if so I should be glad to be told it that we might mend it. She said our Georgia silk, of which the gown was made that we presented her last year, was indeed the finest she ever saw, but that she's told the silk in truth came from Italy: that is the mistake. I replied, smiling, the ground for that report was that we debauched two Italians, Piedmontese, away, and sent them to Georgia to cultivate the silk. She then told my wife Georgia was a good thing, and particularly for the silk, to which my wife replied not for the silk only, but many other good things.

I dined at home, then went to chapel and returned.

Earl of Anglesea (Arthur Annesley), who died the 31st of last month, has left his personal estate and a considerable real estate in England to Francis Annesley, esq., Counsellor at Law. What was entailed goes to Charles Annesley, one of the Battleaxes in Dublin, and they say amounts at present to 10,000*l.* a year, but will rise to 40,000*l.* per ann. in eighteen years when the lease expires. This is the Irish estate. The title falls to Richard Annesley, Lord Altham, his cousin, surviving son of Richard Lord Altham, Dean of Exeter, who died in 1701, which Richard was the third son of Arthur Earl of Anglesea, Lord Privy Seal, who died in 1686. The present Lord Anglesea and Altham was by James Earl of Anglesea intended to succeed to the estate as well as the honour, but by a mistake of the lawyers who drew his will the name of Charles Annesley was put in instead of Richard, so the present lord is defeated of this great succession, but he says he will have a trial in Chancery. The difficulty is where will he find money to carry on the suit against a man who has possession of so large an income, for he is as poor as his elder brother, who before he died sold several reversionary estates, and his character is so bad that nobody will have to do with him. When the elder brother sold the reversion he applied to Judge Nettley to buy it. The Judge acquainted the late Earl of Anglesea with it and advised him to buy it himself rather than it should go out of his family, and my lord did so under a borrowed name. Soon after Lord Altham, believing the sale he had made was not publicly known, offered to sell the same again to Lord Anglesea, who replied he thanked his lordship for offering him the preference, but that he had bought it already, and here (said he, pulling the writings out of his pocket) your lordship may see your name to it.

This Lord Altham has two wives, a gentlewoman whom he married in Devonshire and quitted after spending her fortune, and the daughter of a merchant in Dublin. The late Lord Anglesea

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had the goodness to allow the first lady 400*l.* a year. He esteemed himself very unhappy that his title and estate should fall to such worthless persons as Lord Altham and the Annesley of Cork, the one a rogue, the other a brute, yet though he might have raised very large sums by renewing leases he scrupled doing it, and said estates ought fully to go where the law intends them, only what the law gave him the disposal of he would leave to the most worthy, and accordingly what was in his power he gave to Counsellor Annesley, as his estates in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire and his personal estate, which was very considerable.

He was in principle a High Churchman, but no Jacobite, and a man of strict virtue and honour, but a hard drinker, which very many years ago drew on the gout, of which he died at last. He had fine parts, was a remarkably good speaker in Parliament, and what he said was witty, bold and from the heart. He married Mary, daughter of the late Lord Haversham, who died in the beginning of the year 1719 and brought him no issue.

Friday, 15.—This being the Duke of Cumberland's birthday, when he entered on his 17th year of age, I went to his Court. I also went to Prince and Princess, who both enquired in a kind manner after my daughter Hamner.

After dinner I went to the Coffee House and returned home.

Saturday, 16.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell and brother Parker. Dined and passed the evening at home. Mr. Smith, who belongs to the Prince of Wales, told me there is in the hands of a relation of his a MS. copy of *The Whole Duty of Man*, in the handwriting of Dr. Wrench, a Prebend of Durham, who died soon after the restoration of King Charles II, and whose books came to the gentleman who now possesses the manuscript. It is known to be the writing of Dr. Wrench by comparing it with other papers of his, and it is not likely that a clergyman would transcribe that or any other book when he might buy it in print. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that Dr. Wrench was the author, especially as the world could never yet agree who writ it for want of satisfactory proofs therein.

Colonel Evans the old, so called to distinguish him from Colonel Evans the son (who died a Privy Councillor of Ireland in my time and was father to the present Lord Carberry of that kingdom), this old Councillor Evans was a serjeant under Oliver Cromwell, and after the Restoration set up a cobbler's trade in the county of Cork, I think at Kinsale, but being a cunning, industrious and saving man, by buying Army debentures and other opportunities that offered, laid the foundation of a large estate, which his son and grandson, the present lord, by parsimony have improved to near 6,000*l.* a year. When the old man was eighty years old a woman laid a bastard to him, and proved it so well upon him that he was sentenced to stand in a white sheet or pay 40*l.* for commutation, but his vanity and love of money was so great that he chose to do the former, after which meaner people guilty of the same fault made no scruple to stand in a white sheet, having so honourable an example, and this was all the Church got by her censures. When he came to die the parish minister exhorted him to repent of his sins, and particularly of the rebellion in Cromwell's time, in whose behalf he had borne arms. His physician chanced to be in the room

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at this time, so turning to him the Colonel asked him how long he thought he should live. The other, feeling his pulse, said an hour was the most. Then said the Colonel, turning to the minister, "Take notice that I pray God I may go to my old master, Cromwell." "Bless me!" cried the minister, "why he's gone to hell." "No matter for that," replied the Colonel, "wherever he is, I'm sure he is uppermost."

Sunday, 17.—I went to the King's Chapel morning and evening.

Monday, 18.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where were nine Common Council members, viz. Lord Tyrconnel in both the Trustee and Common Council chair, Lord Talbot, Lord Limerick, Lord Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Lapotre. As Trustees we read Lieutenant Governor Broughton's letter, wherein he signifies to us the alarm Carolina is in at the intended invasion of Georgia by the Spaniards and the care that Province is resolved to take for our preservation. To this we ordered an answer that I thought not sufficiently civil, but Mr. Oglethorp would have it that we ought not to compliment him too much, lest advantage should be taken by the Carolinians to think we courted them, after having made a representation against us to the King in Council. We therefore only thanked him for acquainting us with the Spaniards' intention, against which we hoped we should be able to make head, not doubting but Mr. Causton would take due care therein. This was the substance of our letter, but no thanks returned for the care the Province of South Carolina is taking for our security.

After this we went into a Common Council, and Captain Thomas, commander of the *Two Brothers*, attending, we desired him to acquaint his owners that we had resolved to contract with him (if they approved it) to transport 40 Scots from Aberdeen at the rate of 5*l.* per head for their passage, and to allow what should be thought reasonable for as many heads as should be wanting of that number, if there should not so many go, which reasonable allowance should be settled by a Committee to meet for that purpose. These Scots are designed for servants to be employed on our Trust lands. Then we ordered a supply for our Stores of fifteen barrels of gunpowder for small arms, 100 muskets and bayonets, 200 Indian arms, 300 weight of musket bullets, 300 weight of Indian gun bullets, 600 weight of lead, a pair of bullet moulds at nine holes each of the musket bore, two iron ladles, nails, etc., and 300 pair of shoes at 4 shillings a pair.

Then Mr. William Stevens's proposal for going to Georgia and serving us as Secretary to the Province was read, and being approved we sent for him in and acquainted him with it, for which he expressed much thanks, with promise of doing all the service in his power. His proposal was that he would serve us in that post six years and take his third son with him to perform that duty in case he should fail, on condition we would grant him and his children, being males, 500 acres, pay the passage of himself and family over, pay ten servants to cultivate his land for one year only, give him 50*l.* in hand for his voyage, 50*l.* more when demanded to furnish his house, and allow him for travelling charges when ordered to take journeys by the Board.

After he was dismissed Mr. Oglethorp read to us a letter he

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received from Mr. Eveleigh by the last ships, acquainting him that the Spaniards had been endeavouring to buy up 400 muskets and other warlike stores at Charlestown, and had received some other supply from another province, which had passed through Carolina; that the Government had seized three gentlemen come from Augustine, whom they imagined to be spies, and that an embargo had been laid on all the shipping in Carolina, which (as Mr. Oglethorp said) would be a loss of 100,000*l.* by reason it would hinder the rice of the country from being exported to Lisbon in the early time, when the best market is to be made, and thereby necessitate the Portuguese to supply themselves from Leghorn and Barbary, after which the Carolina rice (not to speak of the damage it sustains by lying by) would sell for much less, besides it might throw that trade into a new channel. Moreover, the taking the men from their farms to make soldiers of them on this alarm would be another great damage to them. This, he said, might have been prevented if the Ministry had hearkened to the memorials several times presented by the Board of Trade, setting forth the necessity of strengthening Carolina with some troops.

I desired Mr. Oglethorp to get all the members he could see in the House of Commons this day and jointly make their application to Sir Robert Walpole for obtaining an assurance from him that henceforward we should not be obliged to ask the Parliament for money yearly, but that 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* should be annually brought in by way of estimate for the support of the Colony as the other Colonies are supported, whereby the military charges should be distinguished from the civil, and the civil supported at a fixed rate by the Government until the Province could do it, otherwise that the Trustees must surrender their charter into the King's hands.

I dined at home, and then went to the Haymarket Playhouse, where a farce was acted called *Eurydice First*, an allegory on the loss of the Excise Bill. The whole was a satire on Sir Robert Walpole, and I observed that when any strong passages fell, the Prince, who was there, clapped, especially when in favour of liberty.

Tuesday, 19.—Visited Lord Bathurst, Mr. Temple, brother Parker, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Whorwood and Lady Salisbury. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 20.—I received James Piersy's bill on Richard Yates, merchant in London, for 400*l.*, dated from Cork 8th inst., at 10 per cent. Exch., but the said Yates shot himself last Friday, so that I was obliged to protest the bill. It was payable to Harper Mitchell and Armstead, who endorsed it payable to me.

I went to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but we could not make a Board, being only Sir Will. Heathcot in the Trustee chair, Mr. Digby, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Egmont and Mr. Smith. Mr. Paris, our solicitor, reported that the Attorney General being come to town, he attended him, and upon conversation with him he was of opinion that we were in the right not to make ourselves parties in the complaint of Mrs. Watson against Causton, our bailiff, for illusage of her husband, but to make answer by way of information of only what we knew concerning that matter. Mr. Paris also informed us that according to our direction he had

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presented a memorial in our behalf to the Board of Trade, desiring we might have a speedy hearing in our defence to the representation made against us by the Carolinians. He exposed to them the hardship of so many and long delays, that it behoved accusers to be ready to make out their charge and not to desire further time for strengthening their evidence when the defendants were ready and desirous to join issue; that the Trustees had suffered in their character by the Carolinians printing their case and depositions and dispersing it abroad before the trial, whereby the world was prejudiced against us.

Colonel Bladen, Mr. Plummer and Lord Fitzwallier were the only members at the Board present that day. Mr. Plummer said nothing. Colonel Bladen said we ought immediately to have a hearing, but Lord Fitzwallier said Mr. Fury, the Carolina agent, had been with him to desire a forbearance of hearing until the affidavits that were to support their charge should come over attested under the Colony's seal, which he expected by the first ship, and his lordship thought that reasonable, otherwise the Board of Trade could only hear one side, and when the affidavits came there must be a hearing over again. We desired Mr. Paris would represent to them again that since that representation came over there have been several ships arrived from Carolina without bringing the affidavits expected, and that it is our belief they only delay matters until Mr. Oglethorp should be returned with our witnesses to Carolina, and we thereby deprived of our natural defence, and we ordered our accountant to apprise Mr. Paris of the names of those ships and their arrival, as also of the dates of letters received both by the Board and private persons from Carolina since the representation was sent. We thought it proper also that Mr. Paris should desire of the Lords of Trade to dismiss the complaint if Mr. Fury did not consent to proceed to a hearing.

After this, it having been referred by the Board of Common Council to a Committee to agree on terms with Captain Tompson (*sic*), commander of the *Two Brothers*, to carry servants from Scotland to Georgia, we sent for the captain in and heard his proposals, to which we consented. He goes on his own account to Aberdeen to freight his ship with servants, and we engaged to put on board him 40, which he is to wait a fortnight for at that place, and he is to have 5*l.* per head, but if the number of 40 should not be ready by that time, he is to sail with as many as can be gotten, and for the remainder wanting he shall be allowed 40 shillings per head. It seems he is to take other servants on account of private persons, for which he is to have 10*l.* per head, and he will stay at Georgia a month to receive his money for them, but if any of them shall not be paid for within that time we agreed to pay for them ourselves at 8*l.* per head and take them into our own service. In consideration of this agreement we further agreed to give him 30*l.* as a premium for the risk he runs of servants dying on board, because in such case he is to be paid nothing for such as die.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Crown and Anchor Music Club.

Thursday, 21.—I went into the City to get the bill mentioned under yesterday protested, and afterwards bargained to sell 1,000*l.* South Sea Stock, which I am to deliver to-morrow at 100*g.* The

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apprehensions I and other of my niece's friends are under that the bill for the reducing the interest of the public funds from 4 to 3 per cent. will pass, whereby the stocks will fall considerably, is the reason I sold this stock. I called on my brother Parker, Sir George Savile and my aunt Whorwood.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 22.—I called on Mr. Annesley to advise about Mr. Hanmer's will in what relates in his bequests to my daughter. Then went into the City and transferred the 1,000 South Sea Stock sold yesterday. Then called on Mr. Harang and Colonel Schutz, and dined at home, where I spent the evening, only I went to the Coffee House, where Mr. Smith, the Prince's gentleman usher, told me that this day he had at dinner two new chaplains of the Prince's, Dr. Aldrich and Mr. Pickering, both recommended by Mr. Pulteney, as they told him.

Saturday, 23.—I visited my aunt Whorwood and others. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 24.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 25.—Mr. Edward Simpson was with me, to whom I sent word that I would pay off the mortgage of 1,000*l.* on my house, lent me by him several years ago, and standing at 5 per cent. But I proposed his lending the same to another on even better security, if he would take 4 per cent., which he desired time to resolve, intending to consult his wife in it.

My daughter Hanmer being to look for a dwelling house, and none being more convenient than one belonging to my cousin Ned Southwell in Spring Gardens (which is as yet unfinished) by reason of its neighbourhood with her relations and nearness to a chapel and to St. James's Park, we spoke of it to Mr. Southwell, who told us all the houses in the street were built with design to sell or let; that the houses of the sort with that we mentioned, and which happens to be the only one of his own building, are fixed at the price of 90*l.* per ann. to be let and of 1,000 guineas if sold, when fitted up; that since my daughter's design was to buy a house he would sell her this house in the following manner: The 530*l.* he had already laid out in building it should stand as a mortgage at 4 per cent. only on the house when sold her, and then she would see the rent she would stand at, namely 18*l.* a year ground rent, the interest of his 530*l.* about 20*l.* a year, and the interest at 4 per cent. of 400*l.* more, her own money, to finish the house, which is 16*l.*, in the whole 54*l.* a year, besides which she would have the putting on locks, the buying a cistern, etc., which would come to near 50*l.* As the furniture she has is of her own, being left her by her husband, I suppose the whole with taxes will stand her in 60*l.* a year.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 26.—I went this morning to Charlton and dined with my son and daughter Percival. I was not pleased with the account of my Lord Lovell, her uncle, as that my Lady Clifford his wife (who is a very agreeable and good lady) brought him 80,000*l.* and when he was near undone in the South Sea year by that vile scheme recovered his affairs, has never so much as received of him her pin money; moreover, half a year after her marriage he resumed

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his debaucheries and continues them with several ladies of quality and fashion.

Wednesday, 27.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where with much pains and good luck we were able to make a Common Council, which was extremely necessary by reason Mr. Stevens, our late appointed secretary of the Colony, is to set out for Georgia on Tuesday next, and it was necessary before he went to make out his grant of 500 acres, as also to give him instructions. The latter we appointed a Committee to prepare on Saturday next. The gentlemen present were Mr. Lapotre in the Council chair, Mr. Holland, Egmont, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Archer, Alderman Heathcot, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. La Roche; Mr. Burton, Mr. White; and Mr. Smith, Trustees.

We put the seal to Mr. Stevens's grant of 500 acres abovementioned, by which he is obliged to cultivate 200 acres and the remaining 300 within sixteen years, to serve us six years certain and his third son, who goes over to do the business if he should die before. We also administered to him the oath of office.

We also put the seal to the articles of agreement made with John Pye and Samuel Hurst to serve us in Georgia as writers. We also ordered a grant of 50 acres to Mr. John Warwick, recommended by the Bishop of Derry, who we are told is worth 1,000*l.*

We also resolved 40 servants should be employed in cultivating Trust lands, which are to be called Bouverie's Farm, in honour of Sir Jacob Bouverie, who gave us 1,000*l.* for that purpose.

We also ordered that 300 acres should be laid out in Frederica for the religious uses there, the produce whereof when cultivated to go to the maintenance of a minister and catechist in Frederica and for other religious purposes.

We also referred it to a Committee to consider of a proper device of a town seal for Savannah, which a gentleman will present us with.

Mr. Holland, to whom it was referred in concert with Mr. Towers, to prepare the five new intended laws, represented to us that both he and Mr. Towers have so much business that they cannot take the whole of that affair on them, and therefore desired we would employ some other lawyer to make drafts, and then they would supervise them. Hereupon we recommended to them Counsellor Mason, whose zeal for our success prompted him to offer his service without expecting fee or reward. Mr. Verelst acquainted us with this, and we readily embraced it.

Mr. Burton paid in his 4th yearly gift of 10*l.* towards the endowment of a catechist at Georgia.

A letter was read from Mr. Millar, our botanist at Jamaica, acquainting us that at his return he found some of the ipecacuanha root alive and that he would in a month send some of it to Georgia, where, if it thrive and be not neglected, it will become a valuable commodity.

Mr. Verelst acquainted us that Mr. Oglethorp had received a letter dated from Carolina in March last, and wrote by Mr. Eveleigh, giving account that Tomachachi had repaired with 60 Indians to help building the new fort at Savannah, and that Colonel Bull (according to the commission Mr. Oglethorp left with him to command the Militia of Georgia in his absence) was marched down to

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Savannah with 100 men, and what is still of greater consequence, that the Creek Indians had engaged to assist us in case the Spaniards should attack us. This considerable service the Carolinians own is owing to Mr. Oglethorp. The Creeks, if we take in the Upper and Lower Creeks, make a body of 5,000 fighting men. It does not appear by that letter that the Spaniards have at present a disposition to attack us, whatever they might have had.

I must not omit that Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended with a memorial to present the Board of Trade if we approved it, reiterating our desire to come to a speedy hearing of the Carolinian complaints against us. In it he informs that Board that since they sent over their complaint and printed book no less than fifteen ships are arrived from Carolina, by none of which are arrived the so long promised affidavits that are to support the complaints, but Mr. Martin, our secretary, acquainting us that he heard the affidavits are come by a ship that came in two days ago, we thought fit to tell Mr. Paris not to present the memorial unless we should find still more affected delays on the Carolina part.

After this I went into the city to dine by invitation with Alderman Heathcot. The company were Lord Limerick, old Colonel Butler, Mr. Sloan and another gentleman. The Alderman showed us some Irish linen well whitened which came over brown, and this is done by a secret that does not hazard spoiling the cloth in the boiling, and is much more expeditious. It also brings the cloth to the same consistency with that of Holland and wires the thread like that, which is reckoned an excellency. Upon the whole, it is a very advantageous secret for Ireland, and if the Irish will make up their cloth of the same size with that of Holland, and same strings at the selvedge, and pack it up in the same paper, the West Indies and Islands, which buy much Hollands, will buy ours for Hollands and supply the Spanish West Indies with it as such.

Thursday, 28.—This day I visited Lord Rockingham, Mr. Duncomb, Lord Grantham, Bishop of Bristol, Mr. Jennings of Grosvenor Square, Lord Tyroconnel, Lord Carpenter, Lord Gower, Mr. Grimes, Lord Bathurst and Mr. Courtney, his new son-in-law, and Mr. Tuffnall.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 29.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board. We were Sir Will. Heathcote in the chair, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Egmont, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Archer, Mr. Holland, Mr. Digby; Mr. Hucks, Trustee.

As a committee for drawing up instructions to send with Mr. Stevens, our Secretary of the Province of Georgia, we prepared the same, to be ready next Common Council Board for setting the seal to, though the Committee had power to set the seal without them, and though this is naturally the business of the Trustees and not of the Common Council, but we were willing they should be approved by as many members as could be got.

A letter dated in January last from Mr. Boltius, one of the Ebenezer ministers, was read, exposing the wants of the Saltburghers in divers particulars that had been provided for in our former letters, but they were not then come to hand; also some other things were desired of us that cannot be granted. As Common

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Council we allowed of Archibald Hodge to go over and be supplied for one year with provision out of our Stores, he paying for his passage. He has a wife and one child.

One Mr. Upton, born in England, but of Irish parents, bred in Ireland, but of late years a dweller in Jamaica, which he left through misfortune, attended, and having assured us he has made up his debts, we agreed that he should have a grant of 150 acres, he carrying over three servants. He said he has about 300*l.*, and will go to settle at Frederica. One Jennings having exposed that five guineas, formerly ordered him, was too little for the manuscript survey of the coast of Georgia taken by a person who died in coming over from thence, and which was redeemed by the surveyor's father from the ship captain for ten guineas, we ordered the other five guineas should be paid him. A proposal from Jo. Mathias Kramer, secretary to Count Zinzendorf, for sending more of his Moravian brethren, was read, with the answer of the Board thereto prepared by the Committee of Correspondence. The answer, with some few alterations, was approved, and a proposal of agreement with Messrs. Hope, of Rotterdam, for conveying those people to Georgia upon their arrival thither (in case the Count approves our answer) was approved of, and the agreement with said Hopes referred to a Committee.

Captain Dempsey's memorial of services done the Trustees in managing successfully a treaty of amity and suspension of arms between the Province of Georgia and the Governor of Fort St. Augustine was read. He was three times cast away in that service and in imminent danger of his life. He was threatened also to be imprisoned at Augustine and to be put into chains. He had renounced an employment at Augustine to serve the British nation in that affair of the treaty, and had contracted sickness which he is not yet recovered of, in that service. For all which reasons (the same being confirmed by Mr. Oglethorp, who employed him) we ordered 150*l.* to be presented him. He is an Irish Papist, and was carried young to France by his father, who followed the fortune of King James. He has been all his life a soldier on fortune and had been sent over to Augustine to be Purveyor to the Stores of the garrison of Augustine, by recommendation of Mons. Giraldini, the Spanish Agent in England, and the Count of Montejo, Ambassador from that Crown. But going over in the same ship with Mr. Oglethorp, he was prevailed on to give his assistance in preventing a war and forgo his employment at Augustine.

An order was made by us to appropriate 1,500*l.* out of the 20,000*l.* given us by the Parliament for the payment of Sola bills that were issued in Georgia since Mr. Oglethorp left that Province, and were consequently not endorsed by him. It seems these bills have such credit that, although not endorsed by Mr. Oglethorp (as they ought and are directed to be), people take them for the goods they supply our Stores with, and Mr. Oglethorp told us they pass among the Spaniards at the Havana at 40 per cent. premium. Another sum of 433*l.* of unappropriated money in our hands was ordered to Mr. Oglethorp, for which he is to account when the 20,000*l.* is received. This was for money with which Mr. Causton charges him on account of other Sola bills not endorsed by him, which the said Causton disposed of in exchange for money received by him

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in Georgia. Also 425*l.* was impressed to Alderman Heathcot to answer bills.

A proposal from Mr. Zuberbiller for sending over 50 families from the Canton of Appenzell was read, but being found too chargeable we declined it.

Mr. McLaughlan having produced a certificate from the chaplains of the Bishop of Rochester, whereby it appears he had made his submission to that Bishop for the scandalous pamphlet he published in behalf of fornication, and was reconciled to the Church and admitted to lay communion, and he, together with one Cameron, having applied to the Board to know on what conditions and encouragements certain Scots Highlanders might be admitted to settle in Georgia, we gave direction to Mr. Verelst to let them know the usual terms.

After the Board was up came a letter from Causton to the Trustees, date [blank in MS.], wherein he acquaints us that under apprehension of an attack from the Spaniards he was building a fort in Savannah town for a place of retreat, on which all the people worked cheerfully, he agreeing with them at the rate of 7*l.* Carolina currency per month. In his letter were enclosed Lieutenant Governor Broughton's letter to him to stand on his guard, with promise of assistance. Also his answer to the Lieutenant Governor and two copies of letters, one from Commodore Dent to Sir Charles Wager, the other from the South Sea Agent settled at St. Iago, both relating to the Spaniards' intention of attacking us. This last was the first account that gave the alarm, but Mr. Causton writes that the advice boat he sent out and the Indian parties were returned to Savannah and reported all was quiet, so that he doubted much if the Spaniards will meddle with us.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to Mr. Pebuch's concert at the Crown and Anchor.

Saturday, 30.—I paid off the mortgage which Edward Simpson had on the house I now live in in Pall Mall, being 1,000*l.* lent me the 3rd April, 1728, at 5*l.* per cent., and cancelled the writings.

My son this day borrowed the same of Mr. Simpson at 4½ per cent., for which his house in Pall Mall is security.

My son and daughter Percival dined with me.

This day great rejoicings were made in the City for the miscarriage of the Bill for reducing the interest of the funds from 4 to 3 per cent., which was flung out of the Commons last night at half an hour past ten by a majority of 114 voices (*sic*), namely, 249 against it and 114 for it. Sir John Barnard, the projector of the scheme, was burnt in effigy, and the cry "Long live Sir Robert Walpole for ever," because he opposed the passing. This may be a lesson to men not to rely on popularity. A few years past Sir John was the darling of the City, for the opposition he gave to the Excise scheme, and it may be said it was more owing to him than any gentleman of the House that it failed. Sir Robert Walpole for inventing and pressing it was burnt, as Sir John is now. But now the service of the one and the demerit of the other is forgotten, but the pressure lies on Sir John's side, for Sir Robert by his character of Minister and command of the Treasury was able to keep his ground, whereas Sir John is only a dealer in the City, an insurer of ships, which is the whole of his business, and by a

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combination of the merchants will be ruined, for they have agreed not to insure their ships with him, and his whole fortune is, they say, but 6,000*l.*, having had great losses of late, besides an extravagant son. To injure him the more, it was currently reported that he had privately concerted the scheme of this reduction with Sir Robert, and was to be rewarded with the place of Commissioner of the Customs, but yesterday Sir Robert in his speech acquitted him of having any discourse with him on the subject of the Bill. To say the truth, the Bill is not the same with Sir John's scheme, which last was to reduce only 24 millions of the public debt from 4 to 3 per cent., to assure to the creditors so reduced 14 years' enjoyment of this 3 per cent. interest before they should be paid off, and to apply the 1 per cent. reduced, amounting to about 450,000*l.* per annum, to the paying off burthensome taxes on trade; but Sir Robert, who liked very well the reduction of the interest because he found the landed gentlemen of the House fond of it, and therefore voted in favour of so much of the scheme, spoke and voted for (and by his interest caused to be rejected) the appropriating the reduced interest to the paying off taxes, because he had a mind that money should be under his power to dispose of as he thought fit for the exigencies of the Government, and the landed gentlemen at his side joined with him therein, hoping it would be applied to ease them of a shilling in the land tax. But when it was found that the savings were not to be appropriated to the payment of heavy taxes, a great many landed gentlemen joined the moneyed interest in the House, and, with Sir Robert at their head, flung out the Bill, as I have said. It may be wondered why he acted this part, seeing the Bill would have gone in the manner he proposed had he thought fit, but the King and Queen were against it, and he was unwilling to lose this opportunity to ingratiate himself anew with the City and ruin Sir John Barnard's credit, whom he mortally hates as one that has the clearest head of any in the House, and who with much warmth and boldness of speech has constantly opposed Sir Robert's measures.

Sunday, 1 May.—I went to chapel, and again thither in the evening.

Monday, 2.—Visited Mr. Capel Moore, Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street, Sir Robert Brown, aunt Whorwood and cousin Celia Scot.

Tuesday, 3.—Visited Sir William Knatchbull and Bishop of Bristol. After dinner went with my wife to Fox Hall Gardens.

Wednesday, 4.—This morning I waited on our new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Devonshire, who received me alone, being undressed, in a very civil manner. I recommended Dr. Coghill and Prime Serjeant Singleton to him as men of great worth and deserving to be particularly regarded by him, for that they (especially Dr. Coghill) were perfectly well acquainted with the affairs of Ireland, and would honestly advise him and not embarrass him for the sake of carrying on private advantages of their own. His Grace said he was well apprised of their characters from the Duke of Dorset, and had lately received a letter from Dr. Coghill. We then talked of some matters that will come before the next Session in Ireland.

I then went to the Georgia Office, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Oglethorp in the Trustee

May 4-5

chair, Vernon, Egmont, Holland, Lapotre, La Roche, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford. Two letters lately received from Governor Broughton to the Trustees, dated 17th and 20th February, were read, giving account of the proceedings in Carolina to defend themselves and assist Georgia against the supposed invasion of the Spaniards. Sir Will. Heathcot also showed us a letter from Mr. Paul Jennings to a merchant of London, dated at Carolina the 21 March, expressing the Spaniards' design to attack Carolina with 1,000 land forces, but that they waited for the Barnavento Fleet, consisting of four ships from 26 to 60 guns, to join two others from the Havanna.

A letter from Mr. Causton to the Trustees, dated 24th February, was read, giving account of his proceedings to defend Georgia, that the new fort at Savannah goes on, but that he could not find by the Indians sent out for intelligence or the scout boat, which was returned, that the Spaniards were in motion. He further acquaints us that some Indians sent by the Carolina Government to the Spanish frontier had killed certain Spaniards, having found a gun with them that had belonged to one of their nation, which he fears may produce ill blood and provoke the Spaniards. Mr. Oglethorp observed upon this that Lieutenant Governor Broughton ought to be punished for his indiscretion, for nothing will be more likely to draw the Spaniards upon us than this provocation. He therefore [advised] our making a formal complaint against him to the King. Then Mr. Oglethorp showed us the copy of some votes passed in the Lower House of Assembly in Carolina against the Lieutenant Governor Broughton, by which it appears the Legislature there is fallen to pieces. He also showed us the copy of a letter written to Mr. Horace Walpole setting forth the weak condition of Carolina and their apprehension of being abandoned by the Government. The person's name who wrote it is not set down. He also informed us that when he waited on the Duke of Newcastle this morning with his last letters from Georgia and Carolina the Duke laid the blame of the Spaniards' uneasiness against us to his charge, which he resented. It appeared to us that one Savage, who had been a bum-bailiff in Carolina (a fellow of vile character) is the person who under the character of an officer arrived at the Havannah from Old Spain, and by his bragging how Carolina and Georgia might be reduced, gave occasion to the report of the Spaniards' design to attack us.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended to acquaint us that the Board of Trade have fixed Thursday sennit to hear the Carolina complaint against us and our counter complaint against them. He also acquainted us that the Attorney General approves in general our answer to Watson's complaint, but that to our defence we should show whether the expense of his confinement has been charged to him, as set forth in his complaint, or defrayed by us, as also that we should defend ourselves from another part of his complaint, namely, the preventing his going on with the improvement of the lands granted him.

We replied that we had ourselves paid the charges of Watson's confinement, as Mr. Causton's accounts make appear, who charges the same to us, and we have the receipts; and as to his being hindered from cultivating, there was a grant desired of lands to

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him and the same was ordered, but he never took it out, so that he has no land.

Mr. McLaughlan (formerly mentioned to have made his recantation before the Bishop of Rochester) and one Cameron, who rides in the First Troop of Life Guards, appeared to receive an answer to their application for encouragement to send Highlanders to Georgia. We had some discourse with them about the terms and promised to write to the chief of the Cameronian clan. We also gave them our printed rules, but I doubt if they will acquiesce in the encouragement we are able to give them.

One Giles, an alehouse keeper, desired a grant of 50 acres and to go on his own account. He said he was worth about 140*l.* and has a wife and three children. We told him he should have a grant and be settled at Abercorn.

A lad of twenty years old (son to a brewer in London) appeared by consent of his father and desired a grant of lands to go on his account. The Bishop of Derry's gentleman came with him, by order of his master, who recommends him, and acquainted us that the father will attend at any time to testify his consent to his son's going and that he will give him 150*l.* We told him he should have a grant of 50 acres at Frederica. He designs to set up the brewing trade, but is not to sell by retail. One Simpson attended with his wife and desired to go to Georgia. We told him we sent none this year on the poor account. He then desired we would give him land and advance his passage, which he would repay in labour, and hire himself a servant when there, but we told him neither himself nor his wife appeared persons fit to be servants, and so dismissed them. The wife is bastard daughter to the Earl of Carlisle and about twenty years old. She first married a tailor, which disobliging my lord he cast her off, but promised to allow her ten pounds a year if she would transport herself to Jamaica that he might see her no more. This she promised and took the first ten pounds, but never went. That husband dying, she married this Simpson, who had been a serjeant in the East India Company's service, but my lord does not know it. She is now in earnest to go to the West Indies, and my lord will give the ten pounds, but not till she is actually gone, but because she could not go without money to set her out she would have us advance the money, to be repaid us after her arrival. But we had no mind to engage in that affair. She came in a silk gown, is very pretty and airy, so that her husband will have enough to do to keep her to himself.

After this Mr. Oglethorp, Holland, Vernon and I dined together at the Cider House, where Mr. Oglethorp was very fond of our drawing up an advertisement to put in the prints relating to Georgia and Carolina. Mr. Vernon and I saw no use for it, but we spent till eight o'clock, and then broke up without finishing it. I suppose Mr. Oglethorp will model it.

By a return made us by Causton, dated 24th of February, 1736-7, I find that in the town of Savannah there were then freeholders 132, do. widows 9, boys 40, infants 8, inmates 72, servants 86, freeholders absent 32, do. dead 6, do. run away 1; 386, besides wives and girls.

Thursday, 5.—I went in the evening to the Royal Society, and from thence to the Vocal Club at the Crown and Anchor.

May 6-8

Friday, 6.—I visited Mr. Clerke of Hanover Square, Mr. Vettors Cornwall and my aunt Whorwood.

Dined at home. In the evening I went to the Coffee House and walked in the park.\*

Saturday, 7 May, 1737.—This morning a Committee of Trustees met to consider of our answer to Watson's petitions. Mr. Oglethorp, Laroche, Vernon, Egmont, Holland, Sir Will. Heathcot. Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended with the above answer fair drawn, and we ordered he should suspend giving it to the Attorney General until we had his opinion in writing: 1. Whether the Privy Council can by law receive appeals from the West Indies on criminal affairs. 2. Whether by this representation to the Privy Council in obedience to the Privy Council's order, the Trustees do subject themselves, either in this or any future complaints from Georgia, to be parties to such complaints. Mr. Oglethorp was for not obeying the Privy Council's order at all, lest such compliance should be interpreted an obligation upon us to answer in a judicial manner before that board.

But Mr. Vernon argued very justly that not to answer at all would be the greatest disrespect that could be to the Privy Council, besides that it was not designed we should answer judicially or make ourselves parties to Watson's complaint, but only to acquaint the Privy Council by way of information what we knew touching that complaint. Mr. Paris also told us a parallel case some time ago, that a complaint for redress against some officers of Gibraltar being made to the Privy Council, their Lordships ordered the Governor to make an answer thereto, but his council urging that his answer was not to be construed as that he was concerned in the matter, their Lordships allowed he was no party thereto. Besides, our answer had been so carefully worded that we by no construction make ourselves parties in the cause.

Then Mr. Paris acquainted us that Mr. Fury and Mr. Sharp, the one Agent, the other Solicitor for Carolina, had since our last meeting been very urgent with the Lords of Trade to defer for a week longer the hearing between that Province and us, which had been settled for Thursday next, on pretence that their Council had not had time to prepare themselves, and that the Lords were very inclinable to gratify them therein. We thought this delay not only affected, but of the greatest consequence to the safety of both Provinces, and therefore ordered Mr. Paris to go to the Lords again and insist on the cause being heard next Thursday. That there had happened the murder of certain Spaniards by the Indians at the instigation of the Carolinians which might involve us in a war; that the Spanish Agent here had already complained of the same, and further mischief may be done unless speedy decision be made of our disputes with the Carolinians, who have ordered down 500 Indians to our borders, and will be hardly restrained from committing outrages not only on the Spaniards but perhaps on the subjects of Georgia.

After this Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that he had very lately

\* End of vol. 8 of the MS. diary. This volume is not indexed, though space has been left for the purpose. On the last page is the note: "A penny-worth of white vitriol, unpowder'd, dissolvod in a wineglass of water and rub'd on the eyelids, cures enflamed or bloodshot eyes."

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a conference with Sir Robert Walpole, and given him a memorial which was intended to be presented him by the Trustees in a body, which memorial he read twice and said, "There is something in this, pray let the Trustees come together and give it me in form, that we may afterwards talk it over, and I be fully instructed in the matter, for there will be a Cabinet Council upon it. I am myself well inclined in the affair, but there are others who want to be convinced. I agree with you that 'tis an uneasy thing for the Trustees to be annually applying for support to Parliament, and indeed I can well judge they are uneasy because it gives me trouble too, and therefore the best way will be, as you desire in your memorial, to put the provision of 6 or 7,000*l.* a year for the support of the Civil Magistracy, and other matters, upon the Establishment, and give it into Parliament by way of estimate, as the charge of the other Colonies is brought in. I cannot say I think so well of the Trustees as of the design, for many of them don't think well of me."

Then he added his approbation of sending a regiment for the guard of Georgia, if a fund could be found for it. Mr. Oglethorp said he might reduce companies in the islands and Colonies, the pay of which would go towards the charge of a regiment in Georgia, and so 700 men would not amount to more than 15,000*l.* per ann. Sir Robert approved it if others did, but asked him why he would not take upon himself the government of Carolina? Mr. Oglethorp replied, for the reason he told him before, because he would not lose his seat in Parliament, and added that it was sufficient for the safety of Carolina and Georgia that he accepted the chief command of the military force with the regiment, but he would go over on no other terms.

I returned home to dinner.

In the evening Mr. Wotton, my attorney, came and brought me a letter of attorney to sign, whereby I constituted him my attorney [to] ask and receive rent due from John Williams, my tenant of the George Inn, or the assignees (he having made bankrupt).

Sunday, 8.—I communiated at the King's Chapel, and afterwards went to Court, where the Prince in a very gracious manner enquired after all my family and particularly my niece Dering, whether she was tall, fat and healthy: he hoped she was not in a consumption, and said he could not endure to see me in weepers, because it put him in mind of my brother Dering whom he loved. "I know," continued he, "'tis generally said Kings and Princes have no affection, but I did indeed love him, and on the other hand there are few love Princes, but I am sure he loved me heartily." I replied, I knew well how much he loved my brother and my brother him. "He did so indeed," answered the Prince, "and yet he only knew me when I was young and giddy." Then he asked me whether my niece had not a pension? I answered his Majesty was so good as to give her one of 100*l.* a year. He asked me on what establishment? I said on the Civil List. After that, making his bow, I left him.

After Court I went by invitation to dine with Mr. Vernon. The persons invited were myself, Mons. de Bissi, the French resident, his secretary, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Simon, the merchant. We were very cheerful, and many stories passed concerning the Counts



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of Langallerie and Bonneval and Mons. Voltaire, the French poet.

The Count of Langallerie (who published his own memoirs, in which Mr. de Bissi said there is a great deal of truth) was a gentleman of very good family in Auvergne, who turned Protestant, and took it in his head that the only way to pull down the Pope was to set the Great Turk upon him, wherefore after several services in the late war he resolved to pass into Turkey and pursue that project, but the Emperor being informed of it, caused him to be seized on the frontiers and brought to Vienna, where he died in prison.

The Count of Bonneval (now general of the Turkish forces) is so good an officer that, had he continued to behave prudently, he would by this time have been a Veldt Marshall in the Emperor's service, but he is of an extravagant temper, and made himself enemies wherever he served. He quitted the French service, being accused of sodomy, to which he is addicted, and went into that of the Emperor; before this he had several unlucky affairs at the Court of France, but by means of a monk got clear of them. The monk (I've forgot his name) was a fellow of sense, but got no less than six bastards, which obliged him to leave France, and he attached himself to Bonneval, whose passion was more for boys. Leaving France in 1724, he retired to Flanders and was made General of the foot by the Emperor. Whilst there, a report being spread that the Queen of Spain had been solicited by a nobleman to grant him unlawful favours, for which she caused him to be flung out of the window, the Count publicly declared it was a false report raised by the Countess of Aspremont, daughter to the Marquis de Prie, Governor of Brussels. This he did to be revenged of the Marquis, who he thought did not sufficiently respect him. Upon this he was confined, but this broke not his spirit, for he wrote to the Emperor that had he not to do with a physician's son, and one that plundered Flanders, he should not have met with this disgrace. The Emperor, knowing him to be a good officer, orders his release, and he repairing to Vienna, was made a general and served in Sicily, where many priests retiring into the mountains, and shooting his soldiers in their march, he caused them to be taken and shot. Complaint being made of this to the Empress, who was a bigot, she would have had him punished for his severity to Churchmen (though enemies), whereupon he desired an audience of her, and, stripping his shirt sleeve, showed her the wounds he had received in his arm from their muskets, which turned her anger into a laugh. After this he served against the Turks, and in an action received a cut in his belly, so that his bowels came out, but covering them with his hat, he shot the Turk, and his soldiers rescued him. After he was cured he applied to Prince Eugene for the Government of Esseck, and bribed the secretary with a present of 200 ducats. It happened another officer had given the secretary the very same sum, but fortunately went next morning and presented him with ten ducats more, which determined the secretary in his favour, and Bonneval lost it. He thereupon declared he would continue to do his duty, but not with pleasure, and fell to railing at the Germans. At public entertainments he said they were bad officers, and at one of

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them picked a quarrel with the Prince of Anhalt. The Prince asked him whether he knew who he was? Yes, said he, a German Prince, but our King's Park (meaning Meudon) is as big as all your territories; come, let you and I be gladiators to-day. The quarrel went no further, the company interposing.

After this, finding himself to be disagreeable in that service, he retired to Venice in hopes to be employed there; but failing thereof, and having spent his wife's fortune and pawned her jewels, he sent his beloved monk to Constantinople to turn Turk, and prepare his way for being well received. Soon after he went himself thither and put on the turban. He was made extremely welcome at first, but afterwards, when he took on circumcision, lost their esteem for a time. The approaching war with the Muscovites, and the want of good officers, has brought him again into credit, so that now he has a principal command in the Turkish Army. The first reverse of ill fortune wherein he shall be concerned will, I suppose, disgrace him again, if not lose him his head. He is of a very good family, and his brother, Count Bonneval, has a good estate.

Mr. Voltaire is now supposed to be at Cambridge. He was obliged again to quit France, on account of a new poem called *La Pucelle d'Orleans*, wherein he not only speaks licentiously against the ministers and nobility, but against all religion. The copy was seized, and owned by him to be his own handwriting, but he pretended it was composed by Abbé Chaulieu, who died about six years ago, and some ladies of high quality made such interest with Mons. Hérault, Lieutenant de Police, that he took that excuse for payment. Voltaire is very avaricious and dishonest. Mr. Simon said he lent 300*l.* when in England on his note, which he would fain not have paid, offering him only for satisfaction the double when he should die.

Monday, 9th.—This day my son set out for Southampton, in order to go to Jersey with his wife. They propose to be back in October, unless she should become with child, in which case they will return sooner. This day I was assured Lady Pen Cholmondeley is returned from abroad, where she was in so low circumstances that she consented to return to England and accept of Colonel Cholmondeley, her husband's offer to make over her inheritance to him for an annuity of 400*l.* per annum. But before she left Calais news came of the Lord Rivers, her great uncle's death, by which the inheritance being fallen to her, she is landed with resolution not to accept the conditions above mentioned, but to put her husband at defiance, who has no power over the estate she succeeds to. Whether this bad woman will repay me the 125*l.* I lent her last year will be seen.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 10.—I passed the day at home. In the evening my daughter Hanmer finished her agreement with my cousin Edward Southwell for the purchase of a house of his in Spring Garden. She gave him a mortgage of the house and bond for 520*l.*, being the purchase money, and agreed with Mr. Packer, a builder, to finish what is wanting of the building for three hundred and odd pounds.

Wednesday, 11.—This morning we had a Common Council at

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the Georgia Board; present Dr. Bundy, in the chair, Lapotre, Holland, Vernon, Shaftesbury, Sir Will. Heathcot, La Roch, Alderman Heathcot, Oglethorp; Anderson and Smith, Trustees.

Mr. Paris our solicitor attended, and acquainted us that he had again applied to the Board of Trade to press that the hearing of the Carolina complaint might come on to-morrow, as their Lordships had at first resolved, and not be put off to to-morrow sennit. My Lord Fitzwater said they must do equal justice, that the other side had represented their counsel was not ready to plead to-morrow, but ours were. Mr. Paris replied it would not be doing equal justice if they deferred it to that day sennit, for we should lose the advantage of the Attorney General's pleading in that case, who will be hindered by other business, whereas he had disposed himself to plead to-morrow. On the contrary that the other side desired this delay because they might have the Solicitor General to plead for them, who it seems was not prepared to plead to-morrow. That to delay the hearing was therefore in our opinion not doing equal justice, since the loss of our best counsel was a disadvantage unmerited on our side, who had frequently applied for a hearing, and the deferring the hearing until the other side could have the best counsel was an unreasonable advantage given them after so often applying that the hearing might not come on, besides the expense of new feeing our counsel. After this, he withdrew, and immediately notice was sent him that the Board adhered to their resolution of deferring the hearing till to-morrow sennit, 10 a clock, when they would sit *de die in diem* till it was over.

Mr. Paris observed to us that he was detained three hours before he could obtain admittance, and that all that time Mr. Popple, Secretary to their Lordships, was reading to them the printed representation and complaint sent over by the Carolinians. We have just reason to complain of the partiality of that Board in favour of Carolina, and in case they give the cause against us, shall petition the Privy Council. Mr. Paris further acquainted us that he had waited on the Attorney General for his opinion on Watson's complaint, which he was not able to give till Monday next. Our Board proceeded to other business, and ordered to Francis More, who acted as storekeeper and private secretary to Mr. Oglethorp in Georgia, one year and quarter, 50*l.*; to Mr. Harbin, sent last year to Holland to procure servants, but afterwards recalled, for his service and expenses, 20*l.* To Mrs. Stanley, public midwife of Savannah, now here, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* To Mrs. Watts, who has a house in Savannah, which is let to a tenant, but is now here, 20*l.*, to be repaid to Causton, our bailiff on that side, by her tenant. To Mr. Wilson, gunsmith for muskets, lately sent, 100*l.* To Mr. Kramer, agent for Count Zinzendorf, 10*l.* for his expenses here until we acquainted him on what conditions more of the Moravian brethren should go over. To Mr. Paris, our solicitor, 100*l.* on account of counsel's fees etc., and to the Revd. Charles Wesley 25*l.* for the rest of his salary, he having received in Georgia the other 25*l.* Towards these services we made a draft on the Bank of 250*l.*

Captain Thompson's memorial was read, praying that he might have a grant of Mr. West's (our late bailiff's) lot of fifty acres in Savannah, with liberty to make it over to another at his pleasure. The case is that he carried back this West and his servants from

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Bristol to Georgia, but West had no money to pay his passage, whereupon having had a new grant for 500 acres, which obliged him to part with his 50 acre lot, he offered Captain Thompson to take the latter and pay himself with other debts of West out of it. But because there can be no alienation of lands without consent of the Trust, the Captain presented this memorial to obtain our consent, which, if he obtained, then he proposed to sell and convert the land into money.

Our answer to him was that we can by no means consent to his having a grant to sell afterwards to whom he would, for that would be an example for turning the property of Georgia into a trade of stock jobbing, and the lands would become deserted: that our business was to have the proprietors reside in the country, and cultivate their lands. But we would consent that West should part with his grant to the Captain, when the Captain should find a person who will take the land and reside on it.

One Reading, a silk and cotton dyer in Rotterdam, wrote to us that he might have leave to go to Georgia at his own expense, and there carry on his trade, but we resolved not to suffer it, because it is not our purpose to encourage manufactures in Georgia, as being detrimental to England, the mother country. That what we mean to do is to produce the material for the service of England, which is encouragement enough for our people, but if we did anything more we should raise a great clamour in England against us.

Mr. Ragg's proposal was read, offering to transport to Georgia from Holland servants at the rate of 6 guineas per head, none who should die in their passage to be paid for. We thought his proposal reasonable, and assented to it, and ordered him to bring 80 heads from 12 to 40 years old.

We ordered the charge of a servant for James Hazlefoot should be advanced, the same to be repaid by him in Georgia. Mr. McLaughlan's proposal for sending over 100 Highlanders of the Cameron Clan to go at their own expenses was read. To which we told him that we would give 20 bolls or bushels of Indian meal and a musket and bayonet to each man, once for all, but could make him no allowance (which he desired) for procuring those men. The truth is we like not the fellow, but the proposal did not appear unreasonable. We read and approved the answer to be given Mr. Kramer for carrying over more Moravian brethren, being a distinct account of the conditions on which we will receive them as servants. And we put our seal to it.

A grant of 150 acres to Thomas Upton, who goes at his own expense, was ordered in Frederica. Also a grant of 50 acres in the same town was ordered to George Foster, who designs to set up the brewing trade, and goes on his own account. He appears a modest youth and his father came with him to testify his consent to his going.

A letter from Mr. Horton (to whome Mr. Oglethorp committed the care of the militia of Frederica) was read, giving account that the people are industrious, but in want of corn to sow their lands; that they resolve to defend themselves against the Spaniards if attacked etc. Also a letter was read from Captain Dent, dated 10 February, to Mr. Oglethorp concerning the Spaniards' designs

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against us, for which he is prepared, and hopes to give a good account of them when our other ships have joined him; he writes very facetiously, and assures, among other things, that being pretty fat, the Spaniards shall have fat with their salt beef if they attack him, for they shall cut and slice him to pieces before he surrenders. Also a letter was read, dated 19 March, from Mr. Eveleigh at Charlestown to Mr. Oglethorp, giving him account that our people both in Savannah and Frederica are in a good posture of defence; that Frederica fort is quite finished, the Darien fort also finished, and the new one at Savannah almost completed.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon and I dined together at the Cider house. One Mr. Tanner dined also with us, a young gentleman of Surrey and neighbour to Mr. Oglethorp, who for amusement went with him on the last expedition to Georgia, and had been employed by him on several services while there, particularly among the Indian nations, where he passed four months in driving away the Caroline traders, who pretended without licenses from us to trade with the Indians within our Province. He said the Indians are extremely human to those who are in friendship with them, perfectly just in their dealings, and know not what it is to tell a lie. That the old men were extremely pleased we did not trade with them in rum, for it made their young people mad and disobedient to their Government, therefore they liked better to trade with us than with Carolina, who gave them rum, but that the young men like better to trade with Carolina on that account. Concerning Tomachachi, he said he had a house of three rooms, built like the rest of clay, and covered with plank; that he keeps his parlour locked, wherein is the picture of the lion we gave him, as also Mr. Oglethorp's picture, in whose arms, he said (when he was ill last year) he wished he might die. That when he sees company, and calls councils, they sit in that room. He said further that when he visited him he gave him a very good dinner of roast and boiled pork, buffalo, fowl and pancake. Senawké, his wife, made tea for him. He said further that all the Indian traders have wives among the Indians, it being necessary for dressing their victuals and carrying on their business, and he believes there are 400 children so begotten; that being left and bred up with their mothers, they speak both Indian and English, so that there are now few Indians that do not speak English enough to be understood, but whatever is the reason, they do not care to do it, but when drunk.

Thursday, 12.—This morning I visited Mr. Annesley, who told me it was unfortunate that my son took his journey so soon, for the suffering the recovery as covenanted in the marriage settlements is thereby retarded to a future term, because it is necessary he should be here; so all that I have done hitherto and the expense is thrown away, and we must begin *de novo*.

Dr. Courayé dined with me. This day we had an account in our newspapers that last week Eustace Budgell, Esq., who last week took boat to shoot the bridge, when under it leaped out just under the arch and drowned himself. His body was found yesterday. The occasion of his voluntary death was Dr. Tyndall the clergyman's prosecution of him at law for forging the late Dr. Tyndall's will, by which he left all away from his brother to this vile fellow,

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to which roguery the witnesses were strong that Budgell could not but have been convicted. He was besides fallen poor notwithstanding his ill gotten gains. He was a relation of the late famous Secretary Addison, who carried him to Ireland and put him into a post there, where he got some money which he lost in South Sea. He had broils with other persons besides Dr. Tyndall, and in the world's eyes appeared a rogue throughout. He had the impudence to insinuate in print that Sir Robert Walpole designed to have him murdered. I often was in his company, but never liked him, for he was the most conceited pragmatical cur I ever knew, but he was a good scholar and wrote well. In courtship to that atheist Dr. Tyndall his patron, he espoused his notions, and published a design to print a second part of that infamous author's book entitled "Christianity as old as the Creation," which lay in MS., but he did not do it.

This morning Mr. Cooper came to me about the George Inn on Snow Hill, and I promised him a lease when the present lease expires, which will be at Michaelmas come twelvemonth. I would have made him a lease in present, but the assignees of his bankruptcy refused to give up the lease.

Friday, 13.—Mr. Capel Moore dined with me. He told me that the last time the old Duchess of Marlborough was at Court, which is long ago, the King spoke to her in English, but she replied she begged his pardon for not understanding him, because she knew nothing of French, giving him to understand he was too much of a German. Upon this he in a passion turned on his heel, and said so loud that all the room heard him, "Why, I have been speaking English to you all this while."

I went this morning alone to the Georgia Board to look over the books, and accidentally Mr. Paris our solicitor came in, who told me he had at last gotten the Attorney General's opinion on our answer to Watson's petition, and that he said the Trustees were parties to the complaint, because we gave order to the magistrates of Savannah to continue Watson in confinement; nevertheless that this was no rule that we should be deemed parties in future suits, the present being a mixed case. I said if we were parties, then the Council Board might think fit to enjoin us to release Watson, and thereby usurp an authority over us which some of our Board would not relish, they esteeming themselves as a society of gentlemen incorporated by Charter, over whom the Privy Council is not allowed by law to have any power, but that if we had done amiss, the law required we should be questioned in the King's Bench and there only. Mr. Paris replied Mr. Oglethorp was so much of this opinion that he told him he would not be present when the Board should meet on Watson's affair, because whatever he thought himself, he believed the majority of the Trustees would acquiesce in the Attorney General's opinion. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 14.—I visited Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street and Lord Tyrconnel. Dined at home. In the evening went to the Coffee house, where I fell into conversation with Mr. Peachy of Sussex, Mr. Vyner, knight of the shire of Lincolnshire, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil and a strange gentleman, concerning the woollen trade of England. Mr. Vyner said the wool he sold for 29 shillings a

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tod (which is two stone) four or five years ago, he now sells for seventeen and sixpence. Sir Marmaduke, who is a great man for sheep in Yorkshire, said the same, and added that the manufacture is so lost, that he should be for letting Ireland manufacture and sell abroad all they can, rather than let France have it in the manner they are of late years possessed of it. Of this opinion were all but Mr. Vynner, and he gave no good reasons to the contrary. It was agreed that the Bill passed in King William's reign for prohibiting Ireland from exporting their manufacture has been the ruin of the English manufacture. The strange gentleman said we have lost 20 millions of money by it. He added that at Venice, Savoy, and some parts of Germany he had seen our manufactured cloths publicly burnt, those places having set up manufactures of their own. Sir Marmaduke said he would demonstrate that England will not suffer by letting Ireland manufacture their wool for foreign markets, viz. that all the wool of Ireland that can be spared for home consumption and for England, being run to France, and there manufactured and sold abroad, it could be no worse if Ireland manufactured that wool at home for foreign markets, so that England will still sell as much as it does now, though Ireland manufactured their own wool, with this advantage, that the wealth got thereby would come over to England, whereas that wealth which France gets by manufacturing Irish wool centres in France. Is it not therefore more eligible that Ireland should be enriched by Irish wool than France? Especially when the riches of Ireland centres before the year is out in England.

The strange gentleman said it was of no moment now to stop the Irish or English wool from running to France, for he was lately there, and they are falling very fast to the breeding of sheep, apprehending there will be a time when they shall be less able than now to procure English and Irish wool. I replied it was but last summer that the French King (finding less wool came over than formerly from Ireland and England) had recalled his prohibition of Irish yarn from being imported into France, being desirous of having it in any shape, though to the loss of his own spinners, and the having it dearer than when imported raw, rather than not to have it at all, which showed that our wool is necessary to the French manufacture. He answered it was true, but they were not yet sufficiently provided of sheep, besides that our wool is of a better staple than their own for middling clothes, and by how much they deprived us of our wool though they paid well for it, by so much they lessened our manufacture and increased their own.

We had much more solid discourse in this serious affair, and I left them, telling them that without being a prophet, in some years hence they will allow Ireland to manufacture whatever they will for foreign export.

Sunday, 15.—Went to St. James's Church, where Dr. Thomas preached a good charity sermon. In the evening went to chapel. Wednesday last my son and daughter Percival embarked at Southampton for France or Jersey.

Monday, 16.—This day I went with my family for the summer to Charlton.

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Wednesday, 18.

Thursday, 19.—This day I received a printed state of the matters in difference between his Majesty's Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia, the same being drawn up and signed by Charles Clarke and Mr. Murray, our counsel, who are to plead the matter this day before the Board of Trade. Accordingly I received an account from Mr. Verelst that the Board had heard part of the complaints and evidence against us, and adjourned the further hearing to next Monday sennit.

He also writ me that our Board sat the same day and gave direction that the condition of Watson, whether still lunatic or no, should be writ about immediately, and that if he is returned to be in his right senses to give him his liberty.

Wednesday, 25.—I went to town to the Georgia Board to sign a grant of 300 acres for religious uses in Frederica, but we were not a Board of Common Council, being only Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Vernon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith. A letter was read from Mr. Morse in Dublin that Mr. Steven Moliere, lately deceased there, had bequeathed 10 guineas to be distributed among the poor German Protestants settled in Georgia.

We indited a letter to Causton, head bailiff at Savannah, directing that the magistrates should call to their assistance the physicians and surgeons of the place, together with certain other persons there named, to enquire into the state of Watson's lunacy, and in case he be found now to be recovered, and in his right senses, to set him free from his confinement, he giving 200*l.* his own personal security to behave well and not provoke the Indians within our Province.

After this Mr. Vernon, Smith and I dined together, and then I visited the Bishop of Lichfield.

I had a letter this day from my son in Jersey, dated 16th instant, that my daughter and he are well.

Thursday, 26.—Visited my brother Parker.

Friday, 27.—I went to Court, and after returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 29.—Communicated at Charlton.

Thursday, 2 June.—I went to town to attend the vestry, where I proposed the Earl of Cadogan to be chose into the vacancy of a vestry man, made by the Duke of Chandos removing out of the parish. Three more vestrymen were chosen in the place of so many deceased, viz. Justice Oliver Lambert, brother to the Earl of Cavan in Ireland, Will. Sharp, Esq., Clerk of the Council, and Mr. Green, the Queen's shoemaker. I returned with Miss Minshull and Dr. Couraye to dinner, who intend to pass some time with us.

Monday, 6.—I went this morning to town to attend the hearing of the Carolinians' complaint against us at the Board of Trade. Counsellor Brown pleaded on their side, but made nothing of it; Counsellor Clark was on our side and spoke well. The further proceeding was deferred to Thursday next. Afterwards the Trustees who were there repaired to the Georgia Office, where we were just enough to make a Common Council, viz. Lord Carpenter, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, in the Common Council chair, Shaftesbury, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Holland, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Bedford. As Trustees we received

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a report that Sir Hans Sloan had paid his 20*l.* subscription towards the salary of our botanist abroad.

Also made an order that the subscribers among ourselves towards building churches in Georgia should be called on and certified to pay their money within a month after the call.

We made some alterations in the letter to be sent to Mr. Causton, relating to Watson's imprisonment for lunacy, and directed him to cause him if now in his senses to have sentence passed on him according to the verdict brought in against him. We referred to a committee to consider of ordering a Fast to be kept in Georgia for a blessing on the people and to avert the danger of an invasion.

As Common Council, we read a memorial of services done by Mr. Vat, whom we sent to be store keeper to the Saltsburgers at Ebenezer, in which he served two years, and we ordered him 60*l.* in full of all demands.

We referred it to a committee to consider of a plan for building churches in Georgia. Mr. Oglethorp was for staying till more money came in, in order to place the capital at interest in Carolina at 10 per cent.; and only to build with the interest money, but we thought the delay of building would be too long.

We sealed an agreement with Samuel Smallwood to go a writing clerk at Frederica at 40*l.* a year. We also put the seal to the grant made to four feoffees of 300 acres of land for religious uses in Frederica. We also ordered 3,068 pound weight of skins brought from Georgia should be sold to Mr. Simmons the merchant for 415*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the money placed in the Bank.

We ordered a certified account of 188*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* sterling due to Will Clay for cattle delivered at Savannah should be paid.

Captain Dunbar, returned from Georgia, attended, and gave us account that the alarm of the Spaniards invading Georgia and Carolina continues, and he himself, it seems, still believes it is the Spaniards' [design] to make us a visit, but he says the whole Province are determined to defend themselves; that the Forts at Frederica and Darien are finished, and mounted with cannon, but the muskets and swords we sent over prove bad. He said one Butler is secured on board Captain Gascoign on suspicion of being a spy from the Spaniards; that the Governor of Augustine, who made the treaty of peace with Mr. Oglethorp, has been put into chains and sent to Old Spain, and is succeeded by an officer from the Havanna; that the person who gave us advice of the Spaniards' preparations at the Havanna and Augustine to attack us is publicly known, and his name has been printed in the "Carolina Gazette," which is very unfortunate for the gentleman, for he will certainly be cast in prison by the Spaniards. He further said that 80 Yamasee Indians, belonging to the Spaniards, had been seen about our settlements, and at Joseph's Town our sentinel had been shot at; that the Spaniards had sent parties to drive all cattle they could find to Augustine, where they had great reinforcement of men, and their advice boats were often seen hovering about our coast, but always retired when our ships made towards them; that at Augustine they were laying in stores for 3,000 men for a year, which must be with some ill intention towards us.

He brought a letter from Mr. Causton, dated in March, advising us that Lieutenant Governor Broughton had written to him that

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he was himself coming down to the south part of Carolina with a body of men to assist in the defence of Georgia, for which Mr. Causton returned him his thanks. We are not to expect much from his conduct or valour, for he is old, and on former occasions ever took care to keep out of harm's way when his men were in the field. Besides, he has lately manifested his cowardice in sending directions to the Chickesaw nation to give satisfaction to the French at war with them, and even to resign place to them and remove, which is a base forsaking of that brave people, and indeed a betraying his Majesty's interests in those parts, for if once those Indians are removed, the French will have a free communication between their northern and southern possessions, and not only multiply their trade, but strike terror into all the other Indian nations, and enable the French to collect all their troops to annoy Carolina and Georgia on a future occasion.

A letter from Captain Gascoign to Mr. Oglethorp, dated from Frederica 18 March, was likewise read, giving account that the Georgians are all in good heart and health; that he had wrote to other of his Majesty's ships to join him, and that he believed the Spaniards still design an attempt against us. Another letter from Mr. Hawkins, surgeon and magistrate at Frederica, gave us an account that since the embarkation there had died but an old woman of 60 years and a child of four; that the people were industrious. I also received a letter from Davison, the chairman, one of the constables at Frederica, that he had built him a brick house three stories high and fenced in his whole lot, but he desired a servant, without which it was impossible to cultivate.

By all accounts we had hitherto, the inhabitants of our Southern County are far more industrious than those of Savannah County, but this report of the Spaniards' design to attack us is of exceeding damage to us, in taking the people from their labour and preventing their cultivating, whereby they will remain a charge on our stores which we shall not be able to bear. It was a concern to us to hear from Captain Dunbar that the people of Savannah in their haste to erect a fort for their defence had cut down the fine garden wood on the east of the town, which was an ornament and shelter to the town from the east winds, and will render the town less healthy. They did it, although Mr. Causton declared himself against it, and would have no concern in it, being apprehensive we should not approve of it. Captain Dunbar told us that Mr. Causton is more condescending in his government to the people than formerly, so that they are better reconciled to him.

But he told us another thing which much concerned us, namely that Mr. Ingham, on whom we so much depended for converting the Indians, and who was so zealous, is come for England on a sudden motion, which none knew the reason of, but some said it was to take priest's orders, which could not be, he being in priest's orders already. The Captain added that there came letters from him to the Bishop of London, and to some fellows at Eaton, probably to Mr. Burton.

He told us also that Mr. John Wesley, our other minister, had been at Charlestown, for what cause he did not know. It is very strange that since their departure from England neither of them have written to the Trustees, though undoubtedly they have several times to others.

June 6-15

Mr. Oglethorp, Holland, Vernon, Captain Dunbar and I dined at the Cider house, where Mr. Oglethorp told us that Mr. Walpole said to him this morning that a letter was gone to Spain to acquaint that Court that though we are desirous to live in amity in Europe, yet we cannot continue so in the West Indies, if they proceed in the manner they do to disturb our trade and give us cause of jealousy.

After dinner I returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 8 June.—This morning I went to town and waited on my Lord Lieutenant to desire him that when my brother Percival should wait on him in Dublin he would receive him favourably, which he assured me of. I went thence to the Georgia Office, though no Board had been summoned, to know if any fresh letters had come from America, and found there was a packet from Mr. Causton, advising that the alarm still continued of the Spaniards designing to invade Georgia by land, although he could not learn that there were any preparations at Augustine made for that end, where they were in want both of money and provision. He added that the new Spanish Governor of Augustine had written a letter to express his surprise that our ships should be seen hovering about his harbour, when a treaty of amity had been concluded between Mr. Oglethorp and the former Governor. Mr. Causton enclosed us a copy of that letter, together with copies of the letter from the South Sea Agent at Havanna and his brother, to the Governor of the Bahama Islands, informing him of the Spaniards' designs on us, which they had by conversation with an Englishman lately arrived from Old Spain thither under the character of an engineer, who called himself Captain Wall, but was in truth a bum-bailiff in Carolina, and an empty arrogant fellow, without courage, who fled the Province, or was rather driven out of it, and thereupon repaired to the Queen Dowager of Spain, at Bayonne, who recommended him to Mons. Patinho, first Minister of that Crown. But whatever design the Spaniards may have, our people are in very good heart and have almost finished their fort at Savannah, of which Mr. Causton enclosed a draft, but they are in want both of flesh and butter.

This alarm proves to us a very unfortunate affair, because it takes the people off from cultivating their lands, and will occasion their being a year longer in charge on our stores than otherwise, or than is calculated for in the last scheme of necessary expense for the present year, which we gave into Parliament, and we have no heart to expect the Parliament will give us any more, especially as Mr. Oglethorp will not be next year here to solicit it; for he has assurance from the Ministry that he shall have a regiment of 600 men, and be constituted Commander in Chief of the military force in Carolina and Georgia, the pay of both which employments are 1,000*l.* each.

Mr. Verelst acquainted me that Mr. Ingham is not yet arrived, being departed for Pennsylvania, but that he designs to come in order to take priest's orders. I thought he had them before, for he was some years a curate in London, and it was ridiculous of him to go without full orders to take care of the souls of people in a region where ministers are so much wanted. Mr. Causton likewise sent us a copy of a letter the Moravian brethren declaring

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they could not in conscience fight, and if expected so to do, they must leave the country. Mr. Verelst told me in addition to this that they had writ a second letter, expressing their intention to leave the Colony.

It were to be wished they had never gone, for though they be a very religious and painstaking people, yet that principle of not fighting is a very bad one in a new erected colony. It seems they think themselves under a kind of persecution on account of Mr. Causton's telling them he expected they would join in the common defence, and on account of our people's reproaching them for declining it.

I dined with Mr. Verelst, and desired him to represent strongly to Mr. Oglethorp the necessity of obtaining from the Government the putting the expenses of our civil government for the future upon the Establishment, as also the easing us of the burthen of paying for our military defence, which was never in our thoughts, nor have we a fund for it. Indeed, no man can justly imagine that we should wish so small a sum as will not provide for the wants of our people and the maintenance of a civil government, build forts, maintain garrisons, and defend the King's title to his dominions. I foresee that unless the Government shall ease us in these matters the members of our Board will gradually forsake us, and we shall be obliged to give up the charter and desire his Majesty to take his own methods for supporting the Colony.

In the evening I visited brother Parker and cousin Le Grand.

Thursday, 9.—I went to the Board of Trade, where there was a third hearing of the dispute between Carolina and us. The time was spent from 10 o'clock till past one in hearing affidavits in favour of Georgia as to the several nations of Indians which we claim as belonging to the Province of Georgia, as to the northern and southern streams of the river Savannah opposite to Savannah town, as to the staving of rum at Savannah in obedience to his Majesty's law for prohibiting spirituous liquors imported into Georgia etc.; in all which the Counsel on the other side behaved rudely, and insinuated we bribed our evidence; nay, they objected to the Board's hearing the affidavits of persons who are now in England as unusual, but our Counsel showed it was ever done, and that their Lordships must accept such, because they have no power to oblige evidence to appear and make out this information *viva voce*.

At length our Counsel and Mr. Oglethorp insisting upon a letter's being read, from Mr. Jenison, Speaker of the Carolina Assembly, to Mr. Oglethorp, giving him an account that the Assembly which passed an Ordinance for indemnifying Carolina traders who should trade with our Indians of Georgia without taking licenses from the magistrates of Georgia, and their Counsel opposing the reading the letter, we were all desired to withdraw till their Lordships had resolved whether the letter should be read, and then I left the hearing and returned to Charlton to dinner.

I received at my return a letter from my son Percival to my wife acquainting her that he and my daughter are highly pleased with the Island of Jersey.

Wednesday, 15.—This day I went to town to the Georgia Board, but we could only make a Trustee Board; Lord Shaftesbury, in the chair, Egmont, Lapotre, Anderson, Dr. Burton.

June 15-22

Some Georgia Sola bills were cancelled and filed. A letter from Mr. Jo. Wesley, minister at Savannah, was read, giving account of disbursements and expostulating with us for suspecting him guilty of embezzling money trusted to him, and desiring to know his accusers. All present were surprised at it, and we ordered Mr. Martin to write this night to him that we knew of no one body had accused him of doing anything amiss, and therefore we desired he would let us know who he had his intelligence from. We expressed our gladness that Mr. Causton supported him in his labours to make piety abound in the Colony, and acquainted him that Mr. Whitfeild was going over to settle at Frederica, and that we had made a grant of 300 acres for religious uses there.

After this I dined alone at the Thatched House, and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 16.—This morning I visited Frank Clerke, who told me that my Lord Grantham, though highly displeased at his daughter's marrying Captain Elliot of Churchill's regiment without his consent, yet expressed some consolation that he is by family a gentleman, though son to a laceman. She is 37 years old, and therefore my Lord says he could not absolutely hinder her from marrying, but he is not obliged to let his estate go to a son-in-law he was averse to, and therefore will so secure it that if he shall hereafter be reconciled to her, the Captain shall be never the better for it, or get more by her than the 10,000*l.* fortune which my Lord cannot hinder her of.

I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 17.—We had an account from Arwarton that my daughter Helena was so ill that they were obliged to send to Ipswich for a physician, and they feared it would prove the measles.

Sunday, 19.—This day Mr. Lampierre and another gentleman of Jersey came to see me. Mr. Lampierre told me he heard by a letter arrived four days ago that my son and daughter are well, and lodged in his house, which he took for a great honour, for himself as well as the Island. He told me many things of the Island, its constitution, military force, commodities, money, eatables, soil, etc. The minister Mr. Neale, a stranger, who preached this day, dined with us. I set him right as to the clamours of the Carolina people against us, for he is much prejudiced against us, and was there two years and half ago. He owned the people of Carolina are wicked and factious, and the Preston rebels transported thither were most favourably received, and are become the chief people of the Province.

Tuesday, 21.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, according to summons, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, La Roche, Oglethorp, Carpenter, Tyrconnel, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith. As Trustees, we drew up a second application (the same as the former made in April last) in form of a letter to Sir Robert Walpole, desiring that we might not be obliged to go any more to Parliament for money to support the Colony, but that the same may be provided for by way of estimate in the manner that the other Provinces are supported, for that the Trustees found it impracticable to continue their method of petitioning the Parliament. We set forth that

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it would be necessary to give us in the manner desired 7,000*l.* a year. We also desired that a regiment of 700 men might be allowed for the defence of the Colony. We ordered our accountant when it was fair drawn to get it signed by as many of the Trustees and Common Council as could be got, in order to its being presented to Sir Robert by such as were willing to go with it.

The latter part touching a regiment will find some difficulty, because the vacant West India Governments have this week been filled up, and the Governors will undoubtedly be desirous (to recommend themselves to their people) to keep the military force now allowed to their Provinces on the same foot they are, and not easily consent to the parting with any of their companies, which according to Mr. Oglethorp's scheme, were to be sent to Georgia to form the regiment we apply for.

We also ordered a memorial to be presented to the Treasury for payment of the 20,000*l.* granted us by Parliament this Session.

It having been recommended to a Committee to consider of erecting churches in Georgia, we agreed that several members should be desired to discourse with builders on that head and procure from them an estimate of the charges of building a church of brick, 80 feet long, and 40 feet broad in the clear, a square tower 40 feet high and 20 feet square from out to out.

The walls three brick thick 10 feet high, and two brick and half upwards, all to be rendered and white washed on the inside.

No windows for 10 feet high from the ground, but loop holes for muskets on occasion.

A pulpit, reading desk, communion rail and table; no pews, but benches as at Tunbridge.

Question, what will such a church cost supposing it were built in England, and how many persons will such a church hold?

Mr. Paris, the solicitor, attending, acquainted us that the Board of Trade sat this morning upon making their report upon the hearing of the cause between Carolina and us, but their Secretary would not tell him the result, only he privately learned that there were two questions they resolved to put to the Attorney and Solicitor General before they concluded their report.

This we thought extremely odd and unfair, that they should refer questions for their information to be answered by the Solicitor General, who was of counsel against the Trustees, and we resolved, that if it be so, Mr. Paris should desire a copy of that reference in order to be heard by counsel upon it. There is a manifest partiality in the Board of Trade against us, and this is not the only instance of it. We congratulated Mr. Oglethorp on his being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the military force in Carolina and Georgia.

I dined with Mr. Verelst at the Cyder House, and then went to the Temple. I called on cousin Betty Southwell, and after a short stay at the Coffee house returned home to Pall-Mall.

This week the Earl of Westmorland was turned out of his troop of Guards for having voted to address his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* on the Prince. Last Parliament he voted for making the Army gentlemen officers during their good behaviour, that is, not to be removed by the Crown at pleasure, but for just cause assigned and proved, and it was then talked that he would be dismissed, but his Majesty continued him, so that it was thought his displeasure was over.

June 22-29

When the present Parliament was called he designed to stand for the county of Kent (his elder brother being then alive), but was prevailed on to desist in favour of Lord Middlesex, son to the Duke of Dorset, who did stand, but lost it, and the Duke promised to bring him in at Hythe; but Sir Robert Walpole, who is not apt to forgive any who oppose his measures in or out of Parliament, remembering the vote last mentioned, obliged the Duke to go off from his word. Soon after this Parliament sat, the elder brother dying without children, Colonel Vane became Lord Westmorland, and in the House of Lords both spoke and voted for an address to his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* on the Prince. This new offence renewed his Majesty's displeasure against him, which he restrained till the Session was over, and then gave his troop to the Duke of Mountagu.

People say it is very hard that his Majesty's servants may not vote in their Parliamentary capacity according to their judgments.

Thursday, 23.—This day I paid Jos. Sparrow of Hackney 500*l.* which, with 100*l.* paid him the 10th of May last, cleared all the principal money and interest due to him from my son on a mortgage of the George Inn and warehouse on Snow Hill. Accordingly the writings were delivered me up.

I then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 24.—Brother Parker and my niece dined with us. Letters from Arwarton brought an account that my daughter Helena is recovered of the measles.

Saturday, 25.—The youngest of my cousin Scots came from Surrenden to go with my wife to Arwarton.

Sunday, 26.—Cousin More the midshipman and Parson Neale, who preached this day, dined with me. This last is born in Dublin, as he told us, but why he went to Carolina two years ago I know not. He says it was for his pleasure, but he came back with more pleasure, for he was sick the whole time he was there, and an old gentlewoman dying, left him what she had, which he is now selling. He is of a merry, satirical, open temper, and an extraordinary good preacher, for style, sense and delivery. In his sermon of this day, he called the lawyers vermin and pests of the land.

Wednesday, 29.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council men, but was again disappointed. Present, Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Oglethorp, Vernon, Lapotre, Carpenter, Hales, Anderson.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, acquainted us that he had applied this morning to the Lords of Trade for a copy of their reference to the Attorney and Solicitor General containing two questions their Lordships put to them in order to help them in making their report upon the hearing between Carolina and us, for that their Lordships having referred their questions to the Solicitor General, who was of counsel against us, by which he became judge and party in the same cause, we designed to have a hearing before the Attorney General and him, that the former might be truly informed of the matters we have alleged on our side, but their Lordships were pleased to refuse us this request, though Mr. Paris gave them two instances where in parallel cases they had granted it, and thereby refused us what Mr. Paris thinks to be our right. We ordered Mr. Paris to apply to the Attorney General for a copy of the reference,

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which it is doubtful he will give, but he has promised to allow of a hearing before him. In the meantime the Solicitor General told Mr. Paris that it is a great hardship the Lords of Trade have put on him to make him both judge and party.

As Trustees we received from the hands of Dr. Hales 14*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* given by two ladies to be employed in the work of the mission, and Mr. Verelst acquainted us a gentleman had promised him 20*l.* to be employed on the best branch of our Trust. We resolved this money (being given to particular uses and therefore applicable by the Trustees without the necessity of a Common Council) should be applied to the fitting out Mr. Whitfeild, who goes minister to Frederica, and a schoolmaster recommended by him, who offers to go with him, and accordingly we ordered a letter to him that his desire of clothes, a watch, etc., should be complied with, and that the schoolmaster should be provided with the same.

I was pleased with the Board's application of the 20*l.* above-mentioned this way, because it inferred that the carrying on the mission is in the judgment of the gentlemen present the best branch of our Trust.

The same Mr. Whitfeild having wrote to us concerning two persons who are desirous to go over and have one lot between them, we ordered he should receive for answer that we cannot allow of the dividing lots, but one of them may take a lot and the other may work for him as a servant, or they may each of them have a lot, one in Frederica, the other a village lot. The practice of dividing lots as has been practised in Savannah unknown and unauthorised by us, has occasioned much differences there, and it is fit to enquire into it.

It having been referred to a Committee finally to determine upon Mr. Gordon's (late bailiff at Savannah) application for selling his lot, and for a reward for his services, we called for him in and showed him he was so far from meriting anything from us for his services, that he had forfeited his grant by coming over without leave, contrary to his covenant in that grant, and to the neglect of his trust as first bailiff. However, in compassion to his circumstances, we promised he should have leave to sell his lot, provided it was to a person approved of by the Trustees, and that the same must be done by his surrendering his grant, and the purchasers taking out a new one. We also ordered he should be allowed a year's subsistence for him and his wife, amounting to near 14*l.*, which during his stay in Georgia was not demanded by him. But we showed him that he was indebted 27*l.* odd money to the Trustees for so much cash advanced him, which he must account for. He pretended to know nothing about it, but we ordered him a copy of the account.

It is perhaps not very regular for the Common Council to appoint Committees finally to determine the disposal of money, but our Common Council Boards are so ill attended and so few that 'tis impossible to carry on business without this expedient.

After the business of the Trustees was over, Mr. Oglethorp told me that he is appointed Captain General, not only of all the Forces now in South Carolina and Georgia, but which shall be there, so that it will not be worth the while for any gentleman to apply for the government of South Carolina, all their pay arising from the



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salary of Captain General, which now is in him, there being no profit from the civil government of South Carolina. He therefore hoped that Colonel Horsey will succeed in his application to be appointed Civil Governor, to whom he will out of his own pocket allow a salary. It is of great consequence to Georgia that whoever is Governor of South Carolina should be a dependant, or at least a friend to Georgia, and such is Colonel Horsey, a person undone by being Governor of the York Building Company, and suffering (they say unjustly) in his character on that account.

Some estimates for building a church at Savannah and Frederica were brought us, and amounted one to 430*l.*, supposing it built in England, the other to 340*l.*, but we concluded that, all charges considered, each church would stand us in 500*l.*

I asked Mr. Oglethorp what progress he had made in obtaining a regiment. He said that Mr. Trelawney opposed the taking any companies out of Jamaica, and threatened in that case to fling up his government, which put Sir Robert Walpole under a difficulty, but he hoped the point would be carried. That it is Sir Robert's misfortune to lose the opportunity of doing business when it is easy and clear, by deferring a thing till difficulties arise. I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Wednesday, 6 July.—I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where we made a full Board of Common Council, viz. Lord Carpenter, in the chair of Common Council as also of Trustees, Lord Egmont, Lapotre, Vernon, Lord Talbot, Sir Will. Heathcot, La Roche, Oglethorp, Holland; Trustees, Anderson, Smith, Bedford. As Trustees, we received an account that upon the Board of Trade's refusing Mr. Paris a copy of the questions propounded by their Lordships to the Attorney and Solicitor General, in order to their making a report upon the hearing of the differences between Carolina and Georgia, that the Attorney General had likewise refused Mr. Paris a copy of them, upon which Mr. Paris drew up a memorial in behalf of the Trustees to be presented the Privy Council, desiring the Attorney General might be ordered to give us a copy; but having acquainted Mr. Murray, who was counsel to us at the hearing before the Lords of Trade, with our design to petition the Privy Council, as abovementioned, he advised against it, because it would be resented by the Board of Trade, which it were not prudent to prejudice against us. Moreover, he did not see that the questions they put to the Attorney and Solicitor General were of any moment to lead their Lordships to determine their report in disfavour of our cause.

As Common Council, we received the report of the Committee of Accounts concerning money issued, Sola bills, etc.

We ordered that the house of one Hows, who officiates at Savannah as Parish Clerk, being burnt down, the same in consideration of his services should be rebuilt at the Trustees' charge, out of the money appropriated for religious uses. We appointed a Committee of embarkation to consist of any three of the Common Council, to consider of provision, presents to Indians, iron ware for building a church at Savannah, shipping servants, etc., to be sent to Georgia.

We also referred the memorial of Mr. Simmons the merchant, requiring a consideration for the demurrage of a ship by order of our bailiff Causton.

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A memorial of Mr. Vat was read, setting forth his services relating to the Saltsburgers, and were unanimously of opinion that he had received a full and honourable compensation for all his trouble in going over with them, considering especially that he had not whilst there corresponded with the Board as he engaged to do when he went, and had been recalled by us on account of his differences with Mr. Boltrius, the Saltsburg minister. It appeared to us he had received from our Board and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at different times above 150 pounds.

We put the seal to a letter of attorney to empower Mr. Verelst, our accountant, to receive from the Treasury the 20,000*l.* given us by Parliament and pay the share into the Bank.

We also appointed a Committee of any five of the Common Council to draw on the Bank for 6,288*l.*, when that money shall be paid into the Bank, to pay sundry bills that have been drawn upon us; which payments will have answered all our expenses in the Colony to Lady Day last, and in England to Midsummer last.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Holland, Vernon and I dined at the Cider House, where as a Committee we agreed on heads of three new Acts for the Province of Georgia, viz.: 1. To prevent luxury. 2. To allow of Indian evidence. 3. To prevent gaming and running in debt.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that he had presented our memorial or letter (signed by twenty members) to Sir Robert Walpole, wherein we desire the future support of our Colony may be provided for by way of estimate, and not by our application to Parliament, and that Sir Robert Walpole did not appear disinclined to grant it. He also told us he should know on Friday whether he should have the regiment so long solicited for. In the meantime the independent company at Carolina, commanded by Captain Massey, has been given him, and in exchange Captain Massey is made Governor of Tilbury Fort.

Before the Georgia Board met, the Trustees of Dr. Bray did meet; present, Egmont, Dr. Bedford, Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson. We caused Mr. Verelst our Secretary to give us an account of the state of our cash, which is as follows: 1,000*l.* at four *per cent.* in the old annuities, 42*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* in cash, 20*l.* interest of the above, 1,000*l.* due Michaelmas next, and 30*l.* advanced to Count Sinzendorf, being a year's salary for two Moravian brethren to serve as Catechists to the negroes at Purysburg.

We ordered 15*l.* to be paid Mr. Verelst as a gratuity for his year's service to Midsummer last.

After dinner I returned home to Charlton, where my daughters Hanmer and Helena arrived in perfect health the same night from Arwarton.

Sunday, 10.—I communicated at church. The Duke and Duchess of Montagu, with Lady Wortley Montagu, Mr. Dawney, Captain Bronhard, and his wife, Cousin Ned Southwell and Lord Southwell's son and Mrs. Deaths came to see us.

Monday, 11.—This evening I had a letter from my son that he was safe returned to England from Jersey, and landed the 8th inst. at Portsmouth, from whence he proposed to set out for London and be there to-morrow or on Wednesday. But he arrived

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sooner than he himself expected and lay last night at his house in town.

Tuesday, 12.—This day my son and daughter dined with me, and returned in the evening to London. This day I entered my 55th year in good health, thank God!

Wednesday, 13.—This day I went to the Georgia Office, but we made no Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Holland, Chief Justice of North Wales, president, Egmont, Vernon, Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith. As a Committee of embarkation we agreed with Mr. Scot, a clothier of Wiltshire, to furnish the Board with thirty pieces of duffils well milled and covered with wool, each piece to contain thirty yards in length and seven quarters in breadth, at 3*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* the piece. As Trustees, we ordered an extract to be made out of the office books of all the orders and instructions sent over at different times to Georgia to which no returns shall have appeared to be made to the Trustees, and that a copy of them be delivered to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Province of Georgia, with an instruction that he enquire into the reason why no returns have been made to the Trustees concerning such orders and instructions; also that he inform the Trustees of the same with all convenient speed after his arrival there.

Mr. Vernon showed us a letter lately received by him from Mr. Van-Rech advising that he can get no Saltsburgers, and to know whether he can live in Georgia without land.

*N.B.*—He has a grant there of land, and I suppose not having wherewithal to cultivate it by keeping servants, he would be glad we gave him leave to sell his land. We ordered an answer to him that he could not be there without land, and that in half a year he will forfeit his grant unless he return.

This day, according to the powers given by the Common Council to any five Common Councillors to make drafts on the Bank, we drew on the Bank a great sum of money to answer the following bills and accounts of disbursements incurred for Georgia, *viz.*: 700*l.* to Alderman Heathcot, part whereof was paid by him, the rest on account; 997*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* to Samuel and Will Baker; 812*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* to Pomroy and Sons; 218*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* to Simpson Levy; 371*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* to Laurence Williams; 1,347*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to Peter and Jo. Simond: 4,448*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

This day the Exchequer paid us the 20,000*l.* given by Parliament, and the respective officers forgave us their fees. Mr. Paris our solicitor attended to tell us that the Attorney General refuses to assign any day for giving his opinion on the two questions put to him and the Solicitor General by the Board of Trade, and Mr. Paris believes it will be October before the Board will make their report on the hearing between us and Carolina, so this is a fresh confirmation that their Lordships were from the beginning resolved to give us all the discouragement and hardship they could.

A letter was read from Commodore Wyndham at South Carolina to Mr. Martyn, our Secretary, date 12th May, enclosing copies of one he wrote the 14th April to the new Governor of Augustine, Don Manuel Joseph de Justitz, and of the Governor's answer to him, dated 26th April. The Governor in his answer assures him he had no thoughts of invading Georgia, but the Captain says it was

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not prudent to rely entirely on his sincerity. After this Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, I and Mr. Verelst dined at the Cider House. During dinner letters from Georgia came in, wherein J. Bromfield, the Register of our Province, writes a disadvantageous account of the people, in order to set us right in our opinions, which an advertisement which he read in the newspapers relating to Georgia, he imagines might form wrong in us, as to the industry of the inhabitants and its trade. I design a copy of the letter for my collection of papers, and therefore shall say no more of it here, only to remark that the advertisement he speaks of was put in by Mr. Oglethorp, as Mr. Verelst told us, *quod nota*. It seems the people have cultivated little, are much disheartened, the stores being empty, and no money in Causton, the head bailiff's hand to pay workmen, for which reason the fort that was begun at Savannah is left unfinished, no cannon mounted, and in its present condition more capable of annoying us should an enemy come, than of serving us.

Mr. Verelst acquainted me that the regiment for Mr. Oglethorp is as good as settled by Sir Robert, that he is to have two companies from Jamaica, and to satisfy the new Governor, Mr. Trelawney, for the loss of those companies he is to be made Captain of one of the remaining companies. Captain Cockeril, who has a company in Ireland, is to be his Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Verelst likewise told me that there is as good a disposition as can be desired in Sir Robert to secure to us the 7,000*l.* *per annum* we desire for the constant necessities of our Colony, the same to be given into Parliament by way of estimate without obliging the Trustees to petition every year for support, as they have hitherto done. This he has promised to Mr. Oglethorp, but it will be proper he should promise it to other of the Trustees who may remind him of it when Mr. Oglethorp is gone.

The news I learned at my arrival is that Sir William Morris having caught his wife in bed with Lord August Fitzroy, one of the Duke of Grafton's sons, at an Inn where they lay on the road to the harbour, where his Lordship's ship lay, and having full proof of their crimes, Sir William now prosecutes my Lord in an action of 10,000*l.* damages. She had been a little before excommunicated. Notwithstanding her being seized, she found means to escape to France, where she now is.

The Duke of Grafton is much disturbed at his son's barbarity on this occasion to Mrs. Cosby his wife, who has lain in but three weeks, and was impudently told by her lord the night before he left her to go to sea that he had received with much transport a letter from Lady Morris that she would lie with him the following night, and go to sea with him.

The Duke, I say, was so touched with the barbarity of his son that he went to see his daughter-in-law, which he had never done before, and assured her that he would be kind to her and never let her want while she lived.

The taking the Earl of Westmorland's commission from him because he differs from the Ministers' schemes in Parliament makes people very angry. It was Lord Shannon who was ordered to demand his black stick, which he surrendered with insisting with Lord Shannon that he should let his Majesty know he had removed one of the most loyal and constantly attached subjects to his person

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that he had in England, and that as to his post he surrendered it with more pleasure than he received it. Afterwards he wrote a letter to his Majesty, desiring that as he had paid 8,000*l.* for his employment, he hoped from his Majesty's goodness and justice that he would take care to see that sum reimbursed him. It is said if he is not reimbursed he designs to petition the Parliament next Session.

I lay in town, and returned next day to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 20.—I went to the Georgia Office, where I hoped for a Common Council Board, but we were only six, *viz.* La Roche, in the Trustee chair, Oglethorp, Egmont, Vernon, Lapotre, Judge Holland. Mr. Ingham, our minister for converting the Indians, who came over to take priest's orders, and arrived two days past in town, attended the Board and made us two requests, one in behalf of the Moravian brethren, the other in behalf of Mrs. Musgrove, our Indian interpreter. The Moravian brethren being dissatisfied that the English should expect them to fight if occasion were, in defence of our Colony, it being against their principle so to do, addressed themselves to Mr. Causton to have leave to quit the Colony, and repeated the same to him in a formal memorial signed by Mr. Spangenberg, their minister and chief conductor. To which Mr. Causton replied he could not give them leave without our consent. They added in their memorial that they desired permission to sell their lots and improvements in order to pay everyone his due before they withdrew. This was the request which they desired Mr. Ingham to make us. We replied to him that this was an affair requiring good consideration; that our magistrates did wrong in requiring those people to fight, since it is against the principle of their Church, and we would give immediate order that they shall not be troubled on that account, so that if this be all their reason for desiring to go away, there is no doubt but they will quit that thought, and stay, but that there is reason to suspect that as Mr. Spangenberg had been lately in Pennsylvania, there has been some negotiation between him and Governor Penn for settling these people under him, there being such conformity of principles between them and the Quakers; we therefore must write to Governor Penn about it.

For the rest, these Moravians are only servants to Count Sinzendorf, who is proprietor of the 500 acres they inhabit. We could not suffer his servants to depart without his leave, and even if he did give leave, we could not, without great injury to the Colony, let them sell their effects and go, they having covenanted to remain three years on the land, which by their covenant they forfeit if they leave it before that time expires. Besides, such an example would tempt every idle freeholder to demand the like favour, who would expect that Englishmen should be allowed the same favour as foreigners, and so the Colony might in part be deserted. However, we told Mr. Ingham that we would take it into consideration.

His next request was in behalf of Mrs. Musgrove that she might have leave to appoint a successor to her lot (her children by Musgrove being all dead), and to assign the same for the payment of her debts. But he was so fair at the same time to acquaint us that, if she obtained this favour, it was her intention to leave

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the Colony and settle with her new husband in Carolina, which would be a great loss to Georgia, by reason of her being our best interpreter with the Indians, and having a great influence over them.

We replied that we knew Mrs. Musgrove's usefulness, and the consequence of disobliging her on account of the Indians, and therefore he might write her word that he found the Trustees well disposed to favour her in all they can do consistent with the good of the Colony. In the meantime that when we were a Board we would take her request into more particular consideration. Mr. Oglethorp said she could not think she would go and settle in Carolina, for she owed there a thousand pound.

Several letters lately arrived were read, *viz.* one from Captain Cascoign to Mr. Oglethorp, acquainting him that in April last thirty Spaniards on board a launch came before Amelia and landed sixteen of their number, upon whom the garrison we have there firing, they retreated again on board, and afterwards pretended that they were come from Havanna, in order to go to Augustine, but were come to Amelia to get a pilot; on which the Captain observes that Amelia lay quite out of the way to go from Havanna to Augustine, and therefore he rather believed they came to settle themselves and take possession of Amelia, if they had found that island not possessed by us.

He further advises that some Spanish Indians had two days successively attempted to surprise and shoot our out guard at Darien.

A duplicate of a former letter from John Bromfield, our Register, date 2 May, was read, wherein he acquaints the Trustees that the Colony is in a bad condition and animadverts on a paragraph in a former newspaper relating to Georgia, which he says leads men into a false opinion of Georgia's being in a flourishing way. At the same time, he supposes it was put in the newspaper by the Trustees.

A large packet of letters and accounts of the issues of the stores, together with a diary of all remarkable things which have happened from Lady day, 1735, to the end of April, came enclosed from Mr. Causton in a letter dated 25 April, 1737, and gave us great satisfaction, for thereby we are confirmed in Causton's care and ability. In his diary he shows the difficulties he meets with from the constables and inferior officers in the execution of his duty, the unruliness of the people, etc.

He also acquaints us that John Bromfield spoke to him disrespectfully of us, as that he thought the Trustees designed to abandon the Colony, since they took no care of it, that he was sorry he built his house, that the people must soon desert the Province, etc. To which Causton replied that the Trustees would give sufficient directions when they should see Mr. Oglethorp, and that if the people went away because no longer supplied from the stores, it was their own fault, for they had now been four years upon it.

He also takes notice of information given him by one Kent, that there are divisions at Frederica, fomented underhand by one Hird, who makes Hawkins, the first bailiff, the catspaw in that affair, on which account Mr. Horton (whom Mr. Oglethorp

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appointed military officer there) was gone to his lot in Jekyls Island. That this division proceeded from an attempt to call a Court to question Mr. Horton for his behaviour.

A Bill drawn on us for 915*l.*, for seventy pipes of Madeira, sent to Frederica, came to hand, together with a letter from Mr. Jennys, late Speaker of Carolina, professing great zeal for our Colony, and excusing the necessity of supplying Causton with money and stores, that for want of it he had engaged his own credit to Mr. Ellis for that wine.

This seemed to us a prodigious article, but Mr. Oglethorp explained to us that he had given order for a shipload to be brought from the Madeiras, not to fill the stores, but to pay the workmen and labourers in wine instead of money, which they afterwards selling to the Spaniards, might make double profit, and thereby put money in their pocket without injury to the Trust.

Afterwards Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, La Roche and I dined together at the Cider House, when Mr. Oglethorp told us that the King designed to make Captain Cochran Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment Mr. Oglethorp is to have. That the Governor of Barbadoes and Jamaica, supported by Sir Charles Wager, had petitioned against taking any companies from the establishment of their several Islands, but did not succeed. That Sir Robert Walpole asked him why we would insist on having the future expenses of the Colony delivered in by way of estimate to the House of Commons, and not asked for by petition as hitherto has been done. To which he replied the way of estimate was most secure, seeing the Government's servants in that case dared not speak against it, as they threaten to do against our petition, if we should proceed again that way.

After dinner I returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 27.—I went this day to the Georgia Office in hopes of a Common Council Board to sign Mr. Stevens' commission and instructions, and put the Corporation seal thereto, he being this next week to set sail for Georgia, but though I stayed till past one a clock no other Common Council man came except Dr. Hales, who was President, nevertheless Mr. Smith coming in, we were a Board of Trustees, and in that capacity ordered the seal to be put, for which we conceived we were empowered, the Common Council having before appointed him Secretary in Georgia, and sworn him in, and left it to a Committee to prepare his instructions.

Report was made us of several ten pounds being paid by the gentlemen who had subscribed towards building churches in Georgia, and also of a hundred pound given for that end by a person unknown.

I dined at Pall Mall with my son and daughter Percival, and Lady Margaret Cecil her sister, who came to town for that purpose, and returned in the evening to Lady Salisbury's at Bushey Hall in Hertfordshire.

Lately, two or three days before the King left Richmond for Hampton Court, a waterman coming down the river, and seeing the King alone on the Terrace, called to him and cursed him with all his Hanover dogs. The King held up his stick at him, but being alone, the rogue could not be pursued. I was also informed in town that at the late review the King, seeing his own regiment

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of Guards perform their exercise not so well as he expected, could not forbear expressing his dissatisfaction in passionate words, and saying if his Hanover troops had been here they had done better, which extremely disgusted the soldiers, who said one to another that of all troops the King should not have mentioned those of Hanover, which in the late wars were noted to be the worst of all the Allies Army, wherein they said true.

Last Saturday, 23rd inst., died General Richard Sutton, Governor of Hull, and Guernsey, of whom it is said that "Satan, Governor of Hell," is dead. He was indeed an atheistical, debauched man.

Thursday, 28.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 31.—Mr. Taylor, my steward's brother, a clergyman A.M. and Chaplain to the Earl of Orrery, lately come from Ireland, came down for some days to stay with me at Charlton.

Monday, 1 August.—This morning news was brought me that the Princess of Wales was last night brought to bed at two o'clock of a daughter.

Tuesday, 2.—This morning I went to Hampton Court to make my congratulations on the Princess's being brought to bed. I expected to find there a crowd of nobility and gentry come on the same account, but did not see one soul but two or three Privy Councillors who were in waiting, Lord Chancellor and Lord Wilmington. The King spoke to me, as did the Queen, who said she believed I wished her joy. I told her I came on purpose. She asked after my wife. I replied she would have come but for the weakness of her knees, which hindered her from standing at Court. She said she was sorry for it, and asked what it was. I said the Dr. tells her the scurvy and rheumatism. She charged me to tell her that whatever gave her pain gave herself trouble.

I was surprised not to find the Prince and Princess there. It seems that a little before eleven on Sunday night she fell into labour, whereupon the Prince immediately ordered his coaches, and putting her in, drove so furiously to London that he was at St. James's in an hour and quarter. He sent immediately for what Privy Councillors were in town, and Lord Wilmington, Lord Godolphin and four Bishops got themselves ready to wait on him, and be present at the labour, which was over a little before twelve.

The Queen heard nothing of their sudden departure until two in the morning, when the domestics waked her, upon which she immediately got up and sending for the Earl of Fitzwalter, Lord Harvey and Duke of Grafton (the only Privy Councillor then there), drove with speed to St. James's, where, not being expected, she was a considerable time in the dark, till a footman was found who had a candle and lighted her up to the Princess's apartment. About four o'clock she returned to Hampton Court, where she found the King in an infinite passion at the Prince's going away and giving no notice to him or the Queen of his design. He continued in the same all day, but appeared cool the day following, when I waited on him.

However, his courtiers speak with the utmost resentment against the Prince, who they told me forced the Princess to come to London to the greatest hazard of her life, and contrary to the opinion of his servants; that she cried and begged not to be carried away in her painful condition, but that he slightly replied, "Come, come,

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all will be soon over." They added even that the Prince may be questioned for this action, the children of the Royal Family being declared by Parliament to be the King's. But this they said either as instructed to speak, or to compliment the King and Queen. On the other hand, one of the Prince's Court told me the Princess came away with her own consent, and that the Prince showed a wise and tender part in hastening her away, for that there was neither midwife, nor linen, nor nurse at Hampton Court, but in London, where they would be sooner ready to perform their duty, than if the Prince had sent for them to Hampton Court, and indeed that is true, for before they could have come she would have been brought to bed without help, which might have been of dangerous consequence to her and the child.

I sent my compliments to the Prince by my cousin Scott, his page, and again the next morning.

Wednesday, 3.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office in great hopes to make a Common Council, by reason it is much wanted in order to give direction for the payment of some bills drawn on us, and to direct money for the magistrates' use in Georgia, but we were only seven members, *viz.* Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Eyres; Dr. Bedford, Trustee. We therefore did only Trustee business, and put the seal to the appointment of the Town Courts of Savannah and Frederica to be the Courts of Law for trying offences against the Rum Act.

We also prepared letters to Causton, wherein among other things we told him that we expected the constables would behave well to the civil magistrate and act in subordination to them, it being our intention that the Military Force should be subordinate to the civil authority, and not act independently thereof. We also prepared a letter to Hawkins, chief bailiff of Frederica, recommending several matters to his care.

Mr. Charles Wesley acquainted us that one Mr. Morgan, who is in priest's orders, is desirous to go to Frederica and assist Mr. Wheatly in religious offices, the latter being only in deacon's orders, and that Mr. Morgan desires only the provision we give to others who are on the stores, without asking for a salary. We desired Mr. Wesley to thank him from us, and let him know we accepted his service; that he should have an account what that allowance is, and leave to come back when he pleased to England.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales, Sir Will. Heathcote and I dined at the Cider House, where Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that Fitzgerald, the Spanish Agent, had been with Sir Robert Walpole with renewal of complaints against Georgia in an insolent manner. He told him he had a second memorial to deliver him, by order of his master, the purport of which was to complain of no answer being returned to the first memorial given last year on the subject of the settlement of Georgia by English subjects, which country belonged to Spain from the southward up northward as far as 33 degrees and 50 minutes north latitude; that England has been encroaching on the Spanish dominions ever since the Revolution, but his Majesty of Spain finding himself in good condition is resolved to re-annex all that formerly belonged to the Spanish Monarchy; that he hoped there had been time enough given

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since the presenting the last memorial for the English settled in Georgia to remove; that as he had given himself up much to God's service, he was desirous to see his own dominions restored to him without Christian bloodshed, but if otherwise it would not lie at his door; that unless the English remove by fair means, his Governors knew how to oblige them thereto by force, and if His Majesty of Great Britain should send over any troops, and particularly Mr. Oglethorp to command them, he should take it for a declaration of war.

Fitzgerald then offered to present Sir Robert the memorial, which he declined to take, telling the other the proper person to receive it was the Secretary of State. To which Fitzgerald said the Duke of Newcastle was out of town, and he looked on this refusal as a put-off. Sir Robert then bid him present it to the King himself, which Fitzgerald expressed himself averse to for reasons which, said Mr. Oglethorp, it is not allowable to me to tell, though Sir Robert informed me of them, who added he had never met with such treatment from a foreign Minister in his life, and knew not how to behave under it.

Mr. Oglethorp told us that to-morrow there would be a Council held on it, and the King himself would be present.

I asked Mr. Oglethorp whether the Governors had consented at last to the forming his regiment out of some of their companies? He answered, Mr. Trelawney is as obstinate as ever, and he suspects he had a hand in that part of the memorial abovementioned which relates to the not sending forces to Georgia under his command. I told him that unless before he goes we have positive assurance that the 7,000*l.* we desired should be granted us in the manner we proposed it will be impossible for the Trustees to go on, but they will be obliged to resign the Province into the King's hand. He replied it would indeed be impossible, and unless it be done he will not go over.

After dinner I returned to Charlton.

Friday, 5.—I went with my wife, etc. to town.

Saturday, 6.—We went to Lady Salisbury's at Bushy Hall in Hertfordshire by her desire to celebrate my daughter Percival's birthday, on which she is eighteen years old. She is about three months gone with child, as we think. After dinner we returned to London.

Sunday, 7.—This day, after prayers and sermon, we returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 10.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where we were no less than ten Common Council men and two Trustees, *viz.* Mr. Oglethorp, in the Trustee and Common Council chair, Sir Will. Heathcote, Egmont, Vernon, Eyres, La Roch, Chandler, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Alderman Heathcote; Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith.

As Trustees.

A letter was read, date 5th inst., from Mr. Paris, our solicitor, to Mr. Verelst, acquainting him that he had been with the Attorney General and obtained a transient view of the two questions put by the Board of Trade to the Attorney and Solicitor General, wherein they wanted to be satisfied before their Lordships should make their report upon the late hearing. That to the best of his

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remembrance the two questions were: 1. Whether any Act of the Trustees of Georgia or of any other Province, though confirmed by the Crown, can grant an exclusive trade to the Indians within the Province? To which the Attorney and Solicitor General replied, They cannot; the subjects in general having a right by law to trade, and any such Acts would be contrary to the law here, and void. But such an Act may regulate the trade.

2. Whether the Georgia Act for maintaining peace with the Indians excludes all persons resident within and without the Province from trading, except they take Georgia licenses? Answer: It does exclude all persons, unless they take the licenses thereby directed, and it is a proper regulation of trade.

This determination entirely satisfied us, for we never pretended to hinder Carolina men or others from trading with our Indians by granting an exclusive trade, but only required their taking our licenses.

In a week we are to expect the Board of Trade report.

Report was made us of 10*l.* paid in for the building of churches.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainting us that the Cabinet Council is to sit to-morrow on the 2nd memorial presented by Mr. Geraldino (the substance whereof is mentioned, *pp.* 43, 44), we thought it proper immediately to draw up a memorial of our own to his Majesty with our seal affixed thereto, declaring our inability to defend the Colony of Georgia from the danger with which the Spaniards threaten us, and therefore desiring his Majesty to send some force over to protect his subjects there.

Mr. Oglethorp was desired to show it to Sir Robert Walpole before the Cabinet Council met, and to present it with his own hand to the King. On this occasion Mr. Oglethorp said that Sir Robert Walpole having refused to receive Geraldino's memorial, that minister had delivered it to my Lord Harrington, but had altered it that it might run in smoother terms, and had dropped his master's pretensions to Carolina, only insisting that Georgia belonged to him.

After this we drew up a very long letter to Causton, our first Bailiff of Savannah, containing a variety of instructions, many of which related to saving the Trustees' money as much as possible. As Common Council.

We ordered the payment of some certified attempts of disbursements in Georgia and at Frederica. We also ordered the remaining Sola bills in our hands, amounting to 650*l.*, to be forthwith sent to Georgia.

We also ordered 4,850*l.* in new Sola bills to be made out, and that the copper plates be altered in such manner that the bills may be signed by Mr. Oglethorp, he being in England, to be countersigned by his order in Georgia. These bills are to be as follows: 1,850*l.* in Sola bills of 1*l.* each, 1,500*l.* in Sola bills of 10*l.* each, 1,500*l.* in Sola bills of 5*l.* each. We directed payment to the weaver at Canterbury who made the silk for the Queen's gown.

We made a draft on the Bank for 815*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* to be paid Captain Pierce, and another draft of 3,000*l.* to be lodged with Alderman Heathcot to answer concerning expenses, it being uncertain when we shall be able to make another Common Council Board. After this Dr. Hales, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Eyres, Mr. La Roch and I dined at the Cider House.

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Mr. Verelst privately acquainted me that Mr. Oglethorp had three days ago very warm words with Sir Robert Walpole concerning the late memorial of Geraldino, which had so terrified Sir Robert, by apprehensions of the Spaniards falling out with England, in case any forces should be sent under Mr. Oglethorp to Georgia (for the memorial threatened nothing less), that Sir Robert proposed to Mr. Oglethorp the dropping the design of sending him over with a regiment and his accepting a regiment in England in lieu thereof, at which Mr. Oglethorp fired and asked him what man he took him to be, and whether he thought he had no conscience, to be the instrument of carrying over 3,000 souls to Georgia, and then abandoning them to be destroyed by the Spaniards, for the consideration of a regiment. He also desired to know whether Georgia was to be given up, yea or nay? If so, it would be kind and just to let the Trustees know it at once, that we might write immediately over to the inhabitants to retire and save themselves in time. Sir Robert replied he did not see the necessity of that.

We all of us think it a melancholy thing to find the low credit the nation is in with foreign Princes on account of our facility in bearing insults, which proceeds from Sir Robert Walpole's natural timidity, and his apprehension of not sitting so firmly in the seat of Chief Minister in case of a war, which he colours with the inability the nation is in to enter into one.

It is whispered that the French have renewed the old demand of the Pretender's mother's jointure with all the interest due thereon.

At my arrival in town I learned that the King had sent an order to the Prince not to come to Hampton Court, but at the same time not to leave St. James. The Queen, however, sent to the Princess that she might come to Hampton Court when well enough to take the journey, and that the King will take care of the child, which last is, I suppose, to take away the pretence of the Prince's applying again to Parliament (as 'tis said he designs) to have the 100,000*l.* per annum, which the charge accruing from the increase of his family might induce some members to yield to.

It is much wondered that the King should take away the Duchess of Ancaster's pension, purely because Mr. Douglas her husband has an employment under the Prince. She is indeed a worthless woman, and in want, her first husband having ordered in his will that if she married again she should have no more jointure than 400*l.* per annum. But still she is a Duchess, and has been guilty of no fault that I hear of that should induce the taking away her pension.

Thursday, 11.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Sunday, 14.—Cousin Scot, the Prince's page, dined with me. He told me the Queen had been twice to visit the Princess, but would not speak to the Prince, nor suffer him to lead her through the apartment, only at coming away he led her to her coach because of the crowd at the gate, who were curious to observe what passed, but she said nothing to him all the while, till being in the coach she at parting kissed her hand to him. The Prince (he told me) wrote two letters to his Majesty to tell him he could not be easy till he had leave to throw himself at his feet and ask his pardon for coming away so suddenly from Hampton Court, without acquainting him and the Queen of it, but he has had no answer.

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He told me everybody resents the Spanish memorial, and all believe his Majesty will not comply therewith and give up Georgia to that Crown. There was a Council, but not of the Cabinet, held on it, but the result is not yet known. In the meantime Mr. Verelst wrote me that our last memorial to the King had been put into the Duke of Newcastle's hands.

Tuesday, 16.—My cousin the widow Percival, her daughter Mary, and Mr. Forester, Minister of Wootton Bassett, her husband, with her little girl, and the son of my cousin Percival in the Indies, near six years old, came to dine with me. They returned to Windsor at night.

Wednesday, 17.—I went to the Georgia Office, being summoned to a Board of Common Council, but only five came, viz. Sir Will. Heathcote, Lapotre, president, La Roch, Vernon and myself, so having no Trustee business we did nothing this day.

Mr. Vernon and I dined at the Cyder House, and Mr. Oglethorp came in. He told us that Lord Wilmington, Lord Islay and Sir Joseph Jekyl are much incensed at the insolence of the Spanish memorial, which is to be considered in Council to-morrow by his Majesty. That Sir Joseph Jekyl had wrote a forcible letter to my Lord Chancellor on the occasion.

He said he had advice that there is a rebellion in Mexico, and showed us letters from the Secretary and Chief Justice of South Carolina, giving account that they are all in confusion in that Province, the new Assembly with some of the Council having forced all power out of the hands of the Deputy Governor and disputing the payment of the King's quitrent.

At my return home I wrote Mr. Oglethorp a letter concerning the Spanish memorial, and our inability to proceed on our trust unless a regiment be sent over for our defence, and provision be made for the support of our Civil Government, by putting us on the establishment for 7,000*l.* a year. It was at his own desire, he thinking it might further the business. At night I went to St. James's to inquire after the Princess and drank caudle.

The public reports I heard at my coming to town are that the French have supplied the Emperor with five millions for carrying on the Turkish war, without interest, for which the Emperor had agreed to put into their hands for security two of the Dutch Barrier towns in Flanders; whereupon the Dutch are so alarmed that they have sent to demand of our King 10,000 men.

I sent home for my daughter Helena's picture done by Mr. Pond in crayons, which is a fine piece and like.

Thursday, 18.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, where some days after Mr. Verelst wrote me that on the said Thursday Sir Tho. Geraldini's memorial had been considered in Council for two hours, after which the further consideration was adjourned to the 19th at the D. of Newcastle's Office, where they sat from twelve o'clock till five, and then resolved not to regard the memorial. He further wrote me that Mr. Oglethorp was desired to hunt with the King and Sir Robert Walpole the next day, which was Saturday, the 20th instant.

Sunday, 21.—I met Mr. Blackwood at church, who told me that last Thursday Ld. Duplin dined at Hampton Court with Sir Tho. Geraldini at the D. of Newcastle's table, where the D. and

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Sir Thomas joked at each other touching Georgia, the Duke telling him that we loved the Spaniards so well that [we] desired to be as near them as possible, to which Sir Thomas answered that was the very thing the King of Spain did not agree to.

Wednesday, 24.—I went to town to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but we made no Board, being only Mr. Oglethorp, La Roch, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lapotre, Ld. Carpenter; Egmont, president.

I learned this very day the Lords of Trade were to sit upon the difference between Carolina and us and to form their report.

I heard nothing new concerning the Spanish memorial, which I find nettles every true Englishman. Mr. Oglethorp told me that our letter to Sir Robert Walpole in the Spring was read by the Cabinet Council and made good impression, and that the Lords had been warm with each other upon it.

I learned that Lady Walpole, wife of Sir Robert Walpole (her maiden name was Shorter), died last Saturday of the dropsy. Sir Robert it is likely is not very sorry: she was as gallant, if report be true, with the men as he with the women, nevertheless they continued to live together, and take their pleasures their own way without giving offence.

Monday, 29.—This day the new born Princess was christened Augusta. The King and Queen stood godfather and godmother by proxy; the others were (*blank in manuscript*).

The King being in no degree reconciled to the Prince for leaving Hampton Court so abruptly as he had done, and not suffering the Prince to be brought to bed there (although the Prince had in some very submissive letters acknowledged his fault and asked his pardon) was extremely averse to standing godfather, but Sir Robert Walpole told him he must absolutely resolve to do it in regard to the people's expectations.

Wednesday, 31.—This day I had no summons from the Georgia Office, so I conclude there was no Board. It seems to me a great slight of our gentlemen that his Majesty has returned no answer to our memorial, seeing the Cabinet Council has near a fortnight ago determined not to relinquish Georgia at the request and menaces of the Court of Spain.

Wednesday, 7 September.—I went this day to town upon a summons of Common Council to the Georgia Board, but not being a sufficient number we did no business. We were only Ld. Carpenter, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales and Egmont, together with two Trustees, Mr. Smith and Mr. Anderson. Mr. Verelst told me that the summons was issued by Mr. Oglethorp's desire, to consider whether it might not be proper to present a fresh memorial to his Majesty upon the same matter as the former, but we were all of opinion that it would be improper to press the King in that manner, who possibly may not have answered Geraldini's memorial and might take it amiss of us to push him to make up an answer more speedily than he thinks fit.

I learned that in a fortnight we may expect to hear something of éclat concerning the breach between the King and the Prince, which is not, neither is likely to be made up. I suppose it will be the publishing an Order that people shall not go to both Courts, as in the late King's time. This is a very unhappy

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affair, and may have very unhappy consequences, though not immediate.

Monday, 12 Sept.—I went this morning to town to meet my son on business, and found the following order left at my house two days before by one of the King's messengers :

"Notice is hereby given to all Peers, Peeresses, Privy Councillors and their Ladies, and other persons in any station under the King and Queen, that whoever goes to pay their Court to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will not be admitted into His Majesty's presence."

I expected this would come in case the unfortunate breach had not been made up. The news I heard concerning it is that the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Richmond and another were sent by His Majesty to the Prince with a long complaint against his behaviour of two or three sheets, which the D. of Grafton read, and that it concluded with letting His Royal Highness know that all his letters signified nothing while he countenanced the enemies of his Government, and that he ordered him to depart St. James's House on Monday following. Hereupon all Sunday was employed in removing the Prince's household goods to Kew, which gave great scandal, to see that holy day so ill employed, and on so bad an occasion. The order left at people's houses above transcribed being issued at the same time, the Prince immediately sent to such officers of the Army as are in his service, to desire they would forbear his Court in obedience to His Majesty's order, assuring them that he should not be forgetful of their past services to him. He had writ two very submissive letters to His Majesty, and another to the Queen, who, I am told, he thinks has worked up the King to this severity against him. I found every one whom I had the chance to see this morning, among whom were some of the King's Court, extremely displeas'd with this procedure against the Prince and with the order concerning the Peers etc., all saying it might do disservice to His Majesty, but no good, and it is my opinion that the Prince's Court will be increased by it instead of lessened.

I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Tuesday, 13.—The Duchess of Montague and the Duke were to visit my wife this evening, and talking of the King's order above mentioned, his Grace, the Captain of the Band of Pensioners, could not help saying it was a *very silly thing*. He added that he supposed all the independent nobility and gentry would go to the Prince's Court and a number of stiff Tories who forbore waiting on him because he lived under the King's roof, and that he expected the Princess's Court will be as numerous as the King's.

I did not go to town this day as usual, the summons from the Georgia Board being only for a Trustee Board, whereof three make a quorum.

I received a letter from Mr. James Clements, late agent of the packets, that he was again turned out, to make room for one Mr. Bacon of Norwich, by Sir Robert Walpole's desire, but contrary to Lord Lovel's inclination, as my Lord wrote Clements word, desiring him withal to continue to maintain his interest there.

Wednesday, 14.—Having only a summons to a Trustee Board, I did not go to the Georgia Office, but remained at Charlton.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to town upon a summons of Common

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Council, but we could not make a Board, being only Mr. Oglethorp, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Lapotre, T. Towers; Mr. Eyres, Mr. Smith. A benefaction of 10*l.* towards building a church in Georgia from an unknown clergyman was reported. We imprest to Alderman Heathcote by draft on the bank 1,000*l.* to pay Sola bills, and being but four ordered Mr. Verelst to get the draft signed by some others. We finished the draft of a letter to be returned to Ct. Sinzendorf, who wrote to us the 9th August from Germany, to desire we would not require his Moravians to take arms for their defence, it being a principle of conscience with them not to fight: or if we did insist on it, that we would permit them to withdraw.

We reply that we only require his two townships or lots to send each of them one man, who need not be a Moravian, but only paid by them, and that our care of the Province requires it: but we shall not oblige his people to fight, liberty of conscience being allowed to all within our Province. That if this does not please him and he has altered his thoughts (for when in England he had agreed to this) then they shall have leave to withdraw upon his acquainting us that it is his desire.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted me that it is agreed he shall have a regiment of six hundred men, and name his own officers, only Captain Cockran, an old officer now in a regiment on the Irish Establishment, and of the Queen's Court, has been recommended to him by Mr. Henry Pelham. That he intends to make Mr. Houghton of Frederica and some others of Georgia, ensigns, Captain Mackay, Major, and the rest shall be half-pay officers who have served in Spain, of whom he has given a list. That his regiment is to be composed of two hundred and fifty drafted out of my Lord —— regiment on the Irish Establishment but now at Port Mahon, and the Independent Company now at Georgia, and the rest he is to list here. My Lord Rothes' regiment is to be recruited and filled up out of England and to return to Ireland.

Sir Robert Walpole was for sending my Lord Rothes' regiment entire to Georgia with the present officers and had so persuaded His Majesty, as immediately necessary to prevent surprise if the Spaniards should attack Georgia before Mr. Oglethorp's arrival there; by which he would have obtained two ends, one, that my Lord Rothes, who had voted in the Scots' affair against the Court, would have been punished by the loss of his regiment; the other, that the regiment and officers (all except the Colonel) being in Georgia, Mr. Oglethorp would be kept here to do drudgery in Parliament for the Court under the awe of losing the Colonelship. To this Mr. Oglethorp replied that he would not do by others as he should not bear to be done by himself: that to take My Lord's bread away in the manner proposed would justly occasion My Lord's resentment and a duel would follow it. But Sir Robert wishing him to approve this scheme as the readiest and most expedient way to have a regiment, and what the King had resolved, Mr. Oglethorp desired he would give him leave to talk for the future with His Majesty himself on these Georgia affairs, and particularly on this particular, for he did not doubt of proposing some other way that His Majesty would think more proper. Sir Robert replied, With all his heart; for it would ease him of a great



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deal of trouble, and he could not do many things himself with the King.

Accordingly Mr. Oglethorp had an audience of the King, who had embraced Sir Robert's scheme, and told Mr. Oglethorp that it was the speediest way could be taken for the defence of Georgia. But when Mr. Oglethorp exposed to him the hardship of sending My Lord's regiment over with all its officers, only to deliver the men up to new ones, and then return with the loss of their commissions, whereas making a new regiment gave His Majesty an opportunity of easing the Establishment of the charge of divers half-pay Officers by placing them therein, he relished the thought, and so told Mr. Oglethorp; only he added that this late affair of the Prince so took up his attention that he could not immediately give the directions necessary, but would advise upon it.

Two days after, which was last Monday, Mr. Oglethorp waited on Sir Robert Walpole, and then found the King had mentioned his scheme (the same I have spoken of) to him, for Sir Robert told him His Majesty had changed his thoughts and would have the regiment raised and officered as above mentioned. Sir Robert also said that he had ordered Mr. Arnold, the Under Secretary at War, to bring him a list of all the half-pay officers.

Mr. Oglethorp told me Sir Robert has all along been backward in this affair of the regiment, partly from not much affecting our Colony, and partly from fear of disobliging the Spaniards, to whose Minister, Giraldini, he has not yet given the Cabinet Council's answer to the memorial he presented so long ago, though drawn up and perfected a considerable time since: which we suppose he defers to do till the regiment designed is actually embarked for Georgia. But though Sir Robert is so backward in our affairs, Mr. Oglethorp found others very forward and zealous: as all the Scots' lords, and Harry Pelham, as also the Earl of Pembroke, who was the person who advised the King to approve of Mr. Oglethorp's scheme, and Sir Joseph Jekyl wrote no less than three letters to my Lord Chancellor to spirit him up. As to our application for a support of the Civil Government of Georgia, and to put the same on the establishment, Mr. Oglethorp told me Sir Robert Walpole had promised it, and it was his own opinion that it ought to go along with the regiment, for there would be no occasion for the latter if the former were not maintained.

I mentioned to him the applying for the disbursements we have made on the military head since the beginning of our Trust, amounting to several thousand pounds, which it is not reasonable should remain upon us, but ought to be reimbursed us, for the furtherance of the settlement of the Colony. He replied, that ought to be, but it was not proper to apply till the other matters are done.

We had Jo. Brownfield's account of the people's improvements made in Georgia to this time, which gave me very little satisfaction, there not being above four hundred acres cleared and not so many fenced: but still much fewer planted. But the out Settlements, and the inhabitants of Frederica are not mentioned therein. There appeared also abundance of exchanges of lots made, which being done without our consent are all illegal and void. Mr. Oglethorp is exceedingly displeased with Brownfield for authorizing them.

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and told us he is one of the most active in improving the discontents of the people, who indeed are represented to us as much out of humour from their poverty, the scarcity of provisions and the regulation that female heirs shall not inherit.

I learned to-day that the Prince has sold off two sets of his coach horses, determining to live within his 50,000*l.* a year allowance. That he has taken the Duke of Norfolk's house in St. James's Square, with the furniture, for which he is to pay 1,200*l.* a year, and that he desired also to take Sir Robert Brown's house, which joins it, to make a nursery of, but Sir Robert refused it. A great number of Nobility and Gentry resort to Kew to pay their court to the Prince and Princess. Last week the Earl of Gainsborow was there. The Prince talked very freely to him. He said he took it kindly of all that came to him, but he would have none do it (not even such as are independent) if they have any future views of serving themselves with his father. That he knew the displeasure His Majesty has towards him is owing to the Queen, for that his father was never angry with him twenty-four hours together in all his life. That he heard there was a declaration to come out against him in print: if so, it might require some answer, and he could easily show he had received many hard usages, which he put up, which would vindicate him in all that could be alleged against him.

That it had been reported at the King's Court, and industriously spread, that he forced the Princess to leave Hampton Court, which he would not gainsay while the Princess was in danger, but now she was well, he could assure his Lordship he brought her away at her repeated desire, there being nothing at Hampton Court prepared for her lying in.

That he was resolved to abridge his expenses within his income, and even to save, though it were but 1,000*l.* a year, to pay his debts.

That when he came over to England His Majesty wrote to him not to acquaint any man living with his orders for departure, two only excepted, whom he named: but he was so fond of his Governor ——— that he could not prevail with himself to conceal it from him, who thereupon told him, "Sir, you are now going to England, and in course of time will be their King. They are a brave people, and fond of their liberties, which they have often defended to blood. Their Kings, if they leave them their liberties, are the greatest in the world. Do you do so, and you will have the blessing of God and of me, but if you do not, God's curse will light on you, and mine too." I had this from the gentleman to whom my Lord Gainsborough told it.

When the Prince and Princess left St. James's last Monday there was a mob about his coach, who cried, "God bless you!" To whom he replied, "God bless the King and God bless the poor."

My son immediately wrote a letter to Colonel Schutz to offer the Prince his house in Pall Mall for the use of his attendants, to which the Prince directed the Colonel to reply that His Royal Highness thanked him heartily for that great mark of his zeal, but that he should not have occasion for it. The Duchess of Malburow also offered him her house near St. James's. So did the Duke of Bedford offer him his.

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I am told some time ago the Prince acquainted His Majesty that he should be obliged to apply again to Parliament for an increase of allowance which His Majesty might in his great prudence prevent. To which the King replied that he could allow him no more, seeing he had a brother and sisters who must be provided for.

That the Prince wrote again to tell him he could put His Majesty in a way to provide for them and yet increase his own allowance, which was by Act of Parliament to settle Hanover upon his brother (reserving to himself only the title of Elector), the revenues of which being 300,000*l.* a year was a sufficient provision for his brother, and might be charged with portions for his sisters.

I forgot to mention in its place one part of the Prince's conversation with Lord Gainsburow, namely, that he said he would not charge Sir Robert Walpole with being concerned in the message sent him to leave St. James's, it being contrary to his interest, though had it been for his interest he would have been as forward as any in it; he following nothing but his interest.

When the Prince and Princess left St. James's there were many of the people who beheld it cried, and a soldier at the gate upon duty, having received order from his captain not to salute the Prince on his departure (for the King had given that command) said afterwards that though he had ventured dying for it he would have broken his orders if the captain had not then chanced to have his eye particularly on him, but, said he, "the tears trickled down my cheeks."

Thursday, 22.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 28.—This morning I went to town to the Georgia Office in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council, but was again disappointed, for we were only five, viz.: Dr. Hales, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre. Mr. Ziegenhagen and another Dutch Minister introduced to us one Mr. Thiel, a German physician, recommended to go to Georgia to take care of the Saltburgers by Mr. Uliespeger of Augsburg. We told them we would think what encouragement we should be able to give him; and when they were departed resolved to propose to the next Board of Common Council to give the gentleman his passage, to give him three years' allowance on the Stores such as others have, and to keep him a servant, this being all we are able to do in our present circumstances.

A proposal being made by the Parish of St. Giles to give the Board 3*l.* per head for fifty children of their charity school from the age of seven to twelve to be taken off their hands, and be bound to us, the boys till twenty-two and the girls till eighteen, after which the boys to have each fifty acres. We thought it a matter of consequence to be considered of, and therefore ordered a summons of Common Council for Friday next, the Vestry of St. Giles being to meet next Tuesday in expectation of an answer.

After this Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House. Mr. Oglethorp told us that to-morrow his commission for a regiment will be signed. He showed us also an extract of a letter he had received from Havannah, dated August 1st last, mentioning assuredly that the Spaniards have still an intention to attack Georgia, for which they continue to make preparation.

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He also told us that Sir Robert Walpole assured him we should have 8,000*l.* per annum for the Civil expenses of our Colony, to be offered annually to Parliament by way of estimate.

Mr. Oglethorp told me that the Princess Amelia and the Duke of Cumberland have been the main promoters of the difference between His Majesty and the Prince. That the Duke endeavours to get the King's esteem by all manner of ways: and particularly that very lately when the King was hunting, and an old hound had taken the water to pursue the stag, the King wished somebody would ride into the river and bring him back, lest he should be drowned or lost: whereupon the Duke immediately plunged in on horseback. Again, when lately he had a fall in hunting, which bruised him much, he nevertheless came as usually to His Majesty, though blooded twice that day, knowing the King does not love that any about him should complain of being ill.

One of my tradesmen acquainted with the King's Oilman told us that the Oilman informed her he had formerly by His Majesty's order lighted the Prince's lamps at Carleton House, but that he has now received a command to light them no more. This is a very poor instance of resentment.

I am informed that at first my Lord Chancellor (who, in every one's opinion who knows his style, drew the King's message) was very dubious what part to act, and seemed disposed to prevent the breach going so far; but after a conference with the Duke he took his resolution and went through.

Last Tuesday died the Earl of Leicester, a bachelor forty-seven years old, and is succeeded by Jocelyn his brother. He had been many years afflicted with the gout, so that he could with difficulty walk.

Jocelyn now Lord Leicester has neither any children, so that this family is in a fair way to be extinct, for his wife, to whom he has been many years married, is still living, but has not lived with him this great while, neither ever will. The reason is that when he married her she was but eighteen years old, and a great fortune was to descend to her conditionally that she did not die in child-bed before the age of twenty-one. Her husband, having an eye to that succession and unwilling to run the risk of losing it by the possibility of her dying with child before the time mentioned, never would bed her until she came to be twenty-one, which she so resented that she swore he then should never do it afterwards, and accordingly kept her word.

Thursday, 29.—I dined this day with Cousin Le Grand, and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 30.—I stayed in town in hopes of seeing this day a Board of Common Council, which was extraordinarily summoned to consider of a proposal made us from the Vestry of St. Giles' Parish, who have offered our Board 3*l.* with each to take off their hands fifty charity boys and girls between the ages of seven and twelve. This 3*l.* was to be paid us at the end of three years, one pound each year, and the children were to be bound to the Trust, the boys till twenty-two and the girls till eighteen. When their time was out they were to have fifty acres of land: and the last year of their service be allowed one day in the week to cultivate their land.

Mr. Oglethorp had pressed this matter, being very fond of it,

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at the former meeting, but being a matter of money and of great consequence, it was necessary to consider it in a Common Council, and that was appointed this day, but I stayed till half an hour after two, and only Mr. Lapotre and Lord Carpenter came, so that I came home to Charlton to dinner, leaving with them my opinion that I did not think it justifiable to transport poor children, most of them without parent or friend, and at an age when they cannot help themselves, at this time to Georgia, which Province the Spaniards still purpose to attack, as by the last authentic account we are told: for Mr. Nicholson, a South Sea factor, just arrived from the Havannah (the very place where the preparations are making), told Mr. Wrag, Mr. Oglethorp and others that the Spaniards have all things ready, but only wait for an officer who is thoroughly acquainted with the manner of fighting in the woods.

Wednesday, 5 October.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where we were a Board of Trustees, my Lord Shaftsbury coming ten miles, Dr. Hales ten miles and Dr. Bundy twenty miles for the purpose.

Earl of Shaftsbury, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Oglethorp, L. Egmont, Sir Will. Heathcote, L. Carpenter, Dr. Hales; Mr. Vernon in the C. Council chair.

As Trustees, we received a report from our Accomptant that the Earl of Derby had paid in the last 50*l.* which the late Earl had subscribed towards the support of our Botany Agent, Mr. Millar.

As Common Council, Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that Lieut.-Col. James Cockeril and Major Cook, both Officers of his new raised regiment, had expressed their desires to have each of them a grant of five hundred acres, intending to carry with them each ten servants for cultivating the same; whereupon we ordered grants to be made them of the land desired, within the Southern Division of Georgia.

Mr. Oglethorp also proposed in behalf of the common soldiers of his regiment, six hundred in number, that a grant might be made of three thousand acres to be partitioned among them at the rate of five acres a man, to be held by them as long as they remain in the King's service in Georgia, and then to revert to the Trust if they quit the service or are ordered away. Some of us objected that it might seem hard when they had cultivated their lots to deprive them of them, without any fault of their own: but Mr. Oglethorp assured us the men would be contented with the condition he proposed, whereupon we ordered the grant in the manner desired.

A copper gilt mace for the magistrates of Havannah town was ordered.

Ordered also 1,500*l.* Sola bills for the service of the Colony.

Ordered the seal to be put to Mr. Hay's grant of five hundred acres, who is now in Georgia.

Ordered that 50*l.*, part of the 200*l.* formerly directed for a recompense thought proper to give Mr. Causton, our head Bailiff, for his four years' service, be paid him.

Ordered a grant to Mr. Avery of one hundred and fifty acres, and his petition to be advanced 50*l.* for his settling on good security allowed. Our Accomptant reported that he had in his hands the security, being an estate in England in Avery's possession.

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Ordered the payment of 223*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* certified account for tools delivered in Georgia by the factor of Pyt & Tuckwell.

Ordered also the payment of 132*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* certified account for cattle etc. delivered in Georgia by Robert Perryman.

Lesser certified accounts ordered to be paid, the whole amounting to 754*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, for which we ordered a draft on the bank.

Ordered the payment of 50*l.* to the Rev. Chas. Wesley, being his year's salary as Missioner due this last Michaelmas, 1737.

Ordered fifteen barrels of Scots herrings for the Colony, price 16 shillings per barrel.

It being rarely that we can make a Board of Common Council, and the payment of Sola bills punctually being a very necessary care, we ordered that any five of the Common Council shall have power to direct Sola bills for Georgia as occasion requires. For the same reason we ordered that any five of the Common Council shall have power to draw on the bank for provision and necessaries for Georgia as far as 4,000*l.*

The Accomptant reported to us the state of our cash to this day, whereby it appeared that all branches of the expenses of the Colony being provided for to Lady Day, 1738, there will remain 2,000*l.* for accidents and unforeseen demands. We ordered this account should be entered in our Fair book.

Mr. Vat's petition for a further consideration of his services in Georgia was read and unanimously rejected.

Mr. Wrag's desire to be paid in hand 250*l.*, being part of the expense of sending the Palatinate servants to Georgia, was disallowed of: first, because the same is unusual, and next, because if he should have his money beforehand, it would be his interest that those Germans should die in the passage.

One James Browuside petitioned that he might have more lands in Georgia to be held of the Trust in the manner of Church leases in England: but the Board thought fit to postpone the consideration thereof, most of us thinking that although it may be a right and advantageous thing hereafter, yet in the present infant state of the Colony it is not fit.

Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined together, and afterwards I visited Lady Rook, who came from Malpas very ill the day before.

Thursday, 6.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, where I remained till the 19th, there being no Georgia Board.

Wednesday, 19.—I went to town to the Georgia Office. The summons was only for a Committee to consider of petitions and letters to be sent to Georgia by a ship now going. Present, Mr. Lapotre, president; Egmont, Vernon, Oglethorp, Mr. Smith. John Burton's petition for two servants to assist him in Georgia, and the expense of them to be repaid to the Trustees by him, was rejected, because we have no money to advance on such occasions, and have no reasonable expectation to be repaid if we had: because others would desire the same favour who have as good reason to desire it as he; and because we have occasion for all the servants we have sent to cultivate the Trust lands, or to be placed with other persons already intended to have that favour shown them.

109½ heads of servants being sent in October last from Cowes for Georgia by the *Three Sisters*, Captain Hewet, we ordered a letter

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to Causton to go by the next ship, informing him that those Germans are to have six weeks allowed them for the payment of their passage, and only those who within that time could not pay their passage are to be servants to the Trust: the rest their own masters.

Mr. Godfrey, Town Clerk of Southampton, sent us his bill of charges into examining into the condition of those Germans when at Cowes, and we ordered his bill should be paid, amounting to 15*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Mrs. Cheesright petitioned that her husband being dead, and she thereupon obliged to come for England, she might have a portion of her husband's effects in Georgia. It was referred to Mr. Verelst to examine the matter and report what is proper to be done in it.

One Burntside, who married the widow Bovey, desired he might be made secure in her grant, which another person claims: but it appeared the person under whom that other claimed had forfeited, and Bovey's first husband had a grant made to him, wherefore we ordered that Burntside should be made sensible how the affair stands, and that his wife's tenure is good.

Eliza Morrice petitioned in behalf of her son, Tho. Morrice, that being near out of his time he might have a man allowed him to help going on with his improvements: but we refused it for the same reason we refused that favour to Jo. Burton.

One Jenkins complaining that through lameness he could not cultivate his fifty acres, he was obliged to desire we would grant him five hundred acres (part of an Island near Skedeway containing one thousand acres) whither he might go by water. We resolved that it should first be inquired whether he had cultivated his fifty acres.

One Cooksey, son to an Alderman in Worcester, desired further time to pay the remainder of a sum advanced him and that we would make him a new grant of five hundred acres: we made the like answer as to Jenkins, that we must know if his fifty acres were cultivated.

I learned that last Thursday the West India merchants went to Hampton Court with a petition to His Majesty complaining of the Spaniards taking their ships, and desiring His Majesty's interposition that they might have ample redress. That when they came there they went to the Duke of Newcastle's Office and inquired for him, but he was not there; that Mr. Stone, his Secretary, offered to serve them if he knew their errand, but they said their business was not with him. Then he said Sir Robert Walpole was at that time there, to whom they might address themselves: but they made the like answer that their business was not with him. Then they waited on the other Secretary of State, Lord Harrington; but he being informed of their errand, said it was proper they should present their petition themselves to the King: whereupon they desired the Earl of Albemarle, the lord in waiting, to introduce them to His Majesty, who, acquainting His Majesty therewith, brought out answer that in an hour he would be in his drawing room and then they should present their petition. Accordingly when he came out, Mr. Drake presented the same on his knee, and the King obligingly took it, and reading the contents asked if they had anything further to offer. They replied, no. Then the

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King said he would lay it before his Council. Sir Robert Walpole was all the time at the King's right hand, and looked, as they observed, very grum, but the King looked otherwise, and yesterday a Cabinet Council sat at the Duke of Newcastle's in London, where were nine Cabinet Councillors, and the merchants were ordered to attend. The Council sat from seven o'clock at night till ten, and the merchants produced the vouchers of their complaints, which were ordered to be left at the Duke's Office.

Saturday, 23.—This day I received, enclosed from Mr. Brereton, minister at Churchtown, the bond for Mr. Taylor and Richard Purcell's faithful receiving rents, and auditing the accounts. It was signed and sealed by them July 24th, 1737, and the penalty is 5,000*l.*

Saturday, 5 November.—This day my wife, having for ten days past been very ill of the fever and cold that now rages all over Europe, and her cough turning to spitting of blood, we removed to London to be nearer the physician.

Tuesday, 8 November.—This day, blessed be God, my wife ceased to spit blood, though her cough and stitch continues severe.

Wednesday, 9 November.—This day the doctor pronounced her fever to be gone.

A Board of Common Council at the Georgia Office was summoned for signing grants of lands in Georgia to Lieutenant-Colonel Cockran and Major Cook, officers of General Oglethorp's Regiment, and to consent to Cockran's brother-in-law having likewise a grant of five hundred acres.

We not being a Board, we only did Trustee business; present, Egmont, in the chair, Carpenter, Vernon, Judge Holland, Lapotre.

Mr. Verelst, our accomptant, gave us an estimate of the charges of the ship called *The Two Brothers*, which went to Scotland for servants to be engaged for the Trustees' use and sent to Georgia. Upon casting up the several articles and adding thereto half the expense of a surgeon to go the voyage for taking care of the passengers (the owner who had many on board on his own account paying the rest), we found a balance still due to the owner over and above what had already been paid him in part, of 35*l.*, which we ordered should be paid.

We made a draft on the bank of 450*l.* to pay divers expenses incurred.

Mr. Paris, our Solicitor, attended and presented us a copy of the Report made to the Council Board by the Lords of Trade upon the hearing before them of the cause between the Province of Carolina and Trustees of Georgia. We caused it to be read, and unanimously agreed it to be a partial and untrue representation of the affair. Thereupon we directed Mr. Paris to prepare a short petition for the Board's approbation, to be presented the Council Board, praying to be heard against the said Report.

One Mrs. Hart, whose husband went to Georgia to avoid his creditors, and is there a servant to William Abbot, appeared, and desired her husband might have leave to return to England, she furnishing a servant to William Abbot during his absence and bearing all the expense of his return. Her intention is that he may take the benefit of the late Debtor's Act, and that being done, to return to Georgia with him and her two children. She said she had

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40l. a year annuity which she would sell to make her husband a clear man with his creditors. We thought her proposal reasonable, and only doubted whether her husband can be time enough here to have the benefit of the Act. We desired she and Mr. Chapman, her trustee and lawyer, to meet Judge Holland to-morrow at his chambers to see what can be done in the affair.

After this, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Judge Holland and I dined at the Cyder House.

I learned to-day that when the merchants went to present their petition to His Majesty at Hampton Court for redress against the Spanish depredations, the King first ordered they should send in their names, then that they should not say a word at presenting their petition. That soon after they had received the last command the King came out, and upon receiving the petition gave it without reading to the lord in waiting, and then turning to Sir Robert Walpole talked of the fine hunt he had. That the merchants thereupon came away much discontented; that after they had as directed laid their complaints and proofs before the Cabinet Council, the Court said the complaints were idle and frivolous: all which so displeased the merchants that they are resolved to petition the Parliament.

I also heard that the Bristol merchants, who have likewise been great sufferers by the Spaniards, hearing how ill His Majesty received the London merchants' petition, are determined to petition the Parliament, and to come up in a body of one hundred and twenty to support the same.

This day the Queen was taken very ill in her stomach, which Dr. Tessier and Dr. Broxholm supposed the colic, but refused to give her any strong things to remove the pain, fearing they might throw her into a fever, she being used to drink nothing but water. At last Ranby, the surgeon, was sent for, and he declaring it was better Her Majesty had a fever than that she should die, which in her violent vomiting and pain she might do in half an hour, they gave her Sir Walter Raleigh's cordial, which gave her some ease, and was the only thing stayed with her. She continued all night so ill that the King, the Duke, and Princesses sat up with her, and it is not known if she rested.

Thursday, 10.—This morning I went to Court and heard the above account. They said there that the Queen was better, and the King came out to his Levée and appeared cheerful. It is supposed her illness is the gout in the stomach.

Friday, 11.—All this day the Queen continued very ill: nothing will pass her, but at night I heard her fever was off, that a glyster brought a little matter away, and blisters had been applied to her legs. Her illness is the gout in the stomach and bowels, which it is feared will be followed by a twisting of the guts. The King cries and is extremely troubled. He sat up with her last night, as he had done the night before, and Dr. Hulst and Dr. Sloan were called in for assistance.

Saturday, 12.—I went this evening to the Court to inquire after the Queen's health, and was informed by my cousin Mary Dering that there is hopes of her recovery, the physicians having mistaken entirely her case till this morning four o'clock, when they came perfectly to know it by the following means: Her Majesty, who used to be troubled with the gout, and complaining of a great

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pain in her stomach and bowels, her physicians made no doubt but it was the gout that now affected those parts and caused the stoppage of anything to pass. They therefore gave her several hot medicines, as Usquebah etc., in order to remove the distemper from those parts, but nothing relieving her, they thought it necessary to try a fomentation of her belly, fearing that if the thing went on it might turn to a mortification. This being resolved, Her Majesty was very uneasy at being told it, and utterly refused her consent until the King absolutely insisted on it, and then she told them that she had for two years past had a rupture under her navel. Upon this the surgeons, Bussier, Fearn and Randby, were sent for, and an incision immediately ordered where the swelling was, out of which came a great deal of stinking stuff; but Her Majesty having since had something pass by means of a glister there is great hope of her doing well. Thus her too great modesty was near costing her her life. She had kept this so great a secret that neither her children nor any of her servants who dress and put on her shift ever knew it. The Archbishop of Canterbury prayed by her this day and administered to her the Sacrament.

Monday, 14.—This morning I inquired at Court how the Queen did. My cousin Dering, who waits on the young Princesses, said she had slept three or four hours this morning, and had taken chocolate and broth, but nothing yet passed her; that in general the physicians and surgeons had better hopes than yesterday. Mr. Dickins, the King's serjt. surgeon, told me the same, but that the great matter was to see something pass, which has not yet done. In the meantime they as yet see no mortification except of the out skin, which is nothing. Mr. August Schutz told me she had slept without the help of any opiate, and Lady Pembroke, the Dowager, who is in waiting, told me much of what the others did, and added that though the Queen brought up what she took down, that it stayed some hours in her stomach.

About four yesterday they gave her over, and the King's coaches and Guards were ordered to be ready to carry him out of town. She took leave of her children and the King, but I do not hear she made any mention of the Prince or Princess, who have been several days in town, to be near at hand to inquire after her, which they do incessantly.

Tuesday, 15.—This morning the report was that the Queen slept three hours and was better.

I went to Charlton to give some directions for removing my family to town, and lay there. The same was the first day of my wife's going out to take the air, and eating a little meat.

Wednesday, 16.—I heard this day at my return to town that the Queen was in every respect worse than yesterday, that she had made her will and given the keys of her strong box to the King, that nothing yet had passed. That Dr. Allured Clark, one of her chaplains, had been with her. That the new invented glister by tube had been tried as the last remedy to make something pass, but without effect. Some said she had mentioned the Prince, that she forgave him everything he had done against her, but could not see him while he continued his favour to the King's enemies. Others said she never mentioned him at all. At night I heard she was speechless.

Nov. 16-22

This morning I was in hopes we should be a Board of Common Council in order to sign some grants of land, but we were only seven, so could only do Trustee business.

Dr. Hales, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Carpenter, Lapotre, Vernon, La Roch, Oglethorp.

Mr. Verelst acquainted us that this very day ships are taking up by the Government for the transport of three hundred soldiers, one hundred and fifty women and one hundred and thirty children for Georgia. That the King will after their arrival there maintain them at his own expense for six months, during which time their subsistence would run on, which is a great encouragement to them. We also propose to allow each soldier five acres to be cultivated and enjoyed by him whilst in the Service, which is seven years, after which the King giving him leave to quit, that land is to go to the new soldier succeeding him, and then we propose to give him twenty acres of fresh land to be enjoyed by him and his heirs male for ever.

We examined all the vouchers of last year's accounts ending the 9th June, 1737.

We resolved on the petition we are to make to the Council Board to be heard against the Report which the Board of Trade made upon the late hearing of our differences with Carolina.

After this Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales and I, with Mr. Charles Wesley and Mr. Verelst, dined together at the Cyder House.

At my return home I heard the Queen was now speechless, but it was rather a-dozing. It was about this time that the Prince wrote a respectful letter to the King to desire he might have leave to pay his duty to the Queen. The King said he took it kindly, and went to acquaint the Queen with it, leaving her to do in it as she pleased: but Her Majesty declined it, saying, *I forgive him with all my heart the injuries he has done me, but I cannot see him whilst he continues to converse with your enemies.*

Thursday, 17.—I inquired again this morning at Court after Her Majesty, and found every one in great spirits and comfort, surgeons, physicians and all, she having kept the oily glister Dr. Sands gave her and the nourishment she had taken thirty-eight hours without bringing it up. She was also so well as to have the Archbishop to pray by her, and directed him to come twice every day to her. But in the evening she grew ill again, and we had a message nine o'clock that Dr. Hulst, one of the physicians attending her, declared she was worse. It was even reported about town that she was dead.

Friday, 18.—I went this morning again to Court and then found there was a great despondency, though the Queen slept from four till seven: but the wound or incision formerly mentioned to be made, cast forth so great a quantity of corruption that the physician apprehends there is a greater abscess within than they imagined and that corruption enlarges itself, and will continue so to do till it gains a vital part. Part of the glister came away with some excrement, and part still remains. When I came away the Archbishop went in to pray by her.

Saturday, 19.—This morning I inquired at Court how the Queen rested, and was told the physicians and surgeons remained still in suspense about her, but had more hopes than fears. That she

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rested not well some part of the night, when more than a chamber pot full of corruption came out of the wound, after which about five o'clock this morning she slept, and so continued till nine. That the oily glister Dr. Sands had prescribed was all come away and brought a very little excrement, but there was yet no passage. That the physicians had allowed her to eat some chicken, and if the corroding humour did not eat further inward, so as to reach a vital part, she might do well. But there is still a danger of her falling into a consumption.

Sunday, 20.—Last night the Queen departed this life at eleven o'clock, after a long and painful suffering, from a mortification in her bowels. The King stayed by her in her last moments, and the Archbishop read the dying prayer over her. He had given her the Sacrament some days before.

People speak hardly of her for not yielding to the Prince's repeated desire to see her. She was otherwise a tender mother, beloved by all her children, who with watching and sitting up with her have been quite worn down, and are now ill. The Duke has the fever, and Princess Caroline, who bled a pint at the nose, is imagined in a consumption. One of those times that the Queen sent in for his children to take her leave of them, she desired this Princess not to grieve so immoderately, for she would follow her in two months.

I learned to-day that when Sir Robert Walpole returned from Houghton, the King carried him into the Queen, who told him he lost in her a sincere friend: she thanked him for his faithful services to His Majesty and desired he would continue them.

When she was first taken ill, she let fall an expression that *after fifty-five a woman had no business to live*: which makes me think she might have in her mind the words of His Majesty which he spoke two years ago when he was engaged in his amour at Hanover, namely, *that it was unreasonable a woman after fifty should expect her husband should lie with her.*

Monday, 21.—His Majesty passed all yesterday with his children at St. James's. He had designed to go to Kensington, but their illness made him lay the thought aside.

There is a report that the King took it so ill of Dr. Hulst, one of those who attended Her Majesty, for reporting that he believed Her Majesty could not recover, that he gave him a box of the ear. This, if true, ought to be attributed to the violent concern he had for her, and his disorder for want of sleep, he having sat up with her three nights running.

Tuesday, 22.—This day I visited my Lady Salisbury at Kensington. There was a Council held upon ordering the subjects' mourning and much debating whether the nobility and Privy Councillors should put their servants and coaches in mourning, or only their own persons. At length the latter was resolved for the present and the former part left to further consideration.

I hear from all hands that the Queen made a resolute end, and that the King frequently burst into tears. He was blooded twice this day.

Ranby the surgeon cut the Queen, who to show her contempt of the pain, asked him what would he give to be using his wife in the same manner. It seems they had quarrelled and were parted.

Nov. 22-24

At the same time old Bussiere, who is near the age of ninety, and stood by Ranby to direct him how to proceed in cutting Her Majesty, happened by the candle in his hand to set fire to his wig, at which the Queen bid Ranby stop awhile for he must let her laugh.

She made a will about two years ago, to my knowledge, for the Earl of Grantham signed it, but the contents of it is not known, and may be will not be. It is said to-day that she gave all to His Majesty, but I heard some days ago that she desired her jewels which are very costly and many, might be divided among her children. Though she did not see the Prince, we hear she desired His Majesty not to forget he was her son.

It was this day contradicted that the Archbishop read the last prayers over her, though he was in the room and read some collects a little time before she died, which being ended, she took him by the hand in token that she minded him, her speech being difficult to be understood. It was the Princess Amelia who read the last prayer, kneeling by her bed. The Queen bade her read louder and stop when directed. In the midst of it she [said,] "I am going," and clapping her finger to her mouth expired. The King's hand was in hers.

These little circumstances are too trivial in themselves to relate, but when they concern the last moments of Princes, are to be taken notice of.

The Bishop of Lichfield visited me this night, and told me the Archbishop had not given Her Majesty the Sacrament as was reported, the service being longer than she could bear to hear read.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where met: Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, in the C. Council chair, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, Judge Holland, La Roch, Oglethorp, Vernon: Mr. Archer, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Smith.

As Trustees, we read a letter sent us by the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing one wrote by John Savy to the Trustees from Cadiz, full of repentance for having excited the Spaniards to attack Georgia, and offering to repair his offence by doing good service if he might be forgiven, which he desired the Trustees would contribute to, he being sensible he had incurred the severity of the law. This Savy is the person who, under the name of Wall, obtained a Capt. commission in Spain and was sent to the Havana to conduct the Spaniards into Georgia, for he had been in our Province, and from thence sailed to Spain to discover its weakness to Do. Patinho and propose a scheme for our destruction. That Minister heartily undertook it, having no less in view than to dispossess England of both Carolina and Georgia, to seize Gibraltar and form a league between all the Popish Princes against the Protestants. But his sudden death put a stop to his projects; nevertheless the design against Georgia went on. But Savy, touched with remorse as he pretends, returning a second time from the Havana, retired to Portugal, where he discovered himself to My Lord Tirawley, our Ambassador, who privately conveyed him to England, where he now is a State prisoner in Pendennis Castle, for his crime is no less than High Treason, and he has himself confessed it. His letters to us coming open in the Duke of Newcastle's packet, his Grace sent it to us. At the same time, we received another from

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him, dated from Falmouth, much to the same purpose as the former. In both he affirms the Spaniards' design next March to invade Georgia, and therefore advises that some men-of-war be sent to watch the coast. He says six hundred soldiers are already sent from the Havana to Fort Augustin, and they expect one thousand more by the time appointed, but were in want of ships for transport. In the meantime they had prepared their stores of ammunition etc. for the work. We sent copies of both these letters to the Duke of Newcastle, and with it a short memorial recommending to his Grace to have the man brought up in order to be examined.

As Common Council Board, we passed a grant of five hundred acres to Geo. Preston of Valyfield, in county Perth, esq., brother-in-law to Lieutenant-Colonel Cockran, with licence to be absent, he sending ten servants to cultivate his land, and performing all the other usual covenants.

Captain Dunbar applying for leave to change his five hundred acres grant in Joseph's Town for another to be set out where the Regiment of which he is a Captain shall be quartered, it was referred to Mr. Oglethorp to settle it with him.

We confirmed the encouragement of land to be given the soldiers of Mr. Oglethorp's regiment.

John Stonier of Studway desiring leave to quit his grant and Hugh Anderson, inspector of the public garden, desiring a second fifty acre lot for his second son, the same were referred to a Committee to consider of.

Causton's journal to the 10 August arrived while we were sitting, and there being many certified accounts sent over of goods taken up for the supply of the stores in Savannah and Frederica, we made a draft on the bank of 1,379*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* to pay them.

After our business was over, Mr. Oglethorp, Dr. Hales, Judge Holland, Mr. Vernon and I dined together, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cockran was invited. He is with reason much displeased with the frugality of the Admiralty at a time when the greatest haste is required for having the regiment in Georgia. To save twenty shillings per ton the Navy Board were obliged to hire two transports to carry the cattle and stores to Gibraltar, which the Surveyor after three weeks' delay reported unserviceable: whereas there were vessels enough in the river that offered themselves if a suitable price had been allowed the owners, and the Colonel would by this time have been sailing from Gibraltar to Georgia.

Another strange mistake was the order given to the Ordnance Board to put on board the ships only ten barrels of powder: but the Duke of Arguile ordered one hundred barrels, saying he was sure it was a mistake in the clerk who writ the order: if otherwise he would answer what he had done. The Duke had the order but on Saturday, and on Monday the powder was ready, which shows his affection to Georgia and his alertness, but it is admirable the order to him should be so long in coming. But besides an indisposition towards Georgia in those who best can and who ought to encourage this new Province (I must truly except the King himself), it is a general complaint that all business whatever goes heavily on.

Thursday, 24.—I went this morning into the City to receive the money paid off by the Government for lessening the 4 per cent.

Nov. 24-28

South Sea Annuities. Dr. Bray's Associates have 1,000 stock there, and I being one was desired to receive that money and with it to buy stock in again in order to keep the 1,000*l.* entire. There was a dividend due which I did not touch, the Associates not having immediate use for it.

I did the same business for my niece's 1,000*l.*, but received her dividend, viz. 20*l.*

I afterwards went to Court to pay my compliments round, as is expected. Princess Carolina had not slept all night, nor was Princess Amelia well, and the King had been bled to relieve his oppression of breath.

This night came out the order for mourning. The Nobility and Privy Councillors are ordered to put their coaches, chairs and servants in mourning, and what is extraordinary, the order was that all persons shall mourn, so that the whole kingdom is included. The mourning is to be as deep as possible, and is called the mourning as for a wife, and is to continue a year, six months the first and six months the second mourning. All the world cry out upon the hardship of it with respect to trade and private families.

The Privy Council when they sat upon it were of opinion that for the sake of trade, and in respect of an order published by His Majesty when he came to the Crown, for shortening all public and private mourning, that the present should be shortened and coaches and servants not put in black: but when they made their request, the King fell into a passion and said, "What, is my Council against me! I will have it otherwise. The mourning for Kings and Queens were not included in that order."

He has showed his great value for the Queen by another command he gave to make a new vault in Westminster Abbey, so small as only to contain her coffin, which he ordered to be made twice as big as necessary, because he will be put into the same when he dies. And he has further said that he will have her funeral as magnificent as possible.

Causton, the chief magistrate of Savannah, having sent over his journal, it was this day sent me to peruse. It is an account of diurnal occurrences from 25 April last to 24 May. The principal matters I observe in it are,

1. That the Lt.-Governor of Carolina had received a letter from Captain Davis at St. Augustine that they shortly expected one thousand men there. *N.B.*—This confirms the account which John Savy wrote us.

2. That the merchants in Carolina are very hot and angry and full of scurrilous language against Georgia, but the country people quite contrary: and that those in the interest of Georgia are either browbeat or turned out of the Assembly.

3. That Daniel Demetree, who had been at Charlestown in the Trustees' service, had a servant taken from him by order of two Justices of Peace there, which servant is the property of the owner of the Perianger and inhabitants of Georgia, bound by indenture at Savannah and duly enrolled. *N.B.*—A speedy course must be taken by the Trustees in this affair.

4. That the Lighthouse on Tybee Island is in danger of falling.

5. That everything is quiet in the Indian nation, but there was

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double the usual number of Traders, viz. sixteen from Carolina, four from Virginia and ten from Georgia.

6. That Mr. Bradley, whom we sent to instruct the people in agriculture, behaves himself very unseemly to the people: that he pretends to a Commission from the Trustees to take care of all their lands, and that if anybody possessed themselves of any without his knowledge he should seize on everything he found on the same. That under pretence of the extent of his Commission he engrosses all the cattle, and declares he is entitled to a certain number and will serve himself first and keep all the Trustees bought to his own use, though several people (particularly at Highgate) have the Trustees' order for cattle and are in great want of them. *N.B.*—This must be inquired into and a copy of his Commission sent to Causton.

7. That Mr. Urlspurger had wrote a letter to Mr. Oglethorp, which his letters to Causton wholly contradicts.

8. That Mr. ——— Mackay had without leave on his own head settled on ——— Wilmington Island and employed negroes. *N.B.*—Smart care must be taken of this, for many are disposed to follow his example.

9. That Mr. Causton finds his power doubtful, not being given him in writing, and that written orders would be necessary for him to act by.

10. That the Colony is everywhere in want of provision which with the want of money yields a melancholy prospect.

With this journal Mr. Causton sent us the copy of a letter he received from William Horton, esq., Military Commander at Frederica, complaining of the turbulent disposition of many of the people, and their disposition to disperse, and also of his being tried for felony most unjustly, it being only his employing a boat for two days to Captain Gascoign on affairs of the Colony, and that by consent of one of the owners of the boat. He likewise represents John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, in a very bad light, as that he had wrote to some of the Freeholders of Frederica to be steady to abide by what they had said of him (Horton) and to be sure to prove it when called upon. That he, the said Wesley, had lately wrote to him (Horton) that he should demand justice of the Trustees against him, but that he despised what the formal fellow could say or write of him, but he might gain his ends in keeping Frederica in a continued scene of uneasiness if his stuff is suffered to pass current among the people, many of whom are ready to mutiny without any sacerdotal assistance.

Friday, 25.—Great dissatisfaction at the order for mourning. The Duke of Somerset declares he will not obey it and the Duchess of Malburow the same. It is said the nobility who do not go to Court will likewise disregard it.

It makes for her late Majesty's honour that out of the 50,000*l.* her allowance, she paid 21,000*l.* in salaries, and 10,000*l.* in private pensions known only to particulars, so that for her clothes, pocket, gratuities and building and gardening she had but 19,000*l.*

It is said she left a paper of advice to her son the Prince in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Saturday, 26. Sunday, 27. Monday, 28.— I stirred not out by reason of a cold, for which I was blistered.



Nov. 29—Dec. 7

Tuesday, 29.—Stayed still at home by reason of my cold. The Bishop of Bristol came to see me. He told me the Archbishop had assured him that all the time he attended the Queen in her illness she never mentioned the Prince, nor was he desired to give her the Sacrament.

He said the Prince had sent yesterday to acquaint him that he intended to come constantly to St. James's Church, and desired to know the hour when service began that he might be punctual and neither make the auditory wait nor disturb them by coming in too late. The Bishop replied that the hour of service is now half an hour after ten: but he was sure the Parish would not dislike its beginning at eleven if His Royal Highness desired it and would be punctual. The D. of Marlburow and Sir Tho. Webster have lent him their seats.

Wednesday, 30.—This day there was no summons for a Board, but Mr. Vernon and I went to the Office to read over Causton's journal and prepare heads for a letter to him relating to several particulars therein contained that are of moment to be speedily taken care about. Soon after came in Mr. La Roch, Judge Holland and Mr. Hucks.

Afterwards Mr. Vernon and I dined with Mr. Verelst. I learnt this day that some who are desirous the King should marry again have thought of the elder sister of the Princess of Wales, a widow, and the most accomplished Princess in Germany.

Mr. Prat, the King's bricklayer, told me that he has orders to make a new vault in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, consisting of seven divisions, in length altogether forty-six feet and twenty-six in breadth, to be arched over with brick and lined with freestone: the King designing it for his family alone.

Thursday, 1 December.—This morning I called on Mr. Annesley to hasten my will; visited at Lord Grantham's and Mr. Clerke's, who were abroad, and Colonel Schutz, who was at home. I had much discourse with him about the late Queen and the King, as also about the breach with the Prince.

Wednesday, 7.—My cold kept me some days at home.

This morning I was informed that a considerable number of lords and gentry had a meeting to consider whether they should put their coaches and liveries into mourning, which they resolved to do upon a message from the Prince desiring it of them.

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where we were ten Common Council men and three Trustees, viz. Mr. Lapotre, in the C.C. chair, Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Sir William Heathcot, president, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roch, Dr. Hales, Judge Holland, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Vernon: Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Smith.

Several certified accounts for provisions and necessaries for the Province were produced and ordered to be paid, and a draft was made on the bank for 494*l.* towards the same.

A grant was resolved of 500 acres in the Southern division of the Province to Captain William Wood, who intends to carry his family over and settle there, and has 3 or 4,000*l.*

A long letter of complaint, with the copy of two presentments by the Grand Jury of Savannah, was read, wherein one Williamson of Savannah complains heavily against Mr. John Wesley, the minister, for refusing his wife the Sacrament, and conversing with

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her contrary to his express command, to the disturbance of his wife and himself, and to the administering great scandal. He desires reparation of the said Mr. Wesley or he must leave the Colony. The two presentments against Mr. Wesley were found *billa vera*, consisting of nine articles of charges or more, as that he refused to bury the dead, because the deceased was not of his opinion; refused also to christen a child without dipping, unless the parents would declare the child could not bear dipping without danger of its life. That he divided the prayers, and read but half, and that at seven o'clock and not at eleven. That he refused the Sacrament to Mrs. Williamson without giving a reason, and refused it to others who were not of his opinion, though they had communicated formerly. That he assumed to be Ordinary of Georgia, etc. This Williamson also enclosed to us the copy of a letter wrote by Mr. Wesley to his wife, accusing her of lying, breach of faith etc.; and also enclosed his wife's deposition wherein she swears that he offered to marry her, and on that condition to make fasting and frequent communion easy to her, and to abandon his design of preaching among the Indians, but to fix himself in Savannah.

Dr. Bundy showed us out of the Liturgy that Mr. Wesley's refusal to christen the child without dipping, or to bury a person not of the Church of England unless satisfied that the person had been baptized, was no more than by law he was absolutely obliged to, and had he complied, he would by law have lost his preferment. That this might have been the case, but the Grand Jury ignorant of it. That by the same Liturgy and law of the land, any person intending to communicate must send his name the day before to the minister, who, if he knows any objection to the persons taking the Sacrament, is to admonish him of his fault, and the person must publicly declare their repentance of the same. That by the letters and papers read it appeared Mr. Wesley had reason to take some things ill, but it would be justice to hear what he can say for himself before we resolve anything concerning him.

Accordingly we all agreed that the substance of the things charged against him should be drawn out and sent to him for his answer.

It appears to me that he was in love with Mrs. Williamson before she married, and has acted indiscreetly with respect to her, and perhaps with respect to others, which is a great misfortune to us, for nothing is more difficult than to find a minister to go to Georgia who has any virtue and reputation.

Mr. Hugh Anderson's request for fifty acres to be granted in Savannah for his second son's use, who is under age, was refused, because contrary to our rule to grant land to persons under age, nor can we make grants to others in trust. But we were willing to make Mr. Anderson a grant of a country lot for what number of acres he pleases under five hundred, and he may put his second son into his own grant of fifty acres now in his possession, which he is to be told.

Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales, Judge Holland and I dined together, when we read a long and I think malicious memorial, or rather remonstrance, received this day from the Grand Jury of Savannah against Causton, our head bailiff, signed by above forty of the principal people of that Province. We took notes

Dec. 7-14

of the principal things urged against him in order to frame a letter for said Causton to answer. Most of the things are trivial, and accusations of arrogance and passion, and others are of matters which [we] had before given our judgment of and approved in Causton. It appears there is a great spirit of contention there, and a disposition to be under no proper subordination of Government.

We had some discourse about erecting at Savannah a sort of council to be assistant to the bailiffs, and the same for Frederica, which must be done as soon as there are proper subjects in the Colony for that purpose.

Thursday, 8.—I visited Lord Orery and my brother Parker. The latter told me that Dr. Pierce, minister of St. Martin's, lost obtaining the Deanery of Rochester by Sir Robert Walpole's means, for the Doctor said that he had (upon Dr. Herring being made a Bishop) applied for this Deanery, and obtained promises from the King and Queen twice over; but when Sir Robert came to town he asked it for a Norfolk clergyman, to whom he told their Majesties he had promised it. Their Majesties replied they had also promised it to Dr. Pierce, but Sir Robert obtained that since his friend could not have it, neither should the Doctor, and so it was thought fit that Dr. Herring should hold the Deanery on *in commendam* with his bishopric.

This Dr. Pierce is a grave clergyman of good learning and irreproachable behaviour, always a hearty Whig, King's chaplain, and minister of the King's parish church, where the incumbents at most never fail of being preferred, and very often to bishoprics, but he never courted Sir Robert, and kept decency with Mr. Pulteney, two capital crimes, which yet their Majesties were disposed to overlook if Sir Robert would have suffered it.

I went also to see Mr. Hanmer, my daughter Hanmer's brother-in-law. Dined and passed the evening at home.

His Majesty after the Queen's death presented her picture to Sir Robert Walpole.

Friday, 9.—I visited Sir George Savil and Sir Windham Knatchbull. Dr. Couraye dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—Visited Mrs. Schutz, Lord Grantham, Mr. Clerke. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at the King's Chapel and passed the day at home.

Monday, 12.—Sir William Heathcote visited me. He had lately bought 3,000*l.* per annum of the Earl of Burlington in Ireland. He told me he saw a list of that Lord's debts amounting to 169,000*l.*, and what he has this year sold amounts to the payment of that sum, and an overplus of 10,000*l.* That still my Lord will have remaining 8,000*l.* per annum in Ireland and about 4,000*l.* in England, and that he has 80,000*l.* arrears on his estate, of which he will see little or nothing, the tenants being gone off and not to be found, which proceeded from his several agents being underhand the profitters of the farmers, and the nominal tenants only their servants. This Lord is almost as extravagant as was the Duke of Buckingham in K. Charles II's reign, for in one year he spent 90,000*l.*

Tuesday, 13.—I went up to Court to know if the Irish Peers were to walk at the Queen's funeral, and found the Earl of Effingham, Lord Marshal, there, who excused my not having yet the

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written message to walk, assuring me that he had sent it last night. He desired I would speak to my son to prepare himself also to walk; the eldest sons of all peers being so required. We are to meet in the House of Lords at five o'clock, and about ten Her Majesty will be buried.

Thus the right of Irish peers walking at public processions is restored to them, but we must see if we walk in our right places, that is Irish Earls to take place of English Viscounts and so on.

I am told several English Lords have taken it ill that we are ordered to walk, and made some bustle about it, declaring that in that case they would not walk; to whom my Lord Effingham replied they might do as they pleased, but he had His Majesty's orders signed, and would lose no time in obeying them.

This night I received my order to attend the funeral, and to bring my sons with me. I always thought before that only the eldest son of a peer was desired to attend at public solemnities.

Mr. Wooley, formerly my son's tutor, came to see me. He said the Parliament intends to inquire how His Majesty came to raise a regiment for Georgia and thereby increase the establishment of military force, without their consent.

He told me further the two reasons why the Earl of Coventry is a malcontent. When his Lordship was only Mr. Coventry in the late King's time, upon the death of the Clerk of the House of Lords, he put in for it, and offered 1,000*l.* Sir Robert Walpole bid him depend on having the place, and to bring his money next morning. When he came with it, Sir Robert told him he must pay 500*l.* more. Accordingly next day he brought 1,500*l.*, but then Sir Robert told him he could not have it unless he paid 2,000*l.*, for the King's physician (Dr. Steigerdale), who had begged the disposal of it, and got the King's promise, had been offered 2,000*l.* by Mr. Cooper, and would be preferred unless he gave as much. My Lord refused with anger, and Cooper had it.

The second cause of his discontent was more just. The brother of Mr. Coventry was a Commissioner of the Customs, and had an interest in a borough, which Sir Robert desired him to use to bring in a friend of his to be member of Parliament. Accordingly the gentleman did, and succeeded, but the next day Sir Robert turned him out to make room for another.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning I visited the Earl of Orrery to know of him how he intended to walk at the funeral, he being an Irish Earl as well as an English Baron. I found him disposed to walk at any rate, though preferably as an Irish Earl, if permitted.

I went to the Georgia Office, where met Lord Carpenter, Egmont, Vernon, Oglethorp, Lapotre, La Roch, and Judge Holland, but were no Board.

Our summons was to read over the brief for our counsel when the Committee of the Privy Council thinks fit to give us a hearing against the report of the Council of Trade concerning the difference between us and Carolina.

Mr. Paris has taken great pains in it, and shows himself a man of thorough knowledge and parts in his profession of solicitor.

Afterwards Mr. Vernon, Judge Holland, myself, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Paris dined together at the Cyder House, and then I returned home.

Dec. 14-16

We made a draft on the bank to Alderman Heathcote of 500*l.* to answer sola bills returned from Georgia.

Thursday, 15.—I visited my Lord Bateman, who acquainted me with an instance of the King's fondness to the late Queen. He said he was last night at St. James's to visit Mrs. ———, one of the late Queen's bedchamber women, and whose chamber is near that where the Queen's corpse lies. That upon hearing a great knocking he asked the meaning of it, and was answered that the King had recollected he promised if she died first that he would be buried in the same coffin; that, accordingly, he had ordered her leaden coffin which had been soldered up to be opened, and the wooden coffin therein to be taken out in order to take away the right side of it, designing that when he comes to die the left side of his own coffin should be also left open, and the two coffins laid close together, so as near as could be to make one. For the rest, the marble sarcophagus which contains this coffin is large enough to contain two.

I afterwards went to Court, where my Lord Grantham told me he had seen the order of the procession at the funeral, and that the Irish peers are to walk in their places according to their rank mixed with the English, and not as a nation; so that the Earl of Arran intends not to walk as an English baron. Thus the Irish peers have recovered the right they contended for, but I doubt if it had been granted, if we had not made the stand we did two years ago at the Princess of Orange's wedding, when we collected numbers of precedents in our favour.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 16.—I went to the Westminster Infirmary, being one of the Governors, upon a summons to hear a complaint of Serjeant Dickins against one Hawkins and one Wilkie, subordinate surgeons to the hospital. The serjeant being one of the superior surgeons and as such vested with an inspection into the good behaviour of these inferior ones, complained of those gentlemen for acting in a late case without his knowledge, whereby they had proceeded to cutting off a poor woman's leg, which he apprehended needed not have been done in case his advice when he saw the woman had been followed, which was to clap a poultice of bread and milk to her leg and wait the issue for a day or two; but contrary to this, they, when his back was turned, run a knife into the leg and cut and slashed her in such a manner that a mortification had ensued if they had not in time cut the leg off. Hawkins said in his justification that he imagined there was matter gathered, which if so, it was fit as early as could be to search for it, and give it vent; that accordingly the event proved him in the right, for upon the excision above half a pint of matter came away, as was testified by an affidavit of five pupil surgeons which he produced.

He further said that Serjeant Dickins had pronounced the bone was not broke as well as that there was no matter gathered, whereas it was broke as, he said, Hawkins suspected.

The Serjeant replied he did not say there were no splinters, but that the bone was not broke, which last was true, and that where there are only splinters a common poultice and bandage works a cure. He further insisted that the rules of the hospital for the due ordering the proceedings of the inferior surgeons had

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been broken by them in this instance, for the rules oblige them in difficult cases not to proceed but by advice of the seniors, which Mr. Hawkins did not do.

He was extremely well supported by Mr. Ranby, the King's household surgeon, and by Mr. Chisleton, one of the most eminent of the profession; but a strong faction had been made against him, at the head of which was the Earl of Pembroke, and all the physicians of the hospital, viz. Dr. Hoadly, Dr. Bave and Dr. Hody. Other young surgeons joined in with them, and after a long altercation from twelve o'clock to five, a question was moved that Serjeant Dickins should be desired to withdraw his complaint, which for peace sake he was prevailed on to do, and the friends of Hawkins triumphed much in it, for it was a sort of disgrace upon the Serjeant. But then the other gentlemen proposed that for the reputation of the Serjeant, a resolution should pass that the superior surgeons be thanked for their endeavours to preserve the maintenance of the rules of the hospital, and desired to continue his [their] care.

My Lord Pembroke desired it might be added that all the surgeons might also be thanked for their care and desired to continue their pains, and the whole made one question. To this I and others objected, it being unreasonable to thank all the surgeons for their care, when there were now before a Committee several complaints against them for not having done their duty, which are not yet decided. But we could not carry it. The question was therefore put and balloted for, and it passed by seven majority, twenty-six against nineteen. Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Philip Parker, the Duke of Montague, Lord Burlington, Mr. Archer, myself and others I know not were of the minority. My cousin Ned Southwell, Mr. Hutchinson, Lord Pembroke and all the physicians were of the majority. Some of us would have had the previous question put, but could not prevail, such was the partiality of Sir George Walters, the chairman. At first they would have had a string of questions all tending to justify Hawkins in this surgical operation. This I vehemently opposed as being matters of surgery wherein I knew nothing, and therefore if they were put must in honour and conscience leave the room and not vote at all, as I knew many gentlemen there intended to do, being as much strangers to the art as myself, and if others remained to vote they must be guided by the opinions of surgeons who had spoken to the points, in which case they would find a difficulty to determine themselves, there being as able surgeons as any who had condemned what Mr. Hawkins did, though others justified them.

When the ballot was over we broke up, and I freely declared to several my apprehensions that I should be obliged to withdraw my subscription, for that I saw there was a design to render the young surgeons independent of any control from the supervising surgeons, which would induce these last to abandon the hospital, after which many subscribers would withdraw from it, of which I would be one, for I could not consent to leave the care of the poor objects sent thither to such youths as would have no control or advisers of better experience. I should therefore make over my subscription to the Westminster Hospital.

At coming away Mr. Amiand, surgeon to the King, told me that from this day he quits the hospital. He and Dickins are the

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supervising surgeons, and I believe the latter will quit the hospital too, and then there will be none left, nor will a man of established reputation willingly supply their room. They were the two who set up the hospital, and procured almost all the subscriptions to it. Dickins in particular brought 1,200*l.* per annum to it, besides two gifts of 500*l.* each. and many inferior presents; and Amiand brought the Royal Family to be subscribers.

Saturday, 17.—This evening about five o'clock, in compliance with the King's desire signified in print by my Lord Effingham, who acts as Earl Marshal in the room of the Duke of Norfolk, a Papist, I repaired in my mourning coach to Westminster Hall gate, and went straight up into the House of Lords, the place appointed for all the Peers and their sons, Bishops, Judges etc. to meet, and from thence to walk in procession before her Majesty's corpse to King Henry 7th's Chapel, where she was to be interred. The whole order of procession is printed. We were called by a Herald, each rank of Peers' sons, Privy Councillors, Peers etc. by themselves, and so placed ourselves according to inferiority, the lowest in rank and degree going first, according to which the Barons of Ireland went before the English Barons, the Irish Viscounts before the English and the Irish Earls before the English. I thought I observed several English Peers displeased at it, but the King had so ordered it. Nevertheless, there is a whisper that the English Lords intend to take notice of it when the Parliament meets, and to pass some resolutions concerning it in disfavour of the Irish Peers. They have done the same in former reigns, but the Crown always waived the gratifying them, and I suppose the King will do the same again if they should petition him.

The procession began at seven and was over by nine, but very disorderly managed through the want of the due number of heralds, Mr. Anstis, principal King at Arms, being ill, and a vacancy in the office of two others. Neither did the heralds well know the order of procession so as to take their proper measures in time, the Privy Council referring them for it to my Lord Effingham, who never sent them the order in writing at all, nor even the printed order until all the town had it, which was but yesterday morning; the mystery of which I cannot otherwise explain than that he had His Majesty's order for it, to prevent the English Lords from objecting against the Irish Peers walking.

The only Irish Earls that walked were the Earl of Orrery, Arrau and myself. The two former are English Barons. The Irish Viscounts were Lord Blundel, Middleton, Bateman, Grimston and Gage.

And the Irish Barons Lord Carpenter, Kinsale, Aylmer and Sunden.

My son, Lord Tinley's son and Lord Bellemont's son were the only eldest sons of Irish Earls that walked.

Sunday, 18.—Prayers and sermon at home. I afterwards went to Court to enquire after the Princess Amelia's health, who walked as chief mourner, and as many pretended to remark, with too little gravity. Indeed, I saw too little of it in almost every person who assisted at the procession.

Monday, 19.—I went in the evening to the Monday's concert.

Tuesday, 20.—I did not stir out.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to the Georgia Board, where we were not a Common Council, being only Egmont, in the Trustee chair,

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Oglethorp, La Roch, Sir William Heathcote, Judge Holland, Lord Carpenter; Mr. Smith.

Mr. Whitfeild, our minister designed for Frederica, attended, and by word of mouth confirmed his desire to go speedily for Georgia, and therefore that he might not wait to pass over with Mr. Oglethorp, but go next Saturday with the three ships that carry Lieutenant-Colonel Cockrane and some other officers of Colonel Oglethorp's regiment to Gibraltar in order to take the soldiers there. He also desired a youth recommended by him might have subsistence and passage over to be schoolmaster in the orphans' house intended to be erected in Frederica. We granted both his desires as far as in us lay, the latter part of his request being an article of expense which had not been yet ordered by the Common Council, but we assured ourselves that the next full meeting the same would be allowed.

We then received an application from Captain Burrington, late Governor of North Carolina, desiring the Board would advance him 200*l.* which should be repaid us at Charlestown, the Treasury having given an order for him to receive that sum out of the first money arising out of the Province due to the Government. We considered the matter, and found such difficulties attending it that we excused ourselves from complying thereto, and accordingly I, being in the chair, acquainted him that it was a request had been made us by others but never yielded to, our affairs being in another disposition, and an express order in our books against it; that indeed our orders were revocable by a Common Council, but we were not one at present, and therefore all we could do was to know their sense when there should be one. In the meantime that there was no gentleman present who was not very desirous to oblige him if it were in his power.

Mr. Oglethorp then acquainted us that he had been desired by the Duke of Newcastle to procure a committee of two or four of our members to attend him from time to time as he should have occasion to desire it, in relation to the confession and information of the Spaniards' design upon Georgia made and given by Jo. Savy, now brought up to town. He added that the said confession and information had been shewn him by his Grace under promise of secrecy, and therefore he was not at liberty to tell us the contents, but this he might say, that endeavours had been used for Savy to make his escape since his arrival in town, that a salary of 1,000 pistoles per annum had been settled on him by the Court of Spain, and great dealings been had between him and Patinho, the Spanish Minister, before he died, and the reason why the Duke desired no mention might be made of Savy's confession etc. was because there were matters in it that touched the affairs and concernment of all Europe.

We caused the Duke's request to be entered in our books and appointed Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Towers to be the committee to attend his Grace. Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. La Roch then told us that this morning Sir Robert Walpole desired them, with any other gentlemen we thought fit, to come to him and receive his assurance that our application for 8,000*l.* per annum for carrying on the civil affairs of the Colony to be put into the estimate this Session shall be complied with.

Dec. 21—Jan. 10

Our affairs being over, I took Mr. Oglethorp and Lord Carpenter aside to show them a paper I had drawn up to be signed by as many subscribers to the Hospital at Hyde Park Corner wherein it is desired that some principal surgeons may be appointed to direct the younger ones called acting surgeons, for which I gave my reasons.

They both approved it and said they would sign it, but afterwards it was thought fit not to prosecute it.

I returned home to dinner and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 22.

Friday, 23.

Saturday, 24.—The following epitaph on the Queen was found pasted up on the Royal Exchange:—

O Death, where is thy sting,

To take the Queen and leave the King?

His Majesty, who goes to-morrow to Chapel, declines taking the Sacrament, as is his usual custom on Christmas Day, and has ordered the Chaplain who is to preach (Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter) to make her late Majesty the entire subject of his sermon. The Dean told a friend of mine that the business of the day was to preach on the Birth of Christ, but since he must preach on the death of a Queen, he must alter his purpose.

Sunday, 25.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court, where Dean Gilbert made a very good and moving sermon. Those who were there told me he wept several times, as the King did also, and indeed, so it appeared to me by the King's countenance as he returned from Chapel.

Monday, 26.—Went to the Vestry upon parish business, and to visit Lord Riverston, lately arrived from Ireland. This Lord attempted a year or two ago to recover an estate which his ancestor had lost by being concerned in the rebellion of 1688 and siding with King James, but Lord Darnley and others opposed his petition in the House of Lords, and it was cast out. The attempt alarmed the Parliament of Ireland, which on that occasion made an address to his Majesty.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 27.—This day I agreed with Mr. William Wotton, in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, to be my agent to receive my English rents, and he is to have eightpence in the pound for the same.

Wednesday, 28.—I went in the evening to the Music Club.

Thursday, 29.—Went to Court and visited Mr. Temple. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 30.—Went to St. James's Vestry, then to Frank Clerke's. Returned and passed the day at home.

A bitter epitaph upon the Queen was handed about in manuscript soon after her death, the two last lines whereof were as follows:—

She to her offspring, pardon ask'd, deny'd,

And unforgiving, unforgiven died.

Saturday, 31.—This day I passed at home. The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Secker), Mr. John Temple and Mr. Oglethorp dined with me.

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173 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sunday, 1 January.—New Year's Day. This day ten years Dr. Couraye fled out of Paris to refuge himself in England.

I went to St. James' Church, where the Prince and Princess were for the first time. Afterwards I took the Sacrament at home and Dr. Barecroft, who administered it to my wife and me, dined with me, as did my son and daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer.

Monday, 2.—Mr. Clerke and Dr. Courayer dined with me. In the evening I joined in a bond with my daughter Hanmer for two hundred pounds lent her by Mr. Clerke towards payment of the house she buys of cousin Ned Southwell in Springarden, and she gave me the counter security. Both bonds were witnessed by Mr. Seddon, our vestry clerk, and my servant Henekin.

Tuesday, 3.—Returned the visits of the Bishop of Rochester and Bishop of Litchfield, and of Sir John Evelyn, Lord Orery, brother Parker and Sir William Heathcot.

This day a courtier acquainted me that Dunoyer the dancing master (whom the Prince entertains) had received his orders not to proceed in teaching the Duke and Princesses, whereupon they have been forced to send for Glover to teach them.

When the Prince and Princess were last Sunday at St. James' Church, the reader ignorantly read the following sentence at the beginning of Morning Prayer—"I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son"; which choice of sentence out of many others he might have pitched on, put the Prince justly out of humour, though possibly the curate had no meaning in it.

Wednesday, 4.

Thursday, 5.—I again attended a general court at St. George's Hospital, summoned to consider whether the post of Directing Surgeons should be filled up, Serjeant Amiand and Serjeant Dickins having resigned. It was carried not to put the question which might seem to carry reflection on those two surgeons, but to invite them to return back and give their assistance to the acting surgeons when desired, with liberty to inspect the hospital at other times as they pleased.

Friday, 6.

Saturday, 7.—I went this day to Court and the King spoke to me. He stayed not two minutes out, and had grief still fixed on his face.

Sunday, 8.—Prayers and sermon at home. My son and daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer dined with me. In the evening I went to the King's Chapel, where of twelve lay singing men in waiting, there were but two. This scandalous neglect of their duty I have often taken notice of to the sub-dean and others, but to no effect.

Monday, 9.—I visited my cousin Le Grand, who for the first time has had the gout, though above sixty years old.

Tuesday, 10.—I visited Cousin Ned Southwell to discourse him upon a scheme for engaging Serjeant Dickins and Serjeant Amians to return to St. George's Hospital, and give their assistance upon the foot of assisting but not directing surgeons, which

Jan. 10-24

I told him my brother Parker and I had brought them to consent to, provided the General Court should invite Mr. Ranby, Talbot and Poulet to give their assistance in the same manner, and that they should consent so to do. He approved it much, and said he would attend the next Court day, excusing his having been against them before, on account of the distraction which their office of directing surgeons had occasioned. I answered the distraction came not from them, nor the rule that had appointed Directing Surgeons, but from the young acting surgeons, who though they came into the hospital on the foot of being directed had, like snakes that were warm in the bosom, stung their protectors.

Dr. Courayer dined with me.

Wednesday, 11.—I went to the Georgia Board, being summoned to a Common Council to consider of the several bills of parcels for stores taken up by Causton, which he certified to us with expectation that we should pay the owners, he having no sola bills of ours or money to pay for them. We were not a Board, being only Mr. Lapotre, President; La Roch, Egmont, Sir William Heathcote, Shaftsbury, Vernon, and Mr. Oglethorp; Mr. Smith, trustee. Nevertheless, as it is an affair of consequence, and required no time to be lost, we ventured to direct Mr. Verelst to write this night to Causton that we would not pay accounts so certified to us, we having but 1,000*l.* left for the supply of stores to serve till Lady Day next, but that he should use the 2,650 sent over in sola bills, which would soon arrive to him. We also ordered him to let the magistrates of Georgia know that we would pay no money for any service but in sola bills on the spot.

Without the utmost care we shall be soon aground for want of money. We received a letter from Mr. Stephens, our Secretary for Georgia, who on the 13 August last sailed from Gravesend, and arrived at Charlestown the 20th October. His letter is dated the 26th of October.

Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, I and Mr. Smith dined at the Cyder House, and then I returned home.

Thursday, 12.—Mr. Serjeant Dickins and Mr. Serjeant Amiand came to me, and we agreed upon the terms on which they shall submit to return to the hospital.

In the evening I went to the Royal Society and afterwards to the Thursday Vocal Music Club.

Friday, 13.—I went to the Georgia Office, where Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, Sir William Heathcote and Lord Shaftsbury repaired to read over Mr. Paris, our solicitor's case drawn up for us by him in order to be printed, and, when signed by our Council, to be presented to the Lords of the Council against the hearing we have demanded upon our appeal from the Board of Trade's report. It was exceedingly well drawn, and [we] gave Mr. Paris direction to print it.

A letter was given us wrote by our secretary Mr. Stephens, who acquaints us he was just arrived at Savannah, where he found much ill blood and bandying of faction, of which he would give us further accounts by his next.

My two cousins Scots dined with me. I spent the evening at home. Mr. Henry Wrixon, my late tenant at Ballingule, took

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his leave of me to return to Ireland; having agreed for a new lease of three lives at seven shillings per acre, which was before held at the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* per acre; he is to lay out 200*l.* on the farm.

Saturday, 14.—Returned divers visits.

Sunday, 15.—After prayers and sermon, I went to Court, and carried the sword before the King to chapel. His and Princess Amelia's behaviour there (for Princess Carolina was indisposed) was very decent and exemplary.

Monday, 16.—Returned several visits.

Tuesday, 17.—Did the like.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to the Georgia Board, but did no business there, meeting only Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Archer and myself. Mr. Parris, our solicitor, acquainted us that the Committee of Council has ordered our hearing for Wednesday next, but that our counsel, Mr. Clark and Mr. Murry, have desired our brief may be shortened, and not left in so strong terms.

I dined at home, and then carried my daughter and niece Parker to the play.

Thursday, 19.—I went with my son to Counsellor Annesley's chambers, and there I signed with him the writings necessary for passing my recovery according to my marriage settlement. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 20.—A joke runs about the town that in the late new vault made for the Queen the third place therein is designed by his Majesty for Sir Robert Walpole; so that when both the latter die there will lie together King, Queen and Knave.

Saturday, 21.—This morning Mr. Showell, Master of the Blanket Company at Whitney in Oxfordshire, came and paid me three-quarter year's rent for my warehouse on Snow Hill, due at Christmas, 1737, at which time their lease expired. Mr. Renier, my joiner, was present. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 22.—I went to St. James' Church and heard an excellent sermon preached by the Bishop of Oxford, our minister, on the necessity of attending the public service of the church.

This day I was thoroughly well informed that the King's and Prince's physicians having designed to dine yesterday together as usual to celebrate the Prince's birthday, the King forbid them; and that he had also forbid the letting the Prince bring ice to his house through St. James' Park. Poor marks of resentment!

In the evening I went to the chapel, and then to the coffee house.

Monday, 23 Jan.—This day I visited Lord Grantham, Mr. Clerke, &c.

My son and daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer dined with me.

Tuesday, 24.—This day the King went to the Parliament and opened the session by a short speech. My daughter Helena and daughter Hanmer were there, and told me that his Majesty looked very mournfully, that when he took his speech in hand he was a considerable time before he could compose himself to read it, that he often put his hand to his forehead, and as they thought had tears in his eyes, though he made no mention of her late Majesty. The Earl of Chomly moved for an Address of thanks, and was seconded by the Earl of Cadogan.

Jan. 24—Feb. 3

In the Commons House Mr. Fox moved the Address of thanks, and was seconded by Colonel Selwyn's son. In both Houses the virtues and great loss of her Majesty were expatiated on.

Dr. Courayer told me that he had been sent for to Court last week, and was most graciously received by his Majesty, who talked for a quarter of an hour of the Queen, and cried the whole time. He assured the doctor that he would protect him as long as he lived, and that as to his pensions he should be no loser by her death.

The short character his Majesty gives of her is that he has lost in her his best adviser in public matters, and his most agreeable companion in private ones.

Wednesday, 25.—I visited Lord Bathurst, Earl of Winchelsea, Mr. Hunter and Sir William Heathcot, then went to the Georgia Office, where met Sir W. Heathcot, in the chair of Common Council, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. T. Towers, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Sloper.

We resolved that for the future no certified accounts shall be brought us for payment, but if they come to be returned to Georgia, there to be paid by our sola bills sent thither.

Ordered also that the several certified accounts lately sent us be returned back to be paid in the above manner. The year's accounts of receipts and disbursements from 9 June, 1736, to 9 June, 1737, were read and approved.

Then divers of us dined together, and in the evening we went to the Committee of Council to attend the hearing upon our appeal to their Lordships from the report made in our disfavour by the Board of Trade. Mr. Clark and Mr. Murrey, our counsel, spoke extremely well for above two hours, and then the Lords adjourned hearing the other side's reply to Saturday sen'night. Their counsel were Mr. Brown and Mr. Noel.

It was a numerous Committee of Lords, viz., Lord Wilmington (Lord President), Lord Chief Justice Lee, Lord Fitzwalter, Lord Monson, Lord Cholmley, Master of the Rolls (Sir Joseph Jekyl), Secretary at War (Sir William Young), and the Speaker (Mr. Onslow).

The Common Council of Georgia who attended were Colonel Oglethorp, Lord Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Archer, Mr. Towers, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Ayers: and of the Trustees, Lord Baltimore, the younger Mr. Archer.

Thursday, 26.—I went into the city about business. After dinner I went to the Royal Society, and then to the Vocal Club, where I introduced Sir John Evelyn for my auditory member.

I was told this day that there was lately a meeting between some of the Prince's people with Sir William Wyndham about a coalition with the minority in Parliament, when Sir William said there was one preliminary necessary to be agreed on without which he could not enter into a treaty, viz. that the Prince's people should join in reducing the army. The persons commissioned by the Prince replied they had no orders concerning that, but would report it to the Prince, which they did, to which the Prince replied without hesitation that he would proceed no further if that were a preliminary, for it was weakening his Majesty, and he would never do anything that should prejudice him and give him just distaste.

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Friday, 27; Saturday, 28.—Returned some visits.

Sunday, 29.—Service at home, then went to Court and returned to dinner. At half an hour after seven my daughter Percival was delivered of a boy by Dr. Sands, the man midwife.

Monday, 30.

Tuesday, 31.

Wednesday, February 1.—This day I went to the Georgia Board, on a summons of the trustees to consider what answer to make the several merchants who have applied to be paid the certified bills returned us to the amount of 1,900*l.* and which we intended should be remitted back to be paid by Causton out of the 2,650 sola bills now in his hands. Unfortunately these bills were certified by him to be sent over hither for payment a fortnight before our sola bills arrived on that side.

The merchants attending, we told them it was a matter for a Common Council Board to consider of, which now we were not.

There were present only Lord Shaftsbury, Egmont, president, Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales, with Captain Coram and Mr. Smith, trustees.

As Associates of Dr. Bray we ordered that Dr. Barecroft should be desired to preach our anniversary sermon the 13th of next March.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us at the office that Sir Robert Walpole had withdrawn his promise which he made several of our Board that the future expenses of the Colony should be brought into the House by way of estimate, which would have been a certain annual support, without our trouble and hazard of applying to Parliament, so that now we must either petition as we used to do, or obtain if we can that his Majesty will recommend it in a message to the House.

Thursday, 2.—I visited Mr. Stroud, the Bishop of Oxford, Colonel Schutz, my brother Parker and Sir George Savile, and after dinner went to the play.

Friday, 3.—This morning I went to St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner, upon a summons to receive Sir George Walter's report touching a message he was sent with to the Earl of Burlington from the General Court to induce his Lordship to continue his subscription of twenty guineas annually, which he had withdrawn on account of Serjeant Dickins and Serjeant Amian withdrawing from the hospital service; and touching a letter he had received from those two gentlemen. The Earl of Oxford being in the chair, who is one sub-governor under the Prince, Sir George did accordingly make his report to the effect following, viz. that the Earl refused to return and continue his subscription till the office of directing surgeons was restored. Then the joint letter was received from the two surgeons above mentioned declaring their willingness to return conditionally that Mr. Ranby and Mr. Pawlet were invited to assist as consulting surgeons and that they accepted thereof.

The Earl of Pembroke opposed the inviting these last mentioned surgeons, and reflected very severely and unjustly on Amian and Dickins; likewise several other governors, intimate friends of the acting surgeons, spoke particularly against Mr. Ranby, as one not

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agreeable to the acting surgeons, and a *boutefou* [*boute-feu*] who had a personal pique against Mr. Hawkings. But in the end it was carried by ballot that Mr. Pawlet should be invited with Serjeant Dickings, Mr. Amian and Mr. Chiselden, to give their kind assistance, as in cases of private consultation, when desired in cases extraordinary, and to come to the hospital when they please at the hours of dressing.

The question met with difficulty because Mr. Chiselden declared he would quit his attendance if any new surgeons were added to the two serjeants; but it had met with more difficulty if Mr. Ranby, who saw the faction raised against him, had not desired Mr. Oglethorp and me to declare to the Board that he was no way desirous to have anything to do with the hospital, and that even if one gentleman should not approve of his being one of the consulting surgeons, he should desire not to be mentioned.

The Court, I say, passed the question by balloting, and carried it by eight votes, forty-four against thirty-six, although the impertinent young surgeons brought all their posse thither, and had fourteen doctors of physie to vote for them. Among those who were for the motion were:—

*For.*

Duke of Bridgewater (Seroop).  
Duke of Portland (William).  
Duke of Montague (John).  
Lord Gore (John).  
Lord Bathurst (Allan).  
Lord Tirconnel (John).  
Lord Egmont.  
Lord Romney.  
Lord Carpenter.  
Duke of Queensburrow.  
Sir William Windham.  
Sir George Savile.  
Sir William Morrice.  
Sir Philip Parker Long.  
Colonel Adam Williamson,  
Governor of the Tower.  
Vernon (James), Clerk of the Co.  
Sands (James), M. of P.  
Mr. Thomas Archer, M. of P.  
Colonel James Oglethorp, M.  
of P.  
Mr. Hutchison (Archibald).  
Captain Hudson (Joseph).  
Thorrold (John), esq.  
Robert Fotherby, esq.  
John Temple, esq.  
Mr. Henry Temple, Lord  
Palmerston's son.  
Henry Nevil Grey, M. of P.  
Northey (William), esq.  
Bishop of Peterburrow.  
Dr. Tessier, Physician to the  
Household.

*Against.*

Earl Pembroke (Henry).  
Duke of Bedford (John).  
Duke of Marlburrow (Charles).  
Mr. Henry Talbot, formerly  
supercargo.  
Six physicians of the house  
and eight others.  
Chaplain of the house, Hugh  
Frazer.  
Mr. Dalton.  
Earl of Chomley.  
Herbert (Henry Arthur), mem-  
ber of Parliament.  
Hunter (Thomas Orby), esq.  
Jennings (William), esq.  
Lord North.  
Sloper (William), esq.  
And nine more I know not the  
names of.

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*For.**Against.*

Mr. Richard Aspinwall, Treas-  
urer.  
Colonel Fra. Burton.  
Douglass (James), M.D.  
Graham (Dan), Apothecary  
Royal.  
Earl of Litchfield (Henry).  
Lamb (Mathew), esq.  
Le Grand (Edward), esq.  
Pordage (Edward), A.M.  
Southwell (Edward), esq.  
Sir George Walter.  
And five more I know not the  
names of.

How Sir Robert Sutton and Major Sawyer voted I know not.  
I returned home to dinner and passed the evening at home.

This day the House of Commons resolved to keep the same number of standing forces as last year on a division of 249 to 164.  
Saturday, 4.—I went to St. James' vestry, where some new beadles were to be chosen, one of them having run away with about 30*l.* of the parish money, and another resigning his place.

I then went to the Cockpit, where a Committee of Council sat for the second time to hear counsel in behalf of the Board of Trade against our appeal from that Board's report.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 5.—Went to chapel, then to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 6.—Visited Lord Riverston, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Bagnal, Mr. Temple and Sir Windham Knatchbull, Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, Mr. Annesley, Lord Lovel, Mr. Ayres of the Exeise Office. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 7.—When the Due D'Aumont, Ambassador from France, came over in the late Queen's time, it was in most men's mouth that the Pretender came with him incognito, that he had a private interview with the Queen, had been at Somerset House masquerade, &c. But many looked on it as an invention of the Whigs to blacken the Administration. However, this I was assured of by Mrs. Minshull, a popish lady, that he was here, and this day Mr. Temple told me that Captain Temple, lately dead, who brought the Duke over, said that at the same time came over a young gentleman who kept himself concealed, and that the Duke desired him not to mention that such a gentleman came with him. Whether this gave occasion for the report, or that this young gentleman was indeed the Pretender, I cannot judge, but I remember the Pretender affirmed in his declaration after the Queen's death that she had favour for him, and it was currently said she wore his picture. Her measures, I am sure, and her ministry were calculated to bring him in.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to the Georgia Board, where in a pretty full meeting we considered of two important points.

Mr. Ayres in the Common Council chair, Mr. Lapotre, Sir William Heatheote, Egmont, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Oglethorp, Tyrconnel,



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Mr. Archer, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon, Mr. T. Towers; Trustees, Mr. Page, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wesley, who landed last Friday from Georgia, attended us; he acquainted us that about one hundred idle persons in Georgia have within two months left the Colony. That the inhabitants last year were able to furnish corn of their own produce to supply the wants of half the Colony. That the country is very healthy. That the Saltsburgers for their part had cultivated one hundred and fifty acres. That Percy, our gardener, had left it on some distaste with Mr. Causton, and the garden now under no care and half the trees dead, &c. Then Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended for instructions for our counsel next Saturday, when they are to reply to the counsel of the Board of Trade. We accordingly gave him instructions after a long debate of three hours what instructions to give them.

We then had a long debate upon the certified accounts sent us over for stores delivered in Georgia by divers merchants, who desire to be paid here, and not referred back to Georgia to be paid their money out of our sola bills sent thither to defray the expenses of the Colony. At length we resolved that their money shall be paid them in England as they desire, and till the same be done to allow them 4 per cent. interest, and immediately to write to Causton to send us back 2,000*l.* sola bills to answer the same.

Then we made a draft on the bank for 500*l.* to Mr. Alderman Heathcote to answer accruing expenses.

Then we dined at the Cyder House, Oglethorp, president, Laroche, Vernon, T. Towers, Egmont and Sloper, and afterwards I returned home.

Thursday, 9.—I went this morning into the city to sell 120*l.* lottery 1726 stock, and 30*l.* the same belonging to my niece Dering, and to buy 100 order and tally on the sinking fund No. 1964 for my niece, and left the same with Mr. Hoare the banker.

My son this day acknowledged a fine pursuant to his marriage settlement before Mr. Lamb's clerk and Sir Fra. Child.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 10.—This morning I passed at King Street Chapel, being one of the governors of it. We settled the last year's accounts with other matters, as ordering the repairs, and considering about a new reader and schoolmaster.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 11.—This morning I went to the Committee of Council, being the last day of hearing our appeal from the Report of the Board of Trade. It is intimated to us that though the cause be clear on the side of the Trustees of Georgia, yet their Lordships intend to consider the affair in a more public light than as a contention between Carolina and Georgia, which if they do, then it is manifest they intend to defeat us of the advantage that lies on our side with respect to the dispute, and to gratify Carolina in their desire of trading with the Indians that belong to the province of Georgia, without taking licences in Georgia, which I think our Trustees will not suffer but rather surrender their trust. Who will after this ever engage in the nation's service without pay? After the counsel was heard, the Committee of Council resolved to take a fortnight to prepare their determination.

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I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 12.—Prayers and sermon at home, and I stirred not out the whole day except to see my daughter Percival.

Monday, 13.—According to appointment several trustees of Georgia met and dined together, to resolve in what manner we should proceed to apply for money from Parliament. After long debate we agreed to petition the House. There were present Lord Tironell, Lord Carpenter, Lord Egmont, Oglethorp, La Roch, Archer the elder, Vernon, Sir William Heathcot, T. Towers, Sloper, Judge Holland, Tracy: Archer, junior. [No board though a sufficient number—*margin.*]

Tuesday, 14.—This day my daughter Helena entered her 20th year of age.

Wednesday, 15.—This day the petition of the Trustees of Georgia was drawn up with design to be presented to the House of Commons, but Sir Robert Walpole not being there to declare his Majesty's approbation thereof, it was deferred. Several Trustees met for the purpose and did no other business.

Thursday, 16.—The Trustees of King's Street Chapel and School met in the vestry there, and unanimously agreed to deprive and dismiss Mr. Wilkinson, the reader and schoolmaster, for neglecting his duty and other sufficient causes. We were six of us, viz.: The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Palmerston, Egmont, Mr. Montague, Mr. Plumtree and the churchwarden.

This evening my grandson was by the Bishop of Oxford christened John James, the Earl of Salisbury and I Godfathers, and Lady Salisbury, Godmother. Mr. Lamb the lawyer represented the Earl of Salisbury.

Friday, 17.—I went to Westminster to see the issue of our Georgia petition, but it was not presented.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 18.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where the Bishop of Oxford, our rector, had unanimous leave to nominate a clerk to read morning and evening service; and accordingly he named Mr. Bonny, a man very acceptable to the parish.

I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Temple, son to Lord Palmerston, and Sir William Heathcote.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 19.—Went to chapel, then to Court. After dinner went again to chapel.

Monday, 20.

Tuesday, 21.

Wednesday, 22.—Confined at home by a cold whereby I could not attend the Georgia Board, where the day's business was to receive Mr. Wesley's complaints of the usage he received at Georgia, and which obliged him to come for England. He gave the Trustees that met several papers and certificates for his justification, whereby it appeared indeed that he was guilty of indiscretion, but that Causton our head bailiff was much more to blame, and he charged upon him many particulars of gross mis-administration which must be enquired into. Mr. Vernon took him home to dinner, and in company of Mr. Hales examined him more particularly as to Causton's bad behaviour as a magistrate, which they took down in writing in order to be discoursed of at the Board.

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Thursday, 23.—Still confined by my cold.

Friday, 24.—Still confined.

Saturday, 25.—Mr. Vernon, his two sons, and Mr. Clark of Spring Garden dined with me. Mr. Vernon stayed till 8 o'clock with me discoursing of the affairs of Georgia, concerning the management of which we are both much displeas'd.

Sunday, 26.—Still confined by my cold. Mr. Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury's younger brother, lately come from France, dined with me, as did Mr. Lamb, Mr. Southwell and Lady Margaret Cecil and my son.

Wednesday, 1 March.—I went out for the first time since my late confinement to the Georgia Office, where met Lord Shaftsbury, president, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, Vernon, T. Towers, Lapotre, Lord Limerick: Mr. Smith and Captain Coram.

We only did Trustee business, not being a Board of Common Council. We understood that Mr. Fury, agent for Carolina, had informed the Committee of the Privy Council that he had in charge from the Province of Carolina to make us some overtures for reconciliation of the differences between us, wherefore we order'd Mr. Martin, our secretary, to sound him occasionally what the proposal is that he intends to make. We perus'd the estimate or calculation for the expense of Georgia for this year on the foot of 8,000*l.* which we shall petition for to-morrow, and made several alterations therein, particularly with respect to the military articles therein which we did not think reasonable to put the Trust to the expense of, but that the Government should defray it.

Alderman Kendal came in, when the Board broke up, and delivered his resignation of being a Common Councilman. A letter from Dr. Bundy was also read declaring his resolution to be no longer a Common Councilman or Trustee. The Alderman excus'd himself in that he was not able to attend us through multiplicity of business, and the doctor alleg'd he found himself of no use. Thus the bad report of the state of our affairs begins to work among our members. Lord Talbot expressed a month ago a great desire to resign, but was persuas'd from it. And this same day Lord Carpenter declared his intention to do the same.

In truth the bad account of Causton's behaviour brought over by Mr. Wesley, our minister at Savannah, is enough to make all of us quit; but I think we are bound in conscience to continue our services and care of such a number of persons gone over on our account, as long as there is any prospect of doing good.

Mr. Vernon, Towers, Lapotre, myself, Smith, and Oglethorp who came afterwards to us, dined together at the Cyder House.

Thursday, 2.—This evening Mr. Verelst came to tell me that Alderman Heathcote is determin'd to resign his place of Common Councillor, and that Mr. Hucks, formerly a Common Councillor but now only a Trustee, told him (Mr. Verelst) he would have him look out for some office other than accomptant to the Georgia Office, for that the money we ask this year will be the last we shall receive.

When houses are falling the rats leave it.

Yesterday the Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord of the Admiralty, after doing business at that office till one o'clock, went down to the House, and was surpris'd to hear a writ mov'd for a new

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election at Windsor in the Lord Vere Beauclerc's room, who had accepted to be a Lord of the Admiralty. The poor man was turn'd out the day before to make room for Lord Vere, without the least notice given him, or knowing his offence, only his lady is in the service of the Princess of Wales; but for four months since the breach between his Majesty and the Prince he had been suffer'd to continue in his post.

His Majesty thought fit some days ago to renew his order that none who visit the Prince should appear at his Court, and the same was signified to several private gentlemen, a thing never done before.

Friday, 3.—I went down to the House of Commons to wait the issue of the Georgia petition for money, but Sir Robert Walpole desired it might be deferred till Monday.

Saturday, 4.—Made a few visits.

Sunday, 5.—Went to chapel.

Monday, 6.—Visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington, dined, and after dinner visited brother Parker.

Last Friday Sir Robert Walpole declar'd his marriage to Mrs. Skorrit, by whom he had two daughters during his late lady's lifetime. She was the same day introduced to Court and received with great marks of distinction by his Majesty and the Princess Amelia. The Duchesses of Newcastle and Richmond contended earnestly which of them should have the dishonourable honour of presenting her to the King, but at length Mrs. Walpole, Horace Walpole's wife, did the office, as the nearest relation, and to shew that Sir Robert marrying his whore was by consent of his family. Thus a stay-maker's daughter carried the bell from two duchesses.

Tuesday, 7.

Wednesday, 8.—This day I went to the Georgia Board, but we were not a number to make a Common Council, being only Mr. Lapotre, president, Lord Carpenter, Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Egmont, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Sloper, Lord Talbot and Mr. Smith, a Trustee.

This morning the House in a Committee of Supply vot'd 8,000*l.* for the further settlement of Georgia. Mr. Tracy, one of our Trustees, mov'd it, and Mr. Frederick, one of our Common Councillors, seconded it, and nobody oppos'd it, only there were a good many noes, which I observe annually increases.

After this was over, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Sloper and I dined together at the Cyder House, where we had serious consideration who to elect Common Councillors in the room of the five who have resign'd that office, namely Dr. Bundy, Alderman Cater, Alderman Heathcot, Lord Carpenter and Lord Talbot, which two last resign'd at the Board this day.

The conclusion was that Mr. Smith, Mr. Christopher Towers, brother to Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Henry Archer and Sir Jacob Debouvery should be desired to accept of being Common Councillors. The four first are already Trustees.

Mr. Vernon privately told me that he had reason to believe that the Government do not design to suffer Mr. Oglethorp to go again to Georgia, as believing his head too full of schemes, and that he may possibly by his warmth of temper run the Colony into an unnecessary quarrel with Spain, but that his Lieut.-Col. Cockran,

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whofm] they esteem a man more composed, shall command in Georgia in his stead.

He also told me that he has it from a good hand that there will come from Georgia a very great and unforeseen demand for debts contracted, such as our 8,000*l.* will not be able to defray.

Mr. Oglethorp told us that Count Sinzendorf was very well satisfied with the answer we made several months ago to his letter concerning the Moravians he sent to Georgia, who were made uneasy by being pressed to defend themselves in case the Spaniards attacked us, it being a religious principle with them not to fight on any account. And that he had sent over two catechists for the negroes at Purisburg which are now in London.

This day I heard that the Prince, in consideration of the King having turned Lord Archibald Hamilton out of the Admiralty, had taken him into his service and made him his cofferer, together with receiver general, and that to compensate Mr. Eliot, who had the last mentioned place, he conferred on him another employment of less value indeed, but given it to him for his life.

Thursday, 9.—I made a few visits, dined, and then went to the Royal Society. Afterwards to the vocal club.

Friday, 10.—I went to a meeting of the Governors of Kingstreet Chapel and School for the choice of a reader and schoolmaster, and at my recommendation they chose Mr. John Wilkinson, Master of Arts, bred in Dublin College, and at present curate or deputy to one of the Brothers of St. Catherine's at the Tower. The Governors who met were the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Sundon, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Plumbtree, Mr. Mountague and myself.

The Bishop as Rector of St. James' might have named himself, but said he had so ill success with the two preceding persons that he would not now take it upon him.

We also ordered repairs to the chapel which will come to near 100*l.*

Saturday, 11.—Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp and I met at the office, and afterwards dined together. The occasion was a letter from Mr. Stephens, our secretary in Georgia, giving a long detail of the condition of the province and the squabbles there. In the main it gave us satisfaction.

Sunday, 12.—Prayers and sermon at home, and so passed the whole day.

Monday, 13.—Visited the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord President, Lord Bathurst and Sir William Heathcot.

Tuesday, 14.—Made some visits. In the evening went to the opera.

Wednesday, 15.—Visited Mr. Cecil, and then passed the day at home. In the evening Dr. Bentson, Bishop of Gloucester, visited me, and among other things that passed in discourse expressed his wish that an alteration were made in our Liturgy, such as in the beginning of King William's reign was attempted by Archbishop Tillotson. He said there were many things in it that wanted reformation, such as the frequent repetition of the Lord's Prayer; and that several other Bishops were of his mind, but that when he mentioned it to the present Archbishop of Canterbury he said it was not a convenient time, otherwise that he should approve the design.

Thursday, 16.—This being the Georgia anniversary day, several

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Trustees and Common Councilmen went to St. Bride's Church to hear a very good sermon preached on the occasion by Dr. Barecroft, who is preacher to the Charterhouse; more would have been there but for the merchants' petition which was to be heard at the House of Commons this day.

Before the sermon began we passed the annual account of our disbursements, wherein the state of our cash and of the Colony is seen, and we chose five new Common Councilmen, viz. Mr. Tracy, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Christopher Towers, all members of Parliament, Mr. Smith and Mr. Page. All these were Trustees. We also chose Sir Henry Gough and Sir Roger Burgoign, both members of Parliament, for Trustees. The Common Councilmen who attended the election and afterwards the sermon were as follows: Egmont, in the Common Council chair and president; Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayres, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Tircconnel, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, chosen this day; and the Trustees were Mr. Bedford, Dr. Burton, Lord Carpenter, Captain Coram and Mr. Anderson.

All these dined with us, Mr. Bedford and Captain Coram excepted, and we invited Colonel Horsey, the new made Governor of Carolina, Dr. Barecroft, our preacher, and one Mr. Carteret, to whom we passed this morning a grant of 500 acres.

It was remarked that Dr. Bundy, in whose church we assembled, would not be present, neither appointed his curate to read prayers, so that Dr. Burton was obliged to do the office.

After dinner I went to the Royal Society, where Dr. Desagulieres explained the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the sea according to the doctrine of attraction, by a very ingenious machine in clockwork.

Friday, 17.—This night between twelve and one o'clock the Prince in a frolic broke the windows of Dunoyer, his dancing master, only to frighten and disturb his rest, but before six o'clock they were repaired. A silly demeanour (and of ill example) for an heir of the Crown, thirty years old and married.

Saturday, 18.—I left a foul draft of my will at Mr. Annesley's chambers.

Sunday, 19.—The following verses on Sir Robert Walpole's declaring his marriage to his mistress Madame Skirrit were given me:—

I can't conceive why in decline of life  
Sir Robert should betroth a second wife;  
Can you suppose he feels an amorous rage,  
Thus swell'd with fat, and thus excis'd by age?  
He surely don't, but wonder not, my friends,  
The knight in this pursues his constant ends.  
He, long inured to plunder and defraud,  
Unmoved by virtue, and by shame un-aw'd,  
Perverts to private use a public whore,  
That he may rob the public, one way more,  
The only way he never rob'd before.

Monday, 20.—My cousin Scot and her daughter dined with me. Visited Sir Windham Knatchbull, Lord Bathurst, and Mr. Clark of Cecil Street. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 21.—I went to the anniversary dinner kept by the

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Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We were twenty-eight in all, among whom were Lord Colerain, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bennet, the Master in Chancery, Dr. Pelling, Dr. Thomas, Captain Hudson, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Thorold, Mr. Clendon, Dr. Wilson, the Bishop of Man's son, &c.

Account was given us of a great increase of charity schools in Wales, and the whole year's proceedings were read. It appeared that in the space of thirty years that the Tranquebar Mission for converting the Indians heathens to Christianity have gained 3,000 proselytes, but that at present some stop is put thereto by the Great Mogul surprising and making an absolute conquest of Madura, which before was but tributary to him. This was in the year 1736.

Mr. Vernon informed me that last Saturday the Committee of the Privy Council had finally considered our affair, and resolved not to allow of the Carolina Ordinance (against which we complained) whereby that Province had taxed themselves in 2,000*l.* sterling to make amends to such of their traders as for trading with the Georgia Indians within the Province of Georgia should have their goods taken from them for want of Georgia licences, or suffer otherwise on that account. Also that they had ordered an instruction to be sent the Trustees of Georgia to pass a law for allowing a due number of Carolina traders (being well appointed by the Government of Carolina) to trade within Carolina [*sic*]; and that the like instructions should be sent to Carolina to make a law for the same purpose. But our present law for trading with the Indians is not to be repealed, only explained to suit the purpose mentioned. This abrogation of the Carolina Ordinance above mentioned as illegal and no law is what the Board of Trade could hardly expect, seeing they had reported in favour of it.

Wednesday, 22.—This morning the Trustees met to swear in the new Common Councillors, accordingly Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Tracy were sworn.

We ordered payment of 45*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* for a gilt mace for the magistrate at Savannah, being a Board of Common Council, viz. Dr. Hales, who was in the Trustee chair, Mr. Digby, in the Common Council chair, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Thomas Archer, Lord Tirconnel, Egmont, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Tracy.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Music Club.

Thursday, 23.—Some of the Common Council thinking it high time to put the affairs of our Colony on a better foot than it has been of late, to remedy abuses, to prevent unnecessary and unknown expenses to us in Georgia, by certified accounts returned us, and to reduce the establishment of that province within the 8,000*l.* given us this session, met by private agreement this day as a Committee of Correspondence: Mr. Vernon, T. Towers, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Lapotre, Sloper.

The first thing we went upon was to read over the year's establishment of expenses for the northern and southern division of Georgia, and to strike off all branches of expenses of a military nature, the Parliament having given us this year's money for the settling, not the defence of the Colony.

We therefore unanimously agreed to drop the Rangers, the Pettiaugers, the garrison of Fort St. George, the building a fort at

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Augusta, the overseer of works carrying on at St. Andrews, and all that is doing there, the Darien establishment, the Carolina scout-boat and that at Amelia. We also agreed to dismiss Causton from being storekeeper at Savannah, and give the employment to Mr. Stevens' son at 30*l.* a year with one clerk under him at 18*l.* a year. To break up the stores at Frederica, the time being expired of maintaining the poor we sent over to settle there.

We also agreed to restore the foot messenger between Carolina and Georgia to go every fortnight, and appoint another between Savannah and Frederica. That the mill rights at Old Ebenezer should be paid by the day, and not by annual agreement, and the labourers under them to be taken out of the servants sent over on account of the Trust. That there be a sea boat stationed at Tybee Island. That Mr. Causton, who remains head bailiff, be directed to oversee the mill rights at old Ebenezer and he to be considered for his trouble.

That a month after his dismissal be given him to make up his account of the stores to be delivered up to young Stephens.

That 5*l.* a piece be given to the constable and tything men.

That the west road be made by the servants on the Trust account.

That as to Frederica, Mr. Ulsperger the engineer be employed as surveyor to lay out our people's lands at three shillings a day.

That a sea-boat be appointed for Frederica instead of a pettyawger.

That the orphans and sick be taken care of both at Savannah and Frederica by the magistrates of both towns. Also that for the future the sola bills sent over for the service of the Colony be committed to the care of three persons, to be signed by them or any two of them to give them currency, and that our copper plate be altered to answer that purpose.

We also agreed to strike off the annual certain allowance made to the Indians under Tomachachi, but to make in our estimate a reserve for presents to Indians on renewal of friendship with them, entertaining them, &c.

Some other matters were also resolved to be regulated. We had also a serious conference upon proper methods for renewing our friendship with Carolina, and satisfying the inhabitants of our province in relation to females inheriting. As to the former we thought it not unreasonable to make an explanatory law that should oblige us to accept a certain number of Carolina traders to be licensed by us, on the Governor and Council of Carolina's recommendation; and a doubt arising whether we should not oblige them to give security in Georgia as they have hitherto done, which Mr. Vernon was against, Mr. Towers proposed accepting the traders' bond, which the gentlemen acquiesced in. The proportion of traders of both provinces to be adjusted between us and the Governor of Carolina. As to satisfying our people with respect to females inheriting, I proposed that an Act should be passed obliging ourselves and successors to let the parents' lands fall to their female issue or heirs conditionally that they marry a man who will reside in the country, and has no land of his own. By this means our purpose will be answered of securing defensible inhabitants (which was all the reason we had for excluding female

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heirs) and the people will have a security that the lands they have cultivated must go where they would wish it.

The gentlemen all consented to this.

After this we dined together, and Mr. Thomas Archer coming to us, approved of what we had resolved, which is to be reported next Wednesday for confirmation.

We also resolved and prepared an advertisement to be printed in the *London Gazette* and the *Carolina Gazette*, and to be pasted on the town house of Savannah and Frederica, importing that from the time of that notice the Trustees will not allow of any agreements in Georgia for stores, &c. or any cargoes to be bought there, or any certified accounts, but pay for everything in Georgia by our sola bills only, for which a sufficient quantity shall be sent over to answer all the expenses we have or shall provide for. We could not but observe that Mr. Oglethorp has been very careless of attending the Board of late, that is, since he knew the gentlemen were resolved to reduce the Colony's expenses, in which he told Mr. Verelst he desired to have no hand. He sees how cool many of the Trust are grown to the work, and that there is only one set who remain to carry it on, whom if he should disgust, the charter might fall for want of a sufficient number to support it, and therefore since he is not thoroughly pleased with our proceedings, he chooses to be absent as often as he can with decency, without falling out with us.

The Lord Talbot, Alderman Heathcote, Alderman Kendal, Lord Carpenter and Dr. Bundy have withdrawn this year. Captain Eyles and Mr. Frederick never attend. Lord Limerick and Mr. La Roch but seldom. The five first were Common Council men and the others still are so. This is observed in town, and creates a report that our affairs are under bad management. If a few more should withdraw, that report would be too truly confirmed. On the other hand, Mr. Vernon, T. Towers, myself, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Thomas Archer and Mr. Smith continue their zeal, and Sir William Heathcote, the Earl of Shaftsbury and Mr. Sloper act tolerably well. We have also good hopes of the new Common Councillors.

Friday, 24.—To-day I went to Court and the King spoke to me. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 26, 1738.—Went to chapel, forenoon and afternoon.

Monday, 27.

Tuesday, 28.—Mr. August Schuts and his wife, and my daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer and cousin Scot dined with me. In the evening I went to Hendel's Oratorio, where I counted near 1,300 persons besides the gallery and upper gallery. I suppose he got this night 1,000*l*.

The House of Commons sat till past nine o'clock, and at last, upon a division of 256 against 209, agreed to a motion made by Sir Robert Walpole for addressing the King upon the injuries the Spaniards have done the nation in taking our merchants' ships. Mr. Pulteney moved a much warmer question containing five heads, one of which was levelled at the Ministry, but he was overruled by the majority of forty-five. However, the losing party resolve to debate the matter over again on the report next Friday, when the House, it is said, will be very warm.

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Wednesday, 29.—I went to the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Smith, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Mr. Tracy, Christopher Towers, Thomas Towers, in the Common Council chair, Lapotre, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Anderson.

We read over the Report of the Committee of Correspondence, and resolved some articles therein should stand, after which at Mr. Oglethorp's desire we all adjourned to his chamber (he being confined by an accident) and read the same to him; but he objected against two material articles of the Report, which we had not confirmed, namely the putting down the scout boats and the granting new land to the town of Hampstead, whose inhabitants complained their land was pine barren, and had petitioned for better land. He affirmed as to the first that the inhabitants in general would not remain without the continuance of scout boats; to which I replied that we had not money for it; "then," said he, "I must save it out of some other article." As to the second, he said he knew the land at Hampstead perfectly well, and it was indeed most of it pine barren, but with pains might be rendered very fruitful as other pine land had been rendered by others; that if these people were humoured in this, there would not be a man in the Colony but would desire to remove to better land, who yet have at present no thoughts of it. That the disorder this would occasion in the Colony is unexpressible. That we ought to consider that if these men were allowed to remove to new land, they would expect a new allowance of provision for a year, which we are not in a condition to give, and the same would be expected by others. Other arguments he used on this occasion, which made so great impression on the gentlemen that I stood alone for giving these people new land, though before we were all unanimous for it. Mr. Vernon being to attend a Committee of Council could not be with us, when perhaps the affair might have taken another turn.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 30.—This morning I went to the White Hart in Holborn by invitation of Mr. Oglethorp to see the remaining part of his regiment march through the city into Sussex. The same invitation was made to the other gentlemen of the Trust, but only Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Christopher Towers and Captain Eyles came, which I believe was no small disappointment to Mr. Oglethorp, for he had prepared a very elegant dinner. About 2 o'clock the soldiers marched by, Major Cook at their head. I never saw a finer set of young fellows, all under thirty years old, and they marched gaily. The sergeants and corporals were too few.

After dinner I went to the House of Commons, where there was a debate whether the resolution of the Committee on the merchants' affair should be recommitted, proposed by Sir John Barnard, but his motion was rejected at eight o'clock by a majority of 61, viz. 224 against 163.

Friday, 31, Good Friday.—I went to chapel and fasted as usual on this solemn day.

Saturday, 1 April.

Sunday, 2, Easter Day.—Went to communicate at the chapel.

Monday, 3.—Went to the play with my wife and daughter Percival.

April 4-12

Tuesday, 4.—Went to St. James' Vestry to the choice of scavengers, and voted an alteration of several parish rates.

Wednesday, 5.—Visited Lord Inchiquen and cousin Thomas Whorwood and his lady. Went to see Dr. Courayer sitting for his picture to Mr. Abery. In the evening carried Dr. Courayer to the play called "Comus."

Thursday, 6.—I visited Sir Edmond Bacon, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Mrs. Temple. Dr. Barecroft dined with me.

Among other things he told me the Archbishop of Canterbury (called "peaceable John" when chaplain at Lambeth) is a man after the Ministry's own heart, for he is one that will never give them trouble, at the same time that by his learning and thorough knowledge in Divinity he does honour to their promotion of him.

When Dr. Butler comes to be a Bishop (as he will be, for he is in high favour at Court since the time he was made Clerk of the Queen's Closet) he will be the third Bishop born of Presbyterian parents. His father was a dissenting teacher, and he was with his dear friend the present Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Secker, bred up in a Presbyterian Academy at Tewkesbury. They were both likewise in Dr. Samuel Clerk's notions about the Trinity, and very likely Dr. Butler is so still, but Bishop Secker very wisely drew his neck out of that collar. Dean Gilbert is likewise on the rank of being made a Bishop. He has little learning, but great merit, for at Bath he paid particular court to Mrs. Skerit (then Sir Robert Walpole's whore, but lately his wife) and cannot escape reward for it.

Friday, 7.—Went to Bertholdy's concert.

Saturday, 8.—Went to St. George's Hospital, where business kept us till 2 o'clock, it being a quarterly court. I went into the wards, and was much pleased to see the great order kept and the care of the patients, though a mournful sight it was to be witness to the number of sick and maimed people.

Sunday, 9.—I went to chapel in the morning. My son and daughter Percival, daughter Hanmer and Mr. Cecil dined with me. After dinner Captain Thompson, lately arrived from Georgia, and Mr. Verelst came to see me.

The Captain gave me a tolerable account of Savannah, but said the people were in general very uneasy at their heirs female not succeeding, and that it had made them for the most part abandon the cultivating their lands. I found him speak much in commendation of Causton, and he added he took no more upon him than his post as magistrate required. He also commended Christie, our Recorder, as very zealous for the Colony, though by Mr. Stevens' journal it appears otherwise, for he writes that he is weary, and is suspected to have taken lands in Carolina. The Captain said that Mr. Causton expresses himself pleased that Mr. Stevens was sent over. That he left the Colony healthy, but that many of the children born there die, which he imputes to the parents drinking spiritous liquors, and being infected with diseases. That through Mr. Anderson's care (inspector of the public garden) the same is putting again into order, and that Fitzwater, formerly gardener, and who ran away to Carolina, is returned and employed therein. It seems he found he could not live in Carolina so well as in Savannah. That notwithstanding we had been informed there were no plants

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of mulberry trees there, yet there are many. That in Carolina the rancour there is much abated since they heard Mr. Oglethorp is made General of the Forces, and several who were violent against us say, now, they were misled. That at Highgate from whence La Fage and others wrote over such complaints, there is no ground but will bear a produce, but the lot of some is worse than that of others, but many labour under necessities that have made them abandon planting; for the time of their hired servants being expired, and their servants accordingly having left them, they have not money to buy new ones. This in some has been carelessness to lay up in store, but most others had land that would not yield sufficient to maintain themselves and servants, cloth them, buy tools and raise an overplus for to save for buying new servants.

Monday, 10.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 11.—Went in the evening to the play.

Wednesday, 12.—Went to the Georgia Board, which was very numerous—Dr. Hales, in the chair, Mr. Digby, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Lord Tirconnel, Sir William Heathcote, president, Lord Egmont, Mr. Smith, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Sloper; Trustees only—Mr. Burton, Mr. Anderson.

Divers letters lately arrived from Georgia were read, and referred to a Committee of Correspondence; as—

One dated 28 November from Hawkins, chief bailiff of Frederica, to the Trustees, giving account that all was peaceable there, but that the crop raised last year was all spoiled by the bad season and rats.

Another dated 10 January last, from the same to Mr. Verelst, that he wanted drugs and medicines.

Another from one Herd at Frederica to Mr. Oglethorp, that all was well there, dated 5 December.

Another from Causton at Savannah to the Trustees, dated 14 January, that he had sent the forty Trust servants, lately arrived there, to Darien.

Another from Mrs. Causton to Mr. Oglethorp, dated 16 January, about mulberry trees and making silk. That she has in her garden 1,000 plants of those trees of four years' growth, but by reason of want of leaves all the worms last year were destroyed. That the Chickesaws who came down said they had a world of mulberry trees in their nation, and if instructed how to make silk would bring vast quantities.

Another from Mr. Stevens to the Trustees, dated 20 January last, giving a satisfactory account of the present state of Savannah, and referring for further particulars to his journal from the day of his leaving Charlestown for Savannah, 28 October, to the 17 January.

Read also a petition from De Lyon, a Jew, setting forth his progress in planting vines and desiring encouragement. This also was referred to the above mentioned Committee.

Then we gave several orders, viz.:

Order for drugs to be sent to Hawkins at Frederica, according to a list sent us.

Ordered fifty ton of flint to be sent in ballast for a foundation to the church intended to be built at Savannah.

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Ordered two ton of Swedish and two ton of Siberia iron in bars, and two hundred pound weight of steel for the use of said church.

Ordered 200*l.* upon account to Mr. Wrag for transporting servants.

Ordered the payment of 10*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* to Mary Cooper, now in England, being the rent of her house in Savannah inhabited by Parker, one of our bailiffs, for which he is to account to us.

Ordered that Peter Gordon, formerly bailiff of Savannah, now in England, be allowed to part with his house and lot there to Major Cook's two daughters, according to a liberty formerly granted him, when he should find purchasers agreeable to the Trust.

Ordered to agree with the report of the Committee that a cargo of provision, flour and bread for the Trust servants, amounting to 800*l.*, sent for to Philadelphia, together with 45*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* more of provision, be paid for.

Ordered that a certified account of a cargo bought up by Causton, amounting to 504*l.*, of which there was not fifty pound worth of provision, and the rest by his own letter accompanying the account not wanted, should be returned unpaid.

Then we made a draft on the bank of 1,850*l.* to Alderman Heathcote, our treasurer.

We had two hours' strong debate whether we should, in compliance to the desires of numbers in and about Savannah, alter their tenure in tail male, and admit females to inherit.

I was for it under certain restrictions, and urged the general uneasiness for want of it spread through the Colony. I said that our only reason for females not inheriting was to secure the residence of freeholders on the land for its defence, and it was very proper at our first setting out, but the case now was in a great measure altered by a regiment sent over. That the Colony was so possessed of a suspicion that the Trustees might one day take to themselves the benefit of their labours (they dying without heirs male), that they declared they would not cultivate for they did not know who, and resolved if not satisfied in this point that they would leave the Colony; which if they did we should find our strength rather diminish than increase by not taking this step to please them. That the suffering heirs female to inherit was the general opinion in England as well as Georgia. That at present we have been very just in taking care of the female successions, by a rule agreed to in our books, which we had kept up to, but this was no law, and, being in our own breasts, did not content the inhabitants, because it was alterable at present, and if the Trusteeship should cease by resignation to the Crown, the Crown would not be obliged to follow it. That supposing those people were ever so much in the wrong, yet it was wise to yield to the general bent of a nation when we might satisfy them without hurt to the Colony, and what hurt could there be in turning into a law those rules which we thought just and resolved to abide by?

Lord Tirconnel and Sir William Heathcote spoke on the same side, and others had privately given me their sentiments the same way; but Mr. Digby and Mr. Oglethorp opposed it, especially Mr. Oglethorp, who pleaded that it was only a few men desired this who, it happens, have no daughters of their own, and their drift was when they had obtained this alteration, to ask for liberty to

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sell their interest, and be allowed negroes. That this was suggested to them by the people of Carolina who wanted they should mortgage or sell their lands to them, and so make themselves masters of all the affairs of Georgia. That the chief of these innovators was Patrick Mackay, who fled Scotland for felony. That it was impossible to make such a law for females inheriting as would comprehend all particular cases we desired to except, but it must be made general as in England, which was the sense of none of us, and would be attended by the consequences he mentioned; for after that, who could hinder them from selling or mortgaging, having so certain a legal property? That in length of time there would be no need of excluding females, for the Colony would be better peopled, and it should be waited for with patience. That if any quitted the Colony because not gratified in this manner, he knew others would take their lands so forfeited, and give 200*l.* security to perform their covenants. That from the Southern division, Frederica, Darien, &c., we had not received one complaint against the tenure in tail male, which shewed this clamour from the northern division is owing to its neighbourhood to Carolina. In conclusion the Board resolved that Mr. Stevens, our secretary there, should be written to by Mr. Martin, our secretary here, that the Trustees will not alter the tenure of their grants, but expect they will perform the condition of their covenants; otherwise that they will be proceeded against.

Mr. Burton and I were for Mr. Martin explaining the reasons, for the better satisfaction of the people, for possibly they did not know or consider them enough, but Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Thomas Towers were against it, as too great a condescension.

I brought Dr. Hales and Mr. Burton home to dine with me, and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 13.

Friday, 14.—Dr. Barecroft this day told me that Mr. Archer, knight of the shire for Berkshire, lately told a friend of his that he designed to give 500*l.* to the Trustees for the Colony of Georgia, but that he, sitting in the House of Commons, overheard some of the Trustees making a jest at the religious uses of the Colony. I asked the doctor whether he named any of them; and he replied that he thought Mr. Hucks was one of them. This Mr. Hucks quitted the Common Councilship and has very seldom given us his company since as Trustee. He and some others were never well pleased since the dispute we had with them about disposing of the lands set apart for religious uses, seeming to us enemies to religious establishments.

In the evening I went to the play.

Saturday, 15.—I went this morning to the monthly Committee appointed to examine into the behaviour of the officers and servants of the hospital. [St. George's Hospital—*margin.*]

I subscribed two guineas annual towards the maintenance of our chaplain.

Spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 16.—Went to chapel, afterwards to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 17.—This morning I carried to the Georgia Office, and left with Mr. Verelst, a large extract made by me of Mr. Stevens'

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late journal sent over, together with an index, and a paper of divers matters we must give our attention to.

He confirmed to me the truth of a report lately spread about town of the Spaniards' fresh design to attack our Colony; for he said the captain of one of our ships lately taken and carried into Havanna, from whence he fortunately made his escape, was just arrived in England, and dined with Mr. Oglethorp, when he told him that there are near 4,000 men at Havannah and two men of war; that he saw thirty flat bottom boats already built there and they were going on with more, and to conceal it from the view and knowledge of ships that passed to and fro by their town, they had built a blind of timber and boards ten foot high. That they only waited the arrival of the Barlavento fleet, which usually is in March, and then would join three men of war to the other two, and make their invasion upon Georgia or Carolina. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted Sir Robert Walpole with this.

I visited Sir John Evelyn, Earl of Orrery, Bishop of Litchfeild, Earl of Ailsford and Bishop of Rochester. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 18.—Passed the day at home.

Wednesday, 19.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, so we acted only as a Committee of Accounts: Egmont, Lapotre, T. Towers, Chr. Towers, president, Mr. Smith, Tracy, Anderson.

The memorial of Lyon, the Jew, desiring encouragement to plant vines in order to make wine, being referred to a committee to report upon, we gave our opinion it ought to be yielded to and 200*l.* advanced him on bond, as desired, to be repaid.

We also took into consideration Captain Thompson's memorial, and gave our opinion that the twelve servants undisposed of by him should be taken into the Trust service, and paid for by us, at the rate of 8*l.* per head, but that we ought not to charge ourselves with the rest of the servants he carried over and disposed of to private persons, in whose service they are taken, and therefore that we should not allow of Mr. Causton's certified account sent over for us to pay Captain Thompson for these servants. For if we did, we should stand middle men between the private purchasers and the captain. This paying for other people's servants who cannot pay for them themselves, and expecting repayment from those purchasers, is of very bad consequence, and must for ever be discouraged.

One Ellis, a master of a ship having carried a ship load of provision to Georgia, the owners came to our Board to be paid for the same, Causton having drawn upon us a certified account for the same, amounting to above 500*l.* At the same time it appeared by Causton's letter to us that he wanted not above 48*l.* worth of the cargo, though he took all of it off, and filled the stores therewith. This affair was before us last Board day, and then it was the unanimous resolution of all not to pay for more than the 48*l.* worth, the stores being full, which gave us a suspicion that Causton had, to oblige Ellis, taken off his whole cargo, because he could not sell it to the people. But the owner coming this day to demand payment for the whole, it put us to a non-plus. For if we refused, our credit would greatly suffer; if we accepted, it would make too

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great a hole in our cash, of which there is but 4,900*l.* remaining of the 8,000*l.* given us this year by the Parliament for the whole services of the Colony to Midsummer, 1739.

We told him that we could do nothing in it, not being a Board of Common Council, which alone has the disposal of money, and afterwards refused to pay it.

Another demand came upon the Trustees from Captain Wrag for thirty days' loss of time in Captain Hewet's not putting into Savannah river for want of a pilot, which obliged him to sail to Charlestown and back again, during which time he fed the passengers, our servants, which, with demurrage of his ship, came, as he alleged, to 187*l.* He was by agreement to have 100*l.* for accidents, but now he asked 87*l.* more. We deferred the consideration of this to next meeting.

I brought Mr. Smith home to dine with me, and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 20.

Friday, 21.

Saturday, 22.—Visited Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Temple and brother Parker.

Sunday, 23.—Stayed all day at home by reason of a cold and the bad weather. My aunt Whorwood, now 84 years old, together with my cousin Coelia Scot, my goddaughter, and Dr. Courayer dined with me.

Monday, 24.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 25.—Visited Lord Talbot and Mr. Lamb.

Wednesday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Henry Archer, in the C[ommon] C[ouncil] chair, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Tracy, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Digby, Mr. Thomas Archer, Egmont, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Smith.

We made a grant to Captain Alexander Heron of 500 acres. Also ordered a grant to be made in trust for 3,000 acres to be made out at 50 acres to each Protestant who shall desire land within three years of the date.

Also another grant of 3,000 acres in trust for the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Colonel Oglethorp's regiment, at five acres a man, to remain to them during their service. To which grants the seal was ordered to be put after being perused by the next Board of Trustees.

Mr. John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, left with us his license for performing ecclesiastical service at Savannah, which we took for a resignation, and therefore resolved to revoke his commission. In truth the Board did it with great pleasure, he appearing to us to be a very odd mixture of a man, an enthusiast and at the same time a hypocrite, wholly distasteful to the greater part of the inhabitants, and an incendiary of the people against the magistracy.

Captain Hewet attended, demanding to be paid for the maintenance of 120 passengers some days longer than he needed have done, in case at his arrival at Tybee he had waited for a boat to conduct him in; but having not patience, after giving signals, he sailed to Charlestown, and there took up a pilot. This loss of some days before he disembarked the passengers, he would have



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the Trustees consider him for. But Captain Thompson, who was present this day, declaring that his boat went out upon the signals to shew him into the river of Tybee, by which it appeared that Captain Hewet was not necessitated to go to Charlestown for a pilot, we refused to make him the allowance he desired as unreasonable, especially as by agreement he had 100*l.* paid him before in consideration of any disappointment he might meet with in landing his passengers.

After the Board rose, Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, Lapotre, Smith, Tracy, Thomas Towers and I dined at the Cyder House, and agreed on some alteration to be made in the tenure of land in Georgia.

We also agreed that — Smith should be made bailiff at Savannah in the room of Dearn, lately dead, and that Parker, an honest but poor man, another of our bailiffs, should have for his encouragement two servants allowed him and a present of twenty pounds.

We had much discourse of Causton's management, and agreed that he had strangely mis-employed the moneys trusted to his charge.

We also agreed that the widow of Vandep plank should have a servant allowed her.

Thursday, 27.—The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Bentson) came to see me, and lamented the King's resolution to send over for his Hanover mistress, which he said was determined as soon as the Parliament rises.

The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Smalbroke) came to see me also. Talking of the badness of the morals and principles of the present times, I freely told him much of it is owing to the observation all make of their Lordships' Bench, who blindfold serve the Ministers' views and schemes on every occasion, be they for the good of the public or not, or ever so scandalous. He confessed there was some reason to complain of it.

I afterwards took leave of some relations designing with my family to go to-morrow to Charleton. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Mr. Asponwall sent a person to tell me he had again called at the Treasury for my niece's pension, but that the office is shut up, and a clerk told him they had no money, nor knew when they should. The Treasury was never so backward before, and this pension comes out of the Civil List, which is never in arrear or deficient to his Majesty. It is therefore surprising what his Majesty does with his money.

Friday, 28.—Went to Charlton with my family for the summer.

Saturday, 29.

Sunday, 30.—Stayed at home all day by reason of the cold weather.

Monday, 1 May.—Stayed at home all day.

Tuesday, 2.—This afternoon went to London, and learned that yesterday no less than eleven Trustees and Common Council men dined with Mr. Oglethorp at his house, who gave them an entertainment on account of his departure for Georgia, where he purposes to set out ten days hence.

That morning Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith and Mr. Lapotre met at the office as a Committee of Correspondence, and made a repre-

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sentation of the bad state of our cash, which they imputed to Mr. Causton's ill management. This after dinner they presented to the gentlemen that met at Mr. Oglethorp's, and it occasioned some warm words between Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Vernon, in so much that the latter told him he must look after the military affairs, and the Trustees would look after the civil. But being afterwards convinced of the ruin of our affairs unless some speedy and effectual care be taken to stop the profusion of which Causton appears to be guilty, by striking off the stores all credit whatsoever, Mr. Oglethorp came to himself, and they parted good friends.

Wednesday, 3.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where met Egmont, in the Trustee and Common Council chair, Shaftsbury, Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Mr. Lapotre, Smith, Laroche, Tracy, Chr. Towers and Anderson.

As Trustees, an Act was ordered to be prepared by the Committee of Correspondence for the better execution of the Act against Rum.

Also a memorial was ordered to be drawn up, to be presented to Sir Robert Walpole, setting forth the necessity of 8,000*l.* to be granted for some years to come by the Parhament for further settling the Colony; and urging that the same may be given by way of estimate, and not by obliging the Trustees as formerly, which all present signed.

We had also some discussion concerning the intended Act relating to servants, but determined nothing.

As Common Council we appointed Robert Gilbert to be third bailiff of Savannah in room of Dearn, deceased.

We also ordered a grant of fifty acres to Andrew Logie at Savannah.

And another grant of fifty acres to Hollyday Laws at Frederica. A fresh application being made by Mr. Ellis's correspondent to be paid the bill certified by Causton for stores delivered in at Savannah, amounting to 500*l.*, but we refused paying it, as we had done before, our cash for the year's service being so very low, and because we hoped Mr. Causton had money to pay it in Georgia, as he has and much more if not squandered by him. We also believed that Causton filled the stores with this ship's cargo, not that he had a necessity for it, but to favour Ellis, the owner, for which perhaps he had a gratuity privately given him.

Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Vernon and Chr. Towers dined together at the Cyder House, but I was obliged by invitation to dine with my brother Parker; but in the afternoon I returned to them, and as a Committee of Correspondence we did some business. Mr. Oglethorp desired that since we intend to strike off all manner of expense as well of labour as of credit, and to subsist none but those to whom we stand obliged by contract, that the Common Council would write letters to that purpose, that the people there may not impute such a severe order to him or his advice, which we agreed to.

Thursday, 4.—I visited Lord Grantham, Mr. Clerke, and went to Court. Dined with my daughter Percival, who came to town the day before, and spent the evening at home.

I signed with others an application to the Government that Captain — Gascoign might have a 20 gun ship to be stationed

May 4-10

at Frederica for security of the Colony. My Lord Talbot refused to sign it, as did Mr. Sloper. The latter alleged it was none of the Trustees' business to consult the security of the Colony but the Government's, and that it might be taken for a direction, and in truth I was not myself very well pleased to do it, only I saw the names of many others from whom I would not differ in matters not absolutely essential. My Lord refused to sign because he would not apply to Sir Robert Walpole for anything; for the same reason he would not sign our application to Sir Robert to put the next provision for Georgia by way of estimate.

Friday, 5.—I returned to Charleton.

Tuesday, 9.—Returned to London. After dinner went to the Georgia Office to a Committee of Correspondence. The members who met were Egmont, Tracy, Lapotre, Vernon, T. Towers.

All we did was to order that all reports agreed on by Committees of Correspondence should be entered fair in our books, that if any parts should be dissented to or altered by the Board of Common Council, it may still appear what was the sense of the gentlemen who make the reports, that they may stand justified in case such contrary resolutions are taken. We also wrote down some motions proper to be made to the Board of Common Council to-morrow.

Wednesday, 10.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Laroche, in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Tirconnel, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. H. Archer, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Mr. Tracy; Mr. Anderson, Trustee.

As Trustees,

Mr. Verelts laid before us a letter from Mr. Whitfeild, dated from Gibraltar 20 February, desiring some stationery ware, and offering to be settled in what part of Georgia we please, since his hearing that Mr. John Wesley is returned to England.

Hereupon we ordered that the Common Council Board should be applied to, that he may have the stationery ware desired by him, and also that he may have liberty to exercise his ecclesiastical function of deacon at Savannah as well as Frederica, until a minister for Savannah be sent over.

As Common Council,

We directed what had been applied for by the Trustees in relation to Mr. Whitfeild.

Then we read the Report from the Committee of Accounts and Correspondence relating to the drafts made on us by certified bills drawn on us from Georgia, and to the lowness of our cash, and to the stopping all military charges of the Colony, and putting an end to all future credit, and the estimate of the expenses of this year. We debated every paragraph in order, and in the main agreed with the Report, and ordered a credit to be given Mr. Oglethorp in sola bills to the amount of 500*l.* to serve unforeseen exigencies from the time of his arrival in Georgia when all credit is to stop, until our new regulation of expenses shall take place. Part of the Report agreed to is the taking the stores out of Mr. Causton's hands, and removing the store house to Frederica to be put under the care of one storekeeper and one clerk. But a month's time from Mr. Oglethorp's arrival at Savannah is given to Mr. Causton to make up his accounts of the stores. We declined

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several expenses which Mr. Oglethorp thought necessary, because of our inability to continue them, occasioned by Mr. Causton's wasteful hand, who since Michaelmas, 1737, to March last has expended 11,000*l.*, besides what other certified accounts he may have drawn on us from that time not yet come to hand. We were all unanimous and Mr. Oglethorp yielded, though with reluctance.

The Report had recommended young Stevens to be store-keeper, but upon consideration that his father is appointed to inform us of all things that happen amiss, and of the difficulty he would be under to complain against his son in case of ill management of the stores, besides that the young man is of great use to his father in his correspondence; the Board therefore declined the nomination of him, and agreed upon Mr. Jones being the person. This Mr. Jones is not Noble Jones the surveyor, but a gentleman (once high bailiff of Westminster) who goes with Mr. Oglethorp to settle in Georgia, though as yet he has no grant. Mr. Oglethorp proposes great advantage in having him for a companion, for he looks on him as a capable man to advise him, having as cool a head as the other's is warm.

The Board thought fit also to vacate the appointment made last week of Lyndal, a sawyer, to be made third bailiff of Savannah in Dearn's place, deceased, and appointed Robert Gilbert, a tailor, for that office, who has more sense, experience and substance. I thought the other a very improper person on account of his mean circumstances, and urged the contempt the magistracy must fall under now so many people of good rank are settled in Georgia, who would not easily submit to a low mechanic's rule, known besides to be simple though honest man, and wholly illiterate; whereas Gilbert has been a member of a Corporation in England. I therefore proposed some fitter person might be thought of, and Mr. Oglethorp readily joining in what I had said, recommended this Gilbert.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Towers, Mr. Tracy, Lapotre and I dined together, and after dinner Mr. Smith and Mr. Anderson came to us. So that we were eight Common Councilors. We read Mr. Oglethorp's account of the balance of money disbursed by him on the Trustees' account, and for which he had certified bills upon us, and upon the balance we found and agreed that he is indebted 480*l.* to the Trust. We also read Mr. Bradley's account of debtor and creditor between him and the Trust, by which he makes us debtor in above 400*l.*, but we unanimously found it unsatisfactory for want of vouchers and particulars. This Bradley was indented with to go over and cultivate 100 acres of Trust land, out of which he was to receive 100*l.* out of the first profits made of the land, and he was to have thirty Trust servants to be employed therein. He also was to have ten servants at the charge of the Trust for one year to cultivate his own land granted him. But without distinguishing his own servants from those of the Trust (of which last he never indeed had his number) he brings us in debt to him for making up of his servants upon other works than his own or the 100 acres, which he said was ordered by Mr. Oglethorp. This matter we found could not be settled until Mr. Oglethorp's arrival. At parting company, we took leave of Mr. Oglethorp, who received orders this day from

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his Majesty to depart to-morrow for Plymouth in order to embark for Georgia by the first fair wind, which makes me think his Majesty is in some apprehension the Spaniards may incommode us there. And this I further conjecture from Sir Robert Walpole's readiness to promise his assistance for procuring us next year from the Parliament 8,000*l.* which we desired in a memorial signed by most of us, and presented two days ago by Mr. Tracy and others to him.

Thursday, 11.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Friday, 12.

Saturday, 13.

Sunday, 14.—Communicated at Charlton Church. Sir John Evelyn came from London and dined with me. He is the first Baronet of his branch of the Evelyns of Surrey which settled in that county in Hen. VIII's time. His father was a fourth son, and was Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland. This gentleman was created Baronet in 1713, and has been Commissioner of the Customs in England seventeen years. He is a sober and religious man, and of modest behaviour, a good scholar and fellow of the Royal Society.

Tuesday, 16.—I went to town, and after dinner to the Georgia Office, upon a Committee of Correspondence appointed to draw up letters to Causton and others. Accordingly we prepared a very material one to Causton, expressing our displeasure at divers parts of his management, respecting the execution of our orders, and directing him to cease all payments whatsoever except according to an estimate enclosed; we further acquaint him that we have taken the storekeeper's place from him and given it to Jones. That the vacant office of bailiff is by the Trustees conferred on Robert Gilbert. That in the vacancy of a minister some sober man be appointed to read prayers to the congregation upon Sunday, &c. Captain Thomas the engineer, that goes to Carolina, attended, and we gave him directions concerning building a church at Savannah. We were only Mr. Vernon, Lapotre and I.

I learned of Mr. Verelst that Mr. Oglethorp went, as he said he would, to Portsmouth [*sic*] on Thursday last, where he still is. But that no orders are yet given by the Government for embarking the stores which are to go with him, which cannot but make him very uneasy. Without these stores, consisting of cannon, powder, arms, &c. he can do nothing in Georgia in case of an attack from the Spaniards, and yet his Majesty hurried him away at a certain day, as if it was of great importance that he should be upon the spot as soon as possible. Whether this retardment of the stores be a contrivement, or only the effect of that spirit of dilatoriness and negligence which reigns in all public affairs and offices, I know not yet.

The Report for some days past is that the Duke of Newcastle will be removed from Secretary of State, and Lord Harvey placed in his room, but I doubt it; for the Duke makes by his influence about fourteen members of Parliament who are all at the devotion of the Court, and there is no foregoing that point, otherwise Sir Robert Walpole is desirous enough (and has been so these five years) of dropping the Duke.

Last Thursday a very odd incident happened, which came this

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day to my knowledge, though the Court endeavoured to hush it up. The centurions [sentries] that usually go the rounds of St. James' Park, consisting of twelve foot soldiers, a corporal and serjeant, came in a body to the Captain of the Guard on duty, before break of day, and acquainted him that as they were in the park they saw the apparition of a coach and eight horses come out of his Majesty's stable yard drove by a coachman without a head; that looking into the coach they saw only a flash of fire. That after driving some time in the park road it returned again to the stables, and they lost sight of it. The Captain seeing them unanimous in the story, put them to their oaths, and they every one swore it; whereupon he went the same morning and acquainted his Majesty with it, who was much surprised and concerned at it. I doubt not the truth of this incident from the character of the gentleman who informed me of it.

Wednesday, 17.—I went to St. James' vestry, where we chose Sir John Heathcote a vestry man in the room of Justice Lambert, deceased. We also chose one Sisson, a butcher, churchwarden, in the room of the late vestry man deceased.

Then I went to the Georgia Board, where we made a Board of Common Council, viz. Vernon, in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Tyrconnel, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, H. Archer, in the Trustee chair, Laroche, Smith, Sir William Heathcote; Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Anderson, Trustees.

As Trustees, we admitted Mrs. Watson, wife to the madman at Savannah, who desired a copy of our order to Causton respecting her husband, and alleged that if our order was consonant to our reply to the Committee of the Privy Council, then that our orders had not been obeyed. We shewed her the order we sent, and acquainted her that, in pursuance thereof, her husband had been released, and his effects submitted to arbitration by his own consent, there being an account to make up between him and others, but that the Trustees had not meddled with any of his effects. She said we had sent two orders over, which we told her was not true. She went away saying it was hard we should deny her a copy of our order, but we had reason to believe she only asked it by advice of her lawyer to give us unjustifiable trouble, and therefore we declined complying with her desire.

We then prepared a letter to be sent to Mr. Hugh Anderson, overseer of our garden, and with it some queries relating to the expense of improvements to be made therein.

We then took into consideration several reports from our Committees of Accounts and Correspondence, and filled up some blanks that were unadjusted in the estimate of necessary expenses to complete our establishment for the year beginning at Midsummer, 1738, and ending Midsummer, 1739; and voted a scout boat for the service of Georgia consisting of a patron and ten men, who with their provisions would stand us in 258*l.* per annum.

We ordered that Mr. Stevens should have the care of our letters.

We also referred to a Committee of Correspondence to draw up a proper advertisement to be fixed up at Georgia concerning this care of our letters.

We took into consideration the complaint of the badness of

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their land made by the settlers at Highgate, and ordered that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hugh Anderson should view their land, and send us their opinion; it being our intention to add some better land to that they now hold, in case the matter prove as the complainants alleged in their petition.

We confirmed the resolution of the Committee that de Lyon, the Jew, may have 200*l.* lent him on the conditions expressed in his petition, for the improvement of vines.

We also ordered that Mr. Henry Parker, our second bailiff, should have two of our Trust servants for his own use, and a present of 20*l.* in apparel for his encouragement, having behaved well in his office, and that if the two servants which he had liberty to chose have wives and children, that they also be maintained at the Trustees' expense for his use.

We also ordered that Mr. Christie, our recorder, shall if he continues in that station have for his encouragement two Trust servants to his own use at our expense.

We also ordered that Colonel Oglethorp shall take account of the stores at his arrival, and enquire into Mr. Causton's management thereof, and send us an account.

Mr. Wrag having made a demand on the Trustees for servants carried over (part of which had been paid on account), we ordered that enquiry should be made in Savannah and account returned us before we paid the whole.

We ordered 28*l.* to be paid Captain Dunbar for freight of persons and goods sent by him, whereby his demand is fully discharged.

We agreed to the report of the account between the Trustees and Colonel Oglethorp for monies drawn by him upon us and disbursements made by him, and found the balance due from him to be 464*l.* 12*s.* 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>*d.*

We ordered 3,000 acres to be set out by Colonel Oglethorp for the use of his soldiers, at five acres to each person.

We also ordered 3,000 acres more to be set out for such persons as shall join the Colony, which we put into Trustees' hands for that purpose, and to be set out by them, namely, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hugh Anderson, Mr. Houghton and the first bailiff of Frederica.

We also approved a long letter to Mr. Causton, taking notice of the unwarrantable expenses he has put the Trustees to in divers particulars, his negligence of sending over clear accounts of disbursements and receipts made by him, that he is to continue storekeeper but a month after the receipt of our letter, &c.

We also drew up instructions to Captain Thomas, the French engineer, concerning an estimate to be made by him for building a brick church at Savannah, eighty feet long and forty wide. To all these matters were ordered the common seal should be put where requisite.

Then Mr. Vernon, Smith, H. Archer, Lapotre and I dined at the Cyder House, where as a Committee of Correspondence we prepared a letter to Mr. Whitfeild, our missionary at Frederica, giving him power to exercise his function of deacon at Savannah as well as Frederica.

Also a letter to Mr. Stevens.

1738.

It is certain the Queen of Spain is in a very ill state of health; her legs are swelled, have a scurf upon them, and they have been launched [*sic*]. This may be a reason why the Spaniards will not fall out with us about the resolution our Parliament lately come to, in relation to the taking of our ships, concerning which it is said the Spanish Court is willing to give our merchants satisfaction, by conniving at our taking a galleon ship on which there shall be shipped on board as much effects as the losses of our merchants by their guardacoste amount to; and it will be settled with the French that what effects of theirs shall be aboard, shall be secured and returned to them. I doubt the truth of this refined expedient.

Monday, 22.—This day Mr. Grimes and his wife, the Countess of Londonderry, came to dine with us; and informed us that Friday last the Earl of Pomphret, late Master of the Horse to the Queen, together with his lady, secretly went off for the debts, and that the creditors have already seized on their house and furniture in Hanover Square. It seems the King had passed a Bill for taking away divers privileges of the Lords, by which they sheltered themselves from their creditors' actions, and this Bill was to take place from the day of its passing, viz. Saturday last. As his Lordship owed everybody, even his servants, baker, &c. and expected to be one of the first who would be disgraced by this Bill, he chose to withdraw that he might not be a witness of his misfortune. Thus children think they get some aid from danger by shutting their eyes. I am truly concerned for this Lord, who is a sober, virtuous, well bred gentleman, and has a tincture of learning. He married in 1720 Henrietta Louisa, daughter and sole heir to John Lord Jeffrys, with whom he had 20,000*l.* His paternal estate was about 3,000*l.* per annum, besides which his employment of Master of the Horse to the late Queen is worth (for the salary is continued to him as is his wife's to her) 1,000*l.* and his lady's salary of Lady of the Bedchamber is 500*l.* Bad economy has been the ruin of his affairs.

*N.B.*—This proved a false account.

Mr. Grimes told me further that Madame Ver . . . the great lady, is so near expected over that the lodgings for her at each palace are settled, and her *petit cour* settled, which my Lady Harvey undertook to make the proper disposal of.

Wednesday, 24.—The Princess of Wales was brought to bed of a boy, which the same night received private baptism, there being a doubt if he would live.

His Majesty took little notice of it, on account of the difference subsisting between him and his Royal Highness, only laughed and said the sadler's wife was brought to bed; alluding [to] the Prince being governor of the Sadlers' Company.

Tuesday, 30.—I went to town, dined with my daughter Hammer, and then went to a Committee of Correspondence at the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Thomas Towers.

We read over divers letters arrived last Wednesday, together with the continuation of Mr. Stephens' journal from 17 January to 28 February, with several lists enclosed by him. The date of our last letters is of the 1st March, which mention no attempt upon Georgia by the Spaniards.

May 30—June 6

This morning I called at the Herald's Office, where by appointment I met my son, and we both signed to an entry of our pedigree, which was certified to be true by the officers of that Court, who refer to the authorities.

Wednesday, 31.—This morning I went to visit the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, but neither of them was at home.

Then I went to the Georgia Office, where we made a full Board of Common Council, viz. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Lord Tyrconel, in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Mr. Laroche, T. Towers, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Lord Shaftsbury, Chr. Towers and Vernon.

As Trustees, we received Mr. Burton's benefaction of 10*l.* towards the maintenance of a catechist at Savannah.

We also read several letters received the 27th inst. from Georgia, together with Mr. Stephens' journal, from the 17 January last, when his former journal ended, to the 28th of February, which gave us great satisfaction, particularly as to the proceedings at Frederica; but Mr. Causton's letters, the latest of which is dated the 20th March, gave us as much displeasure on account of sundry certified accounts sent us by him for whole cargoes of goods received by him into our stores without any necessity, but only to please the owners of those goods, by which it appears he overcharged the stores, to the great diminution of our fund, and the hazard of our money, he having credited persons not upon our stores, the repayment of which is very dubious. It was the private sentiment of some of us that Mr. Oglethorp had given him direction to act in this manner, for the sake of his regiment, that on their arrival they might not want for provision, or the people there encouragement; but in so doing (if that should prove the case) he has acted very unadvisedly, and contrary to the Trustees' intentions, who when they sent orders to Causton not to draw more bills upon us, meant that their sola bills should alone answer the expenses of the Colony, but this method of certifying accounts is a manifest evasion of that order. The several accounts thus certified we agreed not to pay, only one of them payable to Captain Tompson, who having always shewed himself zealous for the Colony's service, and pleading that unless his bill were paid he would be a very great sufferer, because that money was to be employed in freighting out his ship to go a new voyage to Georgia, we on that account ordered that 400*l.* should be advanced him upon his and his owner's security to reimburse the money in case Mr. Causton, to whom we returned the bill, should not pay it. The security the Captain agreed to give was the ship and the insurance of it out and home. As to all the other certified bills, we agreed they should not be paid.

We agreed to a petition to the Treasury for the 8,000*l.* granted us this session of Parliament.

We read Mr. Strange, the Solicitor General's opinion on the case of our refusing to pay Mr. Ellis' bill, and resolved to take no notice of it, Mr. Williams, agent for Mr. Ellis, having misstated the case. Some additions were ordered to the Trustees' letter to Causton. An order of his Majesty and Council was read at the Board, by which the ordinance passed in Carolina for raising 2,000*l.* sterling to indemnify the traders of that province who should act contrary

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to the law passed for regulating trade in Georgia, is with much expression of resentment annulled. We ordered that Mr. Oglethorp should have the same sent him by this night's post to Portsmouth, to carry to Georgia.

John West, of Georgia, who married the widow of Hughes, formerly storekeeper at Savannah, having by letter desired he might be permitted to transfer his wife's lot to one Prevoo, we allowed of the same.

We gave orders for furnishing Tybee and Frederica with two sea boats or pilot boats, the charge of which comes to 58*l.*

We order[ed] a draft on the bank for 400*l.* to advance Captain Tompson as above mentioned; and that any five of the Common Council may draw on the bank 500*l.* to put in Alderman Heathcote's hands to answer expenses for the Colony.

We also ordered 100*l.* to Mr. Verelts for his extraordinary services not properly belonging to his office as accomptant.

We also ordered John Brailsford, who came over to be a witness in our dispute with Carolina, 30*l.* for his trouble and expense.

Then Mr. Vernon, the two Mr. Towers, Mr. La Potre and I dined at the Cyder House, with Governor Horsey, and we had some discourse about amicably adjusting the Indian trade with the province of Carolina.

One of the Moravians lately come over from Georgia to settle accounts with us for moneys advanced them for their settling, came to us and gave a very good account of their proceedings. They are so far from being any further expense to us, that they are now repaying the money we lent them.

Thursday, 1 June.—Visited my Lord Lieutenant and Lord Archibald Hamilton, and cousin Ed. Southwell.

Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Friday, 2.—This day or yesterday evening Mr. Vernon, Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Lapotre met in Committee of Correspondence, when a letter was wrote to Mr. Oglethorp directing him to seize on Causton and his books as soon as he arrives in Georgia, that he may be brought to account for buying whole cargoes of goods without order or knowledge of the Trustees, and sending over certified accounts for the same to be paid for by the Trustees to the owners, after he had received orders not to do it, so that he has run the Trust out more than 5,000*l.* of the 8,000*l.* given by Parliament last session, and which was to serve till Midsummer, 1739. Neither has he accounted for above 11,000*l.* of the Trustees' money.

Tuesday, 6.—I went this morning to town, and in the evening repaired to the Georgia Office to the Committee of Correspondence, where met Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Mr. Laroche and Mr. Lapotre.

A letter was read, dated from Gosport 4th inst., wherein Mr. Oglethorp acknowledges the receipt of the letter sent him Tuesday last, and promises to follow our orders to seize on Causton at his arrival in Georgia, which proceeding he approves.

A letter from John Bromfeild, our Registrar at Savannah, to his owners, Messrs. Tuckwell, dated 8th of April last, being communicated to us, was read, containing a justification of his conduct as foreman of the Grand Jury and averring his constant disposition to support the authority of the magistrates. He takes notice that

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he could not return him certain moneys for goods sold on his account because Mr. Causton had refused to give him a certified bill upon the Trustees. By which we perceive Mr. Causton had received our orders to draw no more on the Trustees in that manner. This also shews that when traders brought goods to sell at Savannah he either took them into the stores and placed them to account of the Trustees, or, if sold to others, who had not money to pay for them, gave those purchasers credit, by paying the owners in their behalf with drafts upon the Trustees in the way of certified accounts, whereby the Trustees have been run out of their cash, far beyond the necessary provision they made for the Colony, and are become creditors to a number of beggarly inhabitants, who will never be able to repay their debts. It was high time therefore to put a stop to this manner of sending us certified accounts, and it is become absolutely necessary to call him to account for such unwarrantable proceedings.

A letter was also read, dated 29th March last, from Mr. McBane to Mr. Oglethorp, wherein he tells him that the Virginia traders carry away the Indian trade from us, because there are no orders to seize their goods or make them pay a fine, and there is a remarkable expression that he had been in the Cherickee nation, *where his Mr. Oglethorp's house was going on*. How Mr. Oglethorp comes to have a house building there, and called by his name, of which the Trustees know nothing, is as yet a mystery. He also says that he had twenty-seven of the fifty-two servants brought over by Captain Thompson.

An affidavit was read (copy of which came enclosed from Carolina to Mr. Oglethorp), made the 21st of April last before the Governor and Council of South Carolina by Captain James Howell, confirming the designs of the Spaniards to invade Georgia and seize on Frederica, and erect a fort there, but that they had suspended the prosecution upon advice from Savannah to the Governor of St. Augustine, that the English Government had agreed to resign Georgia to the King of Spain in six months' time, in pursuance of which an officer was to go in a fortnight and demand a surrender of Georgia. The whole affidavit, containing many particulars, is too long to enter here, but I have taken a copy of it to place among my other papers. One thing sworn by him is that he heard proclamation made in St. Augustine that all negroes who did or should hereafter run away from the English should be made free, which proclamation had effect accordingly, for several negroes who ran away thither, and were sold there, were thereupon made free, and the purchasers lost their money. He swears also that the English at St. Augustine had liberty (as himself had after having been some time detained) to leave Augustine.

This proclamation concerning the negroes shews the prudence of the Trustees in not suffering the use of negroes in Georgia, and as to the design of the Spaniards on Georgia, the Government did not want intelligence early enough to be on the guard, for in April was twelvemonth we gave warning of it, and desired a force might be sent to defend the province, wherein so much time was lost that half Colonel Oglethorp's regiment is scarce arrived there, and the other half lies now at Portsmouth, wind bound.

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The Committee, after perusal of these letters and papers, made some addition to the duplicate of the letter sent to Mr. Stephens, viz. that he go to Highgate with Mr. Parker, our second bailiff, and examine into the complaints of the settlers there of want of cattle and the badness of their ground; and that if it appears that any one of them has not in his allotment a sufficient quantity of good land whereby to raise subsistence for himself and stock, then to order the surveyor to set out for every such inhabitant five acres of the best land unset and nearest his lot, he resigning the like number of the most unprofitable acres and lying the least convenient to him. And that if at the time of his receiving this letter, they had not received the cows and calves mentioned in their representation, that Bradley be directed to deliver them to them. Some other directions were given him.

Francis Piercy, formerly gardener at Savannah, who ran away with young Bathurst from thence to Carolina (as is mentioned in a former letter), and had been some months in South Carolina, arrived last Wednesday in London, and this evening came to the Trustees, complaining against Causton for never giving him a receipt for work done, nor making up accounts with him; he said there was still thirty shillings due to him.

We asked him how he came to run away from Georgia. He said he did not run away, but having lost his father and mother-in-law (Sir Francis Bathurst and his lady), his wife could not bear the thoughts of staying in the country. That indeed he came privately away, knowing that Causton intended to stop him. That Mr. Bathurst, his brother-in-law, came with him, because Causton laid claim to all Sir Francis Bathurst's effects.

We told him we could say nothing as to his complaints until they were examined, for which purpose he should put them in writing, and that it was not our method to determine anything upon hearing only one side. He replied he was sorry to see we received him so coolly, which appeared very strange to us, and the gentlemen thought he was drunk.

We broke up at eight o'clock.

Wednesday, 7.—I went to the Georgia Office this day, which, being the monthly appointment of the meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith and I assembled, but there being nothing for us to do, we adjourned to next month.

Then other gentlemen joining us, we made a Board of Trustees, and afterwards a Board of Common Council, in number eight, viz. Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Lapotre, in the Common Council chair, Chr. Towers, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Henry Archer and Judge Holland.

As Trustees, we received our accomptant's report that he had paid into the bank Mr. Burton's fifth subscription towards the maintenance of a catechist in Georgia.

We also sealed a duplicate of our letter to Mr. Causton, dated 19 May.

A letter to Mr. Oglethorp from Mr. Crosford, consul at the Madeiras, was read, offering to furnish Georgia with wine at easy rates.

We ordered a letter to be written him of thanks, but that at present we had no occasion; however, we would recommend it

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to others in the Colony, and when we should have occasion employ him

We reconsidered our letter to Mr. Oglethorp of Tuesday last, and taking the opinions of Judge Holland and Mr. Henry Archer touching the direction we gave Mr. Oglethorp to send over Mr. Causton with his books and accounts to answer for his ill employment of our money, we countermanded that part of our order, they informing us that it could not legally be done, and that if he should so arrive a prisoner here, he would sue out his *habeas corpus* and be immediately set free. We therefore only ordered that he should be kept in safe custody there. It appears that he has received of our money 13,382 pounds, for which he has not accounted, since Midsummer, 1737.

Then we ordered that a copy of Captain Howell's affidavit concerning the Spaniards' purpose to attack Georgia should be enclosed in a letter to Mr. Stone, desiring he would communicate it to the Duke of Newcastle.

As Common Council, we appointed Henry Parker, now our second bailiff at Savannah, to be the first, in case of Mr. Causton's removal, and set the seal thereto. We made two drafts on the bank, one of 132*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* to pay certain matters, and another of 1,000*l.* to answer the sola bills that have and may come over for payment.

Whilst we were sitting, a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated the 6th, arrived, expressing the highest dissatisfaction at the copy of the Instructions from the King and Council to the Trustees concerning adjusting the Indian trade with the Carolinians to mutual satisfaction, and declaring that were he at leisure and liberty he would return to town to protest against it.

To this we ordered an answer to be sent this night, expressing that we are glad he did not come up on that occasion, for that those Instructions were only communicated to us in private by Mr. Vernon and not yet sent us in form, so that we have no proper cognisance of them as yet, wherefore neither he or we can yet take notice of them. But that when the Instructions come, we shall think it our duty, if we find anything prejudicial in them to the Colony, to make proper representations.

We also drew up instructions for Mr. Abercromby, Attorney General of Carolina, and our standing counsel there, concerning the receipt of letters from Georgia for England, which he promised to forward carefully as they came to his hands.

After this Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Judge Holland, I and Mr. Abercromby dined together.

At my return home I found a letter dated Monday, 5th, from Mr. Oglethorp at Gosport, acquainting me that he was just going to sail.

Thursday, 8.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at Charlton Church.

Wednesday, 14.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where seven Common Council members only met, viz. Judge Holland, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Laroche and Mr. H. Archer.

We read over Mr. Stephens' journal and last letter, and took notes out of them for heads of a letter.

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We ordered our letter to Mr. Oglethorp to be entered in our minute book of Trustees, and not in the book of letters, because being of importance with respect to our directions to secure Causton, our head bailiff, in case he gives not a satisfactory account how he has disposed of our money, we did not judge it proper the clerks who write for us should see it.

Mr. Vernon, Lapotre, Smith and I dined at the Cyder House, and, being a number to make a Committee, we ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp (who by the winds shifting was obliged to return to Gosport) to require him to see that a speedy repair may be made of the light house at Tybee point, which is in danger of falling.

We also ordered a letter to Mr. Stephens to lay out good land for the religious uses at Savannah in case the 300 acres already allotted is of the barren kind of soil.

Also a letter to Mr. Delamotte, schoolmaster or catechist at Savannah, acquainting him that the Trustees had given direction for allowing him 10*l.* for his trouble.

We also ordered a letter to be wrote the magistrates of Frederica that seven of our Trust servants may cultivate the 300 acres appointed in Frederica for religious uses.

This day I learned that Madam Volmouden of Hanover (so much talked of) arrived a day or two since, to the great concern of all who wish well to religion and wish well to his Majesty.

Wednesday, 21.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board, being only Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Egmont, H. Archer and Judge Holland.

Several letters lately received from Georgia and Carolina, relating to the Spaniards' design to invade Georgia, were read, together with the affidavit of Captain Prew, enclosed in a letter from Causton, dated 20 April.

Mr. Causton in that letter takes notice of eighty men who in four hours' notice appeared under arms in Savannah town, which number is, I confess, less than I expected.

Mr. Horton writes that they wanted very little supply of powder, &c. at Frederica.

We ordered Captain Prew's affidavit to be sent to the Duke of Newcastle. We made a draft on the bank for 500*l.* for the use of the Colony, and dated it for the 16 June.

Mr. Parris, our solicitor, came and gave to the Board a copy of the Lords Committee of Council's report upon the hearing before them of the suit between Carolina and Georgia, with the King and Council's order of reference thereupon to the Board of Trade, to draw up instructions for the Governor and Council of Carolina and the Trustees of Georgia to follow in order to adjust the Indian trade amicably. One of these instructions recommended by the Council is that the Trustees forbear to levy the 5*l.* fine upon the Carolina traders who without Georgia license trade within Georgia, which is a matter of great consideration, for it exercises a dispensing power, while at the same time Mr. Oglethorp, our commissioner for the Indian trade, is under an oath to put the law while it subsists in execution.

Captain Daubus, who was at Georgia last March, attended and gave us a very discouraging account of Savannah. That he knew

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but three industrious men in the whole Colony. That our public garden is in a miserable condition, and the land so bad that nothing will grow in it. That the people are in great faction. That there are more houses in the town than inhabitants. That for want of trade the town must decay, and in a word he was sorry to see so much money thrown away. Yet Mr. Jennys wrote us that our garden is in good order.

Mr. Archer, Lapotre, Smith and I dined together.

I was told that the King has assigned the lodge in the park, formerly Portmore Seymour's, for the habitation of the German lady, and that Sir Robert Walpole is made trustee in her behalf for certain matters settled on her.

This night the young Prince was publicly christened, and fireworks were made in St. James' Square at his expense on this occasion.

Thursday, 22.—I returned to dinner to Charlton.

The Godfathers and Godmother of the young Prince are the King of Sweden, the Duke of Saxe Gotha and the Queen of Prussia. The King was desired to name, but he said since the Prince had privately caused the child to be baptized (though it was on account that the doctors thought he would die that day) he would have nothing to do about the affair.

Tuesday, 27.—I went in the evening to London to accept a second time of the trusteeship of a mortgage my brother and sister Percival have on an estate late the Duke of Ormond's. I was made trustee in 1712, but my brother was advised some months ago that the deed of mortgage was not good for want of a lease for a year, which form had been unaccountably omitted. Accordingly a new deed was signed by me at Mr. Clayton's chambers and by Councillor Eyre's nephew and heir of the late Lord Chief Justice Nuttley, who had been a trustee. See vj Jan., 1738-9. In the evening visited Lady Rook and her husband, Dr. Moor, lately come to town.

Wednesday, 28.—I went to the Georgia Board, where met Sir William Heathcote, chairman both of the Trustees and Common Council, Egmont, Lapotre, Laroche, Smith, Holland, H. Archer, Chr. Towers and Mr. Anderson.

As Trustees,

Mr. Verelts acquainted us that more certified accounts from Causton were arrived, amounting to 560*l.*, which astonished us, they being drawn after our orders to him to certify no more were received by him.

We appointed Mr. William Norris to be minister in Georgia, upon his being ordained priest and deacon, and caused a letter to be wrote and signed by our secretary to the Bishop, desiring his Lordship to ordain him, and assist him in obtaining from the Treasury the usual allowance made to ministers sent abroad.

As Trustees,

We received the report of the Committee made 9 June, whereby it appears there then remained in our hands 4,226*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Also that the Moravians who owed the Trust 296*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* had discharged 293*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, part thereof, by labour for the Trust, and there remained only 3*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, which balance we remitted them, and their bonds were delivered up.

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The certified accounts above mentioned, as also another for 24*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, were ordered to be returned.

We received the report of the Committee of Correspondence, made 14 June, relating to the Trust servants; and the same was agreed to, only the Board refused to allow McBane two Trust servants, and ordered they should be charged as others upon Causton.

Application being made in behalf of Mr. Macleod, Presbyterian minister of Scotland settled at Darien, that he may have leave to change his freehold lot of fifty acres into a grant of the same for him and his successor ministers, to be settled for their use as long as he or they shall be paid a salary by the Incorporated Society in Scotland, and they shall behave well:

Agreed that it be proposed to that Society that the same shall be granted as desired, the Trustees authorising and approving the ministers.

Certain Jews making application for encouragement to propagate cochineal in Georgia, their proposal appeared so unreasonable that we unanimously rejected it.

A proposition from Sampson and Levi, who had certified accounts upon us, was read, wherein they express themselves content to wait a year for their money provided we will engage that then they shall be paid.

We resolved that no answer can be made them till we hear from Georgia.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, sent in his bill for his trouble in drawing briefs, the expense of counsel, &c., in the suit between Carolina and us, the whole of which amounted to 455*l.*, besides 27*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* for the expenses in the affair of Watson. He had before been paid in part 330*l.* and we referred the bill to consideration of a Committee of Accounts. In the meantime we ordered him 50*l.* on account.

Mr. Callard, who designs to give 400*l.* out of certain moneys for which he is trustee, to be applied to religious uses, and desiring we would send over a man and his wife, and recommend them to Mr. Oglethorp's favour, we agreed to write a letter in their behalf, and that they should be allowed a servant or two when the 400*l.* is received.

Then Mr. Archer, Lapotre, Towers and I dined at the Cyder House.

In the evening I visited cousin Southwell.

Mr. Oglethorp sailed from Spithead Monday last, being the 26th inst., but we apprehend the contrary winds have put him back.

Thursday, 29.—I dined with cousin Le Grand.

Friday, 30.—I went to see Dr. Mead's curiosities, and then dined with cousin Ned Southwell. In the evening returned to Charleton.

I found a letter from Mr. Verelts despatched by him express, to tell me that Mr. William Norris had been at Fulham to wait on the Bishop of London with the Trustees' letter, wherein we desired his Lordship to ordain Mr. Norris with all convenient speed, that he might not lose the opportunity that offered for his now going to Georgia. But the Bishop did not vouchsafe to see him, but referred him to wait on him on Monday next in town.



June 30—July 12

Upon this, the time pressing, I wrote to Mr. Verelts to go tomorrow to Fulham with Mr. Norris, and deliver the Bishop a particular letter from me wherein I renewed our instances for a speedy ordination.

This night about nine broke out a great fire in London near the three cranes above bridge, which seemed to set the sky on fire and gave light at Charlton to pick up a pin.

Sunday, 2 July.—This day at noon the fire remains burning.

Monday, 3.—The fire broke out again, but in some hours was extinguished. Some say seventeen, others that thirty houses are burnt.

Tuesday, 4.—I went to town in the evening.

Wednesday, 5.—I went to the Georgia Office, where met Sir William Heathcote and Mr. Smith. I was in the Trustee chair.

We made out a letter of attorney to Mr. Verelts to receive from the Treasury the 8,000*l.* last given us by Parliament.

Mr. Verelts acquainted us that the Board of Trade had returned their answer to the Privy Council's reference relating to the Indian trade of Georgia and Carolina, and agreed with everything in the reference, which will oblige the Trustees to remonstrate, for in that reference there is an instruction that the Commissioner of Georgia shall license all who come recommended by the Governor and Council of Carolina, which will destroy the Indian trade entirely, which cannot be carried on but by a limited number of traders; besides, it is an actual suspension of our Act, which some of our Board think the Crown has no power to do.

Mr. William Norris appeared in his gown and cassock, the Bishop of London having ordained him deacon last Sunday, and promises to ordain him priest next Sunday, but he is very angry with the Trustees for not submitting to take out his license for those we send to Georgia to preach, and threatens to try his right with us at law. We have always opposed his Lordship licensing our ministers. because in that case we should not be able to remove a bad minister without much loss of time and expense, unless his Lordship consented, which the least prejudice or misinformation concerning such person would possibly prevail on his Lordship to refuse, and we think it better for the souls of our people that a good man should be removed by us, than a bad one continued upon them. There are many other good reasons for supporting our opinion.

I dined with Mr. Smith and Mr. Verelts at the Horn tavern.

Wednesday, 12.—I went to the Georgia Office in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council, but was disappointed, we being only Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Laroch, Sir William Heathcot, Mr. Smith and Egmont.

Mr. Verelts reported that he had received the 8,000*l.* granted us this last session, without any deduction, at the Treasury, and lodged it at the bank.

A letter from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, dated from Plymouth the 3rd inst., was read, acquainting us that he had been obliged by foul and contrary weather (which the transports could not ride out) to put into Plymouth. That he had, out of 700 persons, as yet lost but one; but that he had discovered among his soldiers one who was formerly in the Spanish service, and who now laboured to seduce several of the rest by high temptations of reward; two

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of which soldiers confessed the thing and accused him. That he would take him with him to Georgia, in hopes there to discover more of this affair.

We ordered a copy of this letter to be made out and sent to the Secretary of State, but unanimously blamed Mr. Oglethorp for not immediately setting this fellow and the two evidences on shore, and taking his examination before the Mayor of Plymouth in order to a trial in England.

Mr. Norris attended, and acquainted us that the Bishop of London had, according to our request, and the letter I also wrote his Lordship, put him in priest's orders (as the Sunday before he had put him into deacon's orders), and also wrote to the Treasury for the usual allowance made by his Majesty to those who go missionaries abroad, viz. 20*l.*, which the Treasury did accordingly direct to be paid to him. That the Bishop had also granted him his license to preach, which was done by his Lordship of his own judgment without being desired by Mr. Norris. He also advised him not to split upon the rock his predecessor had done, meaning Mr. J. Wesley, and meaning his falling out with the magistrates and refusing the Communion to Mrs. Williamson. We took it that the Bishop gave Mr. Norris his license to preach in order to keep up his authority in our province, but passed this by, as of no consequence to our own if rightly considered, for should his Lordship, upon any false suggestions, recall that license, and we think fit to continue Mr. Norris, that recall would be of no effect.

We were desirous of a Board of Common Council that we might vote Mr. Norris a present of 20*l.* to help him in his voyage and set him out; but nevertheless we directed Mr. Verelts to pay him that sum, at a venture, not doubting when it shall be proposed at a full Board but that it will be granted.

We made out his commission and put the seal to it, and wrote some short instructions which we delivered him.

After this Mr. Smith, Mr. Norris and I dined together at the Cyder House, and before we parted came letters from Mr. Stephens with his journal to the latter end of March. He writes that the Colony's alarms were over with respect to the Spaniards; that the people went brisker on in cultivating than before, and were much quieter than formerly, though some few factioners remain; that the differences between Bradley and Causton are as high as ever, and hints that the latter behaves a little too passionately. That Mr. Brown's man at Highgate was dead of the wound he gave him, and had been tried, but brought in manslaughter. That the Governor of Virginia had complained to our magistrates that one of their traders had been prevented by ours from trafficking with the Cherichée Indians, but upon perusing the Georgia Act for regulating the trade of Georgia (sent by me to him, the Governor) his Government had acquiesced thereto.

N.—I do not remember I ever sent Governor Gouch the Act, for I have no correspondence or acquaintance with him.

Mr. Stephens further writes that he advised Causton for this time to order the Virginia trader's goods to be restored him, and to pass by the affair.

N.B.—This is the first instance come to our knowledge of our hindering the Virginian traders to traffick with our Indians.

July 12-17

This is my birthday, when I ended my 55th year, and, God be praised! am in good health.

Thursday, 13.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, and in the evening my servants made a masquerade and had a ball as usual. The Duke and Duchess of Montague were there.

Saturday, 15.—I went again this day to town in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council, but we were only seven, viz. Sir William Heathcote, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Lapotre, H. Archer, T. Towers and H. Eyres.

Mr. Norris attended and produced his letters of ordination, which we ordered to be taken notice of in our book; he also produced the Bishop of London's license to him to do ecclesiastical offices in Georgia, but this we did not order to be entered.

Our accountant produced a certified account arrived at the office since our last meeting, dated 15 April last, sent over by Captain Macpherson, captain of the Rangers in Georgia, for wages due to Ladyday last, amounting to 129*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* We took notice that our order to Causton to certify no more accounts, dated 14 December, had reached him the 30th of March, for Mr. Stephens, our secretary, to whom we enclosed that order, for Mr. Causton, in his last journal acknowledges the receipt of that packet. This has an ill aspect for Causton. He also signed another certified account since his receipt of the above mentioned order to the contrary of this practice, in favour of Mr. Jenys, and an account faulty too in not giving the Trustees credit for the money arising from the rice duty in Carolina.

We not being a Board could do nothing in the matter, nor resolve anything in another affair of great consequence, namely, the report of the Board of Trade to the Council Board concerning the Indian trade, in which report there is something that we apprehend will entirely destroy the Indian trade if we should comply therewith. For the opinion runs that the Commissioners for granting licenses in Georgia shall license all to trade with the Indians of their province whom the Governor and Council of S[outh] Carolina shall recommend, proper security being given, and in the meantime that he shall not oblige the Carolina traders to pay the penalty of trading within our province, notwithstanding they have not our license. By this means our trade is become entirely subject to the pleasure of S[outh] Carolina, which province may pour into ours such a number of traders as may entirely ruin the trade both of Georgia and Carolina too, and absolutely disgust the Indians, who are pleased at present with our regulations of their trade and with the persons trading to them. Besides, it is using an absolute dispensing power. We could only debate this affair, not being a sufficient number to determine anything, and the debate was whether we should endeavour to get the Board of Trade's report amended before reported to his Majesty to be confirmed; or whether we should wait the signification of his Majesty's pleasure to us, and then remonstrate. In conclusion, we ordered Mr. Verelts to inform himself of Mr. Sharp, Clerk of the Council, whether 'tis proper for us to take cognisance of the Board of Trade's report to the Council Board before it comes down to us.

I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Monday, 17.—This day I went again to town, to attend the

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Georgia Board, and, by great pains taken, we got together a Board of Common Council, viz. Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Lapotre, Christopher Towers, Mr. Eyres, in the Common Council chair, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, H. Archer and T. Towers.

As Trustees, we took into consideration the Privy Council's direction to the Board of Trade to report their opinion concerning the dispute lying open between Carolina and Georgia touching the Indian trade, and referred it to Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Eyres to draw up a petition to his Majesty from the Trustees, desiring his Majesty will be pleased to take no resolution upon the report of the Board of Trade to him and his Council until the bounds of Georgia and Carolina be first adjusted. This is a very serious affair, and the very being of the Indian trade with respect to Carolina as well of Georgia depends on a proper adjustment of the difference between the two provinces. It seems that Thursday next the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs will make their report to his Majesty in Council, who will then issue an order to the Trustees of Georgia to act according to the report of the Board of Trade, unless we prevent it by a petition, the wording of which being a nice matter and requiring to be supported by reasons, setting forth how fatal it will be to the Colony in case the instructions of the Board of Trade be confirmed by his Majesty, and turned into an order, we thought proper to leave to the two gentlemen above mentioned, who are both men of the law and of good sense.

Many letters received since the last meeting were read, viz. one from Causton, dated 26 May, 1738, enclosing his journal from 24 May to 24 July, 1737, a copy of the inventory of stores at Savannah taken 23 March, 1737-8, as also of Bradley's letter to him demanding provision for his support, and that of the Trustees' servants (exclusive of German servants), dated 3 December, 1737. He acquaints us that Lieut. Cochran arrived the 6th of May at Savannah with the part of Colonel Oglethorp's regiment under his care, and acknowledges the receipt of our order to certify no more accounts, which he promises to comply with, but takes no notice of other directions sent him of great importance, viz. that he should acquaint us what he has done with the sola bills we sent him, to the value of some thousand of pounds, which makes us conceive an ill opinion of him, more especially as he has certified three accounts since he received our orders to certify none, and suffered McPherson, captain of the Rangers, to draw a bill on us for wages, which we ordered him to pay out of the sola bills sent him.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to write to him thereon.

A letter from Captain Hugh Mackay, dated 10 May, was also read, wherein he advises that he had ordered the transport vessel he was on board with soldiers to go directly to Tybee, and not follow the captain of man-of-war that conveyed the troops to Charlestown, where that captain had ordered the transports to follow him. He therefore desires the Trustees to justify him therein, on account that what he did was to prevent his men from deserting, which they might do in case they had landed first at Charlestown.

Another letter was read from Mr. Williamson, dated 28 May,

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excusing his printing advertisements against the Rev. Mr. John Wesley.

A letter also was read from Mr. Stevens, dated 27 May, together with his journal from 15 April to 26 May, wherein he gives a hopeful account of the pottery set up at Savannah, and of the good prospect of making silk.

As Common Council,

We ordered 20*l.* to Mr. Norris, our minister of Savannah, to fit him out.

We also took into consideration the great uneasiness the merchants are under that we have so long delayed payment of their certified accounts for provision and stores with which they supplied Georgia, and which Causton certified he had received; and to stop their clamour, as well as to ease ourselves of 4 *per cent.* interest payable until part of those accounts are paid, we resolved that 2,272*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, part of those certified accounts, carrying interest as above mentioned, be paid; and that any five of the Common Council be empowered to draw on the bank for the same.

We also resolved that 4,209*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, remainder of these certified accounts, be likewise paid, security being given by the owners to be accountable to the Trustees in case any fraud should appear. Like power to draw on the bank for payment thereof was given to five of the Common Council. The reason why we gave this power to five is the difficulty of making Boards during the summer time; for to make this Board to-day Dr. Hales came out of the country fourteen miles, Mr. Chr. Towers fifteen, and I seven, and this week Mr. H. Archer and Sir William Heathcote go into the country.

We ordered surveying instruments to be sent to Mr. Urlsperger.

And objections being made to an account of Mr. Jennys at Charlestown (brother of the deceased) certified by Mr. Causton, whereby there is an undue balance wherewith the Trustees are charged, for want of said Jennys giving us credit for the rum duty of Carolina confessed by his deceased brother to have been received by him; we ordered Mr. Verelts to write to Jennys thereupon, and in the meantime to offer Mr. Jennys' correspondent here 73*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which is the balance of the account as we state it.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

This day died Mrs. Mary Minshull, a Roman Catholic lady, in friendship with my wife from their infancy. She was a sensible and religious woman.\*

Wednesday, 26 July, 1738.—This morning I went to town, and at Counsellor Annesley's chambers signed my last will and testament, together with a duplicate thereof (to be left with Col. Jo. Armand Schutz when I next see him), to which Mr. John Cornthwayte, solicitor in the Inner Temple, Sacheveril Barnard, stationer in the Inner Temple, and Mr. Tho. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, were witnesses. I paid Mr. Annesley 20*l.* for drawing it.

I dined at home at Pall Mall, and in the evening my cousin Ned Southwell brought his younger brother, just arrived from his travels, to see me; a proper, well countenanced young man, just come of age.

\* End of Vol. 9 of the Manuscript diary. This volume is not indexed although vacant pages have been left, apparently for this purpose.

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It was generally believed in town that we shall have war with Spain, and this day no less than 1,750 men were pressed for the 20 new ships fitting out.

A vile libel was some days past affixed to Kensington Gate by some Jacobite, not yet discovered, and therefore there is not much spoken of it:

"Here lives a man of fifty-four,  
Whose Royal Father's will he tore,  
Who thrust his children out of door,  
Then killed his wife and took a whore."

Wednesday, 3 August.—I went to town to the Georgia Board. We were only a Board of Trustees, viz. Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, president, Egmont, Captain Coram.

Mr. Verelst read a letter to him from Col. Cochran at Savannah, wherein he acquaints him that the soldiers he conducted over were all well; it was dated 3 June.

Letter, dated 26 May, 1738, to the Trustees from Robt. Millar, the botanist at Jamaica, that being at Vera Crux the Governor would not permit him to search in that country for plants, notwithstanding he had a letter to him from the Ct. of Montejo at Madrid, but had put him on board a Spanish man-of-war as a prisoner, to be conveyed to Old Spain; the captain of which ship, having more compassion for him than the Governor, suffered him to go on board an English vessel which he met in the passage, which English vessel conveyed him to Jamaica; from whence he writes us that he is tired of travelling and resolved to return for England, but waited our orders whether he should carry what collections he has made to Georgia, which he is willing to do, and stay a short time there to see the plants in the ground, but would know if we will pay the freight of them thither.

We ordered nothing in the matter, being so few present, and it being a matter of some expense, which only a Board of Common Council can direct. Besides, we have very little reason to think he used us well formerly, the collections he made being by him never carried to Georgia, but distributed to Lord Peters, Sir Hans Sloan, the apothecary garden at Chelsea, &c.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to apply to the Lords of the Admiralty for a protection for Capt. Tompson's ship, he not being able to proceed on his voyage to Georgia with foreign servants on board, and our minister, Mr. Norris, for want of seamen, all that can be met with being pressed into his Majesty's service to man the new squadron fitting out.

We made a draft on the bank to Alderman Heathcote of 2,772*l.* to pay certified accounts, pursuant to an order of the last Board of Common Council, that any five should sign such drafts, and Mr. Verelst undertook to get the hands of two more Common Council men who are in town, but did not attend this day.

Col. Horsey came to us, whom we wished joy for being sworn Governor of Carolina last Monday.

His Majesty's instructions to the Trustees, in relation to the Indian trade, and our licensing Carolina traders, dated 21st July, gave me an opportunity of discoursing with the Governor on the differences we have with his province on that head, and I told him it was impossible to comply with these instructions which

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oblige the Trustees to license all the traders which come recommended by the Governor and Council of Carolina, for this is to throw the whole trade into Carolina and deprive our own subjects from any share of it in case the Carolinians should insist on their recommendations; besides, it was putting a great difficulty on him, who would be teased by the Council and Assembly men to recommend their friends to us for licenses in such numbers as would destroy the trade of Carolina itself. That it would be necessary in the first place to know what traders are necessary and sufficient for each particular Indian village, and also to ascertain the bounds of each province, that we might know to which any Indian nation or village belongs.

He answered he was sensible of all this, and thought it necessary we should desire an explanation. That it would be a work of time to settle matters, and we should find all respect and desire to agree with us consistent with his duty to the King and the interest of his province.

Some papers were read, transmitted to us by Col. Bull, President of Carolina, with the copy of his representation to the Board of Trade concerning the King's right to land in America, and the weak condition of Carolina and Georgia to defend themselves against the French and Spaniards.

Thursday, 4.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, having first resigned my trust in Mrs. Mary Minshull's will, deceased, at Mr. Howel's chambers at Lincoln's Inn, he doing the same, in favour of Mrs. Minshull, her mother, to whom she left all she had, and had she made no will, the mother would have succeeded, what she had to leave being only personal estate.

Monday, 7.—Mr. Fra. Clerke came down from London and dined with me. He told me that a great Council was that day to be held at Kensington, to which the Lords who live not far from town were summoned, to determine whether his Majesty shall declare war with Spain or not.

Wednesday, 9.—I went to town to sign a lease to Mr. Cooper of my inn on Snow Hill. It is for 21 years at 165*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* per annum rent, the first quarter's rent to commence from Michaelmas next. Witnesses, Mr. Wotton, my attorney, and Mr. Regnier, my joiner.

Thursday, 10.—Returned to Charlton. I learnt in town that Councils have been held daily for some time past on the subject of the Spaniards; that the Council on Monday last held five hours; that the Spaniards have offered 60,000*l.* to satisfy the merchants for their losses, and also to enter into new stipulations for trade advantageous to the English; but that they will not give up their pretensions to search our ships. That the French have interposed and signified to us that if we go to actual war with Spain they will be obliged to assist her, but that they will not be against his Majesty granting letters of reprisal to our merchants, and that it is now the opinion of most that, although we have showed so much spirit as to fit out a great number of ships, his Majesty is advised against declaring war.

Saturday, 10 (*sic*).—I went to Greenwich to show my daughter Helena and niece Dering, together with Lady Bland's children, the manner of blowing glass into the shape of men, beasts, &c.

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The woman pretended she had the art of curing wounds and staunching blood by sympathetical powder, and gave an instance of it, of a cook maid in the town who had been cured so by her.

We called at the inn where the woman served and sent for her out, and her answer to several questions we put to her were that she hit her head against the corner of a box and wounded herself a little above and behind the ear very deep, so that she bled to a great degree; upon which, being advised to go over the way to the gentlewoman who blew glass, she did so, applying her handkerchief to the wound as she went to stop the blood of which she had in the meantime lost a great deal. That in a minute after the gentlewoman had pulled away the handkerchief the wound, which for that short time lay open, ceased to bleed; and being only bound over with a clean rag, she was bid to go home and fear nothing, for she would be well to-morrow. Accordingly, the wound bled no more, only pained her part of the night; but the next day she was well and went about her business as usual, only for a few days she continued to wear a linen on the part to prevent the air or dirt from injuring it. She showed us the wound, which, though healed, I could see was very large, and was so deep (she said) that she could turn her finger in it. Her husband, who had been an old sergeant in the army in Lord Harrington's regiment, and has now from his Majesty a small pension for his services, told me he learned this secret of a surgeon in the troops.

This gentlewoman also told my wife (who was with us) and had then the toothache, that if she would prick her gums and send her the blood she would cure her as soon as the rag with the blood on it came. At our return my wife did so, and about an hour after said she found herself easier.

Sunday, 11 (*sic*).—Communicated at church. In the afternoon went to pay a visit to Dr. Jos. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester, at Bromley. Talking of King Charles I, he said that if he had died about the year 1642 or 1643 he would have made a mean and bad figure in history and to posterity, and that those who opposed him in the beginning of the Civil War were great and noble spirits, but after they had got the better of the King they went too far, whereby they lost their reputation, and as they lost it that of the King rose, till at last the Army, getting the reins and putting the King to death, compassion and the success of the restoration erected his character into that of a martyr, though far from being one. That he lost his life through his own folly, by playing one party against the other, after the quarrel between the Presbyterians and Army faction broke out, whereby he hoped to recover his Crown without being subject to conditions, and above all by his insincerity to Cromwell, who was in private treaty to restore him, till he discovered the letter hid in the saddle which the King wrote to his Queen, wherein he told her that whatever compliances he made to Cromwell, he should know how to use him when he recovered his power. After this Cromwell determined he should not live.

Wednesday, 23.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales and Egmont.

We received from Mr. Verelts, our accountant, a receipt from the bank of 300*l.* paid in by Mr. Amos Callard, attorney, of New

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Inn, the only surviving trustee under the will of Timothy Wilson, esq., being part of the charity money he bequeathed, at the discretion of the trustees, and Mr. Callard bestowed this 300*l.* upon Georgia.

We took into consideration his Majesty's instruction relating to the trade with the Indians in Georgia, and ordered a letter to be wrote to General Oglethorp expressing our desire that he would concert with Col. Bull, Lieut.-Governor of Carolina, the appointing persons to settle the boundaries of each province and the nations of Indians within each. Also to compute the number of traders against the number of nations in each province. To settle the nations one licensed trader can supply, and the nations which require more nations than one to supply them. That one half of the said traders may be licensed by the Commissioners of Carolina and the other half by the Commissioners of Georgia; and that the plan of proper Acts may be prepared and sent over to the Trustees for their consideration to answer the purposes of his Majesty's said instructions; and that in the meantime the Commissioners of both provinces proceed in their respective provinces in concert with each other to carry on a mutual trade to the Indians in both provinces.

A certified account from Causton, dated 28 April, 1738, for 241*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* sterling value in Indian corn delivered him by Ellis and Ryan, arrived lately, was refused by us to be paid and ordered to be returned. This gave us great offence, for we knew he had before the date of this certificate received our orders to certify no more accounts; he certified in a different manner than formerly, imagining, I suppose, that this would be taken for not breaking our order; but this did not satisfy us.

Mr. Verelts reported to us that the whole sum of certified accounts (exclusive of those ordered last Common Council Board to be paid, exclusive also of this last bill of 241*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, and of another small account of 57*l.*) amounts to 4,209*l.*, and we this day (pursuant to the Common Council's order importing that any five of the Common Council Board shall pay these accounts) drew a draft on the bank for paying the said 4,209*l.* to the respective parties to whom they were due.

Three letters from the Revd. Mr. Whitfield, dated from Savannah, the last whereof was of the 2nd June, were read. In it he acquaints us that he intends to return to England at Christmas to take priest's orders, and then to go back.

A letter from Andrew Millar, the botanist, dated from Jamaica 26 May last, was read, wherein he expresses that his discouragements from the Spaniards are so great he resolves to return to England, but if we please will first pass over to Georgia with some things he has collected, and see them planted there. We ordered an answer to be returned him that we should be pleased he did go to Georgia with his collections, but having been long subscribers to him, and having seen no fruits of our expense, but a disappointment of our expectations, we could not be at the charge of sending him.

After this we dined together at the Cyder House, and then I returned home.

At my arrival in town I heard that Governor Horsey, of Carolina,

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died last Saturday suddenly of the palsy and apoplexy, which is a misfortune to our Colony, because he was a person of friendly disposition towards us, and it is of importance to us to have a Governor of amicable disposition during our dispute with that province.

A few days before died Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, aged 76. A noted Parliament man, and head of the Flying Squadron. He had the character in general of a man of probity, though some doubted it, because he sometimes gave into the Court measures when least expected. Many good public Bills were moved for and prepared by him, and some that were otherwise, particularly that against bequeathing lands in fee by will for charitable uses, or even money to be laid out in land for that end. He had a hatchet face and surly look, always looking grave and speaking sententiously, and was reckoned a great patron of the freethinkers. Mr. Chub, his porter, is now putting out a book to prove the no necessity of prayer to God. He was a generous man to his relations, but left his next immediate heir, Mr. Jekyl, out of his will because he returned from his travels through France and not through Holland, as Sir Joseph had directed him. So he left the estate to the second brother. This was a double calamity on the eldest, who, making use at Paris of a surgeon to do something to his eyes, the surgeon quite blinded him.

Sir Joseph has left 27,000*l.* after his lady's death to the public towards the discharge of the national debt.

Thursday, 24.—I returned to Charlton.\*

6 September, 1738.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, and after dinner returned again to Charlton. Our summons was to a Committee of Accounts to consider of Mr. Chardon's accounts, who was a merchant of Charlestown in South Carolina, and for some time employed in commissions by the Trustees for furnishing our Colony with provisions, &c. He for some time demanded five per cent. for his commission, but the Trustees thought it unreasonable to give him so much commission on money, though they were willing to allow it on goods, and he acquiesced therein. Nevertheless when he died last year, his executors applied to us by letter to allow them in his behalf the same commission on both, and employed Mr. Simonds, the merehant, to negotiate the matter, but we satisfied him they had no right to expect this from us, we producing to him an account made up with us before Chardon's death, wherein he charged us no otherways than as we were willing to allow.

We told Mr. Simonds that we would allow Chardon's executors interest for the balance of Chardon's account when the same should be adjusted, but this could not be done by us, but by the Common Council before whom we would lay the affair.

We then looked over Mr. Paris, our solicitor's account, and resolved to lay before the Common Council our opinion that the remainder thereof ought to be paid.

We also made a draft on the bank for payment of certified accounts to the amount of 241*l.*, pursuant to the power the Common Council gave to any five of their body to sign such drafts.

\* Except for this single entry for Thursday, 24th Aug., the whole of page 8 of the Manuscript diary has been left blank.

Sept. 6-Oct. 8

There were of us Mr. Lapotre, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roch, Egmont and Dr. Hales.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House, and in the evening I returned to Charlton.

I learned that Sir Robert Walpole is ill of a fever at Richmond. He dined some days ago at Richmond with one Mr. Windham, and was there taken ill; at his return home he was blooded and the symptoms turned to an ague, but afterwards the fever took him, for which he was blistered.

The report of his Majesty's being insulted in Kensington Gardens is true. The news spoke blindly of it. It was a man dressed up in women's clothes, who, after a considerable discourse with his Majesty, told him he would find what he told him better expressed in paper, and so gave him a paper sealed up. When he was gone his Majesty called to his guards to search the garden and seize him, but he could not be found. Since that time a patrol has been ordered in the garden all the night.

Saturday, 24.—To-day I returned the visit of John Hampden, esq., member for Wendover, co. Bucks, great grandson of the famous John Hampden, who was killed at Chalgrove 1643, fighting for the liberties of his country.

This gentleman is a very sensible and observing man, and would have made a figure in the world if his unfortunate brother Richard had not ruined the estate by his vices and extravagance, and venturing the public money (for he was *[blank in MS.]*) in the South Sea to make a profit to himself, where he lost it all and became indebted to the Crown more than he was able to discharge.

He made to me a remark that I have often made myself, and has been made by many others too, that Sir Robert Walpole favours most men of low birth and of no account for posts or reputation or even interest preferable to men of quality and fortune, which he imputed to his mistaking men; but I told him he was too long employed in business and had too good posts not to know men, but these sort of folks were fitter for his purpose and do his drudgery.

Talking of Bishop Burnet's *History of His Own Time*, he gave a remarkable instance of the little dependence that is to be made on that prelate's history of his own time, in a part of the character he gives the great Earl of Shaftsbury. He writes that he was given to judicial astrology, and the only reason for accusing that nobleman thereof was a visit he once made him at an unseasonable time, when that Earl had a number of noblemen and others with him. It seems the Bishop, then Dr. Burnet, made it his business to go from house to house to pick up news and observe what passed in conversation. My Lord Shaftsbury, who knew his errand, and was much vexed at this visit, being acquainted by his servant that the doctor was in the house, determined with the rest of the company that he ought to be admitted, "but," says my Lord, "he shall not know what we discourse of, therefore I will begin an indifferent topic and I desire some of you will chime in with it, that the doctor may think that was the subject of our discourse." Accordingly, the doctor coming in, after the usual compliments, my Lord said, "The doctor will give me leave to go on with my speech," and so fell commending judicial astrology, alleging divers instances that

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he knew to be true which astrologers had predicted, from whence he professed to believe that there was more in that science than was of late times believed. The doctor, finding this subject of conversation was like to hold long, took his leave, and entered it in his journal that the Earl was a believer of judicial astrology, and from thence entered it into his history. This the late Earl of Oxford, who knew the Earl of Shaftsbury, related to the late Lord Foley, who told it to Mr. Hampden.

Another anecdote he told me concerning the late Earl Stanhope. When at the close of Queen Anne's reign the Whigs had formed the design of seizing on Lord Bollingbroke, Harley and Harcourt, and send them to the Tower, there was some difference among the chiefs about the means and manner of beginning that bold and desperate action. Some were for pursuing the way the Earl of Cadogan told me, who was the principal person engaged therein; but my Lord Stanhope, a soldier and a hot and desperate man, was for a more violent and indeed unheard-of step; for he advised that in the House of Commons the Whigs should draw their swords and murder such of the Ministry and their friends as should be in the House upon the day that the person pitched on by the Ministry to move the repeal of the Hanover succession in order to leave it to the Queen to appoint her successor, should, as was expected, make that motion. There were one or two more of the same cruel way of thinking, but the majority declaring against it, Lord Stanhope acquiesced, and the Queen's sudden death rendered all schemes for securing the Hanover succession unnecessary.

The late Richard Hampden, brother to this Hampden, who was engaged in the design of rising here spoken of, and an intimate friend to Lord Stanhope, told his brother this story.

Mr. Hampden related also to me a *bon mot* of the Earl of Rivers, who, asking of K. William a vacant regiment, the King not disposed to give it him, said he would think of it, upon which Lord Rivers replied, "Then, Sir, I won't." The King was so pleased with the answer that he presently gave the regiment to him.

Friday, 29, and Saturday, 30.—My children acted two plays, with proper scenes and habits, which gave infinite satisfaction to the neighbours. My son and daughter Percival came from Hertfordshire to see it. It was universally said that no plays in Drury Lane were acted. One was "Deomenes, or the Spartan Hero," wrote by Dryden; the other "Pyrrhus, K. of Epyrus," wrote by Ambrose Philips.

Monday, 1 October.—My children again acted.

Monday, 8.—I went to London, and at the Georgia Office signed my name to those Committees of Letters and Correspondence and Accounts at which I was present, as Mr. Vernon and Mr. Lapotre had before done.

I learned in London that the Duke of Newcastle has hitherto refused to sign the late concluded Treaty of Accommodation with Spain. I also learned that by this treaty our Colony of Georgia is to be deprived of two islands within his Majesty's grant made to us, one of which has the great fort, built by us to secure our Colony from the Spaniards and their Indians.

I visited Dr. More and cousin Le Grand, and with my wife returned home to dine at Charlton.

Oct. 25—Dec. 13

Wednesday, 25.—This morning I went to town to see the repair of my house and returned to dinner.

I learned that when the Prince of Wales (now at Bath) was last in town, about a fortnight past, being with the Princess at the Play-house, the audience with respect to his presence, called one for the ballad called "English roast beef," a libel on the Administration that much entertained the town last winter, which his Royal Highness observing, he called for it too, and where he observed the audience to clap and approve, he did the same. How this pleased at Court may be easily imagined.

I learned also that the present Lady Townshend (daughter of the late Governor Harrison) being at Court some days ago, and observing the King to be particular in his conversation and gesture to his mistress, Madam Valmoot, she turned about and said to one next her, *What would Count Valmoot, her husband, say if he was here?* which a courtier who stood near her overhearing, he said to her, *The same that my Lord Townshend would say to you if he were here.* This Lady Townshend has gained to herself as infamous a character as any lady about town for her gallantries.

Monday, 30.—I went to Court, being the King's birthday, but returned home to Charlton to dinner. I saw half the gentlemen in plain clothes, with silver and gold buttons only, and was told it was the fashion to appear so on the King's birthday in France, and that we have followed them in it.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, who, instead of going to his Government of Barbadoes conferred on him last winter, made his escape (as he hoped) from the world, to avoid his creditors, by pretending to make himself away, and accordingly gave it out that he had drowned himself, was ferreted out of his hole by the reward advertised for whoever should discover him, and seized in an inn at Slough, where he had ever since concealed himself.

Tuesday, 28 November.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Verelst acquainting me that the Trustees received a letter this week from General Oglethorp by the way a Virginia, dated 13 Sept. last, from on board the *Blandford* in the Soundings of the Coast of Georgia, and that the officers, men and their families, as well as himself, were all well.

Saturday, 2 December.—This day I received an account by letter from Mr. Verelst that Mr. Oglethorp landed at Frederica the 26 September last.

December 6.—A Georgia Committee. Lapotre, Smith, Vernon.

Friday, 8.—This day I received a letter from my brother Percival, dated 28 November, that Mr. Whitfeild landed lately at Limerick from Georgia, and was arrived at Dublin, where he preached two sermons with great applause; that he designed, when ordained in England to priest's orders, to return to Savannah, where he was pleased with his duties there.

Saturday, 9.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Verelst that Mr. Whitfeild was landed in England and would be in town next Wednesday; and that a Common Council Board were then to take into consideration a proposal of his concerning the religious purposes of our Colony.

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Sunday, 10.—I communicated at church.

Captain Tiddiman, of Woolwich, dined with me, and said he had been in company with Captain Whitehead, who transported Mr. Whitfeild and part of Genl. Oglethorp's regiment to Georgia, who gives him an admirable character of zeal in converting numbers of the soldiers to piety; this Captain Whitehead was remarkable for his impiety before he went out, and is returned a perfect convert. He said if Mr. Whitfeild's soul is not saved, who can expect his own should be?

Last Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Princesses were all at the play. When the Prince came into the box he made a bow to the Duke and Princesses; the Duke returned it, but the Princesses did not, upon which the house hissed them. Very soon after Princess Carolina sounded [swooned] away, upon which the Princesses left the play, the Duke leading them out. When he returned he made another respectful bow to the Prince.

Wednesday, 13 December.—This day I went to the Georgia Office, upon a summons to peruse and pass the yearly account of our receipts and disbursements to 9 June, 1738. But we were not a sufficient number of Common Council men to make a Board, being only the following seven: Egmont, in the Tr. chair, Vernon, Lapotre, Laroche, Tho. Towers, Dr. Hales and Mr. Smith.

As Trustees, we received from a person unknown, by the hands of Dr. Hales, 20 guineas to be applied to the religious uses of the Colony as we thought fit, and we thought proper it should be cast into the sum for religious uses in general.

Mr. Vernon proposed the sending for twenty fresh Saltsburgers to embark for Georgia, pursuant to a letter from an agent of their's from Germany, wherein they desired only passage thither at the Trustees' expense. For the good behaviour and industry of those people who are already in Georgia being experienced by us, he wished we had as many of them as we could admit, and the expense at 5*l.* per head passage from England to Georgia would come but to 100*l.*; besides, they had written from Georgia that they were in great want of women for marriage.

I objected that we had but 900*l.* left of all our money for the general use of the Colony, and that we could not resolve this affair without a full Common Council Board, though otherwise I should be very glad to send more of these best kind of people. But Mr. Towers and Mr. Hales were of opinion, with Mr. Vernon, that we should venture transgressing in this point, being sure that the next Common Council Board will approve what we should do; besides that the Agent's letter above mentioned required a speedy answer, and also the best season of the year for their coming is now, and Captain Tompson would be returned from Georgia and be ready to sail thither again about the middle of February.

So we ordered our accountant to write to the Agent that if only twenty persons came he could venture to assure that the Trustees would pay their passage to Georgia from England, they bearing their own expense hither, but he could not promise they would meet with further encouragement, there not being a Board to consider the letter wrote by him.

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Then I acquainted them that Saml. Foster, esq., had sent me a parcel of vine cuttings for Georgia.

Then Mr. Whitfeild, lately arrived from Georgia in order to take priest's orders and then return, was called in; he acquainted us briefly with the state of the Colony, which did not give us entire satisfaction, for he told us the people are many of them lewd, drinkers of rum in spite of our law against it, even to the killing themselves, and generally very lazy; that most of them alleged the cause of their not improving the lands granted to them was the barrenness thereof, and the not allowing females to inherit, and that the disappointment of last year's crop by the want of rain had discouraged many who are industrious. That many who had servants of their own lived by hiring them out to others, the profit of whose labour they took to themselves and had spent, neglecting to employ them on their lands, and when the servants' time is out, these men must leave the Colony for want of means to hire new ones, their lands, as has been said, being untilled and waste. And that the servants themselves, when free, do leave the Colony, though they have a title to lands, because they have not any money to cultivate those lands or ability to hire servants, without whose help they are not able singly to do it.

That, nevertheless, some are industrious, and very many religiously disposed, he having had at Savannah crowded churches, and at morning and evening prayers near two hundred persons. That the children's schools are well frequented and carefully conducted by the schoolmasters; that at his arrival in Savannah he told Mr. Causton, our chief magistrate, that he was resolved *not to intermeddle at all in civil affairs*, upon which Mr. Causton said, *then he would not intermeddle in ecclesiastical affairs*. That he was very fond of his duty there and the people loved him, and he would return again, in case certain propositions delivered by him in writing were complied with by the Trustees, otherwise that he would remain in England, where he hoped to be able to do more good than he could do in Georgia unless those conditions were complied with. He then told us of the admirable harmony, industry, neatness and piety of the Saltburgers at Ebenezer, and concluded with a complaint against Mr. Dyson, minister to the Independent Company (and now to Mr. Oglethorp's regiment), that he is a drunkard and marries people at Savannah without license of the magistrate in kitchens and cellars, some of whom have wives or husbands living, and others are servants to different masters, which may prove of ill consequence to the masters of those servants. We told him we would consider of the proposal he gave us.

After this Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Towers and I dined at the Cyder House, and before we broke up Mr. Whitfeild sent us a great number of letters, together with packets from Mr. Causton and Mr. Stephens, which we had not time to read.

Thursday, 14.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 20.—I went with my family to town for the winter.

I attended the Georgia Office, where met the following gentlemen: Tho. Towers, in the Trustee chair, Archer, in the C.C. chair, Dr. Hales, Egmont, Sir Will. Heathcote, La Roche, La Potre, Vernon, Ayers, Mr. Smith.

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As Common Council, we passed our approbation of our annual general account of receipts and disbursements, and ordered 100 copies to be printed.

We received a report from the Committee of Accounts touching Mr. Chardon's accounts, and agreed thereto, whereby the balance of his account, amounting to 429*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, was ordered to be paid to Mr. Simons, the merchant.

We also ordered a letter to be wrote to Mr. Urlsperger at Augsburg, importing that we had received his letter, dated 15th September last, and would enable Saltburgers to go to Georgia as far as 100*l.*, to be employed in paying their passage over from England.

We also ordered payment of a certified account, 57*l.* 17*s.*, the same being certified to be due by Mr. Causton before he had received our order to certify any more accounts.

But two other certified accounts arriving, which were certified by Mr. Causton since his acknowledgment of the arrival of our order not to certify, we resolved they should not be paid.

A petition from the two clerks of our stores at Savannah to have their salaries of 10*l.* per annum advanced or to give them leave to quit;

And a petition from one Saml. Wagoner to have leave to alienate his lot at Hamstead, were both referred to the consideration of a Committee.

Mr. Delamot, schoolmaster at Savannah, being returned from Georgia, and assisted by Mr. Whitfeild with 15*l.* in order to pay his passage, and clear his debts, we ordered the 15*l.* should be repaid Mr. Whitfeild.

A proposal containing sundry propositions made to the Trustees by Mr. Whitfeild for advancing the religious concerns of the Colony was read, and in the main agreed to. We also agreed to give him, as he desired, a commission to collect money for building a church for the Saltburgers at Ebenezer.

Mr. Delamot appeared before us; he is the son of a sugar baker, and out of charity to the souls of men went over to Georgia, and without putting the Trustees to any charge undertook the care of instructing the children of the Colony in the principles of Christianity. He is now entered upon his father's business.

He gave us but a bad account of our Colony: complained much of Mr. Causton's tyranny, of the poorness of the land, of the poverty of the people &c. He said the white mulberry tree will not grow well there, that what with Mr. Causton's arbitrary behaviour, who overrules the other magistrates, the badness of the land, the uncertainty of the people's tenure, the dissatisfaction that females are not to inherit, &c., numbers of people have deserted the Colony and half that remain will soon be gone. That Jones, our surveyor, is both ignorant and negligent in laying the land, so that when men have cultivated their supposed lots they have been disposed by others who laid claim thereto as being part of their land surveyed to them before by Jones.

That Mr. Causton has taken care to have the best land in all the province, and is rich, having 200 head of cattle, and his land



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finely improved. That four or five who are his favourites may have what they please from the stores, but all others are denied often what is their due. That three parts in four of all the land he had seen in the province was pine barren and cannot answer the labour of the occupiers. He said a great deal more on this melancholy subject.

Mr. Vernon, I, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Towers, Mr. Archer and Mr. Lapotre dined together, and at six I returned home.

There were many things of consequence in Mr. Stevens' journal, lately arrived, which required speedy consideration, but I could not prevail on the gentlemen to stay and read it, which gives me much trouble to see the little attention many are inclined to give to the Colony's affairs. It was referred to a Committee which meets next Wednesday.

Among the packets now arrived was Mr. Causton's journal from 25 July, 1737, to 24 September, containing little of moment, with a duplicate of his issues of stores from 1 November, 1737, to 1 December following, and of receipts given him from December 25, 1737, to 24 June, 1738.

Also copies of sundry letters that passed between Mr. Causton, Captain Gascoign, Mr. Horton, &c.

Also affidavits concerning Mr. Wesley and Bradley's ill behaviour to said Causton.

Letters also from Mr. Causton to the Trustees of 25 July and 26 August last.

Letters also from Mr. Stephens of 25 July and 26 August.

A letter from Camuse, the silk man, to the Trustees, dated 28 August.

And from Mr. Horton to the Trustees of the same date.

And from Patrick Grant to the Trustees of the same date, complaining of abuses from Bailiff Parker.

And from Edward Bush, a blacksmith, to succeed Mr. West in that business.

The state of improvements at Ebenezer, Savannah and the adjacent villages.

Thursday, 21.—I visited Lady Roch, Mr. Southwell, Mrs. Le Grand, Mrs. Betty Southwell, Lord Grantham and Mr. Clerke.

Friday, 22.—Went to St. James' vestry. Spent the rest of the day at home.

Some little time since Lady Bateman (daughter to the Earl of Sunderland, who died in the late reign) separated herself from Lord Bateman.

And it is talked Mr. Conelly is upon parting with his wife, daughter to the Earl of Stafford.

And that the Duke of Bridgwater will do the same by his, the Duke of Bedford's sister, whose conduct has long given sober people offence.

And that my Lord Townsend will do the same by his lady, who was daughter to the late Govr. Harrison. He went abroad this year for his health, but she, instead of going with him as a good wife would, went the same day to take her diversion at Bath; and being observed to have too great familiarity with one Brown,

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a gamester, and one Lindsey, an ensign of the Guards, my Lord's friends advised him thereof, whereupon he returned to England; but she, instead of coming up to town to meet him, stayed at Bath till she heard he was gone to his estate in Bedfordshire, and then she left Bath for London.

Cousin William Southwell was this day married to Miss Roberts, of Berkshire, daughter to a late captain of a man-of-war, who brought him 8,000*l.* fortune.

Saturday, 23.—I went to Court, and the King spoke more than usual to me.

Monday, 25, Christmas Day.—A severe frost, which I know not to have happened for very many years past. I communicated at the King's chapel, and spent the day at home.

Tuesday, 26.—In the morning visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington and Lord Nassau Pawlet.

Dr. Courayer dined with me, and in the afternoon came in Mr. John Temple and the Bishop of Oxford.

The Bishop told me that what I read in the news touching the Dissenters' design to petition the Parliament to repeal the Tests was true. That of 100 Presbyterian congregations in and within 10 miles of London, 88 or thereabouts, had sent up deputies (two from each congregation) to London, to concert measures on this affair. That they had appointed a Committee of three to wait on Sir Robert Walpole to expose their intention and desire his assistance, which three were Mr. John Bance, Member of Parliament for Westbury in Wiltshire; Dr. Aylsbury, formerly a teacher, now Dr. of Law; and one Mr. Reynold, a merchant in the city. Sir Robert asked them what new reason they had for applying now, the same House of Commons who refused their application in former years still subsisting.

They replied, the hardship lately put on some of their persuasion by Sir John Barnard when Lord Mayor, in naming them to the office of Sheriff when he knew they would pay the fine rather than qualify themselves by taking the Sacrament in the Church of England as the law requires. Sir Robert asked if they had paid the fine; they answered no, for the person had determined to stand it out at law. "Then," said Sir Robert, "it is yet to be seen whether they did well or ill in refusing to serve, or to pay the fine, of which I am no judge. But supposing they ought or ought not to serve or pay, what hopes have you of success, the same Parliament, as I said, subsisting, who refused your former application?" Dr. Aylsbury replied they were sure if he would be favourable in it the House would yield thereto. This displeased Sir Robert, who said it had been given out indeed that he influenced the Parliament, but he did not know what grounds they had for it. However, they would meet with a stop in the Bishops' Bench, whose consent to what they desired must first be obtained, or their application would be ineffectual. He asked them also whether all their congregations were agreed in this application. They replied, not all; for all had not sent deputies to express their consent, but those who did were unanimous in the thing. Then he desired to know if they had any other reason to offer. They said none, but thought this sufficient, the civil rights of the Dissenters being concerned therein. Sir Robert replied that he wished they would

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be well advised before they presented their petition, for that it could not but distress the Ministry who are their friends. Perhaps that might be the meaning at bottom, otherwise wise men would not press a matter very unlikely to succeed; but if by this step they should set their people against the Ministry for not concurring with them, and to hazard elections for members in a future Parliament, they would fare never the better by deserting their old and experienced friends, and flinging themselves into the power of the Tories, their known enemies. Thereupon they withdrew.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to a Committee of Correspondence, appointed to meet this day, at which were present: Mr. Vernon, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Lapotre, Sir Wm. Heathcote, Egmont, Mr. Smith, Mr. La Roche.

A commission was sealed by us as Trustees to the Revd. Mr. Whitfeild to collect money for erecting an orphan house at Savannah and a church at Ebenezer. At which time (he attending the Board) we acquainted him that we had agreed to his proposals, which were the condition on which he offered to return and be our missionary or stated minister at Savannah. We also drew up an address from the Trustees to the Bishop of London that he would be pleased to give him a letter to the Bishop of Gloucester, who was shortly to make an ordination at Oxford, to desire he would ordain him priest, he being at present only deacon. We also desired Mr. Whitfeild to let us know what sum he should have collected in virtue of our deputation to him, because we should thereby be judges what further would be necessary for us to contribute to accomplish the design of an orphan house at Savannah and church at Ebenezer. Furthermore, at his desire, we promised that a lot of five acres should be laid out peculiar for the minister of Savannah. He went away thoroughly satisfied.

Then we read Mr. Stephen's journal and took notes of several matters therein contained which merited our giving particular directions in.

Several other matters were resolved on and ordered to be reported to the next Common Council for their approbation, which may be seen in our minutes, and will appear at large in the letters that will be written thereupon.

We then dined at the Cyder House, and the new Governor of South Carolina came to us by invitation, Mr. Glen, who assured us he would contribute all in his power to procure an amiable intercourse between his province and ours, which is at present very much wanting.

Thursday, 28.—Visited the Lord President and Duke of Grafton, and Dr. Moore; dined with Lady Frances Bland and all my family. Spent the evening at home.

Friday, 29.—Visited Lady Rook.

Saturday, 30.—Visited Mr. F. Clerke and Mr. Dawney.

In the evening Mr. Verelst came to acquaint me that Mr. Oglethorp landed the 15th September last at St. Simonds, and that he had, pursuant to the Trustees' directions, removed Mr. Causton, our first bailiff at Savannah, from the sole management of the stores, on account of certifying accounts for stores taken by him contrary to order, and had put the care of the stores in commission

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under the said Causton, Mr. Stephens, our secretary, and (we suppose) Mr. Parker, second bailiff of Savannah. And that now there was a total stop put to all credit. This account came in a letter from Lieut.-Col. Cochran to a Jew in America, dated 15 October, who sent it to his correspondent in London. It gives me great satisfaction to find Mr. Oglethorp has executed the Trustees' order in this matter, which some of our gentlemen feared he would not.

Sunday, 31.—Went in the evening to chapel.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

CHANCERY LANE,

LONDON, W.C.

CERTAIN COMMISSIONERS were appointed by Queen Victoria in 1869 to enquire as to the existence of unpublished manuscripts in the possession of private persons and in institutions, calculated to throw light on the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of the Empire. The Commission has been renewed by the late King and by H.M. King George, and new Commissioners have been appointed from time to time to fill vacancies that have occurred.

The present Commissioners are :—

Lord Sterndale, Master of the Rolls (Chairman), The Earl of Crawford, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., The Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Mostyn, Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B., Sir Frederic Kenyon, K.C.B., Sir C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D., Professor A. F. Pollard, M.A., Mr. R. A. Roberts and Mr. F. Elrington Ball.

With the object of securing the co-operation of the owners of manuscripts, without which their work could not be carried on, the Commissioners think it desirable to describe the system upon which they conduct their enquiries.

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A. E. STAMP,  
*Secretary.*

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This Volume has been edited and passed through the press, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. R. A. ROBERTS, one of their number. The Index has been compiled by Miss A. H. ROBERTS.

## INTRODUCTION.

THIS, the third volume of the Diary of Viscount Percival, later first Earl of Egmont, completes it in so far as it is contained in the twelve folio manuscript volumes now in the Egmont collection, referred to in the Appendix to the 7th Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners. The first and second volumes extend over four and five years respectively: this extends over nine years: the previous volumes moreover, with these shorter periods, run to a much greater number of pages. It is obvious, therefore, that in these later years of his life Lord Egmont slackened in the assiduity and particularity with which he had formerly made his diurnal entries. Indeed, these last years, the last three especially, show a great falling off in this respect, due, no doubt, to increasing ill-health and age. However, the practice was not entirely dropped until eight months before his death.

It was begun by him as a boy of fifteen at school, and of its continuance thereafter this volume contains further evidence in Appendix I., pp. 321—348 *infra*, where a short section now preserved among the additional MSS. in the British Museum, for five weeks of January and February, 1728/9, the year preceding that which is the first of the folio volumes, is like the other parts of the diary, given in full.

Of the value of the whole as a contemporary and, of its kind, almost unique chronicle and mirror of the times there can be no doubt.

The main theme of the present volume may be said to be the transactions of the Trustees of the Georgia Colony in which Lord Egmont found an engrossing interest and took so prominent a part, and the vicissitudes, hopes and fears—chiefly in these last years fears—connected with the history of the province. As in the first volume of this report the proceedings of the House of Commons of which Lord Egmont was then a member, filled many pages of his diary of that period, so now his time and thought are given in generous measure to those of the Board of Trustees, at the meetings of which he was punctiliously present until 1742 when, much discouraged and in failing health, he resigned his position of Common Councilman, still retaining that of Trustee. For the history of the province during these years, this diary, therefore, affords very ample materials. There are many descriptions of conditions prevailing in the colony from time to time in letters from officials and residents and in conversations with a number and variety of persons returned from Georgia to England. In 1739, according to General Oglethorpe's own representation, the

colony seemed to be on the point of breaking up. There was even a danger, during the negotiations concerning the convention with Spain, that it might be surrendered to that country. Egmont and other trustees offered an immediate and stout resistance to this policy and were ultimately successful. It is an interesting fact that in the course of these negotiations, Sir Robert Walpole would have handed over to the trustees—passing by for this purpose officers of the Government—and indeed asked them to undertake, the task of making out the King's title to the province, a task which many of the Trustees thought "very hard," and for which, from the very nature of the materials at their command, they held themselves not to be properly qualified—"a matter of vast consequence, and the proper affair of the Board of Trade, of His Majesty's Advocate, a civilian of reputation, or of the Attorney-General, and, if we would go higher, of the Privy Council itself": a duty not to be expected from "a set of private gentlemen who had not a paper in their office beyond the time of their Charter in 1732, except some copies which cannot be esteemed as authentic as the originals are in His Majesty's Offices" (p. 14). Here was a contemptuous view of the value of the province taken by the King's chief and all powerful minister, and here was levity indeed!

In these later years, there was defection and much slackness among the trustees themselves, and, outside their body, in parliament, such an opinion of them and their work as put them upon their defence and compelled those who were faithful to their trust to fight the matter on the floors of the House of Commons itself.

"'Tis plain," comments Lord Egmont in 1741 (p. 210), "there is no design to make an enquiry at all . . . All this has been done to please Sir Robert Walpole, and the Trustees are left in the condition they were, liable to be attacked every session, and in the meantime, to be traduced by young Stephens or any that please, when they assert, as Lord Gage did to the House, that the Trustees have not so good information of the state of the colony from their Secretary as this pert fellow, his son, receives.

"Already I have heard it said," he continues, "that the Trustees are very honest gentlemen, but have been guilty of some mistakes, which Sir Robert Walpole, who is their friend, desired might not be discovered, and, therefore, opposed an enquiry."

Such was the reward in public opinion of disinterested, unpaid, and long continued effort for the good of one's country!

The "pert fellow," young Stephens, played a somewhat surprising part with respect to the province in the years 1740 and 1741. As a boy he had accompanied his father, Col. Stephens, who went out in the year 1737 to be resident Secretary for the Trustees and who was ultimately one of the two presidents when the province was divided into Northern and Southern for the purposes of administration. In the autumn of 1739, this young man returned to England and was for the next two years an exceedingly troublesome, perverse critic of the trustees, and loud defamer by speech and printed libel of the conditions in the colony, in direct contradiction to the reports furnished by his own father on the spot, the young fellow acting through the agency of members of parliament willing to detract from the more favourable

and hopeful view of its affairs. Lord Egmont is not slow to commit to his diary his opinion of this "rash, vindictive fool" who was "endeavouring to prejudice the world's good opinion of the colony merely in revenge to Mr. Oglethorp for the ill-usage he gave him when at Savannah and in revenge and hatred to Mr. Jones, lately made a magistrate." (p. 105). The wonder would seem to be that he received a hearing and support from influential people. Even Lord Egmont himself gave him more than one interview and faithfully records his statements with his own contradictions of them at great length in the diary. But after a time, in view of the young man's persistent efforts to blacken the colony, and after he had circulated a "libel" among members of parliament, Lord Egmont's patience failed and he refused to see him or have anything to do with him. There is an entertaining account of the spirited manner in which young Viscount Percival tackled Lord Gage, one of Stephens' supporters, in a coffee house on this subject.

Still, if Stephens' representations exceeded the truth of the facts, there were depressing conditions sufficient to trouble the minds and to deepen the anxieties of such of the Trustees as, like Lord Egmont, had ardently hoped for the success of their philanthropic schemes and who had worked so hard, so continuously, and for so many years to attain it.

## II.

IN connexion with the development of Georgia the present volume furnishes much information about the great evangelical figure, George Whitefield, as the second volume did for the brothers John and Charles Wesley. He appears on the very first page as going "Wednesday sennit to Oxford to be ordained priest." His plans and designs for building a Church at Ebenezer and an orphanage at Savannah are referred to on an immediately succeeding page.

A couple of months later letters were arriving in England showing the effect of his stirring and disturbing operations in the province on his first visit, "complaining heavily of his enthusiasm" and of his unauthorised forms of public worship. In the following May, Whitefield was preparing for his return to Savannah, having collected considerable sums of money in England with which to carry on his enterprises independently of the Trustees, and having also succeeded in persuading them to grant most of his demands from them. His unauthorised proceedings in the collection of money roused the Crown Solicitor to action, and the Trustees had to come to his defence and offer explanations of the objects which he had in view. Two interesting occasions of open-air preaching on Woolwich Common and Blackheath respectively, are referred to and described. On the second occasion, in June of 1739, by arrangement with Lady Egmont, the preacher's stage was erected so conveniently to their house at Charlton (p. 67) "that we heard him with great ease out of our summer house window, where we invited our neighbours to partake of the curiosity." Afterwards, in the house, Whitefield discussed at length with Lord Egmont the subject of his sermon, the "new birth," and knocked the bottom out of some of the "odd stories" that were told about himself,

including that of his tolerance of a woman preaching, founded upon the simple fact, so far as he knew, that a young woman in whose father's house he was to stay "did read a sermon and some discourse of Bishop Beveridge to the family." In the end, after this long and detailed conversation, Egmont recorded his own opinion that the preacher "had an enthusiastic notion of his being made capable of doing much good, and perhaps he thinks he is raised up for that purpose: for the rest, I believe him perfectly sincere and disinterested, and that he does indeed work a considerable reformation among the common people, and there is nothing in his doctrine that can be laid hold on to his hurt."

He arrived at Savannah on his return to the colony in January of 1739/40. He was soon stirring up the Trustees, "enraging" them (*p.* 127) with his threat of complaining to the public that a church had not been built. Lord Egmont was the only one to offer excuses for him, most of the other gentlemen being not to be persuaded "but that he is a hypocrite, or at least actuated by ambition and a love of power." On the other hand, he himself seems soon to have reached the view that he had no use for the Trustees. A year later, in March, 1740/41, he was back again in England, was making complaints to and demands from the Trustees, giving a melancholy account of "poor, deserted Georgia" (*p.* 205), and informing them that he had resigned the parsonage of Savannah. The enquiry, consequent upon an order of the House of Commons, that Mr. Whitefield should be examined at the bar, on the state of the colony, was by action of the Ministry, put off, and gave Lord Gage an opportunity of "running out" against the colony. Mr. Carteret, a landholder of Frederica, with whom the Trustees had a long interview, maintained that Mr. Whitefield had done much mischief. On the other hand, the Trustees received testimony from another of the colonists (*p.* 230) that he was "a great presser of men to labour truly in their callings." Mr. Whitefield's opinion of the Savannah people was freely expressed. He told them in his farewell sermon that "they were the scum of the earth, and God had only sent them to prepare the way for a better set of men."

### III.

Although Lord Egmont was no longer in parliament, he had intimate acquaintance with leading politicians and ministers, some of whom entered into long and frank conversations with him; and he also kept up his attendance at Court. There is not so much of Sir Robert Walpole in this as there was in the two previous volumes, but there is some little. Lord Egmont notes the falling fortunes of the great and powerful, yet well-hated Minister, still strongly entrenched, however, in the favour of the King. He records his dismissal from office and the incidents of his first appearance in the House of Lords. He has something to say about his conduct and morals, his jaunty manner, the evidence of his physical virility even in advancing age, the kind of young men he encouraged to be about him. As regards other ministers and their entourage, there are, for example, intimate and confidential conversations with Lord Wilmington and Sir Joseph Shelley, the latter

closely associated with the Duke of Newcastle. With respect to the former, there is a pen portrait of the man and an outline of his character.

To matters connected with the Court, the King, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, there are many references. Lord Egmont tells of the affront to the Duke of Cumberland by Lord Clinton in connexion with Mrs. Wilson, the player, and reflects upon the prevailing code of honour among gentlemen as differentially applied to a wife and a mistress. He relates the proceedings of the wedding of Princess Mary to the Prince of Hesse. He gives accounts of the relations and passages between the King and the Prince of Wales, and the pathetic incident of the Princess of Wales kissing the King's hand for the first time amid falling tears, a scene which also affected the ladies who were spectators of it in a similar manner. The opposition aroused by the King's journey to Hanover and his partiality for the Hanoverian officers and army are taken note of. The King's relations with Madame Walmoden, Countess of Yarmouth, and the extent of her influence over him are illustrated by certain stories about them, one of the most curious of which, possibly ill-founded, purports to disclose the facts of the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Fox and Mr. Bromley. And, finally, there are a good many references to the political changes after Lord Robert Walpole's fall, the parts taken in this connexion by the King, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Carteret, and others.

### IV.

THE transactions and proceedings of Parliament from time to time during the first two or three years of the period of this volume are only recorded briefly, sometimes based upon reports brought to him by his son, Viscount Percival (who on the memorable quashing of the election of Lord Sundon and Sir Charles Wager became, with Mr. Charles Edwin, member for Westminster) or others; sometimes after his own attendance as a spectator in the House of Commons or House of Lords. When the interests and value to the nation of the province of Georgia were under discussion in the House of Commons, Egmont took care to be present, and records the proceedings with some of the old particularity that distinguished him when he was himself a member. But otherwise the notices of parliamentary proceedings are short and summary.

There is a vivid account of the incidents of the Westminster election of Lord Sundon and Sir Charles Wager in the porch of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, and of the riotous proceedings of the mob in connexion with it, the election that was afterwards declared void.

### V.

THE diary naturally contains a great many particulars and incidents personal to Lord Egmont and his family. One event which appears to have come about unexpectedly,—requiring none of those repeated efforts which, in the case of his son Viscount Percival, miscarried one after another until a happy solution was found in the union with Lady Catherine Cecil,—was the offer of marriage made by Sir John Rawdon,

afterwards first Earl of Moira, to Egmont's youngest daughter Helena. The wedding soon followed. The bridegroom was in every respect eligible in the eyes of the bride's father as regards character, position and means, and settlements were agreed upon and carried through with little delay. It would seem to have been a genuine love match brought about by the young people, who had discovered in themselves similar tastes, unaided by anyone else, "a happy settlement," Egmont thankfully sets down, "for a most deserving child." The actual marriage ceremony, in those days, even among people of position, was a comparatively simple affair, and there was no going away for the couple on honeymoon. They remained in the parents' house. The ceremony on this occasion took place in Lord Egmont's chapel at Charlton, his summer residence, on Tuesday, the 10th of November, 1741, the clergyman officiating being Dr. Barecroft, preacher at the Charterhouse and King's Chaplain, formerly young Viscount Percival's tutor, who, notes Lord Egmont, "gave me a certificate thereof signed on the back of the licence." The wedding dinner was not held until two days afterwards, on the Thursday. Helena's married life, so happily begun, was not a prolonged one. She gave birth, successively, to three daughters, the last in October, 1745, but illness then soon supervened and in June of the next year, her father sadly records the death of "his dear daughter, Helena Rawdon, at the Hotwell, near Bristol, of the consumption." Running through her father's diary, there is, as it were, the life story of this clever, attractive girl, object of his tenderest affection.

In these last years there are many allusions to the constant ill-health of Lady Egmont, who was, in her husband's eyes, a pattern wife, mother and mistress of servants, and to whom he was faithfully and sincerely attached. There is constant evidence that Lord and Lady Egmont were, throughout their married life, devoted the one to the other, affording in this respect an example of affectionate conjugal fidelity, to which, among people of their class and acquaintance, there were many notable exceptions. In connexion with the search for a cure of Lady Egmont's constant and distressing headaches, there are particulars of their journey to and from Buxton and of their stay there (*pp.* 296—299 *infra*) which are of great interest. In the event, it was Lady Egmont who outlived her husband.

There is a record of a son born on March 10, 1741/2, to "my daughter," presumably young Lady Percival, of which no mention is made in the family history as set out in the peerages.

In the "distraction of public affairs" of February, 1743/4, when there was great alarm and fear of a French invasion, Lord Egmont makes a note (*p.* 289) of the private efforts of himself and his son-in-law, by arming their servants, to assist in the defence of London in case the French should land and approach it. This was considered to be quite a feasible operation on the part of the enemy, and the Ministry were "greatly alarmed though they do not show it publicly for fear of sinking the public credit." The fleet of Admiral Sir John Norris in the Channel, however, removed that fear; and in the Mediterranean, before Toulon, Admiral Mathews successfully operated against the combined French and Spanish fleets.

## VI.

It remains to call attention briefly to some of the miscellaneous matters referred to in this volume. There are the circumstances of "old Birde, the singing-man's" marriage; the explanation of the reason for the party at the Thatched House tavern in January of 1738/9, to which readers of Mrs. Delany's letters will remember, she says she was not invited though her brother was; the proceedings of the "Whisk" Club at White's Chocolate House; Mr. Frankland's extraordinary refusal to live with his newly-married wife, Lord Scarbrough's sister, while making generous provision for her; the suicide of Lord Scarbrough himself and the story of the suicide also of the famous Dr. Harvey; anecdotes of the King of Prussia and his son, Frederick the Great; the vogue of the Shropshire prophet Newings and conversations with him; differences among the surgical staff of the Hyde Park, now St. George's Hospital, and the efforts made to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion, and in respect of the history of the medical profession, two instances in which personal servants of Lord Egmont left his service to adopt it; the dictum of Admiral Vernon with regard to the mastery of the sea; references to Joseph Addison—these are some of the matters of general interest which appear.

## VII.

THE practice of diary-keeping, life-long in Lord Egmont's case, was perhaps a family habit and tradition, for in Appendix III. of this volume, (*pp.* 352—373 *infra*.) it has been possible, with the co-operation of Mr. Cecil H. Spencer-Perceval, of Long Witton Hall, Morpeth, to add to it the "journal" for a period of about six months from 1st October, 1685 onwards, of Sir John Percival, Lord Egmont's father. Resident at Burton, in Co. Cork, his journal relates entirely to events in Ireland and to his proceedings as a county magistrate. The country was in a disturbed state; the tories, who had already given a name to a political party across the water, were being hunted, or employed to "do service" by hunting their fellows, and, when caught, indicted and brought to trial at the assizes at Mallow. The fragment is an interesting picture of the incidents day by day in the life of a "fine old Irish gentleman," and of the conditions, chiefly in Co. Cork, prevailing during the period.

Appendix II. consists of notes made on loose papers found in one of the manuscript volumes and a political song of the day.

R. A. ROBERTS.

December, 1923.



DIARY OF THE  
FIRST EARL OF EGMONT,  
FIRST VISCOUNT PERCIVAL,

ETC.

VOL. III.

1739.

ERRATA.

VOL. II.

- Page 23. *22nd line from bottom—for Lydall read Sydall.*  
Page 207. Lord Cardross is described in the original manuscript,  
in error, as "eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont."  
Page 509. *For Deomenes read Cleomenes.*

VOL. III.

- Page 90. *Running date at top of page—for Feb. 8-13 read Feb. 7-13.*  
Page 192. " " *for Feb. 12 read Feb. 12-16.*  
Page 194. " " *for Feb. 14-22 read Feb. 16-26.*  
Page 196. " " *for Feb. 23-Mar. 6 read Feb. 27-Mar. 9.*  
Page 198. " " *for Mar. 6-9 read Mar. 9-16.*  
Page 200. " " *for Mar. 10-19 read Mar. 16-19.*  
Page 202. " " *for Mar. 18-20 read Mar. 19-23.*  
Page 204, 205 " " *for Mar. 21-23, 1740-1 read*  
*Mar. 23-30, 1741.*  
Page 206. " " *for Mar. 24-30 read Mar. 30-April 6.*

1738-9, Mon., 1 January.—Visited Mr. Dickins the surgeon, Sir Will Heathcote, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Le Grand, and then went to Court to pay my compliments on the new year.

Tuesday, 2.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday, 3.—Visited the Bishop of Oxford who presented to me his charge in his primary visitation, which is much commended.

Then went to the Georgia office where (the summons only being for a Trustee Board) there met only Mr. Vernon, myself, Mr. Tho. Archer, president, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Anderson, and Captain Coram.

We read the draft of the application we are to make this year to Sir Robert Walpole for obtaining 8,000*l* for the purposes of Georgia, and desired the two Messrs. Archers to go with it, and to take with them Mr. Tho. Towers.

Afterwards we dined at the Cyder House with Mr. Whitfeild and Mr. Delamot. The former goes Wednesday sennit to Oxford to be ordained Priest by the Bishop of Gloucester (who will be there to supply the room of the Bishop of Oxford) having had the Bishop of London's leave and letter to the Bishop of Gloucester for that purpose.

The latter was schoolmaster at Savannah for some time, and an implacable enemy to Mr. Causton our Magistrate, as much as he is a fast friend to all the malcontents in our Colony.

Among other things they told us concerning the Colony, one was that Noble Jones the Surveyor had been irreparable loss to us by neglecting to set out people's lots, whereby they remained a charge on our store year after year having no land to cultivate; that he was also so unskilful as to attribute one man's ground to another man's lot, which being claimed and recovered by the first after the other had improved thereon was ruinous to the latter and a discouragement to numbers who did not know but theirs might be the same fate, especially as they could not get out their titles to their lands, and so had nothing to show for them or to defend their rights-by. That this Jones was

Jan. 4-10

rather a servant of Causton's than a surveyor, and followed more the business of taking up runaway servants and offenders, than his proper employ.

That Causton was passionate, and vindictive, and kept all in awe of him, and had 400 acres, all the best of the land, well stocked with cattle and well improved.

That Mr. Whitfeild, when he opened school, was not suffered to instruct the children above 7 years old under pretext they were then to be employed in labour, which they were too young for, and would spoil their growth and health; that Mr. Causton at first was sensible of it, but afterwards took such children away, by Mr. Oglethorp's orders, as he said.

That they knew of no mulberry trees planted by the inhabitants.

That if the Spaniards attacked us, all the people would fly away, for what forts we esteem to have built are nothing at all of defence.

That the people at Darien are industrious, and the like at Frederica. The worst are at Savannah, and the servants in the adjacent villages mere heathens.

Thursday, 4.—

Friday, 5.—Visited Mr. Ellis. I went to the Hospital at Hide Park Corner. In the evening went to the Play.

Saturday, 6.—Went nowhere but to the Coffee house.

Sunday, 7.—Not well and stayed all day at home.

Monday, 8.—Went only to consult with Mr. Verelts touching the letters he is to prepare for the next ship going to Georgia. Dr. Moor and his daughter, and Margaret Cecil and Mr. Cecyl dined with us.

Tuesday, 9.—I visited Mr. Hanmer, my brother Parker and cousin Will Southwell.

In the evening Mr. Verelst came to tell me that this morning Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, and Mr. Hucks waited on Sir Robert Walpole to put him in mind of his promise last year that we should have 8,000*l.* this. They showed him our memorial which he read, and said we should certainly have it, and he would take it upon him but it must be by way of petition. That the thing spoke itself; that it is agreed between our Court and that of Spain to appoint Commissioners on each side to examine to which kingdom Georgia belongs, whether it be part of Carolina or of Florida; and therefore not to support our settlement while that is in dispute would be to give up the point to Spain before examination, as on the other hand to put the 8,000*l.* in the estimate, and not petition for it, would be (if that could be done) to determine a disputed matter too soon in our own favour. But that in reality it could not be done, for there are but three services provided for by way of estimate, the Military, the Ordnance and the Navy; but Georgia could be put under none of these heads.

Wednesday, 10.—I obeyed a summons for the meeting of a Common Council Board this day, but we could only make a Trustee Board of which I was chairman: Egmont, President; Vernon, Smith, Hen. Archer, Lapotre.

We read the remainder of the letters received by the last packets from Georgia, and made some remarks, for heads of letters.

We drew up our answer to Mr. Whitfeild's last letter to the Board, wherein he varies a little from his first proposal. His design of

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preaching and procuring subscriptions for building a church at Ebenezer, and an Orphan house at Savannah, without putting the Trustees to any charge on that account is worthy of our pleasing him in all we can reasonably, but to put the entire direction and management of the Orphan house into his hands, without communicating to us his schemes and giving us an account how the money collected by him is laid out, is not in our power, we being the Trustees of Orphans ourselves, which cannot be given up by us to another, but this we agreed, that if he acquainted us with the sums collected by him, and made an account to us how he expended it, he should have our commission as treasurer to the Orphan house, and be at liberty to disburse the money in the way he thought best for carrying on the design.

As to his desire of another kind of form of deputation to make collections than our printed ones, we resolved not to give him it, but since he thought it too general a one for the particular purposes above mentioned, we would give an explanation thereof signed by our secretary that should make it conformable to his own desires.

As to his desire that the servants appointed for cultivating lands for religious uses might be put entirely under his direction to be employed as he thought fit and as long as he thought fit; we resolved that could not be allowed him in so general a manner. That they are designed to cultivate 300 acres for religious uses in general, of which the salary to him is but one part, but that it was the first thing we intended to provide for out of the profits of the land when cultivated, and till then the Trustees would pay him the 50*l.* per annum out of their cash. But before this cultivation was begun the servants should be employed in cultivating the five acres he had desired to be appropriated to the Minister's use.

One Cooksey lately come from Savannah appeared before us. He said he left the Colony for fear Mr. Causton should arrest him for 100*l.* he had lent him of the Trustees' money without our order, and which he is not able to pay, but hoped our indulgence therein; that though he had been four years in the Colony he could never get his land run out, which prevented his cultivating, and was of vast loss to him; that thereupon he had settled himself upon 180 acres of trust land near the river side, which he desired we would make him a grant of, and allow him to part with his late surveyed lot of 45 acres, and with the lot he was in possession of by marrying the widow of one Mathews. We bid him put his proposals in writing, and they should be considered.

We put him several questions for information concerning the condition of Georgia. His answers were, that about half of the land of the Province was good land, the other half pine barren, but that even the last bore three crops of corn, after which it would never bear more, but that it turned to pasture, and he had seen trefoil and cinquefoil grow thereon.

That the black mulberry trees grow wild about the country, but in swampy ground or hickory, not on the pine barren, and that the silk people make no use of the leaf, being harsh to the worm. And the white mulberry does not thrive well by what he yet could see, though it would do well on the hickory ground. That the silk people brought their leaves from Carolina for feeding their worms.

That he had not seen any grapes of De Lion the Jew's raising, but

Jan. 10-19

was informed he had raised several vines that bore bunches of the Portugal grape weighing two pounds. That himself had made wine of the wild grape of the country brought him by the Indians, but it grew sour, and would not keep, though very pleasant to drink when new, and of a fine colour.

After this Mr. Paris, our solicitor, came to acquaint us that he had seen a letter from New York advising, that on the 16th October last Mr. Oglethorp had summoned a general meeting of all the people at Savannah, and acquainted them that it cut him to the heart to be obliged to tell them, that he had the Trustees' order to shut up the stores, and call on all who were indebted thereto to give bond to the Trustees for repayment, after which they might retire where they pleased, their subsistence being at an end. And further, that he had order to seize on Mr. Causton and send him over prisoner to England to answer for his misapplication of the stores, and disobeying their orders. But as it was necessary Mr. Causton should have time to make up his accounts, he would suspend the sending him till that was done.

We could not but observe when Mr. Paris left us, that Mr. Oglethorp had not acted rightly in this affair, for though our first direction was that he should send Causton over, we afterwards altered that purpose, and were more indulgent to him, which second resolution we imparted to Mr. Oglethorp before he left England, but by imparting the harshest of his orders and concealing the milder, he recommended himself to the people's good opinion at our expense.

We all dined together at the Cyder House, and in the evening I visited the Bishop of Litchfield and cousin Will. Southwell.

Thursday 11.—Went to the city to do business. In the evening visited Mr. Southwell.

Friday 12.—Visited Mr. Vernon and Mr. Fra. Clerke.

Saturday 13.—Went to St. George's Hospital at Hide Park Corner upon a committee to settle the annual accounts.

Cousin Will. Southwell and his lady, young cousin Helena Le Grand, and cousin Ned Southwell's wife dined with me.

This week the Lady Henrietta Powis, a young widow of 22 years old, married Birde the singing man. She is daughter to the Earl of Walgrave, now Ambassador in France, and her first husband was son to the Marquis of Powis. Her brother, an Ensign in the Guards, told her that her lover had the pox, and that she would be disappointed of the only thing she married him for, which was her lust; for that he would continue to lie every night with the player that brought them together, and give her no solace. But there is no prudence below the girdle. Birde continues to sing upon the stage. This lady had 600*l.* a year jointure, 200*l.* of which is encumbered by former debts, and 200*l.* she has lately sold to pay his debts. To-day it is said her goods have been sold.

This week, Miss Williams, a player, was complimented in the green room by her fellow comedians for the honour done her by the Duke of Cumberland in taking her for a mistress; but 'tis to be hoped this is scandal.

Sunday 14.—Went to chapel forenoon and afternoon, and visited Mrs. Mary Dering.

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Monday 15.—Stayed at home all day except going to Court in the morning.

Tuesday 16.—Returned the visits of Lord Wilmington, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Harrang, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Schutz, Col. Schutz, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Mr. Ned Southwell, and Dr. Moore.

In the evening went to Hendle's new oratorio called *Saul*.

Wednesday 17.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met Mr. La Roche in the Trustee chair; Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Egmont, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tho. Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Common Councillors; Ald. Heathcote, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Anderson, Sir Jacob Bouverie, Trustees.

The chief business of our meeting was to settle the draft of our petition to Parliament for money. Which being done, we read a letter wrote by Mr. Hugh Andersen, the Inspector of our public garden and mulberry trees, to Mr. Adam Anderson, one of our Trustees, wherein he gives a bad account of the land in Georgia called pine barren, and affirms the best improvers there cannot subsist without some further support from the Trustees, but that there is no doubt the colony will prosper, and in time repay England the charges she has been at in establishing it. That in particular the silk manufacture will certainly succeed, though hitherto it has met with unavoidable obstructions, which he mentions.

Mr. Alderman Heathcote though he quitted the Common Council, and since that hardly has attended, yet on this extraordinary occasion was with us and expressed as much zeal for the colony as ever I knew him to do.

Before we broke up Mr. Whitfeild (who returned yesterday from Oxford, where the Bishop of Gloucester ordained him) came to us. He told us he had received good encouragement towards erecting an Orphan house at Savannah; that he had collected above 33*l.* at his sermon in the City preached before he went to Oxford; that the Bishop of Gloucester had also given him 10*l.*, and another person sent him 3*l.* That an experienced apothecary of good substance and a surgeon had resolved to go with him to Georgia to carry on the Orphan house.

Mr. Vernon, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre and I dined at the Cyder House, and Mr. Hen. Archer, who came there to us though he came not to the Board.

After dinner I went to the Wednesday music club at the Crown Tavern.

Thursday 18.—I went at night to a public meeting of the vocal music club at the Crown Tavern, where the famous oratorio of Hendel, called "The Feast of Alexander," was performed by the gentlemen of our club.

This day the Parliament was prorogued for a fortnight, and this day my wife was told by Dr. Hollings, late Physician to the King, that since the arrival of the ratification of the peace with Spain, Sir Robert Walpole had assured a gentleman of his acquaintance (who told it to the doctor again) that the Parliament would give no money this year to the Trustees of Georgia.

Friday 19.—I visited this day Lord Lovel, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Ayers. After dinner Mr. Verelts called on me to tell me he had spoken

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to Mr. Whitefield concerning his later proposal to go to Georgia; and that he found him come nearer the Trustees' sentiments than before, and had taken his advice to him kindly.

He said he had also been with Mr. T. Towers and Mr. Hucks (who were absent from our last meeting) and found them resolved to adhere with the rest of the Trustees in strongly supporting the colony of Georgia; but he did not like Mr. White's conversation on that occasion, who told him he would not be at the Board when that should again be proposed among us, though when the matter came into the House he would vote with the other Trustees. I told him what I had heard concerning Sir Robert Walpole's telling a gentleman that we should have no money this session. He said Mr. Simond long ago told him the same, and he believed there would be a debate and division about it. I said the matter could not be at all entered upon till Sir Robert acquainted the House with his Majesty's consent, and when he had done so it would be odd if he should afterwards oppose what he himself had proposed to the King; he answered Sir Robert might vote for us, but order his people to vote against us.

He then told me that Sir Cha. Wager last Council day produced a letter he had just received from a captain of one of His Majesty's ships of war at Frederica, giving account that the soldiers (part of Colonel Oglethorp's Regiment) that went from Gibraltar to Frederica had mutinied in the following manner: The Colonel had seen them reviewed, and was just returned to his tent with Capt. Hugh Mackay, when one hundred of those Gibraltar soldiers, instead of going to their quarters, marched to the Colonel's tent and demanded to speak with him, thereupon he came out and asked what they wanted; they replied, their usual allowance of subsistence. He replied, His Majesty had in his generosity given them six months' full allowance besides their pay, and though the six months are out, yet they had still half subsistence, and two pence additional pay, which they ought to be thankful for and contented with. But at all events they now applied to him in a very improper manner, and he commanded them to their quarters. He no sooner said this, but two of them levelled their pieces at him, and fired, the shot of one entirely missed him, but the other passed between his wig and cheek and providentially missed him. Captain Mackay being by, with great presence of mind at that instant drew his sword and killed one of them on the spot, and seized the other, whereupon the rest seeing their comrade fall went every one away. Colonel Oglethorp then caused these mutineers to be put on board the man-of-war for securing their persons till a court martial should sit upon them, and it is not doubted but some examples will be made of them. Their firing with ball and being in the front of the rest shows this was a premeditated design to murder him.

Saturday 20.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington who confirmed to me what Mr. Verelts told me yesterday concerning the mutiny in Georgia; and added that he thought the matter was not yet entirely over, for that when the other soldiers who were in their quarters when the attack on Mr. Oglethorp was made heard what their comrades had done against him, they said they were in the right. He told me also that only six of the mutineers were confined on board the ship.

Afterwards I went to the Hospital in Hide Park Corner, being on a

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committee for bestowing gratuities on the servants. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 21.—Went to Chapel and to Court.

Monday 22.—Visited Genl. St. Hipolite, Mr. Fra. Clerke, Mr. Vernon, Lord Inchiqueen, Brother Parker, Mr. Temple, Lord Carpenter, Col. Schutz, and the Speaker. Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 23.—This evening Mr. Verelts brought a great packet of letters from the office which arrived yesterday. The accounts from Georgia were very bad, the colony being on the point of breaking up, through the evil management of Causton, who would have withdrawn but that he was obliged to remain and give security to answer for his management. These letters also confirm the mutiny of Col. Oglethorp's soldiers, and their design after seizing the Fort St. Andrew, and killing their officers, to fly to the Spaniards. Some papist Irish soldiers were at the bottom of this. Col. Oglethorp also wrote me in particular, as well as to the Trustees, that without an immediate supply the Colony must disperse, and that 20,000*l.* is necessary to be had of the Parliament by the necessity of the Trustees disbursing many thousand pounds for the military service out of what was given them only for the civil concerns of the colony.

Wednesday 24.—There was a great meeting of Common Council men to the number of thirteen, viz. :—Mr. Smith in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont in the Common Council chair, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Ald. Heathcote, Lord Tirconell, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Chr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Laroch.

The business of the day and for which we were summoned, was to receive reports from the committees to whom special matters were referred, and from the committee of correspondence, and to consider of Mr. Cookesay's and Mr. Burntside's petitions.

But the packets which arrived from Georgia were so full of important matters that all business was postponed to the reading our letters.

Therefore the Trustees being set, a letter from Col. Oglethorp to the Trustees, dated from Frederica, 7 October, 1738, was read, wherein he gave us the melancholy account that the stores were almost empty, and had been ill managed. The Spanish alarms had prevented the inhabitants from cultivating their lands. A great debt had been contracted on that side, over and above the drafts made on the Trustees by certified accounts, a large supply must be had from the public otherwise the people would be in the utmost misery. The Spaniards had reported Mr. Oglethorp was disgraced and would not return, which the Carolina traders confirmed, in order to divide the Creek Indians from us. His mutinous soldiers had plotted to seize an advanced post, kill their officers, and go off to a neighbouring province (which I suppose means the Spanish town of Augusta); that the freeholders and others at Frederica by reason of the drought last year must have starved but for Mr. Horton's generous giving them his corn and cattle for food; and that the charge of Fort St. Andrew establishment is 22*l.* per annum.

A second letter from him of the 19 October, dated from Savannah, acquainted us that he had taken possession of the stores, where he found small remains of the vast quantity had been laid in. A great part of the steers and hogs were run wild. Stores had been charged

Jan. 24

by Causton as delivered for the use of the people at Frederica, which they disowned to have received; he had also sent damaged stores, and those overcharged. That this waste had been partly made by him by crediting the people with stores who had no right to demand it, while those who had a right were left to starve, and by taking out the debt due for those persons to the Trust for the stores advanced them in work of their servants, which work was frivolous and of no service to the public. That industrious people who had lodged their little savings in the public storehouse as a secure place where to find their effects, will (the stores not answering) lose all and starve, and the like misery will fall on the Trust servants and the orphans, sick, aged, etc. The debts contracted on that side not yet known, but one article alone, viz.:—the providing boats to carry the regiment from Savannah to Frederica, and the building huts for the regiment was computed 1,000*l*.

That Causton's excuse for his bad management (to which all this is owing) was, that the multitude forced him to these expenses, one article of which was erecting a fort, against his will, and the charge of the Saltsburgers was not in our estimate. That the Spanish alarms obliged him to the supply of armed sloops, continuing the rangers, etc. That the said Causton would give security of all he had acquired or was worth in the world to answer any ill conduct he should be found culpable of.

That he (Col. Oglethorp) could not proceed to build churches and cultivate lands for religious uses without further orders, nor would he draw bills or contract any debt, but he would rather spend his own money, to the amount of a year's income of his estate and employment, and had already spent some.

He proposed that if the Trustees cannot pay these debts and certified accounts, they should pay what remains in their hands at an average, and clear the remainder out of the next aids of Parliament. For the rest, the Italians like the place, that very fine silk has been made, as also china ware, and a prospect of wine, towards which he had paid the undertaker 100*l*. in payment of the encouragement agreed to be given him; that the people appeared more industrious since the idle people in Savannah division were run away, and that if the Parliament clear the Trust of their debts, 5000*l*. per annum will sufficiently support the Province for the civil uses, as maintaining government, giving encouragements, etc., exclusive of the charges in England.

Another letter from him of the same date to the Trustees (designed to be shown the Ministry and Parliament men in order to induce them to give a large supply this year) was read; in which he gives the bad state of the colony, with his advice how to remedy it; also reasons why it ought to be supported, as that Jekyl's harbour will hold 40 gun ships at low water, and 60 gun ships at high water. That our advanced post is within 12 miles of the Spaniards' out guard to the South, and not much further to the West from the French. That we are now reaping the fruits of our labours to raise silk, vines, cotton, etc. That our credit and the Parliamentary faith stand engaged. That the Spanish alarms had taken the people from their cultivating, and a great drought had destroyed their crops, and this at a time when the people's maintenance was three times dearer through scarcity of corn in other Provinces than usual, or was estimated by the Trustees. That

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the Parliament gave 20,000*l*. to the Trustees when the military and civil establishment lay upon them, but reduced their supply to 8,000*l*. when they were relieved of the military by the regiment sent by his Majesty; but that contrary to the Trustees' expectation the charge of the military continued on the Trustees a year and a half, it being so long before the regiment by unavoidable accidents arrived, which occasioned an exceeding great debt, the same not being provided for by the Parliament, or put in the estimate made by the Trust when they asked for 8,000*l*. only. Wherefore he hoped the Parliament would give this year an ample supply to pay this debt, or the colony must fall, nor would there be occasion for a regiment to defend a colony abandoned and broke up.

Then was read Col. Oglethorp's letter to Hen. Parker, second bailiff of Savannah, and Mr. Stevens our secretary, dated 16 October, relating to the storekeepers' extravagance, and their report the day following, to this effect: that the people who are indebted to the stores are not able to repay, that to sell the stores by auction in order to satisfy some of the Trustees' debts contracted would not answer, but that the best way would be to deliver the stores out to such as have demands on the stores at the store prices.

Then we read a petition from the freeholders of Frederica, expressing the necessity of our further supporting them by reason of the destruction of their crops by the drought, and the Spanish alarms. Their desire was to have a loan of bread and seed to sow which when able they would repay, and they further desired that no man in their island might have more than fifty acres, by reason they who had more refused to do duty of watch and ward.

Upon reading these letters, it was proposed to alter the form of our petition agreed upon at the former meeting, and to reinforce our arguments for a large supply.

But Mr. Tho. Towers acquainted the Board that he had lately had discourse with Sir Robert Walpole concerning the Spanish claim to Georgia, who told him that by the convention, our Minister at Madrid is to settle with that Court the limits of Carolina and Florida. That they claimed Georgia to be part of Florida, and he was surprised that His Majesty's grant to us of Georgia should have passed the approbation of the Board of Trade and the Attorney General before they were satisfied that Georgia was no part of Florida. But the matter was to be determined in nine months. He (Mr. Towers) was therefore of opinion we should defer our petition as long as we could to see what would be done with us, and whether we should not ask for money to dislodge the colony and bring the people home, but he did not offer this as his proposal. Mr. Laroche agreed with him. But the other gentlemen present were surprised at this discourse. Alderman Heathcote made a long speech against it and said, whether Mr. Towers was in earnest or in jest he knew not, nor could he understand his meaning. For his part, the honour of the Trustees and of the Parliament and the interest of the nation and the safety of the colony and Col. Oglethorp's life was so much concerned, and depended so much on our vigorous appearance on this occasion, that he never would give up the colony, or endanger the want of an immediate support by delaying the petition, for the drawing up of which we had already sufficient grounds and lights.

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I was unwilling the thing should grow too serious, for I saw Mr. Towers colour, and therefore I turned it off by saying, nobody could be supposed to want zeal for supporting the colony, and what Mr. Towers said was only out of compassion to the poor people in case they were to be sacrificed. Mr. Towers said he meant so.

Mr. Hen. Archer said he was sorry to find Sir Robert Walpole had put our dispute with Spain on the foot whether Georgia be part of Florida or not, for this was entirely changing the state of the kingdom's right to Georgia. That our right stood upon possession, but if that right be supposed no right in case it shall appear it formerly belonged to Florida, then it must be given up, for not only Georgia but Carolina itself was originally part of Florida. That by the Treaty of 1670, the *uti possidetis* was settled, and the only enquiry ought to be if Georgia being part of Carolina was in possession of the English when that Treaty was signed.

Mr. Vernon said it did not become us to reason about the right of England to Georgia, His Majesty had given it to us by Charter and the Parliament had annually confirmed it, and our business was to labour the maintenance of it, and to suppose it belongs to England.

In conclusion we agreed to alter the petition, and to get it presented as soon as we could, which yet we were sensible could not be till Sir Robert should have obtained His Majesty's consent, which we suspected Sir Robert would not do so soon as we could wish.

But first we read some other accounts received from Georgia, viz. :— A letter from Mr. Jones, the new storekeeper at Savannah, to Mr. Verelts, dated 19 October, relating the distresses the colony is in, the badness of the stores, the little quantity of them, and bad assortment. That Causton had sent damaged goods and things not wanted to the people at Frederica. That he had called on Causton to deliver him the stores, and when Mr. Oglethorp came up to Savannah from Frederica the store books were delivered to him, but not before. That the principal clerk of the stores to whom Causton had trusted the full management of the stores was run away to Carolina, and Causton said he could give no account until he was returned. That Bradley, the overseer of the Trust servants, would, he feared, be found to have made great waste; and that there was not quantity sufficient in the stores for clothing the Trust servants.

A second letter from the same Jones to Mr. Verelts, dated 12 November, acquainted him that the Trustees were indebted near 1,000*l.* for hiring boats and building huts for Col. Oglethorp's regiment, to which purpose he enclosed a certificate from Lieut. Col. Cochrane and other officers of the regiment. That he had taken an inventory of the stores, which he enclosed, and two more of the clerks were fled to Carolina. That Col. Oglethorp had wrote to the Lieut. Govr. of South Carolina to have them taken up, and in the meantime, upon intimation that Causton intended also to withdraw himself, he had by warrant from Mr. Christie, the Recorder, caused him to be taken up and to give security for his forthcoming, wherein the bailiff Parker and Mr. Hugh Anderson were bound.

After this followed an account of the mutiny of the soldiers, and the danger Col. Oglethorp was in by two shots made at him.

Then I took the Common Council chair, and Mr. Cooksey's petition was read, praying a grant of 180 acres resigned to him by another

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person on which he had built a hut that cost him 12*l.*, and cultivated 8 acres. He also desired his disbursement on a town lot might be made good to him, he having obtained it of a person who before had mortgaged it, and the mortgagee had entered and taken possession, so that his money was lost. He further desired that he might be suffered to repay the 100*l.* lent him by Causton on account of the Trust, by gales of 10*l.* per annum.

The Board agreed that he should have the 180 acres, if what he alleged concerning the late owner's resignation appeared to be true, but as to the 50 acre town lot, we could not refund his loss incurred by his want of a good title; neither could he have a grant of a town and country lot both, it being against our constitution, but he might hold one of them by lease.

We also consented he should pay his debt by 10*l.* yearly gales; but directed he should be informed we could not support him and his family with provisions for a year (which he also desired) he not having gone over on the poor account, but on his own.

Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Chr. Towers, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Smith and I dined at the Cyder House. I gave Mr. Hen. Archer my paper on the difficulties and discouragements on the settling the Province of Virginia.

Thursday 25.—I stayed at home all day. Lord Carpenter, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Hucks came to see me, also my cousin Le Gendre. Mr. Wolley dined with me.

I signed this day a letter of attorney to my brother Percival to receive certain monies on a mortgage in Ireland, and therein declared that all the concern I had in that affair was on his account and to his use and the money his, Geo. Lewis and Henekin, my servants, being witnesses thereto; and I sent the same enclosed to my brother this night. See 27 June, 1738.

Friday 26.—Visited Lord Tirconnel.

Saturday 27.—Visited Mr. J. Temple, dined and spent the evening at home.

It is in everybody's mouth that Georgia is to be given up to the Spaniards.

Sunday 28.—I went to chapel in the morning; then to Court; after dinner I went again to chapel and then to St. James's Church, to hear the Bishop of Oxford explain the Catechism. My son and Mr. Cecil dined with me. My old friend Francis Clerke is now a baronet by the death of his cousin Sir William Clerke, of Oxfordshire.

Monday 29.—Went to King Street Chapel to pass accounts, then visited Mr. Whitchet and afterwards went to the Georgia office, a large box of letters being arrived this day. I had not time to peruse the letters. Mr. Verelts informed me that Mr. Simon the merchant told him that though one article of the Convention is to settle the limits of Carolina, whereby is understood Georgia; yet, by a secret article, the Commissioners are to have orders to deliver it up. Yet at the same time Sir Robert Walpole has desired Mr. Hen. Archer, one of our Trustees, to acquaint us that he should take it as a favour that we would make out His Majesty's right to Georgia. How inconsistent this is; as inconsistent as his promising us money this year, and assuring Giraldini, the Spanish Minister, we shall have none.

Mr. Simon offered that if the Trustees should think it necessary

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he would bring all the merchants of the city trading to the Plantations, to declare at the Bar of the House of Commons that the whole trade thither is unsafe if Georgia be given up, and that they in that case will trade no more there.

I drew up my paper containing twelve reasons why Georgia should be supported.

After dinner I went with my family to the Thatched House Tavern upon an appointment of a great number of our acquaintances to supper, play at cards, and have a ball there, for the benefit of Mrs. Davis who keeps the tavern. The whole number that met were fifty-eight, and of them about forty-seven relations of my wife or me, the rest acquaintances one of another.

The ladies paid their five shillings each for their supper and tea, and the gentlemen half a guinea for supper, wine, music and wax candles. Everyone came away much pleased. When supper was done at one o'clock, and till supper came on, some played cards, others looked on, and about fifteen couples danced.

Tuesday 30.—I visited Lady Roche, Mr. Southwell, Mrs. Betty Southwell, After dinner visited Mr. Vernon.

I drew up heads for Alderman Heathcote to speak on in behalf of Georgia, with answers to objections if any should be made to the supplying the Trustees with money.

I waited on Lord Carteret to know his sense of Georgia. He said if the Trustees would exert themselves against the giving it up the minority would support them, otherwise they would not give a shilling this year.

Wednesday 31.—This day we had a large meeting of Trustees and Common Council to consider of the bad state of our affairs, and how to mend them. The gentlemen that met were: Lord Shaftsbury in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont in the Common Council chair; Mr. Vernon, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tracy, Ald. Heathcote, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hen. Archer, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Tho. Archer, Sir Jacob Deboverie, Lord Tirconnel, Sir Roger Burgoyne.

After reading the last minutes, we read divers letters lately received from Georgia, viz. :—

1. One from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 19 September, 1738, expressing the great misery, and even ruin, the colony will fall into without further and large supplies from Parliament this session.

That he found one great oppression at his arrival at Savannah, viz. :—That persons were imprisoned for debt, though they gave up all they had to pay.

That the captain of the man-of-war, Burrish(?), had found the harbours in our southern division larger and safer than he at first imagined.

That he wanted to know what establishment would be allowed by us.

2. Another letter from Mr. Oglethorp of the same date, to Mr. Tho. Archer, was read, acquainting him that he had a fine passage, and lost not one person of 700 he carried with him.

That notwithstanding the bad situation of our affairs at present, the colony if supported will be as flourishing as any.

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That there are now 1,500 Spanish troops in Augustine. That if two men-of-war were stationed, one at Amelia, the other at Jekyl Island, it would cover the whole country; he therefore desired he would use his interest with the Admiralty to obtain this.

3. Another letter of same date from Oglethorp to Sir Joseph Jekyl, deceased, was read, it being supposed to contain nothing but what related to the affairs of the colony; but our secretary was desired to read it to himself first and then to tell us if it contained any private matters; he declaring it did not, it was publicly read. In it he acquaints Sir Joseph with the great courage of our planters to defend themselves in case of attack, though vastly surpassed in number by the Spaniards, and those old soldiers, whereas our planters are not so; but this military duty so harassed the planters, and flung them so backward in their planting, that without further support they would be all undone, and would fly the colony. He adds that if the colony be supported, we shall certainly succeed in making silk and wine.

4. A letter from Mr. Stephens, the secretary to the Trustees, dated 27 September, 1738, was read, acquainting us that the people are very uneasy with the tenure of their grants.

That Bradley has done very little in cultivating the Trust lots, and was not able to give a good account of his management. That several servants had left him to go to other masters. That he had been extravagant in making a new road to the Trust grounds, which was wholly unnecessary, there being already two roads to the same place. That the servants were in general very idle, that he had suffered extremely by his own. That he had set up notice on the store door, that the stores were to be shut up.

That Gilbert, the tailor, the third bailiff (appointed by Mr. Oglethorp's recommendation), scrupled accepting that office, lest it should expose him, he not knowing how to read or write.

That our final decision against the claim of Grand Juries to examine on oath, will put an end to the heats arose on that account.

That Mr. Jones, the new storekeeper at Savannah, had entered on his office. That he had enclosed a list of useful people to the colony, though they had not cultivated their lands. Many other material passages there were which I can't recollect, but his letter will be in the appendix.

5. Another letter from Mr. Stephens to the Trustees, dated 21 November, was read, importing that the people there were very inquisitive into Causton's management, whom, though he cannot justify from extravagance, he yet cannot find he was dishonest.

That Causton vindicates himself by saying he kept the stores full for fear of the people starving, when other opportunities did not offer to get provision in a proper time, and that he saved the Trustees by paying out the unnecessary provisions to others, in lieu of money.

Mr. Stephens adds that Mr. Jones is very severe on Mr. Causton in examining into his accounts, wherein Causton meets a return of that pride and passion which he exercised to others.

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That the Palatin servants sent over with Captain Hewet from Holland are the most lazy of all; but those which went with Captain Thompson are good; and would have done well if immediately on their arrival they had been made free, a little land given them, and a tolerable support in the beginning.

That a difference had arisen between Mr. Habersham, the schoolmaster, and our new minister, Mr. Norris, wherein Habersham was to blame, he endeavouring to hurt Mr. Norris's character, in favour of Mr. Whitfeild, who is to return.

Mr. Stephen's journal came at the same time, but with these letters and divers others not read, were referred to the Committee of Correspondence.

Then the draft of our petition to Parliament for a further support this Session was read, and being approved, engrossed fair; and we desired Mr. Tracy, Thos. Towers, Thos. Archer and Lord Tirconnel to wait on Sir Robert with it, and ask his favour for granting us this year 20,000*l.* instead of 8,000*l.* we asked of him a little while since, and a paper was drawn up showing the reasons why we varied from our first demand, which was made before we were apprized of the bad state of our affairs.

After this, Mr. Henry Archer acquainted the Board that he had a message from Sir Robert Walpole to us, to desire we would make out His Majesty's title to Georgia, for doing which we should have all the assistance the public offices can give.

Upon this the gentleman showed themselves of different opinions; Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Vernon, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Lapotre, Sir Jacob Debovery and I were against our taking that load on ourselves, whose business it was not, neither had we the necessary means of doing it. That it was a matter of vast consequence, and the proper affair of the Board of Trade, of His Majesty's Advocate, a Civilian of reputation, or of the Attorney General, and if we would go higher, of the Privy Council itself; but to expect that a set of private gentlemen who had not a paper in their office beyond the time of their charter in 1732, except some copies which cannot be esteemed as authentic as the originals are in His Majesty's offices, was very hard. That we had received a charter and ought to esteem it so good, and His Majesty's title to Georgia so strong, as not to admit of a doubt to the contrary.

Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Henry Archer, and Mr. Thomas Towers were on the contrary for complying as far as we could with Sir Robert's request. (*N.B.*—They had both been last night in conference with Sir Robert, Mr. Horace Walpole, and the Duke of Newcastle on this affair), and said they esteemed it a duty owing to their trust, to do their best to assist in defending the King's title, since it was (as is generally understood) to be referred to commissaries whether His Majesty has a title thereto or no.

We asked what service it was imagined we could do, since we could only search records, but this would be done by those who are immediately concerned to defend His Majesty's title. On the contrary, we might do ourselves much hurt and to the colony too, for if we undertook this affair, and should fail therein, or if after all our labour there should (as has been said) be a secret article enjoining our Commissaries to give up Georgia, the Ministry will say how could we keep it when the Trustees of that province who undertook to defend His Majesty's

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title were not able to do it, though they had all the assistance the public offices could give them.

To this they could give no satisfactory answer.

Mr. Tracy then proposed that a verbal message should be returned to Sir Robert, as his had been verbal to us, expressing our inability to be of any service in this affair, only that if anything that could give light in it should occur to us, we would acquaint him with it; to this I was inclined, but Mr. Vernon and most of the gentlemen were against it, as not knowing how messages might be interpreted, but that if Sir Robert pleased to send us a message in writing, we should return him one of the same sort, but still excuse our meddling in the affair.

Alderman Heathcote then proposed that we should desire Sir Robert to inform us what it was the Spaniards demanded, and what resolutions he had come to with respect to Georgia, and then we should know what we were about in taking upon us to assist in the defence of the King's title; but this was not seconded, most of the gentlemen imagining that he did this only to raise heats in the House, he being a determined man to overturn Sir Robert's administration if in his power.

At length it was agreed to make no return to Sir Robert's message, either in words or writing, other than we were unable to say anything in defence of His Majesty's title to Georgia, having never doubted but it was good, since His Majesty had made us a grant of it, and the same had been confirmed by Parliament.

After this we went into a Common Council, and received the reports of several committees which were approved, and some orders made thereon, particular with respect to the clerks to the store, one Wagner and one Cooksey. Taking into consideration also the miserable state of our people since the stores are shut up, we resolved Mr. Oglethorp should employ the 500*l.* he carried over with him in subsisting the most necessitous and deserving persons; and also that the money appropriated to the building churches and cultivating land for religious uses should be sent in order to subsist our Trust servants while employed in building the churches and cultivating the above-mentioned land.

After this eleven of us dined at the Horn Tavern. There Mr. Henry Archer took me aside to tell me that Sir Robert Walpole had much pressed him to second the motion to be made to-morrow for thanks to His Majesty for his speech, the Parliament being then to open, but that he had declined it under apprehension that it might in some sort tie up his mouth from supporting Georgia if it should be understood by the House that part of His Majesty's measures is to give it up to the Spaniards. Sir Robert replied he was amazed how it could be believed that Georgia was to be given up by this Treaty; that there was no such design, but he found the gentlemen of Georgia were his enemies. Mr. Archer replied, so far from that, we looked upon him as our patron and support. He answered, he had been so and always wished him well.

I told Mr. Archer that he had acted a wise part, that we were in a difficult situation, the minority threatening to be against supporting us unless we joined with them *tête baissé* against the ministry, and inflamed the House, and on the other hand no money to be expected if Sir Robert were disoblged; but since we found ourselves courted by both sides, it would become us to stand on our own legs and make



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no strong professions to either. He said he thought so too, and added that he perceived Sir Robert was very serious and absolutely under a consternation what would be the issue. I told him he had some reason if my Lord Carteret's prophecy be true, who yesterday told me, this affair of the peace and of giving up Georgia will hang him.

Thursday, 1 February.—This morning I carried my family to see the monkey which is shown for a sight, and called "Madame Champanzee." It differs from all other brutes or species in the world, inasmuch as it always walks on two legs, the kneebone being outward like that of man, whereas that of all beasts whatever is inward. It was brought from Africa and being young the dam had it on her shoulders when shot; she is five feet high, and the child (if I may call her so) clung to the mother's back with her arms over the shoulders, just as the negroes carry their children. This creature is now 15 months old, and more intelligent than any human child of that age, and had it the use of any words, would appear a prodigy in knowing so much within so few months of her birth. But as it is, she draws her chair to the fire, warms her hands as we do, drinks her tea, not by lapping or putting her mouth into the cup, but by sipping. Her master put a cap on her head and tied the strings with a double knot to keep it on, because she likes it not; whereupon she walked to a corner of the room imagining he would not see her, and with great dexterity untied the knot and laid the cap aside. Her arm is fat and round like a woman's, and her hands are also very like, only the palms are longer, the feet are less like, and the toes so formed as to be of use to her in climbing. She is a good-natured creature, gives her hand of her own accord to those who visit her, and twice gave both to me to help her down from a table where she had been placed. In face she is very ugly, and makes a frightful wide mouth when she cries, as she will do when her master leaves the room. Her nose is flat, but her ears are like those of men, quite white and without hair, but too large and ugly. The hair of her head is coal black, as that on her body, but the skin underneath white, and this hair will grow in time to hang down her back. Sir Hans Sloan says she has all the parts of speech in her, which is as much as to say she is made to speak, which, whenever it happens, may, I suppose, be followed by school instruction; and who knows but she may become as famous a wit and writer as Madame Dacier.

This day the Parliament met, and both Houses debated whether His Majesty should yet be thanked for his speech until it was known whether the Convention with Spain be good or ill for England. In the House of Commons 141 divided against the address of thanks, but it was carried by 230. Mr. Hanbury Williams moved for the address and Mr. Fane seconded it. Mr. William Pulteney said he would not oppose paying the King that usual compliment, but it should not tie him down from opposing the terms on which the peace is to be made which he feared will come out scandalous to the British nation.

Sir William Windham, Sir John Barnard and Mr. Littleton spoke also with great resentment, as I heard, for I was not present.

The first said, 150,000*l.* to be repaid our merchants' losses was no compensation to the nation for the great expense we have been at to procure satisfaction, but it was astonishing to hear that part of that sum was to be paid them by ourselves in satisfaction of the ships taken by Sir George Byng twenty years ago in the Mediterranean Sea

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from the Spaniards, a claim unjust in itself and long worn out, for they had been offered those ships upon a reconciliation, but they refused them as rotten and not worth the having, and one of them having been bought by private persons to be sold to other private subjects of Spain, the King of Spain seized it and the purchasers lost both ship and money; yet now it seems Great Britain must pay 60,000*l.* for this ship again, and for the rest which Spain at that time thought worth nothing. This, he said, was not only unjust, but a great dishonour on the nation, Sir George Byng who destroyed that fleet having been made a peer for that service.

Sir John Barnard took notice of the words contained in the address proposed, viz. :—*regulating our grievances*; he said this gives little reason for us to hope the treaty with Spain will be satisfactory, since it is not proposed to end our grievances but only to regulate them; but the nation hoped they would be cut up by the roots, and 'tis amazing a minister should dare to deviate so far from the unanimous consent and opinion of Parliament last session.

Mr. Littleton expressed his indignation that the reign of the weakest and most cowardly prince that ever sat upon a throne, King James I. should be compared with that of his present Majesty, whose courage and wisdom is confessed to exceed all his predecessors. This was said on occasion of some words that fell concerning the peaceful measures of King James I., from one of the Court party in the debate.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyle, Earl of Scarborough, Lord Bathurst, Lord Gore, Earl of Chesterfield and Lord Carteret expressed themselves strong against the Convention, and though they were for thanking the King for his speech as a thing of course, though established a custom but of late years, yet they desired it might not be understood that the House was bound thereby to approve any articles of the treaty until well examined into. It was unlucky that the Duke of Portland who moved the address of thanks slipped over two leaves of his speech, and that my Lord Hubbard, who seconded him, was at such a loss that he begged pardon of the House and sat down.

Friday 2.—Mr. Verelts told me that Mr. Towers and Mr. Henry Archer had acquainted Sir Robert Walpole with the resolution of the Trustees of Georgia not to take upon them the support of His Majesty's title to his dominions disputed by Spain; but that as private persons they two would undertake to show His Majesty's right, if the public offices were open to them, to search for treaties, etc. That previously to this they must insist to know the utmost strength of the Spaniards' claims. Sir Robert replied, he knew no more of their claim than Giral dini's memorial. Then, said they, we will undertake to answer that.

These two gentlemen have undertaken a bold thing, and are not warranted by the Trustees of Georgia. And it is very strange the Ministry should lay this upon them, and pass by the Board of Trade, the King's Advocate, the Attorney General, and those officers of the Crown whose immediate and known duty it is to defend His Majesty's rights. In reason he cannot think these two gentlemen equally qualified with those who have been mentioned. I can think of no better reason, than that Sir Robert has advanced too far in his subjecting His Majesty's right to Georgia to be disputed, and suffering commissaries to treat thereon, and being sensible of it now, is willing

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to get off by taking the sense of Parliament thereon, which would appear too gross and a false proceeding to Monsieur Giraldini, after the allowing this affair to be determined by commissaries, should he be known to employ the known officers to dispute the Spanish claim, and therefore he chooses that the gentlemen of Georgia should be believed the fountain from which the opposition to the Spanish claim flows.

Mr. Morelle of Calais, and Dr. Couraye dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Saturday 3.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees' chapel,\* and dismissed Mr. Cochran from being clerk and collecting clerk by reason he was in arrear to the Trustees and had misapplied their pew monies, but continued him writing master to the school. In the evening went to Hendel's Oratorio.

Sunday 4.—Went to chapel morning and evening. My son and daughter Percival dined with me.

I heard this day that Sir Robert Walpole in consideration of the apparent discontentedness of people against the terms of the Convention with Spain, had given out that the merchants' ships shall not at all be searched on the high seas, neither the Province of Georgia given up.

Monday 5.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfield, the Bishop of Gloster, the Bishop of Salisbury, Councillor Annesley, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Evans and Mr. Temple.

Mr. Evans told me of a great indignity we have suffered these four years past, in lowering the pennants of our ships of war in the Channel when French ships of war are passing by. That our captains have indeed no order for doing it, but that it is intimated to them by the Admiralty as a proper means to avoid contesting with other nations the flag. Thus have we basely given up the flag, a thing which King Charles the 2nd made war upon the Dutch for not complying with, and thereby in effect resigned the sovereignty of our seas.

I heard this day that several Bishops will join the minority in opposing some articles of the Convention with Spain; the Bishops of Oxford, Gloucester, and Salisbury are mentioned; and that the King should say, if we will have a war we shall, but we should consider how to get out of it.

Tuesday 6.—I heard this day that the Lord Monson, Sir Charles Wager, Col. Bladen and Mr. Hert of the House of Commons, merchant, will be appointed plenipotentiaries to adjust the peace with Spain, and that they are to meet in London.

That the merchants in general of London trading to the West Indies, and particularly the South Sea Company, are averse to the conditions thereof, and will petition the Parliament against it.

And that the members of Parliament most attached to the ministry, express their dislike of it.

And that the Duke of Arguile, being asked by his brother the Earl of Ilay on occasion of his speech on Thursday last whether he was willing to undergo my Lord Cobham's fortune (who was turned out of the King's service for opposing the Court measures), to which the Duke replied, he was willing and should glory in it, if he suffered for supporting his country.

\* King Street Chapel.—Margin.

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Wednesday 7.—I went this morning to the Georgia office, where met, Lord Tirconnel in the Trustee chair; Mr. Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair; Reverend Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, Egmont.

As Trustees we put the seal to our petition to Parliament for money to support the colony this year.

As Common Council we ordered 25*l.* of stationery-ware for Mr. Whitfield, our Minister at Savannah, who is speedily to go over.

A letter was read dated 6 November last from the Reverend Mr. Boltzius, one of the ministers of Ebenezar, desiring that we would pay the passage of two German families which went over by Captain Thompson, making five heads (persons who went not over on our account) which servants Colonel Oglethorp allowed the Ebenezar people until the pleasure of the Trustees should be known. These families they found necessary to attend their cattle, and prevent their being lost in the woods; Mr. Boltzius acquainted us that they would maintain them themselves.

He further desired some encouragement towards erecting an Orphan house at Ebenezar, their children and sick and old persons being a heavy burden on them.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Gronau, the other minister at Ebenezar, was also read, dated the same day, expressing his thanks for the money we had ordered towards the building his house, which not being sufficient to complete it, by the sum of 30*l.*, he desired we would grant the same.

These letters were referred to a committee of accounts, to state and report their opinion what is proper to be done therein.

A letter dated 19/29 January, 1738-9, from Mr. ——— at Augsburg to Mr. Vernon was read, acquainting him that seven Saltburghers were on their road to Rotterdam in order to embark for Georgia.

We resolved that their charges should be defrayed, and that Mr. Trevor, His Majesty's minister at the Hague, be wrote to, to favour them at their arrival.

A letter from Edward Bush at Savannah to his daughter in London, dated 27 August, was brought by her to show the Board, wherein he declares that unless the Trustees give him leave to settle this estate on his daughter, he will leave the colony, though he had built a good house and planted five acres of land.

We returned her an answer in writing, that her father shall have power to leave it to which daughter he shall appoint in case he dies without issue male, she residing in the Province, and that we never had refused it to any.

Our public business being over, we discoursed of the situation of our affairs, and agreed among ourselves that Mr. Tracy should see Sir Robert Walpole tomorrow, and desire him to appoint some time when he [and] the Trustees might wait on him with a fresh application for his assistance in Parliament to obtain for them a greater sum for this year's support of the Colony of Georgia than we asked of him the last time they waited on him; and that when Sir Robert had named the day, Mr. Tracy, the two Mr. Archers, Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Towers should go and expose our wants of 20,000*l.* on account that the military defence of the Colony has fallen unexpectedly on

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the Trust, for which no provision was made by the Parliament last year, when they granted 8,000*l.* only for the civil affairs. That this necessity of defending the Colony, for want of the regiment now there, which arrived not by a year and three months so soon as was expected, had run the Trust greatly in debt; otherwise the Colony was in danger to be lost, and therefore it is absolutely necessary to the merchants who had credited us should be paid, and the Trust set clear, otherwise we shall not be able to proceed, and the colony must fall; all this being well set forth in Colonel Oglethorp's letter to the Trust, dated 19 October. We desired they would give Sir Robert a copy of it.

We also ordered copies of the same to be made out for every Trustee, that he might occasionally show it to the members of Parliament in order to induce them to concur in granting the sum we intended to move for, when our petition should be considered by the House.

We dined together at the Cyder House, Mr. Tracy, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Mr. Henry Archer and I, and spent some talk in considering who would be a proper person to present our petition to the House, and were at a loss about it, some mentioned Mr. Perry, the present Lord Mayor, and others Mr. John How, but he is not yet in town. Mr. Vernon mentioned Lord Sidney Beauclerc as a gentleman affectionate to our colony and desirous to be a Trustee.

Observing to Mr. Martin the negligence of several gentlemen in attending the Board, particularly Mr. Laroche, he told me in confidence that they did not like Mr. Thomas Towers, suspecting him from his intimacy with Sir Robert Walpole, he was not so zealous and true to the Trust as he ought to be; that this was the reason why Mr. Moor, Mr. Hucks, White, Alderman Heathcote and others resigned, who are united together and meet twice a week, and Mr. La Roch with them; that they thought Mr. Towers would, to oblige Sir Robert, who never cared for our colony, hazard the colony itself, and acquaint him with all our proceedings in too open a manner, and saw him so constantly vote for the measures of the ministry, that it lost us the favour of that party which opposed the Court.

I answered, I knew him attached to Sir Robert, and it was necessary some of our Board should be so, because we could have no Parliamentary supplies to support the Colony without him. But yet he always appeared for the interest and gave us much of his company at the Board; and as to those gentlemen who do not attend for the reason he had given, or any other whatever, I knew not how they could answer it to their conscience, being under an oath faithfully to discharge their trust.

To say the truth, the intimacy Mr. Towers has with Sir Robert puts him under great difficulties at present; for the minority in the House being intent to disapprove the Convention with Spain, and it being suspected that Georgia is to be given up to the Spaniards, Sir Robert has refused to give the House satisfaction in this point, and Mr. Towers has voted on his side in that point, whereby the jealousy of the other Trustees is confirmed that Sir Robert purposes to divide the members that are of the Trust, whose true interest is that they should stick close together. In this Sir Robert has succeeded, for since the winter began neither Mr. Sloper or Captain Eyles, and I can name some others, have ever attended, and more of the Trustees but seldom, and would very rarely dine with us, refusing, as it should seem, to keep up a free and easy intercourse with us.

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Even among us who constantly attend, there are some who grow jealous that his complacency to Sir Robert goes too far, and will prevent his agreeing to such measures for obtaining our demand for money as we shall think the most effectual, if they are not approved by Sir Robert; even this morning he told Mr. Vernon and me, before the rest of the Trustees met, that he thought it not fit [for] him to speak in the debate that will be about Georgia, which I wondered at, because it seems to me a duty the Trustees should show the advantages of that Province to Great Britain, and declare against the submitting it to commissaries to give up, if such should be the Ministry's design, and I know the House will expect it; and if the Trustees appear indifferent to it, and sit silent, it is not reasonable that others should speak in its behalf. I told him, that as he, with Mr. Henry Archer, had taken upon them to show His Majesty's title to Georgia at Sir Robert's request, it was proper he should move for such papers and representations as related to that subject, but he declined it, as a thing more proper to be done by some person of the minority side.

Thursday 8.—I went this day to the House of Lords, expecting some debate on the Convention papers, the same to be given to the two Houses this day. But there was not anything material said, only it was wished that all the papers necessary for giving true light to the House had been delivered.

By the Convention and two separate articles, it does not appear that anything positively is agreed except that the King of Spain will in eight months pay our merchants 95,000*l.* for their losses. But as to the not visiting our ships on the high seas, or fixing the bounds of Carolina and Florida, these points are agreed to be left to plenipotentiaries to settle, and the plenipotentiaries named are Mr. Keen and Mr. Stanian.

Friday 9.—Went to see my Lady Salisbury. In the evening Mr. Verelts called on me to let me know that this morning Mr. Tracy, the two Mr. Archers, the two Mr. Towers and Lord Tirconnel waited on Sir Robert Walpole by appointment, and had an hour's conference with him upon the concerns of Georgia; that they showed him Oglethorp's letter exposing the necessity of a very considerable sum to be granted the Trustees this year, and showed him also the paper of application to him from the Trustees to that purpose. Sir Robert asked what was the sum they wanted? They replied 20,000*l.* Was not this more than ever they had? They said, no, they had once 26,000*l.* Then, replied he, you shall have it, but I see what you drive at; you would have your petition come into the House before the grand debate on the Treaty; that must be as you please, but if I were to advise, it should not be delivered till that is over; present it then immediately, and it will come in with more grace and success. Sir, said they, since you have promised the money, and have been pleased to advise the time and method we shall take, we hope you will give the House the satisfaction they shall desire that Georgia is not to be delivered up, otherwise the minority will not consent to give us anything, for so they have declared. I tell you (said he) it is not intended to be given up, and though we call the commissaries plenipotentiaries, they are to receive directions from hence for every thing they sign, and till then are only to send us an account of their conferences.

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Upon this and other discourse that passed, the gentlemen came away well satisfied and contented to wait Sir Robert's time for presenting the petition.

Mr. Verelts further told me that he had some conversation with Mr. White, who said the sum we asked was too much, and that he did not like our manner of application to Sir Robert because it tied the Trustees to a subserviency to Sir Robert's measures, whereas he and others thought it would have been better to have kept a middle way, and not be bound to either party in the House. The persons he means were Mr. Laroche, Sir William Heathcote, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Hucks, and others who have of late been faint in their attendance at the Board, though some of them have done better than others. They could have wished that all the Trustees had kept close, a body by themselves, and hoped by that to have made both parties court them, but our first care is to get our money, and that cannot be done but by the favour of Sir Robert. In the conversation with Sir Robert above-mentioned, he had the weakness to discover to them that the Spaniards would give up everything, even the visiting our ships at all, to have Georgia surrendered to them, which gives me to think that it was in his first thoughts to part with it, especially as he added, that he did not know why some inconsiderable part of it might not have been conceded without injury to us. Mr. Tracy replied, the Spaniards in this gave the best reason that could be why we should not part with Georgia, but if they had any part, it would be the best of it, namely, our ports which lie next to them, and in that case the remainder would not be worth keeping.

Mr. Verelts further told me that the merchants intend in their petition to Parliament to expose the necessity of our keeping Georgia, \*but they failed therein.

Saturday 10.—I went in the evening to the play called *Edipus*.

Sunday 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. Mr. Cecil, daughter Hanmer and son and daughter Hanmer† dined with me. In the evening went to chapel, and visited Lady Rook.

Monday 12.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel, where we chose a new clerk, and ordered the bills for repairing the chapel should be paid. In the evening I visited Mr. John Temple.

Tuesday 13.—My servant Henekin left me to study physic.

I visited the Bishop of Gloster, Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Lord Limerick, and Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden.

Wednesday 14.—At a meeting of the Trustees there were present, Mr. Vernon in the chair, Dr. Hales, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Chrstr. Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont, Mr. Thomas Archer, Sir Henry Gough, Bart., Mr. Henry Archer, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Anderson, Lord Limerick, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Vernon acquainted us that Sir Charles Wager had assured him that there would be two men-of-war stationed at Georgia, and that the new governor of South Carolina, Mr. Glen, is like to fail in his attempt to procure the commission of General of His Majesty's forces in that province, wherein if he succeeded, Mr. Oglethorp, who now bears that commission, would be superseded. It seems there is 1,000*l*.

\* These words are a later addition.—Ed.

† Sic. Evidently a slip of the pen for Percival.—Ed.

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per annum allowed by the Government to the person who bears that commission in South Carolina, which is the chief support of the governor, and Mr. Oglethorp is now in possession of that salary. But Mr. Glen represented to the Privy Council that as governor he ought to be also General and of course enjoy the salary; but the Council referred the matter back to be reconsidered by the Attorney and Solicitor General, who had before given their opinions upon consultation in his favour. I wish this do not breed ill-blood between Mr. Oglethorp and him.

Then the Trustees debated about the proper time for presenting our petition to the House for a further support. The opinions were various, but at length we postponed the consideration to Monday next.

Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Doctor Hales and I dined together at the Cyder House, and because Mr. Cooksay was to return to-morrow to Georgia, we were necessitated, through not a sufficient number to make a board of Common Council, to make agreement with him for a parcel of land he petitioned for; which we must get confirmed at the next Board.

This day there was a debate in the House of Commons about continuing the same number of land forces this year as the former, which was carried by 238 against 153; difference 85.

I hear it has been computed that the Convention will be carried to approve it by 54 in the House of Commons.

This day my daughter Helena is 21 years old.

Thursday 15.—I visited Sir George Savil, Sir Philip Parker, Mr. Duncomb, Sir Edward Dering, and Mr. Temple. In the evening I went to the new play called *Mustapha*, wrote by Mr. Mallet; the language of it is lofty but not bombast, the sentiments fine and justly expressed, the characters kept up to, and the principles of honour and virtue inculcated; in a word, to one of our best modern tragedies.

Friday 16.—I went to the House of Commons expecting the papers which the Trustees of Georgia had made a list of, relating to their colony, would have been moved for, to be laid before the House; but Sir Robert Walpole took alarm at it, and would not suffer our gentlemen to make the motion; whereby the House will not be possessed of them and the lights they would give (by reason of the time to be employed in copying them from the several offices) until the debate about the Convention is over.

Saturday 17. I stayed at home this and several following days by reason of a cold.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday 19.—My cold would not permit me to go to the Georgia office, where there was a large meeting of Trustees and Lord Shaftsbury in the chair of Trustees. Earl of Shaftsbury, Thomas Towers, Lord Viscount Limerick, Christopher Towers, Lord Viscount Tircconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Lapotre, Captain Eyles, Mr. Laroche, Thomas Archer, Doctor Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tracy, Sir William Heathcote, Alderman Heathcote, Henry Archer; Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Anderson.

The subject of their meeting was to consider whether our petition should be delivered before or after the grand debate on the Convention, which matter was referred, as the last day, to next Wednesday's meeting.

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Mr. Vernon and Mr. Verelts dined with me. They told me there was likewise a debate when to move for certain papers and memorials relating to Georgia, whether to-morrow or some days after. It was generally thought proper for to-morrow, otherwise the transcripts from the several offices will not be made time enough for the House to be possessed of them, and so they will prove of no use in giving the House the necessary lights. The Board determined nothing thereon, but Alderman Heathcote and Lord Limerick seemed resolved to move for them. Mr. Thomas Towers was not for it, I suppose because Sir Robert Walpole is not. His behaviour on all this occasion has indeed been very odd, and brought a suspicion of our gentlemen upon him, as if less zealous for the colony's service than to please Sir Robert.

Mr. Verelts told me that Mr. Towers and Mr. Henry Archer sitting by Sir Robert in the House last Friday, and discoursing about Georgia, Mr. Archer told him plainly the gentlemen of the Trust were unanimous to keep it out of the Spaniards' hands, and that if they have not satisfaction in that point, they would vote against the Convention, whereupon Sir Robert called up Colonel Bladen and asked him whether England has a right to Georgia, to which Bladen replied, "Yes." "Can you prove it," said Sir Robert, "and will you undertake it?" The Colonel answered he would. "Then," said Sir Robert, "By G—, the Spaniards shall not have it."

Mr. Verelts likewise told me that petitions are coming up for securing the navigation to the West Indies without any search, from Liverpool and Bristol; and that not only the West India merchants will petition but likewise the City of London.

Mr. Vernon gave me an account of the two plenipotentiaries appointed on our side: Mr. Keen is son to a broken Alderman of Lyn, who fell to such poverty that he was obliged to fling off his gown.

And Mr. Castars, Consul at Alicant, is son to a French under cook in King William's kitchen. Failing of a writer's place at 50*l.* a year, Mr. Horace Walpole took him into his family, and afterwards got him made Consul at Alicant.

'Tis matter of surprise that Sir Robert would employ such low fellows to transact the most important affairs of this kingdom at the proudest Court in Europe.

This day a question was moved in the Lords' House whether the Directors of the South Sea Company should attend, in order to have some questions put to them, leading to give lights into the agreement made by the Ministry with Spain touching the Company. After a long debate it was carried only by 7 that the questions should not be asked. This without doubt amazed Sir Robert Walpole, considering the number of Lords who have places or pensions.

The Bishops of Oxford, Gloster, Litchfeild, and Lincoln, and the Duke of Arguile, Marquis of Lothian, Earls of Essex, Scarborough, and Lords Lovel, Lymington, Lord Lonsdale and Lord Peterburrow (all Courtiers) voted with the minority. The division was 49 to 42.

Sir Robert Walpole being without the Bar asked the Earl of Chesterfeild what they wanted of the South Sea Company. The Earl replied. a paper of their demands on Spain. "Oh!" said Sir Robert, "that account is the hardest thing in the world to settle." "Why then,"

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said the Earl, "did you call home your best accountant?" "Best!" replied Sir Robert, "I neither sent or recalled any, what do you mean?" "I mean," said t'other, "our fleet."

Tuesday 20.—This morning Sir William Keith, Bart., who lately published the history of Virginia, and designs to continue that of all our Colonies, came to see me, and I gave him a copy of my reasons for preserving and supporting Georgia to print, if he on consideration should see proper, in his weekly paper called *The Citizen*.

Wednesday 21.—I went this morning to the Georgia meeting. The subject whereof, in the summons, was to consider of the proper time for presenting our petition to Parliament for money, but we employed the morning on two other important matters. It was a meeting of Trustees, and the gentlemen present were: Lord Tirconnel, in the chair, Lord Limerick, Egmont, president, Lapotre, Christopher Towers, Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, Dr. Hales, Earl of Shaftsbury, Henry Archer, Thomas Archer, Sir William Heathcote; Mr. Burton, A.M., Sir Henry Gough.

Mr. Laroche was in the House of Commons but industriously kept out of the way, and is manifestly cool to the Trust; the reason I cannot yet well clear up. Mr. Hucks was also in town, but absented himself, as did others who were expected.

I opened the debate by expressing my great concern and apprehension, that the Province of Georgia is in danger to be given up by this Convention, for which I could give many reasons, but that I supposed the gentlemen already acquainted with them, and of the same opinion; but so much I would say, that time wears very fast, the Convention is speedily to be debated in both Houses, and many lights proper to give them with respect to the Spaniards' claim on Georgia, and our right thereto, have hitherto been kept back by the Ministry from their knowledge, as appeared by their refusal to permit us to call for papers we had made a list of, and shown them, to which their answers and the delays they used were most unsatisfactory. That the eyes of the world were upon us, and many had asked me, What are the Trustees doing? Are you careless what becomes of the Province? Are you asleep? The City, the merchants, the trading towns, are petitioning against this Convention, and will you do nothing? Can you expect anyone will support you if you will not support yourselves? These reproaches, I said, gave me great trouble, as they affected the honour of the Trustees, and the more as I thought them just, for though we had not been idle, but had applied to the Ministry, yet that was unknown to the public, and, we were sensible, unsuccessful. I would therefore take the liberty to make them a motion which I hoped would have the approbation of all present, and the rather, because it would answer the ends of some gentlemen among us, who possibly might approve some parts of the Convention, but I was sure (if anything therein should be prejudicial to Georgia) would in that part be against it, and therefore would be very glad that the consideration of Georgia should stand single and unmixed with other matters, which if lumped with them would put these gentlemen under a great difficulty how to vote. That my oath as Common Councillor bound me in conscience to this proceeding, and to use all my skill and knowledge in serving the Province, and as I thought I could not serve it more in the doubtful state we are in, than by procuring from the

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Ministry an explicit declaration in Parliament, whether Georgia shall be given up to the Spaniards or not, I humbly moved—

That a petition be presented to the Parliament that they will be pleased to interpose that the Colony of Georgia may not be affected by the 2nd Article in the Convention, which refers the settling of the limits of Carolina and Florida to plenipotentiaries.

After some pause, my Lord Limerick got up and seconded me with great strength of reason and variety of arguments, and showed that this motion regarded not the Convention in general, nor even the settling limits, provided Georgia be safe; if the Parliament should think fit to render up to the Spaniards parts of Carolina southward of Georgia, this motion contained nothing against that, for therein we confined ourselves to those lands only that were granted to us, of which we were Trustees for the public, and which we would not part with, consistent with our honour and conscience, without using our utmost endeavours to preserve it.

There was a seeming approbation of the motion, but no gentleman spoke his sense on the same side, nor did Mr. Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Sloper and others of Sir Robert Walpole's friends, oppose it, only they said it was a matter of great consequence, and it would be fit to be considered at a future Board, which was agreed on Saturday next, at ten o'clock.

We then debated about the time to call in the two Houses for the papers we desired should be given in, it being the general opinion that the delays given us therein by Sir Robert and Mr. Walpole were only shifts to postpone the thing till the debate on the Convention was over. At length we agreed that the Earl of Shaftsbury should move for them to-morrow in the House of Lords.

After this, Mr. Lapotre, Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Burton, Dr. Hales, Sloper and I dined at the Cyder House.

I found a necessity for making the above motion, for all the minority were set upon our petitioning the Parliament, and my Lord Limerick privately assured me that otherwise he would quit the Board. How Sir Robert Walpole will relish it I can well foresee, but I told several of his friends when the debate was over, that he had reason to thank me, for if he has imprudently made any indiscreet promise to the Court of Spain, or given her any encouragement to hope Georgia shall be given up to her, the interposition of Parliament will bring him off, as it did the late King in the case of Gibraltar.

Thursday 22.—I visited Sir Charles Moore, Mr. Whitchet, Colonel Shutz, Mr. Cecil, Mr. Grimes, Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Carpenter, Earl of Inchiqueen, Duke of Portland, Lord Nassau Pawlet, Cousin William Southwell, Cousin Legrand and Mr. John Temple.

After dinner I went to the Royal Society, and then to the Crown and Anchor to the vocal music meeting.

A great Court Lord told a friend of mine this day that they now believed Sir Robert Walpole's administration in danger.

Friday 23.—I went this morning to the Georgia office alone to form a petition in behalf of Georgia to Parliament, and Mr. Thomas Towers who came also accidentally there, assisted in it, assisted me, which I was pleased to find, because I know at bottom he is not for petitioning, and I apprehended most opposition from him.

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This day the West India merchants, the City of London, and the City of Bristol presented their petitions to the House of Commons in relation to the Convention, and a debate arose whether the West India merchants should be heard by counsel or themselves. The Ministers opposing their being heard by counsel carried the question so, by a majority of 240 against 207. The question whether the Bristol petition should be heard by counsel or by themselves was also carried for the latter by the Court by 237 against 208, difference only 29, which made the courtiers hang down their heads.

Saturday 24, February.—This day the Trustees of Georgia met in greater numbers than usual. Sir William Heathcote in the Trustee chair; Lord Limerick, Lord Egmont, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Smith (15); Sir Jacob Debouverie, Sir Henry Goff, Mr. Burton, Mr. Anderson, Alderman Heathcote (5).

Our business, according to the summons, was to consider of the motion I made last meeting for petitioning the Parliament that Georgia may not be affected by the Convention.

I renewed it, my Lord Limerick seconded it, and the whole Board, none dissenting, agreed to petition, Mr. Laroche excepted. He came in as soon as it passed, and declared he should have been against it had he been present. There were six who would have opposed it, but they knew they should be outnumbered, and these were, Sloper, the two Towers, the two Archers, and Sir Henry Goff. Mr. Sloper indeed made some hesitation at the word *affected* as being of a large signification, but I desired the plan of a petition which I had prepared might be read, and then the Board would know in what sense the word was to be taken, wherein he acquiesced.

The petition was read entire, and a second time paragraph by paragraph, and with divers alterations finally agreed to *nem. contradicente*; but this held us three hours and a half, by reason the gentlemen not well disposed to petition, talked long about trifling matters in order to waste time and prevent our coming this day to a conclusion, in which case, the Lords who are to debate the Convention on Tuesday next, would not be possessed of our petition, a thing Mr. Horace Walpole who was acquainted with our design much desired.

But the rest of us aware of this pressed that all might be over and the seal put to it this day, and we succeeded therein. I then moved that as we had sealed a petition to the Lords, the same petition *mutatis mutandis* might be presented to the House of Commons, which was agreed to.

Then we desired my Lord Shaftsbury to take that for the Lords, and put it into the hands of some Lord to deliver to that House, which he undertook. And my Lord Limerick took that for the House of Commons to put into my Lord Baltimore's hands.

This was a great work over, and I was doubtful from the beginning of its success; but the confining our petition singly to what relates to Georgia without meddling with the Convention further than it might affect our Province, and the modesty with which it is drawn up, brought all to consent to it, though I wonder the words *implore the protection* which are in it, escaped the animadversion of those whom we suspected, for to implore the protection of Parliament carries with it

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an interpretation that the Ministry had refused to protect us, or at least that we suspected so of them.

It is whispered this day that the Duke of Richmond, my Lord Pembroke, and Lord Wilmington will go over to the minority, and two bishops more, and everyone believes my Lord Scarborough will join the minority.

Sunday 25, February.—I communicated at the King's Chapel, and afterwards went to Court. At the levée I saw the Duke of Arguile and the Duke of Dorset, who had been with the King before the crowd were admitted. The Court is the worst place to learn news in, but some privately told me they looked on Sir Robert Walpole to be lost. After dinner I went to St. James' prayers, and heard Bishop Secker expound the Catechism, not to children, but to a very full audience of grown people. I learned that Dr. Herring, Bishop of Bangor is suspected of going over to the minority.

Monday 26.—I went to the Georgia office and saw the seal put to 131 sola bills to be sent on Wednesday next by Captain Shoebrook to Georgia.

And this day my Lord Baltimore presented our petition to the House of Commons, which was referred to the Committee.

My Lord Limerick made a motion for the papers we desired.

When our petition was presented, Mr. White, Hucks and Wollaston, all Trustees, rose from their seats and left the House, which was very surprising to the rest of our body.

And the Earl of Chesterfeild presented our petition to the House of Lords which was ordered to lie on their table to be perused by the members.

This day there was a division in the House of Commons upon a petition presented in behalf of one Vaughan, captain of a merchant vessel taken by the Spaniards, wherein it was desired that the said Vaughan desired to be heard to his complaint by counsel, he not being in England to plead for himself. But Sir Robert Walpole opposed it as a matter that would only inflame the House, which was too much inflamed already, and Mr. Walpole said the Spanish Minister had wrote that Vaughan was set at liberty; so the House resolved he should be heard himself, but not by counsel, which absurd as it was, the man being out of the kingdom, was carried by 175 against 162, the difference being but 13. Sir Robert was observed to have much concern on his face.

Tuesday 27.—Doctor Donovan, of Cork, M.D., Sir William Keith, and Lieutenant Berry came to see me.

Wednesday 28.—To-day the following Trustees met as a Board of Common Council to consider of a proper time to present our petition to Parliament for money, viz. :—

Mr. Sloper in the Common Council chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Doctor Hales, Lord Limerick, Mr. Henry Archer, Lord Tirconnel, Egmont.

Our resolution was to defer the resolution of this question to Friday next in hopes of a larger Board. In the debate it was urged that all petitions for money are already delivered in, that to-morrow is the last day for receiving private petitions; that we should be inexcusable if we let slip our opportunity till the Committee for supplies is shut,

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and that the minority are now for us, but should we wait till the debate on the Convention is over, and the same carried by the Ministry to be approved of, the minority may be so out of humour as to turn against us, and make it a pretence for denying us money that it would be throwing it away since Georgia was to be delivered up to the Spaniards.

It was said on the other side, that 'tis very improper to present our petition now, we having hitherto taken Sir Robert Walpole's advice concerning the time, who had desired us to wait till the grand debate on the Convention is over; that it was the more improper, because we had disobliged him and his party by presenting a petition to both Houses imploring their protection, which carried with it an implication that the Ministry intended to give us up to the Spaniards. That we had before determined in a very full Board unanimously to wait Sir Robert's time, and the minority were those who pressed it. That it would be wise to wait till Sir Robert's resentment against us is over, and we could not reasonably suppose he would go back from his word of supporting us; that the supply cannot be speedily shut up, and we may watch it so as to be time enough with our petition, though we should now defer it.

At length we agreed, as has been said, to defer the consideration of this affair to Friday, and we were generally of opinion that then we should desire some of our gentlemen to wait on Sir Robert Walpole to express our fears of lapsing our time for petitioning, and to procure from him a renewal of his promise to support us.

A report from the Committee of Correspondence was made, whereby they gave it as their opinion that 70*l.* should be ordered in Sola bills for the Saltburghers, which report was allowed.

Mr. Sloper, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House, and drew up the form of two papers to be shown to our friends in the House of Commons particularizing the sums we want to put us out of debt, and for carrying on the civil affairs of the Colony from Lady-day 1739 to 1740.

We also as a Committee of Correspondence drew up a letter to Mr. Oglethorp in answer to those lately received from him.

There was this day a debate in the House of Commons on a motion to require of the South Sea Company an account of their demand on the King of Spain; Sir Robert Walpole was against it, but dared not divide the House lest he should lose it, so the motion was yielded to. There were 460 members in the House, and had the minority got the better on a division it might have proved fatal to him.

Thursday, 1 March.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and Sir Francis Clerke, then went to the House of Lords, it being the day for their considering the Convention.

The Earl of Chumley opened the debate with a long and eloquent speech in commendation of the Convention, and then concluded with a motion for addressing His Majesty to thank him for his care of his people shown by the terms agreed on with Spain. It was carried after nine hours' debate by 95 against 74, majority 21, proxies on both sides included; 29 proxies for the address, and 16 against it.

Friday, 2 March.—I went this morning according to summons to the Georgia office to consider of the proper time for presenting our petition for a supply to Parliament. The Trustees who met were :—

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Mr. Sloper in the Common Council chair; Egmont, Tirconnel, Limerick, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Henry Archer, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Thomas Towers acquainted us that he and some other of the Trustees dined yesterday with Sir Robert Walpole, to whom they put the question when they should present their petition. That he replied, when the business of Tuesday next is over, Wednesday or Thursday, it was indifferent to him. That he said he had got the King's consent, and promised his assistance for granting us 20,000*l.* for this year's service. That he added, it was not sufficient to grant us this sum for the present, but thought must be had for the future, and fortifying Georgia. From this Mr. Towers inferred that Sir Robert is sincere in this matter, and really does not intend that Georgia shall be given up to the Spaniards by the plenipotentiaries. I said all this looked well, and since Sir Robert had himself mentioned Wednesday, I should be for fixing on that day, because it was the supply day, and the gentlemen of the Trust who are of the House would not be obliged to show themselves (as many of them would) supporters of the Ministry, to the distaste of those in the minority, until after the petition was delivered, for that Tuesday would be taken up in examining the merchants' petition, and perhaps Wednesday too, and consequently the grand debate concerning an address of approbation of the Convention, would at soonest be on Thursday, before which time our petition would be presented.

The other gentlemen were of the same opinion, and we agreed to desire Mr. Towers to mention to Sir Robert on Monday or Tuesday next our desire to petition next Wednesday, if he thought fit.

Mr. Vernon came home with me to dinner, and in the evening Dean Madden and Mr. John Temple visited me.

Mr. Glen, the new nominated Governor of South Carolina, told me he had lately received a letter from the Province, that the Chactaw nation had sent down three of their most powerful kings with three score attendants to Charlestown, and entered into alliance with that Province. That they had in consequence thereof expelled all the French out of their country, had made peace with the Chickesaws, their ancient enemies but our friends, and had likewise gained over the Blewmouths, a nation of Indians on the other side of the Messasippi river; so that the French are quite prevented from pursuing their old scheme of opening a communication from Canada down to the Bay of Mexico, these nations possessing a considerable part of the Messasippi river. This is an unexpected providential occurrence that will effectually preserve the back of our settlements from French encroachments.

Saturday, March 3.—I visited Mr. Trenchard, Dr. Moore, Cousin Ned Southwell, Mrs. Betty Southwell and Cousin Le Grand.

Sunday 4.—

Monday 5.—Visited the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. J. Temple, Sir Windham Knatchbull.

Tuesday 6.—Visited my Cousin Scot and Sir Robert Brown. The House of Commons sat this day till 9 at night hearing the merchants on their petitions.

Wednesday 7.—This day Mr. Vernon, Mr. Anderson, and I, Associates of Dr. Bray, met in expectation of two more, which, number five,

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would have been a quorum, to order the purchase of stock for the use of converting negroes, Mr. Anderson reporting that he had in his hands 80*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

There met this day at the office: Mr. Vernon, Limerick, Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Thomas Archer, Henry Archer, Egmont, Christopher Towers; Mr. Anderson.

The design of our meeting was that if any difficulties arose concerning the presenting our petition, designed to be done this day, we might consult thereon; but there was none. Lord Sidney Beauclerc presented it, and Lord Baltimore seconded it, and the House referred it to the Committee of Supply, to which there were but two noes, Sir William Clayton, a ministry man, and Mr. Fox, who married my Lord Bingley's daughter.

Mr. Henry Archer expressed himself much pleased that he had prevailed on Sir Robert Walpole to add the word *possessions* to the word *rights* belonging to England in the West Indies; the address of the Lords containing only the latter, which is not so strong as *possessions*, it being possible that men may have rights though kept out of possessions, whereas in addressing His Majesty to preserve our possessions Georgia is more explicitly and effectually insisted on to be preserved. He said, when he desired the word "possessions" might be added, Mr. Horatio Walpole was against it, and said it could not be done, but upon his replying that if it was not done, it would be moved for by the minority, upon this Mr. Walpole said he would advise with Sir Robert his brother, who called the Attorney and Solicitor General to advise on it. They gave their opinion that rights comprehended possession, but Mr. Archer showed them by the best authorities in the law it did not, and thereupon Sir Robert yielded to put the word in, to humour the Trustees, as he said.

Before dinner Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, and I went into committee of correspondence, and made some progress in perusing Mr. Stephens' last journal, out of which we took notes to make our report on, and for heads of letters. We had not time to go through.

We all then went to dinner at the Cyder House, and Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Henry Archer came and dined with us.

After dinner we framed a letter to Mr. Page, a Common Councillor who never qualified himself, to desire he would do it before our anniversary day to-morrow sennit, or else to send us his resignation, that we may choose a new one.

We also agreed on the substance of a law in favour of female successions to grants in Georgia, whereto I was very urgent because of the great clamour against us on account of the tenures in Georgia run all upon heirs male. At night I went to our weekly concert.

Thursday 8.—This day being appointed for considering the King's speech and debate upon the Convention signed at the Pardo, 14 January last, the House of Commons was fuller than has been known for many years. Mr. Horace Walpole moved for an address of thanks to His Majesty for his great care and prudence in his negotiations with Spain to preserve the trade and rights of his subjects, which was strongly opposed by the gentlemen in the minority. The debate began very early, at an hour after eleven, and lasted till 10 o'clock, when the Court carried the motion to address by 260 against 232, difference only 28. They thought the majority would have been 35.



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The whole number of members is 558, of whom there were present, with the tellers and the Speaker, 497, so there were absent 61, of which the greater number must have kept away by design; some as not willing to offend the Court by voting against it, while being conscious that the Convention is deserving of censure, they could not in honour vote to approve it, and those were such as on other occasions vote with the Ministry; others as being prevailed on to absent themselves, being persons who on all occasions vote against the Court, but were now tempted to withdraw themselves by such arguments as ministries are known to employ in cases of important nature. Sir Robert Walpole was heard to say last week that he had gained over 20 Tories. Others again in so great a body must be supposed sick, and some few out of England. But take all together, there never were so few absent in my memory, nor so great a minority since the Revolution. Sir Robert Walpole has no other reason to rejoice that he has carried this question than that he has put off the evil day to another session; for it is universally believed he will not be able to stand his ground next year.

Friday 9.—I visited Mr. Dawney and the Bishop of Litchfield. After dinner I went for a time to the House of Commons, where the address voted yesterday was on the report again debated and opposed, but about 9 at night on a division it past by a majority of 30, 244 against 214. Mr. Pulteney, Sir William Windham, Mr. Sandys and Sir John Cotton insinuated that they would appear no more in Parliament, since the members could be prevailed on to approve this Convention.

Saturday 10.—I learned this day that the minority are enraged against the Trustees of Georgia for so many of them voting in favour of the Convention, wherein they are very unreasonable to expect that the Trustees should be obliged to square their opinions to that of the minority, or that such a body of gentlemen should not vary in their sentiments from each other. They procured an alteration in the Commons Address from that of the Lords, by adding to the word rights the words *and possessions*, which last are a further security that Georgia will not be given up by the Treaty to the Spaniards, and is said by the majority to be a millstone about Sir Robert Walpole's neck, for if the plenipotentiaries are to insist upon not giving up any of His Majesty's possessions, then that part of South Carolina southward of Georgia can no more be given up than Georgia can, and Sir Robert will not have a foot of land to resign to the Spaniards to facilitate a peace. This very thing is sufficient to occasion a war, which the minority desire, and yet they are angry because some of our Trustees voted for the Convention with this amendment.

Sunday 11.—Went to the chapel morning and evening. Visited Mr. Vernon and Sir Francis Clerke.

Monday 12.—Visited Mr. Laroche, Sir Edward Dering and Lord Orery. I find it much talked that the minority design to desert the Parliament, and many people apprehend some strange violences before next year; to talk even of a rising and civil war, which God avert! This abandoning the Parliament is very injudicious for that party, for if the leaders of the minority retire, those who remain, seeing they have no heads to conduct them, will be inclined to go over to the Ministry, and so the majority will grow stronger; whereas if the minority stuck close they would certainly be the majority next

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session. But if they design to retire into their countries in order to foment discontent among the people, they will doubtless so far succeed, but they may chance to raise a spirit they cannot lay, and then all will fall into confusion.

This morning my son's wife was taken ill of a sore throat, pain in the back, shivering and vomiting, nor was she better at night. Should it be the smallpox, she may miscarry, or it may go hard with her, being fat and full of blood. Pray God it may only prove a cold and that she may recover this!

Mr. Verelts acquainted me this evening that my Lord Lymerick had given him an act of resignation of his trust of Common Councilman, and told him for reason, that he hoped thereby the Trustees would be induced to alter their measures, by which he meant, go over to the minority side. Mr. Verelts would have dissuaded him from it, and urged it would appear ungrateful in him to turn his back to a set of gentlemen whose votes brought him into the House, and besides, it was not a fair usage of them nor reasonable to expect that a body of gentlemen could be constrained to vote contrary to their opinions, only to please him. That five of the Trust voted against the Convention, and had all the rest done so the Ministry had still carried the question; but when they saw that the Convention would pass, they obliged Sir Robert Walpole to put the word "possessions" into the address, which was of the greatest service for defeating the ensuing treaty with Spain, because thereby the Ministry were tied down from giving up an inch of ground to the Spaniards, which they have declared unless they are allowed to have restored to them, they will never make a treaty. So that we Georgians have actually overturned the Convention. Mr. Verelts desired him also to reflect that at his desire the Trustees petitioned the Parliament. But all this signified nothing, for he not only resolved to quit, but said he would endeavour that Lord Shaftsbury and Sir William Heathcote should do so.

Tuesday 13.—I heard this day that 160 members of the minority design to come no more (this session at least) to Parliament, and that in Cart's papers when seized were found some notices of arms disposed of in England.

I visited Sir William Heathcote to prevent his hearkening to Lord Lymerick's violent counsels, and hope I have prevented his flinging up his trust.

Wednesday 14.—This day there met in Common Council: Mr. Christopher Towers in the chair of Common Council; Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Laroche, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Robert Tracey, Mr. Vernon, Lord Egmont and Mr. Burton, Trustee.

The resignations of the Earl of Shaftsbury and Lord Viscount Limerick were read, which raised great indignation in all the gentlemen, especially against my Lord Limerick, who was not contented with withdrawing himself, but laboured to seduce my Lord Shaftsbury away, wherein he succeeded. He also set Alderman Heathcote upon persuading Sir William Heathcote to fling up, and I yesterday found him wavering, but this day he came, as I desired he would, to the Board, and I hope he will continue.

This sudden quitting the Trust without warning, and the very day before we by charter are obliged to choose new Trustees and Common

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Councillors, was a very great hardship on us, by not giving us time to think of and apply to proper gentlemen to accept the Trust and supply their rooms. We therefore immediately enacted a bye-law, whereby no resignation shall be accepted that is not made one month before the third Thursday in March, our anniversary day and day of election.

This dereliction made us conclude to cause Mr. Verelts to write to Mr. Page (who at our desire had sent up a resignation out of the country) to desire he would not quit the Trust but continue a Common Councilman, the reason ceasing why we desired his resignation. He had been chose last year without his knowledge, and never attended to be sworn in; but we knew he had a good affection for our Colony, and as his health is mending, and as he designs to be a member of the ensuing Parliament, we thought it would prove of service to the Trust if he were continued.

After this Mr. Vernon, Mr. Burton, and I dined at the Cyder House, and went through the remainder of Mr. Stephenson's (*sic.*) journal. We also perused some letters, and took notes thereout for heads of a report to the Common Council at a future meeting.

Afterwards I visited the Bishops of Gloster and Oxford.

What was the more ungenerous in my Lord Limerick was the immediately printing in the newspaper of the day, his and Lord Shaftsbury's resignation of their Trust, thereby to animate the minority against us, and give an ill expression to the world.

This day the Princess of Wales was brought to bed of a son, on which the King ordered the guns to be fired.

Thursday 15.—This being the anniversary day of meeting of the Trustees of Dalone's legacy for converting negroes, and of the Trustees of Georgia, there met a considerable number of our gentlemen at St. Bride's Church vestry, namely: Mr. Robert Tracy, who was in the Common Council chair, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Sloper; Sir Henry Gough, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Burton, Trustees.

Before the sermon we passed our account of receipts and disbursements from 9 June last to the 14th inst.

Then we confirmed the bye-law agreed to yesterday, that whatever Common Councillor resigned for the future, shall do it a month before the 3rd Thursday in March. We also agreed that a law should be made in favour of female successors in Georgia, and that Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, and Judge Holland, the three gentlemen of our Board of the profession of the law, should be desired to prepare it.

Then we elected my Lord Carpenter into the Common Council, and also the Lord Sidney Beauclerc, having first chose him as a Trustee.

My Lord Sidney Beauclerc came to us before dinner and gave us thanks, being very desirous to be a member of the Trust. But my Lord Carpenter was much disturbed that we chose him, alleging the same reason subsisted for his declining it, as induced him before to fling it up. But we pacified him, and he acquiesced to stand a Common Councillor provided we did not require him to take the oath, and in consequence thereto to act, declaring it was on the condition of being excused therein that he did so acquiesce. This we all allowed him.

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These affairs being over we went to church, and Dr. Berriman, one of the most noted preachers in London, gave us an excellent sermon, suitable to the occasion of our meeting.

After which we invited him and the Reader, and Mr. Glen, the new Governor of Carolina, to dine with us so that we were in all, including our Secretary and Accountant, 21, Mr. Tracy alone leaving us after the sermon to attend the House of Commons, from whence he returned not.

But after dinner I received from him a letter which I imparted to the Trustees, being of a very satisfactory nature, relating to some conversation of Monsieur Giraldini about Georgia, to which letter I returned an answer. They may both be seen in the appendix to my narrative of the rise, progress and settlement of Georgia, and therefore I shall only here mention the substance of them.

Mr. Tracy acquainted me that Mr. Henry Vane, a member of the House, having industriously reported that Giraldini should tell my Lord Lovel, his master would sooner part with Madrid than give up Georgia. General Wade went on purpose to Court this morning to enquire into it, this being the day of the Foreign Ministers. That as soon as the King's Levee was over, he took Giraldini aside, and told him what he was reported to have said. That Giraldini protested it was great injustice done him; that all the foundation he presumed there was for it, was a conversation he had at Mr. Nugent's, where Lord Lovel was present; that my Lord, Mr. Nugent, and some others talked a good deal upon several points in the Convention, and at last came to Georgia. That till then he (Giraldini) sat silent, but then was called upon to give his opinion, upon which he declared to Mr. Wade that he only said he apprehended his master had by the Treaties of '67 and '70 a right to a great part of Georgia, but that he (Giraldini) had said it in several places, and particularly to Sir Robert Walpole, that if the English would not extend their new settlement beyond the river Allatahama, and keep to the northern side, the King of Spain would be contented that his dominion should extend no further than the southern side of that river.

The answer I returned was to this effect: that his letter gave me and the Trustees great satisfaction; that I was only afraid that if the lands bordering on the south side of the Allatahama be left in the power of the Spaniards to occupy, they, by building a fort on the banks, may command the entrance or navigation of that river; therefore, it was my opinion the most that can be conceded to the Spaniards is that the lands to the southward should be left entirely desert and uninhabited by Spaniards or English. That I speak as a Georgian, but whether the Ministry will assert the right of His Majesty further southwards, or the Parliament acquiesce in yielding up any part of our possessions (though no part of Georgia), was what it is impossible for me to know, and very unbecoming me to speak to. That in the meantime I could not help observing that our petition, and the honest resolute and faithful declaration of the Trustees to the Ministry on this occasion, with the great minority, has produced this declaration from Giraldini; for I believed my Lord Bathurst and Mr. Blackwood told me true, that Giraldini did say to them, his master would sacrifice the Indies before he would suffer us to keep Georgia. At the bottom of my letter I told him I wrote this only to himself, my reason for which

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postscript was that I would not have him show my letter to the Ministry, who might think from thence that I spoke the sense of the Trustees, which I would not take upon me.

After this, talking with Mr. Laroche about this letter and telling him we did wisely in adding the word possessions to the Commons' address, he told me it was his own thought, and that he with Mr. Henry Archer moved it to Sir Robert Walpole and insisted on it. I replied, Mr. Thomas Towers told me it was himself with Mr. Archer, which Mr. Laroche denied, and seemed uneasy that another took the merit of it.

Alderman Heathcote, Mr. White, Mr. Moor and Mr. Hucks did not come near us, of whom we may say as St. John did of the apostate Christians in his time, *they were with us but they were not of us*. Their heart seemed alienated from us, and the latter told a friend of mine in confidence, that *if we may have a peace with Spain by giving up Georgia, it were a good thing*. Yet this gentleman told me a month or two ago, that if there was a design to give up Georgia, he would divide the House against it, though there were but three men to join him; so variable are men in their thoughts and purposes.

Friday 16.—I remarked this day in the King's answer to the Commons' Address that he only promises to do his best to preserve our just rights, but does not add the word possessions thereto, which were in the Address. When I mentioned this to the gentlemen of Georgia, some of them said Sir Robert had not acted fairly by us.

I went to the House of Commons to hear the debate on the Wool Bill, and there apprized Mr. Tracy, the two Mr. Towers and the two Mr. Archers, that if the Government should think fit to give up to the Spaniards in the ensuing treaty, that part of South Carolina which lies southward of Georgia, that care should be taken that the Spaniards build no fort on the south side of the river Allatahama, and that Jekyl's Island remains to England, although it should be southward of Georgia, for otherwise we might possibly lose the harbour of Jekyl, which is of so great importance to us, it not being certain by our maps that Jekyl's Island and the harbour be within the bounds of Georgia, though undoubtedly within the bounds of Carolina.

The House going into a grand committee to consider of a bill for relieving the woollen trade, Mr. Horace Walpole moved that the duty on Irish yarn might be taken off in order to induce the people of Ireland to bring it to England rather than run it to France.

Mr. Vyner, Lord Baltimore, Lord Tirconnel, and Mr. Hungerford and Captain Eyles opposed it. But Mr. Bance, Gyles Earl, Mr. Drummond supported it.

Mr. Edward Thompson, Commissioner of the Land Revenue in Ireland, moved to open the ports of Galway, Limerick and Ireland (*sic*). Sir Abraham Elton opposed it.

Mr. Vere moved for an extension of the Registry Act of wool in England to some more miles distant from the coast, and that the same should also comprehend Ireland, which nobody opposed.

He also moved that no wool manufactured into cloth, stuffs, etc., in Ireland, should be suffered to be exported out of that kingdom, under greater penalties than by the Acts in being; which Sir John Barnard opposed, saying he was in his conscience persuaded that the prohibition of manufactured wool in Ireland from being exported was the root of all the evil and decay of the English woollen manufacture.

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Mr. Walpole also moved that the admittance of Irish worsted and yarn should not take place till midsummer 1740, in order that the Parliament of Ireland might on their part provide effectual means to prevent the running their wool and yarn to France, and their manufactured stuffs to Lisbon, which was agreed to.

Mr. Vere moved several other things, for parts of the bill, which were all agreed to.

I observed Mr. Pelham and the Sussex gentlemen say nothing in the debate, who formerly were very warm against a bill of this nature, from whence I conclude they depend on the House of Lords to throw it out when it comes to them.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 17.—This morning I perused the letters which arrived yesterday from Savannah, and are as follows:—

1. Letter from Mr. William Norris, at Savannah, dated 19 October, 1738, giving account that he landed there the 15th of that month, but was shocked at the reception General Oglethorp gave him, who in the general distress the Colony was under, refused to give him any relief.

2. Another letter dated 12 December, containing a list of children baptized, and persons dead or married in Savannah, from 22 October to 8 December. The baptized were 8, the deceased were 7, and the married 1.

In this letter he complains heavily of the enthusiasm of Mr. Whitfield and Habersham the schoolmaster. That in the common form of prayer, etc., appointed for the day, the exhortation, absolution, psalms and first lesson were totally omitted, and the collects and prayers for the Royal family, etc., abridged and contracted; that few or no petitions were contained or offered up in them. That the hours of public worship were so unreasonable and disagreeable to most constitutions as prevented the frequency of some, and drew many into a gradual neglect and indisposition, and at length to an utter dislike of them. That a separate nightly assembly was formed at the minister's house, which made up a communion of saints, and were distinguished by the name of the faithful, but were indeed such members as neither contributed to the credit of religion nor society. These observed particular forms of worship and duties, such as public confession, penance, absolution, etc., and many believed that an avenue was herein opening to Popery. That the inhabitants of Highgate and Hamstead had been upwards of two years without receiving communion, being excluded by the late Mr. Wesley. He concluded with desiring some catechisms and religious books, and with a complaint that Habersham employs all his authority and credit to prejudice his ministry and private character.

3. A letter from Mr. Stephens, our Secretary, to Mr. Verelts, dated 2 January, 1738-9, containing matters of no great importance.

4. Mr. Stephens' journal from 21 November to 2 January following, the remarkable of which are:

That Mr. Jones, employed by Mr. Oglethorp to adjust the late bailiff Causton's accounts, is too hot and passionate.

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That Mr. Christie, the Recorder, had made over the two servants the Trustees had allowed him, to Patrick Graham, a surgeon at Savannah and planter, for a sum of ready money, which was an artful contrivance of making a penny, as he had many others, but how well it would be approved of he doubted.

That Mr. Bradley, overseer of the Trust servants, was returned from Carolina, where he had to his satisfaction obtained a family grant of lands, which, being numerous in children and servants, came at 50 acres per head to 1,300 acres, and that the same lay in the township of Puryburg.

That Mr. Amory, of our Colony, had also obtained a grant of 500 acres in Carolina.

That Bradley declared he was ready to make up accounts with Mr. Jones, but that Jones deferred it, which Jones declared was false.

That his (Mr. Stephens') servants were four of them sick, and the rest incorrigibly idle.

That Mr. Norris performed his duty of pastor excellently well.

That it is difficult to recover our runaway servants to Carolina, they meeting an asylum there.

That a report obtained at Savannah that an universal defection had of a sudden appeared in the inhabitants of Darien, and they had sent a deputation to Mr. Oglethorp at St. Simon's and required a certain assurance that they should have immediate remedy for their complaints, or else they were determined to break up and go elsewhere. That the chief of their complaints was the tenure they held their land by, and the poverty of their land, the want of a store, having no markets to go to, nor credit to support themselves. That to prevent this evil they proposed a public store should be set up, to be supplied with what they wanted, for which they should be allowed to make payment in lumber sawn, or in shingles, pipe staves, and the like, which Mr. Stephens remarks, if allowed, would put an end to all planting at once.

That the inhabitants of the northern district had likewise framed a representation signed by 110 hands, among whom was John Brownfeild, our Register, Dr. Tailfer and Robert Williams, which the latter designed to bring with him to England and lay before the Trustees, wherein they take upon them to demonstrate that no person can carry on any improvement of land on the foot they now are without certain loss, and that they must be allowed negroes. That at the same time the Carolinians give such encouragement to all who are uneasy in Georgia, that it is to be feared that many who are uneasy will be tempted to settle there.

That the French reported the neighbouring Indians intended to cut off all the white people who lived among them, which was in order to debar our Indian traders from going among them, but that the Dog King, who is on their frontier, assured Mr. Willy who is stationed at a small fort in the Creek nation to observe the Indians, that they would never side with the French but die with the English.

That several ships with provisions had come to Savannah, but finding no vent sailed away.

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That John Brownfeild and Habersham the schoolmaster were grown very great with Mr. Causton since his disgrace, who were formerly his enemies.

That at 14 December the stores were near exhausted by Mr. Oglethorp's order at his landing, that the creditors of the Trustees might have it in their option to take provision instead of money.

That Captain Davis (of suspected character) was with his ship arrived from Augustine, where he went to reclaim 19 negroes who had run away from him and refuged themselves there, but that the Spaniards had declared them free and laughed at him; and the Governor told him it was the King of Spain's orders.

Mr. Stephens well remarks on this, that if the negroes can thus escape from Carolina and are made free, what could be expected but they would march off easily from Georgia if negroes were allowed there?

That a court-martial was to be held at Frederica to determine some differences arisen among the officers.

That Mr. Jones declared Mr. Causton's accounts were so intricate that he believes he shall not be able to adjust them.

That what with the disorder of the civil economy, and the disputes of the military, Mr. Oglethorp was much embarrassed.

That Duché, the potter, boggled at making the chinaware I had wrote for, and given him (Stephens) a paper setting forth the things he wanted for such a work, and another advancement of money at the bottom of it. That he refused to send to the Trustees any of his clay, alleging it was a peculiar nostrum of his own, which he would rather hope for a patent to appropriate to himself than divulge.

That Georgia was in contempt with her neighbours, and all correspondence very little regarded by too many of them.

That a scandalous woman had spread a report that Mr. Norris had been familiar with a maid servant whom he had borrowed to clean his house, but upon plain conviction the magistrates had ordered her to be whipped, as she had often been before.

5. A letter from Mr. Stephens to the Trust, dated 2 January, 1738-9. In it he acquaints us that he has to lay before us a scene full of confusion and disorder for which he refers to his journal. That he hoped everybody would have patiently waited the produce of the next year's crop, but the fatal tidings of the bad state of affairs throughout by reason of such great debts incurred and the deficiency of funds to discharge them, the stopping of all credit, and the applying great part of what was in the stores to the payment of part of some of the creditors had made a visible change in people's looks and temper, and very few had refrained from signing the memorial mentioned in his journal. That Captain Patrick Mackay, though he signed it not, was a principal incendiary, and Robert Williams, with his brother-in-law Patrick Tailfer, were the chief fabricators of it. That the model on which the Colony is founded, is treated with derision. That Tailfer had never yet cultivated land, but got more money than anyone by his practice and letting out the servants he brought with him to hire, but that Williams had cultivated more than anyone, and met with less return, which might chagrin him, but he had private

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views in insisting on the use of negroes, and on a change of the tenure of his land, because if he could alienate it, he might borrow money on it to buy negroes. That there are also discontents in the south. That Mr. Causton's and Mr. Bradley's accounts are so obscure there is no coming to the bottom of them. That there is not more than 12 barrels of meat in the stores through the great drafts made to satisfy creditors. He concludes that he is far from despairing that by the prudence of the Trustees these clouds will be dispersed.

6. A letter from Mr. Stephens, dated 3 January, to Mr. Verelts. In this he lays open his own distress, servants sick and others idle. The disappointment of his crop, three parts in four in the country having failed, though much care taken and his land good. 20*l.* due to physicians and no money to pay it. The estimate of expenses for the current year first abridged and afterwards not complied with by the Trustees for want of ability blasted all their hopes of subsisting. That he might as well hope to assuage the raging of the sea as the madness of the people. He hints at being slighted on that side, but depends on the Trustees for remedying his uneasinesses and wants.

7. Andrew Duché's the potter's proposal, setting forth that he has found out the true manner of making porcelain or china ware, but needs money (over and above the encouragement already given him) to build conveniences and lay in a stock to enable him to make large quantities of it for exportation, which would greatly turn to the credit and advantage of the Colony and employ at least 100 poor people in the town, and many more, if we should procure him a patent for the sole making it in this Colony, and exclusive of all other in any part of His Majesty's dominions that are or may be annexed to the Crown of Great Britain for the space of 15 years, which he hopes will not be refused, as he is the first man in Europe, Africa or America that ever found the true matter and manner of making porcelain or china ware. He also desires two ingenious pot painters at certain reasonable wages, to be engaged for four years, and he would oblige himself to pay them their wages quarterly. But as to sending over any more clays to the Trustees he desires to be excused. He further desires that the Trustees would send him a ton weight of pig lead, and two hundred weight of blue smalt such as the potters use, with three hundred weight of block tin, and an iron mortar and pestle to weigh about two hundred pounds together.

In answer to my commission to send me over the china cups I wrote for, he says they would have been ready to send by this opportunity if he had been able to build him a kiln for that purpose, but till then they cannot be made. And as to the garden pots, he chooses not to make them, if expected of the same matter with the cups.

These accounts are very melancholy and discouraging, but if we obtain the money we ask for from Parliament, we shall restore all to a good condition.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home. Mr. Scots dined with me. Went in the evening to the Bishop of Oxford's catechising and then to the coffee house.

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Monday 19.—Nothing remarkable.

Tuesday 20.—A cold kept me at home all day. Lord Bathurst came to see me, and told me that not twenty of the minority will stay in town to attend the Parliament. I replied that the resolution is ill-judged, that the ministry (though they carried the address) did it by so few, as shows if the minority stuck close they would be the majority next session, since it is impossible to conceive the Spaniards will conclude a treaty with us on the terms of the address, and therefore Sir Robert Walpole will be obliged to yield some things to them, contrary to the Parliament's expectation, which will be his ruin. That the minority do in this like a greyhound that has coursed a hare till he is ready to chop her up, stops short, and lets her go off.

I heard this day that the call of the House which was ordered for yesterday was by Sir Robert's art put off without naming a day, by which it fell of course, and the minority were defeated in their scheme of bursting all together out of the House after the call was over.

I heard also that the ship lately taken by the Spaniards in the Mediterranean because she had Turks on board, has been released, and the Turkish passengers likewise.

This day came news of the death of Marmaduke Coghill, Esq., the worthiest, honestest, and wisest gentleman in public business in all Ireland. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer, judge of the Prerogative Court, and Privy Councillor. He was my friend and the only useful correspondent I had in Dublin.

Wednesday 21.—This day I went to the Georgia Board, and the following Common Council appeared, though the summons was only for a Trustee Board: Mr. Henry Archer in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Tracy, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Egmont, Lord Tirconnel.

Our principal business was to swear my Lord Sidney Beauclerc into the Common Council, after which the gentlemen repaired to the House of Commons to attend the Georgia petition in case the sum should be this day moved for, it being a supply day, but the supply was put off to Friday next, when Sir Robert promised Mr. Towers and others that our affair should come on at one o'clock and that he will then be down in the House to countenance it.

Some letters lately come from Georgia by way of Ireland. They were referred to a committee of correspondence, and Mr. Vernon, Lapotre and I remained at the office till dinner time to read them; but we could only consider a memorial from Mary Lacy setting forth her case and extenuating it. She was accused in July last of confederating with Hetherington and others of Thunderbolt, in killing hogs and cattle belonging to Parker the bailiff and the Trust, and ordering her servant to assist therein, and salting the hogs and putting them in her warehouse. The rest of the confederates were tried and brought in guilty, but she was bailed, and judgment was respited upon them until the pleasure of the Trustees should be known what sentence to pass, or how the magistrates should proceed.

We resolved that a letter should be wrote to Mr. Stephens that if the offenders who were brought in guilty had not escaped, they should pay treble damages. We thought this better than that the magistrates should proceed capitally against them, and we chose to write our

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opinions in this manner to our Secretary rather than the magistrates, lest it might be thought we directed them in their judgment and sentence, which we would carefully avoid.

We dined at the British Coffee House in great number, viz. : Mr. Vernon, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Tracy, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Digby, Lord Tirconnel, and were joined by Mr. Sloper and Sir Henry Gough.

I took that opportunity to propose that in consideration of the great necessity the people in Georgia are under for subsistence, forty barrels of household flour should be sent by a ship that is to sail for South Carolina the end of this month, which forty barrels consisting of five bushels each made two hundred bushels, and would cost under 60*l.*, and the freight thereof not more than twenty shillings per ton. The gentlemen agreed thereto unanimously.

As I left the Coffee House I met Captain Dempsey, who was so useful in 1735 in making the treaty between Mr. Oglethorp and the Spanish Governor of Augustine. I told him Sir Robert Walpole had lately said in the House of Commons that there had not been a shovel of earth raised towards building forts for the defence of Georgia. The Captain swore, G— damn him, what did he mean to say so? the fort Frederica on St. Simon's Island is so strong that it cannot be taken without cannon, having bastions, covert way, palisado, and ditch, and when he was there twenty cannon mounted. That he also assisted in building fort St. Andrews, a strong place, but left it before it was finished.

Thursday 22.—I visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington, dined and spent the evening at home.

Friday 23.—This day Mr. Samuel Sandys' bill for enabling a parish in Woster City to raise money on themselves for defraying debts incurred by rebuilding their church, had a third reading, which occasioned the warmest and most surprising debate that I ever knew. It had passed all the forms of the House without the least opposition, when now Mr. Henry Fox rose up and declared he would have said nothing against the bill had not the minority, as it were in a body, withdrawn their attendance from the House, because they could not carry their point in opposing the address to His Majesty on occasion of the Convention, which was such a proceeding as destroyed all government, and a breach of their trust. That Mr. Sandys, having divided with the minority, he was for showing the City of Woster what sort of member they had elected, and that as he could scarce look on him as any longer their representative, the bill did not now lie before them, as not being conducted by a member of Parliament.

He was seconded by Mr. Hanbury Williams.

Mr. Sandys replied with great warmth that the members who had withdrawn themselves, did it because they found they could do no good, and were well able to justify themselves. That he despised what those gentlemen had spoken, if meant personally at himself, but he believed it was not. That this was a bill of a public nature, and if the City of Woster or any body of people were to suffer because men liked not the faces of persons who served them there was indeed an end to all government. That the gentleman had not spoke against the merits of the bill, and notwithstanding what they had said, he would try the fate of it, not doubting but the House would pass it.

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Mr. Joseph Danvers said he was for the bill, and this was not a proper way to express the just resentment the House ought to show against the minority absenting themselves. The true parliamentary way was to send for them up, and if they returned not, to expel them and issue new writs; nay, that they might go further and vote they should never serve again in Parliament while they lived. He much commended Mr. Sands for his ability and constant attendance for many years. Dr. George Lee said that if justice is to be denied the people on such pretences as these, by the majority, then indeed they would be properly a *faction*, and if a dislike to persons is a reason for not passing bills, the consequence will be only *cutting of throats*.

Mr. Henry Pelham spoke very hot, and said he had no objection to the bill, for he knew not the contents, but he would oppose it because a person was concerned in it who had divided with the minority, and had encouraged the desertion of those members, although for a particular affair he was concerned in, he as yet attended the House. That in Mr. Sandys' private capacity he had a great respect for him, and acknowledged his merit, and while he continued to behave well, should esteem him, but when he did otherwise he would withdraw his esteem and even friendship from him and all others who should strike at the foundations of government and the legislature, and endeavour to throw the Kingdom into confusion, as the minority have done by their withdrawing.

The Speaker interrupted another gentleman who was going to speak, and said very warmly that there never was such a behaviour as this of the minority's withdrawing since the Grand Rebellion; that he wanted an opportunity to declare his sense and detestation of it. That the House had means to bring those gentlemen back to their duty, but this was not parliamentary to reject a public bill because of animosity against persons. That their ancestors would on such an occasion have acted in another kind of and more vigorous manner. That this secession destroyed the rule of Parliament on which all government depended, which is that the minority should yield to the majority. He hoped the House would not proceed in this manner, but calm themselves. Sir William Young spoke against the bill for the same reason as those who first opposed it, but Sir Jo. Barnard in a very moderate speech endeavoured to pacify gentlemen. He was for the bill, and for the House taking a more proper method, if they chose to do it, for bringing back the members.

Mr. Philip Gybbon spoke to the same effect. At length the Speaker put the question for passing the bill, and Mr. Fox divided the House, the ayes who went out were 88, and the noes who stayed in 77.

This morning the House went into a committee of supply, and the committee voted 20,000*l.* for the defence and cultivation of the same. My Lord Sidney Beauclerc moved the sum, and nobody spoke for or against it, but there were half a dozen noes. [Georgia affairs—*Margin*.]

Sir Charles Wager showed Mr. Thomas Archer a letter that Mr. Oglethorp had again been shot at, and was so odious to the soldiers that he was forced to confine himself within doors, but he said it came from a rascally deserter of the Colony. This is, I presume, another lie invented by our good friends of South Carolina.

Saturday 24.—Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Egmont met as a committee of correspondents to prepare instructions

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to be laid before the Common Council Board next Wednesday, but we had not time to go through all the letters and journal that came by the last ship.

We read two letters dated in November last from Mr. Cross, Consul at Teneriffe, and ordered an answer that occasion does not serve us now to order any wines of Georgia.

Also two letters from the Rev. Mr. Norris, dated 19 October and 12 December, which we ordered Mr. Martin to acknowledge and to acquaint him with our approbation of his zeal, and his removal to Frederica.

The proposal of Andrew Duchée, potter, now in Savannah, was referred to future consideration, until Captain Thompson's arrival, who will acquaint us with the state of his manufacture.

We resolved that 80 barrels of flour should be bought as soon as possible to be sent to the stores now in Mr. Jones's keeping; the same to be distributed by Mr. Stephens and the two first bailiffs to the necessitous, and their certificate to be a discharge to Jones.

That after the Trust servants are supplied, the widows and orphans should be next taken care of, and then if anything remained, it should go to feed the most necessitous.

That Mr. Stephens and the two first magistrates in Savannah and in Frederica shall appoint a proper overseer of the Trust servants in each division of the province, the northern and southern.

That these two overseers shall make up monthly accounts of the people's labour, and of their number, agreeable to the instructions already given of the works appointed to be carried on.

That Mr. Stevens have 20*l.* for to defray the charge of his son's and family's sickness, and 30*l.* in consideration of his servants' failure of work, because of sickness, idleness, etc.

That Mr. Norris's salary be paid him quarterly, and the former order relating to the building his house, culture of his five acres, etc., be observed. And that a considerable number of Lewis's catechisms be sent him as he desired. That a letter be wrote to him to this effect.

That a thousand weight of cheese be sent for the stores, and twenty hundred weight of beef, as soon as possible.

That these provisions be none of them paid away in discharge of debts on the stores.

Lastly, that Mr. Parker, head bailiff, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Jones take and state the public debts of the Colony.

This was all we could do this day; but on Monday next the committee will meet again.

This week I accepted, with Mr. Verney, Master of the Rolls, to be Trustee to Dr. Courayer for 105*l.* per annum annuity purchased of Ant. Duncomb, Esq., Member of Parliament, and secured on land. George Lewis and John Gilbert, my servants, were witnesses to the deed.

Sunday, 25.—Went to chapel in the morning, and to the Bishop of Oxford's lecture in the afternoon.

My Lord Gage told my son this day that talking with Giraldini concerning Georgia, and telling him that he was observed to talk differently of it, sometimes his master would have it, and other times that the English should keep it, Giraldini replied, the town did him wrong, but this was what he said and would still say, that Carolina

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shall remain to England, but Florida to his master. "What (replied Lord Gage) our settlements there?" "Yes, your settlements there," said Giraldini, "and pray let all know it, if you please."

Monday 26.—Committee: Egmont, Lapotre, Lord Sidney, Smith. I went this morning to the Georgia Board to a committee of correspondence, and we made some observations on a letter of Mr. Oglethorp which we resolved to report to the Common Council. The letter was dated 7 October last from Frederica. With it came two petitions, one from the old freeholders of that town desiring further support of provision in bread kind, meat and seed, to be repaid by them. The other from five new settlers there, desiring support, to be repaid when they were able.

We resolved to report that the old settlers might be allowed in their necessity two pounds of beef per week to each of them. They are in number 53, but how numerous their families are we know not.

Mr. Oglethorp desired a speedy supply of fifty or sixty ton of strong beer, which he said was as good as to send over Sola bills. We resolved that Mr. Robert Hucks, brewer in Southwark, should be spoke to to send the same to him on his account, we believing this beer was for the regiment, with which we have nothing to do; but if he will not, then that the Trustees might do it, and charge Mr. Oglethorp to account for the value to the Trustees.

He added that it will be necessary to support the Colony, even the most industrious, for 8 months from October last till midsummer, 1739; towards which he had only 500 Sola bills he carried over, not yet touched by him, and a very small remainder of stores after the creditors of the stores were paid their own out of them.

In another letter, dated 19 October, from Savannah, he tells us that those we lent servants to cannot maintain them, but must depend on the stores.

Then he had paid the scout-boats out of his own money. That the effects in the stores will not answer half the creditors' demands, nor support the people half the time till they hear what the Parliament will give. That the storekeepers know not what is due from the stores, or to creditors. That most of the people said to be debtors to the stores are creditors upon the stores.

That there are great numbers of people to be assisted, orphans, widows, and sick.

That as he will not incur any debts, he cannot begin to build churches till we send Sola bills.

This day Mr. Laroche told me that he had it from Mr. Seddon, who does business for the German Minister, that Giraldini told him his master will bear a twenty years' war before he will suffer us to keep Georgia. Thus does this man talk backward and forward.

This day the report of the Committee of Supply to give us 20,000*l.* was agreed to.

Tuesday 27.—This being the anniversary day of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, I dined with them, as for many years I have done. We were about 22, and Mr. Vernon in the chair. We gathered among us 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, to relieve prisoners out of debt, which is threepence more than last year. The accounts from Madras, Tranquebar, etc., were very acceptable, and there is a new door opening to convert the Mahometans of Tartary.

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I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Grantham and Sir Charles Moore. Sir Charles has lately lost his mother, who was an Alcock, of the County of Tipperary in Ireland, and a considerable fortune.

Mr. Hutchinson told me that he had lately talked with Monsieur Giraldini about the search of our ships in America, who said he did not know but his master would forgo the search on the high seas, but he never would give up the search of them within a certain distance from the coast. At night I went to the play called "The Country Lasses."

Wednesday 28.—This day a committee of correspondence met to prepare a report upon the subject matter of letters received from Mr. Oglethorp dated 19 October and 22 November.

Before we had finished our report a great many gentlemen came in so that we were as follows: Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Sloper, Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Thomas Towers; Mr. Anderson.

Among other things we were of opinion that two scout boats mentioned by Mr. Oglethorp as necessary to be kept up ought not to be a charge upon the Trust, being, as we conceive, entertained for the military service alone.

Seeing we were a Board of Common Council, Mr. Vernon took the chair, and it was resolved that 80 sacks of flour, 30 firkins of butter, and 2,000 weight of cheese, amounting in price to 250*l.*, freight and insurance included, should be immediately purchased, and sent by the ship that goes in a few days to Georgia, with orders to be distributed:—

1. To the Trust servants.
2. To the widows and orphans.
3. To planters sick, or under unavoidable calamity.

We accordingly signed a draft on the bank for this purpose.

We also ordered 50*l.* as a consideration to Mr. Stephens, our secretary's loss by the sickness and idleness of his servants.

We also ordered that Mr. Norris, the minister's salary should be paid him quarterly.

Mr. Vernon then went to wait on the Archbishop of Canterbury to desire he would procure us from the Incorporate Society for Propagating the Christian Faith, 50*l.* for Mr. Norris, our missionary at Frederica, and to let his Grace know that the Society should have accounts from the Trust of his behaviour and the success of his mission. He returned soon after and acquainted us that the Archbishop had in his conversation given him encouragement to hope for success, though the Society were indebted to Col. Cotherington's legacy 600*l.* for carrying on their affairs.

In his absence I took the chair, and a committee was appointed for to prepare directions to take account of the stores; to appoint commissioners to state and examine on oath the debts upon the Trust; to consider of the resumption of lands deserted by the owners, and forfeited by the tenure of their grants, and to prepare an estimate at the most frugal rate for the year's expenses from midsummer 1739 to midsummer 1740.

This committee agreed to meet after dinner, and accordingly Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Sloper and I dined together, and finished the instructions relating to the debts and stores, as also relating

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to the vacant Trust lots; but we had not time to make an estimate of the year's expenses ending 1740.

It was much concern to us to find in the gross by Mr. Oglethorp's letters, that the debts contracted in Georgia, together with the necessary expenses of the Colony to midsummer 1739, will amount to near 12,000*l.*

Thursday 29.—I wrote Mr. Oglethorp how matters stand with the Trust on this side, which I communicated to Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Sloper, and some others of the Board, who approved it.

Friday 30.—Mr. Verelts told me this day that Mr. Simonds, the merchant, told him as a thing most certain, that the French now interpose that Georgia continue not in the English hands.

He told me further, that Mr. Stone, Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, assured him that the river St. Juan is the same which formerly was granted by King Charles the Second by the name of St. Mathew; which name it formerly had. This makes strong for the English right to Georgia, and the lands southward of it.

I visited my cousin Thomas Whorwood, and Mr. Bindon, and then went to the House of Commons, where there were a greater number of members than I expected to see, many of the minority returning to oppose a motion for repealing the Test Act.

Mr. Thomas White made the motion for the repeal, and Sir Joseph Eyles of the City seconded him. He was supported by Walter Plummer, George Speke, Nathaniel Brassey the banker, Samuel Holden, citizen, a dissenter, John Bance, citizen and dissenter, William Sloper, Sir Thomas Aston, Philip Guibbon, and Sir George Caswell; and William Corbet, Lord Cornbury, Henry Roll, Lord Tirconnel, Hon. Mr. Powlet, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Walpole, and Jos. Danvers opposed the motion, which was at length rejected by a majority of 188 against 89.

The arguments for the motion were that the Test Act was made when the nation had a suspected popish Prince, and a known popish brother and successor. That it prevented the best affected subjects from serving their King and country, that it is a brand on the dissenters, that they had a natural right to employments, that it is a persecution, that there are still as many Jacobites as ever, and all who are well affected to the Government ought to be united, that the dissenters had always appeared on the side of liberty, and were highly instrumental in the Revolution, that it is a profanation of the Sacrament to make it a test for employments, etc.

The arguments against it were that in all states there must be an established religion with preference to others, that the dissenters had rather the Church of England were predominant than any of their own particular sects, that they acknowledged it was not sinful to communicate with us, and none refused it when they might get an employment. That the choosing this opportunity to move a repeal, when so many members had on a late occasion (and whom they knew would oppose it) abandoned the House, looked like taking an advantage, and would be remembered to their disadvantage another time; that in former time the old Presbyterians made it a conscience to communicate with the Church established, that to let them into employments was giving them an opportunity to destroy the Church, for they



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who care not to communicate with her must endeavour if in power to destroy her. That there are false or ambitious men in all persuasions, and this motion has been set on by them to mislead the rest of the dissenters, who were quiet men and contented with the Toleration. That it was well known the wisest of them were against this attempt, and even some who this day spoke for it, who yet were obliged to act this part to keep well with their friends. That had the motion been for a comprehension, or only to repeal the Corporation Act, few would oppose it, but the great security of the Church established is the test which had stood inviolable for many years, and in all reigns since the Restoration, and even at the Revolution the dissenters desired not the repeal of it.

Saturday 31.—Visited Sir William Heathcote, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Doctor Moore; nothing remarkable passed this day.

April 1, Sunday.—Not well, and stayed the whole day at home. Mr. Bindon dined with me.

Monday, 2 April.—I went to the Georgia Office, where were present: Mr. Vernon in the Trustee chair; Egmont, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Mr. Tracy.

Our business was to approve letters to be sent by Captain Shoobroke who sails to-morrow, to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Cross, Consul at the Terceras, Mr. Boltzius, and Mr. Norris. And also to sign a commission to Mr. Stephens, the head bailiff of Savannah, and Mr. Jones to examine and state the demands on the stores, the certified accounts sent over to us by Causton, and general debts of the Colony.

We also resolved that Mr. Stephens and the first and second bailiff of Savannah do find an overseer of the Trust servants at Savannah in room of Bradley discharged, and a like overseer of Trust servants to be found at Frederica, the same not to be landholders. The service of these two overseers to be considered them, until our estimate for this year commences to take place.

Mr. Stephens was ordered to send us a list of the Trust servants, and his opinion what their living and clothing may stand them in, the Trust paying them weekly in money, soon as the stores are shut.

We acquainted him with the bill concerning female inheritance in Georgia, which is now preparing, and with our giving him 50*l.* in consideration of the sickness and loss of his servants' labour, and that we would further consider him in the estimate we are making.

This day my son set out for Ireland by the way of Bristol.

Tuesday 3.—Visited br. Parker. The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Vernon and Sir William Heathcote dined with me.

Last week Lord Cardigan and Sir William Windham, desiring to be admitted members of the Whisk Club held at White's chocolate house, which consists of above a hundred noblemen and gentlemen of the best figure, without distinction of parties, and elects new members by way of ballot, they both were excluded, the one having one black ball against him, and the other two. Whereupon it is said the club has separated, the Tories resolving not to meet more with the Whigs. The rule is that if one black ball appears the candidate is excluded.

Wednesday 4.—I went to a vestry at St. James's, where in one of

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the fullest meetings that I can remember, a vote passed that the old rule should be observed of giving pews to candidates for them according to priority of application, which highly disgusted Brotherton, the churchwarden, who applied for a pew as due to him of right. But the Board was not satisfied that churchwardens have a right, and therefore refused him.

In the evening I went to Hendel's new Oratorio, "The Israelites' flight out of Egypt."

Thursday 5.—A lameness in my foot kept me at home all day.

Mr. Laroche, the two Mr. Archers, and Mr. Tracy dined with me.

Friday 6, Saturday 7, Sunday 8.

Monday 9, Tuesday 10.—Still confined to my chamber, and my lameness is pronounced the gout.

The Bishop of Litchfield, Mr. Temple, Mr. Vernon and some relations came to see me.

Wednesday 11.—Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Lord Tirconnel, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Vernon, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Hales were present at the Board, but I not being there they would do no business, but agreed to come to my house on Friday evening, 7 a clock, and make a Board there. The business for which they were summoned was to consider of an estimate of the expenses of Georgia for the year beginning Midsummer 1739, and I therefore sent them that I had made, with certain heads of moment to be debated, in hopes they would have considered them, but they put it off, desirous, I believe, of attending the Coal Bill in the House of Commons.

Sir Robert Walpole being a widower has youth enough about him, notwithstanding the age of 64, to take a new mistress, the sister of Mr. Glenn, the new Governor of Carolina, which Mr. Glenn married a natural daughter of my Lord Wilmington.

Thursday 12, Friday 13.—Still confined by the gout. This evening the following gentlemen met at my house to consider the estimate for the year's expenses of Georgia: Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Digby, Mr. Smith, Egmont, T. Towers, Hen. Archer, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Tracy.

We spent near three hours thereon, and resolved to meet on Monday next at the office.

Saturday 14.—Lord Tirconnel, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Dickins, Bishop Parker and Dr. Barecroft came to see me.

This week a high affront was put on the Duke of Cumberland by my Lord Clinton. The Duke keeps Mrs. Wilson the player (formerly an orange wench) and a very pretty woman she is. My Lord Clinton desirous of her for himself, dressed himself in disguise, and went to [her] lodging in Berry Street, where finding her at home he offered her 600*l.* a year to resign herself to him, and added that such a proposal ought to be preferred to the 400*l.* allowance the Duke gave her, which she could not depend on to be constantly paid, he having no money from the King, his father, and being forced to borrow.

Mrs. Wilson replied, he was a stranger to her, and by his dress did not seem a man of such estate as to be able to make good so handsome an overture, but however, she would consider of it, and if he would come two days hence she would tell him her mind.

When he came the second time the servant told him that the Duke was with her lady, and not stirring; but if he pleased to walk into the

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next room she would acquaint her as soon as she might that he was there; accordingly he stayed, and when she came to him he renewed his proposals and pressed them with repetitions that the Duke was poor and unable to do anything for her. Then the Duke who had been told all by this whore, and heard all that passed, opened the door. On this Lord Clinton retired, but unfortunately for him the Duke knew him in his disguise, which the whore did not, and as he was retreating down stairs said to him, *My Lord, this is no place to resent this injury, but I will find a proper one to use you as you deserve.* Among your men of honour to take a man's whore from him is a much greater injury than to take his wife, although the law helps in the latter case, and overlooks the former, and there being no judge to determine the injury, the party aggrieved is his own revenger. What revenge the Duke will take we know not yet, but I believe he will be advised to take no notice of it. Some do not believe the story true, and I have it not confirmed.

Monday 16.—I went for the first time (but lame) to the Georgia office to consider further touching our estimate, wherein we made a small progress. There met only Mr. Vernon, Thomas Towers, Lord Sidney Beauclere, Henry Archer, Lapotre, Mr. Digby, Egmont.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Lapotre, Digby and I dined at the Cyder House, and Mr. Sloper joined us. In the evening came a packet of letters from Mr. Stephens, with his journal from the 3rd January to the 6th February last, together with a list of freeholders of Savannah, of whose lots in the town there are still 109 inhabited and 120 vacant; the owners of the latter being some dead, some minors in England, some married to wives or husbands who have lots in other parts of the town and have quitted their own for theirs, and many who have deserted the Colony and returned to England or settled in South Carolina. Many of these were idle fellows, and others went away through want of sustenance or want of employment.

Mr. Stephens' account is very bad of the ill situation the Colony is in, there being nothing left in the stores, and Mr. Oglethorp seeming to have no concern for this northern division of the Province, being provoked by the obstinacy of the people to have negro slaves, and charge the constitution of their grants in favour of female issue.

He further writes that Jones, the new storekeeper, assured him he should find out that Coston, late bailiff, has returned to us fraudulent certified accounts.

Tuesday 17.—This morning Sir Robert Walpole was during his levée taken with a shivering, and was blooded. At night it appeared to be a fever, and he was blistered.

Possibly he might be affected with the insolent memorial returned by the Court of Spain to that sent lately from hence, and with the discovery he has made that France has not only entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Spain, but engaged to assist her to recover Gibraltar.

Wednesday 18, Thursday 19, Friday 20.—Went only to the Coffee house.

Saturday 21.—Kept at home all day. Mr. Verelts called on me to tell me that Mr. Oglethorp had wrote him that he should receive a long letter from him by the way of Carolina, which Mr. Verelts supposes

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will come by Captain Thompson, whom he expects within ten days or a fortnight.

That he (Mr. Verelts) had waited on the Duke of Newcastle, being sent for by him, and was very civilly received by him; that he told him he had read over his book of collections of proofs of His Majesty's just right to Georgia and the rest of what we claim to belong to Great Britain, as also the Appendix, and would acquaint Sir Robert Walpole that it was his labour.

Mr. Verelts added that he had been with Mr. Stone, the Duke's secretary, who gave him a copy of the instructions that go to-morrow to Mr. Keen at Madrid, relating to these possessions, wherein he is ordered to insist that the river St. Juan be the boundary between the Spaniards and us, that all the land on the north side of that river to St. Simon's Island and fort, or the continent in the same latitude of 30 degrees or thereabout, be left open unbuilt and uninhabited by Spaniards or English; if the Spaniards have a look-out guard on the north of St. Juans river it shall be withdrawn.

Mr. Verelts told me likewise that Admiral Cavendish goes to the West Indies with a squadron; that he carried to him our map of the coast of the Province of Georgia by Captain Yoakly, that he (Mr. Verelts) told him if he wanted further information he might send to Captain Gascoign, who had been there and was now in London; to which the Admiral replied, Captain Gascoign knew nothing; he had indeed received 500*l.* to gratify a friend under pretence of surveying the coast, but had not gone lower than the Savannah river. He then asked what largeness ships of war might be of to enter Jekyl harbour. Mr. Verelts replied, 40 gun ships according to Captain Burrites account; the Admiral replied, he would not depend on him. Then Mr. Verelts said he expected Captain Thompson home in ten days who had often been at Georgia, and he would be able to give him satisfaction. The Admiral concluded, that since a ship of war was to station at Georgia, it ought to be a 40 and not a 20 gun ship, and things ought not to be done by halves.

Then Mr. Verelts showed me a copy of a representation from Savannah signed 9 December 1738, by 121 men, all settlers, freeholders and inhabitants of the northern part of our province, among whom are our magistrates, Recorder and other officers, Mr. Stephens, our secretary, excepted, wherein they reproach the Trustees that former representations have been slighted, and no answer returned to them.

That they had gone over in pursuance of the description and representation given of the Colony by us in Great Britain, but find after several years' experience, that it is impossible the Colony can succeed under the measures and regulations by us laid down.

That none though the most industrious have been able to raise subsistence, even of bread kind only, sufficient to maintain their families, that many therefore had given over planting, being involved in debt by pursuing their attempt that way and making improvements, and others who yet continue will leave off, there being no possibility to reimburse themselves according to the present constitution.

That therefore the inhabitants must depend on trade, but the constitution prevents that. That timber being the only thing they have to export, they cannot manufacture it but at double expense of

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other colonies, because they use negroes, which is the case but 20 miles northward on the river May, where ships load at half the expense, the labour of negroes being cheap.

That they doubt not but in time silk and wine may be produced in the Colony, especially the former, but since the cultivation of land cannot raise provisions for their families with white servants only, therefore 'tis impossible to carry on those manufactures according to the present constitution.

That Carolina can raise everything that Georgia can, and having labour cheaper, will always ruin the market, and as in both provinces the land is worn out in four or five years, and then fit for nothing but pasture, they must be always at a great expense in clearing new land for planting.

That the importation of the necessaries of life come to them at the most extravagant rate, the merchants in general, and especially of England, not being willing to supply the settlers with goods upon commission, because no person can make them any security of their lands or improvements, as is very often practised in other places to promote trade, when some of the employers' money is laid out in necessary buildings and improvements fitting for the trade intended, without which it cannot be carried on. The benefit of importation is therefore all to transient persons, who lay no money out among them, but on the contrary carry every penny out of the place, and the chief reason for enhancing the price is because they cannot get any goods there, either on freight or purchase for another market. That if the advantages accruing from importation centred in the inhabitants, the profit thereof would naturally circulate among them and be laid out in improvements in the Colony.

That numbers have left the Colony, not able to support themselves and families any longer, and those who remain have laid out most of their money in improvements, and lost their credit with their friends for doing it on such precarious titles, so that not above two or three persons (except people brought on charity and servants) have come for the space of two years past either to settle land, or encourage trade, neither do they hear of any other that will come, until they are on better terms.

That His Majesty has sent a regiment for their defence, but it contributes nothing to their support, for the pay they expend is laid out with transient people and Carolinians, who are capable to supply them with provisions at a moderate price, which the inhabitants are not capable to do, as has been before observed.

That this being their present condition, the consequence is obvious, they out of a sincere regard to the Trustees and to themselves, lay before us for our immediate consideration the two following causes of their deplorable state, which if removed they are certain will be an infallible remedy.

1. The want of a free title or fee simple to their lands, which if granted would both occasion great numbers of new settlers to come among them, and likewise encourage those who remain cheerfully to proceed in making further improvements to retrieve their sunk fortunes so as to make provision for their posterity.

2. The want of the use of negroes with proper limitations, which if granted would both induce great numbers of white people

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to come, and render them capable to subsist themselves by raising provision on their lands, until they could make some produce fit for export, and in some measure balance their importation. That they are sensible of the mischiefs daily arising from an unlimited number of negroes, but these may be prevented by a due limitation, such as, so many to each white man, or so many to such a quantity of land, or any other manner the Trustees shall think proper.

That by granting these two things, and such other privileges as His Majesty's subjects in America enjoy, the Trustees will not only prevent their impendent ruin, but will soon make this the most flourishing colony in America; but by denying them, they and their families are not only ruined, together with their posterity, but the Trustees will be always mentioned as the cause and author of all their misfortune and calamities.

Sunday 22.—Easter day. Still confined by lameness.

Monday 23.—Councillor Annesley and Mr. Bindon came to see me.

Tuesday 24, Wednesday 25.

Thursday 26.—Visited Cousin Ned Southwell, Lady Rook and Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

I heard this day that some time ago means was found to convey privately to the King a memorial, extremely well wrote but without name, exposing the bad state of the nation, and reflecting on Sir Robert Walpole's conduct. The King gave it immediately to Sir Robert, who made himself merry with it, and showed it to members of the House of Commons as a proof of the great favour he is in with His Majesty.

Mr. Downey, Mr. Tracey, Lord Grantham, Lord Orery came to see me.

Friday 27.—I visited Sir Fra. Clerke, Monsr. Hope, the Dutch Ambassador, and went to the Georgia office to see the letter writing to Mr. Oglethorp, and which goes tomorrow.

Harding, the bookseller, told me Lady Salisbury had given four hundred religious books more to Georgia bound and boxed up.

Saturday 28.—Visited Mr. Temple.

Sunday 29.—This evening Lieut. Col. Cochrane and Capt. Thompson just arrived from Georgia came to see me. The Col. is come to make complaints of Capt. Mackay, who, he says, has ruined Genl. Oglethorp's regiment, by his behaviour among the soldiers. That as to the Colony, it is at present in a distracted condition, the people having neglected cultivation which was to maintain them hereafter, and now having no means to subsist, the stores being shut.

That there are many among them mutinous for negroes, and for leave to have their tenure changed into fee simple, that they may sell or manage them to procure negroes.

That Robert Williams who indeed has been the best improver of land, has his own private advantage in procuring negroes to be suffered, because he traffics in them, but that as the Spaniards declare all negroes that run from the English free, and as Georgia is so near to Augustine, it would undo the Colony to suffer the people to have negroes, and enslave them to the merchants who should furnish them with negroes.

That there are very few industrious men in Savannah district.

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That he believed Causton would be found not so bad as we think him, and Jones the present storekeeper is so very hot and rude to him that it prevents Causton's making up his accounts.

That our first bailiff Henry Parker is a tolerable magistrate, but it was a surprise and a jest our making Gilbert the tailor a magistrate.

That he had a complaint to make against Christie the Recorder, for which he would deserve a reprimand, but not to be displaced.

That there is not a man in the Colony fit to be made third bailiff.

That Mr. Stephens is an incomparable wise and good man, and his son a sober, sensible young man.

That it was a great misfortune we ever sent over those who call themselves gentlemen, and any who carried servants, for they were generally the idlest, and gave an ill example to others, spending their money in the ale houses, etc.

That the first bailiff told him the Trustees have about 7 or 800 cattle, and though they are in the woods and swamps, they may easily be found and brought up.

That the lighthouse is going to decay, and will fall if not covered this summer, and that it is of great use, no less than seven ships being saved from being cast away by knowing where they were from the light. This Captain Thompson confirmed.

That the fort of Frederica is good enough against Indians, and Fort St. Andrew's a little better.

That the people of Frederica seem to be at a stand in their improvements.

That the soldiers cultivate their five acre lots with application.

That he is rejoiced to hear Mr. Whitfeild is returning to Georgia, and that Mr. Norris is likewise much esteemed.

That the business of wine and silk will succeed, and Camuse very deserving.

That Hugh Anderson does not take much care of the public garden, being mostly on his lot.

That it is vain to expect corn to grow on the Islands, but cattle thrive there; and corn must be sown on the main land.

That ships of 40 or 50 guns will go at low water into Jekyl Sound, and at low water there is 15 feet. Captain Thompson said he found 12 going over the bar, which Col. Cochrane said was by his not passing at the right part, to which the other consented that it might be so.

That the charge of a hired white servant for a year would be 10*l* currency per month, or 1*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*. sterling, besides provisions, which might amount to 7 or 8 pound per annum, so that we may reckon the whole charge of a hired servant at 22*l*. per annum.

That a pilot boat of three men and the pilot, for Frederica, and the like at Tybee, and a coasting boat between Savannah and Frederica is all that is necessary. And that 40*l*. sterling allowed to a pilot, together with his boat given him, would be all the expense necessary for one pilot boat, for out of the perquisites he would be able to hire three men and keep the boat always in repair, and he doubted not but the pilots would agree to such a bargain.

That Mr. Stephens thought it cheaper to keep a boat to pass between Savannah and Charlestown, than on occasion to hire one, but he thought it much the same, besides that there are frequent occasions of passing between those places by pettiaguas that come on private account.

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That Mr. Oglethorp was at Charlestown settling the matter of the Indian trade, but that province is stark mad that he has the 1,000*l*. per annum formerly paid to their Governors, and they declare the new intended Governor Glenn shall not have a farthing from them.

That Mr. Oglethorp is infatuated in favour of Captain Mackay who will be the destruction of the Colony.

That the soldier, who we were told shot at Mr. Oglethorp, declared as he was dying, that his intention was not to kill Mr. Oglethorp but Captain Mackay.

That he hoped the Trustees intended to discharge all the debts and particularly above 1,000*l*. incurred when he landed at Savannah, and afterwards when he fell down with that part of the regiment he conducted, being the expense of boats, provisions, boards for huts, etc., and of which he certified an account formerly sent us.

That we were vastly in the right to have no public stores, and it was the opinion of Jones himself (now storekeeper) that all expenses should be paid in money, whereby we should not be cheated; it would please the people, and when this is known there would be private stores enough to supply them.

That, however, we could not keep Trust servants under eighteen pence per day, which I told him we could not give.

That our allowance to Causton and to the magistrates of servants is not so useful to them as it would be to increase their salaries.

Captain Thompson gave but an indifferent account of the saw mill, which it was said would do, but they wanted hands to bring to it heavy timbers, etc., and that it would require at least six men for that purpose, if not eight, besides the worker.

Mr. Verelts, who came with them gave me several letters to peruse, brought by Thompson 19th August, viz. :—

1. An estimate of provisions and clothes, with the number of persons employed or to be employed there by the Trustees from November 1738 to November 1739.

Mr. Oglethorp reckons therein—

A surveyor at 8*l*. currency per month  
A storekeeper at 4*l*. currency per month  
A coxswain at 12*l*. currency per month  
10 servants  
20 servants  
Clothing 28 men  
Do. 3 women

besides gratifications, tobacco, thread, sugar, needles, butter, rice, spice, ginger, etc.

2. A counter petition from the settlers at Darien (now called New Inverness) to that sent us from Savannah for having negroes, wherein these of Darien set forth the inconvenience of having negroes. Signed by 18.

3. A letter from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees from the camp at St. Simon's, dated 16 January, against the admitting of negroes and change of tenures.

4. A second letter from him, 17 January, concerning other affairs of the Colony.

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5. A copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Jones at Savannah to Mr. Oglethorp, 24 January, giving account of his proceedings in settling Causton's account, which charges him with great frauds, and a design to go off.

6. Captain Hugh Mackay's deposition, 19 January 1738-9, that white men can work in Georgia in the heat of summer without injury or complaint.

7. Captain Demere's deposition to the same effect, 19 January 1738-9.

8. Lieut. George Dunbar's deposition to the same effect, 20 January 1738-9

9. Mr. Oglethorp's account of presents to the Indians in October, 1738, amounting in value to 93*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Mr. Verelts also showed me a letter from Mr. Whitfeild (now returned to London) dated 21 inst., wherein he acquaints him that he proposes to embark for Georgia by the first opportunity. That he had collected upwards of 500*l.* for an orphan house, that he desired a grant of 500 acres where he should choose, with a privilege of leaving it to whom he pleased for the use of the orphan house, for that as the orphan house was to be carried on and built with the contributions he shall collect, it is but just he should have the management and disposal of it. That he desires no salary for himself or friends, wherefore if the Trustees do not think proper to grant these terms, he thinks it the best way to decline erecting the orphan house in Georgia.

Monday 30.—This day news came from my son that he landed at Waterford the 20th instant.

Wednesday, May 2.—Met in Common Council, Dr. Hales in the Common Council chair; Chr. Towers, Lapotre, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Thos. Towers, Tracy, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lord Egmont; Captain Coram, Trustee.

Mr. Parris the solicitor attended to acquaint us he had prepared the new intended act concerning tenure of lands in Georgia, and proposed some explanations concerning particular cases that may fall out concerning succession, which were debated; and some further instructions were given the committee appointed to overlook the draft of the act.

Mr. Whitfeild's letter, desiring a grant of 500 acres, where he should [appoint,] that is not yet occupied, to be by him disposed to Trustees perpetually for the use of an orphan house in the Province, towards which he has collected 500*l.* and upwards; Ordered that he should have a grant of the same.

He also wrote that he desired no salary as minister of Savannah, neither for any who go over with him.

Some other affairs of less consequence passed; some provisions were ordered for the relief of the people; directions also about Sola bills, etc.

Captain Coram, who was violent for female succession, was much pleased with the intended act above-mentioned.

We discoursed concerning the late application for negroes from sundry persons in Georgia, and I found everyone present much against it.

Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Dr. Hales, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and I dined at the Cyder house, and when dinner was done

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Col. Cochran, Lieut.-Col. of Col. Oglethorp's regiment, came to us. He had been this morning with Sir Robert Walpole and acquainted him that Jekyl Sound has at the lowest water 15½ feet of water and that it rises 8 feet, so that ships of 50 or 60 guns can go in, and that the harbour will hold a large fleet of ships.

Sir Robert told him a complaint had come that the Spaniards seduce the negroes of our plantations away, by promising them freedom and protection, and he desired to know how long they had done so.

The Colonel replied the King of Spain had given those orders to the Governor of Augustine three years ago, but that they had not been put in execution until lately, and that forty negroes had at different times refuged themselves thither.

The Colonel being come over to complain against Captain Mackay of the same regiment, read to us the articles the said Captain had charged against him, which were referred to the civil magistrate of Frederica and another to take the depositions of, but the Captain could prove none of them. The Colonel is to be tried at a court-martial here, and Mackay is coming over to be also tried.

The Colonel told us that it will be well for the Colony when the Scots and others who call themselves gentlemen shall leave the Colony, for carrying over servants, they would not work themselves or employ them on their lands, but let them out to others at 10*l.* currency per head, which is 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* sterling, and lived idly in Savannah on the income, but now they are grown very poor, and will soon go away.

He also told us that Mr. Stephens and our first bailiff Parker are the only two men of sense in Savannah, nor does he know where we could find another to make our third bailiff, unless we sent him from hence.

That when he came away rice was sold for 8*d.* per bushel, shoes 4*s.* 6*d.* a pair, etc.

That we have resolved well to have no public stores but to pay all in money, which would put our expenses at a certainty; and that there will be found private storekeepers enough. That there was to the value of 2,000*l.* in private stores at Frederica when he left it, and one Mrs. Bennet is a considerable dealer.

That there are others at Darien, etc.

That Causton will not be found so very bad as we think him, but he was partial, and gave to those he favoured more than enough, which afterwards they sold for half value to drink out in rum and other liquors.

That had we not shut our stores we should have no complaints, the people having subsistence from thence either as due to them, or on credit, which occasioned some small circulation of money, which now is ceased, so that many are leaving the place, and he feared the Moravians, who are a very industrious people, and raised garden stuff to supply others, would also go away; but he added, what money they did get was all sent out of the Colony to Pensilvania to their countrymen there.

I found he is not a cordial friend to Oglethorp, though the latter had been very kind to him in lending him 200*l.* when he set out from England; for he told me alone, that himself were but mere cyphers.

From dinner I returned home.

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Thursday 3.—Mr. Boreman, my tenant and neighbour at Burton, dined with me, a well bred young gentleman and of good sense.

Friday 4.—I returned the visits of the Earl of Grantham, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Grimes, Sir Fra. Clerke, Mr. Dawney, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Tracy, Bishop of Gloster, and Bishop of Oxford. Visited also my Aunt Whorwood, and Mr. Schutz. My Aunt Whorwood, Mrs. Whorwood her daughter-in-law, and cousin Celia Scott dined with us.

Spent the evening at home.

Saturday 5.—Mr. Verelts and Captain Thompson dined with me, and we put him a great many questions concerning Georgia, from whence he arrived the end of last month, most of which he answered, and I have put a copy of them among my Georgia papers.

Sunday 6.—Went to church morning and evening.

Monday 7.—Visited the Earl of Shaftsbury.

Tuesday 8.—Dined with Tho. Archer, Esq., and several other Trustees of Georgia at his house.

Wednesday 9.—This day the gentlemen of Georgia (Hen. Archer, Egmont, Sir Will Heathcote, Hen. Lapotre, Laroche, Jr., Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Smith, chairman, Tho. Towers.—*Margin.*) met to consider of the year's estimate, but were obliged to defer it upon the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's appearing, as also of a packet from Georgia brought over by Captain Hugh Mackay, and containing:—

1. Mr. Stephens' journal from 7 February to 10 March.
2. A letter from the same to the Trustees of 6 February.
3. Another letter from the same to the Trustees of 12 March.
4. Depositions of John Cuthbert in favour of white servants, 14 February.
5. A letter to me from Oglethorp of 20 March.
6. A letter from the Ebenezars desiring no negroes might be admitted.

Mr. Whitefield attending, we agreed to his desire that he should have 500 acres granted to him in trust to be settled in perpetuity for the use of an orphan house for the province of Georgia, to be set out where he should appoint. He told us he had collected in England upwards of 700*l.* for this purpose, besides annual subscriptions, so that he desired not the 50*l.* per annum salary that had formerly been allowed him, nor any subsistence for his friends that went over with him, as he had before stipulated with us. He also told us he would surrender the power we gave him to collect money for us, he having not been able to collect a farthing in virtue of it, but rather that it everywhere met with contempt.

Mr. Oglethorp's letter to me was to exhort the Trust not to give way to negroes, or to a permission for the people to sell their land.

The letter from the Saltsburgers at Ebenezer was full of praises to God for their happiness, and desiring more of their nation might be sent over. They also earnestly desired to have no negroes admitted, and gave their reasons.

Mr. Stephens' journal acquainted us that a conspiracy had been discovered in South Carolina (where they were four to one of the white inhabitants) to cut their masters' throats and escape to the Spaniards, and that a like discovery had been made at Purysburg.

Mr. John Cuthbert's deposition set forth that in Georgia a white

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servant may in six months, after the land is cleared, raise as much corn and peas, potatoes, pumpeons, etc., as will be more than sufficient for his provisions and clothing; and in the other six he can earn at least two shillings sterling per diem in preparing lumber. Also that hogs, cattle and poultry, if taken care of, increase at a great rate and with little expense.

Thursday 10.—This morning my servant brought word that Dr. Hollings, the Prince's physician, died last night of a violent fever. He was a good scholar, a fine gentleman, and good human man; a perfect friend to our family, and a great loss to his own, being at the top of his profession, in which he got five or six thousand pounds a year by his practice, and one of the best husbands, fathers and masters. His eldest son is likewise physician to the Prince, and a very honest gentleman, but his father died too soon to protect him; his second son married the daughter of the present Lord Chief Justice Wills, and his daughter married Mr. Champernoun, a gentleman of good estate in Devonshire. I am told that being called out of his bed to visit a patient, when in a sweat, he caught a flux which he endeavoured to stop, and that occasioned his death.

Last night also died George Earl of Hallifax, a squanderer of his money, so that it is said his daughters will have very small fortunes, for his estate was not great, and some say his daughters will not have a 1,000*l.* fortune each, others, that say the most, that it will not be 5,000*l.* He was a great improver of ground, a good companion, loved horse-racing, and kept a mistress. The chief of his revenue was his rich post of Auditor of the Exchequer, worth 5 or 6,000*l.* a year, but he sold the income of it during his life two years ago for 14,000*l.*, so the purchaser had but a bad bargain of it. He was Knight of the Bath, Privy Councillor and Ranger of Bushy Park. He has left one son of the same name, who is said to be a pretty gentleman.

Friday 11.—Visited Sir Jo. Evelyn and the Earl of Orery.

Saturday 12.—Stayed at home for lameness.

Sunday 13.—Stayed at home on same account. Mr. Thomas Towers visited me. He told me that accounts were come that seven negroes in South Carolina had killed two white men, and made their escape; and that the people of that province had entertained more favourable thoughts of Colonel Oglethorp since the discovery of the negroes' design to rise. That it was on that account Mr. Oglethorp went lately to Charlestown. Colonel Cochran also visited me, to make his complaints against Captain Mackay. His trial by a board of general officers against that Captain's complaints is speedily to come on, which he says cannot be made out, and that the Captain will be broke.

He complained also that Mr. Oglethorp had not used him well, being besotted to Captain Mackay, but nevertheless he had obligations to him, and would say no more against him than was necessary for his own vindication, and so the Duke of Arguile had advised him.

That Sir Robert Walpole had asked him several questions about Georgia, to which he answered cautiously, but assured him it was truth that the Colony will succeed, though there are a world of idle folks there.

That the Duke of Arguile advised him not to be too free in talking of Georgia, for Sir Robert Walpole would employ a great many spies

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to fish things out of him, to which he answered he could only say that the report of the lands being bad is false, there being none better in America than about Savannah, though there is also some bad, called pine barren, on which nothing will grow. That the country is perfectly healthy, while at Charlestown there died twelve of a day.

He told me it was an error to desire negroes, but that the tenure in tail male only discouraged the people from cultivating; if that be altered, he believes they will be industrious.

He pressed much the Trustees paying the 1,000*l.* he had spent in providing for the part of the regiment which he conducted from Gibraltar, being three of the six companies, adding that as it was not provided for by the Government, if we paid it not he should be undone, he and Causton standing engaged for it. That it was absolutely necessary to have been laid out, otherwise that they must have all perished. That tents would rot in two months, wherefore he supplied himself with boards for huts, nails, etc., and with provisions and other requisites from our stores, which with the hire of pettiaguas to transport the men from Savannah amounted to the sum of 1,000*l.*, as he had certified and had been sent us.

I told him some of our gentlemen doubted whether the Trustees were at liberty to pay that account, being for the use of the regiment, since the military establishment of the province is taken off our hands.

He replied that he understood from Sir Charles Wills and other members of Parliament that 20,000*l.* was granted us this session to defray all the debts of the Colony, of which this was properly one, the regiment not being entirely arrived when he came there; and that if we paid it not he must apply to the King, which would perhaps not turn to the honour of the Trustees, and set a body of people against us.

I replied, I would fairly lay his pretensions before the Board.

Monday 14.—Visited Lady Rook, Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden, Cousin Betty Southwell, Cousin Le Grand.

Tuesday 15.—Visited Lady Salisbury. Dined with the Lord Sidney Beauclerc, where were invited and came Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Tracy, the two Archers, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Laroche, and Lady Beauclerc.

Wednesday 16.—I went to the Georgia Board, where met Mr. Lapotre in the Trustee chair, Mr. Tracy, Dr. Hales, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Smith, Sir William Heathcote, Egmont.

Mr. Whitfeild attending, we sealed to him his commission to the office of a minister after the rites of the Church of England in Savannah.

Before the gentlemen came in I, who was the first there, met Captain Hugh Mackay, who on the 9th inst arrived in London from Frederica to make his complaint to His Majesty against Lieut. Col. Cochran, as Cochran was come over to complain against him. Next week they are both to be tried by a board of general officers, and till then are by His Majesty's command put both in arrest on parole of honour not to require a gentleman's satisfaction from each other.

He told me the soldiers labour heartily, most of them, on the acre lots surveyed to them.

That a scout-boat is a military service, but is absolutely necessary for a look-out against the Spaniards.

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That the climate of Frederica is wonderful healthy, and white men may work all summer notwithstanding the heat, but that the last alarm of the Spaniards had disordered the poor people from their work, and the last year's crop disappointed them from their crop, so that they still want help to subsist them.

That all their grumbling at Frederica and the Darien was against our tenure whereby females may not inherit, but they were not for having negroes, for assuredly if they had they should not be able to prevent their running to the Spaniards.

That silk will positively succeed in Georgia, and some think wine also, though others doubt it.

There came also the widow Jerman with her two children, one at the breast. She came over with Captain Thompson, hoping to receive a rich legacy from the late deceased Mr. Turner, but was much disappointed, wherefore she resolved to go back if we would pay her passage.

She said the country was healthful, insomuch that she is the only widow in Frederica, of sixty families there are in the town.

That she had a house and her small garden of the eighth part of an acre enclosed and cultivated, from which she sold to the value of forty shillings last year in greens.

That the people had once been so reduced as to feed on alligators. Yet at other times she had known a fish called bass of 12 lbs. weight sell for four pence, and eggs at four pence a dozen, a chicken at market for a shilling, etc.

That the bread of the place was Indian wheat, but she did not like it so well as our own bread.

That the tenure of their lands was a great discouragement to labour.

That she had planted a mulberry in her little garden that shot wonderfully, but nobody yet followed that business.

That cattle thrive there, and hogs; but run wild in the woods, and are frequently lost; for after penning up at night, when let out for food, they run to woods and swamps at a great distance, which occasions much time and labour to find them again.

That the people with a little assistance would be able to keep themselves.

That a new storehouse was building in the town, and the Germans employed in it, the English not being allowed that favour.

That it was a sad thing to be so long without a church or a preacher, except the regiment chaplain Mr. Dyson, who is a drunken man.

That the timber felled by the inhabitants, or the grain raised, or other produce of their labour, was carried to the public store, and the people had credit thereon for the same, for otherwise, there is no shipping or trade comes to the town, and they should not know what to do with their goods. That the timber being thus felled and made into scantlings, planks, and clapboard was employed (that excepted used by themselves in building their huts and fencing) by Mr. Oglethorp's command in public works.

N.B.—If the Trustees are to be debtors after this manner for the produce of the people's labour, and keep them besides, and make no profit of the goods for which we make ourselves debtors, but employ it in public works, it is impossible for us to go on; for at this rate there will be a constant annual expense for the future as great as has been

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from the first, whereas it was hoped that in the three or four years that Frederica has been settled, they would cease to be any further charge to the public.

Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder house and soon after Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Henry Archer came in, and assisted in settling our estimate, which we made some progress in. We sat till 8 a clock, and left much to be still done, as well as many letters and journals to be read which will require immediate answer.

Thursday 17.—I went to Charlton with my family for the summer, stayed there till Tuesday 22.

Tuesday 22.—I came to town to dine by invitation with Mr. Tracy, where dined also Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Laroche, and the two Mr. Archers.

Wednesday 23.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where met, Sir William Heathcote in the Trustee chair; Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Egmont.

As we had no Common Council business most of the gentlemen soon left us to attend the House of Commons, and we who were left, proceeded in forming our estimate for the year's service to begin at Michaelmas next, till when Mr. Oglethorp is to provide for the care and expenses of the Colony, and to draw on us for the money.

We also (as a committee) read divers letters lately received from Georgia and took notes thereout for heads of letters to be sent by Captain Thompson who proposes to return the first week in June.

Mr. George Whitfeild's commission to collect money was restored to us, he having certified at the foot of it that he had made no use of it.

After this Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Henry Archer and I dined at the Cyder house, and there went through our estimate.

Thursday 24.—Returned to Charlton.

Saturday 26.—My son returned to Charlton unexpectedly from Burton in Ireland, which he left yesterday was sennit, a quick journey to come in so short a time by the way of Dublin. He has left the miner there, who has found coal, copper and lead, and my son has great hopes that the veins of them will come out large so as to turn to account.

Wednesday 30.—I went this morning to the Georgia office, where met, Lord Sidney Beauclerc in the Trustee chair; Lord Tirconnel in the Common Council chair; Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Egmont.

Mr. Whitfeild attending, we gave him his commission to be our parish minister at Savannah, this as Trustees.

As Common Council we agreed to the terms of a grant of 500 acres to be made him in perpetuity for the use of an orphan house in Georgia, 50 of which are the lot of Hows, who is returned from Georgia, and is willing (as Mr. Whitfeild assured the Board) to resign up his lot for the use of an orphan house.

We also ordered a license of alienation to the said Hughes [*sic*].

Mr. Whitfeild informed us that he goes on Monday on board, and sails first for Philadelphia, from whence he proposes to ride to Georgia, unless he should go for a week to Virginia, where he has some friends.

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That he has purchased ironwork and embarked it, and has wrote to Georgia for timber to be cut for his building.

That he proposes not to return to England till long after the orphan house is erected, and when he does will take care his absence shall be supplied to do the duty of his parish. That he has collected about nine hundred pounds for the orphan house, and about one hundred pounds for erecting a church among the Salburgers at Ebenezer. That he had been much wronged by reports that he discouraged labour, which he was so far from that he really deemed no man to be a Christian who did not labour.

After this we dismissed him, and proceeded to other business. We received a report from the Committee appointed to prepare an estimate for the year's expenses and approved it in all its parts. The whole for one year commencing at Michaelmas next is (all charges in Georgia and England included) 5,000*l*.

I then proposed that as Gilbert, our 2nd bailiff at Savannah, can neither write nor read, and there is a vacancy of a third bailiff, Mr. John Fallowfeild, now naval officer, might be appointed 3rd bailiff, Mr. Stephens having mentioned him in one of his journals to be an honest industrious man, and Captain Thompson given him the character of a sensible and resolute person. The gentlemen approved of him for a bailiff, but thought proper to put him in the place of Gilbert, who received that office very unwillingly as knowing his own insufficiency; and as to constituting a third bailiff, they referred that to the next meeting.

They also ordered a room to be built adjoining the church for the use of a vestry, and for jurymen to retire to when they considered their verdicts, restraining the expense to 10*l*.

They also ordered the minister's house at Savannah should be repaired, and gave 5*l*. to Adderton our messenger to buy him clothes.

Most of us after this went to dine with Sir Henry Goff, one of our Trustees, after which I returned to Pall Mall.

Thursday 31.—I went to the Georgia office in hopes to meet a Common Council Board, to proceed in divers necessary affairs as agreed on yesterday, but was disappointed, there being only six present, viz. :—Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Egmont, Judge Holland, lately returned from the country, and Mr. Tracy.

Robert Hows, late parish clerk at Savannah, attended, and resigned his 50 acre lot.

I strongly recommended to the gentlemen of the law present to despatch the bill intended for empowering our pilots in Georgia to demand pilot-money of ships, and to oblige them to pay a penny per ton to maintain the lighthouse. As also the other bill for altering the tenure of lands, that they may be ready to send by Captain Thompson, who proposes to sail to Georgia the week after Whitsuntide, and they said they would take care in it.

I dined with my cousin Le Grand, where I learned that this morning Lord Bathurst moved the Lords to address the King to know if the King of Spain has paid the 95,000*l*. towards reimbursing our merchants' losses by his guardacosts, and if not, to know why; which motion was seconded by the Earl of Ailsford, but on a debate rejected by 14 majority.



June 1-7

Friday, 1 June.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday 2.—Holland, pr., Tirconnel, Lapotre, Smith. Received Mr. Burton's 6th annual payment of 10*l.* to the Catechist. Received 400 Church Catechisms; explained the gift of Lady Salisbury.

Sealed a grant of 500 acres in trust for the orphan house to Mr. Whitfeild.

Sunday 3.

Monday 4.

Tuesday 5.—My brother Parker came and dined with me.

This evening Mr. Whitfeild came, attended by Mr. Seward and one of the Wesleys, to Woolwich Common, where a crowd of people (as usual) expected him to preach. A table was prepared for him, on which he got and made a sermon, which with a psalm and a long prayer lasted two hours. My wife went in her coach to hear him, and brought me word that he preached with great earnestness, often spreading his hands, but there was nothing in his doctrine she had not heard before, only he said that the common clergy do not preach the true doctrine of Christ, and inveighed against the polite men of the age. That he was called a madman and enthusiast, and made others so, but God would judge his revilers at the last day for all their hard speeches of him. My wife gave them money for the orphan house, and Mr. Seward presented her a book of hymns, published by John and Charles Wesley, two Methodist divines, his companions.

This Seward was a broker in Exchange Alley, by which business he got 8,000*l.*, three of which he carries with him to Georgia, where he goes to assist Mr. Whitfeild in erecting an orphan house. He told my wife that in a year and a half Mr. Whitfeild designs to return and go all over England preaching.

Wednesday 6.—I went to the Georgia office, where met, Mr. Lapotre in the Common Council chair, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Smith, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Holland, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont; Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Anderson.

A letter was read from Mr. Whitfeild of the 14th inst, acquainting our accountant Mr. Verelts that he had collected for erecting an orphan house in Savannah, 996*l.*, for building a church for the Saltsburgers 76*l.*, and for the poor in general 148*l.*

The occasion of this letter was a complaint made by Mr. Paxton, the Crown solicitor, that Mr. Whitfeild had gone about collecting money from the King's subjects without any authority he knew of, which therefore a stop must be put to and a *ne exeat regno* issued against Whitfeild unless he had satisfaction in that point, and particularly, if it was still uncertain for what and to whose use that money was collected, and the sum it amounted to. Mr. Verelts was therefore ordered by a committee consisting of Judge Holland, Lord Tirconnel, and Mr. Lapotre to tell Mr. Paxton that the money collected was for an orphan house in Georgia, and that covenants have passed between Mr. Whitfeild and the Trustees for that purpose, and a grant of land made to him for that use. But the committee advised that Mr. Whitfeild should inform the Trustees how much he had collected, and this occasioned his letter.

Two letters from Mr. Oglethorp at Charlestown to Mr. Verelts, dated 7 April, 1739, were read, wherein he informs him that he had taken care of the province in all its branches of expense from his

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arrival there (in November last) to the date of these letters, and had disbursed about 3,000*l.* of which he will send over the particulars as soon as they can be drawn out, that what the Trustees shall allow thereof may be repaid him. He also mentioned a bill drawn by Bradley who lately had the care of the Trust servants (but is turned out for misbehaviour) amounting to 30*l.*, and which the Trustees refused to pay, that it is a just debt, being money employed by the said Bradley in the Trust service; but Mr. Verelts informed us Mr. Oglethorp is mistaken, for Bradley drew for that sum on his private account expecting it would be repaid Mr. Verelts out of the money to be received by said Bradley for peat ashes, but Mr. Verelts never received any, therefore the bill was returned formerly, and the Trustees have no concern in it.

The draft of a letter to Mr. Oglethorp from the Trustees was prepared by us to be sent away next Friday, thanking him for advancing his own money for the Colony's service, and running that risk before he could know the Parliament would give us money. We also acquainted him with our having prepared an estimate to take place for a year at Michaelmas next.

Then we ordered leave to John West (formerly bailiff) to sell his lot to such person as Mr. Stephens should approve, he having desired it, that he may return to England for his health, and discharge his debts. It had been confirmed to us by Captain Thompson that he is in a consumption.

We then appointed Thomas Christie, now Recorder at Savannah, to be third bailiff there, and in his place constituted William Williamson, the bastard son of Mr. Taylor, of Bridewell. This young man was wild when in England, but is since married to Mr. Causton's niece, and it is hoped is reclaimed. And being bred an attorney, we for want of a better man, have conferred this office on him, which he much desired. Mr. Christie had more than once desired to be dismissed.

We also appointed Mr. Thomas Jones, the present storekeeper at Savannah, to be overseer of the Trust servants, he being esteemed an honest man and rough enough to deal with such servants. He had 30*l.* a year as storekeeper, which office expiring at Michaelmas next, we have given him this which is of like salary.

After this, Mr. Towers, Archer, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Tracy and I dined by invitation with Sir William Heathcote, and met Mr. Laroche there, and the Bishop of Oxford.

Thursday 7.—Robert Hows, late clerk of Savannah church, came this morning to desire that as he goes with Mr. Whitfeild to Pensilvania and Virginia, and from thence to Georgia (though not to stay there, having surrendered his lot), he might not be troubled at his arrival on the score of any debt he may be found to owe the Trustees' store, with which he cleared accounts a year ago; that he knows of nothing he owes, but Mr. Causton kept those accounts so ill that possibly he may, but it cannot be much, and what may be found he thought might be forgiven him as he acted as clerk several years without pay, and had been often called from his own work to bury the dead, etc. I promised to mention it to the Trustees, and thought his request reasonable.

I made him several enquiries, to which he answered as follows. That he had long refused to sign the representation for negroes, because

June 7-8

he feared they would take the work from white men's hands and impoverish them, as in the case of Charlestown, where the tradesmen are all beggars by that means, and besides, there would be danger from negroes rising and cutting their throats; but the promoters of that application said the negroes should not be allowed to work at anything but producing rice (a labour too hard for white men), and in felling timber. That the promoters were the Scots gentry, and Mr. Williams who had a private interest of his own in it. That it was very unfortunate for the town of Savannah that the Scots left their country lots to live in town, where they set an example of extravagance, and brought their servants to work, which lessened the employment of the natural townsmen. That they prevailed on others to sign on assuring them there should not be above two or three negroes to one white man. He granted, on my reasoning with him, that the proposal was indiscreet considering our nearness to the Spaniards to whom the negroes would fly.

He said the Rum Act is not at all regarded, but if any man has but a shilling, he lays it out in that liquor without providing himself with shoes or clothes. That from high to low the magistrates drink it, and are unwilling to enquire what others do in it, but that it is this that makes so many idle people there, even the servants not caring to work above three hours, running to public houses, and spend the rest of the day there.

That his father-in-law Gilbert would very gladly be discharged of office of bailiff, which he believed would kill him if continued in it. That he is an industrious tailor and has his share of business.

That Mr. Christie the Recorder is an easy sort of man.

That Fallowfeild (the new constituted bailiff in Gilbert's room) is a Quaker, but not rigid, and honest.

That most people were very glad Causton was turned out, and Mr. Thomas Jones told him later Causton had made rasures in the store books.

That the hottest day in summer white men may work till 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and he himself did work hard for three years, and had not left the Colony but for an indiscretion in working one day in the heat of the day without any covering on his head, which struck him with a pain he never since could get clear of. That such indiscretions of these are common, and if avoided, there would be no reason to complain of the country's being too hot for labour.

That the pine barren will not answer men's labour to keep them, and there is another soil, called the gray, on which nothing will ever grow; nevertheless there is good land enough, if people would cultivate it, and a truly laborious man may subsist himself by his own cultivation.

That they generally believe the silk and wine will come to perfection, and the silk folks are industrious, but complain they cannot find leaves enough for to subsist their worms, but are forced to send to Port Royal for leaves, which makes the article dear. Yet there is encouragement for the inhabitants to plant those trees, and Potter, one of them, told him he made 5*l* one year by those he planted, selling the leaves of one tree with another for three shillings to the public store.

That the cotton-tree will thrive also, of which he planted some that though they grew slow, bore pods in three or fours years' time.

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That it is wise in the Trustees not to allow the people to sell their lands, for in that case most of them would do it, and one rich man would buy half the country; for 500*l* would buy the whole town.

That it was a great mistake in the inhabitants when they went over, they did not immediately fall to cultivating, in which case the colony had now been in a flourishing way, but instead of that they built large houses, and spent all their substance that way.

That the Freemason Company having spent all their money is now broke up, but while it subsisted they met every Saturday at the Tavern, and revelled there till 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they would go reeling home.

That shutting the stores fell hard on all the idle people, but he knew not of above seven or eight who have yet left the colony upon it.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday 8.—The Reverend Mr. Whitefeild, who has for some days been preaching in this neighbourhood, sent my wife word that he would preach either on Woolwich Common, or on Blackheath, or on Charlton Green, which she pleased, but that he could not dine with us as he was desired. She sent back her compliments, and that she thought Blackheath the properest. However, about six, a stage being erected for him, he came to our house to return our civility to him, and soon after mounted the stage, which was placed so conveniently that we heard him with great ease out of our summer house window, where we invited our neighbours to partake of the curiosity.

The multitude, about 200, being assembled, he began with the hundredth psalm, which numbers joined in. Then he made a long pathetic prayer, and lastly, began his sermon with a clear and audible voice. The subject of it was the necessity of the being born again, or the new birth, which he said our present divines neglect to teach, and even oppose from arguments of human reason, looking upon those who hold it, and on himself in particular, as a madman, an enthusiast and the like, whereas it is the doctrine of the Church of England expressed in her thirty-nine articles, prayers and collects, and literally asserted in the Holy Scriptures. He also said that we are saved by the free grace of God, without the assistance of good works which have no share in that matter, though it is impossible we can have this free grace applied to us without its being followed by good works, which at the same time are the sure tokens of our being born again. That by the sin of Adam we were all under sin, and must have been damned but for the free and gracious sufferings of Jesus Christ; but though this be our condition, yet everybody that pleases may obtain this free grace by praying for it. It is therefore by faith in Christ alone that we are saved, not by our works, for being dead in sin we could do none; but without good works we may assure ourselves we have not that faith, for they necessarily go together. He pressed the belief of the Holy Trinity, and in the course of his sermon showed himself a firm Church of England man. He preached by heart with much earnestness, and spreading his arms wide, and was at no loss for matter or words, and the people were very attentive.

When he had done I invited him and Mr. Seward, his friend, to refresh themselves at my house, and took that opportunity to make him explain himself on the point of the new birth.

I asked him whether he held that men can sensibly experience when they have the new birth, and how they feel it?

He answered, they do feel it sensibly when first it takes them, and feel it in their hearts; that notorious sinners feel it more than others, and in proportion to their sins, but persons piously educated from their youth might not be sensible of it, having it so early. That how they feel it must be left to every man to answer for himself, who only experiences it, and one may feel it differently from another. I said it might be possible for a man to have the new birth without remarking such feeling, as he had owned in the case of persons piously educated from their youth, but if he made it a fundamental to religion that men should sensibly feel it, it might throw many into despair; whether therefore he thought it necessary for men to believe they felt it sensibly.

He answered, that men can hardly have the new birth without being sensible of it, as easily as they are sensible of their sinful condition; that there is no one who is not sensible when he is envious, malicious, angry, &c., and on the contrary, he is as sensible when he is compassionate and kind, charitable and concerned for the good of others, and these are sensible marks for the new birth. The misfortune, added he, is that when we speak of spiritual things, we have no words fitted for them, but must use such as are in use and convey grosser ideas, and thus we say, the new birth or regeneration must be sensibly felt in the heart.

I then acquainted him with the many odd stories I had heard of him, as that he set up for working miracles; that to mortify the flesh, he and his followers would set down hungry to meat, and then rise from table rejoicing that they had disappointed their carnal appetites; that he allowed women to preach, discouraged labour, and taught that all things should be in common, had made many run mad, and had said in one of his sermons that if what he said was not the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, then Christ was not true.

To all this he replied that nothing of this is true, only that at the first setting out some of them were too extravagant, having no guide to teach them, or regulate their notions, but being left entirely to their own undigested thoughts; but they were gone off of them, and now eat and drink like others. That as to the rest, they pretended to no gifts of signs and wonders and miracles, on which occasion he, smiling, said, it was reported of him that when he arrived in harbour from Georgia he offered to walk on the water, as Jesus did, and that afterwards being at a tea table where order was given to fill up the kettle with fresh water he told them it was not necessary, for God would fill it.

That the ridiculous manner of mortifying the flesh by starting from table is false.

That he knew of no woman preaching, only a young woman in the neighbourhood at whose father's house he was that day to lie, did read a sermon and some discourse of Bishop Beveridge to the family.

That he was so far from making men idle by discouraging labour, he on the contrary pressed it on every one to work in their callings, and did not believe them Christians who acted otherwise.

That his making many run mad is as false, he knew of none; but some had been brought to a sense of their sinful condition, and by a remarkable change of conduct had been esteemed mad by others

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who were careless of their own salvation; and such was the person mentioned in his journal, whom he got out of Bedlam and now goes with him to Georgia. A young man no more mad than any, but thought so by his mother because of his sudden change of life.

Lastly, that as to inspiration, and his saying Christ was not true unless his own words were those of the Holy Ghost, the occasion of that report was only his repeating a text in Scripture and saying, if this be not true, namely, the words of our Saviour, then the Scriptures are not true. He added, these were all inventions of the devil to destroy the work of his ministry, and what every man must expect, who endeavours to destroy his kingdom, whether in their own hearts or others.

I took notice to him of his preaching in the fields, and not only in churches; he answered, he should choose to preach in churches, but that he was excluded, but was not sorry because it gave an opportunity to many to hear him who never came to church, and these are the more reprobate sort, who though they came out of curiosity, may possibly be touched by his discourses, and converted. Besides, Dissenters, who of course will not enter our churches, do willingly hear him in the field. That some clergymen call him a dissenter and schismatic, but what would they have him do? they shut him out of their churches, and constrain him to take this method, for he is bound to preach the Gospel, being ordained to that purpose.

I mentioned again his having the Holy Ghost; he replied, it was the doctrine of the Church of England that all persons ordained to serve at God's altar have, or should have it, and instanced the prayers in the Liturgy and form of ordination; but this is not meant of the gifts of miracles, but of peace and love and joy, and power to preach effectually.

I asked him when he set sail; he answered he was to have done it immediately, but the press had, two days ago, taken away all the captain's men.

I told him I understood he intended not to remain in Georgia, but return. He said it is true he should return in a year and a half or two years, to gather new collections for the orphan house, but should then go back, resolving to spend much of his life among a people he loved so dearly.

I asked him if he left any fellow labourers behind him.

He said John Wesley would succeed him in preaching, and Charles Wesley intended to enter on the same work, besides whom is one Mr. Rogers, formerly a curate, but being cast off for declaiming in a funeral sermon against the drunkenness of some clergymen present, was turned out, and is now obliged to preach in the fields.

This is the main of my conversation with him, by which I only find an enthusiastic notion of his being capable of doing much good, and perhaps he thinks he is raised up for that purpose; for the rest, I believe him perfectly sincere and disinterested, and that he does indeed work a considerable reformation among the common people, and there is nothing in his doctrine that can be laid hold on to his hurt.

Wednesday, June 13.—Went to town to the Georgia office, but were not a Board of Common Council.

Mr. Smith in the Trustee chair; Mr. Lapotre, Egmont, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Anderson.

June 13-20

Mr. Verelts reported he had paid 187*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* into the bank.

As a committee of correspondence we prepared letters to Mr. Hawkins, first bailiff of Frederica; to Mr. Jones, and to Mr. Fallowfeild, newly appointed for second bailiff, and to Mr. Gilbert newly removed.

Dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday 14.—This day the King put an end to the Session. They who were there tell me the Speaker spoke strongly against the ill-usage the Spaniards have given us, and believe vigorous resolutions are designed to be taken by the Ministry, his speeches being understood to be the sense of the Ministry.

But His Majesty said nothing of war, as was expected, but recommended unanimity at home against the common enemy.

Sir Philip Parker and I promised to be bound in 280*l.* which my cousin James Fortrey is to borrow of Dr. Courayer to save the forfeiture of his fen-lands in Leicestershire, in case he did not discharge an arrear due thereon for repairing the banks. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday 15.

Saturday 16.

Sunday 17.

Monday 18.

Tuesday 19.—I went this Tuesday to town to see what could be done to rescue my cousin James Fortrey out of his difficulties, and my brother Parker and I gave our bond to Dr. Peter Fra. Courayer for 280*l.* which we lent to him, taking his bond to us for counter security. He was also a third party with my brother and me in the bond to the Doctor.

Wednesday 20.—I went this morning to the Georgia office, where met, Mr. Lapotre in the Trustee chair, Lord Sidney Beauclerc in the Common Council chair: Mr. Smith, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Dr. Hales, Mr. Holland, Mr. Henry Archer, Egmont.

As Trustees we put the seal to our petition for the 20,000*l.* granted to us by the Parliament.

Also passed a petition to the King and Council to grant leave to Captain Thompson to have his prest seamen restored to him, that he may sail forthwith to Georgia with Col. Oglethorp's regimentals.

We also approved an answer to the application made to us for the use of negroes and change of tenure of lands, and ordered the seal to be put thereto.

Then Lieut.-Col. Cochran attending, to know our pleasure concerning allowing the disbursements he had made on the regiment's account when he landed, which he would have us defray, we showed him a state of that expense as sent us from Georgia consisting of a great number of articles, and promised him a copy of it, desiring him to make what remarks he thought fit on it in writing, which should be referred to a Committee of Accounts, and when they made their report the Board would send to him; with which he seemed contented.

After this, taking into consideration the misbehaviour of Henry Parker, first bailiff, in abetting the application for negroes, as also his character for drunkenness, and degrading his post, together with his being the leading man in courts of law, and therefore his power to save Causton, the late bailiff, if he should be brought to justice for his

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wronging the Trust, which it may be presumed he would endeavour to do being his bail, for these considerations the Board after some debate unanimously resolved to dismiss him, and place Thos. Christie the Recorder, in his room.

We also confirmed the removal of Gilbert from the magistracy, and Fallowfeild to succeed him as second bailiff; and in the vacant bailiff's post we agreed to put Thomas Jones, the present storekeeper, he being a man of resolution, and having manifested a hearty zeal for the Colony. But we resolved he should not be Overseer of the Trust servants, it being fit that a magistrate who sat in court to try freeholders should be himself a freeholder, which we do not think it convenient the overseer of Trust servants should be, after the experience of Bradley's employing the Trust servants on his own lot.

The resolutions of this day fortnight past, that are contrary to this disposition of the Magistracy, were ordered to be repealed, and the best vacant lot in Savannah ordered to be granted to the said Jones, to qualify him for Magistrate.

We confirmed the choice of Williams to be Recorder, and ordered these several commissions to have the seal put to them.

Then a letter from Captain Hugh Mackay being read, showing evidently the importance to the colony's safety of maintaining a scout boat, and another boat of seven men and a coxswain to ply between the islands in the south division and the main land, the Board unanimously agreed to add the charges of these to the establishment for this year, which will increase it by about 250*l.* There was some debate, however, about it, we looking on these boats as employed in the military defence of the colony, and therefore not properly to be defrayed by us; but I represented the danger the colony must probably be in for want of intelligence in case the Spaniards should attempt to surprise us, and the blame that would lie on us if, knowing as we do that the Government has made no provision for such boats, a disaster should come, which consideration inclined even the most frugal gentlemen at the Board to consent to this additional charge to our estimate.

We then ordered payment of 200*l.* to Colonel Oglethorp, Mr. Jennys of Charlestown having informed the Trustees by letter that Mr. Oglethorp had paid him that sum on the Trustees' account.

The same Mr. Jennys sent us a state of his account with the Trustees, the balance of which he makes 633*l.* in his own favour. This letter and the account were referred to a committee.

Then Mr. Verelts reported the balance of the Trustees' money in the bank on 9th June 1739 to be 2,352*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, whereof is reserved to answer sola bills outstanding 1,534*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, and for particular uses of the colony 381*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* and for the colony 436*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

He also reported that two ton of halfpence amounting in value to 422*l.* exclusive of the charge of casks, &c., would soon be ready at the Tower. We therefore ordered an imprest on the bank to Alderman Heathcote of 1,000*l.* to answer this and other charges.

Mr. Hamerton having made application to the Board to advance him 200*l.*, for which he would give us an assignment on the King's quit-rents in South Carolina, we ordered he should be answered, that if he would first pay 200*l.* in Georgia to Mr. Stevens, we would, on knowledge thereof, pay him 200*l.* here, but it was not our method to advance money to persons in the manner desired by him.

June 20-27

Then the Board made an order that——Davison, 2nd constable at Frederica, should be appointed overseer of the Trust servants in that southern division; but we did not recollect that he has land of his own, which by our late rule incapacitates him from that office.

All the Board, Sir William Heathcote and Mr. Laroche excepted, dined together at the Cyder house.

I learned this day that Mr. Fred. Frankland, brother of Sir Thomas, who married my Lord Scarborough's sister not long since, went this week to that Earl and acquainted him he had taken such aversion to his wife that he resolved to leave her; that he had nothing to say against her virtue, and would give her what separate maintenance his Lordship should ask, but it was impossible they should live under one roof.

My Lord was much surprised, as may be imagined, and would press to know his reason, but he replied, he would give no reason but that she was his utter aversion; however, his Lordship insisted positively that she should not be turned out of doors till his Lordship went into the country, and then he would take her with him.

At night Mr. Frankland declared the same to his lady, who on her knees begged she might still have an apartment in his house though he never should speak to her; otherwise, that such an open separation would give occasion to the world to suspect her virtue or make what ill stories it pleased of her. But he would not consent. He has since settled 600*l.* per annum upon her, which was the jointure agreed upon when he married her, has returned her fortune which was 10,000*l.*, has given her 1,000*l.* to furnish a house, and all her jewels, together with his plate.

This procedure is the more wondered at because they were play-fellows and acquaintances from their youth, and it was a match of his own seeking, though she was then between forty and fifty years old, ugly, and as fat as most women. He also is much of the same age, a widower, and made a remarkable good husband to his first wife.

I heard this day that in order to put a slight on the Duke of Arguile, Sir William Young, Secretary of War, was directed to report to his Majesty the resolutions of the Board of General Officers on the trial of Colonel Cochran and Captain Mackay, a thing contrary to all rule, it being the duty of the President of Councils of War to do it. When, therefore, the Judge Advocate, whose business is to draw up the resolutions of such councils, waited on his Grace with the Board's opinion, he seeing his Grace put it into his pocket, desired it might be returned him to give it to Sir William according to the orders he had received; but the Duke replied he should go to Kensington next day, and would himself present it to his Majesty, and so he did, but was made to stay till all other business was despatched; then being called in, his Majesty received it, and only said, 'tis very well. The Duke then desired leave to go into the country, to which his Majesty replied, "you may go when you will"; a short answer manifesting much indifference towards him. This occasioned a report that he had resigned his employments, but I am told his Grace will not do that, but wait to be turned out.

This day we also learned that his Majesty had discharged Captain Mackay from his confinement, and at the same time restored him to his post, but Lieut. Colonel Cochran is still suspended.

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Thursday 21.—Returned to Charlton to dinner. Remained at Charlton till—

Wednesday 27.—Went to the Georgia board: present, Egmont in the Trustee Chair and Common Council Chair: Lapotre, Holland, Hales, Smith, Laroche, Vernon, T. Towers: Mr. Anderson

As Trustees, the seal was put to the last commissions to new made officers.

As Common Council, we read Anne Emery's petition for fifty acres to be granted her husband, Peter Emery, late appointed pilot at Savannah, with licence to sell liquor, as also that her daughter may succeed to her son's lot in Savannah in case he should die without issue, which we granted, but we did not think fit to advance her 20*l.* on her husband's pay as pilot, it being in his power to refuse allowing it.

The petition of Mrs. Crowcher was rejected; her desire was that we would advance her half a year's rent of her house in Savannah, let to Henry Parker, to be repaid the Trustees by him. We had advanced her before two years' rent, to be repaid in that manner, but Parker paid no rent as he ought to have done, and, therefore, it was high time to stop our hand.

Isaac Young's petition was read, desiring a gift of money, and complaining he could obtain but fifty acres of land, though his grant when he went over in 1736 was for a hundred.

We would not give him money as he desired, seeing no reason for it, but ordered a letter to be wrote Mr. Stephens to enquire whether the land he now is in possession of, and which is a forfeited lot, be such as he can have a good title to.

André Duchée, the potter's, petition was read, for further encouragement to carry on his trade; he sets forth that he is the first who has compassed the making porcelain in America, and thinks the King might be induced to grant him an exclusive patent for making the same for fifteen years. He also desires two servants may be sent him to paint his ware, and adds a particular of materials wanted by him. We ordered 12*l.* to be laid out in materials, but refused the rest of his requests, it not appearing to us that he has brought his pottery to the perfection he mentions, or how he can maintain the servants he desires; besides, that a patent would cost too much money if it could be obtained, which is not likely, he having sent no samples over of his work for satisfaction of those who are on such occasions employed to make report to the Lord Chancellor.

A letter from Samuel Holmes, bricklayer, at Savannah, dated 22 August, 1738, desiring two servants to be allowed him. He had been above a year in Georgia.

We ordered that if two Trust servants can be spared now on the spot he should have them. This we did because they are a great charge on the Trust, and if there are more than allowed of in our estimate, it will be a good riddance of them.

Mr. Hamerton, collector of the King's Quit-rents in South Carolina, desiring to be advanced 200*l.* by the Trust, which he will repay to their use in Georgia, and Mr. Verelts acquainting us that Mr. Leheup of the Treasury convinced him it may safely be done, we gave direction to comply with his request.

We then took into consideration that part of the estimate where the Overseers of the Trust servants are excluded from having land of

June 27—July 11

their own, and repealed the qualification, finding it uncertain whether proper persons for that office can be met with, and ordered the commission to Samuel Davison to be overseer of the Trust servants at Frederica shall stand, and that Thomas Jones, late appointed 3rd Bailiff at Savannah, shall be the other overseer in this last mentioned district.

Robert Hows, late parish clerk at Savannah, having desired that on his return to Georgia he may not be molested on account of any debts he may owe to the stores, but if any be found (which he believes will not) the same may be allowed him for his past services, we ordered a letter to be written to Mr. Stephens to inform us how his affairs stands with the store.

We ordered two hundred copies of the Trust's reply to the late application from Savannah for the use of the negroes, to be printed, in order to disperse it in the province.

A memorial from Mr. Simons, the merchant, was read, setting forth that the value of 1,667*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* had been furnished by him to the stores at Savannah, as is certified to be true from thence, and desiring 1,500*l.* of it might be paid him here in part thereof, for which he promised to be accountable. The Trustees imagining he might have occasion for the money, ordered him 1,200*l.*, and that five Common Council might have power to draw on the bank for the same.

The memorial of Pytt and Tuckwell desiring to be advanced money on like account, 200*l.* was ordered them.

Then a letter from Kennedy Obrian, Esq., to Mr. Martin, our secretary, dated from Augusta, 1 April 1739, was read; wherein he represents that he had been two years there and had laid out 300*l.*; but having no grant of the land he fixed on, he desired one might be made him for 500 acres which were surveyed to him the 8th of June 1738. This letter was accompanied by another from Colonel Oglethorp recommending the affair, and informing the Trustees that he is a very industrious man and kept a storehouse to supply the Indian traders with goods.

We ordered a grant according to his desire.

Lastly, we took into consideration Captain Thompson's demand of above 800*l.* for servants he carried over the last year on his own risk, but which Colonel Oglethorp finding he was not able to dispose of, took the greatest part of (no less than one hundred and sixteen heads) on the Trust account, and referred him for payment to the Trustees.

We as a committee of accounts (for now only Mr. Vernon, Mr. Holland, Mr. Towers, Dr. Hales and I remained) read the account to whom these servants were severally disposed, and allowed of the disposal of some, and refused it to others.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder house, and at 7 I returned home.

Captain Mackay came after dinner and acquainted us that if Lieut.-Col. Cochran returns to his post in Georgia he will fling up his commission, and serve as a volunteer under Colonel Oglethorp.

I learned also this day that Lieut.-Col. Cochran applied last Friday by petition to His Majesty to be freed from his suspension, but that His Majesty had scarce patience to see him, and had refused his request; nevertheless, that when Sir Robert Walpole was put in mind

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that Colonel Oglethorp has desired the Lieut.-Col. might not be returned to the regiment, but changed into some other corps, he replied, he would do anything to serve Colonel Oglethorp, but he could not gratify him in this.

Thursday 28.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday 2 July.—My daughter Hanmer came down to me for the summer.

Wednesday 4.—Went up to the Georgia Board but could not make a Common Council Board, which was much desired; we were only Judge Holland in the Trustee chair; Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Egmont, Mr. Hen. Archer.

The seal, pursuant to an order of the last Common Council, was put to a letter of attorney empowering Mr. Verelts, our accountant, to receive of the Treasury the 20,000*l.* last voted by Parliament.

Also to 1,200*l.* in sola bills to be sent forthwith by Captain Thompson, of the "Two Brothers," to Colonel Oglethorp, to be endorsed by him to Mr. Christie, Mr. Thomas Jones and Mr. Stephens, who are to issue them according to the new estimate.

Also to the instructions for Mr. Thomas Jones and Samuel Davison appointed overseers of the Trust servants.

Also to the appointments of these two to this service.

Sealed also a grant of 500 acres to Kenedy Obryen, Esq., a supplier of the Indian traders, laid out at Augusta, one acre of which is No. 5.

This being the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Associates, Judge Holland, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson and I agreed to the purchase of 50*l.* stock in old annuities, and to give a set of Dr. Bray's books, left for parochial libraries, to the Reverend Mr. Lynd at Colchester, and to give Mr. Verelts ten guineas for two years' services as clerk to the Associates.

Thursday 5.—I went to Court this morning and was well received by the King, the Duke and the Princess; after dinner I returned to Charlton. Remained at Charlton till—

Wednesday 11.—Went to the Georgia office, where met, Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair; Mr. Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair; Mr. Smith, Mr. Holland, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Laroche, Mr. H. Archer, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Vernon, Egmont; Mr. Anderson.

As Trustees, Mr. Verelts our accountant reported that he had received at the Treasury the 20,000*l.* granted by Parliament and as usual had been excused the fees; and that he had lodged it in the bank.

The form of a letter to Colonel Oglethorp was approved, and it is to be sent by Captain Thompson, of the "Two Brothers," who falls down the river on Saturday next in order to sail to Georgia. With him there goes 1,200*l.* sola bills to defray in part the charges of our estimate for the year beginning Michaelmas, 1739, together with divers goods for the use of the province.

Then the Common Council received the report of the Committee of Accounts to whom Captain Thompson's memorial was referred the 20th of last month. He had carried over last month 116 heads of servants at his own risk, hoping to have them taken off his hands by the inhabitants, but they not being able to pay for them, Colonel Oglethorp did it for them, and referred him to the Trustees for payment; but the committee were of opinion that only forty-seven should be paid for, being employed on the Trust account or by former

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directions of theirs given to particular persons, and they disallowed of the remaining sixty-nine, referring the captain to get his money of the persons who took them, and accordingly reported that 431*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* was all that should be paid by the Trustees to the captain.

The Common Council approved the report, and ordered that sum to be paid.

Another report from that committee was read relating to an account sent over by the executors of Paul Jenys, Esq., where there appearing some mistakes they reduced the balance due by the Trustees to 491*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*, which report being allowed by the Common Council, that sum was ordered to be paid.

These two sums, together with several other charges of freight of goods, insurance, and 1,700*l.* ordered before, obliged the Common Council to order a draft on the bank of 3,500*l.* to Alderman Heathcote, and 1,061*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* more was in like manner imprest to Mr. Verelts, to answer a bill of Major Cook's, endorsed by Colonel Oglethorp, upon Mr. Fury, agent of the regiment, but which Fury refused to pay for want of a letter of advice. This money is to be repaid when such letter of advice comes, and the Trustees were not willing Colonel Oglethorp's credit should suffer, he having disbursed in April last 3,000*l.* of his own money for the service of the colony.

Then the Common Council took into consideration Mr. Macleod's letter to the Incorporated Society in Scotland for propagating Christianity, expressing his desire that three hundred acres of land might be granted to the Presbyterian Church at Darien, now called New Inverness, under the Trustees' seal, to be continued as long as that incorporated society shall provide a mission there; and Mr. Anderson, a member of that society, one of our Trustees present, declaring the Society would on the condition desired by Mr. Macleod, provide a minister and pay him, the Board very readily gave their consent, and a grant of three hundred acres were ordered.

Then the seal was put to an order for indemnifying Colonel Oglethorp in delivering into the hands of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Christie and Mr. Thomas Jones of the 1,200*l.* sola bills lately mentioned, after he should endorse them.

Then Mr. Henry Parker being removed from all public concerns of the colony, Mr. Thomas Christie was appointed a commissioner for stating Causton's and Bradley's accounts with the Trustees, and the seal put thereto.

Lastly, the Board approved of a license to Mrs. Emery to set her widow's right in the lot of Germain, her son by a former husband, for seven years, and to keep a public house at Tybee where, a lot of fifty acres is granted Emery her husband the pilot.

We this day received a letter from Mr. Stephens, dated 21 April last, wrote to Mr. Verelts, together with his journal from 11 March to 12 April. In it he acquaints us that many have deserted the colony, some from necessity, some for being disappointed of their hopes of becoming suddenly rich, and some from idleness not caring to labour, but the few who remain are truly industrious, and he observes that the Church is as full as ever, so that religion has not suffered by those men's leaving the colony.

That there are about one thousand head of cattle in the northern division belonging to the Trustees and private persons, which is more

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than was expected till the great care lately taken to drive them up out of the woods; that this care will be continued for the future by an allowance of six horses to the pindar of Savannah. N.B.—The charge of a pindar is not within the estimate.

That Mr. Oglethorp had for the people's encouragement to labour and cultivate, promised a premium of two shillings on every bushel of corn they shall raise over and above what they can sell it for, and that the crane being decayed, Mr. Oglethorp had agreed with Duchée the potter to make a wharf at high water mark, and thereon to erect a storehouse, for 50*l.* but it was believed it would not be done for 100*l.*

That Mr. Hugh Anderson and his family, not being able to support themselves longer in Georgia, were gone to Charlestown to seek for land, but with intention to return if the affairs of the colony mended.

That Bradley made a demand on the Trustees of 1,200*l.* for services, but Mr. Thomas Jones on the contrary charged him with 1,900*l.* due to the Trust. That the said Bradley had quitted all care of the Trust servants and determined to set down on his own lot.

That notwithstanding the bad face of affairs, several persons were setting up private stores and building houses and warehouses on vacant lots given them by Colonel Oglethorp, as Calwell, Montagut and Pury, &c., who were before only inmates and never had lots.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Smith and I dined at the Cyder house.

Colonel Cochran's suspension still continues, nor is it likely he will be employed again in the service, at least in Colonel Oglethorp's regiment, though he is not yet discarded, and though Sir Robert Walpole is his friend.

I learned this day that Captain Edward Vernon kissed hands yesterday for being appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and has received orders to speed away as fast as he can to the West Indies with a squadron.

He is a remarkable brave man, sober, well experienced, and zealous for the honour and interest of his country, as he showed both in war and in the House of Commons, where he sat when I was in Parliament, and for opposing the Ministry was put by his rank on the promotion of Admirals. But now, seeing some evidence of a war with Spain, he waited on the Admiralty to offer his service, provided he could do it with honour by being restored to his rank, which he had no right to, so that he returned to his estate in Suffolk, but a few days ago he was wrote to, to come up, and found the commission on Monday last signed at the Admiralty Office. The seamen and the city will be well pleased at his promotion. He is younger brother to Mr. Vernon of the Georgia Board, and was born in 1684. In 1705 he had the command of a man-of-war, and has been twice in the West Indies, where seeing a merchant ship make rejoicings on the 10 June, the Pretender's birthday, he put the captain in chains, and brought him to England, a zeal not warranted, and which cost him a thousand pounds, being prosecuted by the owners of that vessel for damages.

On the 10th instant an Order of Council passed for granting general reprisals to His Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals or otherwise, against the ships, goods and subjects of the King of Spain or his subjects. So that now there can be no doubt of war, unless that King lower his topsail, and confess himself to be in the wrong.

July 12—Aug. 8

Thursday 12.—I returned to Charlton, and it being my birthday, my children and servants would keep it by a ball and comedy. I am this day 56 years old, and by God's goodness without complaint.

Monday 16.—My wife and daughters Hanmer and Helena went to Tunbridge for few days and returned on Saturday following.

Stayed in the country till

Tuesday 24.—Went to town hearing my son was not well, but I found him better than I expected. A slight fever only, and what did not confine him.

Wednesday 25.—Went to the Georgia Office upon a summons of the Trustees, where met: Mr. Lapotre, president, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Captain Coram, Egmont, Mr. Anderson.

The law for pilotage and laying port duties in Georgia was read and with some amendments ordered to have the seal put to it. Mr. Henry Archer also brought the intended law for altering the tenure of lands in favour of females, but upon debate it was agreed that no law should pass for that purpose, but that the intended alterations should be made by our own authority, without applying to the King and Council for a law, our charter giving the Trustees power to that purpose. This was Mr. Archer's opinion, together with Mr. Vernon's and the other gentlemen's. I objected that we had given the inhabitants of Georgia expectation of a law to that purpose, and perhaps they would not be satisfied with less, they having declared that they were satisfied we should not deny them the favour intended when by them particularly desired, but that our successors might not be so indulgent unless obliged thereto by a law. But if a resolution of our own to the same effect would satisfy them, I had no objection. They replied, our resolution should be printed and put into all their hands, and have the seal to it, which could not but satisfy them, and they did not know but it would be also binding on the successors. I desired, when sent over, that orders might be given to enter it on record, so I gave my consent thereto; and did it the more readily, because Captain Coram was present and approved it, who had much prejudiced us in the town's opinion because we did it not before. One argument which weighed much with the gentlemen against making a law was that the King and Council would think it strange we should apply to them for a power which we had within ourselves.

I learned that on Wednesday the 18th the Trustees sealed a memorial to the Incorporate Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts desiring an allowance of fifty pounds per annum in favour of Mr. Norris, appointed missionary at Frederica.

Mr. Vernon, Smith, and I dined at the Horn Tavern, and in the evening I called on Mr. Annesley to peruse the new mortgage to be made to me by my cousin Fortrey for the money he owes me and my niece.

Thursday 26.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Wednesday, 1 August.—Went to town to the Georgia office where was expected a Common Council in order to settle the heads of the resolution the Trustees are framing for the change of tenure of lands in Georgia, so that females may inherit, &c. But we were only six of the Common Council and two Trustees, viz.:—Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Egmont; Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram.

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However, we drew up our thoughts thereon, and finished the substantial part in order to lay before the next Board of Common Council.

After this, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales and Mr. Archer and I dined at the Horn Tavern, and in the evening I went by appointment with James Fortrey, Esq., to Councillor Annesley, before whom we signed a new mortgage of his estate in Norfolk to me for 620*l.*, with a counterpart thereof, the former being delivered up as not sufficiently secure to me, and so ill drawn as to subject me to the payment of any arrears of rent that might be due to the Lord Berkley or his son at the expiration of the lease of these lands to Mr. Fortrey. The counterpart of that former mortgage remains to be delivered me, the present one vacating it; this is witnessed by Mr. Tho. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, and one Mr. Ri. Stephens.

Saturday, 4 Aug.—I went to town to meet our other gentlemen at the Horn Tavern, in order to settle the draft of the Trustees, declaration of change of tenure of lands in Georgia, and we went through it; it is to be reported next Wednesday. We dined there and in the evening I returned home. We expected several more than came, there being only Mr. Holland, Mr. Henry Archer and myself.

Wednesday 8.—Went to town to the Georgia office, where met in Common Council: Judge Holland in the chair; Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Ayres, Egmont, Mr. Thomas Towers.

Mr. Verelts reported that Mr. Oglethorp had drawn to the 1 July last for 2,175*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* which had been paid, and also for 1,061*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* more by bill on his regiment, the agent of which refused to accept it for want of advice; but as we knew it was for money expended for the service of the colony, he proposed that the Board should pay it, the same being to be accounted for in the charges of the colony when made up, and being for money advanced by Mr. Oglethorp to be repaid him.

The Board voted it should be paid, and a bill was drawn on the bank for said 1,061*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

A petition was read from Simpson Levi, praying to be paid 600*l.* in part of a certified account the payment whereof is suspended by the Board until Causton's accounts are settled; Mr. Verelts assured us that it is certain that at least 700*l.* of that certified account is due, and we might safely gratify him in that matter, he offering to give security to repay the same in case it should turn out that he had no lawful demand. The Board therefore ordered him the 600*l.* and drew on the bank for the same.

A petition from Captain Dempsey was read, setting forth his ill-state of health, contracted in the service of the colony, and desiring some further reward than the 150*l.* formerly given him, to enable him to go to the Bath, or into the country for his recovery. The Board thereupon allowed him 25*l.*

Then the Board took into consideration the resolution of the committee that met last Saturday to prepare the draft of change of tenure of lands in Georgia in favour of females, and with some amendments approved it, and gave direction that when it should be written fair, a committee should compare the transcript with the original and put the seal to it.



Aug. 8-Sept. 5

Mr. Ayres, Vernon, Lapotre, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Horn and then I returned home to Pall Mall.\*

1739. Wednesday, 22 Aug.—Went to town, to receive money in the city, dined with my son, and in the evening visited relations.

Thursday 23.—Went to the Georgia office on summons of a Common Council to reconsider some part of the resolution the board had come to, on the subject of change of tenure of land in Georgia, it being thought unreasonable by Mr. Aires, that a man possessed of land, and leaving daughters marry'd before his death, should not have power to bequeath the same to any of them, but be obliged to give it to some more remote relation. This was not indulged the man before, because it was thought the marry'd daughters had sufficient provision made for them by giving them the house and half of the husband's lands for her life, and that by this further indulgence to the marry'd daughters an accumulation of lots might possibly follow; for by the resolutions before agreed to, a daughter (if heir for want of brothers) becomes entitled to the whole lot of her father, during her life, to which the children she shall have on marriage succeed, and a widow left without children is to enjoy the whole estate for her life, so that here is an accumulation of lots, both to her and the children she shall have by second marriage.

But Mr. Aires thought it contrary to justice and reason that a man should not have liberty to leave his estate to daughters—who are the dearest to him—because she happened to be marry'd, and with him the gentlemen agreed, who met this day, but could resolve nothing upon it, being only seven, and of course a board of Trustees only, viz.:—Mr. Eyles, president; Mr. Aires, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Smith, Egmont.

Mr. Vernon reported that the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had, with much opposition made thereto by the Bishop of London's creatures, at last consented to allowing 50*l.* a year to Mr. Noris, our minister at Frederica, in the following resolution which was read at the Board: "Resolved, that the Reverend Mr. William Noris be appointed missionary at Frederica with a salary of 50*l.* a year, to commence from Michaelmas next, and to continue for 3 years, unless the Society shall be of opinion that the Trustees for establishing Georgia can sooner provide for him.

17 August, 1739. Philip Bearcroft, Secretary."

Before the other gentlemen came, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre and I made a committee of correspondence to resolve on the particular quantities and kinds of presents for the Indians—for which service our estimate made a provision—amounting to 330*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* besides freight and insurance, which make the whole expense about 400*l.*

This we reported and was approved.

Several letters immediately arrived from Georgia were read: one from Mr. Stephens to me dated 19 May, another from him to the Trustees, another from Gilbert the late bailiff, to be discharged from that office, and one from Mr. Oglethorp at Frederica, dated 15 June, advertising that the Spaniards were bribing the Indians in Georgia to desert the English, the Creeks particularly; that the nations had sent to him to meet them at Coweta town, 500 miles from Frederica, and

\* End of Vol. 10 of the Manuscript Diary. This volume is not indexed though blank pages have been left for the purpose.—*Ed.*

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that it was absolutely necessary he should go. That the Creeks have 1,500 warriors, the Chickesaws 500 and the Chacktaws 5,000, and the leaders were to meet him with Tomochachi to consider of proper means to preserve their tribes in the interest of Great Britain. We ordered the same to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle, with a memorial of our inability to defray the charges of presents to the Indians. We appointed a meeting again on Tuesday next, where I promised to come, but soon after my return to Charlton was again attacked with the gout.

Mr. Stephens' letter to the Trustees is full of Jones, the new bailiff's violent and rude behaviour.

Thursday 30.—This day Mr. Verelts wrote me from the Georgia office, that the gentlemen met Tuesday last according to appointment and were a full board, so that the draft of the resolutions were approved, and that Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Tracy and Sir William Heathcote returned their thoughts.

The gentlemen were, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Christ. Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Eyles, Lord Sidney, Mr. Aires.

I had also a letter from my brother Percival that he landed at Chester on Sunday last, the 26th inst., and would be in London to-morrow night.

Wednesday, 5 September.—I went to town to a committee of correspondence, where met, Mr. Smith, in the chair, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Aires, Mr. Vernon, Egmont.

The Trustees' resolution for change of tenure in Georgia, together with the deed poll for the inhabitants to show their titles to their lands and lay claim to the benefits of that change of tenure, were according to power given by the Common Council this day sealed, and an advertisement thereof ordered to be printed in the newspapers.

A letter was prepared to be sent Mr. Oglethorp to acquaint him with this proceeding, as also with our informing the Secretary of State of the expense of presents to the Indians which Mr. Oglethorp had been at, and which the Trustees do not think they are entitled to defray, it being for the defence of the colony with which we have nothing to do.

A letter drawn up for Mr. Verelts to send to Mr. Thomas Jones, advising him to behave courteously to his fellow magistrates, and particularly to Mr. Stephens, who is entrusted to give us minute accounts of the state of the colony, and is highly esteemed by us, and must be consulted with on all occasions.

A letter was ordered to Mr. Stone, secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, containing remarks on the late manifesto of the King of Spain, and showing some falsities asserted therein with respect to Colonel Oglethorp's treaty in 1736 with the Governor of St. Augustine.

Mr. Stephens' journal and letter lately arrived was read, by which we find he is ill pleased with Mr. Thomas Jones's behaviour, as being rough and assuming, indecent to the magistrates, and malicious to himself. He acquaints us with a lot of ground he designs to take up on Vernon's river.

We afterwards dined all together at the Horn.

I visited brother Percival, my sister, his wife and Mrs. Donellan, who arrived in London from Ireland the 31 of last month in order to go to the Bath for his health, and get a sound fit of the gout, which wanting, he often has of late been seized with short absences of memory and sense, so as to fall suddenly to the ground.

Sept. 12-26

Wednesday 12.—I went to town to the Georgia office where a committee of correspondence met, viz. :—Egmont, Vernon, Smith, Lapotre, Aires and Mr. Anderson.

A letter was read from Mr. Oglethorp to Mr. Verelts, dated 28 May last, which is of an older date than another we received some time ago. In it he tells him he had got the rheumatism in the leg, occasioned by his lying in the air and fatigues.

Finished letters to Oglethorp, Bailiff Jones, Bailiff Hawkins, Bailiff Christy, and Mr. Stephens. In our letter to Jones we directed him to moderate his hasty temper and consult with Mr. Stephens on all important occasions, he being employed by us to send over accounts of the minutest occurrency. In our letter to Stephens we ordered a general state of the colony, together with its condition of defence, to be sent us; and to let us know who acts as secretary to the Indian trade since the death of Clarke, and how the licence money paid by the Indian traders has been accounted for.

A letter from Hugh Anderson, late overseer of the public garden, to me, dated 13 June last, was read, the chief purpose whereof was to set forth the bad state of the colony, and to prepare us for his retiring to settle with his family in Carolina, as he did soon after. He said that without negroes and liberty to mortgage their lands for obtaining them the colony must sink; that people had spent all their substance in improving and were beggared by the dearness of wages to white servants, and the small return of their labours. That he had spent 150*l.* sterling in improving, and had but 6*l.* return, &c.

It appeared to us that it was only calculated to persuade us to agree to a change of tenure and admission of negroes. He spoke of the badness of the land, which Mr. Vernon took much notice of, and caused a small debate. Mr. Vernon was for letting everybody who had bad land, have other that was good allowed them, in a small proportion, and as should be contiguous to them. But I desired we might not be too hasty, for it was a very important point. Many had wrote the land was good, and industrious men might live well on it. That none who had country lots had reason to complain, for they had liberty to choose their land where they pleased, and all the complaint was of the town lots in Savannah, about Highgate, where among the great number I found there were but 12 lots reported to be swamped or overflowed, and they were mostly occupied by tradesmen who would not cultivate their lands were they ever so good. That as bad as the land at Highgate was represented, we were informed two persons there had raised a very great produce, being industrious. That the great excuse of the number of idle persons who have left the colony is that their land was bad, and such an alteration as proposed would justify their excuse and draw a blame on us that was not just. That to grant the best lands to those who have nothing to cultivate it with, would be of no use to them, and that the industrious have already meliorated their lands if bad, that there are few entire lots of bad land, but some parcels may be found good. That many of our Board now absent are totally against a change of the people's lands, and we are now but a committee of correspondence. That we expect Mr. Stephens' son soon after, who will give us a just account of the lands, but that we are not [to] depend on other accounts given by idle persons, runaways, and embarked in the negro scheme.

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Mr. Vernon replied he made no motion, but only prepared the gentlemen to think of the matter, but desired Mr. Stephens might be wrote to for an account of the land, which was consented to. I told the gentlemen that it must needs be an absolute discouragement to the people that when they have cut down their timber, they cannot sell it for want of the bounty, which is twenty shillings per ton on masts brought to England; and therefore pressed that the commissioners of the Customs might be applied to again to settle the point of naval officer, for want of which the bounty is refused us because they will not allow of the certificate of our naval officer, they pretending to the nomination of him, and we insisting that by our charter we have the nomination.

It had been proposed to the Commissioners that we should name, but they give him instructions, which Sir Jo. Evelyn and Mr. Chandler were contented with, but yet the matter proceeded not. It was agreed to renew our application to them.

Mr. Miller, our botanist, lately arrived from Jamaica, attended and gave us no satisfactory account of collections of plants, roots, &c., made for Georgia in his American expedition. But he told us we might produce indigo in Georgia, and he could put us in a way to get it and give instructions for planting it. He said cochineal might be produced in our colony, but it cost so much labour and was so subject to be destroyed by frost and rain, that it is not worth the while to attempt it. That there was no getting the jesuits bark. That snake root will do well and he had brought some pots of it over, but being sick on board he had saved but one of them.

We all dined at the Horn.

In the evening I visited my brother Percival, but he was not at home.

Saturday 22.—I went to town for the winter. News came that the Spaniards declared war against Great Britain on the 25th of last month, O.S.

Sunday 23.—Went to St. James's Church. Daughter Percival dined with me; went in the evening to St. James's Chapel, afterwards to my son whose fever is mending.

Monday 24.—Went to the Georgia office where Mr. Verelts showed me a resignation of Sir William Heathcote from being of the Common Council Board. I was surprised and much displeased at it, the clan who have left us, I supposed, have prevailed on him as they have done on others. He professed in his letter much friendship and service to the colony, and excused his withdrawing on account of his private business not allowing him to attend the board, but I believe he will do like the rest who were of us, not come near us.

I visited Lady Rook and cousin Le Grand who has the gout.

Tuesday 25.—I went with my wife to the play entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh," revived by the comedians on occasion of the now differences with Spain. They choose one to represent Count Gundemar, who in all things is like Mr. Giraldini, the Spanish minister at our Court lately recalled, and whenever any severe things were said which bore a resemblance to our ministry's transactions, or our backwardness to resent the insults of Spain, the audience clapped all over the house, to show they took the hint, and their aversion to the measures taken.

Wednesday 26.—Stayed at home. My son grows better.

Oct. 5-13

Friday, 5 October.—Mr. Verelts came to me, being returned from Portsmouth, where he went to ship the trustees' goods sent to Georgia. He brought several packets of letters from Georgia, among which were, one from Mr. Stephens to the Trust, with his journal from 22 June to 23 July 1739, one from the same to Mr. Verelts dated 26 July 1739, one from Mr. Jones to Mr. Verelts dated 3 August, 1739, one from Mr. Christy to the Trust dated 3 August 1739, one from the Rev. Mr. Boltius to Mr. Verelts dated 4 July 1739, one from the Rev. Mr. Gronau to Mr. Verelts dated 11 July 1739, and packets from them to Mr. Newman. He received all these this day, and he acquainted me, Mr. Stephens' son now arrived had been with him, and among other things told him there are 400 families still in Savannah town, and he believes 1,000 souls in the colony, which is very good news, for we were fearful that they were most of them run away, such being the idle reports of this city.

Mr. Jones' letter was concerning general matters, with many glances against Mr. Stephens and his son.

Mr. Stevens (*sic*) expresses the general content given by the communication of the trustees' purpose to alter the tenure of the people's land, which had it been known some months sooner would have caused a hundred acres more to be cultivated than at present. However, that there is a prospect of a plentiful harvest, and few people now trouble themselves that they are not allowed to have negroes. He thanks the trustees for the 50*l.* presented him to compensate his losses on servants, and will faithfully pursue the instructions and powers sent him. He also acquaints him with other lesser matters.

Mr. Christy, the recorder, writes that they had hanged three persons, one Brixie and two of his seamen, for barbarously murdering Hugh Watson, formerly a servant to Thomas Basley on his ship board, of which there was full conviction.

Mr. Oglethorp has also by these packets drawn 40*l.* sterling on the Trust for paying the reward he promised to the discoverer of that murder, and Mr. Christy wrote that Mr. Oglethorp was going up into the country to give the Indians a meeting as formerly mentioned.

Saturday 6.—I made up accounts with Mr. Aspinwall the banker, and we exchanged vouchers.

Monday 8.—Mr. Verelts called on me to sign a draft of 500*l.* to Alderman Heathcote to answer sola bills which with a former draft makes 800*l.*

Wednesday 10.—A board of Trustees met—Mr. Lapotre in the chair; Mr. La Roch, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Coram;

We put the seal to a grant of 300 acres to Mr. Macleod, minister at Inverness.

We read the letters lately arrived from Georgia, and then examined Mr. Stephen, our secretary's son, lately arrived from Georgia, who gave us a tolerable account of the state of the province.

Friday 12.—I went to Mr. Hoar the banker and made up accounts with him, and exchanged vouchers, and the balance due to me carried to next account is 398*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Saturday 13.—Young Mr. Thomas Stevens came to see me and unfolded to me the true state of our colony, after a different manner than he acquainted the Trustees on Wednesday.

1739.

1. He said that the whole province were desirous of negroes, notwithstanding so many had petitioned against them, and that it was by artifice they were got to sign their petitions. I could perceive he meant Mr. Oglethorp, though he was cautious not to name him.

2. That the three magistrates we have appointed hate one another, and are at great variance; that Fallowfield is an honest and sensible man, but Christie a weak man, and when in his cups will sign or certify anything for Thomas Jones. And that Jones is so utterly rash and cruel and passionate that it is to be feared he will drive the whole colony away before spring. That he says, he don't value the Trustees' orders, but will do what Colonel Oglethorp orders.

3. That Christie kept the records when recorder in a slovenly careless manner, not entered in books, but loose papers.

4. That Jo. Bromfield, the register, had, as he understood, flung up his employment at Colonel Oglethorp's last arrival, or the Colonel had taken it from him.

5. That persons are still daily leaving the colony, and when he came away seven or eight had just done it, and more were disposing themselves to follow them.

6. That the paying hereafter in money and not keeping a public store is right and people will be kept cheaper so than by a store, but unless some encouragement be continued to the settlers they must all go away, their labour not being sufficient to maintain them. For supposing a single man who is very laborious cultivates two acres, which is all he can do in a year, a considerable part of it produces no corn, &c., because shaded by the trees; possibly also the vermin get in and eat the corn up. But if it escapes, the most he can expect from the land is twenty bushels of corn—and in a bad season nothing; that the common and almost universal produce is but fifteen bushels of corn, one with another, and a few peas and potatoes. That if a man has a family he eats all up, but if single, has so little left at the end of the year that when sold it yields not enough to buy him necessaries, as bare tools and clothes. That hence it is found the most industrious man cannot maintain himself and therefore must unavoidably quit the colony, running every year behindhand, and it does not answer the charge of keeping servants. Hence the people are grown desperate, and have left planting, and the whole province must become a desert.

7. That Mr. Oglethorp had indeed at his going over promised two shillings per bushel to all who should produce corn of their own growth, which was even too great encouragement, and might tempt Carolina or Pensilvania to run in corn, what the planters would pretend to be their own and so demand fraudulently the bounty, but however, his thought was right and necessary, and if we would grant a shilling bounty after that manner and continue it till the silk manufacture or perhaps wine comes to perfection, which may be hoped in some years, and prove an exportable commodity, he believed the people would think they had encouragement to stay; but this must be done, or some other way found out at the Trustees' expense to encourage them, who are now so desponding, that notwithstanding Mr. Oglethorp's two shillings per bushel, he does not believe any will plant, and the rather, because when some industrious people offered their corn to Mr. Thomas Jones to be taken into the stores, he absolutely refused it.

7. That whatever we had been told of the industry of those at

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Frederica above that of the Savannah people, he could assure us they were on a par, and when he was at Frederica he saw but four people that had cultivated anything. But that they and the Darien people also were now at a stand.

8. That Mr. Oglethorp concerned himself now very little with the civil affairs of the colony.

Sunday 14.—My son continues still ill and confined, and has a rheumatism that has taken away entirely for the present the use of his legs, with great pain when he stirs them.

Monday 15.—Visited Mr. Dawney and Mr. Hampden. In the evening visited the wife of my cousin Percival, who came about five months since to England from Fort St. George with her two boys for her health. He remains at Fort St. George and designs not to come over till four years since (*sic*).

Thursday 18.—I went in the evening to the Vocal Academy.

Friday 19.—This morning my daughter Percival was taken in labour at 4 o'clock, and at 9 was delivered by Dr. Sands of a boy.

Saturday 20.—Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Stephens and Mr. Verelts dined with me.

Sunday 21.—My cold kept me at home. This day my niece Dering was fifteen years old.

Tuesday 23.—This day war proclaimed against Spain at several places of the city.

Saturday 27.—I went abroad for the first time, being confined by a cold.

Sunday 28.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning where the Bishop of Bristol made an excellent sermon against Popery.

In the evening went to chapel.

Tuesday 30.—This being the King's birthday when he entered on his 57th year, I went to Court.

Thursday 1.—This evening my grandson was christened by Dr. Bearcroft, by the name of Cecil Parker. My wife was godmother, and Mr. Cecil, brother to my daughter Percival, and Sir Phillip Parker Long whom I represented, were godfathers. Lady Salisbury and Lady Margaret Cecil, her daughter, were present.

Friday 2.—Mr. Verelts brought me letters from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, dated from Frederica 4 July and from Savannah 16 the same month. I also had a letter from Mr. Oglethorp dated from Frederica 5 July.

Mr. Verelts told me Mr. Ausperger speaks very advantageously of the colony, to which he intends to return after he has settled some affairs in Switzerland his native country. He said he eat some grapes at Savannah in July as fine as can be seen, which will make the best Vidonia wine. He brought over twelve pound of extraordinary good silk, and there had been more of it, but that a multitude of worms died by putting them into the place where our sick people were kept.

Saturday 3.—To-day I visited the Bishops of Rochester and Litchfield, Lord Inchiquen, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Schutz and Mr. Pordage.

Sunday 4.—Went to St. James' Church, visited Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

Monday 5.—Went to Court and was well received.

Mr. Thomas Stephens came to me and expressed his concern at Mr. Thomas Jones being made a bailiff of Savannah and master of the

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Trust servants. He is, I find, his bitter enemy. He said, he apprehends that if Mr. Jones be continued the colony will break up, he being so feared and hated for his violence. I told him he was but just made bailiff, and we could not remove him till we found he deserved it. He asked me, what if he could prove him a bad man upon his own knowledge and oath? I said, that would stagger me, but could not say what other gentlemen might think of it.

He desired to know to whom the 2,500*l.* we last sent is trusted; I replied, to Mr. Stevens his father, Mr. Jones and Mr. Christie, or any two of them. He said, then if Mr. Christie and Jones should join together, they might issue them to contrary purposes than our estimate has assigned, and there was reason to fear it, for that Christie was a man who for half-a-crown would do anything, and Jones would gain him to do his pleasure. I said, Jones had given 1,000*l.* security, his own money, to behave well.

He then said, the colony was in a miserable condition and without help would be abandoned by all but the regiment and the Trust servants. I asked him what was the help he proposed; he answered, the buying all the 5 acre lots in Savannah that had been cultivated, and resuming all that had not, they being forfeited by the proprietors for not cultivating as obliged by their grants. That when the Trustees were thus possessed of them, they might lay those 5 acre lots together properly and give them again to the people to cultivate in common; whereas the people are now discouraged from doing anything by reason the trees on the uncultivated lots so shade the other lots begun to be cultivated, that a 5 acre lot does not produce grain on more than three, besides that the vermin destroy their plantations.

I replied that this was only putting money into the people's pockets who would afterwards run away. He answered, they might be obliged to go and cultivate their 45 acre lots. I said, then they would not work in common on the 5 acre lots as he proposed. Besides, though the Trustees might lawfully resume the 5 acre lots that in all this time have not yet been cultivated, yet it was going to the utmost rigour, and *summum jus is summa injuria*, and therefore I was rather for mild ways of bringing the poor people to labour; moreover, should the Trustees be so disposed, there would many difficulties arise: some who have not yet cultivated are later come than others, and so late as not yet to have forfeited; others were minors; others who are gone away have been invited by us to return; some have cultivated their whole lots and may not be willing to sell; others may not be disposed on any account to labour in common, and yet if they did not universally agree to do so, the scheme he mentioned could not take place. Again, if, as he affirmed, the most industrious improver lost by his labour, the land not paying above forty shillings a year towards the charge of a servant which costs 8*l.*, how could working in common be a means to support the province and to keep the people in it?

I added that I thought the great bounty Mr. Oglethorp had promised of two shillings premium per bushel would be enough to provoke the people to plant; he answered, they had no confidence they could receive that premium, for at the very time the harvest comes in Mr. Oglethorp will be in the Indian nation 500 miles up in the country, and having left no commissioners to view the corn on the ground, it

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will be brought into the people's houses before his return, and then for want of a due certificate that their corn was actually their own growth, Mr. Jones the storekeeper, if yet he acts as such, will not give them the premium, nor any one else.

We then talked of negroes, concerning whom he said that the people of Darien and Frederica, and of Ebenezer too, who had remonstrated against negroes, were all in their hearts for having them, but that they had been practiced upon to declare against them, and particularly, Mr. Cuthbert, who commands some rangers, had been threatened to be turned out if he did not certify against them; and after he had done it, he wished his hand had been off before he signed.

He said he had read the Trustees' answer to the memorial in favour of negroes, which others who had seen it said was not satisfactory, and that they disliked more the terms of alterations made in the people's tenures, for that they found no more in it than the Trustees had already granted to particular persons when desired, and still the owners were not allowed to part absolutely with their property when they thought fit, being tied down to give their land in tail male, at their death, though they might give it to whom they pleased having no issue or heirs of their own.

I answered, it would never be suffered that the property of the people should become a bubble in Exchange alley, to the deceiving a purchaser, and wronging their children, which might be the case, if allowed to sell without any restraint. That we were Trustees for the people, and that his father wrote to us what we had done gave great satisfaction in the colony. That if we granted what he proposed, three parts in four of the people would go away, and the purchasers, living perhaps in England, would not go over or maintain servants there to cultivate.

Mr. Verelts then coming in we talked no more of these matters. He told me Mr. Williams, the great projector of the remonstrance in favour of negroes, was come, and was to be with him this morning: and at the same time he gave me a packet sent by Mr. Oglethorp, containing an account of his disbursements for the colony from 22 September 1738 to 23 June 1739, with remarks and explanations on every article, a petition of John Carwell, land surveyor at Frederica, for his son to be sent him from Cork, and Colonel Oglethorp's order and agreement with Henry Parker, late bailiff, and Jo. Lyndal, one of the pinders for driving up and securing the Trust cattle, which are between 1,000 and 1,200. The disbursements of the nine months above mentioned amount to 2,287*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*, besides loans of 450*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* But what I most dislike is the great number of boats he has entertained and which, he says, are necessary to the colony, which if acquiesced in will quite destroy our estimate; and his account of Darien, that the people cannot subsist by their culture, and therefore have turned themselves to taking care of cattle, for which purpose he had sent them 200*l.* of the Trust money. For from hence we may conclude that were it not for the regiment they would break up; his words are these:—"It appearing to me that the people of Darien are not fit for any trade, and that by mere cultivating their lands, though they were very industrious, they would not be able to pay the debts already due to the Trust and clothe themselves, but that they understand taking care of cattle, which business they chiefly pursued in Scotland, and that it would be very beneficial to this province to have cattle

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"slaughtered at Darien for furnishing the regiment and the men of war with fresh meat, I therefore sent 200*l.* sterling to the people of Darien, and therewith paid for a herd of cattle which was delivered to them, as you will find by the enclosed, and for which they have given security, and already paid back some part."

Tuesday 6.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday 7.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Bishop of Bristol, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden and cousin Legrand.

Thursday 8.—Visited Lord Talbot and the Speaker. The latter assured me Sir Robert Walpole and the rest of the ministers are as vigorous for war as any of us, and hinted we should hear of some places of the Spaniards taken by Admiral Vernon. He further assured me the French will not go to war with us.

November 10.—Georgia Committee—Lapotre, Laroche, Smith.

Monday 12.—Visited Sir Jo. Bland and Lord Grantham.

Tuesday 13.—

Wednesday 14.—This morning Mr. Regnier, my joiner, brought me the agreement signed by Mr. John Lewis, painter, whose rent for my house in Denmark Street is 28*l.* for a year certain, and commences the 5th of this month.

I went to the Georgia office, summoned to a Common Council, but we were not a sufficient number, being only Mr. Ayers in the chair of Trustees, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Egmont and Mr. Anderson, Trustee.

Before the rest of the gentlemen came, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith and I were a committee to prepare the annual account of receipts and disbursements ending 9th June 1739, which we finished, examining the vouchers.

Mr. Vernon reported, that the Board of Trade had reported to the Lords of the Council their opinion upon our Pilot Act, to which they had no objection, but they knew not whether the other colonies might not, and thought it fitting our act should be temporary and not perpetual. To which the Lords agreed, unless our Board objected thereto. Mr. Vernon added that he being secretary in waiting and known to be a trustee, the Lords of the Council asked him his opinion, to which he replied he believed the Trustees would be satisfied it should be temporal.

A letter from Mr. Carcasse, secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, to Mr. Verelts, requiring the Trustees to name the persons they designed to be collector, comptroller, searcher and—of our province, and requiring 500*l.* security from each except only 200*l.* from the searcher, to be entered into by bond given to one of the Clerks of the Customs in England, we thought it more proper that the security should be given in America, and desired Mr. Verelts to discourse Mr. Carcasse thereon.

Letters from Mr. Fallowfield, naval officer at Savanna, and from Mr. Patrick Grant, collector and searcher at St. Simon's, were read, dated in July last, acquainting us that Spanish sugars were lately imported into Georgia which ought to pay duty to His Majesty, but they wanted direction and power how to proceed therein. As this matter related to the naming the officer above mentioned, we referred the consideration of their subject matter till the other was determined.

Nov. 14-16

Two letters also from Colonel Oglethorp, dated 4 and 16 July, to the Trustees were read, but we had not time to do any thing thereon; they accompanied his account of disbursements for six months which came to about 1,560*l*.

Mr. Robert Williams lately arrived from Georgia attended for the resolution of our Board upon his application to be repaid a considerable sum of money due to him, as he alleged, for goods he supplied Mr. Causton with, and which the latter had sworn to have received, although he had orders before that not to receive any after that manner.

We desired him to attend Friday next, we not being able to give him an answer now because not a board.

After this we all (Dr. Hales excepted) dined together at the Horn Tavern, with Mr. Ausperger, late surveyor at Frederica, who is come over to settle some affairs in Bearn in Switzerland, his native country, and then to return to Georgia. He presented us with a petition for a grant of 500 acres in an island east of Frederica where he intends to settle. We told him he would find no difficulty in having the grant, but as for being allowed to have negroes and liberty to sell, we could not gratify him; but if ever negroes should be allowed, they should be allowed him one of the first. He seemed satisfied, but said that negroes would be an advantage to the colony and might be allowed cautiously, as no more than an equal number to the whites, and to no danger of their cutting the white men's throats.

He said there are about forty families at the Darien, and about sixty at Frederica. That those at Darien seemed easy when he saw them last, but he heard afterwards at New York that an agent was gone thither, deputed by them to see if they could not have lands in that province. That there was an island in a swamp east of Darien to which they desired to remove, but Mr. Oglethorp would not allow it.

That he knew but of four persons at Frederica who had quitted the colony upon shutting up the stores, and named seven there who have made very good improvements, though young Mr. Stevens told me he had been there, and that but two had cultivated.

He said the people though industrious cannot buy clothes and other necessaries although they should raise more corn than they can eat, and therefore, that they must all have some encouragement from the Trustees. That they slacken in their industry because their labour does not maintain them, and have not planted mulberry trees, alleging they know nothing of that business.

He said there are ten cannon at the Darien, fifteen at Frederica, and ten at Fort St. Andrew.

That there is good water enough in the Island St. Simon's and Frederica, and wondered we should be otherwise informed. It was young Stephens so informed us.

He said Calwell, our present surveyor at Frederica, who was his deputy, is diligent and sufficiently knowing in that business.

He brought over a map to a large scale of Frederica and the Darien and the camp, which though but a rough draft gave us great light as to the situation of the country, and the rivers and swamps in it.

He said Darien is situated on a pine barren bluff, at most 100 feet high, and that there is only at the end of their town lots about 24 feet, or double that number square, of good ground.

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I was informed to-day that Monsieur Giraldini, the late Spanish minister at Paris, is in disgrace at his court for engaging her into a war by giving false information from hence that England would continue to bear with her usage of us. That he desired leave to come and dwell in England as a private person but had been refused.

Thursday, 15.—I visited Lord Tirconnel, Mr. William Southwell and Lady Rook. This day the King went to the House to open the session of Parliament.

Friday, 16.—A Common Council meeting:—Laroche in the chair; Digby, Tirconnel, Egmont, Lapotre, Hales, Vernon, Smith.

Report was made from the committee of accounts that met 20 October, upon the demand made by Mr. Robert Williams, merchant of Georgia lately arrived, viz. to be paid a bill certified by Mr. Causton, when magistrate and storekeeper, for goods received by him of said Williams, amounting to 587*l*. 13*s*. 0*d*., which being refused to be paid by Mr. Thomas Jones who succeeded storekeeper, Williams had protested for non-payment, and now delivered an account of charges for loss of interest and charges on said bill. In his account were likewise other articles foreign to the bill. We called him in, and told him his bill had been certified by Mr. Causton long after our orders to said Causton not to certify any more bills had reached his hands. That it had therefore been recommended to our commissioners of accounts in Georgia to enquire into and make their report. However, we would so far indulge him as to pay him the said 587*l*. 13*s*. 0*d*. upon his giving Mr. Papilion and Mr. Ball for security that if any part of that money should appear to be not due to him that it should be refunded to the Trustees. That as to the other sums he claimed as reward for overseeing the workmen for making a road from Savannah to Augusta, &c., it must be reported to be due from the other side the water, but as to his charges for protest, loss of interest, &c. on account of his bill, he had no pretence to it and we should not allow it. He went away seemingly half satisfied.

Report was made from the committee of accounts that met 14th inst. of the yearly receipts and disbursements to 9 June 1738, and it appeared the balance of the Trustees' money remaining in the bank was 2352*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*.

The sum of 710*l*. sterling sola bills being sent back by Col. Oglethorp, he choosing to defray that sum out of his own money and to draw on the Trust for the same, we drew on the bank for 1297*l*. 13*s*. 0*d*. to pay the same together with Williams' money above mentioned.

Order passed for referring the last account of General Oglethorp of expenses made by him in the colony, together with his letter accompanying them, to a committee of accounts and correspondence, and agreed that the committee meet on Monday next 6 a'clock.

A memorial was read from Mr. Spangenberg the Moravian to the Trustees, desiring that his house in Savannah and town lot of 50 acres may be granted to Ant. Seiffart, his agent, for the use of the Moravians for ever.

And that Johann Hagan, a Moravian going at his own expense, may have a certificate that he is going to Georgia. Both which requests were granted.

Mr. Ausperger (late engineer and land surveyor at Frederica), his memorial read desiring a grant of 500 acres, with leave to sell, to

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keep negroes, &c., was read. We readily granted him 500 acres, but refused him leave to sell, or to have negroes, and he was satisfied.

The memorial of Mr. Thomas Stevens was read desiring consideration for his services under his father.

We considered that he had been two years in Georgia, and served him as clerk, and ordered him 50*l*.

Jo. Calwell of Frederica's memorial desiring we would send over his son from Cork, the expense of which he would defray, the same was granted.

Some other papers were referred to a committee of accounts and correspondence.

Saturday 17.—My cousin Percival, of Wandsor, and her daughter-in-law Mrs. Percival, wife to Mr. William Percival at Fort St. George, dined with us.

In the evening I had advice of my aunt Whorwood's death at Denton in the 86 year of her age. She died of a fever and shortness of breath. Passed the day at home.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home in the morning, in the evening went to St. James' Chapel, and then home.

Monday 19.—Went to St. James' vestry, visited Mr. Tracy.

Dined with the Georgia gentlemen at the Horn Tavern, and then entered on business in a committee of correspondence. The gentlemen were, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Digby, Mr. Smith, Mr. La Roch, Lord Tirconnel, and I.

We read Mr. Oglethorp's letters to the Trustees of 6 and 16 July, and drew up heads of an answer.

Mr. Vernon argued it long and obtained that good land should be new surveyed for the inhabitants who are now settled on pine barren land, and accordingly a memorandum for it was couched, and they were all but Mr. Smith and I for giving them land on the islands. I said it would be breaking up the town, and that those islands were reserved for the use of a governor and maintenance of magistracy, but they said the first care was that the people should be able to maintain themselves, and that of the magistracy and governor was a future consideration which the Crown must look to.

Our accomptant Mr. Verelts told us that if Sir Robert Walpole could be prevailed on to allow 2000*l*. of our expenses, including Col. Cochrane's demand for his building of a large house and the soldiers' barracks, to be put into the list of services incurred, then 2000*l*. demanded of the Parliament for the support of the colony would, with the money we have in hand, serve us to Lady Day 1740.

Saturday 24.—A committee of Trustees met this day consisting of Mr. Henry Archer, president; Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Laroche, Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

I could not be there being confined for some days by a flux. They prepared a letter for Mr. Oglethorp, and received the thoughts of Mr. Thomas Stephens concerning the colony, which he had not yet perfected. I think there are too many sharp things in a letter to Mr. Oglethorp and will endeavour to prevail that they may be softened.

Sunday 25.—Still confined. Sir William Heathcote visited me. He excused his resigning the place of Common Councilman of Georgia on his not being able to attend, through multitude of business, the

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business of the Trust, and it was a rule with him not to engage in any duty which he could not execute in the manner he ought to do.

Monday 26.—Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Smith came in the morning to examine the vouchers of Mr. Oglethorp's accounts lately sent, which we passed through and made our observations thereon which are to be reported next Wednesday to the Common Council. They afterwards dined with me.

Mr. Verelts told me the Corporation of Foundlings had appointed him secretary.

Tuesday 27.—This day came out a proclamation for a solemn fast on occasion of the war with Spain to be kept the 8th of January, and directions to the bishops to compose a form of prayer on the occasion.

Wednesday 28.—I went to the Georgia Board, where met, Dr. Hales in the C.C. chair, Egmont, Digby, La Roch, Lapotre, Tracy, Smith, Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

Report from the Committee of Accounts on Robert Williams' demands read and approved.

Report on the committee appointed to examine Mr. Oglethorp's accounts read and agreed to, and the secretary ordered to write to him upon some heads thereof, which are to be enquired into.

Report from the Committee of Correspondence of their answer prepared to Mr. Oglethorp's letter of the 4th July which was read and approved.

Imprest to Mr. Heathcote of 1357*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*. to pay Robert Williams 67*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. and to repay Mr. Oglethorp money expended on the Trustees' account, 1289*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*.

From this night I was confined by a return of the gout till—

Friday 30.—The Trustees met, viz. :—Digby, La Roch, Lord Sidney, Sloper, Tracey, Vernon, Sir William Heathcote as Trustee, having surrendered his place of Common Councilman for want of time to attend.

The business was to consider in what manner to apply to Parliament for money, whether by motion or petition, and most were of opinion by motion.

Mr. Verelts came to me at night to tell me what was done, and read to me a letter he received from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 15 September from Augusta, acquainting him that he was returned from meeting with the Indian nations and, he believed, fixed them in the interest of Great Britain from whence the French and Spaniards had been practicing to withdraw them. He also pacified them with respect to their resentment against Carolina traders.

Mr. Verelts also read to me a letter from Mr. Stephens of 15 September and left with me his journal to peruse. He says they go on diligently in settling the account of the Trustees, debts and credits to and with particular persons, and that he and Mr. Jones are upon better terms than before since the absence of young Stephens. That the news of the change of tenure had good effect in promoting the people's industry to plant; that there was a prospect of a good crop, if the great rains did not spoil the grain which is now in ears. But that the great floods occasioned by the rain had destroyed our saw mill at old Ebenezer. That upon occasion of hanging the murderers formerly mentioned 70 freeholders appeared in Savannah in arms; that fevers and agues were rife, but they had buried but one person for some months past.

Dec. 2-14

Sunday 2 December.—Dr. Couraye came to see me and said he was assured the Earl of Hereford and his lady were turned methodists; that they prayed four times a day, and had one of the Methodist clergymen in their house.

Monday 3.—Mr. Verelts came this evening to inform me that an account was come to Mr. Morley from Carolina, dated 16 October, that Mr. Oglethorp had drawn down 2000 Cherokee Indians, and wrote to Charlestown for all the assistance they could send him to join his regiment in order to attack Fort Augustine.

He also told me that Mr. Minis had an account that Captain Thompson was arrived at Savannah the 10 October.

Wednesday 5.—My gout still confining me I could not meet the gentlemen at the office. Mr. Verelts wrote me word that Mr. Digby, Henry Archer, Lapotre, Sloper and Vernon met, and Sloper, president.

That they had ordered a copy of General Oglethorp's letter to Mr. Verelts to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle, with a letter from the Trust about the law for preserving peace with the Indians in both provinces, and to desire orders might be sent to the Deputy Governor of South Carolina to prepare some law for settling the dispute between the two provinces.

That they also had settled the letters that are to go this night to General Oglethorp and Mr. Stephens, by a man-of-war ordered away for South Carolina.

Saturday 8.—Mr. Ayers, Mr. Digby, Egmont, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Laroch, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Sloper, Lord Tirconnel in the chair, Mr. Vernon.

All met at my house I having the gout. We ordered payment of 3 certified accounts Mr. Stevens having examined them and wrote word that the commissioners for examining Mr. Causton's accounts, of whom he is one, found no objection to them. The accounts were:—

To a demand on the Trust for goods delivered to Thomas Causton for the use of the public store by David Prevost	732l. 15s. 9d.
A like demand by the same David Prevost	... 345 19 3
A like demand by Thomas Ware	... 221 8 0

1300 3 0

Imprest made on the bank of 1300l. for payment of said 1300l.

Then the gentlemen took into consideration the relief of such persons in Savannah and Hampstead and Highgate as had barren land, whom they thought it proper to give other land to that should be good and fertile, and a minute was taken by the secretary to form a letter on, to be sent by way of queries to Mr. Stevens for the Trustees to be resolved in, after which they entered to send proper directions on that subject.

Then a debate arose about the supply intended to be asked this year of the Parliament, and to my great surprise and dissatisfaction they agreed not to ask any money this year, only to press Sir Robert Walpole to repay the Trust 2000l. advanced by them for the military service of the colony. Lord Sidney Beauclerc was the chief person who pressed this, and Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Sloper came into it. Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roch and I were for asking money, it appearing that even when the 2000l. is repaid us we shall have but 5500l. for the current year's service, and I told them it was impossible

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to foresee what contingent expenses might arise within the year to require more. That our year's estimate stands at 5000l. of the money, that we know not what the general debts of the colony may turn out, which if more than we yet know of—for the account is not yet sent—we should not be able to keep our engagements to which we have subjected ourselves in our estimate. That I was in hopes the gentlemen would have considered the necessity of raising useful produces in the colony to repay the great expenses the mother country has been at in settling it, and without which this kingdom will never be satisfied, for it was a dead thing to continue the support of an indigent people merely for their sakes, and if nothing came further of it, the malicious reports of ill wishers to our colony would be confirmed, such as that it is a settlement of no use. That therefore for the raising useful produces for exportation, such as silk, wine, indigo, cochineal, &c., it was necessary that at least 1000l. should be reserved to encourage those produces, but that 5000l. was only sufficient to answer the charges of the civil government, so that unless they asked for more money this year, all encouragements of the nature I mentioned must drop.

But the gentlemen above mentioned were obstinate on their parts and so the matter was carried their way; only Mr. Sloper, who agreed that it was necessary to encourage useful produces, said that if the 5000l. did not answer our purposes, he would himself move the House for more money.

25l. was ordered to Mr. Stephens over and above his 100l. for to keep a clerk.

Reflecting on the wants of the colony, and the vast inconveniences that must attend the not asking this session for more money than the repayment of the 2000l. advanced for the military service, I drew up a paper showing the prejudice that resolution was of, and at the same way my dissent thereto, which I gave to Mr. Verelts to enter into the books at the office.

Wednesday 12.—Mr. Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, and Mr. Vernon, Pr. Met in Common Council and perfected their letter to Mr. Stevens to go by the man-of-war.

This day when the meeting was over Mr. Smith came to see me, and was convinced of the necessity we are under to apply this session for money. I told him Mr. Thomas Archer and Mr. Tracy had been with me and were alike convinced. He knew nothing of my paper of reasons and dissent, it not being read as I expected it would have been at the Board, by reason Mr. Henry Archer had it to peruse, and did not produce it.

Friday 14.—Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that Mr. Henry Archer said to him my reasons were very strong, and desired he would make out two copies, one for himself the other for Lord Sidney Beauclerc. He added that there was to be a grand meeting next Tuesday to consider of the affair where I was desired to be present if my gout would permit.

He said that the Duke of Newcastle had wrote to President Bull of South Carolina to settle the Indian trade with Mr. Oglethorp and thereby put an end to the differences between both provinces.



Dec. 18-26

Tuesday 18.—I went out this morning for the first time since my confinement by a return of the gout from 26th of last month, nor am I yet well, but my presence was, I thought, necessary at a meeting of Common Council and Trustees summoned this day to consider about applying for money this year to Parliament. There met only Egmont, Tirconnell, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Lapotre, Sir Will. Heathcote and Sloper.

My reasons for dissenting, formerly mentioned, together with my paper of the advantages Georgia has already been and may be hereafter, were read, and though we would determine nothing of an affair of so great importance being so few in number, yet we concluded that the best way of proceeding would be upon motion to know the sense of the House whether Georgia is of advantage to support or not, which would necessarily lead our Trustees who are of the House to speak thereto and inform the members of the state of the colony. They doubted not but the House, when thus informed, would vote the colony necessary to be supported, and then by setting forth our wants they would grant them. We thought this more eligible than to proceed as we have hitherto done, petitioning with fear of success, and making application to particular members to favour us, and crouching to Sir Robert Walpole's pleasure, who shows himself so indifferent to our colony.

I returned home to dinner, and passed this and many days more at home by reason of my lameness.

We agreed to debate this matter more fully the 10th January.

Letter from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Verelts dated 25 September, arrived yesterday, was read, acquainting us that Mr. Oglethorp was arrived in good health from Fort Augusta 22nd of that month, and that the Duke of Newcastle's orders to him were sent by Col. Bull. That the Upper and Lower Creek Indians are our good friends, and the Cherikees made our friends so that we have nothing to fear from the French of Messasippi. That the Cherikees had like to have fallen upon the Carolinians on account of the great quantity of rum brought to them by the Carolina traders.

Letter also from Capt. Dunbar sent to Charlestown by General Oglethorp, that there was a great mortality there.

Wednesday 19. Thursday 20.

Friday 21.—My gout kept me at home. Lord Tirconnel, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Sloper, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon and my son dined with me. I found they all admitted my reasons for asking money to be good, and all were for laying a fair state of our case before the Parliament.

Mr. Vernon told me it was reported the Government had sent to recall Mr. Oglethorp and that the King had refused to make Major Cook Lieut.-Colonel, as was his turn on the removal of Cockran, which he deemed an intended slight put on Mr. Oglethorp.

He also told me that the Duke of Newcastle resented our letter to him desiring he would send orders to President Bull, in the absence of the Governor of Carolina, to agree with Mr. Oglethorp concerning the differences relating to the Indian trade, because our corporation seal was not put to the letter. That his Grace had therefore flung it into the Council Board, which being irregular, they knew not what to do with it.

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I told him I was against meddling in it at first, it being the business of the Carolinians to apply for such orders, and not ours who had been greatly injured by that province, and when they should hear the application was made by us it would make them more stiff.

He said we would do no more in it, but if their agent would pursue it he might.

Wednesday 26.—Mr. Verelts called on me, to tell me he received a letter for the Trustees from Jo. Bromfeild, accepting with thanks our continuation of him as Register, and that he is making a copy of the register to send over; that the reason why he neglected the duty of his office before was that he thought himself unworthy; but at the bottom it was sullenness for being reprimanded for adhering to factious people, and I apprehend his acceptance and satisfaction now professed is owing to the salary annexed to his office in our estimate sent over. In that letter he mentions the arrival of "The Two Brothers", Captain Thompson, the day before he wrote, which was the 8th October from Savannah.

He also showed me a letter to him from Mr. Thomas Jenys of Charlestown, dated 27th October, thanking the Trustees for ordering his accounts to be settled, and showing that the difference of them from Mr. Causton's arose from the latter charging him with a double charge of two bills, and with two certificates never sent him. He professes all services in his power to our colony, and informs him that Col. Oglethorp had sent offers of service to that government in any shape to the utmost latitude of his orders for annoying the Spaniards, and that it were to be wished he had more power than the Governor of Carolina thinks he has, and then they would have been ready to take Augustine, which the greatest annoyance their province has, by the freedom they give to run away negroes, which if continued will in a few years bring that province to a low ebb.

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Jan. 9

Wednesday, 9 January, 1739-40.—This day is the first that my gout has suffered me to stir out since 18th last month.

Went to Georgia Board to consider on the sum to be asked of the Parliament this year, as also the manner of obtaining it. We expected a more numerous assembly than we found, being only Lord Tirconnel in the Trustee Chair, H. Archer, Egmont, Vernon, La Roch, Anderson, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir William Heathcote.

We were only a Trustee Board, as our names show. We determined not which way to apply to Parliament, nor for what sum, being so few, but deferred it till next meeting, and in the meantime ordered Mr. Verelts to procure all the living witnesses he could in town to prove at the bar of the House of Commons, if there should be occasion, the usefulness of Georgia to England, it being our unanimous opinion to have the Parliament's sense thereon, being tired with petitioning every year, and with the clamours against us—chiefly by the ministerial people—who only speak as they hear, but know nothing of the colony. We are for having a motion made to the House to appoint a day to debate this affair.

My lameness and tenderness by long confinement hindered me going to church this day, which was every where extremely crowded, being the fast day appointed on account of the war with Spain, notwithstanding the severity of the frost, which has raised coals to two shillings per bushel, and occasioned the perishing of several poor in the streets through want of firing and work.

Tuesday 15.—Visited several acquaintance. The severity of the cold confined me till this day.

Wednesday 16.—A Trustee Board was summoned to meet at the committee room in the House of Commons, to consider of the proofs relating to the importance and advantage of Georgia and the evidence supporting the same.

We thought it necessary to make ourselves masters of the state and condition of Georgia, and of the advantages it is and may be of to Great Britain, and to have living witnesses who should at the bar of the House of Commons declare their knowledge of the province in case a debate should arise upon our application for money this year, which many of our gentlemen were of opinion—and I among the rest—should be forced, in order to draw ourselves out of the Ministers' hands, and put ourselves into the Parliament's. For when upon debate the Parliament—as we could not doubt—would vote the province of advantage to Great Britain and ought to be supported, after a fair hearing of the evidence we could produce of the products and harbours of our colony, the idle clamours against us, which do us so much prejudice in the world's eyes, would cease, and future applications for further support would be made by us cheerfully and without trembling, whereas we now find it difficult to get any of our gentlemen who are of the House of Commons to give themselves the trouble of conducting

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a petition, and many are careless of attending our Boards because we are obliged to petition. Another advantage of flinging ourselves on the Parliament would be the drawing ourselves out of the Ministry's hands, who never favoured us at heart, and for whose sake a great part of the House of Commons hate us, because most of the members of our Board vote as Sir Robert Walpole will have them. On this account divers of our members left the Trust, and we find ourselves distressed how to supply their room. Lastly, we were sensible that this is the only opportunity, while we are engaged in war with Spain, to obtain a vote in favour of the colony, and to secure it for the future from being given up by a treaty to the Spaniards.

On all these accounts, Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre and I, together with Lord Shaftsbury and Sir William Heathcote—both who had resigned being Common Councillors but were still well inclined to the colony—were for proceeding on the method above mentioned, and Mr. Sloper, though a ministry man, gave into it, but though he expressed himself satisfied that a debate should arise in the House upon the colony, yet he was not for forcing it, but rather for coming to decision one way or other in order to be eased of the trouble of being a trustee in case the Parliament should judge it unnecessary to support the colony, he not caring which way it went only if it was to be carried on he was for obtaining money knowing it to be necessary for that end.

On the other hand, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer and Lord Sidney Beauclerc, who are dead voters with Sir Robert Walpole, apprehending by the method we were taking Sir Robert would lose the influence he has over our Board by our standing on a national bottom and not a ministerial one, were for going on in the usual manner, and continuing him the protector of our colony, though it was visible he never loved our design, and therefore allowed all his creatures in the House to rail against us. They raised doubts whether it was prudent to have our proceedings enquired into and said that it looked forward in us to desire an enquiry; that our managers in Georgia had wronged us in squandering away our money, which yet would be imputed to us, and that if we dropped Sir Robert, he would drop us, and might hinder further supplies, in which case it was allowed by us all that we must fling up our Trust. That when all came to all, we must petition, that being the parliamentary way of obtaining public money, and the advantage of the colony to Great Britain by raising useful produces, might not appear to the House of Commons upon the evidence we could procure. They were also apprehensive that by this enquiry Sir Robert would be reproached with having said last session that he knew not a spade had been dug in raising forts, when our evidence could prove we have 8 or 9 forts and some very strong.

But we who had better attended the Board, and made ourselves masters of the knowledge of our affairs, knew otherwise, and that fortunately there now were in town evidences sufficient to prove every point we desired. We therefore obtained that several points should be noted down to examine them upon, after which we should make such use of their information as should be agreed on by our Board, which the other gentlemen could not refuse. Accordingly the evidences above mentioned attended a board of Trustees which met

Jan. 16-23

this day, viz. :—Henry Archer, President; Egmont, Lapotre, La Roch, Lord Sidney, Vernon, Sloper, Lord Tirconnel, Shaftsbury, Sir William Heathcote.

But Lord Sidney and Mr. La Roch stayed so little time as showed they did not much regard the business we were upon, not caring, I suppose, that our evidences should be examined at the Bar, and Mr. Thomas Archer who was in the House sent word he did not understand the matter and therefore did not come to us. Mr. Thomas Towers also refrained coming, which he has never done since this session of Parliament began.

The evidences who attended us were Mr. Robert Millar, our botanist, Captain Diamond, Mr. Samuel Auspurger, Captain Thomas Shubruck, Captain Dempsy, Lieut. Delagal, Captain Money.

All these had been in Georgia and gave very satisfactory evidence, some to one point, some to another.

1. That exceeding good cotton grows in Georgia.
2. That there is a great quantity of the prickly pear and cochineal fly.
3. That there is great plenty of ship timber, masts, oaks and knee timber growing on the water side.
4. That the coast of Georgia is bold, 16 foot entrance at low water at Jekyl Sound, and 15 at Tybee, and the side rises 7 feet, so that a 40 gun ship may easily enter, and perhaps a 50 gun ship according to the building. And they heard there was a creek a little lower than Jekyl Sound where a Spanish ship of 60 guns had entered. That ships when entered are safe from all winds and that the wind blows seldom or never hard on the land. That at Amelia is a harbour that has 24 foot at low water.
5. That in the northern Province are the following settlements, viz. :—Savannah, Hampstead, Highgate, Thunderbolt, Abercorn, Old Ebenezar, New Ebenezar and about 20 houses round Savannah. And in the southern Province, Frederica, Fort St. Simon's, New Inverness or Darien, Cumberland, Amelia Island.
6. That there are forts in the southern Province, Fort Frederica, Fort St. Simon's, Fort St. Andrew's on Cumberland, Fort at New Inverness, Fort by way of look out at Amelia. And in the northern division, Fort Augusta, Fort Arguile, and one that had been begun at Savannah.
7. That our Province is a rampart to South Carolina, and prevents the negroes of South Carolina from flying to the Spaniards.
8. That it is highly probable indigo will grow in Georgia because it does in the same latitude in other places, but this depending on the evidence of Mr. Millar, our botanist, who was not in Georgia though in Carolina where it grows though more northward, we struck that point out of our paper.
9. That the climate is very healthy.
10. That the soil is a great deal of it very good.
11. That the silk will certainly do well, the white as well as the black mulberry growing spontaneously, that they saw Camuches family spinning and reeling it, and most of what Mr. Auspurger brought over was the growth of Georgia.
12. That vines do well, and they had tasted of the grape which was very large and juicy.

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After this enquiry was over, our gentlemen dispersed without coming to any resolution. But Mr. Vernon and I so pressed Mr. Henry Archer with the necessity of bringing our affairs before the House, that he promised to know of the Speaker to-morrow, with whom he was to dine, when we should apply to Parliament for that purpose, and the proper manner how.

He has it in his hands to give what turn to our affair he pleases, but we cannot help it, none other but he and Lord Sidney Beauclerc interesting themselves at present for us, and they both very desirous that we should ask for no money this year, because they had very uncautiously boasted to Sir Robert Walpole and the Speaker that we had been so good managers of the last year's grant of money, as to have 4000*l.* to return to the public; whereas the truth is, we have 4000*l.* only to go in aid of the supply we expect and which is necessary to support the colony this year.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Lapotre and I dined at the Horn Tavern.

I was told to-day that Sir Robert Walpole desired a Scots gentleman to tell the Duke of Arguile, that he had gained eight points upon him, to which the Duke replied he had but one upon Sir Robert. The former meant the Duke's eight employments, the Duke meant Sir Robert's head.

Thursday 17.—Visited Lord Grantham, Sir Francis Clerke, Col. Schutz, Lieut.-General St. Hipolite, Mr. Dawny, Sir Windham Knatchbull and Mr. Jo. Temple, and Mr. Stroud. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 18.—Visited Sir Jo. Evelyn, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Gore, Mr. August Schutz and Mr. Cecil. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 19.—Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. having purchased the late Mr. Minshull's estate, to which I was a Trustee in behalf of Mrs. Mary Minshull, whose fortune was secured thereon together with a bond debt of 1200*l.*, I signed the deeds, whereby my trust ceased, in the presence of old Mrs. Minshull, to whom her deceased daughter's effects were fallen, who gave her consent and also signed the deeds.

Sunday 20.—Prayers and sermon at home. The severe frost continues.

Monday 21.—Visited Mr. Hucks, Mr. Ayers, Lord Lovel, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Wilmington and Mr. Jo. Temple.

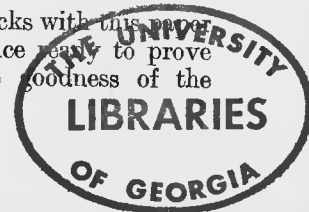
Tuesday 22.—Visited Mr. Vernon.

Wednesday 23.—Went to to the Georgia Office. Present: Mr. Digby, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Sloper, Hen. Archer, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon. Mr. Lapotre in the chair; Egmont, President.

1. We drew up a memorial to the Treasury for 2000*l.* advanced by us to the military service of Georgia, that it might be repaid us.

2. We also agreed on a paper to be wrote fair and shown Sir Robert Walpole, concluding with the necessity of having this year 4000*l.* from Parliament to carry on our affairs, otherwise that we must give up the colony.

We desired Lord Tirconnel to accompany Mr. Hucks with us to Sir Robert Walpole, to tell him we had evidence ready to prove the importance of Georgia to Great Britain, the goodness of the



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and the reasonable expectation we have of raising valuable produces harbours, if suitable encouragement be given. They are to attend Sir Robert to-morrow.

3. We ordered the making out 200 sola bills of 5*l.*, and 1000*l.* of twenty shillings each, towards the half year's estimate commencing at Lady Day next, to be sent by the first opportunity.

4. We ordered Mr. Auspurger a gratification of twenty-five guineas for a very neat map of St. Simons Island with a scale of miles thereto.

5. Mr. Verelts reported that Lord Sidney Beauclerc had seen Sir William Young, upon our demand of being repaid the 2000*l.* above mentioned advanced by the Trust for the military service of Georgia, and Sir William said he had talked the matter with Sir Robert Walpole, who advised our drawing the memorial above mentioned, that the Treasury might have a foundation to lay the same before the House among the services of the year unprovided for.

6. Mr. Henry Archer also reported that he had been with the Speaker to know the manner how we should apply for some money this year, and to tell him we were very desirous the Parliament would enquire into the disposal of the last money given by Parliament. That the Speaker highly approved Parliament being made acquainted therewith, as it would put a stop to the clamours of ignorant people against us, but that it would be proper and decent for the Trustees to acquaint Sir Robert Walpole therewith and take his advice. On this account we drew up the paper above mentioned for Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Hucks to show him when they wait on him to-morrow.

Mr. Archer declined going, because he intends to vote for the Place Bill, and Sir Robert Walpole is so teasing with him to vote against it that he designs not to see him till that affair is over.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

In the evening Mr. Verelts came to me to tell me Mr. Hucks refused to attend Sir Robert Walpole to-morrow because Lord Tirconnel was joined with him in it. He said he would go with any other but him, for he was only a puzzle cause. Whereupon Lord Tirconnel said he would be alone.

Thursday 24.—This day Lord Tirconnel waited on Sir Robert Walpole with our designed petition to Parliament, and a short memorial of the money we shall have occasion to ask this session, viz., 4000*l.* Sir Robert read both papers, and readily answered we should have the money, that he had already obtained the King's consent, and that we should deliver our petition on Monday, when he would be ready to declare the King's consent.

The Bishop of Oxford, his lady, with Mrs. Talbot and her daughter dined with us.

Friday 25.—A threatening of the gout kept me at home.

Saturday 26.—Upon summons to have a report from Lord Tirconnel of Sir Robert Walpole's answer to our application for money to Parliament, there met—Mr. Digby, President; Egmont, Mr. Holland, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Lord Shaftsbury.

Lord Tirconnel reported that he had waited Thursday last on Sir Robert Walpole with a short paper explaining the reason why we were obliged to ask money this session from the Parliament, and also with a draft of our petition; that Sir Robert read both, and then said

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he had already obtained the King's consent, that we should have the 4000*l.* we desired, and that we should do well to present our petition next Monday, when he would be at the House to declare the King's consent.

We thanked Lord Tirconnel for the service he did us, and desired he would himself present the petition, which he undertook, and at our desire Mr. Digby promised to second it.

We then drew up our petition in form, and put the corporation seal to it, after adding thereto that we had now credible witnesses ready to make appear the goodness and capacity of our harbours, the fitness of the soil for producing silk and other valuable commodities, and the defence our Province is of to our other colonies, when the House shall be disposed to examine into it.

By this means we hope to obtain a Parliamentary enquiry and an approbation of the colony's establishment, in order to silence the ill opinion conceived of us and our designs by ignorant or ill disposed persons.

After this, Mr. Auspurger was called in, and we discoursed over the conditions of his grant which he desires in the Island of St. Simon's. He desired his ten servants whom he designs to bring from Swisserland may have fifty acres each at the expiration of their services; that he may not be obliged to fell all his timber in sixteen years, nor be obliged to fence, his grant being an island to himself; that he may not be obliged to be again in Georgia before two years expire, seeing he must go to Swisserland first, and that his quit-rent of 5*l.* per annum may not commence till eleven years from the date of his grant. All this we consented to, though it must be confirmed by a Common Council, we being but seven, for Mr. Archer was not then come to us.

He also desired that all the west land round the island, which he knew not the quantity of, but by his map appeared to be double the island at least, might be flung into his grant, being at spring tides overflowed by the sea, and very boggy so as to be of no use now, nor ever till reduced at his great expense. To this I answered, we could not grant him more than 500 acres, and the island alone was 450. But if he could find a brother or nephew or friend who would take each of them 500 acres of the swamp, we would grant the swamp desired by him to them, and they might by private agreement hold it for his life. He replied he could do that, but they would not be disposed to go over. I answered that would make no difficulty, for we would grant them a licence of absence.

We desired Mr. Smith to find us a clergyman to preach our anniversary sermon, which he undertook.

Sunday 27.—Prayers at home, being confined by lameness and the severe frost.

Monday 28.—This morning my Lord Tirconnel delivered our petition to Parliament which Mr. Digby seconded. The conclusion of it, expressing our being prepared by credible witnesses to prove to the House the goodness of our harbours, the fitness of the soil to produce silk and other valuable produces, and the security Georgia is of to the other colonies when the House should be pleased to inform themselves thereof, occasioned, as we expected and designed, a debate.

Lord Gage said he desired to know what Georgia was before he gave any money.

Jan. 28-Feb. 1

Alderman Heathcote expatiated on the esteem he had for Georgia although he was obliged to quit being a Common Councillor for want of health and by reason of living much in the country. He said it appeared by the conclusion of the petition, that the Trustees desired to have the House informed of the advantages Georgia is of; that they were much to be commended for it, because many vile reports had been dispersed without doors as that the Trustees divided the money granted by Parliament and took each 1,000*l.* to his share per annum. That he himself had been told it, and had with concern observed ill insinuations against them even in this House, as if the establishing the colony was a chimera. That this must necessarily render gentlemen who had the conduct of it, and who gave so much of their time to it, uneasy, and it was but just to gratify them in their desire to have the importance of the colony laid before the House, that if the House should take it in that light they might proceed more cheerfully; if otherwise, be discharged of future application by giving the matter up. He would not himself make a motion for a day to make this enquiry, but he wished some gentleman in the House would do it.

Lord Baltimore then expressed his approbation of the colony, and made the motion, and Mr. Hooper seconded him, and named Thursday se'nnit. Whereupon the Speaker rose to put the question, when Mr. Digby rose again and expressed his apprehension that if so distant a day were pitched on some of our witnesses might be gone to sea, being masters of ships.

Upon which the Speaker said, since it was so, the petition being referred to the Committee of Supplies, the witnesses might be ordered to attend the day the petition should be considered on, and if gentlemen were then disposed to ask any questions of them in proof of the allegations in the petition, they might be called in.

The petition was accordingly referred to the Committee of Supply, after which Mr. Sloper told the House that we should not ask for much money. That we had saved as much out of the last year's grant as perhaps might answer the charge of the civil government of Georgia, but the thing wanted was money to render the inhabitants useful to Great Britain.

I had prepared Alderman Heathcote and Lord Baltimore to speak in the manner they did before the business came on, and well it was they did in order to satisfy the minority who do not like us because the greater number of our members vote with the ministry, and I have endeavoured to make them hope that by a fair enquiry into the advantages of our colony to Great Britain, we throw ourselves upon the Parliament and shall be no longer under the influence of Sir Robert Walpole. This step, which is no less than a fair challenge to those who have spoken contemptibly of our colony, must stop the mouths of many such, and has a very honourable appearance to the world.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited Mr. Temple.

Tuesday 29.—I visited my Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Francis Clarke and Sir Thomas Webster. Dined and spent the evening at home in drawing up answers to any questions that may be asked or objections made to the colony of Georgia when the Committee of Supply takes it into consideration, and also such motions as I think proper to be made, which are as follows.

1. Resolved that it appears to this committee that the Province of

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Georgia is of great importance to the defence and security of the British colonies in America, and of the trade of Great Britain.

2. Resolved that it appears to this House, that the Province of Georgia is capable of raising valuable produces, to the increase of the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

3. Resolved that the Province of Georgia deserves the support of the Legislature of Great Britain.

This day the House sat upon the Place Bill and after a long debate from one a'clock till eleven at night rejected the motion for the bill by 16 majority, 222 against 206.

This evening died Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, of an apoplexy, and is succeeded by Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson, his next brother. He was a good friend to his country and though personally attached to the King yet had little esteem for Sir Robert Walpole. It is whispered that he shot himself, for now it is said he was known at twice several times to be disturbed in his senses. Thus much is true, my son's gunsmith told him the next day that he by order carried two pistols to Lord Scarborough, and that he saw him prime one of them and hang it at his bedside.\*

30 January, 1739-40.—This day a Board of Trustees was summoned to consider of the proper evidence necessary to be produced to show the importance and advantages of Georgia to Great Britain at the Committee of Supply, and there met, Mr. Digby, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Sloper, Vernon.

We settled the order of our evidence, and to what points they should speak if called on, and agreed on proper motions to be made when the evidence had done, which were three. But we did not settle who should make the motions, or who should manage the evidence, nor the day when the petition shall be called for, but we hoped it might be Monday next, for which purpose Mr. Vernon undertook to speak to Mr. Vane, chairman of the committee.

We were informed that Mr. Stephens, lately come over, had wrote a libel on the Province and given it to Mr. Brampton, a member of the House, who had shown it to divers others; we therefore sent for him to the office, where he owned that being desired to set down his knowledge and thoughts of the Province by Mr. Brampton, he did so and gave it to him.

This rash vindictive fool thus endeavours to prejudice the world's good opinion of the colony, merely in revenge to Mr. Oglethorp for the ill usage he gave him when at Savannah, and in revenge and hatred to Mr. Jones lately made a magistrate. His whole discourse since he came over has been a flat contradiction to his father's letters to the Trustees which were written by this young man's hand.

As soon as we broke up Mr. Vernon went to Mr. Scroop, Secretary of the Treasury, where he knew he should find Mr. Vane, and soon perceived by him that the ministry were alarmed at our desiring the importance of Georgia might appear to the House. Mr. Vane asked him what was intended by it. Mr. Vernon replied, to see whether the Parliament would have as good an opinion of the colony as the Trustees have, and to show the reasons why we have that good opinion,

\*Originally the entry ended, "But this ill-natured report is untrue," but this was subsequently erased.—*Ed.*

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in order to stop the clamour raised against us. Mr. Scroop said that was proper.

31 Thursday.—Visited Mr. Southwell and Dr. Moore. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 1 February.—Went to St. James' Vestry to assist the Trustees of the workhouse to regulate abuses there, they complaining of the nastiness wherein it is kept, and the inability of Mr. Tueker the governor.

We recommended to them the appointing an assistant governor, who should be a more active man, and to take from Mr. Tucker as much of his salary as they should think proper, and make up the rest out of the parish money, and to employ persons to clean the house for some consideration, which expenses we should approve. The house holds but 360 and the severity of the weather has carried in 440.

We also ordered Mr. Seddon, the vestry clerk, to take counsel's opinion on prosecution of the securities of our beadles, three of whom out of five have been in arrear to the parish for the moneys collected by them.

Saturday 2.—This morning there met at the Georgia Office a Board of Trustees, viz: Mr. Holland, President; Mr. Thos. Archer, Mr. Hen. Archer, Egmont, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Anderson, Lord Shaftsbury.

We sealed sola bills to the value of 600*l.*, 100 bills of 5*l.* each, and 100 bills at twenty shillings each.

Then Mr. Digby, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Henry Archer made report of their conference with the Speaker yesterday touching the hearing our evidence in behalf of Georgia, and the motions we proposed to make to the House for an instruction to the Committee of Supply to report their opinion to the House of the advantage Georgia is to Great Britain.

They said the Speaker gave his judgment that no motion of that sort could be made, because Committees of Supply received no instructions to report an opinion. That it was enough if our evidence were heard, though he saw no occasion for even that.

They replied, since no instruction might [be] given the Committee to report their opinion, they could say no more on that head, but they thought it of importance the evidence should be heard, that the Committee might know the importance of Georgia, and the world be satisfied the establishment of the colony is no chimera, and an end put to the reports made to its disadvantage. He said he had himself a good opinion of it, and believed most people thought the thing good enough. That our offering to produce evidence sufficiently cleared it to the world, whether the House heard them or not, and if we would have them heard we might, but as to a motion of instruction, or motions afterwards in favour of the colony, he should not advise it if it had been proper, for we should find those who would oppose it.

The gentlemen then desired there might be added to the motion for granting us 4000*l.* some words that might comply a good opinion of the colony though no judgment expressed.

He at first seemed to give way to it, yet afterwards seemed to go off from it.

Upon this I told them it was visible the Speaker had been discoursed

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by Sir Robert, who was uneasy the state of the colony should be known because the House would find he had misrepresented it formerly by saying he knew of no forts there, and some gentlemen would twit him with it. That since all we could do was to add some words favourable to the motion for money, I wished they might be as strong as possible.

There was some debate even as to this, but at length we agreed that the words should run—That the Committee hearing the evidence showing the utility of Georgia to Great Britain, resolved that a sum of 4000*l.* be granted for further settling and improving the colony.

Then Mr. Digby was desired to speak to Lord Baltimore, and Lord Shaftsbury to speak to Mr. Hooper, to desire they would take briefs of the questions to be asked the evidence.

Thus are we treated like children by Sir Robert and the Speaker.

I returned home to dinner and in the evening visited brother Parker. Sunday 3.—Prayers and sermon at home.

I learned this day that now 'tis generally known the Earl of Scarborough shot himself in at the mouth, and that the bullet lodged in his skull. He was found on the ground and it was some little time before they discerned the wound, and therefore thought he died of an apoplexy. He had ordered his chair to go to a rendezvous, where he was expected two hours, and then he was sent for, the Duchess of Manchester, to whom it was said he was to be speedily married, was of the company. It is believed he killed himself to avoid marrying her, as he had given his word whenever her husband should die, having in vain tried to debauch her while he lived. This calls to mind his affair with the Duchess of Kingston whom he had debauched on promise of marriage, but afterwards refused, the shame and indignation of which killed her. He has left a will by which he bequeathed 500*l.* a year to each of his bastards begot on the last mentioned Duchess, 20,000*l.* in money to his next brother Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson, and his land estate to his younger brother, about 6,000*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas, now Earl of Scarborough, is greatly disappointed that the estate was not left to him, and thinks it an ill return for the confidence he put in his brother, when being in the entail, so that without his consent the late Earl could not dispose of it, he generously consented the cutting it off.

When once the Grace of God has left a man, for He will not always strive with man, the reason grows cloudy, and passion gets the better of it. Nothing expels the Holy Ghost more than lewdness, and nothing but a belief of Revelation and a resolute submission to God's will can secure a man from such crimes as self murder. No other anchor can prevent the ship from going afloat.

Monday 4.—This day Lord Gage made a motion that all letters, representations and memorials sent to the Trustees of Georgia within these two years past, together with the Trustees' answers thereto, might be laid before the House.

Possibly it might have gone, if he had not prefaced it by saying that his view therein was to know whether the charter had not granted more land to the Province of Georgia than belonged to Great Britain, and to know whether the Ministry were resolved to keep it or give it up on a treaty with Spain. But upon this Sir Robert Walpole and others near him cried out to adjourn.

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Lord Baltimore got up and said he thought the motion extraordinary to imagine his Majesty could give away to the Trustees what did not belong to Great Britain, and he thought it very hard to desire all letters should be laid before the House for maybe there might be some ladies in Georgia who had a correspondence with the Trustees, which raised a laugh against the motion.

Then Sir Robert cried out again "Adjourn," but Lord Gage rose up and said he would then drop that part of his motion concerning letters, and only insist on memorials and representations, and good reason (said he) I have for it, for it will be found upon enquiry, that the Trustees, though men of the strictest honour, had put the colony upon a bad foot and such as would ruin it. I have my pocket full of papers that show it cannot subsist in the manner it is, and that the people have almost deserted it, and added (pulling the representation out of his pocket made in December, 1738, to alter the tenure of lands and have the use of negroes) here is a representation from the whole colony signed by every man in it complaining they are undone. Then he read paragraphs out of it here and there, that bore hardest on the Trustees' management, as part of his speech. Still Sir Robert called for the question, but Mr. Laroch got up and desired he might be heard a few words. He said he observed the objection was that females might not inherit, and that the use of negroes were denied the people. To the first he had to say that as it was a new colony, and many difficulties to be struggled with, and a variety of people sent over, though few in number, and those poor, it was judged necessary by the Trustees not to give the inhabitants a liberty to alienate their lands, by first running in debt and then mortgaging their lands whereby the property might come into one man's hand. That the grants made were of 50 acres and 500 acres, and every man knew when he went the conditions of his grant and was at liberty to refuse or not, but when they went they made no objections. That as for papers, memorials, &c., it would take time to transcribe them, and he knew not if copies or originals were intended.

Sir Robert and his friends cried still "Adjourn"; on which Sir John Cotton said he really thought it reasonable the House should know the condition of the colony before they voted money to the colony, otherwise it were to give it blindly. Sir Robert said "Adjourn" again.

But Mr. Henry Archer rose and said the Trustees would be glad that the motion of Lord Gage should pass, and as to the complaint of females not inheriting, that tenure had been altered by the Trustees, and now they do inherit, and the proprietor may do every thing an Englishman can by law, except sell, but he may bequeath it to his relations or friends.

Sir Robert again said "Adjourn"; but Mr. Digby rose and told the House the Trustees were very willing the state of the colony should be known if the House were pleased to enquire.

On which Sir John Barnard said that he was and had been a good friend to the colony, but indeed he had received letters, and he thought it fit a day should be appointed to consider the state of the colony, and if there were mistakes in the constitution of it to rectify them. That particularly the Trustees had forbid the use of negroes; he wished none of the Plantations found it necessary to have any, but since Carolina (which can raise all the produces Georgia can) is its near

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neighbour, and uses negroes, it is impossible Georgia can ever support itself because Carolina will undersell them.

Sir Robert Walpole would not hearken thereto, but spurting up his party to cry "Adjourn," the Speaker put the question and it passed; so Lord Gage's motion fell.

Of the Trustees, I saw in the House only the two Mr. Archers, Mr. Digby, Lord Sidney Beauclercq, Mr. La Roch and Mr. White. Mr. Hucks went away before the motion came on, so little does he regard the colony.

It was a gross misrepresentation of the state of the colony for Lord Gage to say, all the inhabitants that remained in the colony had signed the representation, and unfair to pick out those passages which made most against the Trustees' conduct, and to take no notice of the counter representation made by the other parts of the colony. But the Trustees were of a settled opinion that he was actuated by Mr. Stephens who alone could put the representation into his hands.

Before this matter came on, Mr. Stephens came to see me, whom I gently upbraided with his extra work, as I called it, that is, his officiousness (without communicating his design to the Trustees) to deliver a paper that reflected on their management to some members of Parliament. That I had not indeed seen it, but some members took it in that light, which could not but displease the Trustees as it came from the son of a gentleman his father who is in their service. He replied, what he did was for the colony's service, to put it on a good foot, being satisfied that as it is it must dwindle away to nothing, and he therefore wanted the state of the colony might fully appear to the House, that they might judge how to remedy the bad condition it is in. That being in company with Lord Gage and others, they had asked him about the colony and desired his thoughts, and thereupon he gave them an account in writing of the present bad state, and the remedies. I asked him what remedies he had proposed; he replied, the allowance of a limited number of negroes, and a change of our officers.

I said that as to negroes he would not find one Trustee for allowing them, that we wanted them not for the works, labours or produces we intend to carry on, and our nearness to the Spaniards would endanger their cutting the throats of the white men. Besides, his father on whose good sense and observation we greatly relied, had ever expressed his aversion to negroes, and certainly, if they had lately rose in Carolina and cut the throats of 34 white men, for which 50 of them were put to death, as the last accounts inform us, how dangerous must it appear to suffer negroes in Georgia, where there are so [few] white men, and at a time when Spain makes all free that fly to Augustine.

He replied, he knew that without negroes the colony must drop; that let our produces be what they will, they cannot turn to account but with their help, and as to his father's opinion, he was afraid to write all the truth, being in fear of Mr. Oglethorpe, who is so ambitious, positive and vindictive that it was dangerous to thwart him in his views. That if an equal number of negroes were allowed in Georgia to that of white men there would be no danger. That laying it down as fact that the colony cannot subsist without them, all arguments of danger should give way thereto.

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I said, the people were not able to buy or borrow them if the colony be in truth in so bad a state as he would have me think, and that supposing a man had credit for one, he must be answerable to the merchant who should furnish him with one, in case the negro should die or run away, and so be utterly undone.

He said, the chance was not so great, for in four years the work of a negro would pay the price of him, and then the negro would be his own; but should the case happen that the negro ran away or died before, it was only the undoing of one man, while many others would thrive by theirs.

I then said I could not understand the colony is in so bad a condition, for by his father's letters wrote since he came away, things had a fairer aspect, and particularly that there was a fine crop of corn expected, and the people appeared satisfied with the change of tail male which he had made. He answered, they might appear so, though they were not, and supposing the crop ever so good, it would not maintain the owners.

I said, maybe not, but if they would be industrious and pursue the produces of silk and wine, those things would come in to aid.

He replied, the silk might do in time, but required numbers of inhabitants, and the man would have his corn to mind, and moreover, a white man's labour being eight pence a day, the prosecuting silk with such would not turn to account.

I answered, the silk season, which is the gathering leaves, lasted but six weeks, and it was the business of women and children to wind it, whose labour costs nothing, but which must be very beneficial, inasmuch as a woman and two children can wind from the cocoons thirty or forty pound a year, which is so many twenty shillings, as appears by the silk lately sent us from Georgia, which is valued at so much by the most eminent dealer in raw silk in London.

He said, we were much imposed in the silk, for of the whole quantity there was but five pounds of it made in Georgia; the rest was raised and made in Carolina, as a very honest man in Georgia wrote him word.

I said, we had no such information and he surprised me in this.

He replied, if I knew Mr. Oglethorpe I should not be surprised, for it was one of his artifices to make it pass for such, that the colony might appear to advantage, and he was ashamed at the low means Mr. Oglethorpe used on these occasions, of which he would give me an instance of a woman in town lately come over, who had money given her to speak well of the colony. In a word, that while he remained in the colony all would go worse and worse, and though we might get over 4,000*l.* this year, the next year will fall heavy on him and the Trust, all his artifices will come out and the Trustees be disgraced.

I said, we had a different opinion of him, and esteemed him an honest, wise and human man, and surely he could not mean to destroy a colony of which he was in a manner the founder.

He replied, that when men commit an error, they are fond of defending it at any cost; that he wished the state of the colony were enquired into by the Parliament and the remedies they would bring would set all right, and then he would return to Georgia, otherwise he would not. That his father was by his misfortunes obliged to stay there, let things go how they would, but he was young and must

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take care of himself, and what inducement could I think the salary of 25*l.* a year to be his father's clerk there would be for his return, when the succeeding him in the post of secretary was so precarious?

I said, if he behaved well, it could not be precarious. He replied, he meant by precarious, the absolute certainty he was in that in a year more the colony will of itself break up if matters continue on the foot they are.

I said that as to laying a state of the colony before the Parliament, the Trustees were not able to lay a true one because his father, to whom we wrote to make and send it us, had not yet done it, which I was sorry for, being very desirous the Parliament and all the world should know as much as I did myself; that were the Parliament to take a state of it from what we knew at present of it, it would appear in a more favourable light to them than he represents it. But we had done all we were able to do by desiring to show what advantages the colony is capable of proving to Great Britain if proper encouragement be given, which we set forth in our petition to the Parliament.

He replied, he had read it in the votes, and it pleased him, and yet there were facts entirely false in it. I desired him to say where, and pulling the vote out of his pocket, he pointed to the passages where it is said *the people were taken off from their labour to prepare for their common safety, and deprived of their crops by the late general drought.* He said, the people were not taken from their labour but disregarded the alarm given by the Spaniards, and that he knew of no drought had happened.

I replied, this was very extraordinary, for it absolutely contradicted [not only] his father's accounts, but that of private persons to their friends, and as to alarms from the Spaniards, not only repeated accounts come to the Trustees, but to the Secretary of State and the Admiralty from his Majesty's men-of-war, and the last representation from Lieut.-Governor Bull of South Carolina to the Lords Commissioners of Trade not only wrote thereof, but that the French also had a design to invade the two Provinces.

He then said, if the Spaniards had come they would have dislodged us, for the forts we brag of are pitiful things not worth the mentioning.

That Frederica is only some boards set up, musket proof, and a ditch about it. And fort St. Andrew no better.

I said, our accounts were otherwise from letters and persons now here, who built and garrisoned them.

He replied, Mr. Auspurger who built them is an honest gentleman, and though an engineer knows nothing of his profession, and Lieut. Delagal who garrisoned one of the forts is an interested man, and both would speak as instructed. We then parted, I telling him he would be thought a very officious busy man, and the more so in applying himself to my Lord Gage, who I believed was no friend to the colony, but delighted to distinguish himself in such sort of matters. He answered, it might be so, but what could he do when desired to represent the condition things were in and how they might be remedied, he must speak the truth.

On the whole it was evident to me that he was determined at all hazards to wound Mr. Oglethorpe's character, to change the constitution of the Province by obtaining a liberty to the inhabitants to sell their land or mortgage it to have negroes, and to procure the



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turning out our magistrates in order to place new ones of his own recommending, and get himself to be one of them; and I make no doubt but his journey to England was purely on this business.

Tuesday 5.—

Wednesday 6.—This day being a Committee of Supply, Lord Gage took notice to the Committee that the Trustees of Georgia having desired that evidence might be heard as to the utility of Georgia to Great Britain, that he could say beforehand, the evidence would prove worth nothing, he being able to produce witnesses that should say the quite contrary of what they would say, and show that the colony is not worth continuing at so great an expense to the public of money as had annually been granted. That he had in his hand a letter from a man of honour and substance on the colony, which set forth the deplorable condition the colony was in, all that were left starving, not able to support themselves, and a great many run away. And that the gentlemen who wrote the letter had been 400*l.* out of pocket.

Mr. Horace Walpole got up and called Lord Gage to order, but it was only to tell the House that to reconcile the matter and shorten the work, he would have Lord Gage chosen a Trustee of Georgia, and then all would go well. Lord Gage then rose, and said if he had been out of order he left it to the judgment of the House, or if gentlemen had a mind to give away the nation's money blindfold, and without hearing whether reasonable or not, he would sit down, but he conceived they had good reason to enquire, and they would think so too, if they would hear the letter read which he intended as part of his speech.

Upon this he was allowed to read it, but he neither named the person or date.

After which Mr. Digby got up and said it was new to hear a gentleman say evidence were worth nothing and could be disproved before they were heard: that they were able to show the importance of the colony to Great Britain by valuable produces to be raised there, by the goodness of harbours, &c., and the Trustees had witnesses of undeniable credit to prove these things before the House should resolve to give money for the Province's support, and therefore moved they might be heard, and so called in the first place for Captain Diamond.

Mr. Fane, who was chairman of the committee, was observed to be deaf on this occasion, and though Mr. Digby named him several times, would not order the calling Captain Diamond in, while Sir Robert Walpole's party were instructed to make so much noise that nobody could be heard.

Lord Baltimore said something, but it was lost in the confusion, and Sir Abraham Elton then got up and read a letter from Mr. Williams of Bristol complaining of the bad state of the colony, wherein he had thrown away 2400*l.* and was now returned to England, resolved not to return.

Alderman Heathcote observing the unwillingness of the House to hear the evidence, and that the colony was not supported as expected by the minority, moved that the money might be granted and afterwards the state of the colony might be enquired into, and the Lord Trenchard, who though very zealous to the colony had not informed himself of our desire to have evidence heard, moved for 4,000*l.*

Mr. Pulteney then got up, and said he observed the great ministry

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were averse to enquiries of any sort, but the little ministry of Georgia had desired an enquiry might be made into their conduct, which was very unusual, and showed they thought they could give a good account, at least that they were honest, and they who know their character and worth could not think otherwise, therefore he could not but close with the motion for giving the money desired for this once.

Then Captain Mordaunt, a constant enemy to the colony, said the two things proposed by the colony was to raise silk and wine; that mulberry trees grow all over the country and in two years the inhabitants might have produced silk if it would have done, whereas they had been settled seven years and none appeared; he therefore believed they would not have silk enough to clothe themselves, and as to wine, he believed it would be well to give it to the inhabitants for their own drinking, and wished them good luck with it, for it would be all would ever be seen of their wine, and if the people of the place drank no other, they would be the soberest subjects in the world.

That the colony had cost the nation a vast sum, and it was time to put an end to it, and this sum would probably be the last granted, for he could venture to foretell that if the Trustees came next year for more, there would not be a man for giving a farthing.

Then the sum was voted, and the House rose, very impatient to be kept so long.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre and the two Mr. Archers and I dined at the Cyder House, and resolved to print a state of the colony for our justification.

As to myself, I came away with a heavy heart to see so great an affair as the settlement of our colony treated so ludicrously, and so little regarded by both the majority and minority. Besides, that the letters read by Lord Gage and Sir Abraham were allowed to be read (which must have made an ill impression on the House) and the Trustees' evidence, which would have disproved the assertions therein contained, not suffered to be heard.

Had Sir J. Barnard or Mr. Sands, or other leading men, said any thing in our behalf, the matter had taken another turn, but they sat silent, so that it is visible the Trustees stand in no good light with either party, neither the majority or minority caring for the public, but aiming only to distress one another.

At night I received a letter from Mr. Thomas Archer expressing his great uneasiness at the reflections cast upon the Trustees, and desiring the gentlemen might meet him at my house to-morrow to resolve on a motion he would have made for a day to be appointed to consider the state of the colony.

Thursday 7.—In pursuance to his desire, I wrote to Mr. Sloper, Mr. Digby, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. La Roch and Mr. Vernon to meet Mr. Archer at my house at twelve, and accordingly all but Sir William and Mr. Sloper came. With Mr. Archer came his brother Henry Archer and Mr. Thomas Towers; and it was resolved among us that Mr. Henry Archer should as soon as the report was this day made for granting us 4,000*l.*, get up and complain of the reflections cast on the Trustees yesterday, and express his wish that the House would yet hear the evidence we were ready to produce of the importance of Georgia to Great Britain, &c.

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Accordingly he got to the House just as the report was making, and made the following short speech.

"Sir, The Trustees for Georgia are very uneasy at the treatment they received yesterday, as if the execution of the Trust was a chimerical project. They are still more uneasy, that when they had their evidence ready to produce to show the contrary, an opportunity was not given them. I won't trouble the House with any motion now, but only desire as one of that body, in the name of the whole, to have an opportunity, when the House shall please, to examine into the utility of the Province, and if the House should then differ with them in opinion, to have leave to surrender their charter."

Mr. Digby had undertaken to speak and second him, but came too late into the House.

Thus the Trustees have done the utmost in their power to acquit themselves in the eyes of the world, and to show that Georgia is very unjustly aspersed, which they were well able to do had their evidence been heard. And now it remains to husband our 4,000*l.* as well as we can, and to encourage as fast as we can the raising silk and wine for exportation, that the people may be able to support themselves. And in order that we may be well armed against a future enquiry, we had desired Mr. Verelts to write to Mr. Oglethorp a full narrative of the debates on this matter that he may see on how bad a foot we stand, and how necessary it is we should have full information of the state of the colony, in order to be prepared against a future enquiry, if allowed us. I also advised that when any important notices on this head were sent us from Georgia, that affidavits might be made thereof. And we further directed that Mr. Verelts should procure from our evidence affidavits of what they can truly say concerning the colony, which being taken before a master in Chancery will have their weight, and shall be contained in a book we resolve to print and publish of the state of the colony, and a justification of our proceedings in the settling it.

Friday and Saturday 8th & 9th. I stayed at home.

Sunday 10.—Prayers and sermon at home, and did not stir out.

Monday 11.—Went to St. James's vestry to order the beadles of our parish to clear the streets of the poor, pursuant to a letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons. Some of us merrily said this was an ordinance of the Commons House, neither the Speaker nor House having power to oblige the vestry to care in this matter.

Dined and stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday 12.—Visited Lord Palmerston, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Grantham and Sir Francis Clerke.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 13.—I went this morning to a Board of Trustees upon a summons to consider the best method of acquainting the public with the utility of Georgia and justifying the conduct of the Trustees. Present: Digby, Egmont, Holland (President), Lapotre, Vernon, Anderson, Shaftsbury.

We put the seal to the contents of Mr. Auspurger's grant, who attended. He goes to-morrow for Germany to bring over servants, and this was necessary too for him to show in his country of Bearn in Switzerland. The grant cannot be executed so soon, but will be ready for him at his return. The grant was ordered before by a common

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council. We also gave him 14*l.* for 28 days' attendance to give evidence at the bar of the House of Commons if called on, which was a loss of time to him and expense. We could not regularly do it, but we thought it so reasonable that we doubted not the Common Council's consenting thereto.

We also desired Mr. Vernon to remind Mr. Scroop of the Treasury of our memorial for repayment of the 2,000*l.* advanced by the Trustees for the military service of the colony, and to desire him to speak to Sir Robert Walpole of it, and gave Mr. Vernon an instruction in writing for that purpose.

The widow Chesright presented a petition for some allowance from the Trustees. She had been for three years past in England, having left Georgia on her husband's death. She complained of great hardships from Mr. Causton, who took away from her a servant that cost six guineas, and never made her reparation. We told her we would write by the first opportunity to enquire into her house and lot, and to order the selling or setting it for her advantage, and that the money should be returned her. In the meantime, she being under great necessity, Mr. Vernon and I gave her a guinea each. (We did not then know that she was sentenced 60 lashes for cutting a child down the back barbarously with a knife, in December 1736, and afterwards ran away to England.—*Margin.*)

We debated on the subject matter of our summons, and agreed to print an account of Georgia and our proceedings in settling it, but to suspend the publishing it till it should be thought advisable, and most were of opinion not to publish it till near the approach of next session of Parliament, lest, the present session, we should be thought to appeal to the people from the Parliament on account of their refusal to admit us to lay before them the utility of our colony.

When we broke up, Joyce Germain, whose husband died in Frederica, applied to me for charity and I gave her half a guinea. She would have had some allowance from the Trust, and said a member of Parliament bid her apply, and tell him if the Trustees refused, in which case he would complain. I answered, the Trustees would not be justified to give her the public money, but if that member complained, he would find those would answer him.

Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon and I dined at the Horn Tavern, and I returned home.

Thursday 14, Friday 15, Saturday 16.—Stayed at home.

Sunday 17.—Prayers and sermon at home, did not stir out.

Monday 18.—Visited cousin Le Grand and Mr. Southwell.

Tuesday 19.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where we passed the year's account, and appointed Mr. Evans, a coffee man, and Mr. Williams, a seller of rum by wholesale, to be collectors of the poor tax, in room of our beadles who had wronged the parish, and whose securities we ordered should be prosecuted. These two have fair characters and are to find two securities each in 300*l.*, their collections amount to about 500*l.* each, and they are weekly to pay what they collect into the hands of our vestry clerk Mr. Seddon.

Wednesday 20.—A meeting of Trustees was summoned to take the examinations of Captain Diamond, Captain Shubruck and Captain Dempsey relating to Georgia, which being finished, they are to make affidavit thereto before a Master in Chancery. We were, Mr. Digby,

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Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Sloper, Chr. Towers, Lord Tircannel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Lord Shaftsbury, Sir William Heathcote.

Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Lord Tircannel and I dined together at the Horn Tavern, afterwards I visited my daughter Percival and went home.

There was laid before the gentlemen a computation of the difference between a person employing ten white men and ten negroes, by which young Mr. Stephens who drew it up pretended in figures and by distinct articles to show that by the labour of ten white servants the owner must be a loser in four years time of 119*l*, but he who employs negroes a gainer of 193*l*. But several of our gentlemen took notice that the estimate was partially made in favour of negroes, and Captain Dempsy, who was present and is well acquainted with Georgia, assured that white men if industrious could support themselves by their labours without negroes, and that if they were suffered, there would not be 50 out of 500 who would be found remaining after two months, for they would fly to the Spaniards at Augustine, and that it will not be fit to allow of negroes till all Florida be in our hands, for then the negroes will have no place to retire to, the Havannah being so far distant. I observed it was not the inclination of any gentleman present to favour the admission of negroes.

The proposal of a Jew was delivered to go over and make cochineal provided he had suitable encouragement. He had been bred to the business in Mexico, but his religion being discovered, he was obliged to fly. His proposal was reasonable till we came to the latter part, where he demanded a reward of 2,000*l*. upon showing a quantity made by him and his partner. We desired he might come to us next Wednesday.

Thursday 21.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and Lady Salisbury.

This day was a call of the House, and Mr. Pulteney moved for an order to lay before the House all the papers, memorials, &c., relating to the late convention, which was strongly opposed, and Sir Robert Walpole said it was singly levelled at him who had the conduct of affairs, but he had the satisfaction to know that he had done nothing which the Parliament had not approved.

It was replied that it was no new thing to enquire for papers relating to Treaties though the Parliament had approved them, witness the Treaty of Utrecht which Sir Robert Walpole himself had moved for the papers of.

But Mr. Henry Pelham said it was the transactions of a former Parliament, not then in being, that was enquired into, whereas the transactions now desired to be enquired into are such as the present subsisting Parliament had approved, and it would ill become them to censure measure themselves had approved.

The motion was rejected by 247 against 196, the difference 51.

The debate held till 9 at night.

Friday 22.—I went to St. James's vestry to attend a summons of the Trustees to enquire into the state of King Street Chapel. We passed the accounts and signed them. Present: The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Mountague, Egmont, and the Churchwarden.

We have 100*l*. or thereabout in bank, besides two South Sea bonds of 100*l*. each, and had the satisfaction to find the money arising from

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the pews increase each quarter by the diligence of our clerk in collecting.

I afterwards visited Mr. Tracey and Mr. Stroud.

Passed the evening at home.

This evening Mr. Verelts wrote me that by Mr. Scroop's and Sir Robert Walpole's neglect we are likely to lose the 2,000*l*. advanced by the Trustees for the military service of Georgia and which is over due, it being otherwise a misapplication of the public money which was given us by Parliament only for the civil uses of the colony.

It seems Mr. Scroop pretended he had not received our memorial to the Treasury to be repaid that sum, though Mr. Verelts put it into his own hands, but I fear he willingly mislaid it. When afterwards we renewed our application it was produced and read last Tuesday at the Treasury, but Sir Robert Walpole who was present said nothing upon it, although it was by his direction we presented it, and he had promised thereupon Sir William Young should put it into the estimate of services incurred not provided for by Parliament. Now when Sir William Young was spoke to of it, he said he could take no notice of it, for his account was made up. This juggle between them is an insufferable usage of the Trustees.

Lord Sidney promised to speak again upon it to Sir Robert.

Saturday 23.—I visited Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, and Mr. Thomas Towers.

Sunday 24.—Prayers and sermon at home. Passed the day at home.

Monday 25.—Went to the play.

Tuesday 26.—

Wednesday 27.—Went to the Georgia Office upon a summons of Trustees to receive proposals from a Jew for undertaking the prosecution of cochineal in Georgia, but he did not come. Present: Egmont, Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Lapotre, Sloper, Smith, Thomas Towers, Vernon.

Mr. Loyd and Mr. Booth attended, the former an eminent dealer in raw silk, the latter in weaving fine silks. They both told us the silk from Georgia is as good and as well worked as any in Piedmont, and the former promised to give us directions in writing how the inhabitants should pursue it. He said if they would send 500 pound of it such as we showed him, he would pay for it a guinea a pound. He said also that 25 pound of cocoons will make 2 pound of silk, and a woman may spin a pound of 12 ounces a day while the season of spinning lasted, which is about forty days in the year.

They dined with us at the Horn Tavern, and when they were gone we agreed not to fill up the place of Common Councilman vacant by the withdrawing of Lord Carpenter, because of the difficulty of finding a proper person at this time that we lie under a general disrepute. This was Mr. Towers' and Mr. Archer's opinion and we acquiesced in it.

Mr. Archer acquainted us that Mr. Scroop told him the 2,000*l*. we required to be repaid us could not be put into the estimate of services incurred not provided for, because we did not produce a certificate that the money was expended by us on the military service. Upon this we ordered a letter to Colonel Cochran, now in Scotland, to certify the account of that 2,000*l*.

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Thursday 28.—Stayed at home all day.

Friday 29.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell, Lord Shaftsbury, and Sir Jo. Bland.

Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 1.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 2.—Went to St. James' Church. Spent the evening at home.

Monday 3.—Went to the new play called "Elmeric," which is a good performance and attended with good moral.

Tuesday 4.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday 5.—The Trustees were summoned to consider of some proposal intended to be made us by a Jew for trying after cochineal in Georgia, but the Jew was sick and could not attend. Present: Digby, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, Holland, Shaftsbury, Smith (president), Tho. Towers, Lord Tirconnel, Tracy, Vernon, Anderson.

I delivered to the Board a memorial, or rather libel, given me by Mr. Thomas Stevens yesterday, setting forth the state of the colony, the reason why it is bad, and how to remedy it. The terms of it are harsh and reproachful on the Trustees, and it seems calculated to destroy both the colony and the Trustees in the minds of all who read it. He said he had showed it to Mr. Brampton, a member of Parliament, and designed it for the Trustees.

This I acquainted the Trustees with, as also that I had exposed to him the impropriety of his making these complaints of the Trustees' conduct and setting forth to strangers the bad condition he found the colony in, before he did it to the Trustees; and that everything he said in that paper was contradicted by his father. When it was read all the gentlemen were in great indignation and resolved that a copy of it should be sent both to old Mr. Stephens and to Colonel Oglethorpe.

Anthony Salice, a Grison servant to the Trust, whose service expired, attended the Board. He left Georgia about the end of November last to return to his own country, not being pleased with Mr. Thomas Jones, who, he said, wronged him in not paying him the subsistence and clothes promised him by covenant, nor paying his wife's labour. He was gardener to the public garden and said there were in it thousands of mulberry trees and that the ground of the garden was tolerable good with dunging.

He inveighed against Mr. Jones, and said he would by his roughness drive many out of the colony, also that Mr. Stephens and he did not agree.

We told him we could answer nothing to his complaints till our letters should come from Georgia, which we expected in a week, and then, as things appeared, no injustice should be done him.

A letter from Francis Moore to Mr. Verelts, dated from Frederica 2, December 1739, was read, acquainting him that that night Colonel Oglethorpe was gone with two hundred men to St. James' River to dislodge some Spaniards who had landed and killed two Scots servants belonging to the Darien settlers.

I acquainted the Trustees that yesterday Mr. Stephens showed me a letter from his father, wrote 29 November, that Colonel Oglethorpe had given him possession of five hundred acres on Vernon's River, and

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made him commander of the militia to train and march them when there should be occasion.

Mr. Stephens told me that the land above mentioned on Vernon's River is about eight hundred acres and a kind of peninsula, and good land, and that the remainder of the acres above the five hundred given his father, is given to Thomas Mercer.

Mr. Digby, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Vernon and I dined together at the Horn.

Mr. Verelts told me that when he asked Mr. White to pay his share of the Trustees' picture, he replied, "Yes, if you will cut out my face." Thus may [be] seen the hatred he bears to us, that even to be seen in our company in a picture displeases him.

Thursday 6.—

Friday 7.—Visited Dr. Moore, Bishop of Rochester, cousin William Southwell, cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Betty Southwell.

Went to the annual general court of the Chelsea waterworks where we empowered the directors to advance 600*l.* for making new works, and to borrow the same on bond, or deduct it out of the dividends of the proprietors, as they should see fit.

Saturday 8.—Went to the play.

Sunday 9.—Went to chapel, afterwards carried the sword, and caught a severe cold.

Letters came from Mr. Oglethorpe of the 19th and 20th October, the former to Mr. Verelts, the latter to the Trustees. In them he takes notice that our estimate of 5,000*l.* for the year's service of the colony from Michaelmas last will not suffice, especially since there is war with Spain. He also complains that we have provided for no military services, nor made annual allowances to the fishery men of Savannah nor of the out settlements. That we have made no provision at all for Augusta, nor Ebenezer. He says further that our servants in the south must be continued under the care of Mr. Moor Mackintosh at the Darien, and that Williamson, whom we lately appointed Recorder, is in Carolina and not likely to return, so that Mr. Christy must be continued Recorder, and not made bailiff, as we had appointed, but that Mr. Henry Parker be restored to that office, who has left drinking. He observes also that we have made no provision for young settlers or servants out of their time, and that 500*l.* allowed for contingencies is too small. Then he tells us that above eight new persons had taken lots the week he wrote to us, that the colony is at peace, and in much better condition than when he last arrived. That this year Georgia has been very healthy, and he had not lost above five men out of the five companies of his regiment quartered in this Province. That the bounty he promised of two shillings per bushel on Indian corn and pease and one shilling on potatoes had a good effect and the money would arise to above 161*l.* That next year one shilling bounty would be sufficient. That we had not allowed sufficient encouragement in our estimate for raising silk, and had given none to wine. That he had promised four shillings per pound for raising cocoons for silk.

Two days after the Trustees received a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe dated the 16 November, acquainting us that the Spaniards had landed on Amelia and killed two unarmed sick men and cut off their heads and mangled them. That there was no man-of-war to protect the colony; that five ten-oared boats and a troop of rangers are absolutely

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[necessary] to defend the Province, otherwise the people cannot go out to plant. That the French have attacked the Carolina Indians. That he has no cannon from the King nor any other than some small iron guns bought by the Trustees. That he has very little powder, no horse for marching and very few boats, and no fund for paying the men but of one boat. That the Spaniards have a number of launches, also horse, a fine train of artillery well provided with all stores. That he thought the best way was to fall on their plantations and out settlements, and besiege Augustine if he can get artillery. That it is impossible to keep the Province or Carolina without destroying Augustine, or keeping horse rangers and scout boats. That we must insist for an establishment of four ten-oared boats to the south, and one at Savannah, a small train of artillery, some gunners, and at least four hundred barrels of cannon and one hundred of musket powder, with bullets proportionable.

That he is fortifying Frederica and hoped to be repaid the expenses, but from whom he knew not.

That Mr. Williamson, whom we appointed Recorder, was returned to Savannah on hearing of his appointment, but would not bring his family till actually sworn in, and insisted the magistrates' employments should be during good behaviour, and they not turned out at the Trustees' pleasure. That, therefore, his constitution was not delivered to him, and he, Mr. Oglethorpe, thought it better he should return.

That all things are quiet with our new magistrates and would continue so if the court remains as it is, and that any alteration would do hurt, unless it were the changing Mr. Christie for Pye, a very industrious young man who writes an exceeding good hand, is a pretty good scholar, very honest and sober, and is no attorney.

Monday 10.—My fever kept me at home.

Tuesday 11.—My fever kept me at home. This day I was assured of the truth, that Admiral Vernon has taken Portobello, with the loss of five men-of-war only; that the inhabitants offered him four millions of dollars (which is near a million sterling) to preserve the city and fortifications.

My cousin Percival of Eltham, who came this evening to see me, told me his son, who is a lieutenant, was sent to Portobello by the Admiral with some prisoners of distinction he had taken on different occasions, and with a compliment that as he had acted so generously by the King of Spain's subjects as to give them their liberty, he hoped they would do the same by such Englishmen as should fall into their hands; that this was only a blind that the Admiral might know the strength of the place, and upon Lieutenant Percival's good report of the place, the Admiral proceeded. He added that as he was walking on Tower Hill, a merchant of his acquaintance came to him, and read a letter of six lines he had received from the fleet, that Portobello was taken, with two men-of-war and about twelve merchant vessels in the harbour, with the loss of but five men as above, and that the Spaniards had offered four millions of dollars to ransom the town and fortifications, and that afterwards the Admiral intended to take Cartagena.

Dr. Couraye coming in at the same time said there were letters at

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the Post Office that the Admiral had got twelve millions of dollars at Portobello.

At night Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that he had received a letter from Mr. Francis Moore, dated 22 December, that Colonel Oglethorpe was returned to Frederica from his southern expedition to St. Juan's river, well and in good spirits.

He also said the packets expected from Colonel Stephens with the commissioners' accounts are arrived in England on board Captain Cornish, but not yet come to the office.

That he had acquainted Mr. Thomas Stephens that the Trustees, observing his conduct, had no more to say to him.

Wednesday 12.—I could not attend the summons by reason of my fever, but there met Mr. Vernon, Lord Tircconnel, pr., Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Lapotre.

They read the letters lately received from Mr. Oglethorpe, and ordered extracts to be made relating to the military defence of the colony to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle.

They also ordered another copy to be given Sir Robert Walpole, which Mr. Tracy undertook and accordingly delivered him the same day.

They also dismissed Mr. Thomas Stephens from giving himself the trouble of attending them any more, having nothing to say to him; upon which he said in a huff, he would justify himself to the public. So we expect he will appear in print against us.

They also prepared a second memorial to the Treasury for the 2,000*l.* to be repaid them which they had advanced for the military service.

Thursday 13.—Mr. Verelts brought me to peruse two letters from Mr. Oglethorpe, of the 5th and 11th of October, together with a letter from Mr. Thomas Jones to him of the 11th. The proceedings of the assembled Estates of all the lower Creek nation, held on Saturday the 11th August 1739, wherein they confirmed to the Trustees the former grant of land made in 1733, and further declared that all the land from the river Savannah to the river St. John, and all the islands between the said rivers and from the river St. John to the Bay of Apalachee, within which is all the Apalachee old fields, and from the said Bay of Apalachee to the mountains, does by ancient right belong to the Creek nation, and that they have maintained possession of the said rent (*sic.*) against all opposers. And they further declared that the Creek nation hath for ages had the protection of the Kings and Queens of England, and have gone to war by commission from the English governors, and that the Spaniards have no right to any part of the said land, and that they will suffer none but the Trustees of Georgia to settle on said lands; they also acknowledged their grant to the Trustees to be all the lands on the Savannah river as far as the river Ogeechee; and all the lands along the sea coast as far as the river St. John's and as high as the tide flows, and all the islands as far as the said river, particularly Frederica, Cumberland and Amelia. But they declared that they reserved to the Creek nation all the land from Pipe Maker Bluff to Savannah and the Islands of St. Catherine's, Ossabaw and Sapolo; and further declared the said lands were held by them as tenants in common. To all which Mr. Oglethorpe agreed and confirmed the same.

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There came with Mr. Oglethorpe's letters his account of the present state of the colony, which is very satisfactory.

Mr. Jones in his letter accepted the dignity of a magistrate, but complains of Mr. Christie, and expressed his desire to be eased of the magistracy when we should find a more proper person to put in his place. He said also that the accounts were not yet finished, and concludes with a good character of bailiff Parker.

With these letters came also one from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Verelts, dated 6 October, and his journal from 8 September to that day, wherein he acquaints us that Tomachachi died, and was buried in the middle of the great square of Savannah with great respect.

Thursday 13 to Monday 17.—Still confined at home by my illness.

Tuesday 18.—The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Secker, came to see me, and discoursing of the Pension Bill which lately passed the Commons House, and is to be debated to-morrow in the House of Lords, he said he was under great difficulties how to vote on that occasion; for on one side to oppose the pensioning members of Parliament would have an ill appearance to the public, and on the other it was certain many members would perjure themselves, for by the bill they were to swear at the Speaker's table that they had or had not pensions, and it was too much to be feared that many would forswear themselves, which was a snare no conscientious man ought to lay in other men's way.

I told him the nation's sense had been seen on a like occasion, when a bill passed for obliging the electors to swear they had no reward or promise for voting for members, but was sorry to find it had no other effect than to perjure great numbers; but that, possibly, gentlemen of education, and who pretended to have regard to their honour, would not in the sight of the Speaker and Parliament swear a falsity, which would come soon to the knowledge of the world.

He replied, it was a difficult thing for the public to come to that knowledge, and what, said he, would be the consequence; suppose they should own to the House they had pensions, and confidently glory in it, would not that make pensions a fashionable thing and in time take away the shame of them?

I replied, there might this good consequence follow from their owning it, that in a new Parliament the people might not choose them again.

He answered, that on the contrary they might be the sooner chosen, the electors hoping that men who had pensions, would have the better interest to procure them petty employments.

I perceived his lordship was inclined to vote against the bill, and therefore said not much, only that it was a great misfortune that there was no way to prevent pensioning the members.

He answered, it was so, for he saw evidently, as two and two make four, that our constitution is irrecoverably going.

I added, it was no less a misfortune that the bishops' bench went everlastingly in a string together for the court measures, for it lost them all reverence, and the present immorality and irreligion of the age was as much owing to that as to any thing. He freely granted it.

He concluded that he was not yet resolved what to do, but was willing to talk first with men of sense and conscience upon it.

I said, those who knew his lordship so well as I did, would always believe he acted uprightly in this and everything else, but that the

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multitude would not have the same favourable and just thoughts of him if he should vote against this bill, nor be satisfied with his reasons for doing so, for they would say, if men perjure themselves it is on their own heads, and if the fear of that should influence the legislature not to secure the nation by the imposition of oaths, there would be no security for the crown or the people.

This day the Lords and Commons attended the King with a congratulatory address on Admiral Vernon's taking Portobello.

Wednesday 19.—To-day the Lords flung out the Pension Bill by a majority of 12, viz. 52 against 40. The Bishops of Oxford, Gloucester and Lincoln voted for committing it.

Mr. Verelts came to see me and tell me that he had delivered to Mr. Scroop our new memorial with the certificates, and that he had just received Colonel Cochran's certificate, so that we have not lost hopes of being repaid the money advanced by us to the military service of Georgia, Mr. Scroop receiving the memorial and saying, *it was very well.*

Mr. Verelts said further, that it is usual for the Government to pay military services incurred, not provided for by Parliament, upon their being certified, and afterwards to have the same allowed by Parliament, because the nature of such services required it, and that it is proper to press this repayment to us as quick as possible because the 200,000*l.* lately granted by Parliament for like purposes will else be all parcelled away to other heads of expenses. This information he had from Mr. Le Heup of the Treasury privately, who acted a kind part therein.

He told me he has, since he saw me, received a further journal of Mr. Stephens to the 15th November, wherein he says that a great many volunteers join Colonel Oglethorpe, and that things go on quietly at Savannah, but that Mr. Christie gives offence, living in open adultery. That Henry Parker, Fallowfield and Jones continue to act, by Mr. Oglethorpe's order till our further pleasure is known, as bailiffs, and that Mr. Norris is gone to Frederica with Mr. Oglethorpe to do ecclesiastical duty there, so that it seems he has quitted his purpose of leaving Georgia on Mr. Whitfield's return to Savannah, who on the 14th November was at New York, and had been there denied the use of the churches, wherefore he preached in a Presbyterian meeting house, and in the fields. He promised to return to them from Savannah in May next, which I am sorry to hear, for it shows him no settled person.

I desired Mr. Verelts to excuse my not waiting on the gentlemen to-morrow at St. Bride's church or at dinner on account of my indisposition, my fever and ague ending in a very great rash, which the north east wind, if I stirred out of doors, might endanger the striking into my blood again.

Thursday 20.—This being the Georgia anniversary day there met at St. Bride's vestry, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Digby, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayers, Dr. Hales, Pr., Mr. Smith, Common Councillors, and Mr. Anderson, Capt. Coram, Dr. Burton, Trustees.

I could not be there on account of my illness.

After Mr. Verelts had presented the account of expenses and receipts to this day and the balance of cash in our hands, some papers from Georgia lately received were read, and then the Earl of Shaftsbury

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was elected into the Common Council in Sir William Heathcote's room.

Then they went to church where Dr. Crow preached the sermon.

Afterwards they dined at the Castle Tavern, where Mr. Tracey and Mr. Thomas Towers came to them.

Mr. La Roch, Lord Shaftsbury and the two Mr. Archers promised to be there but did not come, nor did Mr. Sloper, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Lapotre or Lord Sidney Beauclerc. Most of these never used to fail.

It is a melancholy thing to see how zeal for a good thing abates when the novelty is over, and when there is no pecuniary reward attending the service. Had the Government given us salaries but of 200*l.* a year, few of our members would have been absent.

Lord Carpenter sent his resignation of Common Council, sealed in form, but being too late, according to a bye-law that no Common Councillor shall be admitted to resign under a month's notice before the anniversary day, it was not produced to the Board.

Friday 21.—Went out for the first time, which was to see my brother Percival who came yesterday from Bath, not mended in his health.

Saturday 22.—Went to a committee appointed to prepare letters in answer to divers letters received from Georgia, and which are to be approved next Tuesday and sent by a ship that goes that day. Ayers, Egmont, Lapotre, Tirconnel, Vernon.

We prepared letters to Mr. Oglethorpe, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Henry Parker, Mr. Christie, Mr. Fallowfield.

We also imprest to Alderman Hankey 500*l.* to pay sola bills lately arrived for payment. Alderman Heathcote having quitted being treasurer or cashier to our Board, and paid his balance into Sir Joseph Hankey's hands, we from hence forth make Hankey our cashier.

Mr. Vernon, Lapotre and I dined at the Horn Tavern and then I returned home.

Sunday 23.—Stayed at home all day.

Monday 24.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Carpenter, Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, Lord Palmerston, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Bathurst, Bishop of Oxford, and Sir Francis Clerke.

In the evening visited Lady Rook and Colonel Ned Southwell.

Tuesday 25.—Visited Mr. Tracy and Mr. Wesley.

Went to the Georgia Board where met Egmont, Ayers, Digby, Lapotre, Henry Archer, Smith, president, Shaftsbury, Christ. Towers, chairman, Tracy, Lord Tirconnel, Vernon.

As a committee we examined the vouchers of the account of Mr. Oglethorpe's Indian journey, as also of Mr. Thomas Jones' account, and after allowing some articles and disallowing others, we drew on the bank for 1,329*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* to pay what we thought due from the Trustees.

A memorial of Lieutenant Delagal was referred to a committee of accounts.

The Earl of Shaftsbury sworn into the Common Council.

A new commission sealed to Mr. Henry Parker to be first bailiff. Mr. Christie's commission to be first bailiff revoked, and he was suspended from his Recordship till he should make up his accounts with the Trust, as also because he gave a permit to a clerk of the stores to go from the colony, when the one magistrate (at that time Henry

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Parker) had refused the said clerk, having erased the books of the account of the stores.

The commission of Williamson to be a Recorder revoked, and a new one sealed to Jo. Pye during the suspension of Mr. Christie.

Mr. Henry Parker restored to be a Commissioner of Accounts in the room of Thomas Christie.

An account of 68*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* reported by the Commissioners of Accounts to be due to recompense Stanbury, ordered to be paid.

Captain McPherson, formerly Ranger, having demanded the sum of 490*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* for his services, and the Commissioners having allowed thereof but 189*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* so that the said Commissioners would not allow more than the last sum but left the rest to Trustees' pleasure, I acquainted the Board that in one of Mr. Stevens' journals he wrote us that Captain McPherson, taking advantage of the fears the people were in of the Spaniards, refused to serve with his company of Rangers without an advanced price. Thereupon the Board ordered payment only of the 189*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* and that the remaining sum of 240*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* should not be paid, being extortion.

A letter from William Sterling and Andrew Grant, dated 6 March 1738-9, accompanied with an account by way of debtor and creditor, complaining of their loss by using only white servants of nine hundred and odd pounds, and desiring compensation.

Also a petition from Andrew Grant, Thomas Baily and David Douglass for leave to settle on Wilmington Island. This petition was made to Colonel Oglethorpe who at the foot of it wrote several reasons why it ought not to be allowed.

We found his reasons good and ordered a letter to them that we could not allow their request.

The letters settled in the Committee of correspondence, 22nd instant, were approved and ordered to be sent.

Mr. Verelts acquainted us that our new memorial to the Treasury will be referred to Sir William Young.

Wednesday 26.—Visited Mr. Tasborow, Mr. Dawney, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Bishop of Rochester and Bishop of Litchfield.

Thursday 27.—Visited Sir Thomas Webster, the Bishop of Gloster, Sir Charles Moore, and Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Mr. Annesley.

Friday 28.—Visited brother Percival, Mr. Hambden, and Lord Bathurst.

Then went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, and re-elected for the ensuing year the same Governor, Deputy Governor and directors.

Saturday 29.—Visited Lord Inchequeen, Sir Jo. Bland, Mr. Schutz, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Grimes and Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Sunday 30.—Stayed at home all day for a cold.

Monday 31.—Stayed at home all day.

Tuesday, 1 April.—This day Mr. Viner moved for the repeal of the Bill passed last year for taking off the duties on Irish yarn imported to England, and opening the Irish ports for that purpose, which he said not having the effect expected, in that the Irish Parliament had not seconded their views for passing a bill to restrain their wool from going abroad, he thought the Act should be repealed.

Sir Jo. Hind Cotton, Mr. Cary, the new member, Mr. Danvers and Lord Tirconnel seconded him; but Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Horace

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Walpole, Sir William Windham, Alderman Heathcote, Sir Jo. Barnard, Colonel Bladen and Mr. Plumtree were for continuing the Act as still doing some benefit to England though not so much as if Ireland had also passed another, for it could not be supposed but that by taking off the duty on Irish yarn, a good quantity would come that otherwise would be carried to France. Some of them said it was unreasonable to expect that Ireland should cut their own throats by approving the scheme that was offered them of an inland excise and obliging the sheep men to take out permits, and Sir Jo. Barnard gave his opinion that it would be well to suffer Ireland to manufacture and export all their wool.

On the division there were 120 for not repealing the Act, and about 20 for it.

Wednesday 2.—Georgia affairs. A committee of Common Council being summoned to make report on business referred to them, where met, Egmont, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Lord Tirconnel.

But the gentlemen so dropped in one after another, that we were not a board to do business.

In the evening I went to the Wednesday Music Club.

Thursday 3.—I went to St. James' Vestry to score for Churchwardens and their assistants.

Friday 4.—Good Friday, stayed all day at home.

Saturday 5.—Dared not stir out.

Sunday 6.—Easter day. Dared not stir out.

Monday 7, Tuesday 8.—Did not go out but to the coffee house.

Wednesday 9.—Went to several places to get money due to me but failed.

In the evening went to the coffee house.

Thursday 10.—Visited Mr. Annesley, Mr. Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Ned Southwell. Went in the evening to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern.

Friday 11.—Visited the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. Jo. Temple and Mr. Chetwood.

Saturday 12.—Visited my brother Parker and the Speaker to whom I gave a copy of Colonel Oglethorpe's "State of Georgia."

This day Lord Carpenter came to me and delivered his resignation of being a Common Councillor of Georgia. At the same time he told me by way of secret that the reason why he refused to come in again to the Common Council was because we elected Lord Sidney Beauclerc; that he has a great affection to the colony, will attend when he can as Trustee, and perhaps may consent another year to be elected.

Sunday 13.—Prayers and sermon at home. Did not stir out.

Monday 14.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Tirconnel and Bishop of Gloster.

Received a letter from Mr. Whitfield at Savannah, dated 28 January, complaining the Trustees' orders are not obeyed. That the jury room ordered to be added to the Town Court House was not built, that a room he ordered to be added to the parsonage house when before in Georgia was left half unfinished. That no church was yet begun, and if not speedily set about, he should be obliged to acquaint the world publicly of the neglect, that subscribers thereto might not be abused. That if we would trust him with that work he would see it done, that he had begun the orphan house and had near thirty men

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at work which was a means of keeping inhabitants in this declining Province, and that he had acquainted the people he would take off all the flax and hemp they should raise.

The Trustees also received a letter from him of same date and to the same effect, adding that he had promised the inhabitants to take off all the cotton they should produce this year, and desiring that the present Trustees of the Orphans may be ordered to deliver their accounts to him.

Tuesday 15.—I went to Mr. Jo. Williams in Cecil Street to receive the year's interest of 4,500*l.* due to me from Lord Salisbury, of which 1,000*l.* is my niece Dering's. I went also to the South Sea House to receive her dividends there on old annuities and South Sea stock. In my return I went to see the paintings of Mr. Highmore, Mr. Pond and Mr. Wills.

Wednesday 16.—Georgia affairs. Upon summons to consider what answer to return to Mr. Whitfield's letter, there met, Mr. Digby, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Pr., Shaftsbury, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Anderson, Dr. Burton.

We imprest 500*l.* to Alderman Hankey to pay sola bills. We debated upon Mr. Whitfield's letter, and I found every gentleman present enraged with him for his threatening the Trust to complain of them to the public because a church had not yet been built, neither would most of them be persuaded but that he is a hypocrite, or at least actuated by ambition and love of power.

Dr. Burton said it appeared to him he resolved to be totally independent of everybody, that he refused a salary from the Trustees because he would not be obliged to attend the duty of a minister at Savannah longer than he cared for, and he never should think him honest since the time he accepted a commission to collect money for the religious uses of the colony, and after he had collected some, surrendered that commission on pretence it had been of no use to him, whereby he made himself not accountable to the Trustees for the money he did collect, and refused to put his collection into the Trustees' hands, that he might dispose of it as he pleased himself. That in taking on him the care of the orphans and discharging the Trustees of the expense of keeping them, he meant only to breed them Methodists, and that by desiring he might have the building a church, and the money designed for that end put into his hands, he meant to increase the number of Methodists by employing no persons therein but such as would become Methodists. That he had told the Bishop of Gloster he was not bound to do the duty of minister of Savannah longer than he cared for, though when he conferred priest's orders on him he was instituted to that cure. That he had lately wrote to his mother in England that he was coming over, and in the height of enthusiasm bid her prepare to bear to see him suffer persecution.

Mr. Digby was also in full resentment against him for threatening to expose the character of the Trustees as wanting a sense of religion, and publishing to the world their not having built as yet a church when preparations had been made for that end, and no blame lay at their door on that head.

I said I could not excuse him of want of respect to the Trustees, and must acknowledge him a great enthusiast, but enthusiasts were



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always sincere though mistaken, and did not consist with hypocrisy; therefore I was willing to think the best of him, and that he might be trusted with directing the building the church, though it would be proper not to put the money in his hands, but into Mr. Stephens', who might have order to pay the workmen's bills from time to time upon Mr. Whitfield's certificate of their work being done. Or he might be associated with him in the work. That it was high time a church should be built, and I could not but say that I was pleased that he had undertaken, it as I should have been if any other had done it, and unless we employed him therein, I knew not who would do it, for Colonel Oglethorpe is employed in the south in war against the Spaniards and had no time to think of the civil concerns of the colony, and the magistrates did not seem disposed to regard the building a church. That perhaps it would be proper to wait giving an answer to Mr. Whitfield till we have letters from Mr. Stephens who probably will give us some light into Mr. Whitfield's design, and clear up matters whereof we are in doubt.

In the end we ordered a meeting next Wednesday to debate the matter further, and in the meantime Mr. Verelts was desired to prepare heads of a letter to Mr. Whitfield.

In the evening I went to the play.

Thursday 17.—Visited Sir Francis Clerke, Lord Grantham. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 18.—Went to St. James' Vestry, and found irregularity in the management of the workhouse.

Examined the transactions of the poor's rate for the year ending Lady Day 1738 and the account of the overseers stood thus:—

Received	Neat.	Arrear.	Total due.
of Pall Mall ward neat money ...	1640 12 10	305 10 10	1920 3 8
of Church ward neat money ...	1348 11 9½	296 17 1½	1645 8 11
			17 6
of Malburow St. ward neat money	717 7 8½	167 7 5½	884 13 2
of Golden Square ward neat money	734 5 1	265 9 3	999 14 4
	1035 4 8	4415 14 9	5450 0 1
Received			
On account of bastard children ...	...	139 0 9	139 0 9
King's Bounty ...	...	48 10 0	48 10 0
Convictions on retailing spirituous liquors over and above 15l., for which the offenders gave notes ...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0
For mop yarn made in the workhouse ...	...	126 12 0	126 12 0
		4819 18 3	5854 3 5

## DISBURSED.

Paid cash to the orphans ...	...	548 14 0
" to extraordinary poor ...	...	1158 8 7
" for burying the poor ...	...	22 14 0
" for examining and passing poor ...	...	48 16 0
" to the keeper of Bridewell ...	...	11 14 0
" for binding out orphans ...	...	85 1 0
" to Mr. Seddon's fees, &c. ...	...	24 13 1
" for searching wills ...	...	1 0 0
" repairs of the house of correction ...	...	27 17 0
" to the apothecary ...	143 2 7	
" to the undertakers for coffins ...	97 7 0	
" to the minister attending the workhouse a year due Lady Day, 1739 ...	18 15 0	
" to the messenger ditto time ...	25 0 0	

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Paid cash to the surgeon ...	32 10 0
" to the grave diggers ...	11 9 6
" to bearers of the poor to burial ...	4 16 0
" to the searchers ...	2 8 0
" to Vestry Clerks, their salaries ...	65 0 0
" to Mr. Lovibond, a year's rent for the Infirmary due Lady Day, 1739 ...	30 0 0
	430 8 1
Total ...	2359 5 9†

After dinner only went to the coffee house.

Saturday 19.—Mr. Glen, the appointed Governor of South Carolina, told me that the sum raised by that Province to assist Colonel Oglethorpe in the taking of St. Augustine is 120,000l. of their currency, in sterling 15,000l., with which they were raising a regiment of horse and foot.

Sunday 20.—Sir Charles Moore dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel.

Monday 21.—Visited Sir William Heathcote. Went to St. James' Vestry where the whole morning was spent in examining abuses in the workhouse. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 22.—Visited Captain Whorwood and his lady.

Dined with the gentlemen of the Christian Knowledge Society being their anniversary day. We were about 22, and the benefaction to the poor amounted to something above 8l. Lord Colerain, Sir Thomas Lowther, Dr. Pellin, &c., were of the company.

In the evening went to the play.

Wednesday 23.—Georgia affairs. A Common Council met to consider of Mr. Whitfield's letter to the Trustees. Henry Archer, Digby, Egmont, Ch. Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Pr., Smith, Thos. Towers, Vernon, Anderson, Burton.

Mr. Whitfield's letter to Mr. Verelts from Savannah, dated 28 January last, was read.

We directed Mr. Verelts to write him that he would lay it before the Common Council next Common Council, directed him also to write to Mr. Bolzius that Mr. Whitfield had collected 76l. for the Saltsburgers.

A paper of Mr. Adam Anderson's was read relating to the grant made to Mr. Macleod of 300 acres for religious uses, to which the Incorporate Society for propagating Christianity among the Heathens, who pay him his salary, made some objections.

We resolved that if Mr. Macleod will resign his grant, we will grant to the society a new one, upon certain conditions to be expressed in the grant, and which come very near to the points desired by the said corporation.

Lieutenant Delagal presented us a copy of memorial he had given to Colonel Oglethorpe for a reward of services done as engineer at St. Simond's Fort, and for a consideration of losses. To this was annexed an account which contained a demand of 222l. But he concluded that 100l. should satisfy him, and in money 85l., he having received other ways to the value of 15l.

We resolved, that the affair should be remitted to Col. Oglethorpe

† The figures of this account, though the totals are, in some cases, incorrect and in the first two cases obviously transposed in error, so appear in the original.—Ed.

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and the commissioners of accounts to report on the same, and intimated to Mr. Verelts to advance him in the meantime 20*l.* in consideration of his great necessity, having a wife and eight children, but we could not order him the money, not being at this time a Common Council Board, for we were only Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, and myself. We doubted not but the Common Council would approve it.

Several of us dined together at the Horn Tavern from whence I returned home.

Thursday 24.—I went to Staples Inn to receive my annuity due from the York Building Company

Friday 25.—Visited Lord Sidney Beauclerc. Dined with my brother Percival, and passed the evening with Mr. Vernon.

Saturday 26.—

Sunday 27.—Stayed all day at home. My cousin Whorwood, his wife and cousin Celia Scot dined with me.

Monday 28.—Went to the Georgia office to read some papers arrived this day from Georgia, with a letter to the Trustees from Mr. Stephens, dated 27 January and a continuation of his journal to that time.

I had also a letter from Samuel Davidson, constable at Frederica, complaining of great hardships from Mr. Hawkins; he also writ to Mr. Verelts and sent a petition. Mr. Christie also sent an abstract of the proceedings of the town court of Savannah from 22 November 1738 to 29 November 1739.

Tuesday 29.—Went only to the coffee house.

By letters from South Carolina there came an account that General Oglethorpe had advanced towards St. Augustine but was obliged to repossess the river St. John by a party of horse which came out of that city, he having no horse nor cannon with him, which was a rash action in him to expose himself. The Assembly of South Carolina had voted him 1,500 sterling towards the taking the town, but the money was not raised, and they were sitting on a vote to raise 120,000 pound of their currency, but it was not resolved when the ship that brought this news sailed.

I had a message from Mr. Verelts that Captain Thompson is arrived from Georgia in the Downs.

Wednesday 30.—Went to the Georgia Office on a summons for Trustees, to go into a committee of correspondence upon Mr. Causton's letter and petition to the Trustees, and Theophilus Hetherington's letter unanswered. But being a sufficient number of common councillors, we went into a Common Council.

Thos. Archer, Digby in the chair, Egmont, Henry Archer, Lapotre, Smith, Tirconnel, Vernon.

We read Samuel Davison's letter to Mr. Verelts, dated 6 January last. Also his letter to me of same date. Also his petition.

Also his commission to be constable of Frederica, which was given him by Colonel Oglethorpe, 15 March 1735-6.

Also his commission to be searcher to stave rum, given him 10 April 1736.

Read also Mr. Stephens' letter to the Trustees, dated 28 January last, and Journal.

Read also Mr. Thomas Christie's letter to the Trustees, without date, complaining that he was not sworn into his post of bailiff, at which

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he expresses himself very angry with Mr. Stephens and Mr. Jones.

Read also Mr. Causton's letter and petition to the Trustees, dated 22 January 1739-40, and his account annexed.

Read also Mr. Stephens' Journal to 27 January last.

Some heads of answers to Mr. Causton were ordered.

Read also a letter of Theophilus Hetherington, foreman of a grand jury at Savannah, dated 21 December, complaining that when seven of the said grand jury against six had carried it to enquire of Mr. Thomas Jones, storekeeper, to inform them concerning some nails embezzled from the stores and bought by one Pope, Mr. Jones refused to give them the required satisfaction.

Mr. Henry Archer, a lawyer, as also the rest of the gentlemen were of opinion that Mr. Jones did right to refuse them, they not being all agreed in the point.

The Board thought it proper to write to Hetherington thereon.

They also ordered some heads of answer to be made to Mr. Causton who made heavy complaints against Mr. Jones, both in his letter and petition.

All these letters, &c., with others arrived the 28th instant, together with the following, not read for want of time, viz.

A letter of John Brownfeld to the Trustees dated 9 February last.

A letter from Mr. Stevens to Mr. Verelts dated 28th January last.

The journal of Mr. Stephens from 25 November last to 27 January following.

And the protest and return of Mr. Hammerton's bill of exchange for 200*l.* on Mr. George Saxby, his deputy receiver in South Carolina, which also came 28th instant.

All these letters were referred to a committee of correspondence.

After dinner the following gentlemen made a committee of correspondence: Henry Archer, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Vernon.

We read Mr. Stephens' journal, and then adjourned our committee.

In the evening I visited Lady Rook, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Le Grand.

This day came a letter from Mr. Whitefeld to the Trustees, that he arrived the 11 January last at Savannah, that he desired his grant of 500 acres for the orphan house might be made to him and his successors for ever, that he proposed to build the house ten miles from Savannah town, and intended to resign the church of Savannah and attend only the orphan house.

Thursday, 1 May.—Went to court, where I learned that last night the Secretary of State (which of them I know not) were to wait on the Duke of Arguile to acquaint him that his Majesty had no further occasion for his service, and thought fit to deprive him of all his employments.

Also that his Majesty (to every one's surprise) was determined very speedily to go to Hanover. Some say it is to concert treaties with foreign princes, others to marry there Madam Valmont (now Countess of Yarmouth) she being divorced in form from her husband at that court, and the bishops here declining to marry them.

Friday 2.—This day Captain Thompson of "the Two Brothers" arrived from the Downs, and delivered the following letters at the Georgia Board.

1. Mr. Stephens' journal from 28 January to 14 March.

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2. Colonel Oglethorpe's letter dated from Frederica, 1 February, to Colonel Stephens, giving account of his success against the Spaniards, which may be seen in my book of letters from Georgia, as also an account of the strength of Augustine and the number of forces there.

3. General Oglethorpe's letter to the Trustees dated from Frederica 24 January 1739-40, acquainting us that he had sent Lieutenant Horton over to raise 30 recruits, and desiring us to send over 30 women for their or others' wives and to pay the passage of the women and allow them corn and meat for a year.

Other letters of less importance came by him. He also brought a letter to me from Colonel Stephens dated 13 March, acquainting me that by the Captain he had sent me 6 planks as I wrote for, also that Colonel Oglethorpe had granted Duché the potter another lot adjacent to his own, on which he had built two houses, with intention to make finer ware than before.

The captain also brought over a letter to the Trustees from Mr. Hawkins, dated 20 February, thanking them for the allowance made him in our estimate.

And a letter from Colonel Oglethorpe to the Trustees, dated 29 December.

And a letter from Colonel Stevens to the Trustees, dated 14 March.

By another ship (I think Captain Wright) arrived a few days before came a letter to the Trustees from Colonel Oglethorpe, dated at Frederica 29 December 1739, concerning the Trustees' servants, how disposed in the southern district.

A letter from William Sterling, Andrew Grant, David Douglass and Thomas Baily, dated 25 March, 1739-40, with a copy of their petition of 1 June 1739, desiring leave to settle on Wilmington Island, containing about 16 or 1700 acres.

A letter of 17 March, 1739-40, from Mr. Jo. Fallowfield to Mr. Verelts, that he had obliged two ships to give bond for prohibited goods, and desiring full directions how he should proceed on like occasions, and desiring correspondence with him.

A letter from Mr. Thomas Jones of 15 March, 1739-40, that great difficulties were found in examining Causton's accounts which were made up by said Causton wrong, as he showed in some instances, and in some confessed by Causton himself.

A letter from Mr. Carteret (lately made aide-de-camp by Colonel Oglethorpe) to Mr. Verelts, advising him of his wife's being sailed to England on board Captain Thompson.

The captain also brought a letter from Captain Hugh Mackay to Colonel Cecil, dated 24 January, giving him a brief account of what the Colonel had done against the Spaniards and that he missed taking St. Augustine by the delay of succours from Carolina, nevertheless he hoped to take it before May if he gets cannon. That he had taken two forts, one on each side the river, burnt one, and garrisoned the other, and destroyed the Spaniards' cattle. That by taking these two forts, a way is opened for the Indian allies of England to come down into Florida, which they could not otherwise do. That Colonel Oglethorpe was near being shot by a cannon bullet. Lieut. Horton came with him and brought me a letter from Oglethorpe, dated 8 December.

Saturday 3.—Visited Mr. Jo. Temple.

My wife all day ill of a fever, kept her bed and had two physicians.

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Yesterday a council was held on the King's purpose to go abroad, and they were to a man against it. It is reported Sir Robert Walpole was so urgent with him to change his purpose that he told him he might as well abdicate his kingdom, and that he had even prevailed on the Countess of Yarmouth to endeavour to persuade the King from it, but in vain, for he has fixed on Tuesday sennit for his departure.

The City of London is in a great fluster at his Majesty's going, as also at the Duke of Arguile's removal, and it must be owned all mankind wonders at both, and say that if the King can take his pleasure at Hanover, it is evident we are in no danger of an invasion, and consequently the number of troops now raised were not to defend us against a foreign enemy.

They say also it is strange the most useful officer (the Duke of Arguile) should be turned out of his employments at a time when invasions are talked of, but this convinces them that an invasion is not apprehended.

A shopkeeper told me that last night some soldiers standing before her door, one of them said there was no occasion to fight against Spain, but we should go to war with Hanover.

Sunday 4.—This evening Captain Thompson and Mr. Verelts came to me, and also Mr. Vernon and Mr. Lapotre.

The captain came to inform me concerning the state of Georgia, from whence he sailed and arrived here in five weeks or thirty-five days.

1. He said there were few industrious planters in the colony, for notwithstanding the great reward given for silk balls or cocoons, he knew scarce any one had planted mulberry trees, or that had cultivated vines.

2. That the crop last year of corn was good, and he believed the proportion of the reward promised by Colonel Oglethorpe for raising corn amounted to Mr. Thomas Causton alone 50*l.* or 60*l.*

3. That he could not find such numbers had abandoned the colony, as is reported, scarce a hundred, and those such as cultivated nothing, and would never come to good, so it was no loss.

4. That had we permitted negroes both South Carolina and Georgia had been by this time undone.

5. That the people of Savannah are quiet, and have entirely given over the thought of negroes.

6. That there is not a drop of rum drunk at Frederica or the Darien.

7. That he fears the war will take the people this year from their cultivation.

8. That the Darien people have run into cattle, and send four oxen a week to supply the camp.

9. That divers of the soldiers plant and have formed a village in St. Simon's Island, but few of the officers had cultivated their lots, being satisfied that they can live on their pay; however, Captain Heron had made a pretty improvement.

10. That all the inhabitants who had cattle and could keep them from running into the woods were able to live.

11. That they were in general still dissatisfied with the penalties on the grants of their lands, obliging them to cultivate a certain parcel of acres within a limited time, or else the forfeiture of the lands would follow: for that not being able to perform those covenants,

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they have actually forfeited, and are liable to lose their property whenever the Trustees shall think fit.

12. That if the penalties were remitted, and good ground given to those who have had, he believed the people would be satisfied and cultivate, and Lieut. Horton was come to propose this to us.

13. That Mr. Whitfeild goes fast on with the orphan house, had sent for the orphans in the south, but Colonel Oglethorpe would not let him have such as were grown to years of service. He believed he had near a hundred, and at the rate Mr. Whitfeild went on he must have a purse to spend on this design of near 2,000*l.* a year.

14. That there were a few at Savannah turned methodists by his means, and Mr. Brownfeild our Register, was one, but the greater number disliked him and say he is much altered from what he was the time before he was there. That he heard him preach, that no man could be saved who is not an enthusiast.

15. That Mr. Jones, our magistrate, is looked on as one of his followers. That he keeps a store for his own use, and having the use of our store house without paying rent, prevents other people keeping private stores, and so engrosses all to himself, at which the people are displeased. That when he gives receipts for the payments made him for the goods he sells, he leaves a blank, that it may not be known of whom the goods were bought. That he told the captain he designed next year to return to England.

16. That Mr. Causton complains he is not called to be present when the commissioners examine his accounts, but only sent for when they have anything against him, and then being surprised, he is under a difficulty to satisfy them on the queries they put him. That he has the finest settlement in the colony, and his garden far beyond the public garden, which is not in a very good condition, but there are some thousand of mulberry trees there, some as big as the calf of his leg, and he believes there will this year be leaves enough for the silk worms.

17. That several Trust servants out of their time have taken up lots, adjacent to Savannah town, and plant tobacco for their own use.

18. That the people at Darien multiply, but in other parts the children new born die very fast, which he imputes to the badness of the women and their drinking rum which spoils their milk.

19. That Mr. Norris had been invited to a living in South Carolina of 150*l.* a year, but was gone with Colonel Oglethorpe to Frederica, who besides the 50*l.* allowed him by the Incorporate Society, paid him half a crown a week to do duty to the regiment, but that Mr. Norris also expected the Trustees would also pay him the 50*l.* they usually allow their ministers.

20. That the lighthouse goes still more and more out of repair, and though we sent to repair it, it was not done, Mr. Oglethorpe directing all things, and giving his orders to Mr. Thomas Jones alone, so that Colonel Stephens had nothing to do but to sign and certify to expenses when made.

20. That Mr. Thomas Jones declines directing the Trust servants on account of so much business, and Bouverie's farm was much neglected.

21. That William Bradley is poor, despised, and, it was said, intended to leave the Province to go to South Carolina.

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22. That Mr. Thomas Christie had set the colony in discontent and was gone with his mistress the adulteress to South Carolina, but threatened he would embark for England to complain against Mr. Stephens for refusing to swear him into the magistracy.

23. That he had brought over several old and useless women from Georgia, and one freeholder named James Smith, with his wife and child, who have an estate fallen to them in Scotland.

24. That the Saltsburgers were in so good a condition, they had more corn of their raising than they could eat, and talked of writing to their brethren in Germany to send them 500 persons.

25. That all manner of garden stuff showed extremely well in the colony.

26. That Colonel Oglethorpe was gone to Charlestown to settle preparations to attack Augustine.

27. That the Carolinians and Georgians traffic, without interrupting each other, with the Indians.

My wife's fever abated this day.

Monday 5.—Visited Sir George Savil, A. Parker, and Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street.

Tuesday 6.—I only went to the coffee house. I had a message this day from the Lord Chamberlain to be on Thursday at Court at 7 o'clock in the evening to be present at the signing the contract of Princess Mary's marriage with the Prince of Hesse.

Wednesday 7.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met in Common Council Digby, Egmont, pr., Hales, Holland, Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Lord Shaftsbury, Smith, Tho. Towers, ch., Vernon, Sir William Heathcote.

Our whole morning was employed in composing an answer to Mr. Whitfeild's three letters of the 16th and 26th January and 10th March, 1739-40. And in directing a letter to be wrote by our accountant to Mr. Stone, secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, desiring him to acquaint his Grace with the condition Colonel Oglethorpe is in, who wrote to us the 29 December that in order to annoy the Spaniards, he had been obliged to raise a company of rangers, keep a scout boat, and bring down a body of Indians, which expense being military, the Trustees could not pay, the Parliament not having given them money for military purposes, wherefore we thought proper to lay these necessary expenses before his Grace.

At dinner, Lieutenant Horton came to us. Colonel Oglethorpe had sent him over to enlist recruits, to lay the condition of Colonel Oglethorpe before the Government in hopes of further supplies, and to get an additional company of grenadiers for his regiment, so as it might be put on the same foot as the regiments in England.

1. He told us that the Fort Picola on the south side of the river St. Juan is within 7 or 8 leagues of St. Augustine, that after Colonel Oglethorpe had taken and burnt it, he advanced a little way to reconnoitre the country, and then returned to the north side, where he had before taken St. Francisco de Pupo, where he left a garrison of thirty men.

2. That the river St. Juan between these two forts is about a mile broad.

3. That he took with him forty-seven Indians, most of them of Yamacraw near Savannah, commanded by Sentiche who was over in

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England, and who in the return was unhappily drowned by the boats oversetting.

4. That a few Chickesaws were likewise with him.
5. That Toonaway that was in England is a perfect sot, and despised by his countrymen since old ——— death.
6. That the people of Darien are industrious cultivators of land, and have cattle, but they increase in number, and can furnish sixty fighting men.
7. That Frederica can furnish one hundred, but they cultivate very little, being shopkeepers and tradesmen.
8. That the regiment had lost about thirty persons, including the women, who were hard drinkers.
9. That the women in the Province lost their children soon by the ill habit of body they contracted by drinking.
10. That the forts on the south were of no great consideration.
11. That there is no town at Augusta, as we imagined, and the fort there is only a block house.
12. That Colonel Oglethorpe had been sent to by South Carolina to consult about taking St. Augustine. That the Assembly had voted 120,000*l.* of their money (15,000 sterling) for that purpose, and intended to hire soldiers from other provinces, not being able to spare any man out of their own province by reason of the fewness of the white inhabitants and great number of their negroes; besides, half the inhabitants were dead last year. That there was sufficient store of heavy cannon in Carolina with carriages, but it was difficult to carry them to Frederica, for want of pettiaguas, one pettiagua being able to take in only three cannon.
13. That the English servants were good for nothing, but the German servants industrious, and some had bought the freedoms and had taken lots, but such would want a little assistance.
14. That Colonel Oglethorpe had bought Mr. Upton's house, who was gone to settle at Savannah, and had entered into partnership with ——— Kellaway to sell goods, and thrived. That this house was for the minister Mr. Norris, to whom he gave half a crown a day to say prayers to the regiment, reserving the remaining four shillings and two pence for the relief of the old and infirm.
15. That the people were pretty well satisfied with the alteration of their tenure; but were not totally easy because they lay under the penalties of their grants of forfeiture for want of having cultivated within the time they covenanted, so that they all lay at the Trustees' mercy to continue or resume their land. That it was absolutely impossible they could cultivate as they had bound themselves to do. That if these penalties were remitted and abrogated, and good ground given to those who wanted it, he believed they would be perfectly satisfied, and many would proceed to cultivate.
16. That the inhabitants of Darien and Frederica wanted no more relief from the Trustees, and though the last crop was not of the best, yet most who had planted, had raised sufficient corn for their subsistence.
17. That he believed if we distributed among the people our super-numerary Trust servants, they not paying for their passage, very many would be taken by the inhabitants.
18. That the people were come into a more prudent conduct than

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at first, having laid aside their silk gowns and contented themselves with osnaburgs.

19. That Captain Gascoigns' lot and house was rented by Captain Wood, but the officers who had lots had not taken them up.

20. That about fifty soldiers had applied themselves to cultivate, and formed a village in Amelia.

21. That the fish in the southward is very good, and several applied themselves to the trade.

22. That the people are easy as to not having negroes, and those at Frederica would have petitioned against them, but that Colonel Oglethorpe did not think it necessary.

23. That Colonel Oglethorpe had given each officer five acres of land, and Lieutenant Colonel Cook had made a vineyard and planted it with the wild grape.

James Cammel, Gaoler and Provost Marshal of Savannah (so appointed by Colonel Oglethorpe in July last), being come over on private business of his own, viz. to receive some money left him by a relation, and on his return back to Georgia, attended; he said he had two Trust servants appointed him, but Mr. Jones had taken one away. Mr. Oglethorpe had allowed him 20*l.* per annum, which was unknown to us, and is not in our estimate.

Young Thomas, son to the engineer who died at Carolina, came and showed us a very neat map of his drawing of the Island of St. Simon, Jekyl, &c., with the forts and batteries built or intended to be built in St. Simon's.

Several letters from Georgia lately received were referred to a committee.

Thursday 8.—Mrs. Percival, of Wandsor, and her son-in-law Mr. Forester, parson of Wotton Basset in Wiltshire, dined with me.

At 7 o'clock I went according to my summons to Court, and found the rooms already full of both sexes, the greater part uninvited, of whom many out of curiosity and some in duty of their place as servants of the Royal Family. The peers and peeresses and great officers summoned to be present, would have been a greater number, if, as on former occasions, all who were known to be in town had been sent to, but I learned that those who attend the Prince's Court were left out.

About 8 o'clock the King passed from his own apartment to the inward room called the Council Chamber through a great crowd, and half an hour after came the Princess Mary, in her wedding garment led by the Duke and followed by other Princesses. Then the heralds called out for the baronesses, viscountesses, countesses and duchesses to walk in their respective ranks, who being passed to the chapel, followed by the Princesses, the heralds called on the Privy Councillors not peers, the Comptroller by his name, Sir Charles Darcy, the barons, viscounts, earls, and dukes to march in their ranks two by two, who accordingly marshalled themselves and proceeded to the chapel; last of all followed the King. When all were there and the door shut, the Duke of Newcastle read aloud the marriage contract in Latin, and then put the marriage questions to the Princess in English, Wilt thou take William Prince of Hesse to [be] thy husband, wilt thou love, honour, &c. To all which she answered very distinctly aloud, yes, repeating after him also some form of words respecting the contract on her part which I could not distinctly hear. What other ceremonies passed I

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know not, being at so great a distance, but after she had signed the contract, the Archbishop of Canterbury read a paper in Latin, so low that I could not hear the contents, and then in English pronounced a prayer and blessing. Then an anthem was sung, during which time the peers present went up to a table placed beside the altar and signed their names to the contract, but without rank or order. As they went up, they made their bows to the King, Princesses and the Duke, who were seated, the King on the right hand, and the others before the altar, and the same at their return.

And this concluding the ceremony, the heralds called on the unmarried ladies, baronesses, viscountesses, countesses and duchesses to march, and then on the privy councillors not peers, &c., to go, who accordingly left their places and returned back to the palace, but not in exact order by reason of the crowd, and negligence of the peers. Last of all, the King and Royal Family left the chapel, and being returned to the council chamber above mentioned received the compliments of those who could get near them.

About half an hour after ten the Royal Family went to the great dancing room and sat down to supper, attended by such nobility as cared to go, and a great number of others who crowded to see that remainder of the ceremony of the day.

The Duke of Cumberland gave his sister, and the Prince of Hesse's Procurator was present to see the contract passed.

I was curious to know how the Irish peers were to be ranked and walk, being determined not to walk unless in the rank they claim a right to, but the Duke of Grafton seemed officiously to take pains to put us early out of doubt, by telling me that I must walk in my rank, and accordingly I walked as junior earl after the English viscounts, and behind me the Earls of Clanrickard and Tinley, as Lord Moncton walked the first of the barons. The Scots earls followed us, and then the English. So this day our claim of precedency received a confirmation.

The Princess Caroline as she passed told me she was glad to see me there; I answered that while I was able I should never be wanting to pay my duty, to which she replied, I was very obliging.

I counted at the ceremony 12 dukes; 1 marquis; 18 earls; 4 viscounts; 13 barons, and 11 bishops.

I was told this day, that when the two Secretaries of State acquainted the Duke of Arguile that his Majesty had no further occasion for his service, they assured him they had no hand in his removal from his employments; to which he replied, he very believed them, but it was all the doing of *that scoundrel Sir Robert Walpole*. That he desired them to present his duty to his Majesty and tell him, that as he was a soldier he humbly desired his Majesty would do by him as is done by all old soldiers who are dismissed from the service after long service, namely, give him a certificate that he had served soberly, bravely and faithfully, for it was possible his Majesty might soon have occasion to make an alliance with some Prince for his own defence, and by such a certificate he might, under that Prince, be able to do his Majesty service, though he was deprived of doing it immediately under himself.

Friday 9.—Went again to court to wish the Princess Mary joy. Stayed the rest of the day at home.

1749.

My wife had some return of her fever.

Lieut. Horton dined with me this day, to whom I read the state of Georgia which Mr. Thomas Stephens had wrote so disparagingly to the Trustees, at which he took great offence and said it was full of falsities and slander. To what Mr. Horton told the Trustees the 7th instant (*see p. 79\**) he further acquainted me—

1. That the inhabitants of the southern division can now subsist without any more expense to the Trustees.

2. That the people of Frederica had prepared a petition against the introduction of negroes and delivered the same into his hands, but that he advised them to drop it as wholly unnecessary since there was a law against it which they might be sure would not be repealed by the Trustees.

3. That there were a few Scots at Darien who wished for negroes, but it was only to satisfy their countrymen in the northern division, for they were such as, if they had negroes, never designed to cultivate.

4. That the vines Lieutenant Colonel Cook cultivated, were not transplanted by him, but only pruned; that he drank of the wine made thereof, which had a pleasant sweet taste and flavour, and he believed would keep near a year.

5. That many people in the southern division were determined to push on the plantation of vines.

6. That there was a great deal of crooked timber to the southward fit for building ships.

7. That our Trust servants who could saw, were so expert as to saw 120 foot a day. That we had a vast quantity of sawed timber in our stores.

8. That the chapel for divine service at Frederica is actually built, and of the timber sawed by our Trust servants.

9. That Mr. Stephens, our secretary, had a great influence over the inhabitants of the northern division, but it was a pity the magistrates were of a rough and harsh temper.

10. But Mr. Henry Parker was not so, and he was very glad to hear we had restored him to be first bailiff.

11. That it is impossible Colonel Oglethorpe should be able to take Fort Augustine so soon as May, and he was sure himself would be returned to him before all things could be ready.

12. That the southern division is supplied constantly with fresh beef by the inhabitants of Darien at two pence a pound.

13. That there is great plenty of fish, as bass, mullets, prawns, &c. and there is also sturgeon, but the rivers are so deep, they cannot be taken.

14. That there [are] sheep, which thrive well.

15. That he believed no more inhabitants would leave the province.

16. That he believed and was pretty sure the reward promised of four shillings per pound for silk balls or cocoons, was not a sufficient encouragement to the inhabitants to plant mulberry trees and go on the silk.

17. That Captain Heron (since designed to succeed Lieut. Colonel Cook as Major) had built a pretty house on his five acre lot, and had corn and garden stuff sufficient for his use.

\* That is, of the MS. diary. *See p. 135 supra.*

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18. That soldiers of the regiment were in good obedience, and very contented.

19. That negroes would absolutely be the destruction of the colony if introduced, and the people were now all sensible of it.

20. That the Indians are good to fight against Indians, and to waste the Spaniards' plantations, but not fit for entering trenches or besieging a town regularly; but upon a breach made, might possibly mount it after the English, but not before.

21. That the duty of the officers of the regiment returns too often, there being so few of them, only a captain, lieutenant and ensign to 100 private men; and of them there are now 4 absent in England, besides the three belonging to the company in Carolina. Wherefore, if the commission he was come over to solicit were not complied with by his Majesty, namely, to have six more ensigns, and the six that now are made lieutenants en second, and a company of grenadiers added to his regiment, he would be much dissatisfied.

22. That he this day presented the Duke of Newcastle a memorial to that purpose, but General Wade told him it would signify nothing, unless his memorial were presented to the King himself, which if it were, he would undertake the things should be granted; but the King going to Hanover next Tuesday he feared nothing would be done.

Saturday 10.—A committee of accounts met by appointment to consider several accounts and letters lately arrived, at which were present, Lord Shaftsbury, Vernon, Egmont.

We examined several accounts returned by our commissioners of accounts in Savannah, with the balances by them settled, and approved them, but could not finish the affairs. We also took into consideration the petition of Samuel Davison, Constable at Frederica, and agreed to allow him the balance of an account due from him to the Trust, in consideration of his services. The report will be seen at large.

In the evening I visited Sir Francis Clerk and brother Percival.

Sunday 11.—Went to St. James's Church.

Monday 12.—Visited Lord Bathurst, Sir William Heathcote, Colonel Legrand, and Dr. Moore.

Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 13.—This morning at 5 o'clock the King set out for Hanover.

I learned this day that Sir Robert Walpole is in a very bad state of health. That he pressed hard with the King that his brother Horace Walpole might go with him, as a person best acquainted with foreign affairs, but the King replied, *He shall not go*, and took with him Lord Harrington who is at no good understanding with Sir Robert. That in the distribution of the Duke of Arguile's employments, Sir Robert would have the Duke of Bolton to succeed to the post of Master to the Ordnance, but the Duke of Montague insisted to have it, and so obtained it.

That Sir Robert was not for giving Lord Harvey the post of Lord Privy Seal, but nevertheless he obtained it, having much the King's ear and favour. That Sir Charles Wager desired the King to suffer Sir J. Norris to convey him across the sea as being his right, but the King said, *No, you shall go*.

That the King would have gone last year to Hanover, but Sir Robert to keep him made him believe there was designed an invasion, and on

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that persuasion the army has been so considerably augmented merely to prevent the King's going.

That there are three parties in the Court—1. Lord Chancellor, joined by the Duke of Newcastle, Hen. Pelham and their followers. 2. Lord Wilmington, Duke of Dorset and their friends. 3. Sir Robert Walpole, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Grafton and all Sir Robert's posse.

That Lord Harrington is so indolent he joins himself to none.

Wednesday 14.—Visited Mr. Stroud and Lady Anne Stroud, Col. Schutz, and Bishop of Gloster.

Went in the evening to the coffee house.

Thursday 15.—Went to the Georgia Board on summons of Common Council but were not a Board.

Egmont, Hales, Holland, president, Lapotre, Ayers, Shaftsbury.

As a committee of accounts we read Col. Oglethorpe's letter that enclosed an account of divers goods taken by him from on board Capt. Thompson's ship, amounting to above 600*l.*, and by him applied to divers uses which he hoped the Trust would allow and pay for, but we judged that not much above 200*l.* of it ought to be allowed, the rest being chargeable to the military account.

Read a letter from Mr. Woodrose, at Frederica, making a demand for money due to him from the Trust, the greatest part of which we allowed upon comparing it with the account sent us by the commissioners at Savannah.

Read Mr. Millar's, the botanist, memorial to be paid for services, which was referred to Mr. Holland, Mr. Ayers, Mr. H. Archer and Mr. Thomas Towers to consider of and to make a report, or to any two of them.

As committee of correspondence we prepared instructions to the magistrates of Savannah and Frederica relating to the orphans taken by Mr. Whitfeild.

We also took down heads for letters to Col. Oglethorpe, Mr. Hawkins, Samuel Davison, the magistrates of Georgia, Mr. Thomas Jones, &c. Most of us dined together, and I passed the evening at home.

Friday 16.—Stayed at home all day.

Saturday 17.—Only went to the coffee house. My brother and sister Percival and Mrs. Donellan dined with me.

In the evening Mr. Verelts came with Capt. Thompson, the former told me that by the latest news from America, the late Spanish Governor of St. Augustine who made the treaty of neutrality with Col. Oglethorpe in ——— and was sent home in chains for making it by the succeeding governor, has been hanged in Spain, and that Capt. Dempsy's brother, who was an officer in the Spanish service, has been turned out, merely because the Captain had been assistant on our part in concluding that treaty.

That the Assembly of Carolina had resolved on assisting Col. Oglethorpe with 500 land men and 200 negro pioneers. And that Col. Oglethorpe had wrote over to his agent Mr. Fury to desire he might have leave to return for England.

Lord Chesterfeild said, upon the King's going abroad this year (a thing which his good subjects lament, there being no apparent reason for his going, and which bad subjects make a jest of, that, in a word, has exposed his Majesty to be the talks and censure of various kinds

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of people) that his Majesty kept his word, for he had often said, *if there should be a war, he would go and expose himself.*

He said also of the Duke of Bolton, now made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, that *it was very hard on the Band to put the last of the pensioners at their head.* Playing on the word *last* which has divers significations, and may be understood of the last appointed of the band, or by way of contempt calling him scoundrel, as the French speaking of such men say such a one *est le dernier des hommes.* The saying he is the last of the pensioners has also a reproach with it, in as much as the nation have of late years been much animated against lords who have pensions.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to St. James's chapel.

Monday 19.—I spent most of the morning at the Georgia Office, and then visited Col. Cecil who is a relation of Col. Oglethorpe, and lives in his house. My visit was to endeavour to persuade him of the dis-service it would be to Col. Oglethorpe to have any application made in his behalf for obtaining a dormant warrant of leave to return home, which he had directed his agent Mr. Fury to obtain for him. I said the very mention of such a thing at a time when he has orders to attack the Spaniards, would be ill interpreted, and Sir Robert Walpole, who loves neither him or the colony, would certainly take the advantage of it against him; besides, that if the colonel should come over to England in time of war, the inhabitants of the colony would fly to other parts as not believing they could be safe.

Col. Cecil replied that Col. Oglethorpe's private affairs required his return, and there was no disgrace in desiring a dormant warrant to return when he should judge the service of his Majesty allowed of it, which is the style such warrants run in. That if he stay there he will ruin himself, embarking in great expenses for the colony's defence which the Trustees cannot pay, and which he is uncertain whether the Government will allow. That it seemed to him as if it was designed to sacrifice him, and the Colonel could not but apprehend it himself. When I found Col. Cecil so tenacious, I desired that at least this demand should not be made until Lieutenant Horton, whom he had sent to apply for a company of grenadiers to be added to his regiment, was upon his return to Georgia, for it was not likely Sir Robert would grant that request, when he saw the Colonel disposed to return. He replied, he was for the application being made out of hand, and while the King is yet detained on this side the water, for otherwise, if the thing be delayed till the King is at Hanover, much time will be lost and Lieut. Horton obliged to stay very probably till his Majesty's return.

This day Mr. Verelts told me he could get no member of our Board to go with Lieut. Horton to Sir Robert Walpole, and countenance his application for the allowance of the things demanded by Col. Oglethorpe. That Mr. Henry Archer, who is the best of any of them with Sir Robert, and indeed much in his confidence, had been applied to by him to do Col. Oglethorpe this service, but he declined it. Upon which Mr. Verelts pressing him to give his reason for such backwardness, it being known to the Trustees how well he stood with Sir Robert, and he knowing himself how much the colony's welfare and security depended on the supplies Col. Oglethorpe demanded, he answered thus:—

1740.

I will tell you in the strictest confidence what I never yet told to any man except to Mr. Thomas Towers. The next day after my speech in the House last session *that the Trustees might have leave to deliver up their charter in case the Parliament did not think the colony of any use,* I by invitation dined with Sir Robert, when he asked me why I expressed so much concern for the colony when I saw how little the House thought of it, and must expect that at a peace it would be given up. That Mr. Winnington who was at table said thereupon, the Spaniards were much obliged to the Trustees for cultivating a province for them. But he (Mr. Archer) replied "Sir Robert, you will not find it too easy a matter to give up the colony in Parliament, for the Trustees will think it their duty to oppose it, and I for one."

Now, said he, (Mr. Archer) how can I go with Lieut. Horton to ask Sir Robert for any thing that tends to support the colony, after he had owned to me his design to destroy it.

I told Mr. Verelts that this was a plain confirmation that the evil spirit raised against the colony both in Parliament and without doors was Sir Robert's doing, that when he should deliver it up to the Spaniards, he might have a general concurrence therein, as a matter not worthy to be contested, in case the Spaniards should insist on having it towards facilitating a peace, but that it was a thing a Minister ought to be impeached for.

Tuesday 20.—Visited Mr. Hanmer, Lord Lovel, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Hucks, the Speaker, Sir Philip Parker, Sir George Savile, Col. Schutz, and Mr. Wesley and the Speaker.

In the evening went to see acted at Drury Lane "The Provoked Wife."

My wife went for the first time to take air since her late illness.

Wednesday 21.—Went to a summons of Common Council.

Ayers, Archer, Henry, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, president, Shaftsbury, Smith, Vernon, chairman.

The Trustees made some addition to their letter for Mr. Whitfeild, which was to direct absolutely that no more than 300*l.* be disbursed upon the church at Savannah.

Mr. Vernon presented the Board with 20*l.* for the use of the missionaries in Georgia.

Lord Shaftsbury presented 10*l.* for the building churches.

Several memorandums for heads of letters were minuted down.

A letter from Mary Townsend of Savannah to the Trustees, dated 15 March 1739-40 and received yesterday, was read, wherein she complained—

1. That Mr. Jones keeps a store and supplies shops wholesale with goods whilst he undersells them by retail, and that he keeps a perriagua or large boat, and no other boat may expect employ whilst his boat wants employ.

2. That she supposed her former letters like those of other persons have been sunk, and she heard of a whole packet of letters burnt at Frederica. She desired we therefore would not send letters to Frederica but to Savannah.

3. That if the Trustees care there will should be known, Mr. Fallowfield is the properest man, being honest and too honourable to conceal what the Trust would have known.

4. That Capt. Thompson will hardly care to tell too much truth of



May 21-28

the colony, and that he brings whole cargoes and sells by wholesale and retail.

5. That the people leave the colony, but with regret, being obliged to it.

The Trustees thought the letter too insignificant to take notice of.

The Common Council ordered payment to Salice, a Grison servant, who being out of his time, came to England in order to return to his own country, and demanded 2*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* as due to him for clothes promised him by Col. Oglethorpe. The promise was 4*l.*, and he had received but 1*l.* 5*s.* of the money.

There appeared also Caspar Schumaker, another Trust servant, whom Mr. Causton had taken, and whose time being out, was likewise come over with his wife to return to his own country.

Upon asking him the reason why he left the colony, and did not take up the land he was entitled to when out of his service and settle there; he answered, it signified nothing to give him land without the means of subsisting till sufficient thereof was cultivated for his support.

We then proposed to him to return, in which case we would give him a year's subsistence, and a cow, calf and hog. He replied, if he had known that he would not have left the colony, and he would consult his wife thereon.

We made the same proposal to Salice, who said he would also consider it, and we ordered them to attend next board day.

On this occasion we were all of opinion that it would be necessary to write to Georgia and have it known there that servants out of their time should be maintained for a year, in case they would take up the land due to them and settle, and also give them a cow and hog, for that otherwise they would all leave the colony at the expiration of their indentures, which were great pity, those servants being the best acquainted with the country, inured to the climate, and most laborious.

The report was made from the committee of accounts of 10 May and agreed to.

Agreed also to the report from the committee of accounts of 15 May.

We imprest to Alderman Hankey by draft on the bank 1,800*l.* to pay part of the colony's debts, certified by the commissioners of accounts in Georgia to be due.

Ordered that 5,000*l.* in sola bills be made out.

Several of us dined at the tavern together and Lieut. Horton coming to us, said he had been a second time with Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he exposed the necessity Col. Oglethorpe was under of a supply, and presented to him a memorial of what was necessary, as rangers, more subaltern officers to his regiment, an additional company of grenadiers, and 600*l.* for supernumeraries, scout boats, one thousand Indians to be regimented, &c. Sir Robert said he came too late, and that he should have come before the Parliament was up, and then these things might have been laid before it as services incurred. Mr. Horton replied, he could not come sooner, being detained by contrary winds six weeks at Carolina, and that without these demands were granted the inhabitants must abandon the colony.

Sir Robert then bid him go to Sir William Young, Secretary-at-War and lay the papers before him.

1740.

From thence Mr. Horton went to the Duke of Newcastle, who told him Sir Robert Walpole had acquainted him with his business, and desired he would be with him to-morrow.

Lieut. Horton added that he had been with the Speaker, who received him well, and desired a copy of his memorial; he had also been with the Earl of Ilay and others, and hoped his affair was in a good way.

He acquainted us that Colonel Oglethorpe had wrote to Sir Robert to know if he thought his presence in England next session could be of service to him. And had offered if judged proper to send him five battalions to assist Admiral Vernon in taking the Havanah, wherein by his intelligence there are at this time but 1374 regular troops, which Sir Robert told Lieut. Horton is contrary to all the information given him by others.

As to the civil concerns of the colony, Mr. Horton told us—

1. That Mr. Thomas Jones keeps a store purely to prevent other private stores from selling goods too dear to the people.

2. That it is absolutely necessary we should abolish the clauses of forfeiture on the peoples' grants, it being impossible they should be fulfilled, and all have forfeited if we should insist on those clauses, which has so discouraged the inhabitants that the best of them are determining to leave the colony, Houston for one, who is now killing off his cattle.

3. That four shillings per pound on silk balls, will not encourage the people to follow that affair.

4. That no more people will in his judgment abandon the colony.

5. That he never found anything amiss in Fallowfeild.

6. Neither in Mr. Thomas Jones, but that he is too passionate and foul mouthed.

7. That Thomas Mercer is a man of good sense, and as fit as any one he knows to be made a magistrate.

8. That Prevost has a good store house at Savannah.

Then a letter from Capt. Mark Carr to General James Campbell, dated 28 January last from his settlement called the Hermitage in the southern division of the Province, was read, commending the healthiness and fruitfulness of the colony, the industrious care of Col. Oglethorpe, and giving account of Col. Oglethorpe's expeditions into the Spanish Florida and taking the two forts, Picolata and St. Francesco de Pupa. He also gives a particular account of the strength of St. Augustine, and of the garrison, which made 1650 armed men besides a few mulattoes.

At my return home, I was informed that Mr. Cecil, Lady Salisbury's second son, deceased at Montpellier. He went under a deep consumption, but went too late. His fortune was 22,000*l.* in money, all which he bequeathed to the Earl of Salisbury, except 100*l.* to the physician who attended him abroad, and 10*l.* per annum to his footman, passing by his sisters.

Thursday 22.—Went nowhere in the morning, but in the evening went to the Vocal Club.

Friday 23.—My son and daughter came to town in order to go down to Lady Salisbury to see her on the loss of Mr. Cecil.

Saturday 24.—Made no visits, but to a French gentleman, a councillor of the Chatelet at Paris, lately arrived from that kingdom.

May 28—June 13

Mr. Verelts told me, that Lieut. Horton's voyage and demands are in a fair way of succeeding, that the Duke of Newcastle sent again for him this day, and that Lord Ilay says he will not let Sir Robert Walpole rest a day till he has granted the things desired.

Sunday 25.—Whitsunday. A cold confined me at home all day, Dr. Couraye, Dr. Moore, Lady Rook and

Monday 26.—Stirred not out for a cold.

Tuesday 27.—Went to King's Street Chapel and passed the rest of the day at home.

Wednesday 28.—Sat for my picture in crayons to Mr. Wills.

Went in the evening to the play called "The Spanish Fryer."

Thursday 29.—Sat again. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 30.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday 31.—Went to Clerkenwell to take the diversions of the place.

Sunday, 1 June.—Went to church and in the evening to chapel.

Monday 2.—Visited Mr. Leonor. Went to St. James's Vestry. In the evening I visited Lady Rook, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Le Grand.

At night Mr. Verelts brought a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to the Trustees, dated 2nd April, containing observations on their grant to Mr. Whitfeild made of the orphans, the intention of which grant Mr. Whitfeild has mistaken, he demanding all the orphans of the Province to be delivered him, as well those who can labour and whose friends take care of them as the helpless, whereas the intention was to deliver to him only the helpless. In this General Oglethorpe agrees with us.

Mr. Verelts also showed me a letter of attorney sent him by Gen. Oglethorpe to raise money on all his estate, real and personal, without limitation of the sum, as also to employ all his salary from the Government for answering the bills he should draw on him for the service of the public. A real instance of zeal for his country! It seems the Province of South Carolina, after they had passed the act for raising 15,000*l.* sterling to pay troops, &c. for the taking of Augustine, passed a second act, allowing 8 per cent. interest for raising the money, being not able to raise it among themselves; and out of hopes of procuring it in England, so low is their credit, General Oglethorpe undertook to find it on his own credit, by offering his whole estate, real and personal, for security to such English merchants as should advance the money, or to Sir Robert Walpole.

Tuesday 3.—Went nowhere.

Wednesday 4.—Went nowhere.

Thursday 5.—Visited Mr. Bagnall and Mr. Lapotre. Went in the evening to the Royal Society and Vocal Club.

Friday 6.—Went to the Georgia summons of a Common Council. Present: Ayers, Hen. Archer, Egmont, pr., Hales, ch., Lapotre, La Roch, Smith, Vernon.

Dr. Burton sent in his seventh payment of 10*l.* per annum for a catechist at Savannah.

Lord Shaftsbury sent in his 10*l.* towards building churches in Georgia.

Seal ordered to be put to the instructions to the magistrates of Savannah, relating to the orphans in Georgia, whereby the Trustees' grant to Mr. Whitfeild for the care of the orphans is explained.

1740.

A letter from General Oglethorpe to the Trustees, dated 2 April, 1740, relating to the orphans, with his sense of them to Mr. Thomas Jones, was read.

Read a letter from Dr. Waterland recommending one Mr. Medcalf, who is in priest's orders, to succeed Mr. Whitfeild in the church of Savannah, informing that he was a good preacher, read prayers well, and was desirous to go over on the salary of 50*l.* a year.

Ordered that Dr. Hales be desired to acquaint Dr. Waterland that the Trustees will accept of Mr. Medcalf for their minister, on producing a certificate of his good behaviour.

Ordered that a memorial be prepared and presented to the Incorporate Society to acquaint them therewith, and to desire a salary for him.

Then the Common Council Board ordered that 500*l.* be imprest to Alderman Hankey to answer occasions.

Ordered that 150*l.* sola bills be signed and sealed, and sent to Col. Stephens to make up the 300*l.* appointed for building the church at Savannah. Col. Oglethorpe had advanced to Mr. Whitfeild the other 150*l.*

Lieut. Horton attending, acquainted us with a suspicion the freeholders and landholders of Georgia are under, and which discourages them from planting, viz., that they think their property not secure, because of certain clauses in their grants obliging them on pain of forfeiture to cultivate and plant a certain number of acres and trees in a set time, which they are not able to do, and consequently advantage may be taken of their failure.

Resolved that the letter of attorney passed by the Trustees on 28 August, 1739, which empowered the magistrates of Georgia to repossess forfeited lands, be revoked; and that the magistrates be directed to take no advantage of forfeitures on account of want of making their covenanted improvements, but that they call on the inhabitants to give their reasons why they have not improved, and return the same to the Board.

Ordered that Mr. Dormer, of Georgia, be paid 30*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, being the balance of an account allowed by the commissioners there to be due to him.

Ordered that Mrs. Woodrofe be paid a debt due to her husband for goods taken by Mr. Causton on the Trustees' account.

She claimed interest and charges, &c., for being unpaid two years and half, and then obliged to protest a bill given by said Causton on Mr. Jenys in Carolina, but which Jenys refused to pay; but we would not allow it, bidding her take her remedy on Causton who drew the bill.

After this, Mr. Vernon, Lapotre, Archer, Hales, and I dined at the Horn Tavern, with Lieut. Horton.

The same day Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon and I, trustees for Mr. Dalone's legacy for conversion of negroes, ordered the purchasing 100 books wrote by the Bishop of Man, for instruction of Indians and negroes.

We also ordered payment of 30*l.* being a bill drawn on us by Mr. Thomas Jones, for money by us allowed to Mr. Thomas Bona and another Moravian, catechists to the negroes at Purysburg. Bona only remains alive.

June 15-24

Saturday 7.—Went with my wife to Charlton where we have not been since September last.

Sunday 8.—Communicated at Charlton Church.

Monday 9 to Thursday 12.—Stayed these days at Charlton.

Friday 13.—Went to London to prosecute my purpose of passing my niece Dering's accounts with the Master in Chancery.

Saturday 14.—My wife and I were sworn to our answer.

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday 15.—My wife and I returned to London, on account of her fever and cough. She continued many days extreme ill.

Monday 16.—I went to the Georgia office alone, where Mr. Verelts informed me that General Oglethorpe's demands for reinforcement were referred to Lord Cathcart, General of the intended expedition, to be considered by him, and he is to report thereon, and that the expedition is against the Havana.

Also, that Lieut. Horton made some objections to the present constitution of the Province, with respect to the not allowing the union of grants, marriage or succession, which the Charter does not forbid, although it prohibits the granting to one person more than 500 acres. That he also would gladly know whether free negroes may not be admitted in Georgia though by the act slaves may not.

Tuesday 17.—Visited cousin Le Grand and brother Percival.

Friday 20.—My wife's fever abated so much that she began to take the bark, but she had much of the choleric. Her physician, Dr. Wilmot, in discoursing of many things, told me an anecdote of the famous Dr. Harvey the discoverer, of the circulation of the blood, namely, that he voluntarily killed himself with laudanum, being one of those whom, if he were now living, we should call a free thinker, and who believed it lawful to put an end to his life when tired of it. The first attempt he made to do it was unsuccessful, as Dr. Scarborough his intimate friend related it, who agreed in opinion with the other that suicide was lawful. One day, Harvey being in great pain (he was then about 72 years old) sent for Scarborough, and acquainting him with his intention to die by laudanum that night, desired he would come next morning to take care of his papers and affairs. Scarborough, who had long before promised him that friendly office when occasion called on him, did accordingly come next morning, but was surprised to find Harvey alive and well; it seems the laudanum he had taken, instead of killing him, had brought away a considerable number of stones, which effect caused a suspension of his design to destroy himself for some years. But afterwards, being about 80 years old, he renewed his purpose with more effect; he had for several years prepared a sufficient dose of laudanum and laid the vial in a particular corner of his room, with orders to his servant that whenever he heard him rattle in the throat, he should bring him that cordial which he told him would cure him of it. This happening one night, he gave his servant his direction, who innocently bringing him the vial, the doctor drank it off and soon expired.

Sunday 22.—Lady Egmont. The first day of her fever's abating, but very ill at night of the choleric and purging.

Monday 23.—Mr. Verelts informed me that last Thursday the Regency agreed that General Oglethorpe should have a company of

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grenadiers added to his regiment, and a double number of subaltern officers, and that it was designed there should be more forces sent for the defence of Georgia besides his regiment, which looks as if, after taking St. Augustine, it is designed to keep and not demolish it.

He added that the Earl of Islay had told Governor Glen that if he expects any favour he must live well with General Oglethorpe, against whom he manifests much spleen because he has the 1,000*l.* given him as Captain General of the Carolina forces which used to be given the Governor of that Province.

He also told me that both Mr. Henry Archer and Mr. La Roch having declined to apply to the Treasury for the 2,000*l.* due to the Trustees for so much advanced by them for General Oglethorpe's regiment, being for the military service, he went himself to Lord Sundon and explained the case to him, who promised to call for the memorial presented long since to the Treasury for obtaining that sum, and that Lord Sundon had promised it should be read.

He also told me that General Oglethorpe had wrote to the Regency that he had no doubt by the measures taken, but he should make himself master of St. Augustine.

My wife's fever seems wholly gone off, and her choleric mended; all the doctor's medicines have taken place.

Tuesday 24.—I went to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but we not being a sufficient number did only Trustee business: Lapotre, president; Mr. Smith, Mr. La Roch, Egmont, Holland, Hen. Archer.

A letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Verelts, dated 4th instant, was read, setting forth the present deserted state of our colony, which he says cannot be repaired but by the three following measures: 1. A further change of the people's tenure, so as to give them a free and absolute holding, with liberty to alienate as in other colonies. 2. The use of negro slaves; and 3. A change of magistrates who will serve without reward or salary, for which he recommended Mr. Brownfeild and Mr. Woodrofe.

Two letters from Mr. Whitfeild dated 7th and 9th April last, to the same purpose but not so particular, acquainting us further that he intended to set up a school for instructing negroes in Pensilvania, and was going to other colonies to preach and make collections for the orphan house, then to return to Savannah and from thence to England, and that he had wrote to a clergyman to supply his place in the church of Savannah during his absence and assist in taking care of the orphans. That he was upon cultivating twenty acres this year, which he supposed would be more than any would do in the Province.

That there was scarce a face of religion at Frederica. That he had proposed to Mr. Macleod to assist in building a church at Darien, but he desired him to suspend his resolution, till he saw whether the Scots at Darien were determined to stay or go.

That at Darien he did not see one garden, but the people dispirited, as they were likewise at Frederica, where they subsisted on the regiment.

A letter was read from Mr. William Medcalf to Mr. Verelts, dated 18th instant, that he was ready to accept the church of Savannah and to go when we pleased.

The committee appointed to exchange notes with the bank, re-

June 24-26

ported, that the balance in the bank on the 9th June last is 5919*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* which is appropriated to the following uses, viz. :—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To answer all expenses to Michaelmas, 1740 ... ..	3151	0	0
To answer building churches ... ..	351	0	7
To Missionaries ... ..	33	10	2½
For payment of outstanding debts and service of the Colony from Michaelmas, 1740 ... ..	2383	16	9½

Mr. Thomas Christie, Recorder of Savannah, very lately arrived, presented a long memorial supported by affidavits, containing a complaint of ill usage, misrepresentations made of him, services done by him and money due to him, which we received, but told him we were not a Board to consider it, but we would do it impartially.

His chief complaint was against Mr. Stephens and Mr. Thomas Jones. The latter for using him uncivilly and with ill words to the vilifying his character, and for denying he had liberty to issue warrants ; and both for denying him to enter on his magistracy of first Bailiff, or to be concerned in examining the public accounts, to both which the Trustees had appointed him, and sent over his commissions.

In conversation he said he knew many lies had been writ against him, but they were all false, and he was very urgent we would examine into them, having living proofs that would vindicate him, of whom Captain Thompson now here was one.

We replied he should be heard thereon.

Among other questions we put to him, he replied :—

1. That cultivation has annually decreased in the whole Province.
2. That the people decrease daily, and no more than 59 freeholders left in Savannah and very few inmates.
3. That one great reason of not cultivating is want of servants, they leaving the colony when out of their time, and the masters not able to pay for new ones.

Mr. Seward who also lately arrived from Georgia told me :—

1. That he heard the Ebenezer people did pretty well by the help of their friends in Germany ; but that all the rest of the Province where he had been was almost wasted, there being scarce any remaining but who depended on the regiment, or who were in the Trustees' pay.

2. That the land was tolerably good, and as good as that of Carolina, but the people would not cultivate because of their tenure, and they would not be slaves.

3. That again, they could not cultivate for want of negro servants, four of whom were kept as cheap as one white one, the wages of the latter being 10*l.* currency per month (near fifteen pence per day English money) besides provision, so that it did not answer to sow corn when they could buy it at a shilling a bushel, which is cheaper than they can raise it.

4. That he could not think but it would be agreeable to the Trustees to save the expense of salaries to magistrates by vesting with that character persons who would accept of the office without pay, such as Mr. Brownfeild and Mr. Woodrofe, who were good men and capable.

5. That he had design to apply for a grant of 500 acres near adjoining to the Orphan house, intending to cultivate it, and then bequeath it at his death to the Orphan house, but he would not do it unless he had

1740.

all the privileges that they have in other colonies to sell it if he pleased, for he would not be fettered.

6. That if the land were granted in absolute freedom, many Methodists who are so cried out against in England would go over and settle in Georgia where they might enjoy their religion without offence, but Mr. Whitfeild and he should be obliged to persuade them not to think of Georgia but to settle in Pensilvania, unless the tenure be altered as proposed.

7. That he had purchased 5,000 acres in Pensilvania for 2,200*l.* sterling, for a school to instruct negroes, which is in Mr. Whitfeild's name, who pays him 5*l.* per cent. for it.

8. That General Oglethorpe did not favour Mr. Whitfeild in his taking the orphans.

9. That the inhabitants scarce knew who were their governors, the Trustees or General Oglethorpe, sometimes the magistrates taking their directions from him, and he at other times making difficulties that he had no power to direct.

10. That there is not a garden at Darien, and it is a false information that they supply the regiment with fresh beef, for they have all their sustenance from Frederica stores by water.

11. That all the Moravians are gone.

Wednesday 25.—Lady Egmont. Her fever abated but not quite, and she had an ill night with sweating and cough.

Thursday 26.—Lady Egmont. Waked ill and feverish with low spirits, cough and much disturbed by her perpetual blister, and so continued till bed time.

I went to the Georgia Office, but we did no business either as Common Council or Trustees. Lapotre, Egmont, La Roche, Vernon, Smith, Eyles.

Mr. Seward attended to know on what conditions he should have a grant of 500 acres, which, he said, he designed to give or at least to bequeath at his death to the Orphan house ; that his purpose was only to fence it in for a supply of cattle for the orphans, and therefore he would not be obliged to the planting mulberry trees or vines or other covenants attended by forfeiture, except the payment of quitrent.

1. That he would not insist on having negroes, seeing there was
2. an act against it, but he believed the colony could not possibly go on without them.

3. He also believed it would fail, unless the inhabitants had full liberty to dispose of their property as they pleased, and as they may in other Provinces ; in a word, be as free as in them.

4. That there are in his opinion not above 500 souls left in the colony, exclusive of the regiment and the Saltsburgers.

5. That he looks on Mr. Thomas Jones to be an honest man, and he is a Methodist, always having held their opinions, but for want of company and countenance was not able to manifest it.

6. That Mr. Brownfeild, our Register, is also a Methodist, and very zealous for the good of the colony.

7. That Mr. Burnside is also one, and overseer of the Orphan house.

8. That Mr. Whitfeild was by this time, he believed, returned to Savannah, where he feared nobody but told every one their own, rebuking them in what he found them faulty, and had forbid Mr. Noris the sacrament for playing cards when he should be going about doing his duty.

June 26—July 1

9. He said he would not deliver his sentiments concerning bailiff Parker, but hinted he liked him not.

10. Nor of Mr. Fallowfeild, who was not, as I imagined, a Methodist.

11. That one reason why he would not plant mulberry trees or vines was that he thought they lead to vanity and vice, and as to the silk business it was all a chimera, and he saw no mulberry trees but in the Trustee garden.

Mr. Christie attending presented a letter to back his memorial, wherein he justified his bringing over Mrs. Turner and cohabiting with her; that she came over indeed to attend as servant on Mrs. Carteret, but he avoided her company on board.

We imprest 500*l.* to Alderman Hankey for the following occasions, viz. :—

To tender Mr. Wrag the order of Capt. Macpherson reported to be due to said captain after disallowing 240 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> claimed by him, and which was ordered in Common Council 25 March last ... ..	189 <i>l.</i> 13 1½
For salaries to Secretary and Accomptant due midsummer, 1740 ... ..	150 <i>l.</i> 0 0
For rent due to the office ... ..	7 <i>l.</i> 10 0
And for a bill drawn towards building the church at Savannah ... ..	150 <i>l.</i> 0 0

We agreed to have a Common Council on Monday seunit.

We had a debate about contenting the inhabitants of our Province by further alteration of their tenure, and allowing of negroes in some shape or other.

Mr. Lapotre was against it, but Mr. Vernon seemed inclined to do both, alleging as to negroes, that our law concerning them does not forbid free negroes from settling among us, but only the using them as slaves. That the preamble of the Act shows the prohibition is only of slaves, and by the law of England a free negro is as much a subject as a white man, and may set up any trade.

Mr. La Roch said the same, but it ought to be well considered before we allowed of free negroes to come into the province, for under colour of that, slaves flying from Carolina passed through our colony to Augustine, could not be known for slaves and therefore could not be taken up.

I said I was as yet against allowing free negroes for the reason Mr. La Roche gave, and because they working cheaper would thereby discourage and drive away white servants, though possibly being free, they might refuse to hire themselves at a cheaper rate than white men, in which case no prejudice could come, and I thought there was no danger of their running away or making insurrections, since they could go nowhere to better themselves, but on the contrary would be made slaves of.

As to a further change of tenure, I said it was absolutely necessary, seeing for want of it the inhabitants were daily withdrawing themselves. That the end of our strictness of tenure was to keep inhabitants and people the colony, but seeing it has had a quite contrary effect, we must change our measures, and the colony will be entirely abandoned, which would bring a reproach on us for ever, and not be forgiven by the King and Parliament, and if we did not give the inhabitants all the ease and liberty possible consistent with the safety

1740.

of the Province, it would be better to surrender the charter than to let it perish by our own wilfulness and mistakes.

That I saw not the mischief of allowing the people to alienate their lands in their life time, or to annex other lands besides what were granted to them, by marriage or by gift (both of which they desired), but I was not for allowing a person who already has a grant of land to purchase. That no man can sell but another must buy, and the last may be tied to the same conditions as the first was.

That it was certain the silk cannot come to anything but by number of inhabitants, and therefore care must be taken to keep those that remain and invite more to settle.

Mr. La Roch said the danger of allowing the people to sell was that then the Carolina people will buy, and be masters of the Province, which they much desire, and one rich man may buy up all the freeholds already granted. I replied, that might be prevented by allowing no person to purchase more than 500 acres.

All we determined was that Mr. Verelts should take notice of what had been said, and reduce our thoughts into writing against we next meet.

And that he prepare a draft of the grant for Mr. Seward and show it to Mr. Archer and Mr. Holland.

One James Smith, a freeholder at Savannah, appeared and gave in a petition for leave to sell his lot, there being an estate in Scotland fallen to him, which is encumbered with debt, and he would willingly clear it by selling his lot. Not being a Board, we could do nothing in it.

We were also acquainted that Andrew Grant of Georgia was come over, a malcontent there, but it was not true.

Thursday 26.—

Friday 27.—

Saturday 28.—This day my wife's fever quitted her, and also her cholic by the help of laudanum, and only her stitch and cough remained.

Sunday 29.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to the chapel.

Monday 30.—I went to the Temple to enquire how far my lawyer had proceeded in passing my account with niece Dering; Mr. Barsham told me there had been a hearing before the Master of the Rolls, who was of opinion I should make up two accounts, the one for my late brother Dering, the other for his wife, because Sir Philip Parker is entitled to the half of my niece's effects in case she should die before her being of age or marriage.

By the marriage articles of my brother and sister Dering, there was to be 3,000*l.* settled by him for his wife and for children, of which his wife was to have the half, which half she bequeathed to my wife, but the half belonging to my niece (the only child of the marriage) is by law to be divided between my wife and brother Parker in case my niece Dering should die unmarried before 21 years old. I am therefore to distinguish the receipts and disbursements belonging to my brother Dering's account from those belonging to his wife, which it is impossible to do with respect to divers bills paid since my brother and sister's decease.

Tuesday, July 1.—Visited the Bishop of Litchfield but he was out

July 1-4

of town, and the Earl of Ailsford, and brother Percival and General St. Hipolite, who was likewise out of town.

I went this morning to discourse Mr. Verelts upon divers affairs of the colony, and he told me that he spent yesterday with Lieutenant Horton in planning out such alteration of tenure as would satisfy the inhabitants of Georgia. One was that they should hold their lands in the nature of church leases, paying a small fine on alienation, and that none might buy more than 500 acres. That those who bought might be under covenants to cultivate as far as two thirds of their lot and no more, it being of use that one third should remain underwood. That they also should be subject to the King's quit-rent from the moment it becomes due on their original grants before turned into church leases. That an order should be sent to enquire into the grants already made, by whom possessed, how cultivated and by whom abandoned, and indulgence given to those who are gone and have forfeited to return and enjoy their lands. That such as bought and did not reside themselves, should be obliged to keep an agent on the land. That upon exchange of their grants to church leases, an entrance into the Register's Office and a copy of the Court Roll should be sufficient title, and a copy of the same should be sent to the Trustees, for confirmation, and till so confirmed the land should be deemed their lawful property.

I told Mr. Verelts that I questioned whether copyholders, not being freeholders, could sit upon juries, and that I thought it necessary that purchasers might not buy 50 acre lots as far as 500 acres, for so one man would purchase out ten of the present freeholders in Savannah, and this would destroy the town. I also said it were to be wished that none should be suffered to purchase who had already land, but they should be new settlers, and that young Mr. Stephens was of this opinion.

It was also agreed with Mr. Horton that people might succeed to other lots or lands besides what was granted them by the Trustees, if the same came by marriage, or death of next relations, or gift, subject to the conditions of the grants that fell to them.

We then discoursed of the admission of free negroes, and it seemed to us on reading the Negro Act that the negro slaves are forbid, yet free negroes are not; for though it is forbid to use negroes, yet it is said, *contrary to the intent of the Act*, and by the preamble it appears the Act was only made against the use of negro slaves. I desired him to get the Attorney General's opinion thereon, for if the use of free negroes were allowed in our Province, they might perhaps hire themselves to the inhabitants at lower wages than the white servants, and it might content the inhabitants without their being slaves, and enable them to cultivate their lands, the dearness of labour being the great complaint.

Wednesday, 2 July.—Visited Lieut. Horton and discoursed him on the intended alterations of tenures in Georgia.

1. He said he had been employed with Mr. Verelts thereupon, and verily believed that what had been considered by them when granted would satisfy all the reasonable people of the colony, and such as intended to remain in it; but there were some who would never be satisfied do what we would, particularly such as aimed at the magistracy, and such as wanted to make great fortunes by employing negroes.

1740.

2. That he believed the colony would be endangered by employing negroes and industrious people might live comfortably without them, but could not indeed grow rich.

3. That there was a spirit for planting mulberry trees in the southern division, but it was a thing quite new to them, and it would be necessary to set some apprentices under Mrs. Camuche that the managing silk might be better known and spread, and that if that woman should die, the art would be lost.

4. That there must be many more inhabitants still in the colony than what Mr. Seward told us.

5. That Mr. Seward misinformed us concerning the Darien's people not supplying the regiment with fresh beef, for they usually send down five or six beefs a week. That indeed he knew but of one inhabitant at Darien who had a garden, but they cultivated land.

6. That the Regents had resolved General Oglethorpe should have an additional company of grenadiers and also additional officers; but that his other demands, of pay for 1,000 Indians, scout boats and rangers, was not resolved, but that General Oglethorpe's expenses in providing them should be paid when the services were certified.

7. That by letters from South Carolina he learned that province was not able to raise the 400 men designed for assisting to take St. Augustine, which was very unlucky, for it would make it difficult for Oglethorpe to surround the place in order to hinder provision coming to it. They could furnish only 200 white men, but talked of sending 200 negroes to assist.

In the evening I visited Mr. Vernon, to congratulate him on his brothers success in demolishing Cheagre Fort. He told me among other things that the Admiral had revived the old discipline of causing regular prayers to be observed on board the fleet, and on occasion of every attempt had also prayers for success thereof.

Thursday, 3 July.—Went to the vocal club.

My wife went for the first time abroad in her coach for the air.

Friday 4.—This day I learned there were a great debate in the Regency whether Sir John Norris should be made acquainted with his sailing orders, which he insisted on, or receive them sealed. That the Lord Chancellor and Duke of Newcastle were of that opinion, but Sir Robert Walpole against it. That at length, being put to the vote, it was carried in Sir John Norris's behalf by one, whereupon Sir Robert acquainted them it was his Majesty's orders to him that Sir John should not know them, and therefore it would be proper to know his Majesty's pleasure again upon that head.

This is by the town esteemed a matter of great importance to Sir Robert.

Mr. La Roch came to me from Lord Sunden to acquaint me that yesterday the Treasury ordered to us the payment of the 4,000*l.* given by Parliament but that on debate they did not think it was given to us so absolutely for the civil concerns of the colony, but that we might pay thereout the 2,000*l.* we had advanced to the military service, which Sir Robert would take care should be put into the next year's account of services incurred. I told him I apprehended this might disable us from a punctual payment of our half yearly estimates in due time, which were always to be sent before hand, so as the money might be in Georgia at the commencement of the half years, and that

July 4-7

besides, we knew not yet but our debts might be more than we apprehend, so that the want of the 2,000*l.* so long as to next session of Parliament may greatly distress us, the same, if paid at all, not coming in perhaps till this time twelvemonth. But I perceived there was little money in the Treasury, otherwise they would not put us off in this manner. He replied that was the very case, for all the money they could rap and rend went to the armaments fitting out.

In the evening Mr. Verelts came to me and confirmed what Mr. La Roch told me, adding that Sir Robert Walpole had endorsed on the order for our 4,000*l.* that the 2,000*l.* demanded by us for so much advanced to the military service should be paid thereout.

I said it was a cruel hardship to make us stand creditors a year longer to the public, when we knew not how our money would answer the civil concerns of the colony, and that possibly, if the Parliament should next year allow of the 2,000*l.* when put into the list of services incurred, it might make them less disposed to grant us a sufficient sum for the civil concerns of the colony.

After this I went with my brother Parker to Marabone Gardens.

Saturday 5.—King Street School. Went with Mr. Seddon to acknowledge a deed before a master in chancery for filling up the number of the Trustees.

Sunday 6.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 7.—Summons for a board of Trustees and Common Council.

Tho. Archer, Egmont, Eyles, Lapotre, La Roche, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Smith, C. C. chair, Tho. Towers, Vernon, president.

As Trustees, we sealed Mr. William Medcalf's constitution to be minister of Savannah in Mr. Whitfeild's room, and drew up a memorial to the Incorporate Society for a salary to him.

As Common Council.

Ordered that 150*l.* be paid (being General Oglethorpe's bill) to complete 300*l.* appropriated to build a church in Savannah.

Ordered a grant of 500 acres to Mr. William Seward to be set out with his consent and cultivated as he pleases, with power to leave it to the Orphan house if he think fit, or if to another, then that such successor be subject to such covenants of cultivation as other grantees shall be.

Ordered that a Trustee Board have power to seal his grant, if he think fit to take it on these terms.

Ordered that 1,000*l.* in sola bills be sent to Georgia by Captain Thompson for the estimated expenses of the colony from Michaelmas 1740, and that five of the Common Council draw on the bank for the same.

Mr. La Roche acquainted the board that he was desired by Lord Sundon, Lord of the Treasury, to request the favour of us to respite the Treasury's payment of the 2,000*l.* due to us for money employed in the defence and security of the Province, and for which we had presented a memorial to be repaid, but had been neglected by Sir William Young to be put last session into the estimate of military services incurred; Lord Sundon assuring us that this sum should be put into the estimate of services incurred next session.

We agreed to oblige the Treasury therein, but at the same time

1740,

desired Mr. La Roch to tell Lord Sundon that we could take no notice of verbal messages, but should expect the Treasury would sign a resolution, which we now drew up, signifying that the Lords of the Treasury were satisfied that the said sum had been expended by us for the military service, and ought to be repaid us, and resolving it should be repaid us out of the next money appropriated by Parliament for services incurred and not provided for.

But I expressed my doubt whether the little money left for supplying our half year's estimate ending Michaelmas 1741 would hold out, especially as part of this 2,000*l.* remains yet to be paid (near 800*l.*) and I said it was very hard upon us to lend the Government 2,000*l.* for two years, and thereby distress ourselves, when we ought rather to expect the Government would have advanced money to us if necessary; besides, that this was trusting to Sir Robert Walpole who had no affection towards our colony.

Mr. La Roch replied, he could assure us Sir Robert had good intentions to support the colony; and Mr. Verelts said that he had looked into our cash, and was sure that the estimate would not draw all away, so as to inconvenience us before the 2,000*l.* came in, for that the sola bills we should issue did seldom come back to be paid under four months, in which time we might expect the money.

Referred to a committee of accounts to settle the demands of Lieut. Colonel Cochran and Lieut. Horton concerning the barrack money payable by the Treasury, but to be advanced by us at the Treasury's desire.

Referred to the same committee to settle the demands of Thomas Christie and Thomas Jenys.

Mr. Henry Archer made report from the committee appointed to consider of Mr. Miller's memorial, that Judge Holland and he were of opinion that he had no demand in law or equity on the Trustees to make good to him the arrears of travelling allowance due to him from the Apothecary's Company.

We then called in Lieut. Horton, and went upon the alteration of tenure, in order to make the minds of the inhabitants of our province easy, and resolved that no advantage should be taken of any forfeiture against the present possessors, with respect to their neglect of cultivation before midsummer 1740, and that a proper release should be made for that purpose. We also concluded on several changes fit to be made in the tenure of lands.

As that proprietors may succeed to other lands or lots than those originally granted them, whether their new lands came to them by descent or gift, as far as 2,000 acres.

That they should have liberty for two years to come to make leases of seven years of the whole or part of their lands. And that they should not be held to cultivate and plant so great a number of acres as is expressed in their present grants, but only 60 acres in 10 years on 500 acre grants, and 60 more the ten following years.

And that only 1000 mulberry trees be planted within the first ten years on a 500 acre lot, and 1,000 in the next ten years.

That on 50 acre lots it should be sufficient to plant 50 trees in the first ten years, and 50 the second ten years.

A form of grant is to be drawn of these and some other alterations to be made for the Trustees' perusal.

July 7-14

Lieut. Horton told us that when this was done, all reasonable people in the colony will be satisfied.

1. He further told us that as to the 50 acre lots, one man can do no more than clear his garden.

2. That of ten servants there are generally sick two, so that they can pass but for eight at constant work; but that so reckoning, the ten men can cultivate but 25 acres for the first year.

3. That he believed there would be 50,000 mulberry trees planted in the southern division this season.

4. That Quarter Wanset had but two vines living out of 4,000 slips when they arrived two years ago, but that this year there were many thousand, and it was hoped they would prove well.

5. That till the silk becomes a commodity, the only trade of the colony will be lumber and fresh meat to carry to the islands.

6. That it is necessary one third of the lots should be excused cultivation because the timber thereon ought to be preserved; for at present timber (of which himself had a great quantity excellent for building ships) having no market, would be only a drug if cut down and must be burnt, whereas in a compass of years, perhaps eighteen or twenty years hence, it will be very valuable for exportation.

7. That notwithstanding Robert Williams' complaint of want of negroes whereby his lumber (by the dearness of white men's labour) stood him in twenty per cent. more than lumber from other colonies; yet Williams had sent several ship loads of lumber from Savannah and owned he had a gain thereby, although he paid three shillings a day to hired labourers to cut it.

8. That Patrick Grant was a useful man and the best planter in Georgia; that he was now settled at Frederica and naval officer in Samuel Davison's room who resigned it, and that it would be proper Mr. Grant should be made a Justice of Peace because of his station and residence.

When business was over, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Archer, Mr. Towers, I and Lieut. Horton dined at the Horn Tavern, and then I returned home through the park.

Tuesday 8 to Friday 11.

Saturday 12.—Went to the Georgia office upon a committee of account, where met, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Eyles, La Roch.

1. We took into consideration a letter from Ebenezer and Thomas Jenys, of Charlestown, stating their account between them and the Trustees, and were of opinion that they had a private transaction with Mr. Causton, besides that with us, and that when they found he could not pay them, they charged his debt upon us. We disagreed also to some other parts of their account.

2. Colonel Cochran attended, and was very urgent that we should pay him the balance of his account of disbursements, amounting 444*l.*, expended on account of the landing the regiment at Georgia, and building huts for them, hiring pettiaguas to carry the men from Savannah to Frederica, &c.

We told him we were not empowered to pay him any of the money given by Parliament for the civil uses of the colony, his demand being for military services.

He said the Treasury Board would repay it by putting it into the estimate of services incurred and not provided for, and that they

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had promised it. We replied, they had indeed made a minute thereof and sent it us, but it was not satisfactory, for it did not bind them down to repay it, and it was not absolutely sure the Parliament would grant it, so that as Trustees for the public we knew not how we could justify advancing this money; however, we would see if any thing could be done for his satisfaction, and come to some resolution on Monday next in case we could make a Board of Common Council. In the mean time we desired oath should be made to the truth of his account of disbursements, which Mr. Thomas Stephens, who came with him to the office, offered to do.

3. Lieut. Horton likewise attended to be repaid 69*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* expended by him on the military account.

We told him the same as we did Colonel Cochran, only explained to him that we believed the Common Council would, when they met, require both him and Colonel Cochran to give security that they will repay the money they desire of us in case the Treasury should not.

4. Then Mr. Thomas Christie attended, between whom and the Trustees there is a difference of accounts, for the Commissioners of accounts in Georgia make him debtor in 30*l.* to the Trust, and he makes us his debtor in 100*l.*

We ran his accounts over article by article, and as he explained them, it seemed to us that his demands are just and his account right.

Reports on these several heads were ordered to be made again next Monday.

Sunday 13.—Communicated at the King's chapel.

In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 14.—A Common Council was summoned this day, but we could make only a Trustee Board, viz. : Lapotre, president, Egmont, Eyles, La Roch, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Smith, T. Towers.

We sealed a letter of attorney to Mr. Verelts to receive of the Treasury the 4,000*l.* given us last sessions.

Lieut. Colonel Cochran and Lieut. Horton attended to know our resolutions concerning their demands to be repaid the money they had disbursed on the military concerns, for that although the Treasury warrant for our receiving the 4,000*l.* mentioned their expenses, as what it was expected we should advance, to be repaid us next session by putting the same into Sir William Young's estimate of services incurred not provided for by Parliament, yet there was not assurance in the said warrant that they should so be inserted, neither was it sure the Parliament would allow it, and it rather looked like a shift in the Treasury to get rid of us, and that their Lordships have no design to pay the money at all, otherwise they would have inserted it in the estimate of services incurred and not provided for last sessions.

But part of Lieut. Colonel Cochran's account being for wine, &c. delivered into the stores, we separated the same from his military disbursements, and upon Mr. Thomas Stephens swearing to the truth of the delivery of them, we told him the money should be paid him.

Mr. Thomas Christie likewise attended, but being no Board we could not receive the report of the committee of accounts relating to him but deferred it to this day sennit in hopes of a Board.

James Smith of Savannah appeared, and acquainted us that he had agreed with Captain William Thompson to sell his 50 acre lot to him, for 20*l.*, if we would consent thereto. Accordingly we gave him leave.



July 14—Oct. 17

I returned home to dinner and stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday 15.—This day Lord Cathcart sets out for the Isle of Wight to embark the marines with all the expedition he is able. He takes with him eight complete regiments, each 811 men, and is to be joined in America by 4,000 more, which with those belonging to the train, &c. will compose an army of 10,998 men. He takes also thirty pieces of brass cannon for both field and siege, and it is supposed goes first to Jamaica.

He goes not very well satisfied with Sir Robert Walpole, who directed the money for this expedition and the officers' pay to pass through two paymasters' hands instead of the agents of the regiments, hands as usual, whereby the officers are distressed, they having occasion for their pay by way of advance on account of the necessaries they have furnished themselves with, and which the agents of regiments are used to advance, whereas the paymasters choose to return the money to America because of the advantage they get by the exchange. Lord Cathcart apprehended this was done to retard his embarkation, and the officers determined yesterday to petition the Regency, that their agents might have the command of their money. But my Lord unwilling to make that push against Sir Robert, prevailed on them to take up the money they had here occasion for on their private security.

I returned for the summer to Charlton, my wife being, I thank God, so far mended as to be able to go, though she still takes the jesuits bark.

Wednesday 16 to Sunday 20.—Stayed at Charleton.

Monday 21.—Went up to the Georgia Office on summons of a Common Council. Archer (Henry), Egmont, president, Eyles, Lapotre, ch., Lord Beauclerc, Smith, Towers (Thomas), Towers (Christ.), Vernon.

As Trustees we received a report that the 4,000*l.* given by Parliament last year for the civil concerns of the colony has been received. We read the report of the Lords of Trade, dated 8th February last, made to the Privy Council upon the draft of the Pilot Act we had prepared, and had been referred to them. This report appeared to be made with animosity against us, but we were not surprised at it, that Board being constantly our enemies.

We referred it to Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Eyre, and Mr. Holland, or any two of them, to consider of.

As Common Council we resolved many things which I shall insert when I get a copy of the minutes of the Common Council book of the transactions of this day.

Several of us dined together, and at night I returned to Charleton.

Stayed at Charleton till Tuesday 29.

Tuesday 29.—Went to town with my wife to consult Dr. Wilmot on her cough and feverish disorder.

Bought 100*l.* old South Sea Annuities for my niece at 112½.

Mr. Dawnay, eldest son of the Lord Downs, died this day in Malburow Street. He was a very good man, communicated every Sunday, and on all festivals and saints days when given, and was extremely charitable and good to his children and servants, yet an hour before he died *he could not tell where he was to go.*

Wednesday 30.—I returned with my wife to Charlton. Mr. Verelts wrote me word that Mr. Tuckwell (of Bristol, now in town) had a letter from Mr. J. Brownfeild, Registrar at Savannah, dated 7 May, full of

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prayers of success against Augustine, the siege of which by account from Charlestown was opened on Sunday, 27 May last.

Thursday 31.—Stayed at Charlton.

Friday 1 to Friday 8.—Stayed at Charlton.

Saturday 9.—Mr. Verelts and his wife came down to dine with me. I signed a draft on the bank to Alderman Hankey for 500*l.* to pay sola bills returned from Georgia for payment. He brought Mr. Stephens' journal from 15 March to 13 May, wherein there was nothing very material.

Also a letter from Mr. Norris of 7 May to him, advising that he was desired to go with the soldiers to the siege of Augustine by General Oglethorpe.

Also an abstract of General Oglethorpe's proceedings with his soldiers in Florida from 9 May to 19, in which time he took fort St. Diego, eight hours march from Augustine, in which were fifty men in garrison who surrendered by capitulation; there were there 9 swivel guns and two carriage guns and seventy small arms, which last he gave the Indians that were with him.

Sunday 10.

Sunday 17.—Stayed at Charlton.

Monday 18.—Went to town to receive dividends of my niece's stock in the funds and returned to dinner.

Mr. Verelts acquainted me by letter that the French have at length made peace with the Chickesaws; they have been also tampering with the Creeks. The French are now masters of the Messasippie river, and can join their forces from Quebeck, so as at any time to make head against Carolina and Georgia and drive both into the sea. Besides, this may be followed by drawing off other nations from our alliance.

This had been often represented to the Ministry, and a small annual allowance of presents from the Government, with a proper support of the Chickesaws (who are subjects to England) in their wars, had preserved them to us. This much weakens the barrier of Carolina and Georgia. Colonel Bull has wrote for protection by the addition of more troops, and possibly this may turn out ill for Georgia; for, as Carolina is most favoured, if it be resolved to send a regiment thither, the Ministry may abandon Georgia to the Spaniards and order Oglethorpe's regiment to Carolina.

Stayed in the country from 18 August to to 5 September.

Friday, 5 September.—Went to the Georgia Office where there was neither a Board of Common Council or Trustees, and only Mr. Lapotre was there. We signed drafts on Sir — Hankey, one for 500*l.* and the other for 300*l.*, to pay sola bills lately come over.

The account I there heard is that the hurricanes expected this time of the year obliged General Oglethorpe to raise the siege of Augustine.

I dined alone at the Thatched House, and lay in town.

Saturday, 6 September.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Wednesday 24.—Went to town to buy 4 per cent annuities stock for myself and niece.

Remained at Charlton till 16 October.

Thursday, 16 October.—Went to town for the winter, and dined with my son.

Friday 17.—Went to Court and then dined with my brother Percival.

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Saturday 18.—Went to a committee of correspondence at the Georgia Office. Vernon, Egmont, Smith.

1. We considered bill and demand on the Trustees, and resolved that 50*l.* charged by him for boats and men kept by him should be struck off and disallowed, whereby the Trustees' debt due to him will be reduced to about 16*l.*

2. A petition of the widow Fage, late of Highgate (but returned to England with her daughter, 12 April, 1739) was read, praying some relief in her bad circumstances. We resolved that 5*l.* should be allowed her till enquiry could be made what is become of her lot, which when sold the overplus should also be given her.

3. A letter from Mr. Urlsperger, of Ausburg, dated 25 August 1740, was read, desiring certain goods for the Saltsburgers should be sent them, and also that a young man might go to them. We agreed that the goods should go out of hand with Captain Thompson of the "Georgia Pink" who sails on Tuesday next with thirty recruits for Colonel Oglethorpe's regiment with Lieut. Horton, with whom also goes Mr. Woodrofe of Savannah.

4. A letter from Woodward and Flower, merchants of Portroyal, to the Trustees was read, praying relief against Mr. Fallowfeild who acts as naval officer at Savannah and had seized their cargo of French sugar and molossus, and obliged them to give bond to answer the King's duties, which they thought was not rightly demanded, because they always understood no duties were payable to the King for goods brought thither. We also read Mr. Fallowfeild's account of said seizure, to which he added in a pressing manner his desire to have instructions sent him how he ought to act in such cases.

We debated the matter and agreed that the bond taken by Mr. Fallowfeild was illegal and of no force, because he is not a naval officer yet appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, and consequently no officer at all, but that as those sugars and molossus ought by the English laws for the plantations to pay duty, they should still remain in Mr. Fallowfeild's custody, till his Majesty's instructions should be had, for which purpose we thought it proper a memorial should be presented to his Majesty. In the mean time that those merchants to be wrote to, that their case was under consideration and they should know the Trustees' resolution as soon as possible.

5. The same merchants drew upon us a bill for 59*l.* odd shillings, being for goods delivered Mr. Causton two years ago, and we agreed it ought to be paid, the commissioners of accounts in Georgia having certified to us that the same is a just debt.

6. Before the committee sat, myself, Mr. Anderson and Captain Coram met and sealed 2,000*l.* in sola bills for the use of the colony, which completes the half year's allowance of our estimate to Lady Day 1741.

7. A letter from Dr. Henry Garret, of Savannah, to the Trustees, and another to me, was read, praying consideration for services done to the orphans, and also complaining of hardships done him by the magistrates of Savannah in relation to the accounts of Solomon and Minis, Jews in partnership at Savannah, whose books he kept but was refused payment for his trouble, wherein he desired us to redress him: we agreed that his requests should be transmitted to Georgia to be examined, and their opinions sent us; but that as to his demand

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on Minis, it was a private transaction, which the court of Savannah should terminate.

We ordered our report to be made up against the next Common Council Board.

I dined with Mr. Smith and Mr. Verelts at the Tavern, and then visited my daughter Percival.

Sunday 19.—Stayed at home.

Monday 20.—Called upon Mr. Green and received my half year annuities, due midsummer and Christmas 1738.

Called on Mr. Annesley and paid him his half year's interest of 7,000*l.* due 9th instant.

Tuesday 21.—Visited Sir Francis Clerke, Mr. Augustus Schutz, Lord Grantham and brother Percival. Then went to court.

This day my daughter Percival miscarried.

Wednesday 22.—People talk every day more freely than another against the conduct of the Administration.

They affirm the plague is got into the *Cambridge*, an 80 gun ship of which my cousin Thomas Whorwood is Captain, through the badness of the victuals, and of the bedding, which was stuffed with pinions of pigeons with the rotten flesh upon them, and such trash as tanners' pits afford, so that the seamen are turned to land, the beds and chests burnt, and they are washing the ship with vinegar.

The stowing close together the prest seamen, and keeping them pent up without air, for fear of their deserting, has contributed not a little to it.

To say the truth, the management in this respect has been abominable, and Captain Hildesley of the *Lyon*, a 50 gun ship, has quitted the service, declaring he will discover the abuses.

Before the late King of Prussia died, he said people wished his death, but when his son came to succeed, they would wish him alive again. Whatever his people may have got by this succession, England has got nothing, for the new King is as much averse to our King as the father, and possibly more, occasioned by his not being paid the legacy left him by our late King. When he was asked if he would not visit our King when lately at Hanover, he said, yes, but he must first do justice.

And he has been further displeased, by a letter our King's mistress wrote her mother when the late King of Prussia died, wherein she told her, it was well for England he was dead, for the King of England could manage the successor as he pleased. The old woman had the indiscretion to show this letter, by which means the King of Prussia's minister at Hanover got a copy of it and sent it to his master.

The King of Prussia, to show his resentment, would not visit our King though in his late progress he came within a few miles of him, and at his public levee took an opportunity when Lord Holderness was present to show his contempt of our Administration. For asking why the Duke of Cumberland went on board Sir J. Norris's fleet, and being answered it was to see some action, he replied aloud, "What? does any one expect to see action from an English fleet?"

It has been wondered why his Majesty went this summer to Hanover, when we were in war with Spain, and on the brink of one with France, and it was answered, his Majesty had matters of great consequence to transact in Germany, a reconciliation with Prussia, forming

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treaties and the like; but nothing of this being done, they now say it was to divorce his mistress from her husband, which according to the forms of the courts of law there, could not be done but by her presence there.

Thursday 23.—Visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. In the evening went to the play.

Friday 24.—Visited Lord Wilmington and Lord Mansel and brother Percival.

Saturday 25.—Visited Lady Salisbury.

Sunday 26.—Stayed all day at home through the sharpness of the weather.

Monday 27.—Visited Count Nassaw and Mr. Vernon, and Colonel Cecil.

Monday, 3 November 1740.—I went to the Georgia Office to look after some entries, and Mr. Verelts told me the Government had ordered 800 new raised men under command of Colonel Gouge to go to Colonel Oglethorpe's assistance, and that Sir Robert Walpole will certainly put the 2,000*l.* advanced by us for the military service in Georgia into the list of services incurred and unprovided for by Parliament last year, so that there is great hope that money will be repaid us.

Visited my brother Percival in the evening.

Monday, 10 November.—Lieut. Horton came with Mr. Verelts to see me this morning. They told me

1. There was hope that the augmentation of a company of grenadiers to General Oglethorpe's regiment was like to succeed.

2. That Patrick Grant, one of the ringleaders of the Savannah memorial for negroes, has been killed in a duel with an officer of Oglethorpe's regiment.

3. That Mr. Seward lost his life in Gloucestershire by a stone cast at him as he was preaching in the fields.

4. That Mr. Whitfeild lies imprisoned in Philadelphia for debt, supposed to be bargaining for land which Mr. Sewel who is dead was to pay.

Thursday 13.—Visited Mr. Wesley, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Tuffnall, and Dr. Tessier.

Friday 14.—Visited the Speaker, Sir George Savile, Bishop of Oxford, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Thomas Clark, daughter Hanmer and cousin Le Grand.

Saturday 15.—A committee of accounts was summoned to examine the year's accounts ending 9 June, 1740, in order to the printing it, and we went through the vouchers and prepared a report for to lay before the Common Council next Monday. Present:—Vernon, Egmont, Smith, La Roche.

Sunday 16.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court and was well received.

Monday 17.—A Common Council was summoned to approve of the general accounts of the Trustees for the year ending 9 June last, and receive a report from the committee of accounts; but were not a Board. Egmont, La Roch, Shaftsbury, Smith, Hales, Vernon.

We did nothing therefore. Four of us dined together, and in the evening we read over some part of "The State of Georgia" which we design to print.

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There came a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to Mr. Verelts, with a bill on the Government for some expenses by him created for the military service of the colony, and a letter from Charlestown, dated 31 July, that there was put on board the "Albion" a box for the Trustees which we suppose to contain Mr. Stephens' journals. The "Albion" being arrived in the Downs, we expect to have our packets on Wednesday, on which day we directed a Common Council.

Tuesday 18.—This day the session of Parliament opened, and the King's speech gave general satisfaction, but the address of thanks was opposed in both Houses. In the lower House, the address was moved by Mr. Bromley and seconded by young Mr. Selwyn. The minority were for adding to it that the House would make enquiry how the money given last year has been employed, but the court over-ruled it by a majority of 226 against 159.

In the House of Lords, the Lord Holderness moved one address and the Duke of Arguile another, but the former, which was that of the Court, was carried by 66 against 38.

Wednesday 19.—A Common Council summoned. Robert Ayers, Henry Archer, Egmont, Steven Hales, Edward Digby, Adam Anderson, Shaftsbury, Samuel Smith, Robert Tracey, Christopher Towers, Vernon, Sir William Heathcote.

The committee of 10 October, 1740 reported 2*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* due to Mr. Hawkins, 1 Bailiff of Frederica, which was agreed to.

Reported a bill of 59*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* fit to be paid, agreed to.

Mr. Christie's memorial read, representing that in a former resolution concerning his demands on the Trustees as due to him, the Trustees omitted 16*l.* due to him for the keeping Trust servants given him by the Trustees to be maintained at their expense, and 10*l.* due to him for half year keeping a clerk as allowed in our estimate.

We agreed to defer entering on his affair, because of letters arrived in the Downs, but not yet brought to the office, which may possibly inform us of debts owing from said Christie to the Trust, which, should that appear, will lessen our payment to be made him: besides, that he having disposed of the servants he demanded 16*l.* for keeping, we thought he had no claim to that money when not possessed of those servants.

Report of the committee of accounts of 15th instant was made that they had gone through the annual account of receipts and disbursements to 9 June 1740, and the same was approved, and

Resolved that any three of the Common Council present the same to the officers required by the charter, and that 100 copies of it be printed.

A memorial from the Incorporate Society in Scotland was read, declaring they will not be bound to pay their missionary at Darien 50*l.* per annum till his 300 acres for religious uses are cleared. And that they expected the grant should run for a missionary to be of the Church of Scotland established.

Both these were agreed to by the Board.

Impressed 250*l.* to Alderman Hankey.

This day Captain Hugh Mackay arrived express from Georgia with letters from General Oglethorpe to the Duke of Newcastle and Sir Robert Walpole, and one for Mr. Verelts, dated from Frederica 28th August, expressing that he was ill, and hoped to be able to defend

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Georgia. It enclosed an account of his expenses against Augustine.

N.B.—The committee reported that between the 9th June 1739 and 9 June 1740 there had been received 20094 17 4 and that there remained the 9 June 1739 a balance in the Trustees' hands of ... .. 2352 5 9

In all ... .. 22447 3 1  
and deducting disbursements made to 9 June, 1740 ... 16527 15 6

There remained 9 June, 1740... .. 5919 7 7

Letters from South Carolina just arrived mention Mr. Whitfield's being dangerously ill there.

Thursday 20.—Visited Mr. Tracy, Mr. Digby, Genl. St. Hipolite, Col. Schutz, brother Percival, cousin Ed. Southwell and cousin William Southwell.

Went to the play at night.

Friday 21.—Stayed all day at home.

Saturday 22.—Visited Sir William Heathcote, Lord Palmerston, Lord Tirconnell and Lord Bathurst.

Passed the evening at home.

Sunday 23.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday 24.—Visited the Bishop of Cork, Dr. Clayton, Sir Edward Dering, and Brother Parker. Captain Hugh Mackay, lately come from Georgia, and Lieut. Horton, and Mr. Verelts dined with me.

The Captain told me that 35 inhabitants of Darien were slain at the siege of Augustine.

Tuesday 25.—This day the House of Commons on the motion of Lord Baltimore voted *nem. con.* that the Speaker should write the thanks of the House to Vice Admiral Vernon for his signal services.

Wednesday 26.—Stayed at home the morning, went in the evening to the music club.

Thursday 27.—This day came the following letters from Georgia, viz. :

1 July 1740, Mr. Thomas Jones to Mr. Verelts.

15 July 1740, Mr. Thomas Jones to Mr. Verelts.

1 August, Mr. Thomas Jones to Mr. Verelts.

5 July, Colonel Stephens to Verelts.

Colonel Stephens' Journal from 14 May to 5 July.

4 August, Colonel Stephens to Verelts.

Colonel Stephens' Journal from 6 July to 2 August.

Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Cork, his lady, Mrs. Forth, and my brother Percival's family dined with me.

Friday 28.—Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bindon and my son dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 29.—Passed the day at home.

Sunday 30.—Went to church, and passed the rest of the day at home.

December 1, Monday.—Went to the Georgia Office, where met, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Ayers, Egmont in the chair, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, Tho. Towers, Christopher Towers, Vernon.

Read a letter from Captain Pearce concerning a sola bill of ten

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pound taken on board the Carolina ship which brought over Captain Brathwait whom the Spaniards basely murdered.

We ordered payment of the same, security being given to indemnify the Trustees against their paying it twice over.

Read a memorial from Lieut. Philip Delagal exposing his services in Georgia, and read also the committee's report upon his former application, wherein direction was mentioned as fit to be given (and was accordingly ordered by the Board) to the commissioners of accounts in Georgia to certify their opinion of his demand; which order, though made out 14 April last, did not go till October following for want of convoy.

Ordered that 10*l.* be advanced him on account.

Ordered that a committee meet on Saturday next to consider a State of the Colony drawn up by our secretary, intended on review to be printed.

Ordered that, when approved, 1,000 copies of it to be printed.

Mr. Thomas Christie (late bailiff of Savannah) appeared and desired to have a lease of 200 acres on the east side of Savannah near the town and on the river.

We agreed to grant his desire, that his lease shall run for 21 years and on renewals to pay double fine; to carry four servants, &c.

We drew up our petition to Parliament for money, and agreed that it shall finally be adjusted on Saturday next.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayers, Mr. H. Archer, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Lapotre and I dined together, after which we agreed that Mr. Henry Archer should show our State of the Colony and our petition for money to Sir J. Barnard and Mr. Sandys, hoping they will enter into our affairs and favour us when our petition shall be presented and debated, for we expect it will be strongly debated.

This day the Lords voted thanks to Admiral Vernon for his services as the Commons had done, but there was a division whether the Admiral's instructions should be shown to the House, which was carried against the showing them by a majority of 58 against 37.

2 December, Tuesday.—Visited Lord Tirconel and cousin Le Grand. Went to St. James' Vestry. Passed the evening at home.

This day Mr. Cooley, a writer or scrivener, was sent to Newgate for printing and presenting the House of Commons with a paper entitled *Considerations on the Embargo*, the same being voted scandalous, malicious, &c.

3 December, Wednesday.—Visited Mr. Stroud, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, brother Percival, Mr. Forester and Sir Wyndham Knatchbull. Dined with me the Earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers.

This day there was a long debate upon sending the printer of the *Daily Post*, Mr. Mears, to Newgate for publishing part of *The Considerations on the Embargo*. There was a division for not sending him to Newgate, but the Court carried it by 220 against 163.

Thursday 4.—Lord Tirconnell, Mr. Tracy, Mr. La Roch, and Mr. Digby dined with me.

Friday 5.—

Saturday 6.—A committee met to read over the book prepared by

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our secretary, entitled "A representation of the state and usefulness of the colony of Georgia." Digby, Egmont, La Roche, Shaftsbury, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Vernon.

After some few corrections we ordered it should go to the press, and if possible be out before the holidays.

N.B.—It was observable that Mr. Henry Archer, the two Mr. Towers, Mr. Tracy, who had all promised me to be present, and are all Sir Robert Walpole's creatures, did not come. Neither other of his creatures, Mr. Sloper, Lord Sidney Beauclerc and Mr. Eyles, though all summoned.

It seems to me that they would have no hand in this book, lest if objected to in any part, they might not be obliged to defend it; nor were they willing to appear too zealous to the rest of the gentlemen, lest we should expect from them a better support, either with Sir Robert or in the House, than they care to give. This last is manifest from Lord Sidney Beauclerc's telling our secretary we should have no money this year, and Mr. Henry Archer asking me whether we intended to petition for any, a cold question for a Trustee to make. When I told him that we must have money, or must surrender our charter, he then hoped 3,000*l.* would be all.

In the evening, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Smith and I waited on the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice Lee with the annual account of our receipts and disbursements to the 9th June, 1740. The Master of the Rolls being very ill, we could not present the same to him.

Sunday 7.—Went to Court and to chapel.

Monday 8.—Visited Mr. Bindon, cousin Le Grand and Lord Mansel.

Tuesday 9.—Visited cousin Le Grand.

This day the Duke of Arguile moved the House of Lords that to augment the army by raising new regiments, rather than by adding private men to each company, is unnecessary expensive and dangerous to the liberty of the subject. He was supported by Lord Carteret, &c. But Lord Harvey moved for the previous question whether the Duke's motion should be put to the question, and the Court carried it should not by 59 against 42.

The same day the Commons resolved to address the King to take off the embargo on rice and fish. The minority carried this question by 17.

Wednesday 10.—Visited the Bishop of Cork. In the evening went to the music club.

The House of Commons sat upon the army in committee upon the same kind of motion with that of the Duke of Arguile before mentioned, and the court party carried it for augmenting the army by new corps, by 55 majority. There were about 450 members in the House, the majority 252, the minority 197, besides the tellers.

Thursday 11.—On report made of the committee's resolution of yesterday concerning the army, the debate renewed, but the majority carried it by a greater number than the day before, 232 against 166.

I visited Lord Bathurst, Lord Palmerston.

Friday 12.—Went to the House of Commons to hear debates.

Saturday 13.—Visited Mr. Ayers, Lord Lovel, cousin William Southwell and Mr. Thomas Archer.

Sunday 14.—Prayers and sermon at home.

1740.

Monday 15.—Georgia affairs. Vernon, president, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Egmont, Smith, Shaftsbury, Tracy, Anderson.

We prepared the draft of our petition. Lord Sidney was for asking but 5,000*l.* but we told him we should want 10,000*l.*

A full Board is to meet on Friday to consider it.

We read letters arrived on Saturday from Georgia.

Mr. Gronau to Verelts, dated 16 June.

Mr. Boltzius to Verelts dated 6 September.

Mr. Jones to Mr. Lyde, apothecary, dated 18 September.

Mr. Stephens' Journal from 4 May to 4 October. And his letter to Mr. Verelts, 6 October.

Mr. Jones to Mr. Verelts 6 October.

Lord Mansel and Mr. Blackwood, and Mrs. Blackwood, with their children dined with us.

Tuesday 16.—Visited Mr. Lapotre.

Wednesday 17.—Stayed at home.

Thursday 18.—

Friday 19.—Georgia affairs. A Trustee Board met to settle our petition to Parliament.

La Roch in the chair, Archer (Thomas) Archer (Henry), Egmont, Holland, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Lord Tirconnel, Towers (Thomas), Tracy (Robert), Vernon, Anderson, Sir William Heathcote.

We read Mr. Thomas Jones' letter to Mr. Lyde of 18 September.

Read the last year's estimates, with an account of the exceedings that have been made thereto; and resolved upon petitioning the Parliament for 7,000*l.* to carry on the necessary expenses of the year from Lady Day next. Lord Sidney, Mr. Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Archer, and Sir William Heathcote hung much to ask for but 6,000*l.*, but they at last acquiesced in 7,000*l.*

Then our petition being prepared and suited to the articles of expense resolved on, it was desired of Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Tracy to carry it to Sir Robert Walpole, and to desire he would procure the King's consent to it. Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. La Roch and Lord Sidney declined going to Sir Robert, and Mr. Thomas Towers slunk away to prevent being asked.

Mr. Vernon hinted to the gentlemen the necessity of appointing some person in Georgia with greater authority than any now are invested with, in order that the Trustees' commands and instructions may be better executed than hitherto, instancing the misfortune of the light-house being ready to fall by means of a person in the colony who had neglected the repair, and prevented it when it might have been repaired in time. He meant Col. Oglethorpe, who assuming too much authority to himself, expects that whatever orders we send, though ever so peremptory, shall not be complied with till he give his own directions therein.

The Trustees had before taken out of his hands the fingering the money, and now Mr. Vernon thought fit to take from him also any concern in the civil affairs of the colony.

This day arrived a saucy letter to the Trustees from Savannah, dated 10 August, 1740, and signed by Bailey, Stirling, Grant and Douglas,

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vilifying Col. Oglethorpe and divers of the Trust for refusing them the use of negroes, &c.\*

Asking this day of Lord Sidney Beauclerc, in confidence, why Sir Robert Walpole prevented our designed enquiry by Parliament into the state of the colony, he confessed to me that an enquiry would have been followed by a vote of approbation, whereby Sir Robert would be tied down to maintain the colony, although it might be proper to give it up to the Spaniards upon a peace. I can well trust my Lord for the truth of this, nobody knowing Sir Robert's mind better.

Tuesday 23.—Visited Lord Ailsford, Lord Guernesea, the Bishop of Litchfield, and Mrs. Southwell.

Wednesday 24.—Visited the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Tracy and brother Percival.

Thursday 25.—Christmas Day; communicated at the King's chapel.

Friday, 26 December.—Went to St. James's Vestry, where we chose in the Duke of St. Albans, the Lord Cha. Cavendish, and Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Bt., whom I recommended.

This day Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Tracy carried our petition to Parliament for money to Sir Robert Walpole, and desired he would obtain His Majesty's consent for presenting it: at the same time they acquainted him that we should have occasion for 7,000*l.* over and above the 1,900*l.* due to us for what we had advanced to the military service and which he had promised to put this year into the list of military contingencies not provided for by Parliament: so that we should count on 8,900*l.* for this ensuing year's service commencing at Lady Day next. Sir Robert readily promised that he would get the King's consent, and made no scruple at the sum, only advised we should ask for the sum of 9,000*l.* of Parliament and quit the 1,900*l.* before proposed to be put into list of military contingencies. The gentlemen replied, it was all one to them which way we got the money, and it was their business to acquiesce in his method.

My brother and sister Percival and Mrs. Donellan and Mr. Jo. Temple dined with me.

Saturday 27.—Georgia. A Trustee Board: Vernon, President, Egmont, Heathcote, Lapotre, La Roche, Shaftsbury, Tracy, Lord Tirconnel, Sir Will Heathcote,

1. Seal put to the Trustees' petition to Parliament for money.

2. Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Tracy reported their attendance on Sir Robert Walpole yesterday with a copy of our petition to Parliament for money; that he received them favourably and promised to obtain the King's consent to our application and that we should have 9,000*l.*, which he chose rather should be all asked for at once of the Parliament, than to ask only 7,000*l.* of the Parliament and to put the 2,000*l.* in the list of military disbursements not provided for by Parliament.

3. A letter from Mr. Boltzius to Mr. Hen. Newman was read, dated

\* End of Vol. II. of the manuscript diary. This volume is not indexed, though blank pages have been left for the purpose. On the last page are the following memoranda:—

Lieut. Horton lodges at a Jeweller's at the corner of Fountain Court in the Strand.

Benj. Martin, Esq., at Mrs. Walker's in Brownlow Street, next Bedford Row, Holborn.

Hon. Geo. Evans, Esq., at Laxford, near Stamford, Northampton.

1740.

26 June, 1740 and received yesterday, whercin he desires a subsistence and some small salary for Mr. Thilo, their physician, whose contract for residing with them 3 years is expiring.

4. We were not a Common Council Board, but ordered a letter to be wrote to Mr. Newman, that we would recommend it to the Common Council to agree that a 50 acre lot of land should be granted Mr. Thilo, and that they should grant him a servant to be maintained 1 year at the Trustees' expense, and to have working tools and a cow, a calf, and hog.

5. Mr. Vernon took notice how ill our orders are executed in Georgia by reason of Col. Oglethorpe's stopping them if not approved by him, or neglecting to give his approbation of their being executed, without which those to whom we send them will not proceed therein: from whence has arose much disgrace and mischief to the Trustees and the colony: as in the instance of the lighthouse, so often ordered by the Trustees to be repaired, which has not been done, and is now past repair, whereby an expense of perhaps 1,500*l.* will fall on the Trustees to rebuild it, when had their orders been obeyed in time it would not have cost 200*l.* That from a like mistaken conceived duty, of consulting with Col. Oglethorpe upon everything previous to its execution, though of the utmost consequence to be obeyed with the greatest dispatch, we have been and are yet deprived of any knowledge of the true state of the colony, though wrote for a year ago, that we might be prepared to answer the malicious stories and lies spread of the colony when the present session of Parliament met, and a debate should arise thereon.

He therefore recommended to the gentlemen to consider seriously, whether it were not necessary to vest some person with a superior authority to act in the Province than any now there is possessed of (Col. Oglethorpe excepted) and to make such person wholly independent of Col. Oglethorpe, whose time is so much taken up in the military concerns of the colony, that 'tis impossible for him to conduct the civil affairs of it. That in his own opinion it will be necessary to create a President and Council for the North division of the Province, and a President and Council for the Southern division. That by making two Presidents we should avoid the constituting one person to govern the whole province, and so preserve the colony to ourselves; otherwise the appointing a single person for the whole, would be in a manner surrendering our charter: for when once we had established a Governor whose choice must be approved of by the King, we could not remove him again at pleasure, and by our charter such Governor would be obliged to obey not only the Trustees' orders but the orders also of any persons under His Majesty, whereby the Board of Trade (our enemies) would become our masters, and not regarding or acquainting the Trustees, would send over such orders as they pleased which might on a multitude of occasions clash or interfere with the orders sent by the Trustees: so that no gentleman would continue in the Trust to be rivalled, disputed with, and become subservient to the Board of Trade, who know as little of the colony as they do of trade. That he thought Col. Stephens would in every gentleman's judgment be the fittest person for President of the North, with some handsome salary to support the dignity of it, and as for the southern division, we might compliment Col. Oglethorpe with being President,

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he being resident there. He would not indeed act as such with any salary, the Charter not allowing any of the Trust to hold a place of profit, but probably he would execute the Office for nothing.

He concluded that he made no motion at this time concerning this charge of the constitution, but desired the gentlemen would turn it in their thoughts.

All present came readily into his scheme, and he was desired to sketch out a plan, which he promised.

After this our printed book entitled, *An impartial Enquiry into the State and Utility of the Province of Georgia*, being printed and the copies brought to the Board, we agreed to send one copy of the same to the King, the Prince, the Duke, and to all the members of Parliament, Lords and Commons.

I dined at home and in the evening visited Sir Jo. Bland ill of the gout.

Sunday 28.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning, and to chapel at evening.

Monday 29.

Tuesday 30.—Visited Sir Will Heathcote and Sir Francis Clerke, dined with the Bishop of Cork, and in the evening visited cousin Le Grande.

Wednesday 31.—Went to Charlton and returned to dinner. In the evening went to the play, *As you like it*. It was well acted, and there is a good moral in it.

A few days ago, Mr. Christie, who returns to Georgia upon a lease of land he is obtaining of the Trustees, told Mr. Verelts that had not the Trustees interposed two years ago to preserve Georgia, the Ministry would have settled the English limits at Port Royall, and relinquished all southward thereof as not appertaining to His Majesty's Dominions. Which a Lord of the Board of Trade told him. Also, he said, upon perusing our printed book in behalf of the colony, that it was not supported strong enough, and if he had been consulted, he could have added more strength to it. Also, he commended Col. Stephens to a high degree, and wished there were some more in the colony of his ability and good temper. Also he said that young Stephens had been with him to desire his promise to support him in a scheme he had for promoting the silk in Georgia: to which he replied, he could promise nothing till he saw the scheme, which the other would not shew him, and yet continued to press him, at which he wondered much.

1741.

Thursday, 1st January, 1740-1.—Visited my brother Percival, ill of the gout, and Lord Tirconnel.

Friday 2.—Went to a meeting of Trustees at King's Street Chapel. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 3.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 4.—Went to Chapel, then to Court, and gave the printed account of Georgia to the Duke of Marlborow the Lord of the Bed-chamber to the King in waiting, to present His Majesty. And gave another of those books to Mr. Wyndham to present the Duke of Cumberland. The Duke thanked me for it, and the King laid it on his cabinet.

I also gave a book to my son to give to the Lord in waiting to present the Prince.

Went to chapel in the afternoon and thence to visit my brother Percival in the gout.

Monday 5.—Visited Mr. Wesley and Sir George Savile. Dined with Mr. Tracy, where dined also Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Mr. Thomas Towers, and Sir Will. Wynn. We had some talk about Georgia, but Mr. Towers opened not his mouth, which was worth observation. Lord Sidney asked me how much we petitioned for this Parliament; I answered, he knew as well as I, but that if we had asked for 10,000*l*. Sir Robert would have as readily given us that as he has given us 9,000*l*. That his Lordship was present at the Board when we agreed the sum. He then asked who was to present our petition to Parliament? I replied, it lay on him and the other Trustees to find the person, being of the House, which I was not: that anyone might present our petition, it was all one who. He then talked of opposition to the granting of money in Parliament and mentioned Lord Gage and Col. Mordaunt. I said, nobody minded Lord Gage, and as to Col. Mordaunt, I wished his Lordship or others would tell Sir Robert Walpole that the Trustees will think themselves ill used by him, if he shall suffer a ridicule to pass on us as he did last year, when we petitioned: that we know the colony to be of consequence, and give ourselves much trouble for the public, but if we are so laughed at for our pains it will tempt us to give up the trust, for we cannot but think the public is much obliged to us, and at least we deserve to be thanked. That if Sir Robert would but tell Col. Mordaunt he looks on the colony to be a serious affair, the Colonel would leave his joking, and it will look very oddly in the eyes of the world for Sir Robert to obtain leave of his Majesty for our applying for 9,000*l*., while he (Sir Robert) should suffer jokes to be made on us, at the same time that he gives us money. That should this be again the case, I would find some member who should rise and move a question whether Georgia shall be supported or not, which as things stand, would certainly be voted, and that would be no pleasure to Sir Robert, for then he would be obliged to preserve the colony and not relinquish it to the Spaniards towards purchasing a peace of them.

In the evening I went to see my brother Parker who seems on the recovery.

Jan. 6

Tuesday 6.—Visited my brother Percival. I had this day a long conversation with Mr. Thomas Stephens concerning Georgia, and find him still to push at the Trustees in Parliament, in case he can prevail for a public enquiry into our conduct. He told me:—

1. That all the people of Savannah were gone away except about 50. I reply'd, his father writes otherwise, and that so late as October last there were 50 freeholders under arms at a quarter of an hour's warning, besides those employed at the Orphan house 10 miles off, others who were minors, widows, &c., and that there were 200 persons then capable to bear arms. That upon our order that the freeholders should lay in their claims to their lands, 70 of them did it in one day, and more than that number did it in the following days. He reply'd, they came from Carolina to do that, but then returned.

2. He told me Samuel Mercer, a great improver, was going away. I reply'd, I knew nothing of that.

3. He said, the Scots were gone away undone by not being allow'd negroes. I said, when they were answered they should have none, they were contented if we would allow them to settle on Wilmington Island. Accordingly, they received permission so to do, and yet for fear of the Spaniards ran away 5 days after. He reply'd, our permission came too late, for in despair they had fixt their resolution before of going. I said again, that if they were undone it was their own fault, for they got more by hiring their servants out at 25 shillings a week, than they were worth when they went over, and their extravagant spending 15*l.* or 16*l.* of a night at the tavern in balls and Freemasons' feasts, was enough to ruin richer men than they.

4. He said, they had been great improvers of land at first, and quitted it when they found the expence of white servants was not answer'd by their produce. I reply'd, there were but three of them who attempted to cultivate, William and Hugh Sterling and Andrew Grant, and they staid but 2 years on their land: that they had not patience to continue because their crops were damaged by the bad seasons, which affected all America. That his father Col. Stephens thank'd God that cursed crew was gone, and had it not been for them the colony would have been happy ere now.

5. He said it ever surprised him why we laid the people under so many hard restrictive clauses. I reply'd, it was reasonable at first to secure a number of inhabitants' residence in the colony, being a frontier: however, that we had excused all their forfeitures, given them leave to lease, their daughters to inherit, and they might succeed to lands as far as 2,000 acres. Nay, they may even bequeath their lands to whom they would, if without heirs; so that they might do every thing but sell or mortgage their lands. He ask'd if the orders were gone over and these indulgences past in form and sent? I answered they had past the Board, and the people acquainted therewith, and they were putting into form. He impertinently shook his head, and said they might possibly never be sent.

6. He then said the colony would come to nothing without negroes, and it was impossible for the people to maintain themselves without them. I answer'd, his father thought otherwise, and we had many letters from private persons (not to us but to their relations and parents), declaring they could live by their labour: he said, they were hired to write so to their friends, and their friends hired to

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shew us those letters; and that there are spies employ'd in every corner of the streets to practice on such as return from the colony to England, not to tell truth of the bad condition of the colony.

I answer'd, this was an unjust aspersion somewhere, and I was sure there could be no such thing: but I had been told by one person come over that a member of Parliament had practiced on her to speak ill of the colony. That the Trustees had no interest to use such mean arts, having nothing in view but the good of the colony, and that they took not their information from idle or corrupted persons, but from his own father: "and pray," said I, "don't you think him honest in what he writes us?"

He reply'd, he certainly wrote nothing but the truth, but he was afraid to write the whole truth, lest he should incur Col. Oglethorpe's displeasure, against whom there are several depositions of tyranny and ill practices now in his hands as would for ever destroy him, but he would not produce them.

7. He said, he had a scheme for improving the silk that would bring tons yearly to England.

I told him, I supposed negroes were at the end of it: he reply'd, yes. Then said I, I shall not hearken to it: for I am so sensible that they would cut the inhabitants' throats, I would not for the world be accessory thereto. He said, he would be but for 2 negroes to one white. I said, that was too many; but what must the poor widows and orphans do, how would they be safe?

8. He wish'd we would send an honest man over of character to view the situation of the colony and bring us a faithful report: I answer'd, whilst his father was there, there would be no occasion. He said he had affection for the colony, and would go back if things were on a better foot, but his father was in debt there and he should starve.

I answer'd, his father says nothing of being in debt, but rejoices in his happy condition as his letters show, and goes on wonderfully improving and with success.

He then proposed that his younger brother might be sent over to be his father's clerk: I said it was too late; he had wrote for one, and we had found one, and I wonder'd he should speak of sending his brother to be undone when he would not go himself.

9. He asked me whether I did not think Lieut. Horton (now here) an honest sensible man.

I answer'd, yes, and that by his advice we had so alter'd the people's tenures that he confesses they will be entirely satisfied. I said further that he acquainted the Board, and me in particular, that the town of Frederica had drawn a petition not to have negroes allow'd in the colony, and put the same into his hand upon his coming to England to present the Trustees: but that he return'd it to them as unnecessary, bidding them be confident the Trustees would never allow them. Upon this, he with some passion said, this very man told me the colony would never come to anything, but (added he) I beg and insist that you never tell him or any other that I have said this to you. I readily promis'd this, well knowing that should Horton hear of it, it would occasion a quarrel.

10. He told me, that he could not believe in conscience that the people can raise sustenance for themselves. I reply'd, perhaps not,



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but yet they might support themselves by means of other produces besides corn, as by silk and wine and cotton. That Robert Potter one year sold his mulberry leaves for 5*l*.

He reply'd, he was engaged to write so to us by Mr. Causton who gave him 40 shillings to do it. I said, it was not Potter who so wrote but another inform'd me of it. At length I told him, that there was no talking with a man who allow'd nothing to be true that I could say, but expected to be believed in everything he advanced, and had always an evasion for the answers made thereto, or some positive assertion of facts contradictory, whereto no answer could immediately be made for want of knowing those facts.

At last, I ask'd him whether he intended to attack us again this session when we should present our petition? He gave me to understand he should, not, said he, with design to accuse the Trustees, for whom I have great respect, but to put the colony on a good foot. I told him, if 'tis on a bad one, it must be imputed to the Trustees, and therefore they would not admit of his professions of respect to them.

Wednesday 7.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury and cousin Ned Southwell. Called the Georgia Office, where Mr. Verelts acquainted me—

1. That Mr. Vernon will bring to the meeting next Monday his scheme for altering the Constitution of the Province, by making Col. Stephens President of the Northern division of Georgia; Mr. Verelts added that he liked the powers intended to be vested in him.

2. That he expects His Majesty will approve of sending to Georgia 50 heads, and to S. Carolina 50 heads of Strasburg Protestants, and that Lieut. Horton purposes to take 100 more of them, for the company of grenadiers to be added to Oglethorpe's regiment.

3. That Lieut. Horton had had 2 nights' conversation with Mr. Tho. Stephens and believed he had convinced him of his folly and vanity in attempting to set himself up against the Trustees, whose credit in the world was well known to be above receiving injury from anything he could attempt against them. That he further told him the colony was not in the power of the Parliament, the charter being granted to the Trustees and their heirs for ever with respect to the grants they made, and the land being theirs, they might grant it on what terms they pleased. That he ask'd Mr. Stephens whether he had apply'd himself to any members of Parliament for enquiring into the affairs of the colony, who reply'd, no, but there were members who would do it. Whether any members had apply'd to him, he said no. Upon which he advised him to meddle in these visionary schemes no more. That Stephens told him he had a desire that all his family should go and settle in Georgia, for they were low in circumstances, but without a few negroes to clear their land it was impossible to clear the ground. That he reply'd, the Trustees could only give them land, and the method he had taken to expose them was not the way to obtain grants: and as to negroes, he should endeavour to convince them of the necessity, not the Parliament.

Thursday 8.—Stayed at home.

Friday 9.—Went to the Hospital at Hyde Park Corner: from whence I was called away by Mr. Verelts to go to the House of Commons upon a libellous paper printed by Mr. Tho. Stephens and delivered this morning to the members, accusing the Trustees of bad conduct

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in the management of the Province. The members of the House and of our Board whom I found there were, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. La Roch and Ald. Heathcote. Lord Sidney was for having him put into custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for libelling the Trustees who are members of Parliament, and in his heat said, if something were not done with him, he would quit the Trust, but Ald. Heathcote said he did not take the paper to be a libel on the House but only on the Trustees. Lieut. Horton, who happened to be there, said, if Stephens were examined at the Bar who would appear against him, and falsify everything he had to say?

Saturday 10.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening visited my brother Percival in the gout.

Monday 12.—Went to the Georgia Board. Present: Mr. Ayers, Egmont, La Roche, C. C. chair, Lapotre, Smith, Tr., chair, Christ. Towers, Tracy, Shaftsbury, Vernon, lieu. to Mr. La Roche, Anderson, Sir Will Heathcote, Sir Hen. Gough.

1. As Trustees, we desired Mr. Smith to find us a preacher on our Anniversary day.

2. Verelts reported he had sold the cask of skins lately sent us by Mr. Tho. Jones at half a crown the pound, which came to 13*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

At Common Council,

3. We received at the hand of one Phelps, lately a keeper of stores at Savannah, a demand upon the Trustees made by Andrew Grant and David Douglass for a debt on balance of account. We told him, we had no advice thereof, but would send it to the committee of accounts to be examined.

4. A committee was ordered to consider of an alteration of the Constitution of Georgia, by appointing 2 Presidents and 5 assistants to each, for the 2 divisions of the Province, North and South, and of the powers to be given the Presidents.

5. Referred to the same committee to prepare a letter to Mr. Fallowfield, taking notice of his wrong behaviour with respect to his abetting the bad schemes of the Scotch Club.

6. Ordered payment of 71*l*. to a Swiss merchant for linens furnished by him to Mr. Boltzius, minister of Ebenezar, but which were detained by Mr. Causton, and never given by him to Mr. Boltzius.

7. Ordered that Mr. Medley, the late appointed minister of Savannah to succeed Mr. Whitfeild, be wrote to, that a ship is departing in a fortnight, in which he is to go, and that 40*l*. be applied for his passage and for advancing the 20*l*. which the Treasury, upon the Bishop of London's certificate, is used to advance American ministers, and for the freight of goods to be sent the Ebenezar people.

8. We signed an impress for the use of the colony of 400*l*.

9. Ordered, that the release of all forfeitures of grants in Georgia for non-performance of covenants commence from Christmas last. And referred the putting the release into form to Mr. Ayers and Mr. Hen. Archer.

10. Ordered, that Edmund Bushby be sent clerk to Col. Stephens.

11. Ordered, that Tho. Price, Esq., of Whitehall, have a grant of 500 acres in the Southern division of the Province. He was recommended by Lieut. Horton.

Jan. 12-21

12. We desired Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tho. Towers and Mr. Christopher Towers to see Lord Baltimore and desire him to present our petition to Parliament for money.

13. Mr. Tracy acquainted us that he had asked Sir Robert Walpole what day we should deliver our petition on, who replied, he had not yet got the King's consent, but he would speedily.

14. We agreed that 70 copies of Col. Stephens' journals should be printed for the use of the Trustees, with a complete index, after which the press should be broken : and that as often as a new journal arrives, that the same should be printed, in order to bind up with the rest in volumes.

After this, many of us dined together at the Horn tavern, Mr. Henry Archer and Mr. Tho. Towers coming to us ; where, by enquiry among us, we found extraordinary good effects from our printed book, in gaining several members of Parliament and others to be friends to Georgia, who were not so before.

Tuesday 13.—Visited Col. Schuts, Sir Tho. Hanmer and Sir Cha. Bunbury. Visited brother Percival in the afternoon.

Mr. Tho. Stephens came to see me, but I would not admit him : he sent up word again, he was sorry he had displeased me, and desired when I would see him or where he might meet me, for he had something of importance to communicate to me and it should not take a quarter of an hour. I sent him word again that I neither could see him or say when I should. His insolent attack upon the Trustees in delivering that scandalous paper to all the members on Friday last constrained me to be thus in appearance uncivil to him.

Wednesday 14.—I stayed at home.

Thursday 15.—Went in the evening to the Royal Society.

Friday 16.—Stayed at home all day.

Saturday 17.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Tirconel, and brother Percival.

Sunday 18.—Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday 19.—This day Sir Robert Walpole obtained the King's consent to our petition to Parliament for money.

Mr. Newams, the Shropshire Prophet, dined with me, as did Mr. Davies, collector at Harwich. Mr. Newams told us his dwelling is 130 miles distant from London, and that within the 13 years that he has been visited with visions in dreams, he has been up to acquaint Sir Robert Walpole with the purport of them 31 times. That his latest errand was partly to tell him of great treachery to the kingdom, both within and without, and of danger to himself unless he take care. He added that an invasion will happen soon, and advised that people should lay up some money to support themselves against that time, when there should for a space be great distress. He said the matter of greatest consequence of all which he was now ordered to come up and reveal to Sir Robert, is an absolute secret to all others. That the canals he conveys his revelations by are Sir Cha. Wager and the Archbishop of Canterbury, both whom write down the things he tells them, and for a record. He said, the letter is in the hand of the Admiralty porter, which he wrote him to let him know that in October a great potentate of Europe should die, and which fell out accordingly, the Emperor then dying. He continued to insist that England should be invaded, and that our army should

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defeat them on Delamore Forest, and the Pretender and his son, or one of them, should there be slain. He said the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Durham, Oxford, and ——— receive him kindly, the Archbishop inviting him to dine every day if he pleases, with his chaplains.

My Lord Shaftsbury and Mr. Vernon being curious to discourse with him, I sent to them this morning, and they came, and after hearing what he had to say went away in a great degree surprised, not knowing what to think, but wondering that such an illiterate man as he should know so much of Scripture, especially the prophetic writings, and give such explication of some texts as entirely agreed with their own sense, but which they only knew from commentators, of whom he declared he never read any. Other texts he gave an entirely new explication to, but such as they thought very reasonable.

In the evening I went to the play.

Tuesday 20.—This morning died my brother-in-law, Sir Philip Parker, at 3 o'clock, choked by one of those fits he has for 12 weeks past had at sundry times. He was last night as well or rather better than at any time before. I spent a great part of the day with Lady Parker and my nieces. At night, the will and codicil were opened in presence of Mrs. East, Lady Parker's mother, Mr. Gilbert East, Lady Parker's brother, my 2 nieces, Mrs. Gosset and myself, wherein Lady Parker and my niece Martha, the eldest, are left executors, and myself, Mr. Gilbert East and Mr. Kirk, the counsellor, who drew the will, are made trustees. The estate is divided between my nieces ; the Wiltshire and what lies in some other places to my niece Martha : and the Suffolk estate to my niece Elizabeth. He left divers legacies and, among the others, 50*l.* to my wife, 20 guineas to my son, 100*l.* to each of the Trustees, 10*l.* to my cousin Fortrey and 500*l.* to my niece Dering. He ordered to be buried at Arwarton. The will we judged very ill and confusedly drawn, but happily the persons concerned are only my Lady Parker and her two daughters. In case of my nieces' death without children, their estates go to the heirs general, which are my wife and niece Dering. It is surprising that he mentioned not the places in the Funds where his money lies, but only bequeathed his personal estate in general terms, and that he kept no book of receipts and disbursements whereby might be known where his ready money lies, which I have to reason to suppose is more than 30,000*l.*, but Mr. Gosset believes it nearer 50,000*l.*

This affair prevented my attending the committee at the Georgia Office, which met to consider of the powers for the President entered to be appointed at Savannah. I learned Sir Robert Walpole was not down at the House of Commons early enough to declare the King's consent to our petition for money, but that he came after the order of the day was called for, which was a slight of the Trustees.

The Committee present were : Mr. Ayers, Hen. Archer, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, who made some progress in the affair and adjourned the affair to Friday.

Wednesday 21.—I went this morning to advise my nieces about my brother's funeral. Then went down to the House, expecting Mr. Hooper would present our petition for further support of the colony. Accordingly he did : but previously thereto, it being known that he was this day to present it, and the ordinary business of the day

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being over, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn took the advantage of Sir Robert Walpole's absence (without whose declaration of the King's consent the petition could not be delivered) and moved the House should adjourn, which Sir Jo. Hind Cotton seconded, saying, that he perceived there was an intention to ask this day money for Georgia; that he should be against granting any, believing it of no advantage to England, tho' it had of private advantage to some.

Mr. Hooper then rose and said that he had indeed a petition in his hand from the Trustees to deliver soon as his Majesty's consent thereto was given; that he should do it with great pleasure and full persuasion of mind that the colony will become of exceeding value to England; that it was too early to speak to this matter and therefore he would say no more at present but that Georgia is a frontier to Carolina.

Lord Gage said, he wondered that any gentleman should think of giving a farthing more to support a colony where there is not a man left to be supported, they being all gone away, and to the utter ruin of many who carried a substance, less or more, even to 2,000*l.*, which all lost, the land being worth nothing.

Then Mr. La Roch rose, and vindicated the honour of the Trustees (which Sir Jo. Cotton seemed to strike at) and said they would not give so much of their time to that trust but that they believed they were serving their country in a great and signal manner; that their service in this affair, being without any possibility of advantage to themselves, was a mark of this, that gentlemen spoke against the colony because they did not consider its use, or perhaps were ignorant of it, and that there was nothing the Trustees desired more than that the usefulness should be inquired into by the House.

Whilst he was speaking, Sir Robert Walpole came, at which there was a great laugh, that he should come just in time to give his Majesty's consent to the petition, tho' there was no jest in it that I could see.

Sir Robert being called upon, acquainted the House, that his Majesty being informed the Trustees of Georgia did design to petition the Parliament for a further support, had commanded him to acquaint the House that they might do therein as they thought fit. I think he also said that his Majesty recommended it to the House, which if so, is more than he had ever done before.

Then Sir Watkin William Wynne and Sir John Cotton consenting to waive the motion for adjourning, Mr. Hooper, after a very short preface of his good opinion of Georgia, presented our petition, which Mr. Horace Walpole seconded, saying that it was necessary to support the Colony, at least for as long as the war with Spain does last, as it is a frontier to the other colonies.

Sir John Cotton replied that he understood the 4,000*l.* given last year was all ever intended to be given to the Trustees; that the colonies were able to support themselves; that he was against any southward of Carolina, and for calling off the inhabitants, and settling them in Carolina, which would strengthen that Province. That he heard nobody speak of any pecuniary or commercial advantages like [to arise] to England from Georgia; he supposed that was given up, and since the whole advantage of keeping it lies in being a barrier, his Majesty had a regiment there, and the Parliament had even this morning given above 200,000*l.* for guards and garrisons in America.

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Mr. Walpole rose again and said, they who talked of the colonies being able to supply themselves knew little of their state. That the late misfortune of a fire at Charlestown had almost undone and ruined Carolina, by which calamity they have lost 250,000*l.* That before Georgia was settled, that whole land up to Carolina was a waste tract and lay open to the Spaniards, and the possession thereof prevented that nation from possessing themselves of it, which had they now possessed, he did not know what ill consequences might have happened to Carolina in its present distracted condition.

Mr. Hooper rose again, and added, that should Georgia be suffered to fall for want of necessary support from Parliament, the Indians would all abandon the English interest, finding they were so far from receiving a support from the English that we would not even preserve our own dominions: that they would engage themselves to the Spaniards and French, and by their assistance the French might be able to overrun all our other colonies. Besides, the harbours of Georgia were of great importance, which the Spaniards when possess of them (as they would be if we deserted Georgia) would be able to destroy our trade.

Then Mr. Sandys said, that he had read and heard most if not all that had been wrote and said of the colony of Georgia and really did not know what to think of it, but the fitness of supporting or not supporting it should be enquired into, as he found the Trustees desired. That all he should remark now is a mistake he thought the Trustees were under in sending so many idle fellows from England to inhabit that Province, who would not labour here, and the Trustees might be assured would neither labour anywhere.

Mr. John How then rose, and said he had observed gentlemen frequently changed their minds and opinions in the House, and sometimes, suddenly. That this was his case as to the present debate. That he thought slightly of Georgia formerly, but now hoped, we should not only keep Georgia whilst the war with Spain continues, but afterwards, and for ever. If it were to be dropped at a Peace, it were better to drop it now, but he hoped never to part with an inch of land belonging to Great Britain.

Then Sir John Barnard said, he was always of opinion that Georgia should be supported, and was so still; and hoped the consideration thereof would be had in a committee of the whole House, in order if the conduct of the Trustees should be found amiss, the House might rectify their mistakes. That he thought mistakes had been made and thereby much money fruitlessly spent, and though the Charter was granted without application of Parliament yet as the Parliament had contributed the nation's money for the support of it, the Parliament had a right to enquire and settle the colony on a right bottom.

After this, the question was put for receiving the petition, and yielded to without a division, but there were many noes and many of them from the Court side.

For my own part, I should be glad the Parliament would concern themselves so far as to direct the Trustees to follow rules by the Parliament given: for then the Parliament will be obliged to support the colony, so far become their own creature.

In the evening I visited Mr. Vernon.

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Thursday 22.—This day, Will. Cooly was on his petition let out of Newgate. He had the honour and resolution not to discover the author of the paper he presented to the House which gave such offence as to occasion his being sent hither.

I visited my brother Percival, yet confined by the gout, and went again to my sister Parker's, morning and evening.

Friday 23.—I visited Mr. Tracy and brother Percival; afterwards, my sister and niece Parkers and Mr. Dalton.

I went to the Georgia Office, where Mr. Verelts told me that Sir John Barnard intended to move that the Trustees should lay before the House an account of the proceedings and management from the beginning.

In the evening I went to a committee of Trustees that met at Mr. Vernon's house to prepare a draft of the new constitution of Georgia by putting the government of the two countries into the hands of Presidents and Councils of Assistants. We went through it, and purposed to present it to the Board next Monday.

The gentlemen who met were, Mr. Ayers and Lord Shaftsbury, myself and Mr. Vernon.

I learned there that Mr. Tho. Stephens intends to petition to be heard at the Bar of the House against the Trustees' management, and that Mr. Carey will present it.

Saturday 24.—Visited my sister and niece Parkers, morning and afternoon.

Sunday 25.—Visited brother Percival, his wife being taken ill, and my sister Parker. In the evening visited her again.

Monday 26.—Georgia affair. Upon a summons there met, Henry Archer, Tho. Archer, Edward Digby, Egmont, Hen. Lapotre, Jo. La Roche, Saml. Smith, chairman, Lord Tirconel, president, Tho. Towers, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon, Sir Hen. Gough, Ald. Heathcote.

We met to settle a proper account to be given to Parliament of the progress of the colony from its first erection, pursuant to the motion or petition expected to be moved in the House of Commons for that purpose.

We made some progress in the account, which it was very satisfactory should be required of us; and it was agreed that Mr. Tho. Carew, member for Minehead, should make the motion and Mr. Hen. Archer of our Board second him. This Mr. Carew is no friend to the colony, and had purposed to present a petition against us in behalf of Mr. Tho. Stephens, praying to be heard at the Bar, but he agreed to make the motion above mentioned first, and 'tis not certain whether he will afterwards present the petition, tho' I suppose he will.

Alderman Heathcote acquainted us that Sir John Barnard is a friend to the colony, and thinks honourably of the Trustees, but objects to the straightness of the people's tenures: and Mr. Archer told us Mr. Sandys in discourse with him said, the arguments in our printed book against the use of negroes, only confirmed him that negroes are necessary.

As Common Council we ordered a map of the colony to be engraved, and given to the members to shew the convenience of the harbours, and how near they lie to the Gulf of Florida.

When I returned home, my son told me, he met Lord Gage in the Coffee house, and in the hearing of many said to him, that if he had been

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a Trustee, and had heard that any man spoke against them as his Lordship had done in the House, he would search him out in all the corners of the world and by G— make him repent it, "and how, (continued he), came to you to say there is not a man left in the colony?" My lord replied, he had a great respect for the Trustees, and thought them worthy gentlemen, and he blamed Sir John Cotton for what he had said, and as to the desertion of the colony, there might be about 150 fighting men remaining. "Well," said my son, "have they not wives and children?"

He saw also Mr. Stephens, who was in close whisper with Lord Gage when he entered the Coffee house, and asked him whether he had about him the State of Georgia which he gave last week to the members. Stephens said he had, and pulling it out, read it aloud (several standing by) and then asked if it was not a scandalous libel on the Trustees. A lawyer present said it was. Then addressing himself to Stephens he asked him, how he came to treat a set of gentlemen of the best fortunes and integrity in such a manner, he who was a little obscure man. And how he could advance things against their conduct of the Province, which his father who is in the chief power in Georgia in all his letters approves. He replied, every man had a right to support his property: that he meant no reflection on the Trustees: and that his father was in an office which he feared to lose if he wrote over the truth of things, but that he had letters in his pocket from him which shew he was at bottom of the same sentiments with himself, and would produce them to the House. Then (said my son) you make your father a great villain, and act not the part of a good son. I know no excuse to make for you but that you are a young man and have too great opinion of yourself: the other replied, he was glad his lordship could find any excuse for him. My son then said, "Your chief aim is to introduce negroes, but 'tis demonstrable it is a thing not to be ventured: besides, Georgia is a frontier province and is not to be yet considered as a region profitable in a commercial way, but as a garrison for defence, and the inhabitants as soldiers with arms in their hands, not spades: but when rendered secure, then is the time for them to apply themselves to such produces as may be of benefit to England."

Stephens said, there were not 200 fighting men in the colony: my son replied, their wives and children must then in the whole make up a considerable number of inhabitants, and he was sure they were 1,000. Stephens said the Trustees had sent above 1,500, but five hundred were gone over on their own accounts; other things past between them, which I forget, but my son observed the standers by appeared to think with him. I told my son, there were 1521 sent over by the Trustees from the beginning, but in that course of time many had died, and many who went over only to get work, when the public works were over, finding no more business, left the colony, as might be expected, and numbers quitted it being of idle dispositions, and not willing to work as all must do who intend to reside and live in a new colony.

This day was appointed for the trial of Mr. Stroud's election: but (previous thereto) upon a motion of Mr. Waller to lay before the House all instructions given to the Admirals from 1737, the House sat till some time, and fell into great heats, on occasion of Mr. Pulteney's saying that Admiral Norris had done nothing with his fleet. This Sir

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John Norris took as a personal reflection, and in great warmth told the House he was ready to justify his conduct both in the House and out of the House, and against that gentleman when and where he pleased. Mr. Pulteney said he meant no reflection on Sir John, and had a high esteem for him, that he only mentioned him as an Admiral who must act by his instructions, and it was his instructions he struck at not his person. Sir John got up again, but Sir Robert Walpole, who was next to him, pulled him down, and on Mr. Wortley's motion, the House enjoined them not to prosecute their resentment.

Mr. Pulteney took the opportunity of this day's debate to lay open the Ministry's conduct for several years past.

Tuesday 27.—I visited Lord Bathurst and my cousin Edward Southwell. Then went to the Bank to be paid a bill of 200*l.* Then went to the Georgia office to give direction for engraving a map of the Province, where I found Lieut. Horton, to whom I told what passed yesterday between my son and Mr. Stephens, particularly as to the fewness of the inhabitants left: he said, there could not be less than 1,200.

That as to the people not being able to support themselves without negroes, if the inhabitants had applied themselves to plant mulberry trees and other cultivation, they might before now have been able to support themselves, as some do now at Amelia; and one soldier for the regiment had made 20*l.* in one year from one acre of his land.

That the land about Frederica, tho' not better than that in the northern district, would, if near London, let for 6 or 7*l.* per ann. an acre. That cotton grew everywhere, and he had seen very fine stockings made there.

That in 3 years he saw apple trees had shot as high as the room we sat in, and peach trees blossomed the 2nd year.

In the evening I visited my sister Percival and my sister Parker.

Wednesday 28.—This day Mr. Tho. Carew made a motion in the Committee of Supply that the Trustees of Georgia should be required to lay before the House a state of the colony of Georgia from the beginning, but not being seconded, Mr. Hooper rose and moved that 10,000*l.* might be given for the further support of the colony, and spoke well on the occasion.

Mr. Horatio Walpole seconded it.

Upon this Sir Jo. Barnard rose and said he was not against giving money, but he thought it the more regular way to exanune into the state of the colony and utility of it, and then to give money.

Mr. La Roche then said the Trustees were very desirous that their management and the progress of the colony should be enquired into, but that the state of the colony, which is a different thing, they were not so well able at present to show tho' they had wrote for it. He spoke also as to the reasons for not allowing of negroes. Mr. Sloper then said, he was so much for an enquiry into the progress of the colony, that if it had not been moved for by others, he would have moved for it himself, being well assured the Trustees were able to justify their proceedings.

Alderman Heathcote said to the same purpose, and that tho' he was not now in the management, he still was a Trustee.

Lord Baltimore said he believed the same.

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Lord Limerick said he thought it reasonable to enquire first into the progress of the colony.

Mr. Digby said he was very indifferent which went first: that the Trustees were able to justify themselves that last year they prest an enquiry which was not allowed, and the reason why they were not the first this year to move it was, that the evidences who then could speak to the colony, and especially to its harbours, are not now in England: however, it was possible they might still find some who might give proper evidence.

Mr. Henry Archer took this opportunity of telling the Committee that one objection to the Trustees' management was the matter and condition of the tenures by which the people held their lands: that he had not the honour to be a Trustee when the first tenures were granted, so would not enter into the justification of them, tho' he doubted not but they would be justified, and since that time they have been enlarged. He believed, upon enquiry, the proceedings of the Trustees would be approved by the House.

Then Mr. Sandyes said he must needs think of the more proper way to examine into things before the Parliament gave the public money.

But Horatio Walpole said it was, as things stand, more proper to vote the money first, for seeing the motion was made, it might be understood by our enemies as if there were some slackness in the Parliament to support the colony. That afterwards they might enquire into the utility of the colony and the progress made in settling it.

Mr. Gibbon said he only spoke to order, and was of Mr. Sandyes' opinion.

Mr. Danvers said it was proper to give the money now: if upon enquiry it should be found too much the House would know how to give less another time: if too little, the House might then give more. Note: an idle speech and nothing to the purpose.

Sir John Cotton said the true state of the debate was whether money should be given or not, but surely it was fit then to know the grounds for giving it. Mr. Sloper made reply, but what he said I know not.

Then the question of approving the grant of 10,000*l.* was called for, and Mr. Vane, the chairman, gave it very impertinently and uncommonly for the Noes, but he is known to be an enemy to the Trustees and to the colony.

Upon this a Trustee rose and cried "The Ayes have it," and on the division there were 115 for it and but 75 against it, and it will be reported to-morrow.

Then Mr. Carew moved for the state of the colony to be laid before the House from the beginning, but Mr. La Roche repeating his desire that only the progress of the colony should be laid before them, Mr. Carew acquiesced therein and Mr. La Roch made the motion his way.

Then Lord Gage moved that the Commissioners of the Customs should lay before the House the quantity of raw silk imported from Georgia for 8 years past distinguishing each year, which was not seconded, but the whole House set up a laugh, the Speaker the first.

And thus the debate ended. All the Trustees voted with the majority for granting money immediately, and so did Sir John Barnard and Mr. Sands, for which the Trustees thanked him. We must look on the 75 to be dead enemies to the colony, for we should have had no money this session, if it had not been voted this day.

Jan.—Feb. 29—2

This day one Coole, a servant of Patrick Tailfer (who ran from Georgia 31 August last) wrote a letter to Mr. Verelts that he would sell his 20 acre lot (to which servants were entitled when out of their time) to the Trustees, for 40 shillings, otherwise that he would advertise it. It was a merry letter, for he writes that the only fault he was guilty of was getting his master's maid with child.

I told Mr. Verelts that when he comes to the Office he must show that he took up his grant, and that it seemed to me he had been put upon this by Stephens to run down the value of the land of Georgia, and to publish to the world that men will not stay in Georgia.

Mr. Verelts also told me that Stephens was about buying the widow Fage's lot at Highgate, in order to have a property in the colony before his father's death, being suddenly become sensible that he should petition to be heard against the Trustees with a very ill grace, if he had no property. But this may be turned upon him, and he may be asked why he would purchase land in Georgia after representing it in such deplorable circumstances.

Thursday 29.—This morning I attended my brother Parker's corpse beyond Whitechapel Bars, and then returned. My son, my cousin Ja. Fortrey and Mr. Matthew Gosset proceeded on with it to Arwarton where he is to be buried. The coffin was adorned with scutcheons and flags according to the vanity of the times, and about 20 banners preceded it by men on horseback. Six mourning coaches attended it, of which four went out the journey.

Friday, 30.—A Trustee Board was summoned to consider of the account to be given to Parliament of the progress of the colony of Georgia. Present: Egmont, president, Sir Will Heathcote, Lapotre, La Roche, Smith, T. Towers, Vernon, Robert Tracy.

We dined together (La Roch and Sir Will Heathcote excepted) and went through the plan prepared, and directed a Board for Monday to review it. In the evening I visited my sister Parker.

This day Lieut. Horton told us, that Mr. Tho. Stephens acknowledged to him he was put upon giving us the trouble he has done, and that all his fear is he shall be dropped.

Saturday 31.—I stayed at home all day. And there came to me the Strasburg Germans, who were well pleased to hear the Parliament had given a 1,000*l.* more than we intended otherwise to ask, for carrying over 100 of them.

I recommended to them to bring over as many as they could of the number whose wives understood the spinning silk. They are to have, for all who are above 12 years old, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* allowance to be paid them the 1st year, and 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* for all who are under that age. 50 of them go to Georgia, and 50 to Carolina, and we, the Trustees, will take them up at Rotterdam and find them convenient shipping to Georgia.

I told them they probably would be joined with the Ebenezer people who are Lutherans, whereas they were Calvinists, and asked them whether they would agree together.

They answered, that the Lutherans communicate with a wafer, but they with bread, however, if the Minister be a good man, they believed they should agree well.

They desired leave to sell their land if they thought proper. I answered, that was not allowed, but they might lease it; that they would

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be as much indulged as the English subjects are, and they could desire no more.

They express much satisfaction, and said the people would pray God to reward us for our charity. They desired a letter from Lord Harrington to the magistrates in Germany, to shew that the people will be under His Majesty's protection and free men, for otherwise they would not have leave to depart the country, it being reported in Germany that when they arrive in Carolina and Georgia, they are made slaves.

Sunday, 1 February.—Went to chapel.

Sir Edward Dering visited me: I asked him if he had read our printed book about Georgia: he said, no: I desired he would, that he might know the value of the colony, and not vote with prejudice against giving money to support it. He said he had no objection to the colony, "but (to tell it you in confidence) we do not like such little fellows to be concerned in the conduct of it as La Roche, Hucks, and others."

Monday 2.—I went this morning with Mr. Vernon to visit the Bishop of Gloster, with intention to get him to preach our anniversary sermon; but not finding him at home, we desired Mr. Smith to find us some other preacher.

We met again to prepare the narrative expected by the House containing the progress of Georgia. Present: H. Archer, Tho. Archer, R. Ayers in C.C. Chair, Edward Digby, president, Egmont, Hen. Lapotre, Jo. La Roche, Shaftsbury, Sam Smith, Tho. Towers, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon; Adam Anderson, Sir Will Heathcote.

In Common Council we resolved that Lt. Col. Cochran's demand of 429*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* for money expended in settling the part of the regiment he carried to Georgia, and Lieut. Horton's demand of 69*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* on the same account, which we so often had required the Government to repay us, being a military expense, should now be paid them, Sir Robert Walpole having added 2,000*l.* (on this account) to the 7,000*l.* we first proposed to petition the Parliament for, and the Parliament granting us 10,000*l.*

We also ordered that the bill brought to us by Richard Lawley, a freeholder lately of Frederica, should be paid. He kept a boat there and for several services done the public, demanded 15*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Lieut. Horton attending, explained those services to us, and certified the truth of them, and that he had not been paid. He arrived from the colony about 2 months ago, and is now turned trooper in the Horse Guards.

We imprest to Sir Joseph Hankey 514*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* to pay these three demands.

Then we went into a Trustee Board, and spent both the rest of the morning and the afternoon in preparing our narrative to Parliament.

I acquainted the gentlemen with the affair of the Strasburgers, and that their petition was that 50 should go to Georgia and 50 to Carolina, for which purpose the Trustees had been put into petitioning for 10,000*l.* this session instead of 9,000*l.* That their two agents had been 11 weeks here, owed 15 guineas, and had not a farthing. That the discharging this, with the expense of their return to Germany to bring the hundred away, might amount in all to 30*l.* That they

Feb. 3-7

promised the wives and children of them should be such as understood the winding of silk, and the men such as had served in armies.

The gentlemen said the Parliament money being given for the use of Georgia only, they could not pay for 50 Germans to go to Carolina, but if they would go all to Georgia, they should gladly send them to join the Ebenezer people. Mr. Verelts was therefore ordered to persuade them to go all to Georgia.

This day my son and cousin Fortrey returned from the burial of my brother Parker at Arwaton.

Tuesday 3.—I stayed at home.

Wednesday 4.—I went to the King's chapel this morning, and to St. James' Church in the afternoon. Afterwards, visited my sister Percival and Lady Rook.

Thursday 5.—My son told me this day that he was to go next Sunday with Mr. Boon to offer his service at Haslemere at next election, being both invited by the greater number of voters. That they had 43 sure votes and the whole number are but 69. I told him, I was very sorry for it, because he would fling out Col. Oglethorpe for whom I profest friendship. He replied, he for that reason had not acquainted me with it: that he had offered to join with Col. Oglethorpe, but his friends refused, and after all, it was as good he should be elected as another, for they had been hawking the borough, and if he had not stood another would, for the Colonel's managers, who are two attorneys, had received the money given at former elections, and divided nothing to the electors but sunk it in their own pockets. That he agreed for a sum, but no purchase, no pay.

Friday 6.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfield this morning, and afterwards went to the Georgia Office, where I met Richard Lawley, late a freeholder of Frederica, and who left the colony in April 1740 and now rides in the Horse Guards. He seemed a sober and sensible man, and gave Mr. Verelts and me a very bad account of the colony.

1. That every one of the Jews are gone, and that industrious man Abraham de Lyon, on whom were all our expectations for cultivating vines and making wine. He said the reason was, the want of negroes, which cost but 6 pence a week to keep, whereas his white servants cost him more than he was able to afford: besides the money the Trustees ordered should be lent him, was paid him by driblets of 5*l.* or 10*l.* at a time which did him no service.

2. That in the Savannah there are but 42 freeholders left, 16 of whom live in houses, and 26 in huts, and the whole number of souls, men, women and children, are not above a hundred.

3. That in Frederica but 34 freeholders are left.

4. That the people gone away were really industrious, the Scotch excepted in the Northern division: but they found without negroes they were not able to subsist.

5. That he had cultivated as much as any one, but for 2 years had not a grain of corn in return.

6. That there are about 40 freeholders at Darien and about 80 souls.

7. That every one is sensible of the want of negroes, and Frederica, tho' at first they were by the importunity of Lieut. Horton against having them, yet they afterwards gave him a petition to have negroes, which he would not take.

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N.B.—This is the reverse of what the Lieutenant tells the Trustees.

8. That there were several fine plantations on the back of Savannah, but they are all deserted.

9. That many of the 45 acres belonging to the town, and most of the 5 acre lots, had been entirely cleared and cultivated, but are deserted.

10. That the people in general are reduced to poverty.

11. That Edward Jenkins did not run away for fear of the Spaniards, as he believes, but because the Scotch who frequented his house went away much in his debt, and having debts of his own which he could not pay, he was obliged to go off.

12. That Mr. Whitfield carried the Moravians, settled in Savannah, to his Orphan House, and then led them to Pensilvania.

13. That the Purysburgers are in a very flourishing way.

14. That Ja. Burnside was selling off his cattle and going to Carolina.

15. That Patrick Houston had laid much money out on his land, but it answered not.

16. That our Act to prohibit rum hinders not its being drunk in every corner of the town of Savannah, but makes it at the same time so dear, that other provinces cannot have it in exchange of their commodities, and the want of negroes to fell trees makes lumber so dear that the Islands will not take it off the inhabitants' hands, so that having nothing to truck with, all trade is lost, and the people reduced to beggary and discouraged from labour.

17. That the lighthouse is past repair, and the joints rotted away.

18. That if negroes were allowed, the colony would people apace, for 'tis very healthy and pays no taxes, so that Planters would bring their negroes from all quarters, and take up land and cultivate.

19. I said, the 50 acre lotts would be destroyed, for no merchant would lend them a negro on only 50 acres for security: he answered, the owners might become overseers of the other plantations, and besides, a number of rich planters would find employment for the lesser white men.

I said, the negroes would be always running to the Spaniards, since they were assured of being made free and protected: he said, the regiment might guard the rivers and prevent it.

20. He acknowledged the Scotch at Savannah had spent their substance extravagantly, and lived on their servants' labour.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 7.—The Trustees of Georgia met again this day upon their account of the progress of the colony to give to Parliament, and went through the same, which is to be perused again next Wednesday, and we hope then finally determined. Present: Digby, H. Archer, Egmont, Lapotre, Sloper, Shaftsbury, Smith, Tracy, Vernon, (President), Sir Will Heathcote.

We imprest 300*l.* to pay sola bills.

Mr. Smith acquainted us that Dr. Bateman, Archdeacon and Minister of St. Dunstan's in the East, had promised to preach our Anniversary sermon, upon which Mr. Smith was desired to return the doctor our thanks. We read a petition from the Strasburg Germans, desiring 100 persons might be sent over to Ebenezer, to be at Rotterdam in July next, and from thence at the Trustees, charge carried to Georgia: that they might, for the first year after their arrival, have an allowance

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towards their support till they had cultivated their lands for their own subsistence, of 50 shillings for every person above 12 years old, and of 25 shillings a head for every person under, as allowed in Carolina to foreigners when they come thither.

I also moved that 30*l.* might be given the 2 Germans who came to apply for this, to pay their debts and convey them home, and that the same night, with the petition above mentioned, be recommended to the next Common Council day, which was ordered.

A letter was ordered to be wrote to Mr. Newman, Secretary of the Christian Knowledge Society, desiring he would acquaint Mr. Urlspurger of Augsburg, that the Trustees will send over 50 Saltsburgers, if they arrive at Rotterdam in July next.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my sister Parker and my nieces, who this day administered to the will.

Sunday 8.—Went to chapel morning and afternoon.

This day my son and Mr. Boon set out for Hazlemere to offer their service for next Parliament.

Monday 9.—Visited my sister Parker.

Tuesday 10.—In the evening went to the Opera.

Wednesday 12.—Went to the Georgia Board of Trustees. Ayers, (President), Tho. Archer, Hen. Archer, Ed. Digby, Egmont, Hen. Lapotre, Will. Sloper, Lord Tirconnel, T. Towers, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon; Adam Anderson, Geo. Heathcote.

Mr. Vernon reported that he was yesterday at the Christian Knowledge Society to acquaint them with the resolution of the Trustees to send 50 heads of Saltsburgers to Georgia next July, whereupon they resolved that night to write to Mr. Urlesperger, of Rotterdam, to give him notice thereof that he might engage that number to go.

In the evening I visited my sister Percival.

This day my son returned with Mr. Boon from Hazlemere, much pleased with his success, having engaged the far greater number of voters for him and Mr. Boon, who signed their hands to elect them. He said also they were so generous as to tear the engagement he was under of paying for his election, trusting to his honour; and that he told Mr. Burrel who was there, he made his push at him, not at Oglethorpe.

Thursday 12.—I returned the visits of Lord Lovel, Lord Clarendon, Bishop of Cork, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Mr. Grymes and Mr. August Schultz.

Lord Lovel told me the Duke of Newcastle jestingly threatened that he would prosecute him for writing to the Postmaster of Guildford to busy himself in elections in my son's favour: to which my lord replied "Your Grace is mistaken, I wrote to the man not to concern himself against my nephew."

My lord further told me that his estate is 15,000*l.* a year, his son about 22, and sober as to wine, and of a meek temper. That when he married him, he should want money to pay off debts, and would reserve some estate in his own hands unsettled, believing 10,000*l.* a year a sufficient settlement on his son. That some might apprehend his son would live a wild sort of life because himself does so, but that he had been careful of his education in that respect, not approving the train himself is in, nor having value or friendship for his acquaintances tho' he assorts with them. That, therefore, he wished to marry

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him as soon as he returns from his travels to a lady of sober and good character that would prevent his falling into the vices of the times, a matter very difficult to be found among the ladies of his own acquaintance, who made a jest of a young man's marrying and confining himself to persons and settlements, when he may live at large and do what he will.

In the evening I went to the Thursday's Music Club: and at my return was told that a compromise had been offered him touching the borough of Hazlemere, which I suppose to be a snare to set him at odds, either with his own voters or Mr. Boon, by which Mr. Burrel may get his election.

This day Lady Parker wrote to me that I should return to her the 500*l.* she sent me yesterday, being the legacy left my niece Dering by Sir Philip Parker's codicil, she being advised that she could not safely pay it till my niece comes of age, because, if my niece should marry before she come of age, the husband might demand it of her. She sent me her lawyer, Mr. Kirk's opinion to this effect, and it appeared to be also the opinion of Mr. Beach, another of her lawyers. Accordingly, I returned it to my sister by the hands of Mr. Mathew Gosset whom she sent for this purpose, and we tore out of the book the receipt I had given for the money.

Friday 13.—To-day my son explained to me what I was told last night touching a compromise offered by the friends of Mr. Oglethorpe and Mr. Burrel: that Burrel, who remained at Hazlemere when my son had left it, sent for Sir Moore Molineux, who is Lord of that Manor and a friend to those two candidates, and that after some conference, Sir Moore Molineux wrote my son a letter proposing his joining with one of those two, but not mentioning the name. My son wrote back to Sir Moore that he could not in honour drop Mr. Boon with whom he had joined, but thanked him for the offer.

This day I visited my niece Parker.

This day came on the attack upon Sir Robert Walpole in both Houses of which he had public warning according to his desire some days before. In the Lords' House, Lord Carteret (who began the debate) spoke 2 hours and 5 minutes, taking in the conduct of Sir Robert from the beginning of the administration to this day, and shewing the same in as bad a light as he could (which no man in England was better able to do) and in conclusion moved *that an humble address might be presented to His Majesty to remove Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from his person and councils for ever.* The Earl of Abingdon seconded him, and after a debate that lasted till 1 of the clock in the morning, the motion was rejected by 89 Lords and 19 proxies. Those who divided for the question were but 47 Lords and 12 proxies: so that the majority of Lords present was 42 and of Lords absent, 7.

After this the Duke of Marlburow moved that, "Resolved that any attempt to inflict any kind of punishment on any person whatsoever without allowing him opportunity of making his defence, and without proof of any crime or misdemeanour committed by him, is against natural justice, the fundamental laws of the Realm, and the ancient established uage of Parliament: and is a high infringement of the liberty of the subject"; which being seconded by Lord Lovel, was carried by a less majority, 81 against 54. The Marquess of Lothian, who was of the majority, told me that the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of



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Chumley, Earl of Islay, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of Salisbury, &c., spoke in defence of Sir Robert, and that besides Lord Carteret and Earl of Abingdon, the Duke of Arguile, Lord Halifax, Lord Bathurst, Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Talbot, &c., spoke against him: that the Earl of Chesterfield, who came ill to the House at 6 o'clock, said nothing, being too weak, neither did the Earl of Sandwich, or the Earl of Winchelsea. Lord Wilmington went away being ill. Lord Oxford was in both questions for the majority, the Duke of Leeds also of the same side, and Lord Raymond. Lord Coventry and Lord Foley did not vote.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sands undertook the same task against Sir Robert Walpole and made the same motion (by concert) as the Lord Carteret had done in the other House. He was seconded by Lord Limerick. Sir Robert there got off with more honour than in the House of Lords, for after a debate that lasted from 12 of the clock till 3 in the morning the motion was rejected by 290 against 106, which was a majority of 184.

There were at the beginning present in the House above 460, but numbers went away, partly by reason of the excess of length of the debate, and partly as disliking the motions, and it was observable that Parsons, Lord Mayor, and most of the Tory party left the House, among whom, Lord Guernsea, Alderman Marshall, two of the Gores, Lord Quarenden, two of the Bathursts, &c., and that most who remained voted to clear Sir Robert, among whom, with others unexpected, Lord Andover, one of Lord Bathurst's sons, Alderman Perry, Lord Graham, Lord Berkley's son, the two Mr. Gores, my cousin Edw. Southwell and Mr. Harley, who spoke in the debate, appeared, and to the surprise of all, Mr. Shippen retired into Solomon's porch and would not vote either way.

There was a design to pass the same censure on the motion, as the Duke of Marlburow moved in the House of Lords, but Sir Robert himself quashed it.

It is thought the Tories took this opportunity to distinguish themselves from the anti-courtier Whigs, and to show his Majesty that they are the better subjects of the two: others, that since they were not to be employed, they had rather Sir Robert was at the head of affairs than that the malcontent Whigs should take his place, of whose warmth they had less opinion than of Sir Robert's coolness, whose personal behaviour towards the Tories has always been obliging altho' an enemy to them as a party, and that they had too much pride to be the tools of the discontented Whigs, and put their hand under the stirrup to mount them into the saddle.

I was told their push at Sir Robert was concerted at the Prince's house, and that upon failure of success (which they knew would happen) it was agreed that both the Lords and Commons should secede from Parliament and go into the country as they did 2 years before; also, that the Lords, upon the loss of their motion, should not only protest, but present a remonstrance to his Majesty: but I believe the vast and unexpected majority that appeared in Sir Robert's behalf, will divert them from that resolution.

Sir Robert must needs have gained considerable ground by this day's affair, it not being imaginable that ever there will be a conjunction

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of the Whig and Tory interest against him for the future, nor will the Tories after this be united among themselves.

Saturday 14.—I took advice this day of Counsellor Annesley concerning my return of the 500*l.* legacy left by Sir Philip Parker to my niece, and he said I did prudently, for that by law I could not detain it, neither could my sister Parker and her daughter, who are executrixes to his will, pay it till my niece comes of age, for in law there was no person proper to receive the money or give a discharge except herself.

I attended the Georgia Board this morning upon a summons of Common Council to consider of the petitions of the Germans designed to go to Georgia and of Lieut. Delagal: but we were not a Board, so nothing was done. The late long debate prevented the members of Parliament of our Board from coming and we were only Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, and myself.

This day my daughter Helena was 23 years old.

Sunday 15.—Prayers and sermon at home. Went in the evening to the Coffee house, where the discourse was full upon the transaction of last Friday in both Houses, the event of which entirely has disunited the minority among themselves, for from this time the Whigs\* will no longer join the Whigs: so that Sir Robert Walpole is more firmly established in his administration than ever.

Monday 16.—This morning I went upon summons to the Georgia Office to a Trustee Board: we were only, myself in the chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, and Lord Shaftsbury.

Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tho. Towers, and Mr. Hen. Archer came in one after another, and finding no great business to be done, did not stay but went to the House. We that stayed—

1. Put the seal to Mr. Tho. Christie's grant of 200 acres near Savannah, called by him Twickenham.

2. We also took upon us, tho' but a Board of Trustees, to desire Mr. Verelts to pay 30*l.* to the 2 Germans who are going over to Germany and Swizerland to bring 100 heads of that country, of whom 50 are to settle at Ebeneazar and the other 50 in Carolina: but this is a nice affair, the rest of the Trustees being ignorant that only half of them were to fix in Georgia, and opposing in a former meeting the paying for those who settle in Carolina, as a misapplication of the public money, which is given by Parliament only for the use of Georgia. But it was the Government's intention that 50 of them should go to Carolina, for which reason Sir Robert Walpole put us upon asking for 1,000*l.* more than we intended. The reason why we did not wait for a Common Council to order this money was the inconvenience of keeping these people too long in England, where they would only run themselves further into debt, which at last would increase the expense of the Trust, and delay the gathering the people for Georgia. We also told them that at their desire 2 Germans and the wife of one of them should be sent at the Trustees' charge to Carolina, by a ship that goes next week, to be part of the 50 intended for that province, but this also must appear to the Trustees as if they designed for Georgia.

3. We put the finishing hand to the narrative of the progress of the colony of Georgia, and agreed that when wrote fair, the Duke of

\* "Tories" struck out and "Whigs" written above,

Feb. 14-22

Newcastle and Lords Commissioners of Trade should have copies, as also Mr. Horace Walpole, the Speaker and Sir Jo. Barnard.

4. There came one Pearce, a seaman belonging to Captain Burrish, to acquaint us he had sounded all the coast of Georgia from the harbour of Tybee to that of Jekyl; that both harbours would admit of 40 gun ships at spring tides, and even at neap tides he would venture to carry in ships of that size, if sounding with boats. That 10 or a dozen such ships might ride in both harbours, and what gave us much pleasure to hear, that in 24 hours, our ships in Jekyl harbour could come out into the stream or course of the Gulph of Florida where the Spanish galeons pass to return to England. We ordered him to make affidavit thereof.

5. We imprest 400*l.* to Sir Jos. Hankey.

I dined at home: and in the evening Mr. Velters Cornwall, a great friend of Col. Oglethorpe, came to offer to bring my son in at Weobly if he would desist standing at Hazlemere. I told him I would acquaint my son with it, but doubted if he could in honour accept it, being joined with Mr. Boon.

Tuesday 17.—Visited Dr. Moore, Mr. Will Southwell, Mr. Tho. Clarke, my niece Parker, Mr. Hampden, Sir Fra. Clerke, Sir Edward Dering and Col. Schutz.

Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 18.—Went to St. James' Vestry, and visited my cousin Whorwood. Passed the evening at home.

Thursday 19.—I this day passed a deed of gift to my son of 300*l.* a year, English estate, to qualify him to stand for member of Parliament, which is to be cancelled when he is chosen.

Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Grantham, Mr. Tuffnall, Bishop of Gloucester, Brother Percival, Lord Tirconnel, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Lord Mansell and Mr. Dalton.

This day his Majesty's orders passed for the Trustees to give direction in Georgia that the issue of the Prince of Wales should be prayed for in the colony.

Friday 20.—A Trustee Board being summoned to order an account of the progress of the Colony to be laid before one of the Secretaries of State, and the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and to appoint the day for laying the same before the House of Commons under the Corporation seal.

There met, Lord Tirconnel, president, Digby, Egmont, Lapotre, Holland, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Shaftsbury, Smith, T. Towers, Chr. Towers, and Tracy.

We ordered that his Majesty's order for praying for the issue of the Prince of Wales should be sent to Col. Stephens by a ship that goes to-morrow for S. Carolina, directing him to see it obeyed by the Minister of Georgia.

We perused our account of the proceedings in settling the province, for the last time, and fair copies being made thereof, put the Corporation seal to one of them to lay before the House of Commons.

Spent the rest of the day at home.

Saturday 21.—Visited my sister Parker and Mr. Temple. Spent the rest of the day at home.

Sunday 22.—Prayers and sermon at home. I stirred not out this day.

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Monday 23.—I went to the Georgia Office, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, And read the abstract of the proceedings of the colony which is designed to be given the members of our Board for their instruction when the debate on the colony shall come on in Parliament.

We put the seal to 2 copies of the proceedings of the colony, to be given to the Duke of Newcastle and the Board of Trade.

Mr. Verelts paid Lieut. Delagal 20*l.* upon account of his demand for services in Georgia, to be repaid by him if on the return of his accounts from Georgia sent over to be examined by the Commissioners there, it should appear not to be due to him. He is in want and therefore the Trustee Board agreed to this at the meeting 20th inst. and we hope the next Common Council Board will confirm it.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 24.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Bland, and Lord Carpenter. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 25.—I went to the House of Commons to see what should be said by any member touching the Trustees of Georgia, upon the presenting our account of the progress of Georgia, and the annual printed accounts of our disbursements and receipts, and the papers Mr. Cary desired might be given therewith.

Mr. Martin, our secretary, presented these, and Mr. Cary moved the account of the progress should be printed, which the Speaker desired might be debated to-morrow. Mr. Cary also moved that the account might be taken into consideration to-morrow 3 weeks.

Mr. La Roch told the House they might do as they pleased in it, it was all one to the Trustees.

Mr. Hen. Archer came to me in the Gallery, and said he had insinuated to the Speaker, that the Trustees hoped they deserved some good notice from the House of their faithful management of their Trust, to which the Speaker replied, we should not obtain it: for we had many enemies in the House.

My opinion is that the Ministry are still unwilling the House should express a liking to the colony, because it may render it difficult for them to give it up to the Spaniards in order to facilitate a peace.

I met Mr. White this day, who protests great zeal of Georgia, and would do his best to serve it in the House, but excused his ever coming to the Board, which I desired of him. He was pleased to say if only such good men as I were there he would come, but some attended the board whom he was not inclined to sit with.

Thursday 26.—I went again to the House of Commons, expecting a day would be moved for taking the progress of the colony into consideration, but the Speaker was of opinion it was too early. Mr. Cary therefore only moved that the progress of the colony should be printed, which nobody opposed. It being dropt in debate yesterday that this day 3 weeks should be appointed to take the progress of the colony into consideration, and I finding by the almanack that our anniversary day as appointed by charter would fall on that day, I apprised our gentlemen of it, so it was agreed to name the next day or Monday after. But the Speaker, as I have said, thought it better not to move for the day till our account is printed.

After dinner I visited Mr. Vernon and my brother.

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Friday 27.—Visited Lord Lovel and Mr. Cook his son, Mr. Western, and Mr. Ayers. In the evening visited my niece Parker.

Saturday 28.—Visited Sir Will. Heathcote and Lady Salisbury. Went after dinner to hear Hendel's mask of *Acis and Galatea*, with Dryden's *Ode*.

Sunday, 1 March.—Went in the morning to the King's Chapel. In the evening went to the Bishop of Oxford's Catechetical lecture, and visited cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell and Lady Rook.

Monday 2.—After dinner went to a play of Shakespeare's, the *Merchant of Venice*.

Tuesday 3.—Visited cousin Ja. Fortrey, Mr. Digby, Mr. Dawney, the clergyman, Mr. Forester, Mr. Ellis, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, his brother the clergyman, Lord Palmerston, my niece Parker, the Bishop of Cork, Lord Tirconnel, and Bishop of Oxford.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 4.—Stayed at home the morning, and in the evening visited my sister Percival.

Thursday 5.—After dinner I went to the Royal Society.

Friday 6.—I went to the Georgia Office, where I met Mr. Christie who was come to sign the counterpart of his grant, as he did. Among many questions I put him, he answered me :

1. That he was satisfied with the alteration of the tenures and remittal of past forfeitures, and believes the inhabitants are so too.

2. That wine for export will certainly succeed ; that he had made some even of the wild grape cut down, which had as strong a body as burgundy and as fine a flavour, that the thick coat of the grape grew thinner, and if the cutting were transplanted into vineyards or gardens, the vine will every way answer still better.

3. That the silk will certainly do when the people get in the way of it, for which purpose the Italian family should be obliged to instruct them by taking more apprentices, there being enough of bastard orphans belonging to the Indian traders to apply that way.

4. That cotton may be an exportable commodity, and he had planted of it.

5. That it would be a great benefit if a way could be found to enable the people to make money of their timber.

6. That Mr. Tho. Stephens is mistaken in saying an acre will produce but 15 bushels of corn, for some acres produce 30 or 40 bushels.

7. That he is also mistaken in saying the skin trade has profited nothing. On the contrary, there is scarce a shop that has not some skins in payment, which they send to Carolina and make money of, for want of regular shipping at Savannah : but they want sufficient wealthy storekeepers to sell to the Indians such European goods as they truck to the Indians.

8. That he knows the harbours of the province, their great use, and that they will admit 40 gun ships. That they have saved several English ships.

9. That Augusta is the most flourishing town in the province.

10. That there is a considerable quantity of good land in the province.

11. That there must be some way to encourage the inhabitants to remain, and to subsist them, since they may not have negroes, which

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he thought would be to give them servants, for in truth there were many very industrious people who left the colony because they could not subsist.

12. That the feeding the people from the public store whilst it was kept up was ill advised though well intended, for it made them idle.

13. That Mr. Tho. Jones sells at 200 per cent., though he has the advantage of the storehouse, which ruins other storekeepers and oppresses the people.

To which I replied if other storekeepers sold cheaper, they would find the people buy of them, and Jones kept a store to beat down the market for the people's good, and I could not conceive he made so great profit.

14. That Mr. Jones is a severe passionate man.

15. That Noble Jones was a creature of Mr. Causton's, and idle in surveying, so that he drove many from the colony to seek for land in Carolina, being delayed by him in running out their lands till their money was spent.

16. That several left the colony, who thought to grow rich too soon.

17. That Col. Stephens is a worthy man.

18. That Bailiff Parker talks of improvements, but he knows none he has done, nor did he ever build a house.

19. That it is a mistake to think the inhabitants of Savannah have rum, it is only poisonous spirits from the Islands : but it would be profitable if they might have rum, for then their lumber would be taken off in exchange, and they would barter their rum with the Indians in exchange for the skins.

20. That no place in America is so healthy as Savannah, and if means were found and known that the inhabitants might subsist, the colony would soon fill, those gone away return, and no province flourish so.

21. That Mr. Tho. Stephens had been twice or thrice with him to witness to things he advanced, but he was so dogmatical that he knew not what to say to him.

22. That he should be ready to witness (if called upon) what good things he knew of the colony.

23. That he should go (now he had his grant) to Georgia in 6 weeks or 2 months, and intended there to end his days.

24. That a negro merchant will lend a 50 acre lot man a negro, but then he must be known to him for an industrious man, and not one in 40 are so in Georgia.

25. That he has known the Georgia bills bear a premium of 5 p. cent. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 7.—I visited Lord Lovel and the Bishop of Cork.

Dined and past the evening at home.

Sunday 8.—Went to the chapel morning and evening.

Monday 9.—Went on summons of a Common Council and Trustee Board to the office but we only did Common Council business.

Egmont in the chair, Digby, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, T. Towers, Tirconnel, Vernon ; Alderman Heathcote, Sir Will. Heathcote

1. The petition of Hans Jacob Reigensberg and another for settling 100 heads of Germans who understand the silk to be settled in Georgia

Mar. 6-9

was read, and allowed, and the 30*l.* advanced by the Trustees for their passage to Germany to bring that number approved, and conditions on which they should be settled had the seal put thereto, countersigned by the secretary.

2. A letter was ordered for Mr. Verelts to write to Col. Stephens to know if certain Indian lands on the other side the brook of Ebenezer can be agreed for and purchased of the Indians there settled; if not, to lose no time in setting out 50 lots of 50 acres of good land each, near Ebenezer and bounding them, for the use of these Germans and of 50 more heads of Saltsburgers. And to obey our directions therein without consulting any other.

3. Law books for Georgia and Frederica town courts were ordered, and the lawyers of our Board desired to choose them.

4. A letter from Mr. Samuel Auspurger, dated at Bearn, 10 Feb., 1740-1, received 6 inst., to the Trustees, was read, containing that he had found his family affairs out of order, so that he could not return to his grant at Frederica, unless the Trustees would advance him 500*l.* at 5 p. cent. interest; otherwise, that we would give him leave for absence, and not require his return until the year 1744, when he hoped he should be able.

We ordered Mr. Verelts to let him know we could not lend him money: but he should have leave to be absent to the year 1734 (*sic*).

5. Agreed to send 50 heads of Saltsburgers.

6. Capt. Ja. Macpherson, formerly Capt. of 19 Rangers in Georgia, having made oath before Lt. Gov. Bull, of South Carolina, that there was due to him for his service and his men's, 240*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* which the Trustees had paid him short of his agreement with Mr. Causton, and the same being brought by Mr. Wrag for payment: the Trustees recurred to the Captain's account as stated by the Commissioners of Accounts in Georgia, and found that Causton had agreed to his demands when made some days before Lady day, 1738. But that the Captain had took the advantage of the expiration of a contract's ending at that Lady day, and of the apprehension of the Spaniards attacking Georgia, to make upon the sudden an exorbitant demand for future service: and that Causton under that necessity consented to his conditions only as far as in him lay. For these reasons they resolve not to satisfy this *supra* demand, but to let him take his remedy as he pleased.

7. The 20*l.* advanced Captain Delagal on the credit of his claim by the Trustees (for want of a Common Council Board) was agreed to.

8. On my proposal the Board agreed to permit the inhabitants to lease out their lots to tenants, who would reside and cultivate, for the space of 21 years: and to give them till ——— to do it in.

The liberty was before but for 5 years' term. I represented that many freeholders had lots which they never would cultivate, being shopkeepers, and perhaps unable and unskillful, who would be glad of tenants to occupy their land, and tenants would not take land and lay money out upon so short a term as 5 years.

Mr. Towers himself at last came into it, who always hitherto stood out against it, he said his apprehension they would lease it to rum merchants if they had long leases to give of their land, but this was answered by the lessees being obliged to cultivate.

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9. We ordered that with respect to 500 acre lots, the obligation the owners were laid under of cultivating 60 acres in 10 years and 50 more in 20 years, that the numbers should be reduced to 50 within each of the 10 years.

It surprised us that by the last ship arrived from Carolina, Pain Master, no letters arrived to the Trust from Georgia, except one from Robert Paterson, a freeholder of Frederica, to Mr. Verelts, dated 13 December last, containing only a line to desire him to forward an enclosed letter to Mr. Samuel Auspurger.

So many ships as have arrived of late, bringing no letters from Col. Oglethorpe or Col. Stephens, is very astonishing to us.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 10.—Visited brother Percival, cousin Scots and Bishop of Cork.

Wednesday 11.—Visited Lord Orery. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 12.—I went for a few hours to the House of Commons to hear the debate on the Seamen's bill.

Friday 13.—

Saturday 14.—Went to the Haymarket, to a music in favour of poor musicians' widows.

Sunday 15.—Prayers and sermon at home, cousin Scots dined with me. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 16.—Went to the Georgia Office on summons of Trustees to sign deeds, &c. Egmont, president, Lapotre, Smith, Vernon, Sir Will Heathcote.

We put the seal to a deed for further extending the tenures of the inhabitants of Georgia, whereby all forfeitures past are forgiven, and the improvements required of the people are made less.

We also put the seal to a deed whereby the inhabitants are allowed to lease out their lands for 21 years, to people who will reside thereon and cultivate. Mr. Tho. Christie, being accidentally in the office, signed these deeds, which were prepared and settled by Mr. Ayers and Mr. Hen. Archer.

There came to the office Caspar Sumachi and his wife, late servants to Mr. Causton, and whose service being expired, they came away with a certificate of their good behaviour: but she made bitter complaints of bad usage, that she was stript by Mr. Causton, &c., which we afterwards understood was detaining her blankets, and that for want she was obliged to sell her clothes. They were Grison servants engaged by the Trust and made over to Mr. Tho. Causton. She said her husband was offered land, as a servant out of his time, but it was to no purpose to accept it, having no means to cultivate it or even to subsist. We told her, if her husband and she would go back, they should have both lands and means to subsist, and we would pay their passage, to which she replied she would consult her husband.

I then went to the House where by agreement with Mr. Carey, Lord Tironel moved, that since the Trustees' account of the progress of the colony of Georgia which had been ordered by the House to be printed, was this day delivered to the members, he desired a day might be appointed to consider the state of the colony, and that it might be considered in a committee of the whole House next Friday, which Mr.

Mar. 10-19

Carey seconded, and the House agreed thereto. Then Mr. Carey moved that Mr. Hewet and Mr. Crockat, merchants of S. Carolina, might be ordered to attend the House that day, as also ——— Lob and Ri. Lawley, both late of Savannah, which being ordered, Lord Tirconel moved that Captain Hugh Mackay, Captain Dempsy, Lieut. Horton and Mr. Tho. Christie might also be ordered to attend, which was accordingly done.

Dined at home, and in the evening visited Mr. Vernon and brother Percival.

Two days ago Mr. Whitefeild arrived from S. Carolina on board the "Minerva." We hope the Captain has brought letters for the Trust from Col. Stephens, we not having heard from him since 6 October last.

Mr. Smith of our Board informed us that a twelvepenny or eighteenpenny pamphlet in answer to that we gave the House this session, has been handing about to the booksellers, in manuscript, with offer to give it to any of them, if they would print it, but that hitherto they had refused to print it. We doubt not but Mr. Stephens wrote it, for the purpose is to contradict every word of our pamphlet.

Tuesday 17.—Visited Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. Hen. Bathurst, Lord Tirconel and Bishop of Cork. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 18.—Passed the day at home.

Thursday 19.—This being the Georgia Anniversary day there met at St. Bride's Vestry: Mr. Digby, president, Ayers, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, Tirconel, Vernon, Anderson, Bedford, Coram, Dr. Burton.

Mr. Verelts presented an account of the Trustees' receipts and disbursements from 9 June last to this day, the balance of cash in our hands, the persons sent over, in number, 6, &c.

And then we proceeded to fill up the 2 vacant places in the Common Council, for which end we read Lord Carpenter's resignation under his seal, and elected Mr. Henry Bathurst in his room. We also elected Mr. ——— Frederick in the room of his deceased brother, but first elected them Trustees. They are both members of Parliament. We then elected my brother Percival a Trustee.

At the close of this, Mr. Bathurst came to the Vestry, as did Lord Tirconel and Sir Will Heathcote, so that they went with us to church, where we made a large appearance, being no less than 11 Common Councillors and 5 Trustees.

Dr. Bateman, son-in-law to the Bishop of Litchfield, preached a very good sermon, which when over, Mr. Digby took again the President's chair, and I moved the thanks of the Trustees might be given to Dr. Bateman and that he be desired to suffer us to print his sermon whereto he acquiesced.

After this we repaired to the Castle Tavern where there came to dine with us, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Tho. Archer, Mr. Hen. Archer, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hen. Bathurst, Lord Carpenter, my brother Percival.

We all dined together, Lord Shaftsbury excepted, who went to meet Mr. Hooper, just arrived post from the country in order to take part to-morrow in the debate in the House upon Georgia.

I have not, I think, seen more members upon any Anniversary day than on this, for there met 16 Common Councillors, and 7 Trustees,

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in all 23. Of whom 22 dined together, besides Dr. Bateman, the Reader of St. Bride's, our accomptant and secretary, which made 26.

After dinner, Mr. Crockat, a merchant of Charleston (one of the 4 evidences summoned to appear to-morrow to witness against the Trustees), came to us, whom we questioned what he was summoned for. He replied he knew not, but Mr. Stephens had been with him.

We asked him his opinion of—1. Negroes in Georgia. He said, the inhabitants should have negroes, and that at a moderate allowance, as 4 negroes to a family of 4 whites: but not as in Carolina, where there are too many, in so much that they had passed a law against introducing more into Charlestown.

2. We asked him, what number of negroes and white men in Carolina? He said in 1737 there were 22,000 negroes, and about 5,000 whites fighting men.

3. We asked him whether he thought Georgia having no negroes, did not prevent the negroes of Carolina from running to the Spaniards? He replied, he knew of none we had stopt.

4. I said, Captain Gascoign stopt 3, and Mr. Christie two.

5. I asked him the price of a negro.

He said, one with another, 20*l*.

I told him a person who settled in Georgia had sold his 2 negroes for 42*l*. each.

He replied, here and there a particular negro might be worth that, and he has one he would not sell for 70*l*.

6. I asked him if he thought a freeholder in Georgia of 50 acres only could be credited with a negro. He said, no.

Why then (replied I) what must become of them if landholders of 500 acres should use them, and they have none?

He replied they might be overseers to the negroes of the richer men.

I said, a few might find that employment, but what must the rest do?

He replied, all the white men in Georgia might find that employment in Carolina.

I said that would depopulate Georgia.

He replied, no: for if we allowed negroes, there would a thousand come to settle there, and people who had negroes would help white men to live. That the colony would be stronger with 1,000 negroes to 1000 white men, than with 500 white men without negroes.

7. We said, negroes might cut the throats of our people, and run to the Spaniards.

He said, if negroes are well used, they never run.

We said, negroes who were thought so faithful by their Carolina masters, as to be trusted to be masters of petiaguas, and overseers of others, have run: to which he replied nothing.

8. He said the people of Carolina are not enemies to Georgia, except those who traded in skins.

I answered, we believed the planters and gentry were friends and the clamour against us is only from the persons he mentioned: but they have no cause, for they trade in the manner they desire, no interruption being given them now. Which he owned.

9. I asked him if he knew Andrew Grant, Will Sterling and another Scotsman.

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He said, yes : that Grant was a shopkeeper in Savannah, but Will Sterling and some others had cultivated their land briskly, but were forced to leave the colony for want of negroes, and had consumed a great deal of money, which he knew they brought with them : I said they spent their money extravagantly in Savannah, and lived on their servants, whose hire being expired, they were not able to engage new ones. He owned it.

10. That a man may keep 6 negroes for one white servant.

11. He owned that where there are negroes, a white man despises to work, *saying, what, will you have me a slave and work like a negro?* But he said, if such white man had negroes of his own he would work in the field with them.

12. I told him I knew of 3 white men who left Charlestown or some other part of Carolina last year, and came to Georgia to take land, complaining they could not live in Carolina by reason the negroes underwrought them.

He said, he believed they went for some other reason.

13. He said, Carolina must always drain Georgia of its inhabitants : for in Carolina they might buy land for a shilling an acre, and afterwards pay only the quit rent, which is only 4 shillings per hundred acres, whereas in Georgia they pay 20 shillings per hundred acres, viz., 4 shillings to the King for quit rent and 16 shillings to the Trustees.

14. He owned that Carolina had too many negroes, and the laws against their number were not, neither could be kept to.

I said, that would be the case in Georgia, if negroes were allowed there under limitations.

15. He said, there were several gentlemen of Carolina who had purchased tracts of land from the late proprietors, in the part of that province now Georgia, but they could not get their land confirmed to them by the Governor until a little before the erecting Georgia into a province, and when they applied for their land, his Majesty forbid the Governor to let them settle southward of the Allatahama.

I said that was prudently done to avoid giving jealousy to the Spaniards ; that other Carolina gentlemen had pretended some land even in Georgia was also theirs, by grants from the proprietors, but his Majesty having granted that land to the Trustees, it was not our concern to regard their demand.

16. He said that 40 years ago much silk was made in Carolina, but they left it because rice was more profitable.

I said, if negroes were allowed in Georgia the people would also follow rice, and not go on the silk.

The gentlemen of the Trust who are associates to Dr. Bray, did this morning order 10 guineas gratuity to Mr. Verelts who acts as their clerk.

After dinner I went to the Vocal Academy at the Crown tavern.

Friday 20.—I went this morning to the House of Commons expecting the debate upon our colony would come on as ordered by the House, but Sir John Barnard not being there on account of chusing a new Alderman of London, the compliment was paid him to put off the committee until Monday next.

In the evening I visited Lady Parker and my nieces, and gave my consent to my niece Parker's making a lease of land in Priston manor to one ———, a butcher.

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Saturday 21.—Visited Mr. Temple.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 22.—Stayed at home the whole day for a cold.

Monday 23.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met, Digby, chairman, Egmont, Jo. Frederick, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Hen. Bathurst, Smith, Tracy, T. Towers, Vernon, president; Phil. Percival, Sir Will Heathcote.

As Trustees we swore Mr. ——— Bathurst, Lord Bathurst's second son, member of Parliament for Cicester, and Mr. ——— Frederick, brother of the deceased member for Shoram in Sussex, into the Common Council. As Common Council we resolved :—

1. That all servants in the colony now out of their time, who have not taken land, shall, instead of 20 acres, be entitled to 50 upon their master's good certificate of them, and shall have a year's maintenance and tools. N.B.—This comes to about 17*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* each.

2. That all servants out of their time before Christmas 1741 shall have the same.

That the magistrates of each town court see that the land be immediately laid out for those servants who are out of their time.

2. Ordered that Mr. Crockat, merchant, be paid a debt due to Jo. Loyd of Carolina, his factor, being 99*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* due from the Trustees, store for corn, &c., the said Crockat making appear to be his, and not Jo. Loyd's money. The commissioners of accounts in Georgia having reported it due to Jo. Loyd, but not informing us whether this Loyd is factor or servant to Crockat or not.

3. Resolved that a debt due from the public stores to Pytt and Tuckwell, and so reported by the commissioners of accounts in Georgia, be paid, 105*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

4. Ordered payment of our accomptant's and secretary's salary, each 150*l.* due midsummer 1741.

5. Ordered them a reward for their extraordinary services on occasion of the Parliament's enquiry into the progress of the colony, 50*l.* to each.

6. Ordered 1,000*l.* in sola bills, 100 bills of 5*l.* each and 500 bills of 1*l.* each, to be sent over for the service of the colony for half year commencing Lady Day, 1741.

7. Ordered and made an impress of 500 to Sir Jos. Hankey on account.

A day or two past came to the office a letter from John Pye, Recorder at Savannah, dated 30 Dec., 1740, acquainting the Trustees,

1. That he had writ to us a month before, but now wrote again, to desire we would send orders to the persons appointed by us to pay the public debts.

2. That the want of money (he means his salary) due from us to him, had distrest him, and obliged him to borrow money at 10 per cent.

3. That he had several times applied to Col. Stephens and Mr. Jones for part of his salary who replied, we had sent them no orders, what to allow him or when his salary should commence.

4. That he does his duty as well as he can, but not so well as he could for want of our instructions.

5. That Mr. Parker and Mr. Jones, who act as one in everything, say he has power to act as Recorder only, i.e., to take down proceedings of court, &c., and if so, they can carry what cause they will, having only Mr. Fallowfeild to oppose them.

Mar. 21-23

6. That he should act with pleasure if we would send him in writing what the business of a Recorder is, and send the cashier order to pay him.

7. That sometimes they say he must keep a clerk, but there is no occasion as he can do the business himself.

8. That they also say he should keep a servant, but there is no occasion for one, but he had no land to cultivate, and these things with their maintenance and clothing, wages, &c., would run him in debt, as was the case of others, and add to his present hardships.

That he is persuaded that we will not stop any part of his salary for not keeping a servant when Mr. Jones receives his salary tho' he has no land or any improvement.

There came also a letter at the same time from Mr. Whitfeild, dated on board the *Minerva* 2 February, 1740-1 from Mr. Whitfeild to the Trustees, in which ship he returned from Carolina. He might as well have acquainted us with the contents himself at his arrival last week in London, but he neither has yet been at our office, or visited any one gentleman of the Trust. The substance of his letter is:—

1. That he received our letter of 11 June, 1740, and has seen our orders sent to the Magistrates of Savannah, relating to his orphan house, and found we were fearful lest he should have too much power, and that he had acted beyond his power.

2. That Col. Oglethorpe's proceeding in respect of the Millidges (orphans) was arbitrary and inconsistent with his grant.

3. That he had acted to the best of his knowledge with a single eye to promote God's glory and the welfare of the colony.

4. That the greatest difficulties of the orphan house were surmounted.

5. That but for the orphan house, scarce any inhabitant at all would have been left by this time, as he believes all at Savannah will confess.

6. He thanks us for excusing the persons engaged in the orphan house from civil offices

7. But earnestly entreated, begged and insisted that we would let him and his executors have the power of nominating their successors for ever, which was in the copy of the first grant sent him, from which Mr. Towers and he cut off several pages: perhaps that is lost, and only a copy of his present grant taken, and there lay the mistake: that had he suspected such a power had not been given him in the grant, he would not have laid out a halfpenny on the orphan house, and this is the least we can do for his laying out so many thousand pounds.

8. That the powers given the magistrates are sufficient to secure and guard against any illegal proceedings of him and his successors.

9. That all he proposed by weaving cotton was for the use of the colony only, and therefore he continued the loom at the orphan house, and the magistrates were of opinion he might do this, and Col. Oglethorpe had offered a premium both for spinning and weaving.

10. That there is little likelihood of the silk coming to anything.

11. That he feared as many others of the colony do, that we are misinformed of the affairs of poor deserted Georgia.

12. That he should shortly publish his disbursements, and then we should see how much the colony is obliged to him.

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13. That he had resigned the parsonage of Savannah and brought away the schoolmaster, Mr. Habersham.

14. That he left the finishing the church to Col. Stephens.

15. That he was come for a few months to England, and then purposed to return to America.

After the business of the Board was over, we went to the House where we expected the consideration of the colony would come on, but to our great surprise Mr. Carey moved to put it off to Thursday sennit, and Mr. Gibbons seconded him, upon which Mr. Digby moved it might be to-morrow fortnight. His reason was because he knew Mr. Hen. Archer would not be in town till then.

This was very unfortunate, for Mr. Tracy and Mr. Archer will then be in the country, as also Mr. Bathurst.

Lord Gage moved and obtained that Mr. Whitfeild should then be ordered to attend, as being the latest of any one in the colony.

I suppose Mr. Stephens had seen Mr. Whitfeild, and finding him for allowing negroes contrived this.

I learned that Mr. Stephens has wrote a book against the Trustees, which he carried to a printer, who refused to print it, on which he said he would then carry it to another.

Lord Bathurst dined with me.

Tuesday 24.—Visited Mr. Stroud, Sir Jo. Bland, and Lord Shaftsbury, who told me that Mr. Whitfeild having appealed from the Bishop of London's jurisdiction over him to the Privy Council, there was soon to be a hearing of his case; it seems Commissary Garden of Carolina had prosecuted Mr. Whitfeild for preaching in a dissenting congregation there, and Mr. Whitfeild disregarded his summons, whereupon the Commissary would have proceeded against him for contempt, and therefore Whitfeild appealed to the Privy Council.

Wednesday 25.—Staid at home the morning. Went in the evening to the music club.

Thursday 26.—Staid all day at home; detained by a cold and the east wind very severe.

Friday 27, Saturday 28, Sunday 29.—Confined at home by a cold.

Monday 30.—Went upon summons of a Common Council to the Georgia Office to consider the letters from Mr. Urlesperger of Augsburg about the Saltsburgers intended for Georgia and other matters, but we could make only a Board of Trustees. Vernon, president, Digby, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Tracy.

1. We read Mr. Whitfeild's letter to us, dated 2 February from on board the "*Minerva*," desiring he and his successors might have the power of nominating their successors for ever. And informing us that he had continued the weaver of cotton in the orphan house, design to weave only for their own use.

That we would pay the passage of Mr. Habersham's return with him to England, being 6*l*.

That we would pay the disbursement he had made for candles used on Divine service for the last month, 5*l*. He further informed us,

That he feared we were misinformed about the affairs of poor deserted Georgia.

That there is no great likelihood of the silk manufactory coming to any thing at present.

Mar. 24-30

That he had now resigned the parsonage of Savannah.

That he had dropt all intentions of assisting further in building the church at Savannah, and had ordered the money remaining in his hands above what had been expended in stone, to be paid to Col. Stephens.

And that he was coming over for a few months to England, and then purposed to return again to America.

We agreed that Mr. Verelts should inform him of the late enlargement of tenures, whereby a possessor might bequeath his property by will or devise, which we thought may answer his desire.

That he may go on with his loom in the orphan house and weave his cotton.

That we would represent to the Common Council when they met that we thought it reasonable the Trust should pay Mr. Habersham's passage: as also for the candles.

2. We read Mr. Jo. Pye's letter to the Trustees, dated 30 December 1740, desiring he might be paid his salary as Recorder of Savannah, which was refused him for want of orders from us.

That we would send him instructions for performance of his duty, being told by Mr. Jones and Mr. H. Parker that he is only to act as recorder.

That to act as such he desires instructions.

That he may be excused keeping a clerk, being able to do the business himself, as also excused keeping a servant, having no lands to cultivate.

We resolved to report to the Common Council that he ought to be appointed Recorder, having hitherto acted only in the absence of Mr. Tho. Christie, but without actual appointment.

To report also that he ought to be paid his salary full from the time he began to officiate, tho' not regularly appointed.

That he ought to be informed, the Trustees never intended he should be a magistrate, which he in his letter hints to be expedient, Parker and Jones carrying everything as they will, having only Fallowfeild the other magistrate to oppose them.

And that he ought to have the pay of a clerk, tho' he keeps none, seeing he does all the business.

Two letters from Mr. Urlesperger, of Augsburg, the one in Latin to the Trustees dated 20 Feb., 1740-1, the other in French to Mr. Vernon dated 23 March following, were read, concerning the sending 50 heads of Saltsburgers which the Trustees wrote for this year. He desired to know:—

1. Who should pay for their coming down to Rotterdam?
2. Whether they should have a year's provision at their arrival in Georgia?
3. Whether cows, &c. would be allowed them?
4. Whether the Trustees will pay a commissary's charges to conduct them to Rotterdam?
5. Whether we will send that commissary with them to Georgia and make him a magistrate at Ebenezer?
6. Whether we will procure them a convoy, during this time of war?
7. And he concluded with desiring the Trustees would pay the building Mr. Boltzius' house at Ebenezer: and allow Mr. Thylo, the

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Saltsburg surgeon, a salary. We resolved on these heads to recommend to the Common Council as follows:

1. That as the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge were disposed to furnish 50*l.* towards the bringing down the Saltsburgers to Rotterdam, we should make it up 100*l.*

2. That we should promise them  $\frac{1}{2}$  year's subsistence, at the rate of 8*d.* per day for men, 6*d.* for women and 4*d.* for children above 12 years.

3. That the cows, &c., should be allowed them as formerly promised.

4. Mr. Vernon said he had already encouraged Mr. H. Newman to let Mr. Urlesperger know the Trustees would satisfy the commissary for his trouble to Rotterdam.

5. That there will be no occasion for sending the commissary to be a magistrate at Ebenezer.

6. That as to convoys, they must take the fate of other ships.

7. That it should be enquired what has been given already by the Trustees towards building Mr. Boltzius's house: and that Mr. Urlesperger should be informed, the Trustees had for encouragement to Mr. Thylo allowed him to take up a 50 acre lot.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my sister Parker. I heard from several hands this day that the Ministry will not allow the State of Georgia to be enquired into, for the same reason as they formerly opposed it: namely, that they may not be embarrassed by a vote of approbation, with difficulties in agreeing with Spain to give up the colony upon a treaty of peace.

Tuesday, 31 March.—Went to St. James' vestry, then visited brother Percival. Dined and past the evening at home.

Wednesday, 1 April.—Visited Lord Wilmington.

In the evening went to the Music Club.

Thursday 2.—This morning Mr. Seddon brought me the memorial of the registry of my deed by which I conveyed my English estate of 300*l.* a year freehold to my son, in order to give him a qualification, and my son is to reconvey it when chose.

Visited Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, Mrs. William Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and Mrs. Edward Southwell.

In the evening went to the play called "The Pilgrim."

Friday 3.—Visited Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Bathurst, Lord Lovel, Mr. Lapotre and Captain Whorwood's wife. Past the rest of the day at home. Tho. Christie dined with me, and shewed me an advantageous description of Georgia which he intended to print.

Saturday 4.—Went to St. James' Vestry. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 5.—Communicated at chapel: went again to evening prayers.

Monday 6.—Went to the Georgia Board to a summons of Common Council, where met, Digby, Egmont, J. Frederick, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Tracy, Vernon, in the chair; Sir Will Heathcote.

Read Jo. Pye's letter to the Trustees, dated 30 Dec., 1740, and resolved that his several requests be granted, viz. :—

1. That his salary as Recorder be paid him from the time he officiated in place of Mr. Tho. Christie.



April 6-7

That he be paid the allowance of a clerk, tho' he keeps none, seeing he does all the business.

But ordered that he be informed that his office of Recorder is only ministerial, that is to keep the records and minutes of the court, but that he is not to act as a magistrate.

2. Resolved that Mr. Hamilton, collector of quitrents in S. Carolina, be prosecuted for recovery of 200*l.* lent him by the Trustees on his bill upon his Deputy, the Deputy not complying with his draft.

3. Resolved that 600*l.* of the moneys now in the Bank be appropriated to repay moneys advanced for the support of the colony in 1739 out of the fund for building churches, and the fund for the religious uses of the colony.

N.B. The first sum was 371*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, the last 190*l.* in all 561*l.* 15*s.*, 0*d.* and if the Trustees had at that time been possess of cash, they would not have lent these sums to the general use of supporting the colony, because appropriated: but that the building of churches, and the religious uses might not suffer, we now restored the moneys to their respective heads.

4. Resolved that any 5 of the Common Council be enabled to impress any sum or sums, not exceeding 1447*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*, to pay debts of the colony still standing out. The reason of this was that in summer time we find it hard to make a Common Council Board of 8.

Mr. Verelts told us he had computed all the colony's debts not yet come in, and found them amount to this sum.

5. Mr. Whitfield's letter dated 2 Feb. last to the Trustees, was read, wherein he desired (1) That the passage of Mr. Doble, schoolmaster at Highgate, who came with him to England, might be defrayed by the Trustees: amounting to 6*l.* (2) That we would pay 5*l.* expended by him in candles for the church service the year past. (2) That we would grant him and his successors power to nominate their successors for ever in the grant of 500 acres for the Orphan House.

We granted the two first requests, and made no reply to the last, since by a late regulation of the tenures he as well as every one has power to devise: and Mr. Verelts reported that Mr. Whitfield was satisfied therewith.

6. Upon Mr. Urlesperger's letters of the 20 Feb., 1740-1 and 30 March, 1741, desiring to know what allowance should be made by us for defraying the charges of bringing down 50 head of Saltsburgers to Rotterdam, we resolved to allow 50*l.* N.B.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will furnish another 50*l.* for the same purpose.

7. Resolved also that for the first six months after the Saltsburgers' arrival in Georgia, they shall be allowed as follows, the men 8*d.* a day, the women 6 pence, and the children 4 pence.

8. Mrs. Atherton, our housekeeper, being dead, we ordered her burial and apothecary's bill should be paid for by the Trust, and that her niece be housekeeper in her place. After this, we agreed upon a motion to be made by Mr. Tracy to-morrow, declaring that 'tis the opinion of the committee that the colony of Georgia may be of great utility to this kingdom, and will be a security to our American colonies, or words to that effect, which motion is to be made whether the House proceeds on the enquiry or not, for 'tis much believed the Ministry

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will again put it off, which should they do as last year they did, without passing some judgement on the colony, we think would be very hard and unjust upon us.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my sister Percival.

Tuesday 7.—This day was appointed for considering in Parliament the utility and state of Georgia, but the Ministry who had no mind from the beginning to enter into the affair, fearing a motion would follow for declaring the utility of the Province, which would render it more difficult for their giving it up to the Spaniards for facilitating a peace with Spain whenever a treaty shall be entered on, took the occasion of Mr. Whitfield's being ordered to attend and be examined as a witness, to put off the enquiry, and directed Sir Will. Young to move the affair might be adjourned, which Mr. Jo. How by like direction seconded. Upon this Lord Gage who had been the person who moved for the examining Mr. Whitfield, said he pretty well guessed the reason for putting off the enquiry, but to take that off, they might drop the person and go on to examine the others. He then ran out against colony, said the Trustees were men of honour and integrity, but their secretary in the Province gave them not right information: that nobody was left in the colony, which could not subsist on the present foot, and he had a letter in his hand from a person who was able to buy the whole colony, which would shew how much the Trustees were imposed on in the accounts sent them, and he desired he might read it by making it part of his speech. Mr. Gyles Earl then rose and said it was irregular to read it as part of his speech. My Lord said it was regular and appealed to the Speaker who seemed to think it was regular; but Mr. How rose again and objected to reading it, for it would force a debate which the House seemed to wish might not be.

Mr. Digby rose and answered several objections Lord Gage had made to the colony and to the Trustees' intelligence, adding he was very desirous the enquiry might go on at any rate.

And Mr. Hooper spoke exceedingly well on the same side, concluding that he was sorry an enquiry was suspended, lest it might be understood by the Spaniards as a disposition to give up the colony when demanded, which if an enquiry were suffered, and a motion that the colony was useful followed, would cut off their hopes as to that point. That as to himself he thought the colony of great utility to Great Britain, and that it had been well conducted, which he might more freely say because no Trustee. But if no enquiry were allowed, nor approbation of the Trustees' conduct, neither of the utility of the colony, he hoped for the honour of the House and for the sake of justice, Lord Gage might not be suffered to read a letter against the Trustees' conduct, he being as a party against them. Sir William Young said he was not against an enquiry, but the House understood his reason for adjourning the House this day: (he looked up at Mr. Whitfield who sat in the gallery). If the House would proceed to-morrow or any other day he should be content.

Lord Gage replied, he found the House not inclined to enquire why 129,000*l.* had been thrown away, and that they were for giving the public money without knowing why: so he never more would trouble himself about the matter, only he should pay his share very unwillingly.

April 8-13

Then the Speaker put the question for adjourning, and the House agreed to it.

It is remarkable Mr. Cary, who first moved the House that an enquiry should be made, sat still and said not a word: and as remarkable that of all the Trustees of Georgia in the House there were only the following, Lord Limerick, Mr. Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcote. And of Common Councillors, Mr. Digby, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Bathurst, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

'Tis plain there is no design to make an enquiry at all, because by the adjournment the witnesses who were to be examined are at liberty to go where they please, no order being made for their appearance again, or any day appointed for proceeding on the affair.

All this has been done singly to please Sir Robert Walpole, and the Trustees are left in the same condition they were last year, liable to be attacked again every session, and in the mean time to be traduced by young Stephens or any that please, who may assert the grossest calumnies and falsehoods, and demand to be believed when they assert, as Lord Gage did to the House, that the Trustees have not so good information of the state of the colony from their secretary as this pert fellow, his son receives.

Already I have heard it said, that the Trustees are very honest gentlemen, but have been guilty of some mistakes, which Sir Robert Walpole, who is their friend, desired might not be discovered, and therefore opposed an enquiry.

Wednesday 8.—I went to the Vestry which was called to assist the Justices of Peace in their passing the account of overseers of the poor as far as related to the workhouse. We were none of us edified with the management of the workhouse, and I believe in a year or two more we shall think of means to put it down, unless we can procure an act to oblige the overseers to receive directions and rules from the Vestry and to be accountable thereto: for at present the Vestry can only recommend things fit to be done, but the overseers laugh at us; the expense of the house has been this year 700*l.* more than the last.

After dinner, I went to Lincolns Inn playhouse to hear Hendel's music for the last time, he intending to go to Spa in Germany.

The Prince and Princess and best company in town were there and the house was quite full. I believe he got between 4 and 500*l.*

This day came divers letters from Georgia by the ——— which put in at Bristol, viz.,

A state of the colony subscribed on oath by 25 freeholders and under the Town Court seal of Savannah, with their opinion what will make the colony do well, dated 10 Nov., 1740.

Col. Stephens' journal from 28 Nov. to 15 Jan. last: by which I perceive his journal from 6 Oct. to 28 Nov. is lost.

A letter from Col. Stephens, dated 20 Nov., to the Trustees.

A letter from Col. Stephens to the Trustees, 27 Nov.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 28 Nov.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 29 Dec.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 31 Dec.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts of the same date.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 15 Jan., 1740-1.

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A letter from Tho. Hawkins to Verelts, dated 12 December, justifying his demand of the 50*l.* balance due to him on his account.

A certificate relating to Tho. Oakes, dated 30 December.

A letter from Francis Moore to the Trustees, dated 29 December. And a letter from Francis Moore to me of 30 December.

It is surprising none came from Col. Oglethorpe to the Trustees.

Thursday 9.—Staid at home all day.

Friday 10.—Went to the Georgia Office to meet Captain Mackay who goes next Tuesday to Scotland, and to consult about Scotch servants to be sent to the Darien.

I met Mr. Christie there, who told me he intended to print a 2*d.* edition of the account of the colony, and would support what he said in the first concerning gold and silver found in Georgia, by affidavits. He exprest himself in the strongest manner a friend to the colony: he owned he was for negroes when he signed the Representation, but had he then known of the proclamation issued at Augustine for tempting our negroes away, he, nor many more, would have signed it, who with himself are satisfied it would not be safe to have negroes in Georgia, till Augustine is delivered up to Great Britain.

In the evening I went to a music at Hickford's dancing room.

Saturday 11.—Visited Mr. Annesley. In the evening went to see a play house entertainment at the Haymarket.

Sunday 12.—Went to chapel, morning and evening.

Monday 13.—Went to the Georgia Office on summons of Common Council to consider of the papers lately received from Georgia, the forming presidents and assistants for the well government of the colony; and to consider of the further appropriation of the money granted this session of Parliament. Smith, Sam, both in the Trustee and Common Council chair; Robt. Ayers, Egmont, Jo. Frederick, Lapotre, Hen. Bathurst, Lord Tirconnel, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon; Adam Anderson, Phil. Percival.

1. As Trustees we read the state of the colony sent over by the Town Court, dated 10 November, 1740, signed by 25 landholders and freeholders of the northern division, many of whom had formerly signed the representation for negroes, but now were of another mind.

2. Ordered that copies thereof be made out and given to the Duke of Newcastle and the Board of Trade.

3. As Common Council, we resolved that 40 heads of Scotch Highlanders, viz., 25 men and 15 women, be engaged as servants to go to Georgia.

4. Ordered that the proposals of encouragement to cultivation recommended by the subscribers of the late State of the Colony, be referred to the committee appointed to consider of the powers to be given the intended Presidents of Georgia.

5. Ordered that the letters and papers arrived this day from Georgia be referred to the said committee.

6. Resolved that it be referred to the said committee to order embarkations, to contract for freight, &c.

7. Resolved that the several regulations of the tenures of the people in Georgia be collected together, and the seal put to the same, and then printed for the use of the colony.

April 14-20

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 14.—Visited Lord Shaftesbury, Col. Schutz, and Sir Fra. Clerke. Went at night to the play called "The Rehearsal."

Wednesday 15.—Went to the Georgia office on summons of a committee to go upon the matters referred last Monday, and after dinner to proceed on business. Digby, Egmont, Lapotre (president), Smith, Shaftesbury, Tracy, Vernon, Burton.

1. We read the several letters lately arrived and made remarks on them.

2. Read also a letter from Mr. Boltzius to Mr. Newman, dated 29 December, 1740, wherein he acquaints him that there were in Ebenezar 64 families, containing 127 grown people and 72 big and small children.

3. That they had extended their settlements upon Ebenezar Mill river (called formerly Abercorn Creek).

4. That Hen. Bishop, the schoolmaster, is married and follows agriculture, wherefore they desire a new schoolmaster.

5. He desired the Trustees or some good friends would pay for the corn mill lately erected by his countrymen.

Read also a letter signed by Henry Bishop, late schoolmaster at Ebenezar, and Frederica his wife, to his father and mother, dated 8 January, 1740-1, acquainting them—

1. With his marriage.

2. His removing to a plantation 6 miles distant from Ebenezar, along the river Abercorn, where other plantations of the Saltsburgers run out very regularly.

We (all but Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Smith) dined together at the Horn Tavern and there came to us Lord Tirconnel, in the chair, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Frederick, and Mr. Ayers.

1. So that we made a Common Council, and came to several resolutions for altering the constitution of the province by appointing a President and 4 assistants to administer the civil affairs of the colony, and ascertaining their powers. Which kept us till half an hour after nine to settle. N.B. here copy the Common Council book.

We also came to divers resolutions as:—

2. That the Trustees will pay 89*l.* for the corn mill lately erected by the Saltsburgers.

3. That Coglar, the millwright, have some reward for that and other his good services.

4. That a number of men servants, not exceeding 60, be sent for the use of the people at Savannah.

5. That the Saltsburgers be wrote to, to inform the Trustees what a stamping mill for making rice merchantable will cost.

6. That 2 millstones for the corn mill be sent over to them.

Thursday 16.—Stayed at home.

Friday 17.—Stayed at home.

Lord Bathurst, his son Mr. Hen. Bathurst, and Mr. Edward Hooper dined with me.

Mr. Verelts came this day to tell me that Lieut.-Col. Cook wrote, 2 February last, to Mr. Fury, the regiment's agent, that he was tired of Georgia; that he knew not whether the regiment was designed for the colony or the colony for the regiment: that in the way things are, the colony must come to nothing, and 4 freeholders of Frederica were

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gone away that day, but he supposed would be stopped by the way and brought back. That, nevertheless, if proper measures were taken the colony would do well.

N.B. By this I perceive the Lieut.-Col. Cook is at variance with Col. Oglethorpe, which I had heard before, Governor Glen of Carolina having informed me that in the siege of Augustine, the measures Oglethorpe took were not approved of by the Lieut.-Col.

I perceive also that the Lieut.-Col. is for negroes.

My son also told me that the captain of a merchant vessel lately arrived from Frederica, where he had been with provisions for the regiment, reports that Col. Oglethorpe locks himself up for a fortnight together, and will not be seen by any, and has taken to drinking.

Saturday 18, Sunday 19.—Stayed at home for a cold.

Monday 20.—A Common Council was summoned to review the minutes of the last Common Council concerning the appointment of Presidents, &c. in Georgia, and to proceed on the matters referred. Bathurst in the chair, Ayers, Digby, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftesbury, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Tracy, Vernon.

1. The following letters and papers arrived yesterday were referred to a committee of correspondence, viz. :—

1. An appeal of Mr. Hawkins to the Trustees in a cause between him and one Allen, dated 14 April, 1740.

2. A letter from Mr. Thomas Marriot, dated 20 January, 1740-1, to the Trustees, acquainting them that he had taken the vacant lot of Richard White in Frederica, deceased issueless, and desiring confirmation thereof. Also that Col. Oglethorpe had made him second Bailiff in room of Saml. Perkins who had resigned.

3. Duplicate of Fra. Moore and Saml. Perkins their letter against Mr. Hawkins concerning the cause between him and Jo. Allen. That in August they both surrendered their offices of 2nd Bailiff and Recorder.

4. A letter from Tho. Hawkins to Mr. Martin, of 21 Oct., 1740, complaining of their hard usage of him, and insisting to be paid 50*l.* the balance of his account, and allowance of his boat and 2 servants or he will quit the colony. Complains also of Perkins and Moore in the cause between him and Jo. Allen, and offers to surrender the magistracy. He acquaints us with the bad state of Frederica: (1) That not one man will cultivate; (2) That Jo. Holmes Mackintosh of Darien was gone to settle in Carolina: also from Frederica, Jo. Levally junr. and family, Will Addison and family, Andrew Mitchel and family, and Jacob Faulcon and his son; (3) That Mr. Tho. Jones makes up unjust reports of accounts between the people and Trustees referred to him for examination; (4) That his own improvements are the greatest of any in the place.

5. A letter from Col. Oglethorpe to the Trust, 24 January, that Saml. Perkins had quitted the bailyship, and he had provisionally placed Tho. Mariot, son of Capt. Mariot. That Fra. Moore had also quitted, and indeed had business enough as his secretary without that employment, more than one man can turn his hand to. That Hawkins had also offered to quit the magistracy. That he would not accept resignations, but only put in provisional ones, which he hoped we would confirm.

April 20-22

6. Letter from Col. Oglethorpe to me, dated 25 January, that he had been long exceeding ill through fatigue and vexation. (2) That the Province lies exceedingly exposed. (3) That the people are in fear, and discontented, and make no improvements; that Spanish arts underhand and the scoundrelness of the ill educated people occasion the general dislike to cultivation and even raising their own provisions. (4) That they fly away, and abuse their benefactors, are full of divisions, and have forgot the situation they came into the country in. (5) That he hinders none to quit the place that satisfy the debts they owe.

7. That the fortifications are unfinished, out of repair, and of no defence if Vernon's expedition against Havannah fails.

8. That the soldiers will not work on them, nor the inhabitants though offered 12 pence a day.

9. That Mr. Mace's death has been another hindrance to his fortification, his own sickness and that of Calwell, the deputy surveyor, whom he had taught something of fortification. That the fort at Frederica is but a 4th part finished, and the town open at all angles, and half the west side untrenched.

10. He expects a large force to visit him from the Havannah if that siege miscarries, which will be fatal, having neither cannon, engineers, fortifications, troops or provisions sufficient for defence.

11. That these ills might be prevented if it were possible to send him a number of labouring men, either Britons or Germans, sufficient to fortify one place on St. Simon's Island well. If he had funds for keeping up 2 troops of rangers, one on the main and one on the islands; presents for keeping 4 or 500 Indians continually in action against the Spaniards, which he finds by experience stands in at least 10*l.* sterling per head to them and the interpreters bringing down one hundred men with armed boats and sloops to act by water, and a year's provision to be constantly kept for the regiment in town; but he hardly hoped England would be at that expense.

12. That he failed in the siege of Augustine for want of the things he demanded of Carolina and could not obtain.

13. That he had wrote the circumstances he is in to the Ministry.

9. A letter to Mr. Vernon from Col. Oglethorpe, dated 27 January, giving him account that he would settle the dispute with Carolina about the Indian trade, but they would hear of nothing, but insisted they should have a commissary of their own within our Province, who should determine the delinquency or offences of their traders to our Indians, whereby they should not be subject to our law, but be punishable in Carolina.

10. With this, he sent to the Trustees an apology of his own transactions, entitled—"Some Transactions in Georgia and Florida in the year 1739 and 1740."

11. A letter from Patrick Houston to Mr. Verelts, dated 26 January, from Frederica, that he was settled on the lot of Captain Dunbar's sister whom he married. Professing great services to the colony, but complaining the promises we made to Dr. Houston in London in his behalf were not fulfilled, while others who had demerited were encouraged. That he never joined with the discontented party.

12. A letter from Jo. Calwell, 3rd Bailiff of Savannah, desiring to be paid for his services from the time of his arrival in Georgia in Feb., 1735-6 to the year 1739.

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These, and former letters arrived 8th inst., were ordered to be referred to the committee of correspondence.

We went into committee and—

1. Read Jo. Calwell's petition for a reward of services till 1739: but deferred any resolution thereon, till Mr. Carteret and Lieut. Horton should be consulted thereon.

2. Read Mr. Tho. Hawkins' letter to Mr. Martin of 21 October, 1740 above mentioned. Read also his appeal dated 14 April, 1740, wherein he sets forth that Allen, whose suit against him was the subject of his appeal, made an unlawful demand on him, and would have murdered him but for a party of soldiers sent for to protect him.

3. Read also the case of Allen and proceedings thereon, being Fra. Moore and Saml. Perkins' account thereof, sent to the Trustees and dated 29 December, 1740.

4. Agreed that the Trustees receive no such frivolous appeals as this sent by Mr. Hawkins, being only for 8 shillings and 6 pence.

5. Agreed that the Recorder is no magistrate, as he supposes himself to be.

6. Agreed that a letter be wrote to Mr. Hawkins to blame him for not having paid the 8*s.* 6*d.* and for suffering so slight a cause to make a breach among the people and him. We adjourned further consideration of the letters.

7. As Common Council we reconsidered the resolutions taken the last Common Council day, relating to the establishment of a President and 4 assistants at Savannah, and made some alterations therein. Then having gone through it we resolved that it shall commence at Michaelmas 1742.

And some other resolutions were come to, for which, here enter the proceedings of that day.\*

Tuesday 21.—Visited Lord Tirconnel, Cousin Edward Southwell, Dr. Courayer and my son, who has for some days past been ill of the new sort of sore throats, so as to be attended by Dr. Wilmot and 2 surgeons twice a day. He has been twice bled for it, and every day cut twice within the throat for it, besides every day physicked.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 22.—Visited brother Percival and Mr. Wesley.

Mr. Carteret, of Frederica, a landholder of 500 acres, who left that town in February last and embarked at Charlestown the 4th of March with letters from Col. Oglethorpe to the Ministry, and others to me, etc., visited me this morning and told me:

1. That he left Col. Oglethorpe in an ill state of health.

2. That his orders were to solicit the Government to allow the Colonel 2 troops of Rangers, and boats, to prevent the Spaniards making attempts on the colony.

3. He said the fort of Frederica is ill mounted with cannon, and can contain about 200 men in garrison: but the works making round the town are poor and unfinished.

4. That Col. Oglethorpe is quite fatigued with the affairs of the regiment, and he believes will be glad to be disbarressed of the civil affairs.

\* The rest of the page of the MS. diary is left blank for this purpose, which was not carried out.—*Ed.*

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5. That Lieut.-Col. Cook and he are at odds, the Colonel being desirous of obliging him to pay to the soldiers the off reckonings weekly, as by Act of Parliament, which the Lieut.-Colonel will not do in 2 or 3 months. That the Lieut.-Colonel being settled at St. Simon's, will not obey orders sent him from the Colonel at Frederica, and writes reflecting things against the Colonel.

6. That the Bailiffs of Frederica being mean people and quite unqualified for their offices, are contemned by the inhabitants, who want a strait hand over them.

7. That rum is as commonly drunk at Frederica as at Savannah.

8. That scarce any person had cultivated, and one great reason was the tenures by which they held their lands.

9. That he believed the alteration of those tenures (the circumstances of which I told him) would encourage the people to cultivate, and he thought them sufficient: that indeed, himself had left off on account of their straitness, and thereby lost much which he should have saved had he cultivated.

10. That any man may find subsistence if he will labour, and there were a hundred ways to live there, provision being very cheap.

11. That he left more freeholders than people pretend are there.

12. That Will Davison is very industrious, keeps an ale house, and has a lot about 6 or 7 miles out of town where he cultivates, has 20 head of cattle, servants, 2 or 3 carts, 8 horses, and his house in town is well built of brick.

13. That Perkins, the 2nd Bailiff, resigned at Moore's persuasion. That he is a passionate weak man, owes near 600*l.* to store keepers and others, and yet his wife wears silk.

14. That Moore, the late Recorder, is an ill man, ungrateful to his master Col. Oglethorpe, and would have given him a letter to bring over full of complaints against him, which he first read to him, but he told him he deserved to have his head broke for offering to make him the messenger of so much scandal contained in it, and wherein he called the Colonel a tyrant. That he fills the people's minds with discontent.

15. That Mr. Logie, Lieut. to Captain Townsend, who is come over with him, sounded the whole coast of Georgia and had presented the Admiralty with a map of it, and told him he would undertake to carry 40 gun ships into Jekyl harbour at ordinary tides.

16. That the worm is in that harbour.

17. That till Augustine is ours, the colony cannot subsist with negroes, but afterwards there will be no danger.

18. That Lieut.-Col. Cook's difference with Col. Oglethorpe is that the latter does not approve of his being a sutler and furnishing the soldiers, as Lieut.-Col. Cochran did.

19. That he had tasted of the wine sent from Savannah by Col. Stephens to Col. Oglethorpe, but it was sad stuff, and bitter, rather the juice of the stalk than of the grape.

20. That some had planted grapes, but left it off, finding the grape small and unprofitable.

21. That the people were in general idle, and he knew none had planted mulberry trees except a few in Hawkins' garden.

22. That Patrick Houston keeps his plantation of 500 acres in the

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North Division, but when he went down to Frederica, the 2 servants he left to take care of it sold off his cattle and hogs and poultry unknown to him and contrary to his orders. That he takes him to be of tolerable sense, and honest.

23. That the encouragement for planting given on corn had good effect, and Houston received for his own share 75*l.* Others had done the same in proportion, but some had gone without the reward, the money not holding out.

24. That Mr. Tho. Jones and Mr. Hawkins had fallen out, the latter thinking that the other made his balance too high.

25. He commended Col. Stephens exceedingly.

26. He said the colony would flourish if the people were industrious; they were so at first but fell unaccountably off, partly on account of their tenures, partly through the ill impressions of the Scotch club.

27. That Mr. Norris does not answer the good opinion conceived of him, is of a dogged, sour temper, not being acquainted with the world, and captious, so that he is not agreeable to the Colonel nor the officers. That he is uneasy a house is not built for him, neither the servants allowed him by Col. Oglethorpe, which the estimate provided for cultivating his land.

28. That Will. Addison and family went away, much discouraged that, after his lot was given him, Col. Oglethorpe took it from him for the use of the Trust because there was good clay upon it.

29. That Levally, junr., the shoemaker, and family, who went to Port Royal in Carolina, would return to the colony, only through shame of being laughed at, finding not the work in Carolina he expected, and being only employed there in making shoes for negroes.

30. That Faulcon and son had long talked of going away before they did.

31. That none who desire to go away are refused, if they ask for a permit and first pay their debts.

32. That Mariot, lately made a Bailiff by Col. Oglethorpe, is a good-natured man, and writes well, but is not above 20 years old.

33. That he knew not one fit to be a magistrate there.

34. That Benj. Mackintosh at Darien is uneasy, ever since Jo. Mackintosh More was preferred to him in the care of that town and of the Trust servants. That he makes mischief there and a few are poisoned, but the generality are otherwise.

35. That Mr. Macloud, the minister there, is as uneasy as any, and sold his cattle, persuading others to do the like, for fresh meat to Frederica and the army, and had fallen out with the Colonel because he put a stop to that practice.

36. That several had stocks of cattle, and Mrs. Hawkins sold the milk they gave at 4 pence a quart. That they had also hogs, fowl, &c., but the soldiers wantonly killed the hogs.

37. That chickens are bought at two pence. Madeira wine at 16*l.* a pipe, which is 8*l.* a hogshead, or 8 pence a quart, but the taverns sell it for 14 pence. And Indian corn is 9 pence a bushel.

38. That Mr. Parker, 1st Bailiff of Savannah, is a sensible man and has parts and resolutions enough for his office.

39. That the people admire why the best pieces of land are kept for

April 23—May 8

the Trustees' use by Col. Oglethorpe, who always makes that answer when any person desires to take fresh land.

40. He approved extremely our appointing Presidents and assistants superior to the bailiffs, but thought we should not be able to find qualified persons among the people at Frederica.

41. That Jo. Brownfield, from being a Methodist, is turned Anabaptist, by the means of a shoemaker of that persuasion, whom he entertains in his house, and is fallen out with Mr. Whitefield. He believes also he has flung up his forage to Pytt and Tuckwell.

42. That in Carolina they will not name Col. Oglethorpe but with rage enough to set the very dogs a barking.

43. That Captain Will Thompson, who went last year, arrived with the recruits for Col. Oglethorpe's regiment, at Carolina, 4 March, and was going southward to Frederica.

44. That all the Jews except one had left the colony, which he heard was owing to a report that the Inquisition of Portugal had been ordered not to disturb them, and they were supposed to be returning thither.

45. That Mr. Whitefield had done much mischief to the colony, and his orphan house was not near finished, though he had taken the orphans in.

Thursday 23.—Went into the city. Visited my sister Parker. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 24.—Went to the office on summons, to a summons of a committee of correspondence, where only Mr. Smith met me. Nevertheless, there being a ship to go on Monday next in the morning to Carolina, we prepared letters to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Pye, Col. Oglethorpe, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Bolzius and Mr. Moore.

One Gray, a Scotch gentleman, attended to know our pleasure concerning the bringing 40 Scotch from the Highlands. He said it would cost us 50*l.* to engage them and clothe them, 6*d.* a day to maintain them till put on board a vessel to carry them to Gravesend, 20 shillings a head to the Captain who should carry them from Scotland thither, and 6*d.* to keep them till Captain Thompson should take them on board for Georgia. He said they could not well get them thither till July, and he would conduct them from Scotland to Georgia if we would give him a gratuity of 30*l.* That if when in Georgia he should like to stay there, we should give him a grant of 500 acres, and remit him the 30*l.* If he should chuse to come back we should pay him the money here.

I told him I would represent it to the gentlemen when we should be a Board.

Saturday 25.—Went to a committee to sign 2,000*l.* sola bills for Georgia which go on Monday, and to a committee of correspondence and embarkation: Present: Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, and Mr. Anderson.

1. We sealed the bills above mentioned, and then—

2. Agreed upon the terms for bringing 40 heads of Highlanders to Gravesend, in order to sail for Georgia in July next. Mr. Jo. Grey, a Highlander, undertook with the assistance of Captain Hugh Mackay to find proper persons, and believed he should conduct them to Georgia, in which case he was agreed with to have 30*l.*, and 10*l.* for his passage thither and returning. We also agreed on the terms and encouragements the people were to receive.

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Dined and passed the evening at home.

This day the Parliament was prorogued by His Majesty in order to be dissolved next Tuesday when the writs for a new Parliament are to issue.

Sunday 26.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning and to chapel in the afternoon.

Monday 27.—This morning one Mr. Thearie, alias Terry, a Frenchman by extraction but who had been in England 16 years, came to me from Mr. Carteret recommended to be Recorder of Frederica. He had been house steward to Sir Gustavus Humes till he died and the like to the late Lord Chetwynd, and seemed to me a sober, intelligent person.

He said he had himself a mind to go over to Georgia, but hoped he might enjoy some character and stipend for his services.

I told him Mr. Carteret has given me a good account of him; that the salary of Recorder at Frederica is but 20*l.*

He replied, if he might have the pay of a servant, which is 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* more, and could be assured upon his good behaviour to be 1st Bailiff of Frederica when the present should die, that he would accept the Recordership. I said, I should approve it if other gentlemen did, and would mention it to them with pleasure.

Visited the Bishop of Litchfield.

This day Lord Percival was so much out of danger of his throat's mortifying that he was allowed to eat fish.

He also abandoned the design of standing for Haslemere.

Tuesday 28, Wednesday 29.—Stayed at home.

Thursday 30.—Went into the city to receive dividends.

In the evening went to the play called "The Gamester."

May, Friday 1.—Visited Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Jo. Bland, brother Percival and Bishop of Rochester.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 2, Sunday 3, Monday 4.—Stayed at home for a humour in my toe which obliged me to send for a surgeon.

Tuesday 5, Wednesday 6, Thursday 7, Friday 8.—Stayed at home for the same.

Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that Mr. Tho. Stephens shipt himself for Charlestown a little while since on board Captain Wright. We concluded he is gone to work up some mischief against the colony against next session of Parliament.

This day, which is the 4th or 5th of the Westminster poll for members of Parliament, there came a posse of voters for Admiral Vernon and Mr. Edwyn, which being observed at a distance by the head Bailiff of Westminster, who is in the interest of Lord Sundon and Sir Cha. Wager and kept the poll book, he hastily shut the book, that the poll might be ended whilst his friends had the majority, and retiring into the church, with Lord Sundon, there declared that Lord Sundon and Sir Cha. Wager had the majority and returned them accordingly: but these voters and the mob were so enraged at this hasty shutting the books, that they would not suffer Lord Sundon to go home in peace, whereupon he, apprehending danger to his person stayed 4 hours in great perplexity in the church, the mob all the time watching to insult and do him mischief when he should come out.

May 9

At length, when the soldiers he had sent for to protect him were come, he ventured to go out at the other end of the church, and crept into Sir Jo. Cross's coach, driving a full gallop home to his house near St. James' Palace, the mob in great numbers following, hooping and hallowing, cursing and flinging stones, by which the windows were broke, plenty of dirt thrown into him, one of his footmen's skull cracked by a brickbat thrown at his head and his Lordship wounded in the hand. As soon as he passed by the Palace the Guard drew out loaded with ball and prevented the mob from pursuing him to his house in Cleveland Row with design to pull down his house.\*

Miserable are the times when liberty is grown into licentiousness : Thus riotously were elections carried on a few years before Rome lost her liberty and fell under the first Triumvirate.

Sir Charles Wager very luckily was absent, being set out last Wednesday (6th inst.) with the King to conduct him to Holland. It may be wondered what could move men to set themselves so violently against Lord Sundon, who had so often represented Westminster without opposition, and is in himself a sober, virtuous and sensible man, without pride, and as Lord of the Treasury able to serve (as doubtless he had done) many particular persons, as well as the City of Westminster in general, which he showed by furthering the interest thereof in divers respects, as in procuring a bill to pave their streets, another for a bridge over the Thames, and money for several years past to repair Westminster Abbey : but the truth is, he is esteemed covetous, and the people are so distasted at the present administration, that they cannot endure any who serve in offices under it. Besides, not apprehending he should have met with any competitor in his election, he neglected to ask and secure the votes of the inhabitants.

This 8 of May, also, my son gave me a counter security for the qualification in land made over to him by lease and release for a qualification to be chosen Parliament man : which security is a promissory note to pay me 6,000*l.* in case he do not return me the estate so made over to him. Witnessed by Jo. Gilbert and Ri. Boreman, two of my footmen.

Saturday 9, Sunday 10, Monday 11.—Confined still at home by my foot.

\* The entry in the diary relating these incidents is much corrected by erasure and interlineation by Lord Egmont. The passages indicated below, originally ran :—

"He hastily shut the book, retired into the church, and there declared that the poll might for this day end, and his friends preserve the majority they had from the beginning over Vernon and Edwin, though, as the book was to open again to-morrow, no service could accrue to Lord Sundon and Sir Charles Wager except satisfying a vanity that hitherto the latter kept ahead of the former, and he might hope that to-morrow the latter's friends might come down to put in equal numbers with those disappointed this day of voting, but these voters," etc.

And further on :

"Apprehending danger to his person, refuged himself in Covent Garden Church, under the porch of which the candidates sat, and the poll was taken, and there staid 4 hours in great perplexity," etc.

And again, further on :

"He ventured to go out at the other end of the church, and got to his coach, but had not gone far before the mob broke it down, whereupon he got into another, which whilst he was stepping into, a vile rascal broke his head with a stick, and cut his cheek so that the blood ran down. Upon this, he ordered the coach to drive as fast as it could home to his house near St. James's Palace, and we saw him pass furiously along as fast as the horses gallop, the mob in great number," etc.

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Confined on same account to Monday 18th.

This day Mr. Smith and Mr. Lapotre came to my house to make a Board of Trustees, for putting in order the resolutions taken and powers given for appointing Presidents over the 2 counties of Savannah. We made some amendments thereto in virtue of the reference made by the Common Council Board to a Board of Trustees to put the resolutions in proper order.

Tuesday 19.—This day arrived from Georgia Col. Stephens' Journal from 16 January to the 23 February, 1740-1, and a letter from him to the Accomptant of same date.

Also a letter from him to Mr. Verelts, dated 15 January. He writes :

1. That Mr. Saxby, deputy collector of the quitrents, will not accept Mr. Hamerton's bill, on pretence that it would be a misapplication of His Majesty's quitrents.
2. That there is an increase of plantation of vines and mulberry trees, but not of cultivation of corn.
3. That a book of the state of Georgia and the bad progress of the colony under the Trustees' management is printing by subscription at Charlestown, promoted by the Scotch club which retired thither.
4. That the Trustees' account of the disbursements, according to their estimate, is not yet ready to send, which gives him great uneasiness.
5. That Mr. Tho. Jones and Col. Oglethorpe are at variance, and the Colonel would not so much as read the expenses made in 1740 or concern himself with that account.
6. That Mr. Tho. Hawkins is fallen out with Mr. Tho. Jones for not allowing some expenses he charged to the Trustees, and threatened to confine him.
7. That he is very impatient to know the Trustees' determination upon the encouragements required by the inhabitants of Savannah who made oath to the state of the colony in open court.
8. That the German Trustee servants have done little and are very idle, yet industrious where they have land of their own and are free, and he advised the rest should be made free.
9. That the Indians have been subsisted to this day out of the Trustee store.
10. That the Cherokees have fallen out with the French, and the Creeks with the Cherokees.

11. That some of those who ran to New York from Georgia for fear of the Spaniards, were drove back by the severe winter which made all things very dear, and they were much laughed at.

12. That one Captain Avery had proposed to the Trustees to quit Carolina, and settle in Georgia, there to erect saw mills, and build ships, provided the Trustees gave him encouragement, and bound the orphans as well as foreign children apprentices to him.

13. That Col. Oglethorpe was suspicious he did not send fair representations of the characters of the inhabitants and of proceedings at Savannah, and had sent ——— Houston to Savannah to give him private accounts thereof.

Wednesday 20.—This day I went with my family to Charlton for the summer.

May 25

Monday 25.—This day I went to town, to attend a committee appointed to put the resolution of the Common Council into form, concerning the appointment of Presidents over the two counties of Savannah and Georgia, their powers, and the public and private instructions to Col. Will. Stephens, the President of Savannah county. Present:—Ayers, president, Bathurst, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Ph. Percival.

We made a Trustee Board, and went through the business for which we were summoned, and ordered the powers, instructions, &c., above mentioned should be wrote fair, in order for the seal to be put to them.

Mr. Bosci, an Italian Franciscan Friar, who turned protestant about 3 years ago, attended and offered himself to go to Georgia to be minister at Savannah: he produced good testimonials of his sober behaviour since his conversion, and told us he has a wife and daughter. And though his accent in the English tongue is not very perfect, yet we should have sent him, only the gentlemen thought that having so lately been a Papist, and not changing his religion until the week after the Lady Hales died to whom he was domestic priest (which made it suspicious that he only changed for want of maintenance), he would be an improper person to send to a province so near to the Spaniards who might corrupt him, and make him a spy to them. They therefore declined to send him. We read letters and papers which arrived 2 days ago, viz. :—

1. A letter to the trustees from William Ewen, of Savannah, dated 4th December, 1740, exposing his losses by cultivation, and that Mr. Jones had refused to pay him the bounty promised on the corn he raised last harvest.

2. A duplicate of a letter from Jo. Pye, Recorder, dated 13 Nov., 1740.

3. Several affidavits relating to accounts and losses by cultivation.

4. A new remonstrance signed by 63 persons of Savannah, 22 Nov., 1740, insisting :—

On being allowed the use of negroes.

On having an absolute freehold in their lands, with power to alienate.

On being excused the payment of 20 shillings quitrent for every 200 acres of land.

On liberty to take up new lands wherever they please, after disposing of their former land.

On choosing annually their own Bailiffs.

On the Constables and Tything men being subject only to the Trustees and their magistrates.

This, they say, if not allowed, they will leave the colony. They add that the state of the colony sent over by Col. Stephens and sworn in open Court by 18 inhabitants, was not a fair representation, for that they knew of no hedge made of pomgranade growing in the colony. This remonstrance was certified on the 2 December, 1740, to be a true copy of the original, by Jo. Fallowfield, one of our Bailiffs, and Jo. Pye, our Recorder, who also signed the same, being both of the malcontent party.

5. A remonstrance from 13 runaways to Carolina, without date, but made about the same time with the former from Savannah, being

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tacked thereto. Among these are the Scotch club, Hugh Anderson, Tailfer, Douglass, Stirling, Bailly, Jenkins, and two other Scotch from Darien, John and Benjamin Mackintosh. The subject thereof is to the same effect as the former, and they affirm, that the persons who signed to the state of the colony (drawn up by Col. Stephens) on oath, were induced thereto by fear of losing their offices, or by promises of favour.

6. An account of the settlers at Skidaway, from the beginning A<sup>o</sup>. 1733 to this time, given by Will. Ewen and Tho. Mouse.

7. An extract from the Register of the deaths in Georgia, signed by Will. Smith, Register.

8. Isaac Minez Henriques' account of his improvements and produce.

All these letters, papers and representations were read, but we had not time to direct any thing about them, the settling of the matters relating to the appointment of Presidents employing us till 4 o'clock, when Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Smith, and I dined together.

Captain Horton attending to take his leave, we asked his opinion upon Captain Avery's proposal to quit Carolina and take up land in Georgia, and upon due encouragement there to follow ship building and erect saw mills.

He said Captain Avery is sufficiently skilful, and knowing, but he had not substance to follow so great an undertaking. That we might allow him his desire to make use of the Trustees' timber without incurring a difficulty where, in such case, to settle new comers, if we only gave him a narrow slip in from (for such felling) and extended it as long as he pleased backward.

He said Mr. Hawkins had wrote to him, that he would join with some others in 50l. each to raise a vineyard of 5 acres, and he proposed to us to advance a hundred pound for that purpose, upon good security to be repaid, or to have the vineyard to the Trustees' use if not paid. This is worth our consideration.

We read to him the representation from Savannah, and he remarked that it is falsely asserted that 9 parts in 10 of the province is bad land, for there is not above 2 thirds, and that which they call bad land or pine barren, is necessary to make part of the farms, being pasture for cattle. He said on this occasion, that 500 acres are too small a grant for a planter, for they will keep but 20 cattle: and though we may grant but 500 acres, we may lease a greater quantity.

As to the complaint in the remonstrance from Savannah that the store keeper there, being a magistrate and cashier, oppresses the inhabitants:

He said, the thing may be true, for although we had shut up the public stores, yet Mr. Jones kept a store, and whereas we had ordered that all our payments should be in money, he made our payments in goods which were not wanted by the people, which was very discouraging. Also, by having the use of our storehouse for nothing, and the use of our Trust servants, he was enabled to undersell other shops and warehouses.

He repeated to us what he formerly told us, that when he came away, the inhabitants of Frederica left it entirely to him to procure such advantages for them as would content them, saying he knew their wants, and that we had granted more than he expected.



May 26–July 2

Tuesday 26.—Returned to Charlton.

June 1, Monday.—This day a Board of Trustees met, and sealed the new constitution for Savannah, together with the instructions, public and private, to Col. Stephens constituted President.

There met only Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Lapotre, and Mr. Smith.

Stayed at Charlton till the 15th.

Monday 15.—I went to the Georgia Office to a Trustee Board summoned to order a memorial to the Treasury for receiving the 10,000*l.* granted last sessions. Egmont, president, Smith, La Roche, Lapotre.

1. Read a petition to the Treasury to be paid the above money and ordered the secretary to sign it.

2. Read a letter from Samuel Auspurger, of Frederica, now at Bearn in Swisserland, dated 1 May, 1741, in behalf of some Germans at Frederica that they might be paid for work done before Nov. 1738, and which Col. Oglethorpe refused to pay. We ordered it to be sent to the Commissioners in Georgia to make report on.

3. Orders. 500 pair of shoes to be bought for the use of the colony.

I dined with brother Percival.

Tuesday 16.—Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Wogan, Bankers, came this morning to me, to tell me there was deficiency of their cash, so that they were broke. It was ill news for me who have 220*l.* in their hands. They shewed me a list of 2600 and odd pounds they owe to 7 or 8 persons who trusted their cash with them, and which money Mr. Aspinwall had in a course of years applied to his own use, depending on several events or pursuits of his own to be in a condition to carry on his banking business so as none should be sufferers. I told him it was very ill done to make use of other men's money trusted with him to settle and fit out his own children, nor could he tell how much it might hurt some of his creditors, particularly, that I had some moneys to be paid this midsummer, which I never failed to do the day it was due, and my honour would suffer extremely, for I depended on what he had of mine, which was 219*l.*, to pay it. They said, they would pay me that sum, and accordingly I drew on them as usual for 105*l.* and bid them put it my account. They said, this was more than the proportion they should be able to pay, which would not come to 10 shillings in the pound; however, I should have the money, and accordingly sent me it. Mr. Wogan said he only lent his name to credit Mr. Aspinwall but had no part in the management of the business he carried on, but nevertheless was sensible he must answer for all, Aspinwall having nothing: that he was worth in the whole about 4,000*l.*, but some of it is out and engaged in a manner that would take much time to bring in, and should he be prest and run upon, it would contribute to ruin him, for he could not sell his country house at Acton to any advantage, but on the contrary to great loss if he had not time to do it in. He added that the bankers in Dublin, Swift and Company, who were correspondents with Aspinwall and him, and for whom they were indeed a kind of factors, being allowed so much in the 100*l.* on their bills remitted to them in England, had been apprised by him of the misfortune, and that they had promised to be easy; that Mr. Drummond, the banker here, who kept their cash and whom Mr. Aspinwall had overdrawn 450*l.*, had also promised to be easy: that they owed Swift and Company above 1,000*l.* which with

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mine were the largest debts, that due to General Hawley excepted, which is 750*l.*, and he desired to advise with me whether he should endeavour to make matters privately up with the creditors, or suffer a statute of bankruptcy to issue against them.

I advised the avoiding a statute, for that would cost 60*l.*, and the notoriety of the thing would bring greater discredit on them: that a statute would bring them on their oaths, to declare what they were worth, and then the creditors would oblige them to pay the last farthing, which they were able to do indeed, but then they would be set adrift to begin the world again: wherefore, I thought it better to accommodate their matters amicably, and after they had consulted all their creditors they should let me know their result, who would comply with them in their measures, and be instrumental in discouraging their taking out a statute, if it lay in my power.

I returned this day to Charlton to dinner.

Stayed at Charlton from Wednesday 17th to 20th.

This 20th June my son repaid me the 1,200*l.* I lent him out of my niece's money, and delivered up his bond.

Friday 26.—Went to town and purchased 1,100*l.* Old Annuity 4 per cents for my niece Dering, for which, at 112, I paid Mr. Abraham Edlin 1,232*l.* and 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* brokage. Returned to dinner at Charlton.

This day Mr. Verelts wrote me that Col. Oglethorpe had raised a company of Marines for the King's service in Virginia to serve on board small vessels to defend the Coast of Georgia from the Spanish galleys.

Also that Col. Stephens' journal to 4 April, 1741, was arrived, with his letter of 4th April, of which he sent me a copy.

Monday 29.—Went to town on a summons of Trustees to put the seal to our memorial to the Treasury for receiving the 10,000*l.* given us last session of Parliament. Digby, president, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, my brother Percival, Mr. Lapotre, Egmont.

There came to me one Mr. Donaldson, an Irish young man lately put into orders by the Bishop, and who has good testimonials and recommendations, who exprest his disposition to go to Georgia and be minister of Savannah, and the Board approving the account I gave of him, desired Mr. Verelts to let him know that he should be appointed.

We read several papers lately arrived from Georgia, but deferred the consideration of them until the arrival of Captain Will. Thompson who is daily expected from Georgia.

I dined with the Bishop of Cork and in the evening returned to Charlton.

Thursday, 2 July.—Went to town to advise with Counsellor Annesley about a supposed encroachment on the wall of the George Inn, and to receive Mrs. Minshull's legacy to my niece Dering, viz., 25*l.*, and 1*l.* interest of Mr. Tasborow by the hands of Mr. Wright, banker in Henrietta Street. Returned to dinner at Charlton.

This month Captain Tailfer, father of Patrick Tailfer, the surgeon, came twice to see me; he showed me the pamphlet printed at Charles-town against Col. Oglethorpe and the Trustees, wherein the surgeon had a principal hand, and left it with me to read, with leave to show it some of the Trustees. We had much discourse about it. It was sent to him to cause reprint in England, but he came to ask my advice.

Aug. 3—Oct. 12

I took it kindly and treated him very civilly, and told him I believed it would not sell, so that his printing it might run him out of pocket: besides, it was full of satire and personal scandal, and I believed no gentleman of honour would care to have a hand in injuring the characters of others, especially of gentlemen who had never injured him. He replied, he hated scandal, for it bordered on malice: that he had made the same judgment of the book and therefore came to me. He was a perfect stranger to me, and heard me attentively in what I said to justify the Trustees' conduct which that pamphlet reflected on, and went away much satisfied with the information I gave him, declaring, that if he had known me, and conversed with me on this subject before, he would have prevented his son concerning himself in the cause of the malcontents as he had done.

This month came news that Captain Percival was dead at Jamaica. Admiral Vernon had lately given him a 40 gun ship, and he was to have conveyed home a fleet of merchant ships from the West Indies, which had been a profitable voyage. I visited his old father and mother at Eltham who are of my own family and give the same arms. It is a great loss to them on several accounts, and he was their only son: but he has left a son now at school, and they bear it with much resignation to God's will.

Monday, August 3.—I went to town to see the progress in repairing my house in Pallmall, and returned to dinner.

Tuesday 11.—Mr. Cuff brought me down, and I purchased of him, a mathematical instrument, that magnifies a louse to 6 feet high and shews the circulation of the humour or blood in him.

Friday 14.—My brother and sister Percival, and Mrs. Forth came from London and dined with me.

I sent my son 50*l.*; 20*l.* of which to present Mr. Cooley: and 30*l.* towards printing the Genealogy of my family, which my son has with infinite pains and considerable expense composed from authentic records, historians, &c.

Tuesday 18.—Col. Schutz and his lady and daughter came and dined with us at Charlton.

Thursday 20.—I went and dined at Bromley with the Bishop of Rochester. Among other things he told me that Mr. Miller, his wife's father, was a member of the Convention Parliament which brought in King William, and that he had told him there were at that time 170 Dissenters in the House of Commons: their number is so lessened now that there are not 20.

Friday 21.—I went to London to dine with my brother Percival and returned at night. I chanced to meet the prophet Newings in the street who told me he had been up this fortnight upon new revelations, that he was yesterday with the Archbishop, who told him he found some of his words began to come out true. He said he was to be with Sir Robert Walpole to-morrow and was now going to Sir Cha. Wager.

I told him his prophecy that the King would not succeed in what he went about has proved true, but yet he told us the King would come home in triumph: that, said I, did not very well agree, but how will he come home in triumph, when unless he make haste, and steal away by the way of Hamburgh, the French, Bavarian and Cologne

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3 armies will take him prisoner in Hanover, their armies marching 3 several ways to enclose him? He answered, I mistook what he had said, for that he did not tell us he would come home in triumph, but in a hurry. I replied, my wife has carefully kept what she wrote from his own mouth, last winter, and there it is, that his Majesty should come home in triumph.

5 Sept., 1741.—Capt. Horton and Mr. Verelts dined with me. They said, 130 heads of Germans were arrived 2 days ago in the river, some for Georgia, others for Carolina, besides others of the same country who go at their own expenses.

And that the report of Dunbar's illness proves false.

Thursday, 10 Sept.—I went to the Georgia office upon summons.

Sept. 11.—I called on Mr. Seddon, who told me Mr. Evans trifled with him about the payment of his annuity, and though in town would not see him, though he had wrote him a very smart letter. He advised my sending up a copy of his annuity for him to peruse, that he might resolve whether it might not be proper to proceed against him at law.

He also told me he doubted Mrs. Griffin, whom I had desired to serve in making matters up with her creditors, was a cheat and deserved not my interesting myself in her behalf.

I receive a letter from Mr. Matthew Lamb that my Lord Salisbury had agreed to sell part of his estate, and that I should in some time next November be paid off 5,500*l.* (part of the mortgage money I lent to the Earl of Salisbury), of which he gave me notice that I might consider before that time where to lay it out.

I called on Mr. Nesbit, the merchant, to get a bill of 500*l.* accepted by him. I called on Mr. Annesley at the Temple, and paid him off 175*l.*, being the year's interest of 7,000*l.* not due till 9 October next, but the money lying dead by me, and being possibly of use to him, I paid it him now.

I gave Mr. Barsham, his clerk, my accounts with my niece Dering made up to the 2nd inst., to give the Master in Chancery, in pursuance of my design to pass my accounts of trusteeship.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 5 October.—Georgia affairs. I went to a summons of a committee of correspondence, on occasion of divers letters and accounts arrived by Capt. Thompson from Georgia, together with Col. Stephens' journal from 13 May to 15 July.

Present: Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, and I and my brother Percival. After dinner we dined together with Capt. Thompson at the Horn Tavern.

Tuesday 6.—Called on Mr. Samuel Seddon, vestry clerk of St. James's, to whom I lately sent a copy of Mr. Evans' grant of annuity to me, who this 14 Sept. last owes me 500*l.* being 2 years and half annuity. He told me he was pleased to see a covenant in said grant to pay the annuity, which sometimes is omitted in such like grants, but being inserted, makes my remedy, if obliged to sue, more easy, and renders it unnecessary for my taking Mr. Evans' bond for further security. He promised to speak roundly to Mr. Evans upon it, who has most unworthily dallied with him. I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Monday 12.—This day Sir John Rawdon came to visit me at Charlton, and made proposals to marry my daughter Helena, which I

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accepted : they had seen one another often before in London, where he came to play at cards at my wife's assembly, as also in other houses, and my daughter acquainted me that she had no objection, for I would lay no control on her inclinations. He is a young gentleman just come of age, very personable and good natured as well as sober and prudent. The family were created Baronets in 1665, and though baronets of England, lived long in Ireland, where by marriage they are distantly related to me. He came last year from his travels abroad, and gives a good account of them. His amusements are the same with my daughter's, music, and painting, &c., which will naturally make them delight in home. His estate in Ireland is about 3,500*l.* a year, and he has 12,000*l.* in money. I am to give her 7,000*l.* fortune, and he will settle 700*l.* a year rent charge, payable in England. If God pleases, this will prove when finished a happy settlement of a most deserving child.

Thursday 15.—This day I went up to town and by appointment met Sir Jo. Rawdon at Counsellor Annesley's chambers, where we without difficulty agreed the conditions of marriage: 1. He settles 2,000*l.* a year on his eldest son, subject to 700*l.* a year jointure on my daughter, rent charge payable in England. 2. the 7,000*l.* I give with her goes to younger children. 3. And because some part of the estate which is to be settled, requires Sir John's passing fine and recovery, but the same would retard the marriage till March, we agreed to enter into articles and not to wait so long, but still to pursue the recovery, which method was found sufficiently safe, because Sir John is possess of above 1,200*l.* a year and above 12,000*l.* in money, all at his own disposal, and which is liable to the performance of the articles.

Friday, 16 October, 1741.—Sir Jo. Rawdon dined with me, and supped.

Saturday, 17—He dined again with me.

I wrote divers relations letters of the intended match.

Thursday 22.—I went to town to kiss the King's hand on his arrival, and returned to dinner. Sir John Rawdon came down to diuner and stay some days with me.

I was told in town that Sir Robert Walpole is sinking in the King's favour, his Majesty having been made believe that by his interposition the Regency refused to let the English troops pass to Hanover, to assist his Majesty in forming an army for the support of the Queen of Hungary : but this is not true, for he was the only one of the Regency who declared for sending those troops. It was the Lord Chancellor who so determined the Regency, as unlawful without authority of Parliament to send the troops of the kingdom abroad. The King very pertinently asked why did they not let him know this before, and not suffer him to enter upon schemes in confidence of those regiments joining him? I saw Sir Robert at Court, who seemed to me a little cloudy and less smiling or cheerful than usual. He came after the "levy" was over : Lord Chancellor was there and the King spoke much to him. Sir Robert has enough to do, his spirits sunk with his late sickness, and his enemies in the House of Commons said to be equal in number with the courtiers, who yet are not all his friends, the nation now 50 millions at least in debt, and 7 millions

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more to be raised for the service of this year; trade in the mean time lessening, and our manufactures in a perishing condition.

The same day Sir John came down and lay at my house, with purpose to continue so to do till the marriage, if I do not go to London for the winter before it be over. I do not know a young gentleman of a more even temper, and better bred, and what I value more than all his other accomplishments or fortune, he is a sincere Christian, both in judgment and practice. He shewed his regard for my daughter by a very uncommon question, which he made both her and me, viz., whether notwithstanding the marriage settlements were agreed, there were anything in them we desired might be altered more for her advantage, if so, he desired we would let him know it : we answered, his proposals were so handsome, that we could desire nothing more.

Monday 26.—I went to town to sell some stock in order to buy wedding clothes for my daughter, and to call on the lawyer to know what he had made in the marriage writings. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday 2 Nov., 1741.—I went this day to town to give Counsellor Annesley the names of my trustees in the marriage settlement, viz. my son and cousin Edward Le Grand trustees for my daughter's jointure, and my brother Percival and Sir Fra. Clerk, Bart, trustees for the younger children. The trustees appointed for the younger children by Sir Jo. Rawdon were the Earl of Granard, and Sir John's uncle, Sir Richmond Levins, Bart.

Then I went to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but not being a board, the few who met, viz., Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, and myself, read the letters and accounts lately sent over.

Fryday 6.—I went up to Mr. Annesley's chambers, with my daughter and Sir John Rawdon, by appointment to sign the marriage writings and all the trustees met. Mr. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, and a writer employed by him were witnesses.

Tuesday 10.—This day Dr. Bearcroft, preacher at the Charterhouse and King's Chaplain, formerly my son's tutor, married my daughter to Sir John Rawdon, and gave me a certificate thereof signed on the back of the licence. They were married in my chapel at Charlton.

Thursday 12.—This day I gave the wedding diuner.

Friday 13.—I left Charlton for the winter.

Saturday 14.—Mr. Dawney the clergyman, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bophin and cousin Kane Percival, clergyman, eldest son of Dean Percival, visited me.

I also visited cousin Le Grand, my brother Percival, my daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer.

Mr. Bofine is very lately returned from his plantation at Purysburg, and among other things told me :

1. That the land in Georgia is as good as in his part of Carolina, from which he had 6 successive crops of corn without manure.
2. That there are several sorts of pine barren, and some good for cultivation.
3. That the spleen of the inhabitants of Georgia is not against the Trustees but Col. Oglethorpe.
4. That it was a great misfortune we sent so many idle people.
5. That without negroes they could not cultivate rice.

Nov. 15-30

6. That having no rice, the only thing left for export is lumber, but the West Indies will not take their lumber, because Georgia is not allowed to import rum in exchange, which yet is drunk in as great quantity as if it had free access, on which account the people are very uneasy.

7. That the Ebenezer people express themselves entirely happy.

Sunday 15.—Jo. Doble, late schoolmaster at Highgate in Georgia, who went over about 5 years since to Georgia and returned about March, 1740-1, came to me, and offered to be my menial servant. Of the colony he told me:

1. That Mr. Tho. Jones is a very honest and just man.

2. That the people of Savannah are a wretched crew most of them, and Mr. Whitfeild told them in his farewell sermon they were the scum of the earth, and God had only sent them to prepare the way for a better set of men.

3. That Mr. Whitfeild was truly a great presser of men to labour in their calling.

4. That the people hate Col. Stephens as thinking he misrepresents the state of the colony to please Col. Oglethorpe whom they hate to death.

5. That one reason for hating him was his promise of encouragement to cultivate corn, by a premium thereon, which was not paid them, but stopt to pay their debts due to the Trustees.

6. That Tailfer, Douglass, Baily, Anderson and other Scotch runaways to Charlestown were a vain, luxurious set of persons, who herd together in a club at Charlestown, nobody in the province taking notice of them but rejecting their acquaintance.

7. That the inferior sort of runaways thither are likewise despised and miserably wretched there.

8. That Will Bradley is settled there in a fine country house and makes a good figure, though not known to be worth a farthing, but he supposes that he runs in people's debt by pretending he has great effects in England.

9. That the people of Ebenezer are very industrious and contented.

10. That Jo. Fallowfeild is of a very middling understanding, and entirely governed by Duchée the potter and Garret the physician, both great schemers in politics and worse believers than even Deists.

11. That Hugh Anderson's school in Carolina begins to dwindle, the inhabitants finding him negligent and turned to scribbling and politics when he should mind his school.

Monday 16.—I went to the Georgia Office upon summons, and dined with the gentlemen, after which I returned home.

Tuesday 17.—I returned the visits of Mr. Dawney, uncle to Lord Downs, Mr. Wesley, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Beaufin, and Sir John Evelyn; visited the Earl of Granard, and brother Percival who has the gout.

Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter dined with me, with Mr. Blackwood. Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 18.—Visited Mr. Hambden, Sir Fra. Clarke, Mr. Ellis, Sir Robert Brown and the Bishop of Oxford. Dined and passed the evening at home.

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Thursday 19.—Visited my brother Percival in the gout: and went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday 20.—I went to the Georgia Office to assist our secretary and accomptant in preparing a memorial to the King on the subject of the late petition from Savannah, of 29 Dec., 1741 (*sic*). Dined and passed the evening at home. Mr. Verelts told me that the petition to the King from those malcontents is of a later date than that above mentioned, being dated July 1741, and is attended with a protest of Bailiff Parker against Mr. Jones for having endorsed and paid a sola bill of 1*l*. without the hand of Col. Stephens thereto, a trivial incident that might have happened through inadvertency or multiplicity of business, and which no way concerned Parker, but shows the malice of his heart.

That Mr. Bofin and Sir Richard Everard had been persuaded by Captain Horton not to present it to the King as they had undertaken to do, but to present it to the Trustees.

That Mr. Bofin had obtained the place of collector at Charlestown, worth 400*l*. per annum, by the interest of Mr. Augustus Schutz.

Saturday 21.—I went to the Georgia Office on summons to attend a Trustee and Common Council. Dined and passed the evening at the new opera. My son and daughter dined and sup'd with us.

Sunday 22.—After prayers and sermon at home returned the visits of Mr. Stroud, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Duncomb, and visited my brother Percival in the gout.

Afterwards went to Court, where I was well received and complimented by the Court on my daughter's marriage. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 23.—Visited Mr. Annesley, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Hen. Archer, and Mr. Hooper. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 24.—Visited son and daughter Rawdon, Mr. Vernon, brother Percival, Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Courteney, Mr. Dickins, Sir Windham Knatchbull, cousin Edward Southwell, Mr. Tho. Clark, daughter Hanmer and Dr. Moore.

Wednesday 25.—This day I kept the fast appointed by his Majesty for a blessing on our arms, and passed the day at home except my duty at church.

Thursday 26.—Visited the Duke of Montague, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Le Grand, brother Percival and my son-in-law Rawdon. Dined and past the evening at home.

Friday 27.—Visited Lady Salisbury. My son and daughter Rawdon dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 28.—Went to the Georgia Office. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 29.—Prayers and sermon at home and stirred not abroad. Mr. Bofin and daughter Percival dined with me.

Georgia affairs. Mr. Dobell came and told me that he heard Mr. Whitfeild intended to petition the King against the Trustees.

Monday 30.—Went to Court with Sir Jo. Rawdon, as did my wife with my daughter, to appear with them upon their kissing hands; the whole Court were distinguishably civil to them, especially the King to my wife, whom he came up 3 times to speak to her, as he did twice to my daughter.

Dec. 1-30

My cousin Kane Percival and son and daughter Percival dined with me.

I went this morning to the Royal Society, being our anniversary day, where we elected Martin Fowks, Esq., President, in the room of Sir Hans Sloan, who resigned on account of his age and infirmities.

Tuesday, 1 December.—I visited the Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon and my brother. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 2.—Lord Wilmington and Lord Lovel and Sir Edward Dering came to see me. Dined and past the evening at home.

Thursday 3.—Visited my brother Percival, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon; dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday 4.—Returned the visits of Lord Lovel and Sir Edward Dering: visited Mr. Eyres and Mr. Hucks; went to the City to receive some dividends on stock, dined and passed the evening at home. Mr. Carlton Conron, Dr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Norris, late minister at Frederica, dined with me.

Saturday 5.—Went to the Georgia Office on summons. Dined and past the evening at home.

Sunday 6.—Prayers and sermon at home. Dined and passed the evening at home. Son and daughter Percival, daughter Hanmer and daughter Rawdon dined with me.

Monday 7.—Visited my brother Percival and Mr. La Roch, went to St. James's Vestry.

I received from Mr. Purcell his accounts for 2 years and half ending 1 November, 1740, made up to 29th of that month. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 8.—Visited Sir Tho. Hanmer, Mr. Rawdon, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Stroud, and Mr. Duncomb. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 9th.—Went to the Temple about my niece's affairs. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 10.—Stayed all day at home, catching cold yesterday.

Friday 11.—The Duke of Montagu in a visit to me this day, told me that in the opinion of himself, Sir Cha. Wager, Col. Braden and General Wade, Augustine ought to be taken; that they in a committee to whom that matter had been referred had so reported to the Ministry. I replied, I was glad to hear it, and hoped he would urge the Ministry to be speedy in it, for otherwise the season would be too late: he said, his speaking to them would be no more than speaking to the wind: but he would advise that Mr. Verelts should speak to Mr. Stone, the Duke of Newcastle's secretary, to put him in mind of it.

Dined and passed the evening at home, my cold continuing.

Saturday 12.—Went to the Georgia Board, though my cold was still upon me. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 13.—Stayed home all day on account of my cold.

Monday 14.—Visited brother Parker (*sic*) and Sir Fra. Clerk. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 15.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 16.—Stayed at home all day.

Parliament affairs. Upon the choice of a chairman for the Committee of Elections, the minority or patriot party carried it for Mr. Lee, against Mr. Earl, whom the Court made it a point to have

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rechosen. The Court party are but 238, the country party 242, and the joy of the latter was so great that they could not forbear hussas and crying "victory!" which being heard in the lobby, the crowd there hussa'd too, as did the footmen, and those in the Court of Requests, the coffee houses and the streets.

Thursday 17.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, Mr. Bofin, Sir Edward Dering, Lord Bathurst and Mr. La Roche.

Friday 18.—Visited the Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Mansel, Mr. Lapotre, cousin Tho. Whorwood, Sir Will Heathcot and Mr. John Temple. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 19.—

Sunday 20.—Prayers and sermon at home. Went to Court, dined and stayed the evening at home.

Monday 21.—Visited Mr. La Roche. Went to the Georgia Board. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 22.—This day the House of Commons sat from 10 in the morning till 5 next morning upon the Westminster Election, and voted it void by a majority of 220 anti-courtiers to 216 on the court side. They voted Lord Sundon unduly elected by 4 majority, and Sir Cha. Wager by 5. They also voted the head bailiff and high constable of Westminster into custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for malpractices by the majority of two, and that some justices of the peace, who had been active in the abuses of that election, should some day in January appear at the Bar and be heard in their defence why they should not be censured for their irregular behaviour. They also voted that the bringing soldiers down at the time of elections is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject.

On this occasion the Prince sent a compliment at 5 in the morning in writing to my son, and a verbal one to my daughter at the same hour, for he sat up all night to await the event of the matter. This success of the minority is of great consequence many ways, and forebodes no good to Sir Robert Walpole.

Wednesday 23.—Made some visits. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 24.—Went to the Georgia Board. Dined and passed the evening at home.

This day my son and Mr. Edwin were unanimously set up for Westminster, at a great meeting of voters.

Friday 25.—Christmas day. Communicated at home, and passed the day at home.

Saturday 26.—Went to St. James's Vestry, dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 27.—Service at home, visited Sir Fra. Clerke and Lord Barrimore. Went to Court, and observed the King look more disturbed and serious than usual. Dined at home. Went in the evening to chapel, and afterwards visited my sister Parker.

Monday 28.—Visited Mr. Dickins, Sir Windham Knatchbull, the Bishop of Rochester, Bishop of Litchfield, and Sir Will Heathcote.

Tuesday 29.—I stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 30.—I visited the Earl of Barrimore, Mr. Gibs, Sir Will Heathcote, brother Percival, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Mr. Cook, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Harding, Dr. Moore, and Mr. Wogan, all who promised their

Dec. 31

interest for my son. I can't find that he will meet with opposition from the Court, but it is not for want of will, but they can find none who will venture to stand. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 31.—This morning my son and Mr. Cha. Edwin were elected members of Parliament for Westminster, without opposition from the Court, though no less than 8 persons had been desired to stand by the Court, but they every one declined. I never saw so great an appearance of substantial voters, nor so much unanimity. 'Tis judged there were no less than 5,000 present, and thousands more had come if there had been opposition.

1742.

Friday, 1 January, 1741/2.—This day beginning the New Year I went to Court, where I learnt that the Duke of Cumberland was in a great passion that my son and Mr. Edwin were elected without any opposition. Sir Robert Walpole proposed to my Lord Harrington that his son, Mr. Stanhope, should stand candidate, for that he would give half he had in the world that Percival (as he called my son) might not be chosen. But Lord Harrington replied, he would not sacrifice his son.

Several persons came to wish me joy of my son's election. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 2.—I made some visits, dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 3.—Service at home, then visited Sir Fra. Clerke. Passed the rest of the day at home.

Monday 4.—Visited Mr. La Roch. The Bishops of Rochester and Oxford, Mr. Vernon and Dr. Courayer dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 5.—Visited Mr. Tuffnall, cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Betty Southwell, dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 6.—Went to the Georgia Office: dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 7.—Called on Mr. Annesley at the Temple to forward my passing the accounts of my executorship and guardianship to my niece. Called on Mr. Lamb to expedite the payment of my money on Lord Salisbury's estate. Visited Mr. Tho. Archer and sister Parker. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday 9.—Visited Mr. Edwin, Lord Bathurst, Col. Schutz, brother Percival, Mr. Jo. Temple and Lord Wilmington. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 9.—Visited Lord Gage, Mr. Pordage, General St. Hipolite and Sir John Shelley.

Sir Jo. bemoaned the bad situation of affairs, and apprehended a civil war, for if the Parliament is obstinate to have Sir Robert Walpole out, the King is no less determined not to part with him, and gave for instance, what passed a few days since, when some of the ministry beginning to differ with the rest, his Majesty sent for them all, and fairly told them that if he changed one minister he would take in an entire new set. By which he gave them to understand that they must support Sir Robert, and run his fate. Now, said Sir John, if the Parliament will give no supplies unless Sir Robert be out, and the King will not give him up, the service of the public can't be carried on, and the Parliament must be dissolved in hopes of a more complying one: but the consequence of this would be terrible, experience having shewn that such proceedings only irritate the people the more. The King, added he, may be persuaded to this as a reasonable step and not dangerous, none being suffered to speak to him by Sir Robert, who gives what colour he pleases to things, but certainly it would so improve the present discontents, that a rebellion or civil war is to be feared.

Jan. 9

I replied that a civil war is not to be apprehended where all the nation is of one side, as is the case against Sir Robert Walpole, for we are not to judge the sense of the nation by the Court members in Parliament, who are engaged by places, pensions and expectations, to support Sir Robert, but by the great number of anti-courtiers in the House, and the universal cry without doors. Indeed, there may be a rebellion, because a few hot headed men are able to raise one, when 99 in a hundred will not stir, in hatred to the Minister on whose account alone, not the King's, such rebellion is raised. But I had too good an opinion of his Majesty's sense to imagine, that when he finds the only hindrance to the granting supplies, is his protecting Sir Robert, he would chuse to force a continuance of one man upon the nation against their grain, and to the hazard of all that is dear to him, rather than employ another more agreeable to his subjects, who no doubt when 1st Minister would serve his Majesty with as much zeal as Sir Robert has done. That the most dutiful friends to his Majesty will lose considerably their esteem for his Majesty, if they find he will not distinguish between resolution and obstinacy; and even Sir Robert's friends wish he would retire from business, and not involve his Majesty in his own troubles, by a rash resolution of keeping in the saddle; and some of them do not stick to say, that he is a bad shepherd who obstinately keeps a wolf to protect his sheep, and again, that he is a bad undertaker, who furnishes a coach to passengers, and will oblige them to be drove by a coachman who knows not how to guide the horses, but drives them upon precipices.

He replied, the comparisons are just, and he wished Sir Robert would do as Sir Cha. Wager did very lately, who in an audience he had of his Majesty begged he might quit his employment, finding age and infirmities had impaired his faculties, to which the King replied, I don't see that, and you shall serve me on; perhaps (added he) his Majesty might have returned the same answer to Sir Robert, but he has so much love of power, he will not put the King to the trial, though if he were inclined to it his creatures and dependents would not suffer him, particularly his brother Horace, to whom he owes many false steps in the administration of affairs.

He then asked me what lengths I thought[t] the Parliament would go? I answered, they would certainly provide for the sea affairs, but pay no longer for Danish and Hessian troops, which have so long been kept in pay only for the defence of his Majesty's German dominions.

He said, he should not be sorry for that; not indeed, if all the Hanover dominions were gone to some other Prince, and that a true Englishman should have regard singly to the defence of his Majesty's British dominions. Talking of several great mistakes of our Administration, he instanced the suffering the King of Spain to land Spanish troops in Italy when by the Treaty of Seville they were agreed to be Swiss: the Emperor of Germany then gave our Court warning of what would follow, but we disregarded the representations from that Court, and from those of Berlin and Muscovy on that head.

He instanced likewise, the great partiality our Ministry all along shewed to France in disfavour to the Emperor, by which we now see the Austrian family ruined and the balance of Europe lost irretrievably.

1741-2

He instanced likewise the great neglect of the Admiralty as to the loss of so many merchant ships, for though (said he) it is certain, that many ships were taken by their own fault in out sailing their convoy to get first to market, yet an Admiral with whom he dined said publicly before the whole company, that the Admiralty Board had not taken proper care of the merchants, and had managed so ill towards the seamen, that now we find it difficult to procure seamen to man the ships put in commission: and this occasions their laying embargoes and not suffering merchant ships to go out, which is another great detriment to our trade.

On my side, I instanced our fondness to make the Prince of Orange Statholder: that the Dutch had for several years prest our court to give attention to the ambitious views and schemes of France, and had offered to join with us to prevent them therein before it was too late, but our constant answer was, *Make the Pr. of Orange Statholder first*, which so disgusted the States that of late they forbore any intercourse with us. I also instanced our losing the opportunity of a close alliance with Muscovy when that Court several years ago prest a mutual confederacy, offering to assist us in case of an invasion with several thousand troops, in return of which we should assist them with 12 men-of-war: but our answer was that we would make no such alliance unless that Court would first settle a treaty of commerce with us: they replied, that two thirds of their trade was with England and there was no fear of its continuing, but it was the maxim of their nation to have a formal treaty of commerce with no nation, therefore they could not enter into one with us; if, therefore, we would drop this view, they would not only assist us with the troops they proposed, but even with their whole strength when required, on condition their proposal might be accepted, and we would agree to furnish them with 12 ships. This we declined, and through our parsimony, only offered them 100,000*l.* instead of ships, which they took in great disdain, and replied, they wanted not our money, and to shew it, would if we had occasion furnish us with a million.

Yes (said Sir John) it is parsimony, or rather call it covetousness which ruins great affairs: had the King paid his father's legacy we had not lost the King of Prussia, and this puts me in mind of the old proverb, *Penny wise and pound foolish*: I remember to read in our history that his Majesty's ancestor, the Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, lost his kingdom by covetousness, for being at war with the Emperor, his army commanded by Count Mansfeld demanded their arrears and pay before a battle; the king, who had a great sum of money in Prague, could not find in his heart to break in upon it, and refused to satisfy them: however, they fought, but being discontented and dispirited soon gave way, and being routed, Prague fell a prey to the conqueror, and with it all the King's treasure.

So (said he) it may prove as to Hanover where the King has 5 millions in his Treasury: the refusal of paying his father's legacy, may induce the King of Prussia to take that city, which he may do in a week, and then what becomes of those millions? This and other discourse I had with Sir John, who is a man of very good sense, but my private remark was, that in some degree he must have spoken the sense of the Duke of Newcastle, whose sister he married: especially

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as the Duke is not quite well with Sir Robert, as we both knew : on which occasion I freely told him the Duke appeared to me in an unpleasant situation : being obliged by his Majesty to defend many things he could not approve, and to support a man who for 5 years had been endeavouring to remove him from his secretaryship. He smiled, and said he would talk more with me some other day.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my daughter Percival who is ill of a rash.

Sunday 10.—Prayers at home. This day I learned that when illuminations were made on occasion of my son's election, his Majesty asked my Lord Harvey (written over "Chancellor" erased) why lights were set up : to which my Lord answered like a courtier, they were set up on the news of the Princess of Hess's being brought to bed. This is an instance that truth is not to be spoke at Court.

Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that Mrs. Oglethorpe had prevailed on Mr. Fury to surrender into Governor Glenn's hands the narrative of the Siege of Augustine, sent over by the Assembly of Carolina to print in spite to her brother, whose reputation they proposed to blast.

I went to evening prayers and then visited my brother Percival who has a return of his gout, or else a fit of the gravel.

Monday 11.—Visited Mr. Smith, belonging to the Prince, and Mr. Bofin. Dined and past the evening at home.

Capt. Tailfer came to tell me he had seen Mr. Robert Williams, lately arrived from Georgia but last from Bristol, where he had been about 3 weeks, and that he found him speak favourably of Georgia ; that he brought no petitions or prayers against the Trustees, which he said Mr. Bofin had charged himself with to present himself in person to the King, the House of Lords, and House of Commons, but that he found he had given them to Mr. Mackay : lastly, that Mr. Williams desired to wait on me. I replied, I would let him know the time.

Tuesday 12.—Went to the Temple and swore to my account of receipts and disbursements for my niece Dering.

Visited my brother Percival who still continues ill.

Wednesday 13.—Visited Mr. Tho. Clarke, of Spring Garden, cousin Will Southwell, Duke of Montagu, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Ellis, Bishop of Oxford, and brother Percival.

In the evening I went with Lord Shaftsbury and Mr. Vernon to the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls and presented our yearly accounts to them as appointed by charter.

The rumour that went about some days past that a message had been sent to the Prince offering to make up his allowance of 100,000*l.* and to pay his debts if he would beg his Majesty's pardon and return to court, was this day verified to me by the Earl of Shaftsbury, to whom the prince sent Mr. Drax to acquaint him with all the passages following the message.

He said, that Wednesday last, the Earl of Cholmley came to the Bishop of Oxford, to desire he would deliver a message from his Majesty to the Prince to the following import, that if he would ask his Majesty's pardon for what was past, and return to Court, his Majesty would forget and forgive all, would add 50,000*l.* per annum to his allowance ; would give him 200,000*l.* to pay his debts, and all his servants without exception should not only find a kind reception

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at Court, but receive marks of his Majesty's favour as opportunity happened.

The good Bishop, who by being his Royal Highness's parish Minister, had access of course to him, without prejudice to his waiting at times on his Majesty, and who therefore was pitched on to carry this message, went accordingly that day and in a private audience laid the propositions above mentioned before the Prince. The Prince, who has a quick and lively imagination, and is remarkably good at sudden replies, asked the Bishop, whether his Majesty himself had sent him ? The Bishop said, he could not say that, but he believed the message came from his Majesty ; the Earl of Cholmley told him so, and the Earl would hardly have come to him in this manner, without such authority.

The Prince replied, "My Lord, if you had this not from his Majesty himself, I am at liberty to believe it only an ministerial act. But in either case it is impossible for me to comply. I have all the duty imaginable for my father, and would with the greatest satisfaction and desire throw myself at his feet, but I cannot approach him whilst Sir Robert Walpole continues about him, nor ever will. And as to his Majesty's proffer, if it be his, to pay my debts, 'tis true I am in debt, but I can find means to subsist without accepting that favour upon a condition my honour obliges me to refuse."

The Bishop, having no more to say, was retiring, when the Prince stopt him, and said, "My Lord, I know not what turn or misconstruction may be made to this verbal answer of mine when you shall carry it back, and therefore I think it best, for your justification and mine, that I set down in writing what has passed between us. Then taking up his pen, he in his own hand wrote all down, and having done, desired the Bishop to read it, asking him if he had related it truly. The Bishop replied, his Royal Highness had done it justly. "Then," said the Prince, "we will both sign it, that it may be a witness for us both hereafter, and here in this cabinet you shall see me lock it up."

After this the Prince ordered Mr. Drax to acquaint several persons with this transaction and the Earl of Shaftsbury among others.

The King was in a great passion when the Prince's answer was told him, and said, he would not part with Sir Robert Walpole for all that.

It is believed this step of his Majesty's, which is understood to proceed from Sir Robert, has effectually undone the latter, it having fixt such members among the anti-courtiers who were wavering in their conduct, upon suspicion that the Prince might be prevailed on to reconcile himself to his Majesty, whereby his servants by going over to the Court would cast the majority of the House of Commons on the Court side, whereas this full declaration of his Royal Highness against Sir Robert, assures them he will not give them up.

Thursday 14.—Stayed at home all day. Sir Jo. Shelley made me a visit of 3 hours, and our discourse ran on the bad situation our affairs are in. As he is brother in law to the Duke of Newcastle, and very well with him, I suppose he was willing to learn from me what particulars I might drop in conversation, that he might acquaint the Duke with, the Ministry being now attentive to the minutest circumstances. He said, he heard the House of Commons would fall



Jan. 14

upon Mr. Horatio Walpole, who being Auditor of the Plantations, an office fairly not worth above 7 or 800*l.* per annum, is supposed by secret practices and a kind of force upon the Plantations to make it worth 8 or 9000*l.* per annum.

I said, I heard so to, and that I found some members who wish well to Sir Robert, his brother, very ready to give up this man, and even to vote for confiscating his estate.

He said, he was not surprised at it, he having neither the love or esteem of any man, being conceited, overbearing, excessive covetous, and never having done one good thing that is known in his life. That not contented with his several great employments, he asked and obtained 2,000*l.* per annum under pretence of keeping a table to entertain members, and by discoursing with them at such times to keep them steady to the Court, but his dinners were so scandalous that few cared to dine with him. That a member dining with him and seeming not well pleased with his entertainment, Mr. Walpole told him, he was here in England no more than plain Squire Walpole, but if he saw him in his Ambassador's function abroad, his dinners were suitable to his character: upon which the member said, "Then I will dine no more with the Squire, but with the Ambassador."

We then talked of the late message sent from Court to the Prince, and the reception the Prince gave it, which I found he knew the particulars of, and he blamed the Bishop of Oxford for not insisting with the Earl of Cholmley to have the message he was to carry in writing.

This led us into a discourse of the great misfortune it is to the kingdom that there should be this difference between the father and son, to which I agreed, but the opposers of the Court are well pleased with the Prince's refusal to return to Court unless Sir Robert Walpole be dismissed, because it has fixt several members in the opposition, who were wavering on suspicion that the Prince might be prevailed on to accept conditions from his Majesty, Sir Robert Walpole having said he could get him whenever he pleased, whereby they should fall a sacrifice to the Court, being deserted by his Royal Highness: but after this plain declaration, they are sure of protection, and have now a declared head, the Heir apparent of the Crown, to range under.

He said, the King was exceedingly displeas'd at the Prince's answer, and fell into great passions, flinging off his wig.

I answered, I heard so too, and that he ran into the next room, where meeting the Duke of Newcastle, and not seeing him through the blindness of his rage, he flung him down: this I believe (said I) is an idle report, but you see how ready people are to make stories of the King.

He asked me what I thought the Commons would do. I replied, I hoped they would act moderately: that no doubt they would support the Navy, but I believed would not supply pay to the Danish and Hessian troops, which every body now knows have been for so many years only kept up for the service of his Majesty's foreign dominions.

He express himself apprehensive of a civil war: I said, there could be no civil war where all the nation is on one side, as is the case at present. There might indeed be a revolt, but if his Majesty would throw Jonas into the sea all would be calm.

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He replied, his Majesty was exceeding positive, and would not part with Sir Robert, and if the Parliament should be as positive to have Sir Robert out, what but confusion must follow! The King will be disgraced abroad and have no influence at a time when it is most necessary he should, and at home the Government will be left unprovided of support.

I said, his Majesty must look to that, it was his peculiar concern, and all lay on the removal of one man, who rather than be the cause of such confusion, ought if he were honest and loved the King or his country, to quit his post voluntarily. That to advise his Majesty to insist on his prerogative of choosing and dismissing his servants at this time, is not the part of a good subject, and it should be considered whether the prerogative ought to remain in the Crown, since the liberties of the people have been extended: that 'tis a solecism in our constitution to leave the same powers in the Crown which it had when more absolute, now that the subject has grown more powerful, for there will be eternal differences subsisting between the Crown and people. The king will say, "I won't or I will do this, and I insist on my prerogative," but the Parliament will say, "Sir, you have the prerogative indeed, but 'tis an abuse of your prerogative, and if insisted on, this matter in question will ruin us; therefore, if you are obstinate we will distress you, you shall have no supplies; you are ill advised, and we will know who advised you so!"

He said, the King must think it hard to be forced from his prerogative, and thinks the question is brought to this point, whether he or the Prince shall place servants about him.

I replied, the question was not about placing, but displacing: if Sir Robert were out, his Majesty would still have the power of naming his successor. That whether it be the Prince or the Parliament and nation, all complain that our affairs are brought to the brink of ruin, and all know who had the management of them: what they want is a change of measures, and they do not think the minister who had the conduct of all hitherto is proper to conduct them on. That it amazed me the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Wilmington and others in so high employment about his Majesty, do not advise his Majesty to dismiss Sir Robert. Sir John replied, men's ambition for power increases with the time they are in employment, and besides, his Majesty had given them to understand that if one goes out, they all shall.

I said, if his Majesty had said so to me, I would have replied, "Sir, you know my zeal for your real service, and 'tis this zeal makes me expose the truth to you. Sir Robert Walpole is no longer able to carry on your business, and I who am sensible of this, should not perform my duty if I concealed it. I think you hazard your affairs by continuing him, and though I have your Majesty's commands to assist in his support, yet my duty obliges me to disobey them in this point." If (said I) those Lords would speak at this honest rate, it is likely the King would yield to their sound advice, and possibly by such good service both to the King and the public, they might be thought worthy to continue in their respective employments; at least they would satisfy the world that they had honour and conscience, and would escape the misfortune of being crushed by a wrong endeavour to support a falling house.

Jan. 15-17

Friday 15.—Visited Sir Fra. Clerke, my brother Percival, the Speaker, Earl of Ailsford, Bishop of Litchfield, Bishop of Rochester, Governor Glen, Cousin Le Grand and Dr. Moore. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 16.—Stayed at home all day. The Bishop of Rochester, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Gibbs, the architect, Mr. Smith, of Dean Street, and Mr. Bofin visited me.

Mr. Smith told me that, last Thursday, my Lord President had been with the Prince, but he knew not what passed; it was doubtless on the same errand as the Bishop of Oxford had been sent.

He further told me he heard that 6 of the House of Commons who usually voted for Sir Robert Walpole had been with him since the Prince's refusal of complying with the message carried by the Bishop of Oxford, to tell Sir Robert they could no longer vote with him: I said, I had not heard it, but that 5 of Sir Robert's members had been with my Lord Carteret to tell him they would give no more votes with Sir Robert.

Mr. Bofin came to ask my advice whether he should comply with a request made him by Mr. Norris, our late Minister in Georgia, which was, that he would subscribe a certificate in his favour, who intended to lay a memorial before the Incorporate Society wherein he complained much against General Oglethorpe's treatment of him. He added that he had advised with a friend on this said request, whose opinion was that he might give the certificate desired, "and, indeed," (said he) "I am inclined to do it, knowing nothing amiss of him, and that Col. Stephens has done it."

I asked him if he did not know of the crime laid to Mr. Norris' charge of getting his maid with child, and then tempting her to swear it to another man. He replied he heard such report, but he did not believe it, neither was it credited in Georgia. But, said I, what if I should shew you affidavits of it? I should, said he, be glad to see them: upon which I carried him up to my study, and recurring to my books, shewed him 3 or 4. Then I told him, how sorry I was to be instrumental in the hurt of any man, and wished the whole affair were buried in oblivion, but since he desired my advice, which was contrary to his purpose, I could not avoid letting him know what I knew, in justification of my opinion, especially as he desired to see the depositions. That if I was in his case, I would not hazard my reputation by certifying to a man's good behaviour, when there was so good evidence against it, and the utmost I could do by it, would be what I do by a servant who leaves me and desires a certificate, namely, to certify the good and the bad I knew of him. I left him to consider with himself upon the matter.

We then talked of Colony matters, and I found him now of opinion that it would endanger the Colony to have negroes.

At parting, he desired me to write favourably of him to General Oglethorpe, with whom he desired to live in friendship. I told him I would, and if I he would be against negroes in Georgia, the General would soon be his friend.

Sunday 17.—Prayers at home: then visited my brother Percival who is very little better. They cannot yet fix his gout and bring it down to his foot.

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Then went to Court, where I was not so well received as I used to be before my son was elected member for Westminster. However, I paid my duty and was seen, and having nothing to ask or desire of the Court, am not at all concerned how they look on me.

Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter dined with me. In the evening my son came: I asked him if the report was true that Lord President Wilmington had been with a second message to the Prince. He said, he had been this morning at his Court and that the report was groundless.

I asked him if it was true that the Opposition in Parliament intend to-morrow to move for a secret Committee of Enquiry. He answered, he knew nothing of it, but it was talked something might fall out to make it a late day.

After him came my cousin Ned Southwell, to ask me whether I had heard that Lord Wilmington had last Thursday waited on the Prince by his Majesty's order. I said, I had heard it but did not believe it any more than another report that Sir Robert Walpole himself had been to see his Royal Highness, and was very ill received.

He replied, the foreign ministers had been informed concerning the first, together with the particulars of the message, and success thereof, viz., that Lord President told his Royal Highness, his Majesty desired him to consider his conduct would ruin his affairs; that if he would return to his duty, he would receive him with open arms, having not yet worn off the father; that in that case his servants should be well received and even preferred, even Mr. Littleton. That he must embrace this offer immediately, or it would be too late, and he must expect the consequences of his refusal. That upon this the Prince had acquiesced to his Majesty's pleasure and reconciled himself, and now it is talked that there is to be a coalition of parties and the chiefs of the Opposition taken in, the Duke of Arguile excepted.

I replied, I did not believe one word of it, for it would render the Prince so pitiful in men's eyes, that he never more would find a Party to support him, and he would put it into Sir Robert Walpole's power to use him when deserted, as he pleased.

He said Sir Robert had given the King a list of 17 members majority on the Court side upon the opening the session to-morrow.

I answered, I doubted if there could so many appear, there being no less than 5 who I knew to be sick, besides some who I heard would not come up, and others who are expected to desert the Court since the recess. That on the other hand, I knew of no member in the Opposition gained over by the Court since Mr. Rutherford's acceptance to be a Captain of Invalids. That I had heard, indeed, Lord Jo. Murray was suspected, and Lord Ross had been sent for up from Scotland to influence his son Mr. Cha. Ross, but Mr. Ross had a very good estate independent of his father.

He said, he heard the Duke of Newcastle does not see Sir Robert Walpole except at the Council Board or Cabinet Council, and is fallen out with him, which I had likewise heard, but at this time many reports went about spread by the different parties to humour and fortify their own sides, but in the end I did believe the Opposition would get the better, for they had the nation on their side, and the people were much heated, of which I gave him the instance of Sir Will.

Jan. 18-22

Courtney, Kt. of the shire for Devonshire, who was mobbed in Exeter for not being up at Parliament to attend to his duty, and I had heard of another member who was served the same.

He said, it was reported this day, that the French were marching troops to the frontiers of Flanders, and it is supposed to be done at the instance of our Court, in order to frighten the Dutch and bring them into our measures. I replied, I could not believe that, for our measures are or ought to be to restrain the power of France, and what we have wanted, has been to engage the Dutch to enter into a proper alliance with us for that end, which is so contrary to the interest of France, that it cannot be supposed that she would take a step at our desire to hurt herself; but if she marched troops, as I verily believed she would, it must be to take Luxemburg or other towns on presumption that the Dutch will not oppose her.

I told him that this morning, General St. Hipolite acquainted me at Court, he had received a letter from his son at Turin, dated the 3rd instant N.S., informing him, that it was confidently reported there, the Venetians had come to a resolution to declare against the Spaniards, and join their troops to those of the King of Sardinia, in order to stop their career in Italy, which had put them to a great nonplus, for that if a second embarkation of their troops were hindered, those of the first embarkation must perish. He added that this was the effect of English guineas.

Monday 18.—Visited brother Percival and Sir Jo. Shelley. Talking with Sir John freely about the Duke of Newcastle, his brother in law, he said he had been at odds with Sir Robert Walpole, but had in appearance made up with him again, it being his Majesty's pleasure. That he should admire the Duke would continue in public affairs, but that he knew him ambitious of employment, and that he was deeply in debt, although his estate was 32,000*l.* a year, and had 9,000*l.* by his Secretary of State's place; and 10,000*l.* more for secret service, which he employed in pensioning Justices of Peace and gentry in the country to support a popular interest for him, which he was very fond of. He believed most of his money went in this vanity, which had run him so in debt that he is now selling 12,000*l.* per annum. In the mean time, 'tis a shame to see how his duns pester him. His great fault is delaying public business through negligence and forgetfulness.

This day my son was introduced into the House and took his seat. The persons who introduced him were Sir Robert Grosvenor and Sir Nathaniel Curson, both persons of great estate in Westminster.

The same day the Duke of Cumberland told a friend of mine, that the Court were sure of Mr. Edwin, and did hope to get my son also. They must have a mean opinion of him to think so, and be hard prest to say they hope so.

Tuesday 19.—I visited Col. Cecil, Mr. Oglethorpe's great friend, who among other things told me that he was sorry to hear that my son goes about saying Mr. Oglethorpe paid him 800*l.*, to quit his pursuit of the Hazlemere election. I replied, I could not believe he had that indiscretion, but it must have been reported by his enemies: he said, he had it from Hazlemere folks. I said, I was against my son's standing there, and had endeavoured to prejudice him in his design in favour

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of Oglethorpe: he replied, he knew it, but it was very unlucky, for it cost Mr. Oglethorpe 1,200*l.*, and 900*l.* of it more than it needed have done if my son had not molested him.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 20.—Visited Mr. Bofin, brother Percival, Lord Shaftesbury, daughter Rawdon, Sir Fra. Clerke, Mr. Rawdon, and Sir Tho. Hanmer. After dinner Capt. Tailfer came, and acquainted me that Robert Williams said to him 2 days ago he was going to a merchant in the City who was acquainted with the Prince, to desire him to shew the Prince the petitions and papers he brought attested copies of from America. The Captain asked him for what end, the Prince had nothing to do in the affairs of Georgia: besides, a petition to the King was not proper to be given to the Prince, and if he gave it to the King, there must be pleading of Counsel, which cost money. Williams replied, the Prince should see them, but as to money to fee Counsel, he would not spend a shilling. I told the Captain that Williams had said he would give himself no trouble, and if he now resolved to do it, it could be only to spread what mischief he could. The Captain said, he had two affidavits to show made by two of his boatmen, that Oglethorpe imprisoned them because they would not swear what he ordered them to do against said Williams. He further said that Williams intended to go to Bristol as to-morrow, but had put it off, on pretence of business, for a fortnight. I told him, Williams is but in bad circumstances: he replied, he believed it true, for a person has lately broke 800*l.* in his debt.

In the evening I went with Sir Jo. Roydon (*sic*). to our Music Club.

Thursday 21.—This morning Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that he yesterday saw Robert Williams and had quite reconciled him to the Trustees, by telling him that the Trustees had it in consideration to give a bounty on lumber, to facilitate the export thereof to the Islands: upon which Williams said he desired no more, and it would go a great way in peopling the colony, wherein himself would have a great hand: that after the new besieging Augustine, the Trustees might consider whether it were best to continue the bounty on lumber or allow of negroes.

Mr. Verelts also told me he had seen Mr. Bowler, the surgeon, and made him the proposition of being physician to the colony at 50*l.* salary, to reside in Savannah, and be one of the magistrates at 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* more salary, including servants. Upon which Mr. Bowler expressed himself thankful to the Trustees, and desired time till Tuesday to give his answer.

He also told me, that through the misrepresentations of the late Scotch Minister at Darien, Mr. Macloud, now settled in Carolina, the Scotch Society at Edinburgh had resolved to send or pay for no minister at that place.

This day, upon a division whether a committee of 21 members should be appointed to examine into public transactions, the minority lost the question by 250 against 253. They sat till one in the morning.

Friday 22.—I went to St. George's Hospital at Hide Park Corner, where a committee went through the gratuities to be given their servants.

Jan. 22—Feb. 4

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 23.—Visited Mr. Western, my cousin Le Gendre and brother Percival who was so well recovered as to go abroad.

After dinner went to a committee of the St. George's Hospital, to consider of methods to recover Sir Jo. James's legacy.

Sunday 24.—Church service at home: Went to Court. After dinner visited daughter Rawdon, who was indisposed.

At Court, my Cousin, Mary Dering, who is dresser to the Princesses, and hears all (as well as sees most of) what passes within the Palace, told me she did not believe the late message carried to the Prince by the Bishop of Oxford, was from the King, or even yet imparted to his Majesty, but that it was a contrivance of Sir Robert Walpole to bring the father and son together, and to that end endeavoured to persuade the Prince to write a submissive letter to the King, which Sir Robert would so work with, as to make a reconciliation by shewing his Majesty the desperateness of his affairs without it, there being near 17 members of Parliament under his Royal Highness's influence: she said this was her private opinion, for nobody who knew the King's temper would dare to carry back such answer as the Prince gave, which yet must have been done if the King had really sent the message, and she must have been witness to the passionate resentments of his Majesty on the slight and refusal of his message, which would have appeared thereon; but observing nothing like that, she believed care had been taken to conceal from him the whole transaction. Moreover, the Bishop of Oxford had been at Court since, and it was observed that though the Lord of the Bedchamber whispered the King twice that the Bishop was there, his Majesty would take no notice of him, though he spoke to two other Bishops who stood by him, which coldness it was unlikely would be shewn him, had his Majesty employed him on that errand which he so readily accepted.

Then she told me the whole of the message consisted only of a demand that his Royal Highness should write the King a submissive letter, on which condition his Majesty would add 50,000*l.* to his annual allowance; but there was nothing said of paying his debts, or admitting his servants to appear at Court, at least the Bishop of Oxford says his message was no more. I perceived she was willing to save his Majesty's honour by persuading me he would not risk a repulse from his son.

Monday 25.—Stayed all day at home.

Tuesday 26.—Visited my Cousin Southwell, and Cousin Le Grand. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 27.—Visited Sir Fra. Clerke, my brother Percival and Lord Bathurst. In the evening went to the Playhouse to see "Love makes a Man, or the Fop's fortune."

Thursday 28.—Visited daughter Rawdon, Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Tho. Hanmer and Lord Carpenter: after dinner, went to the Royal Society and then to the Vocal Club.

The President of the Royal Society told me that the tall Swede now shewn for a sight about town was at the meeting this day was sennit and upon measure they found him 7 foot 4 inches 3 quarters high, but the heel of his shoe 1 inch  $\frac{1}{4}$  was to be abated. That his strength was not equal to his stature; on the contrary, he appeared feeble and not willing to stand long.

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This day the House of Commons sat from morning till one the next morning upon the election of Chippenham, and the Opposition carried a question in favour of the sitting members against the Court by one vote, 236 against 235. 'Tis believed the sitting members will keep their seat.

Friday 29.—I visited Mr. Duncomb, Lord Granard and Cousin Ned Southwell. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 30.—Visited daughter Rawdon, who miscarried last night, Captain Bates, Mr. Rawdon, and Sir Edward Dering. After dinner, went to a committee of St. George's Hospital held at Lancaster coffee house, where we agreed to meet a committee from Bedlam Hospital at the Devil Tavern next Thursday evening to consider jointly how to obtain the benefit of Sir Jo. James's legacy.

Sunday 31.—Went to Court, and after dinner to chapel.

Monday, 1 February.—Spent the morning at home. After dinner visited daughter Rawdon, and Mr. Vernon.

Mr. Vernon told me that it is expected as soon as the Malt Bill passes, that Sir Robert Walpole will go into the House of Lords, he being now making his peace with the heads of the Country party, that he may fall easily from his post of first Minister. That Lord Wilmington has been much prest to take on him the office of First Lord of the Treasury, which it is promised him shall be made easy to him, by making Mr. Dodington Chancellor of the Exchequer. He believes Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Mr. Pulteney and Sir Jo. Hynd Cotton will be made Peers. He also heard that 2 great leaders of the Opposition, or Country party, had declared against making Lord Carteret head of the Treasury or Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Tuesday 2.—Went this morning to the Georgia Office where we did business. Brought Dr. Hales home to dinner. In the evening Mr. Smith of the Prince's Court came to tell me that the House of Commons had just carried the election of Chippenham in favour of the sitting members, Sir Edward Thomas and Mr. Bainton Rolf, by a majority of 241 against 225, so much does Sir Robert Walpole's party lose ground. This majority of 16 of the country side had been 19, but 3 were shut out. We may now look on Sir Robert as lost. On the choice of a chairman of Committees of Election (16 December) the Country party were 242 to 238: 6 majority; on the Westminster Election they were 220 to 216: 4 majority; afterwards with strong endeavours, the Court warded off the appointment of a secret committee by 3 majority; but this day we see the Country party carried the election by 16.

I heard this day that the agreement for removing Sir Robert was near concluded.

Wednesday 3.—I visited Dr. Moore, and Mr. Tho. Clark. This day the King went to the Parliament House and passed the Malt Bill, after which he desired the Parliament to adjourn till the 18th inst., which every body knows is to give time to the new Ministry to adjust the respective employments they are to act in, for his Majesty has agreed to dismiss Sir Robert Walpole, whose patent to be created Earl of Orford is passing.

Thursday 4.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Sir Will Heathcote, and brother Percival.

Lord Wilmington told me his Majesty was pleased to tell him he

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should be first Lord of the Treasury, which he accepted with reluctance, but his Majesty would have it so.

That Sir Robert Walpole said he quitted the Administration unwillingly, but his friends prevailed on him, being all for his doing it.

That he did not yet know what other changes were to be, neither would Sir Robert be out, nor himself in place, till the recess is over, Sir Robert being necessary to be continued in the Treasury to leave things there in order.

He complained that Sir Robert had been very faulty in preferring low insignificant persons instead of men of fortune or character: and (which I noted) said he believed the Place Bill would not pass the Lords. This made me apprehend that all Ministers covet power and dependents alike, or that there is some composition making with his Majesty by the chiefs of the Opposition; but the nation will expect not only a change of persons but of measures, and that they may receive some benefit from the change, as well as the new ministers.

Lord Bathurst's opinion was, that there must be an entire new change and care be taken that Sir Robert Walpole do not play the cards behind the curtain. I replied, he was right, for if any of Sir Robert's friends remained, they would influence the King to hearken to him, and watch an opportunity to recall him: but as to his secret influencing the King, the new Ministry would soon discern it: for if his Majesty should obstinately refuse to follow the unanimous advice they gave him, they might be assured Sir Robert had been with him.

He was also of opinion that Sir Robert ought to be prosecuted by Parliament.

In the evening I went to a committee of Bedlam and St. George's Hospital appointed to meet at the Devil Tavern, where we agreed that Mr. Tayler should draw up a state of our case to take the Attorney General's opinion upon, and that we would jointly bear the expense of the suit for recovery of Sir Jo. James' Legacy.

Friday 5.—Visited Mr. August Schutz, Sir Fra. Clerke and daughter Rawdon.

Capt. Bates, Mr. Rawdon, and Mr. Condrion dined with me.

I went in the evening to the Temple about business.

Saturday 6.—Visited Mr. Wesley, Sir Will. Heathcote, Sir Fra. Clerke and Mr. Augustus Schutz, dined and passed the evening at home.

We learned that Sir Robert Walpole had been every day with the King and at the Treasury, filling up all the vacant places with his creatures, and granting what he could for life; that besides making him Earl of Orford, he had his Majesty's promise of a pension of 4,000*l.* on the Excise, and his bastard daughter to take place as a Countess. The City and Parliament are outrageous at this. And that Sir Robert had a prodigious levy on Thursday.

Sunday 7.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening visited brother Percival who has again the gout.

Monday 8.—This morning Sir Robert Walpole kissed hands at Court for being created Earl of Orford, and his bastard daughter did the same on having a patent passed to her, to take place as an Earl's daughter, which cannot please the female sex.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

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Lord Shaftesbury came, and informed me that Lord Wilmington is hand in hand with the Duke of Arguile, and that he was an hour and half with the King before he could win him off from proroguing the Parliament, which Sir Robert Walpole had influenced the King to resolve.

Tuesday 9.—Stayed all day at home.

Lord Lovel came to see me. I believe he is in some pain for his place of Postmaster General. He hoped not many would be turned out, but that all the Whigs in the opposition would unite with the Court Whigs, which would sink the Tory and Jacobite party to nothing. He said, Sir Robert Walpole's great fault was preferring mean scoundrels, by choice, to men of family and honour and fortune, who would stand by him in his present adversity, whereas he now finds the others desert him. He blamed his procuring his bastard daughter to take place as an Earl's daughter, and his thoughts of a pension of 4,000*l.* on the Excise. He hoped no violent schemes were laying, such as a Bill for Triennial Parliaments, which he said he should oppose, neither did he like a Place Bill, for he thought the Crown rather wanted more power in the House of Commons than had too much.

I said, it was not likely a new Ministry more than the old would be in earnest for either of those Bills, all ministers liking ease and power, but the country would expect some popular things to be done, or they would say the Ministry deserted them and only took care of themselves. He owned the Lords were falling off, particularly the Duke of Dorset and Duke of St. Albans. He added, that it was suspected the Earl of Islay, although he pretends much zeal for the Court, played false in causing such a strange pack of Scotch Lords to be elected this Parliament, and so many Commoners who have deserted Sir Robert, and particularly in rejecting several from being chosen because they declared they would not depend on him though they would on Sir Robert: that the Duke of Dorset is a creature of Lord Wilmington and always hated him. I said, it could not fail but the Lords would fall off, because he that paid their pensions must have them, and so would the Commons too, having lost their head, and I heard the Opposition would be at the next meeting (Thursday sennit) 50 majority. He replied, he believed it.

I wondered to find a creature of Sir Robert's so open, and though he came to pump me, knowing I freely discoursed with all sides, and had nothing to get or lose by this change, was as open to him. I said, the great meeting that is to be next Friday, of Lords and Commons in the Opposition, would consist of Tories as well as Whigs, they being firmly united: that the Duke of Arguile's plan is to extinguish party names, and lay the foundation of government so large or broad, that all who have opposed the Court may find their account in it, and a lasting peace at home be fixt for 20 years to come. That his Grace desired it might be known he had been several times offered by the Court to make his own conditions, but he had refused them, and would accept nothing till the plan he laid down was fixt: that Lord Carteret is not at all pleased with the views of his party, but Lord Wilmington was entirely linked with the Duke and his scheme.

My Lord Lovel said the Duke's plan was good if it could be executed, but they who were not provided for in it, would in a little time

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endeavour to form a new party, but the mischief was that very few Courtiers had reputation enough to head it, Sir Robert having filled the House with insignificant tools. That Lord Carteret was resolved not to be the second in business and act under another, but though a very considerable man as to capacity and parts and experience, yet had no followers.

My Lord Wilmington is about 65 years old, strong made, but of late much troubled with the stone. His stature is something more than of the middle sort and he is not corpulent though full fleshed. He is proud, though affable to those who visit him, and is rare of his speech, but then positive. He maintains no debates in the House of Peers, but never swerved from voting as the Ministry would have him, being very servile to his Majesty's inclinations. He has no great genius, but cannot want experience, having formerly been Speaker of the House of Commons, and for many years President of the Council, which post he executes notably well. He is extremely covetous, and formal in business, was never married, but has children unlawfully begotten, which he stifles the knowledge of as much as in him lies. He has no ambition, and has told me the true interest of England was to have no chief minister, but that every great office should be immediately dependent on the King and answer for itself. He also is for making the basis of the Government so broad, that many interests may be taken into it, but I believe he will be for leaving the King's power as great as he can contribute to make it.

Wednesday 10.—Sir Fra. Clerke told me this day that having occasion to call at the Treasury, the clerks told him, that although a report went about that Sir Robert Walpole had desisted from his purpose to enjoy the 4,000*l.* pension offered him by his Majesty, he had not yet resolved to quit it.

I stayed at home all day, having a cold.

Thursday 11.—Stayed at home all day for a cold.

This morning Lord Wilmington kissed the King's hand on being appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Sands on being made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Cha. Wager resigned his post of First Lord of the Admiralty.

The pension of 4,000*l.* per annum on the Post Office (not the Excise, as first said) proves to be in the name of the Lord Cholmley, but believed to Sir Robert Walpole's use.

Friday 12.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Mr. Sands, brother Percival, Mr. Dodington and Lord Bathurst. Lord Bathurst told me Lord Carteret would kiss hands to-day for Secretary of State, and Sir Jo. Rushout and Mr. Gibbon to-morrow or next day for to be Lords of the Treasury: that Mr. Waller was offered also to be one, but he refused until the whole Party were agreed and satisfied in the measures to be pursued. That they had not been consulted in the nomination of Mr. Sands to be Chancellor of the Exchequer and his kissing hands without communicating it to them. But at the great meeting of them to-day at the Fountain Tavern, the budget would be opened to satisfy their party. That he should be there and then would acquaint me with what passed. That the King told Sir Cha. Wager, he must be out, which short expression did not please him.

I afterwards went to Court.

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Dined and passed the evening at home.

Whilst I was at court Lord Harrington waited to deliver the seal of Secretary of State to Lord Carteret, being appointed Lord President of the Council in the room of Lord Wilmington.

Saturday 13.—I visited Lord Carteret to compliment him on his being made Secretary of State, and passed half an hour with him alone, with much satisfaction and freedom, for he told me he spoke not as a Minister but private man.

That he found some of the Country party were dissatisfied that he has accepted his office, without acquainting them previously with it, but he had the advice of Mr. Pulteney and other friends, otherwise he would not have done it. But upon consideration they would find it was a prudent act, and considering his Majesty's temper, absolutely necessary, for it would have been impossible to have made the intended changes, if all at once a number of gentlemen whom Sir Robert Walpole had possessed his Majesty with an ill opinion of, had offered to force themselves upon him before the aspersions cast on them were removed, and this could not be done but by degrees, and by some few new persons received by him, who would set their characters in a fairer light. That this would be his business to do, and he hoped my son would understand that he did not come in for a screen to Sir Robert Walpole, or that Sir Robert should have private access to his Majesty, and play still the game behind the curtain.

I told him that I thought his Lordship spoke reason, and since what he had done was with the concurrence of Mr. Pulteney, my son would approve it, for he had a perfect and rivetted opinion of him. He replied, he had a very good opinion of my son, and thought him considerable, were it only for serving for so great a city as Westminster. That he intended to visit and discourse him, and should be desirous of showing the respect he had both for him and me.

I said, he had now an opportunity of answering the wishes of the nation that men of virtue and learning were preferred in the church, for as he was a man of letters himself, he certainly would value that character too well to prefer unworthy and insignificant illiterate persons, for that would lessen his own. He replied, he should certainly do so, and it was Sir Robert Walpole's fault to prefer mean, contemptible persons to others of family and fortune more deserving, merely because the latter would not be equally subservient to his measures. We parted with his saying that he hoped the new ministry would act so as [to] leave no party to oppose them, which Sir Robert would not have, he found, had he done well, but new measures are necessary as well as new persons.

Sunday 14.—Church service at home. Then visited Mrs. Le Grand and brother Percival. Passed the rest of the day at home.

It was this day reported that the making Lord Carteret Secretary of State was entirely without the privity of Lord Wilmington and the Duke of Dorset, and that they had offered to lay down their posts, but his Majesty would not permit them. That what had been done was by contrivance of the Lord Chancellor and Duke of Newcastle, and that the Country party are more jealous and uneasy than ever of being imposed on.

Feb. 15-17

Monday 15.—I visited Mr. Smith of the Prince's court, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Jo. Shelley, Sir Jo. Evelyn, and Sir John Temple. Then went to Court which was pretty much crowded. I saw there Lord Carteret, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Sandys, the Duke of Newcastle, and Duke of Dorset, who went into the King's Closet and were with him I believe an hour, and no doubt debated the future changes.

I met Mr. Sandys as he went up the stairs, and asked him if it was true that Lord Wilmington had been out of humour? He said, yes, but the matter was settled: so I found the report of yesterday true as I related under yesterday.

At my return home, Lord Shaftsbury came to see me, and said the party looked on Mr. Sandys and Lord Carteret as betrayers of them: that we should find, as soon as the Parliament had granted the money, Lord Carteret would get it dissolved, in order to procure another more pliable to the Court than is the present. That if he did not, himself would find the Country party still too strong for the Court, for Lord Wilmington, who is attached to the Duke of Arguile and the Duke of Dorset, would secure as many members to their way of thinking as Lord Carteret and Sandys would carry off to theirs. Besides, a good many, lately of the Court party when Sir Robert Walpole was in, would now join in Arguile's plan, and he would have 250 in his way of thinking. That Sir Robert Walpole still manages the game behind the curtain, as may be seen by the employments given since his retirement, being all to his friends. That there was no remedy but for the Country party immediately to push at Lord Carteret as they did at Sir Robert, though Mr. Pulteney should support them, whose conduct in this affair is very blameable, and in his passion has said he will go immediately into the House of Lords.

I told him what past in conversation between Lord Carteret and me the other day, and said I could not help thinking he talked reason, when he argued that it was impossible for the Country party to succeed unless there were some about his Majesty to set him right in the characters of gentlemen against whom Sir Robert Walpole had poisoned his ear, but this must be done gradually, and the Party must allow time for it, which, said Lord Carteret, it will be my business and Mr. Sandys to do, and so every gentleman who was inclined for a post would be taken in.

Lord Shaftsbury replied, that had a fair appearance, but at the bottom Lord Carteret meant to be chief minister, and would prove as bad as Sir Robert. That his character is known to be a false man, and he might represent gentlemen in such light to the King as to bring into employment none but his own creatures.

I owned he undertook a heavy load, in offering himself to be the giver of characters to his Majesty, for every person disappointed in his view of a place, would lay it to his charge as misrepresented, and he would necessarily raise against himself a formidable party, though he flattered himself otherwise, when he told me that he would do what was right, and then no party could hurt him.

I was informed by another person, after his Lordship left me, that the Duke of Newcastle had prevailed with his Majesty, not to countenance the Tory Party in the least, but to continue as many of Sir Robert Walpole's friends in post as possible, and particularly, that

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Sir Will Young and Mr. Earl should hold their places on. That the Country party are so inflamed at this, that they, when they meet, design immediately to impeach Sir Robert, and also to remove the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Hen. Pelham too, if they can, whose intention at bottom is to procure Sir Robert's return to business.

I foresee much distraction.

The Duke of Arguile was approached by his Majesty to restore him to all his places, but he refused to give any answer,

Tuesday 16.—Visited Cousin Ned Southwell and Lady Rook. This day the remainder of the Lords of the Treasury kissed hands, so that now, that Board is filled with 5 entire new men, viz. :—

Lord Wilmington, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Gibbon, Sir Jo. Rushout, and Maj. Compton, in the room of Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Sundon, Mr. Earle, Mr. Treby, Mr. Clutterbuck, who have each lost by their removal 1,600*l.* per annum salary, besides the giving away of places for collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all Escheators in every county, and the leasing out the Crown lands. This day also the Marquis of Twedale kissed hand to be made Secretary for Scotland, an office of State revived. He is a great friend with Lord Carteret, a fine and bold speaker in public, very learned in the Civil Law, and above all, esteemed an honest and virtuous man.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

The Bishop of Oxford came to discourse me upon the intended meetings of the inhabitants of the Westminster parishes, upon a project of petitioning the Parliament to take from the select vestries the nomination of their members, and place it in the inhabitants at large. He desired I would speak to my son to prevent, what in him lies, any reflections on the select vestries as the reason for putting them down, because it would be both unjust with respect to the present vestries, but might prejudice himself in the opinion of the number of Lords and higher gentry who now compose part of the vestries.

I replied that probably the parishes would shew him their respective petitions before they concluded them, and I would speak to him, as his Lordship desired and was most reasonable, but he knew my son was elected by the commonalty, not the gentry, and he would find himself compelled to act very cautiously for fear of disobliging them.

I heard this evening the Lords of the Treasury have dismissed Mr. Leg, Lord Dartmouth's son, from being one of their secretaries, and appointed Mr. Ord, a member of Parliament, in his room.

That Sir John Norris has refused to be a Lord of the Admiralty because not offered to be at the head of it.

Wednesday 17.—Visited Mr. Guibbon and Sir Jo. Rushout to compliment them on their promotions to the Treasury.

Went to the Temple about business.

At my return, went to the Prince's Court, who this morning, with the Princess, went to wait on the King, all the long subsisting difference being made up, to the content of the chiefs of the anti-courtiers, and the Duke of Arguile restored to all his places. Lord Cobham, also, to have General Wills' regiment, Lord Chesterfield and Lord Gower to be provided for as soon as there shall be proper vacancies for them. Mr. Pulteney was the person who negotiated the whole between the King, the Prince, and the Opposition. I had, during the difference,

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never gone to the Prince's Court, but both he and the Princess received me well, and I saw there multitudes of Sir Robert Walpole's creatures, one of whom told me they was now a stronger body of united Whigs than ever was known. I saw also divers of the Tory party there.

This evening there were above 100 Lords and Members of the House of Commons met at Mr. Dodington's, to whom the Duke of Arguile declared that his Majesty had offered to restore him to his former posts, his regiment, the mastership of the Ordinance, and chief command of the Army, but that he was resolved not to accept them unless it was agreeable to the members of both Houses now met together: that his intention was to restore affairs upon so broad a bottom, that the nation might be satisfied, and every person qualified to serve his country, without distinction of parties, should have the opportunity of doing it, by being preferred to such stations as suited their desires. Upon this, all present declared their satisfaction in his Grace's generous plan, and desired he would accept his Majesty's proposal to restore him to his employments, and as a testimony of their satisfaction said they would all wait on his Grace to-morrow to Court when he kissed his Majesty's hand. There were many of the Tory party present.

Mr. Pulteney took that opportunity to tell the assembly, that there was no intention to drop prosecution of Sir Robert and others for their evil behaviour; on the contrary, there should be strict enquiry made into all malversations, and he would himself move for a secret committee for that purpose.

This day Governor Glen told me, that on Saturday he dined and passed the evening alone with Lord Wilmington, who was so heavy and pensive that he could not think the reason of it, but feared himself might have some way or other disoblged him, but he next day knew the reason of it: for that night Lord Wilmington went to the King and told him boldly, "Sir, I am come to declare to your Majesty that I am of no further use to you, and to surrender what I hold of you." Upon this the King (the tears coming into his eyes) replied, "What, my Lord, will you desert me too? What is your reason?" My Lord replied, that he found his Majesty so resolved to narrow his bottom, and withstand the voice of his people, that he saw his very crown in danger, and if he did not satisfy them by extending the foundation on which his Government must stand, by not confining his favours to a party but bestowing them on worthy men without distinction of names, he would be undone.

He further told me that Mr. Pulteney had been several times in private with the King, and went backward and forward with messages between his Majesty and the Prince, in order to prevail on him to come to his Majesty's Court.

Thursday 18.—Stayed at home for my cold. This day, the Duke of Arguile, attended by above 100 Lords and Commons, among whom were the chiefs of the Tory party, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, Sir Jo. Cotton, &c., waited on the King, whose rooms had not been seen from the beginning of his reign so crowded.

This morning also the Princess of Wales, for the first time, waited on his Majesty and in the open drawing room kissed his Majesty's hand, with tears trickling down her cheeks, which set my wife and many other ladies a-crying.

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Friday 19.—This day stayed at home for my cold.

It appeared this day that the old Courtiers and their party in the House of Commons were resolved to stick together and keep up their strength: for in the committee that sat this night till one o'clock in the morning, upon the Colchester election, Hen. Pelham, Sir Will. Young, Mr. Winnington, &c. battled it in favour of the sitting members who were Sir Robert Walpole's friends, and though the return of the sitting members was proved very scandalous, yet they divided the House: but lost it by a majority of 47 on the other side, so that the committee voted it an undue return.

Saturday 20.—Stayed at home for my cold.

My Lord Bathurst came this evening, and acquainted us that the day the Duke of Arguile had refused to return his Majesty an answer to his offer of restoring him to his employments, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, with a considerable number of other Parliament men, repaired to his Grace, and exposed to him that unless matters were in a further way of settlement, they should all break to pieces next Thursday when the Parliament were to meet; that when the question about the Army should come on, he and the rest were determined to oppose continuing the same number unless his Grace were at the head of it, and therefore they prest him hard to accept his Majesty's offer to restore him to his posts. To this the Duke replied, that he was resolved not to accept, unless he could secure his friends to be taken into employment, to whom he stood engaged. They then exposed to him that even those friends would consent to his acceptance, and not insist on his engagements to them. Then said the Duke, let there be a meeting of them all at Mr. Dodington's to-morrow, and I will then know their sentiments, and if all the party present approve it I will accept, otherwise not. Accordingly, on Wednesday, there was a numerous meeting, as I have noted under Wednesday last, where the affair was concluded unanimously; and the next morning the Duke attended by them went to Court and kissed the King's hand.

My Lord added that no conditions were made for the Prince, so that he remains at his Majesty's pleasure whether he shall have his debts paid and the 50,000*l.* augmentation of his annual allowance.

He said, he was in the House of Lords last Thursday when Sir Robert Walpole was introduced as Earl of Orford, and presented his patent: and he observed not one Lord to rise or take him by the hand (as always done on such occasions by friends or any who are not enemies and who are near a Lord at his introduction). But after he had taken the oaths, he immediately retired without taking his seat, and drove to Richmond. He looked very pale in the House.

Sunday 21.—Stayed at home all day for my cold.

Monday 22.—The Bishop of Rochester, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Sir George Savile and Mr. Sandys, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, visited me. The latter told me that the King was long before he would hearken to employing him. That the whole party were till very lately in a disposition to break to pieces, through the too eager desire of many to get places, but now they were all friends again. That he was not asked to be at Mr. Dodington's meeting Wednesday last, neither was the Duke of Arguile nor Mr. Pulteney there. That there had been great divisions among them for a while upon Lord Gower's motion



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that the Duke of Arguile should go to Court, but at length the Assembly yielded to it, only some said they would go but once, others not at all: but the greater number agreed to attend the Duke of following day. He, I found, is not fond of the Duke. I told him the nation would expect some popular bills, or it would be said all the turn given to affairs was only to get places: that I was not for altering the Septennial Act and reducing Parliaments to 3 years, but I was much for a bill to limit the number of placemen in the House, as also to lay a heavier penalty on corrupt returning officers.

He replied, popular bills must pass: that he doubted himself concerning the expediency of repealing the Septennial Act, and had always exprest himself cautiously on that point when debated in the House. That he hoped a Place bill would pass both Houses, but it must be so modelled as to make it acceptable to the Lords, and that by not excluding too many officers of the Crown. He thought no soldier should be admitted below the rank of a Colonel, neither any Commissioner of the Navy or Victualling Office, but all the Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty and Board of Trade, and the 4 Tellers of the Exchequer, the Officers of the King's Household, &c. That a bill is preparing by the lawyers, for more effectually punishing corrupt returning officers.

Tuesday 23.—Stayed at home for my cold. Lord Shaftsbury, Bishop of Rochester, Cousin Scot, Capt. Bates, Dr. Courayer and Mr. Verelst came to see me. There was much joy that the Dutch had in spite of the Fr. Ambassador's endeavours, agreed to the 3rd augmentation of troops and to fit out a fleet of 25 men of war: and that they had recalled their ambassador at Paris for presuming to draw up of his own head a sketch of a neutrality proposed to them by France.

The report of the town was this day, that the Duke of Arguile is speedily to go to Holland, and from thence to Berlin, to propose to the King of Prussia a match of one of his daughters with the Duke of Cumberland, on whom his Majesty would settle the Electorate of Hanover, and that the Prince had consented thereto.

That the Parliament will grant 600,000*l.* to the King to make up the deficiencies of his Civil List, and 400,000*l.* to the Prince to pay his debts and make up the loss he has sustained by his Majesty's not having allowed him 100,000*l.* per annum, which was the sum his Majesty himself had when Prince.

Wednesday 24.—Stayed at home for my cold. Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Bathurst, my brother Percival, Mr. Vernon and his son, and Mr. Tuffinal came to see me.

Mr. Vernon told me that the Admiral his brother is to have the vacant flag.

In the afternoon Mr. Temple visited me, and said his brother, Lord Palmerston, was on Monday to see Sir Robert Walpole (now Earl of Orford) at Richmond and found him going to hunt. "You see," said Sir Robert, "I hunt whilst others hunt me."

Thursday 25.—Stayed at home for my cold.

Mr. Smith, of the Prince's Court, and Mr. Lapotre came to see me. He said Mr. Tracy of our Board went to Richmond to see the Earl of Orford, and found in the outward room only three young sparks reading a bawdy book, which scandalized him much, being Sunday.

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'Tis certain that virtue, nor the appearance of it, has ever been found under that Lord's roof.

Friday 26.—I went out for the first time and dined with my son Rawdon.

The report of the town is that England will send 16,000 men to assist the Hollanders in case they should be attacked by France or Prussia, and that 8,000 will embark as soon as things can be got ready. That the Queen of Hungary has promised the Dutch, that if they will garrison and defend the Barrier towns in Flanders, she will have 30,000 men in the field to join their troops who by this third augmentation will also have 30,000 for the field besides their garrisons well manned.

That besides the bad situation Holland is in, as enclosed between France and Prussia, which alone were sufficient to alarm her, they have discovered a secret agreement made between France, Spain and Prussia to make Don Carlos, Duke of Brabant, and give Guelderland to the King of Prussia. The States were also informed that Mareschal Maillebois had sent a party of 120 men with engineers to reconnoitre their country and take drafts of their fortifications. These things concurring hastened the States to resolve on their third augmentation, to the great mortification of Monsieur Fenelon, the French Ambassador. The States proceeded further, and forbid the bankers at Amsterdam from remitting money for the use of the French Army in Germany, which must greatly distress those troops, who are already in a perishing condition for want of money, clothes, &c.

This day, upon a motion to hear the Bosney petition at the Bar of the House, it was carried against Sir Robert Walpole's friends (who appear resolute to continue a party) by a majority of 47, viz., 172 against 125. This majority of 47 enemies to Sir Robert Walpole is the very number (as the Speaker told me) which Sir Robert imagined he should have on his side at the opening of the Parliament.

Saturday 27.—I dined with my brother Percival to-day. In the morning I visited Mr. Will. Pulteney, the Speaker and Mr. Jo. Temple.

The Speaker told me he apprehended smart work and long days next week, for they talked of moving for a secret committee to enquire into mismanagements. He commended the good aspect of affairs abroad, from the Dutch resolving on the third augmentation, and the King of Sardinia's resolving to assist the Queen of Hungary in defence of her Italian Dominions, whom he extolled for a wise and courageous Prince. He hoped measures would be taken to oblige France (out of prudence) to content herself within moderate bounds, but exprest his dread of a general war, from the great expence this nation must run into, which now is 50 millions in debt, and the Dutch as much.

Sunday 28.—Prayers at home.

Mr. Pulteney came to see me, to whom I made proper compliments on the principal share he had in this change of ministry.

He told me that enquiries should go on into mismanagements.

That he persuaded the Tories to come to Court, and let them know that their not having employments immediately ought to be no reason for standing out, for after a time, such as were desirous of them should be taken notice of. Accordingly they came, and the King was surprised to see such a number of new faces, gentlemen and Lords of great property and interest in their countries, but exprest himself

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troubled that (as he had heard) some of them said they would come but that once, to which Mr. Pulteney replied, it was not for want of respect to his Majesty, but for fear of being troublesome to him in applying for employments. I told him, it was observed, that a great many were dissatisfied that some had got employments before the rest, but I thought there could have been no change of Ministry without it.

He said, they were beginning to be satisfied, and if not, as long as the new ministry supported the public affairs, and did things in the best manner, they should not value the uneasiness of such as would be dissatisfied of employments.

He told me it was intended enquiries should go on, but possibly some are more violent in that matter than is fit.

We had a good deal more discourse of foreign affairs, as that the Dutch have sent for our 12,000 men which we are obliged to help them with when demanded: that we have hopes of gaining the King of Prussia, it being certain he and France are not quite well together. That things begin to have a good aspect abroad, and the King of Sardinia has declared for the Queen of Hungary. That the forces of the Queen of Hungary, the Dutch and we in Flanders will be near 50,000 men, which will oblige France to draw a like number into Flanders, and if the King of Prussia be gained, the French army in Germany will be reduced to retire into some town for safety.

Monday, 1 March, 1741-2.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Sir Will Heathcote and the Duke of Arguile, who was not at home. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 2.—Stayed at home all day. Mr. Smith, of the Prince's Court, acquainted me that during all this illness of the Prince, the King has not sent once to know how he does, neither has seen the Prince's children.

This day the House of Commons ended their hearing of the merchants' complaints, which Mr. Glover, one of their body and their manager, summed up in a remarkable good speech of 2 hours long. Sir John Barnard then made some motions, in one of which he inserted that the nation had been dishonoured by the neglect of convoys and cruisers, or to that effect, which words Mr. Hen. Pelham opposed, as too general, so did some others of the Walpolian Party, but the motion was carried without a division, after Mr. Pulteney spoke on the occasion, who said, though he would not have made that motion, yet being made, he did not see how any gentleman could vote against it, because it was true. In the debate, which lasted till 9 o'clock, many personal things were said reflecting on Mr. Winington, Mr. Dodington, and Sir Robert Walpole, which Mr. Pulteney blamed in his speech, and he spoke so much of moderation in their debates, that his Party shewed themselves uneasy, which he observing, changed his manner of speech, and gave them content by letting them understand he was for pursuing an enquiry into the mismanagements of the late Ministry.

Wednesday 3.—Went to the Georgia Board. In the afternoon visited Cousin Celia Scot, and my daughter Percival.

Thursday 4.—This day news came that the King of Prussia had defeated the Austrian Army. And that Admiral Haddock is on his return to England, melancholy distracted. Sir John Norris laid down

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this day his post of Admiral of the Fleet or Union Flag, being the highest next to Lord High Admiral. He was offered to continue and be a Lord of the Admiralty, but would not accept it unless made the first Lord of the Admiralty, which is intended for another. He was likewise displeased that one of his sons, a sea captain, was lately broke by the Admiralty for neglect of duty. After dinner, I visited my brother Percival.

Friday 5.—Visited Cousin Ned Southwell and Col. Cecil, and afterwards called on Mr. Verelts. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 6.—I visited Mr. Gybbon, Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Mr. Grimes, Sir Edward Dering, Sir John Evelyn and Lord Bathurst. After dinner I visited Sir Jo. Shelley.

The Earl of Shaftsbury told me that the Country party, suspecting Mr. Pulteney wanted zeal to prosecute Sir Robert and others in place for malversation, a number of them went in a body to him to let him know they should not be satisfied unless he went brisker on, to which he replied, he intended it.

Sir Jo. Shelley likewise told me that Mr. Pulteney had said he would second prosecutions but would not begin them, and that he would be none of the secret committee. Sir John further told me that upon a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to Sir John Norris to go to the Mediterranean Sea and balk the command of Admiral Haddock's fleet, Sir Jo. went on Thursday to his Majesty and had a private audience, wherein he told him, he was ready to obey his Majesty's commands and go, but it depended on two conditions, viz., that he should be created a Peer, and be put at the head of the Admiralty Board. The King replied, he would consider of it: whereupon Sir John immediately said, "Sir, if there are requests that require time to resolve, I desire leave to resign my commission," as he accordingly did. A procedure condemned as too cavalier.

Talking of the Earl of Wilmington's love of money, he said that he sent to a clerk to be informed how he contrived to get some estate he had returned to him in London out of the country for 3 pence in the pound. He gave me another instance, that when Lord Carlton was made President of the Council, his salary was 5,000*l.* per annum; after whose death, Lord Wilmington representing that to be too much, his successor had but 4,000*l.* But when himself came to be Lord President, he applied for and obtained 5,000*l.*; alleging he knew no reason why he should not have as much as my Lord Carlton. Then speaking of his being made a Lord, Sir Jo. said, he refused it for 3 days, having no mind for it, but the then Ministry forced it upon him, to prevent him becoming first Minister himself.

Talking of the late creation of Mr. Fox and Mr. Bromley to be Lords, he said it was a sudden thing, and owing to a request the Countess of Yarmouth made his Majesty to give her 30,000*l.* The King, who likes not to part with such sums for his pleasures, replied, he could not give it her. Upon this she fell into a passion of tears and said he did not love her, she was miserable and would not go with him to Hanover. The King struck with this, said if she could find some other way to get it, he should like it: to which she answered, would he give her the making of some Lords? He replied, yes, if they were men without objection, and she should consult Sir Robert Walpole upon it.

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Accordingly, Sir Robert was made acquainted with his Majesty's pleasure, who sent for Mr. Fox and Mr. Bromley, and opening the matter to them, bid them wait on the Countess, and with her they settled the sum: but how much they paid, he did not know. Mr. Fox is the son of Sir Stephen Fox, once a footman: and Mr. Bromley, the grandson of a pedlar in Barbadoes, but both were at this time useful speakers for the Court in Parliament. Sir John added that it cost this Lord Romney's father 5,000*l.* only to be made a Lord.

I heard this day for certain, and on good authority, that Mr. Horace Walpole had been privately to ask his Majesty for a vacant living in his gift: this shews the King's inclinations still lean to Sir Robert Walpole.

Sunday 7.—I went to church, and afterwards to Court. In the evening to chapel and afterwards to the Coffee house.

Monday 8.—I went to the Georgia Board.

I heard this day that the list of new Lords of the Admiralty being shewn to his Majesty, he scratched out Sir John Hind Cotton's name, and put in Sir Hen. Lyddel, who is a friend to the Earl of Orford. That this has so exasperated those who are said to be for the *broad bottom* that 'tis apprehended the Duke of Arguile will quit, and that a resolution is taken forthwith to impeach the Earl of Orford, which Mr. Fazackerly and another eminent lawyer have the looking over. Dined and passed the evening at home.

His Majesty had consented to employ Sir Jo. Cotton, the Earl of Granard and Lord Limerick and Mr. Waller, but they demurred to accept unless more of their party were taken in, which angered the King.

Tuesday 9.—Visited Dr. Barecroft at the Charter House, and went to Bartlet Buildings to the Society of Christian Knowledge. This day, Lord Limerick moved in the House of Commons for a Committee of enquiry into the conduct of affairs at home and abroad for 20 years past, when to the surprise of all, the motion was rejected by the Walpolean party, by a majority of 2: 244 against 242.

Wednesday 10.—This morning my daughter fell in labour at 10 minutes after 4 o'clock, and before 5 was brought to bed of a son. And this day the Duke of Arguile waited on his Majesty and surrendered his late employments, on which the Duke of Montague immediately kissed hands for the Ordinance restored to him, and the Earl of Hertford was restored to his regiment of Blue Guards and made Governor of Guernsea instead of Minorca.

The Admiralty was also settled by his Majesty this day, viz., the Earl of Winchelsea, Admiral Cavendish, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Jo. Cockburn, Esq., Lord Baltimore, Dr. George Lee and . . . [Jo. Morley] Trevor, Esq., but was doubted if Lee would accept. The new Ministry had given his Majesty another list, but he rejected Lord Limerick, Lord Granard and Sir Jo. Hind Cotton. The Country party are much exasperated at this, looking upon the new Ministry as betrayers of them: and it is certain the Walpolians are much elevated.

My brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan dined with me, and afterwards I went to the Musick Club. The Duke in his audience told the King that he had resolved to serve his Majesty in hopes that

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he would have gone upon a broad bottom, and that he was ready to go abroad in obedience to his commands but not to be a cypher and do nothing. The King replied, he embarrassed his affairs, and upon the Duke surrendering, sent immediately in his hearing for the Duke of Montague to restore him to the Ordinance, for which he kissed hands again that day.

Thursday 11.—I went to the Georgia Office with Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Smith to see the seal put to 2,000*l.* sola bills, the petition to Parliament and the change of tenures. This day, the Earl of Staires, who came yesterday to town, was offered the command of the Army, or to go Ambassador abroad; 'tis said, he refused both, but this may be only report.

There was this night a meeting of the Country party at the Fountain Tavern. They were 184 members, and no Peer among them. They resolved to further the several popular bills, viz., the Pension and Place bills, &c. I heard this day, that only Lord Winchelsea and Lord Baltimore had kissed hands for the Admiralty: and that the Duke of Bridgwater has sent to Dr. Lee, that if he accepted to be one of that Board, he would never choose him again into Parliament: the report was too early.

Friday 12.—I visited Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Sir Fra. Clerke, Lord Grandison, and Mr. Mason, his son-in-law: Capt. Horton, Lady Rook, and Cousin Le Grand.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 13.—Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Will Heathcote, Mr. Hen. Archer and I waited on Lord Wilmington and the Speaker to shew them our petition to Parliament.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 14.—After service at home, I went to Court, and carried the sword before his Majesty to Chapel. The new Lords of the Admiralty (as many as are in town) kissed his Majesty's hand. They were the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord Baltimore, Admiral Cavendish, Dr. Lee (chairman of the Committee of Elections) and, I believe, Jo. Morley Trevor, Esq., member for Lewis in Sussex. The 7th, Mr. Cockburn, is not yet arrived from Scotland.

Capt. Horton, Capt. Thompson, and Dr. Barecroft dined with me. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 15.—This morning Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Will, Heathcote, Mr. Hen. Archer, and I waited on Mr. Sandys with our petition, and desired him to obtain his Majesty's consent, which he promised. And accordingly, Mr. Hume Campbell presented it, and Mr. Digby seconded it, but to our astonishment, when the question was put to refer it to the Committee of Supply and the Speaker had given it for the Ayes, Sir John Cotton cried, the Noes had it, and dividing the House, the Noes who stayed in were 194, but the Ayes who went out only 181, so the petition being lost, the colony is lost with it, it being impossible to carry it on without money.

After this, I went to Lord Baltimore to wish him joy on his being made a Lord Commissioner to the Admiralty: he desired me to speak to Mr. Temple to support his election for the County of Surrey, for which he must be re-elected on account of having accepted an employment. I did so, and he promised.

Mar. 15-25

Dined at home, and in the evening visited my daughter Rawdon, and Mr. Vernon.

This day Mr. Pulteney went to the House for the first time since his illness and his daughter's death: he began to be suspected of the Country party, but has assured them that he will still have a Committee of Enquiry and promote popular bills.

The Prince has also assured my Lord Gower that he will adhere to them: so that it will behove Lord Carteret to look to himself, who though not for restoring Sir Robert Walpole to the Ministry, is suspected of an intention to let him escape without enquiry.

Tuesday 16.—I visited Col. Cecil, and acquainted him with Lord Baltimore's desire that he would influence General Oglethorpe's friends in Surrey to vote for him. The Colonel replied, he would not promise; if he did it, it would be at my request; but he had reason to be displeased in behalf of General Oglethorpe, that when my son and Mr. Boon stood for Hazlemere, Lord Baltimore in public company offered to lay a wager that they would carry it against General Oglethorpe. After dinner, I went to my son Rawdon's and Lord Shaftsbury.

Mr. Pulteney presented his bill for better regulating the returns of sheriffs and other officers for elections of members to Parliament.

Mr. Sandys also about this time presented his bill for restraining the number of placemen in the House.

And Mr. Cary, his bill to prevent pensioners sitting in the House; but by a great mistake it will be of little use in preventing the corruption of the members, for if the Court please to give them a sum of money for voting on particulars occasions, there is no clause to hinder it.

Wednesday 17.—Attended a summons to Georgia.

After dinner, visited Mrs. Scot, Dr. Moore, and daughter Percival.

My son came in whilst I was there from the House (9 o'clock) and said the Country party had carried a question relating to an election against the Walpolians by 39 majority, which has revived their spirits, Pulteney, Sandys, &c. of the new Ministry voting on their side.

Thursday 18.—This being the Georgia Anniversary day, the Trustees met as usual at St. Bride's Church, where Dr. Best gave them a sermon. They elected 3 new Common Councillors, and one Trustee, and dined together.

At night went to Vocal Music Society.

Friday 19.—Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Digby, Mr. Tho. Archer, and Sir Will. Heathcote and I waited on my Lord Carteret to discourse him on Georgia, but he was not at home. Mr. Verelts saw him afterwards at the House of Lords and he appointed our coming to him on Monday. He had before discoursed Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Sandys upon it, and they agreed there is a means to recover Georgia with the House, and that it ought to be tried.

Visited the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Seaton and Sir Geo. Savile, where being taken with a faltering in my speech proceeding from a great cold, I went home, and Dr. Wilmot being sent for prescribed me a blister on my back and a purge of hira pickra and a blister on my head because of a singing in my head.

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Sunday 21.—Dr. Wilmot, imagining I have a goutish humour about me, put drawing plaisters on my feet to draw the humour down to my feet, but without effect, in the mean time the blister did me good, but removed not my dozyness, which I was much given to from the time I was seized.

I perceive my hand in writing is less steady than usual.\*

Monday 22.—Continued ill.

The Prince and Princess came to wait on his Majesty from Kew. The King sent for her into his closet and desired her to influence the Prince to command his servants to vote against the enquiry into Sir Robert Walpole's conduct. She begged the King to excuse her because she had made it a rule never to speak to him upon public affairs. But, said the King, you can carry a message; she said she would obey him in that. The King, impatient to know the success of his message, sent that evening to the Prince to know it, who replied, he could not obey his Majesty in ordering his servants to vote any way, having left them to their liberty and given his word to them.

Tuesday 23.—This day Lord Limerick renewed his motion for a secret committee to enquire into Sir Robert Walpole's conduct for 10 years past, which was carried by 7 voices, 254 against 247. Mr. Pulteney gave great satisfaction to his Party in the speech he made. for he said that though he was not forward for an enquiry into the late Minister's bad administration, because of an expression he had used several years ago, viz., that he would pursue him to destruction, (which yet he only meant of his ministerial influence, not of his person) yet the nation would not be satisfied without an enquiry, and that it would be of good example and a terror to future Ministers to keep them to their duty.

After this, there was no division on a motion that the committee should be by ballot, nor on another to support his Majesty's engagements to the Queen of Hungary.

Wednesday 24.—Continued ill of my intermitting fever.

Thursday 25.—Continued ill.

The Country party entertain a more favourable opinion of Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Sandys since Tuesday last when the motion for a secret committee was made. On which occasion Mr. Sandys declared he was always for enquiries into Ministers' conduct, and should expect it, if in his station he did anything amiss, to be called to account for it.

I heard this day that the new Ministry and Mr. Pulteney resolve to quit and withdraw from Court in case the ballot (that is the list of Committees delivered by them to the members to be chosen) should not prevail, for Mr. Hen. Pelham has distributed a different list, wherein he has put divers of Sir Robert Walpole's fast friends, whereas Mr. Pulteney's list has excluded every one of them.

His Majesty having promised the Earl of Orford to save him, this makes the friends of the latter so resolutely adhere together, knowing they thereby recommend themselves to the King. And the new Court party, seeing this, think it will be to no purpose to continue in employment, if the King will underhand support the Earl of Orford's party against them. Should they quit, great confusion must follow,

\* As is very evident in the handwriting of the diary itself at this point.—*Ed.*

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for the nation will grow outrageous. But if they use the methods of the late first minister, they will soon get a majority in the House.

Friday 26.—I began to mend at night by the often repeated doses of the jesuits bark.

This day the Lords rejected the Pension bill by a great majority, and Lord Carteret voted with the majority. The bill only prevented pensioning members of the House of Commons, yet the Lords would not consent thereto, being resolved to support the honour of receiving pensions because themselves most of them are pensioned. Thus Lord Carteret has begun to show himself a true minister.

Saturday 27.—Still confined.

Lady Bathurst informed us this day that when Mr. Pulteney waited on the Prince, he told him he should insist on procuring employments for Lord Bathurst, Lord Gower, Lord Carlile, Lord Westmorland, Lord Cobham and Sir Jo. Hynd Cotton, which Mr. Pulteney promised.

Sunday 28.—Still confined. Mr. Tho. Clark assured me this day that there are divers letters in town, copies of Cardinal Fleurie's letter to the States General, that he looked on England as included in the neutrality of Hanover, which if true explains why Admiral Haddock suffered the Spaniards to land in Italy.

Monday 20. Tuesday 30.—Still confined.

Wednesday 31.—Still confined.

Saturday, 3 April, 1742.—Still confined.

Saturday 10.—Still confined.

Sunday 11.—Took the air for the first time.

Friday 23.—My son passed back to me the English estate I gave him for a qualification.

Saturday 24.—I continued to mend, and the following week made several visits.

Thursday 29.—This evening his Majesty granted an augmentation during pleasure to the Prince's allowance of 50,000*l.* so that he now is to receive 100,000*l.* per annum, but I hear nothing of paying his debts.

Saturday, 1 May.—Began to return visits.

Wednesday 5.—Went to the Evening Society of Music.

Thursday 13.—The secret committee made this day a report to the House which contained discoveries of money paid to bribe elections, but because Mr. Paxton refused to give any account of 90,000*l.* by him disposed of, pretending he would not answer to questions that might injure himself, for which refusal he is now in Newgate, the House was moved for a bill to excuse persons who shall be examined by the committee from undergoing any damage by their discovery, and the question was carried by 257 against 223. All Sir Robert Walpole's party opposed it. Afterwards the House was moved to adjourn the call of the House to a further day and carried by 228 against 221.

Friday 14.—Went to the Georgia office, this being the day for hearing the counsel of Tho. Stephens against the Trustees, but the House put it off to Tuesday, 15 June.

Saturday 15.—Went to St. James' Vestry, where it was agreed to petition the Parliament to be heard by counsel against the Committee's report upon the vestry of our parish, and the chief who were present engaged to subscribe towards paying the charge.

Sunday 16.—Prayers at home.

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Monday 17.—Breakfasted at Chelsea.

Tuesday 18.—Breakfasted at Marabone.

Thursday 20.—This day I gave Mr. Hoar and Arnold my note to answer for 100*l.* my daughter Hanmer is to have a letter of credit for abroad she is going next week by invitation from the Princess of Orange to Holland.

Tuesday, 2 June.—I went to Foxhall Garden.

Sunday 6, Whitsuntide.—In the evening I went to Charlton to remain there till I go to Tunbridge.

Sunday 13.—Communicated at Charlton Church.

Saturday 19.—My daughter Rawdon wrote that she sailed from Chester the 5th inst. and arrived at Dublin the 8th; her letter was dated the 12th and this day we received it.

She also wrote that my son was expected the 12th at Cork from Bristol.

Wednesday 23.—I went to town to bring away my niece Dering's papers and my accounts as guardian and executor allowed by the Master of Chancery. The passing her accounts cost 110*l.*

Thursday 24.—I went with my family to Tunbridge.

On which day the House of Commons came to a resolution in their Committee that the petition of Thomas Stephens contains false, scandalous and malicious charges tending to asperse the characters of the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America.

7 July, 1742.—I resigned my office of Common Councillor of Georgia, partly by reason of my ill health and partly from observing the ill behaviour of the Ministry and Parliament with respect to the colony.

23 July.—My son and daughter Percival returned from Ireland.

Aug. 3.—This day I returned from Tunbridge to Charlton.

Tuesday 10.—I went to town on business and lay a night. I called on Mr. Tho. Barsham who told me the Master of the Rolls had passed the Master in Chancery's report for passing my niece Dering's accounts in Chancery. Whereby the allowance for her expenses is settled. I dined with my brother Percival.

I called upon Mr. Samuel Seddon and directed him to sue Mr. Evans for the arrear of annuity due to me, being, the 14 of next September, 700*l.*

Wednesday 11.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Thursday 19.—It was confirmed to us that my daughter Rawdon would lie in in England, but Sir John wrote me he would bring her over after she should be brought to bed in January next. I returned the Duke of Montagu's visit.

Saturday 21.—My Cousin Fortrey came to pass the remainder of the summer with us.

Mr. Verelts came to dine with me and brought with him the following papers.

Col. Stephens' journal from 4 Feb., 1741-2 to 20 March.

Col. Stephens' letter to him of 20 March, 1741/2, received 21 June, 1742; his letter to him of 4 May, 1742; his journal from 2 May to 8 June, 1742; his letter to him of 9 June, 1742, received 2 Aug. Another of his letters to him of the same date and received 2 Aug., 1742.

Aug. 21-Dec. 1

He shewed me also a letter from Mr. Causton to him, and another paper containing his thoughts how to advance the colony.

Also a letter from Mr. Clerk, Deputy Governor of New York, to the Trustees, acquainting us that he was on a grand scheme to unite in one treaty of friendship all the Indians within his Majesty's provinces in America, which he had made good progress in, and which, when effected, would entirely secure the British interest from any dangers apprehended from the French: but for this end it would be necessary the other provinces should contribute a sum for presents to the Indians whereby to engage them to this desired union, they being a kind of Swiss who side with those who give them most, wherein the French of Messasippi are very generous to them, knowing the importance of it. That New York had constantly presented them, yearly, to the value of 400*l.* sterling, and General Oglethorpe had sent him 100*l.* which he hoped the Trustees would allow of, and he hoped S. Carolina would also contribute.

He shewed me also a letter from Col. Oglethorpe to the Trustees to the same effect.

He shewed me also a letter from Mr. Orton, our Minister at Savannah, giving account of his good success in bringing back several Methodists to our Church, and that he had undertaken a school for want of a schoolmaster, and had wrote to his brother in England to come over and assist him therein.

With these letters came public accounts and divers other papers.

He told me that Col. Stephens had removed Jo. Fallowfeld from being Bailiff and had made Fra. Moore, of Frederica, the late Recorder, his correspondent to send the accounts for the south county of Georgia in room of Bailiff Hawkins.

Monday 23.—Capt. Tailfer came to dine with me, and told me Lieut.-Col. Cook, of Oglethorpe's regiment, was arrived from Georgia, and would accuse Col. Oglethorpe of defrauding his regiment by making them pay for the provisions the Government sent them over gratis.

Friday, 3 September.—I went to town to new make my will and gave the heads to Mr. Tho. Barsham.

I visited the Lord Wilmington and Lord Bathurst and Cousin Le Grand. Lay in town.

Saturday, 4 Sept.—Visited Sir Fra. Clerke, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 6 Sept.—We received news from Charlestown that about the 22 June last the Spaniards invaded Georgia, and divers subsequent letters acquainted us that they landed 3,000 men, that Col. Oglethorpe had abandoned Cumberland Island and Fort William in order to defend Frederica.

Tuesday, 21 Sept.—Mr. Vernon and Mr. Verelts dined with me at Charlton. Their business was to persuade me to revoke my resignation of Common Councillor to Georgia, but all they could obtain of me was that they might, if they thought it advantageous to the Trust, defer communicating my resignation to the rest of the members till the next election in March next.

Saturday, 25 Sept.—This day my son came down from London to see me but returned to dine in town.

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Sunday, 26 Sept.—I went to London on account of my wife's great headache, to consult Dr. Wilmot.

Monday, 27 Sept.—I went to Court at Kensington and was well received by the King.

Tuesday, 28 Sept.—I dined with my cousin Betty Southwell and went in the evening to the play at Drury Lane house called "Love's Last Shift."

Wednesday, 29 Sept.—I dined with my brother Percival.

Thursday, 30 Sept.—I dined with Sir John Bland.

Friday, Oct. 1.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday 10.—I went to town to be bled, and dined with my son Percival.

Tuesday 11.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday 27.—I went with my family to London for the winter.

Saturday 30.—It being the King's birthday, I made clothes and went to Court.

Sunday 31.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning, and to the King's Chapel in the afternoon.

Sunday, 7 Nov.—I went to the King's Court and carried the sword, afterwards I went to the Prince of Wales' Court. My son and daughter Percival and my grandchildren dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Monday, 8 Nov.—My cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell, brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 10.—This being the fast day appointed by his Majesty to be kept, the Bishop of Oxford gave a suitable sermon to a very crowded church.

Thursday 11.—I went to the Royal Society, and then to the Vocal Club.

Sunday 14.—Lady Margaret Cecil and my son and daughter Percival and my grandchildren dined with me. I went in the evening to chapel.

Tuesday 16.—This day the Parliament met and this was the first day of the session when his Majesty made a speech, which the Country party opposed the addressing the King with thanks for it, but they lost their point by 109, the Court party being 259 against 150. However, the debate was maintained from 3 a'clock till ten at night and ran chiefly on the hire of the Hanover troops.

In the House of Lords there was no division but they all concurred in addressing.

Wednesday 17.—Mr. Tuffnall and his lady and Mr. Vernon dined with us.

Friday 19.—This being the Princess of Wales' birthday I went to her Court, where there was a greater number of people and more fine clothes than I ever saw before.

Sunday 28.—Prayers and sermon at home, I having been some days confined to my house by a cold.

Wednesday, 1 Dec., 1742.—This day the Lord Strange made a motion in the House of Commons for reviving the secret committee against the late Sir Robert Walpole, now Earl of Orford, but the Court Party opposed the motion and carried their point by a majority of

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67, being 235 against 168. It will be thought strange that the new Ministry, who last year were so furious for a secret committee, should this year oppose it, but I believe they were drove to it by the enmity sprung up between them and their old friends with whom they acted, which friends are enraged that the others got the first into place and left the others in the lurch, who suddenly turning against the ministry obliged these last to fling themselves on the protection of those members called Sir Robert Walpole's friends, who doubtless made their bargain that Sir Robert should not be hurt. But Mr. Sandys, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told his friends at a meeting the night before at his house, that this motion, which it was known was to be made, must be opposed, for otherwise the King would dismiss the Ministry.

Friday, 3 Dec.—This day the Lord Barrington moved in the House of Commons for a new pension bill and was seconded by Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, but the Court party opposed it and were a majority of 25, viz., 221 against 196. So it seems the new Ministry are above regarding the resentment of their old friends and the clamours of the people by their opposing those popular bills which miscarried last year, and which themselves then shewed themselves so eager to obtain.

Monday, 6 Dec.—This day a debate held till 8 at night in the House of Commons upon the Army, which the Country party were for reducing, which being so absurd a thought, and proceeding from a peevish resolution to give the new Ministry all the trouble possible whatever should be the consequence, there was a majority of no less than 120 against the reduction. The motion made by the Court was for the payment of the 16,000 troops in Flanders, which they carried by 280 against 160.

Then payment for the Guards and Garrisons was moved for by the Court, which was carried by 267 against 153.

Friday 10.—This day the Secretary of War moved in the Committee of Supply for continuing the hire of the Hanover Troops, for which the Ayes were 260, the Noes 193 : difference 67.

Monday 11.—This day the Chairman of the Committee of Supply reported the Committee's resolution that the hire of the Hanover troops should be continued, when an objection being made to the paying for their levy money, they having been raised before there was any thought of taking them into English pay and at that time for the service of Hanover, it was put to the question whether their levy money should be paid for by Great Britain, but the Court carried it that they should by a majority of 57.

Saturday 18. — Visited Lord Carteret who exprest obligations to me for my son's voting for the Hanover troops and their levy money : to which I replied it was my son's genuine way of thinking to support the War and the general interest of Europe, but that in popular matters he would still go with the Opposition.

Visited Mr. Tuffnal, brother Percival and Lord Grantham. In the evening I met Mr. Elde, a Master in Chancery, at my cousin Le Grand's house by appointment and swore to my answer in Chancery before him. Whereby I acknowledged myself willing to submit to the Court in what they should order with respect to my cousin Edward Le Grand's being made tenant in tail to his estate, which his father had made uncertain by a settlement subsequent to his marriage articles. All the

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parties concerned did the same, namely, his brother William and his sister Miss Le Grand.

Sunday 19.—Prayers at home. Went afterwards to the King and the Prince's Court. I met Mr. Knight at Court, who desired me to use my interest that his father, formerly Cashier to the South Sea, may at the next General Court of that company be forgiven the 190,000*l.* demand they have upon him in virtue of the Act of Parliament which condemned him to pay that sum. He said that in that case he will return home to England, otherwise not. That before he withdrew himself in 1720, he delivered up to the Company all the money and bonds in his hands as Cashier, amounting to above 200,000*l.*, but by reason of his flight (which was to save the reputation of the then Ministry who promised he should speedily be recalled) the Parliament forfeited that sum to the Company, which was not public money but his own property, though he had no hand in the corruption of that time and was only a servant to the Company. He added that in consideration of his suffering so many years wrongfully in his reputation, and being so long banished from his relations and native country, he hoped the Company might be induced to compassionate his case.

I answered that if he would send me a list of the Proprietors, I would speak to such as I knew and do him what service I could.

Saturday 25.—Christmas day ; prayers and communion at home.

Tuesday 28.—The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Courayer dined with me.

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Saturday, 1 January 1742/3.—This day my daughter Rawdon was delivered in Dublin of a daughter.

Sunday 2.—Went to St. James' Church, and in the evening to St. James's Chapel: then visited my brother Percival who had been indisposed for 2 days past.

Tuesday 4.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel, where met, the Bishop of Oxford, our Rector, Lord Palmerston, Lord Sundon, Lord Cha. Cavendish, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Justice Ludby, the churchwarden and myself. None absent but Mr. Montagu. We passed the year's accounts of the Chapel and school and ordered other small matters.

Thursday 6.—Went to the play called "The Siege of Damascus."

Friday 7.—Visited Sir Jo. Evelyn and Sir John Shelley, dined and stayed the evening at home.

The folly of Col. Pierson who, dying last week at York, left it in his will that his body should lie in state forty days before interred, occasioned a discourse at the Coffee house upon the odd humours of dying persons with respect to their burials, and a gentleman of Ireland gave an instance in the late Archbishop King of Dublin, who ordered his grave to be dug 12 feet deep and his body put in perpendicular, his head downmost. Talking of the danger we were in of the Pretender's coming in at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, a gentleman said that the Earl Marshal (who is now in the service of Spain, having made his escape out of Scotland at the Preston Rebellion) had the boldness to offer in her Majesty's Privy Council, to proclaim the King, as he called the Pretender, in London at the head of his regiment, which had he done, there were 300 reformed officers and others ready to fall upon him at the head of others they had practiced and cut him to pieces.

When the Chief Justice's place of the Common Pleas was last vacant, there were two that put in for it, Judge Denton and Sir John Willes, Attorney General. Denton exposed his long service, to which Sir Robert Walpole replied: "I confess it, but you don't whore; Willes must have it." "I did not know," answered Denton, "that whoring is a necessary qualification for a Chief Justice," and going his way made no scruple to relate the story. Willes accordingly got it, who does not care who knows his attachment to women. An acquaintance of his told him, he heard that one of his maids was delivered of a bastard. "What is that to me?" said Willes. "Aye, but," said the other, "'tis reported you are the father." "Then what is that to you," replied the other.

Thursday 13.—Mr. Newins, the former prophet, dined with me today and averred that England will be invaded before next Christmas. He came up to town on purpose to acquaint the Ministry with it.

Saturday 15.—I visited Admiral Vernon to compliment him on his return from the West Indies, and discoursing on the difference arisen there between him and General Wentworth, he said he had given his true character long ago, that he had neither experience, or judgment, nor steadiness (but was tenacious of his own opinion, believing, mistaking pride for wisdom).\* That he never would assist at Councils

\* The sentence within brackets has been struck out.

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of War. And the sending 500 men to assist Oglethorpe in the defence of Georgia was in obedience to the Government's command, had not Wentworth's consent, but was, however, insisted on by the Council of War.

The Admiral shewed me a neat map of the Bay of Honduras and the Island Ratton situated therein, whereon he has settled 250 soldiers to maintain possession, being invited so to do by the Moschetto Indians who are at eternal variance with the Spaniards. The Island, he told me, is as big as the Isle of Wight, and excellent land, with good water and a good harbour for shipping, and the air so excellent that persons in bad state of health used to come thither to recover of it from several parts of Mexico, and other Spanish settlements. It is so situated as to secure to Great Britain all the private trade carried on by Jamaica and our other Islands with Mexico, Jucatan, &c., and, if we please, to interrupt the return of the Spanish galleons.\*

He told me that he should be glad an enquiry were made into his and General Wentworth's conduct, but that it did not become him to press it, because it would fall hard upon Wentworth, and it would look as if he desired it to prejudice him who would not be able to stand it. That, therefore, he would wait a while before he took his seat in the House, and go to Ipswich, where he would take the opinion of his constituents, and that he was not yet resolved which of the 3 places he is chosen for to abide by. He said, the Ministry received him civilly and he spoke his mind freely to them; he was offered to be made a Knight of Bath, but he declined it. The City of London presented him with his freedom of the city in a gold box, accompanied with a handsome compliment.

Sunday 23.—Went to the King's Chapel and carried the sword before him.

Wednesday 26.—Went to a Vestry at St. James' and afterwards to the Prince's Court.

Sunday, 13 Feb.—This day my daughter Rawdon is 25 years old.

March 30.—This day, after a long confinement by the new epidemical fever and cold, I was well enough recovered to venture abroad.

Good Friday, 1 April.—This day Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter arrived in London from Ireland, where he went last summer to settle accounts with his guardian, Dr. Cob, Archbishop of Dublin, his father-in-law, and to set leases of part of his estate.

Sunday 24.—I carried the sword before the King to chapel.

Wednesday 27.—This day the King set out for Hanover.

Monday, 2 May.—I dined with my son Rawdon.

Last post several letters from Ireland gave an account of a most unhappy affair that lately passed in Dublin. Robert Rochfort, Baron Bellfield of that kingdom, who some years ago married a daughter of Richard Viscount Molesworth for love, she being very handsome though no fortune, and used her in the tenderest manner, was privately informed that she cohabited unlawfully with his younger brother. Upon which he put the question to her, and she with consummate impudence owned the fact, adding that her last child was by him, and that she had no pleasure with any man like that she had with him.

\* See page 280 *infra* for a passage inadvertently omitted from its true place here, before the next paragraph.



May 2—Sept. 2

My Lord thereupon locked her up in the garret, and in his rage took a charged pistol with him with intention to find out his brother and shoot him, but that very night he went on board a ship and sailed for England, where he now lies concealed if not fled abroad. My Lord Bellfield then went to the Lord Molesworth, and telling him his unfortunate case, asked his advice what he should do? My Lord replied, he might do what he pleased; that having committed such a crime as incest and confest it, he should have no concern about, and the rather because she was only his bastard by his wife before he married her. My Lord Bellfield resolving to be divorced, is now prosecuting her as an adulteress, and we are told that when separated, she will be transported to the West Indies as a vagabond.

Friday 13.—Went to Charlton, there to stay till I go to Tunbridge.

Thursday 19.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter came down for some days to us.

Friday 27.—I went to town and sold 1,350 old 4 per cent. annuities of my niece Dering's stock to Tho. Hickman at 114 $\frac{3}{8}$ , which yielded 1544*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in order lay out 1,500*l.* of the money in mortgage on the Earl of Salisbury's estate, where the interest at 4 per cent. for 100*l.* is better for my niece Dering's advantage than 4 per cent. for 114 $\frac{3}{8}$  in the stock, especially as the Government when they every 2 years pay off this stock in settled times only at 100*l.*, which is 114 $\frac{3}{8}$  only by the premium thereon. My lawyer, Counsellor Tho. Barsham, gave me encouragement to hope the Chancery would agree thereto, and accordingly, the Master of the Rolls has referred it to a Master in Chancery to consider of the security of the mortgage; and I sold it this day, the stock being high, and subject to a fall in case of any bad news from abroad, and that the money may be ready when all things are agreed, which may happen before my return from Tunbridge, where my health obliges me to go next week.

I sold at the same time 150*l.* of said stock, my own money, at same price.

Saturday 28.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter returned to town.

Monday, 6 June, 1743. I signed a deed whereby I acknowledged that 1,000*l.* and 1331*l.* 15*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* (in all 2331*l.* 15*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*) part of 2,500*l.* now in my name in mortgage on the Earl of Salisbury's estate, is my niece Dering's money, which by leave of Chancery I have placed there. The deed is dated 18 June, 1743, and the money assigned for her use to Sir Jo. Rawdon and my brother Phil. Percival made trustees. Sir Jo. Rawdon has the deed in keeping.

Monday 13.—I went to town to sign a declaration that the 1,500*l.* now in my name, as well as the 1,000*l.* on mortgage on the Earl of Salisbury's estate, is the property of my niece Dering, for which purpose I sold out of my niece's 4 per cent. annuities 27 May, 1743, 1,350*l.* stock, which yielded at 114 $\frac{3}{8}$ —1544*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, but deducting the commission money for selling, viz., 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, yielded only 1542*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; which money as far as 1,500*l.* replaces in the mortgage the like sum belonging to Sir John Rawdon which I this day paid him, being the remainder of his wife's fortune, for which he gave me receipt in full, Mr. Tho. Barsham being witness.

But there being some odd stock wanting to complete the sum of 1752*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, being called the balance of Mrs. Mary Dering's account

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ordered by Chancery to be laid out in 4 per cent. annuities, with accumulation of the interest, and there being but 1,530*l.* in that stock, which cost, at 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ , only 1,732*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, the remaining sums to be laid out is 18*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, besides 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* brokage, which 18*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* purchased this day 15*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, so that the whole of my niece's stock is 1515*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* in 4 per cent. old South Sea Annuities.

Tuesday 14.—I went with my family to Tunbridge Wells being advised thereto for perfect recovery of my health.

13 July, 1743.—I returned to London sooner than I intended on account of a severe headache which seized her (Lady Egmont) at Tunbridge.†

Wednesday, 3 August.—My wife was so well recovered of her hysterick, nervous headache and fever (God be praised!) as to come to Charlton, but she has still some fever on her and some relic of her headache. It had held her for above 30 days past, and we were in some pain for her life.

This day Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter Rawdon and their daughter came down to pass their time with us till their house lately taken in Essex is fitted up to receive them.

Before I came down I gave direction to draw a bill in Chancery against Mr. Evans for payment of his great arrear of annuity.

Monday 29.—It was confidently asserted to me this day, that upon the Earl of Wilmington's death the Earl of Bath applied to his Majesty to succeed him in the office of first Lord of the Treasury, as also have the blue garter, both vacant by that Lord's death, but he succeeded not, for Mr. Hen. Pelham is appointed to that office, and who shall have the garter is not yet known, probably the Prince Royal of Denmark, if his marriage with Princess Louisa takes place.

If the Earl of Bath did so apply, what becomes of his assertions that he never would take a place?

Wednesday 31.—This day (God be praised!) my wife appears to be thoroughly recovered.

Friday, 2 Sept.—I went to town to consider with Mr. Seddon about Mr. Michell's proposal in behalf of Mr. Evans, for altering my annuity into an interest for the principal purchase money, payable when his father, the Lord Carbery, shall die, which if I do not consent to, he writes I can never expect to be paid my annuity, and Mr. Evans with his family will be ruined, for my annuity is 200*l.* for our joint lives, to be paid for 1,200*l.* which I gave him, but if I accept his proposal, 1,200*l.* will yield at 4 per cent. but 48*l.* a year, and by addition of 900*l.* (which Mr. Evans is in arrear to me on the 14th instant) to the original purchase money, which together makes 2,100*l.*, the interest to be received will be but 84*l.*, so that I shall be a loser of 116*l.* a year whilst Mr. Evans and I live; but as it will expose, distress and perhaps undo the gentleman, if I proceed in my intended lawsuit (for there are other creditors in the same manner as I am, who if I do not comply may also stand out), I determined with Mr. Seddon that he should write to Mr. Michell to explain his proposal, which is something ambiguous, as also to let him see the draft of the security intended to be given for the interest and principal to be paid at Lord Carbery's death, till

† A blank of nearly a whole page follows.

Sept. 2—Nov. 13

when I could make no answer. After which it will be necessary to see how far Mr. Evans is secure of any more estate to fall to him when his father dies and how much.

This Mr. Ri. Michell writes me that he is the greatest creditor of Mr. Evans and that the latter had assured him he had discovered to him faithfully the whole of his affairs; but Mr. Seddon, who knows this Michell, says he is a rogue though very rich, a solicitor lately called to the Bar, and committed by the Lord Chancellor for being concerned in marrying a woman of fortune to a man that had nothing.

This day my brother and sister Percival and old Capt. Tailfer dined with me at Charlton.

Saturday 3.—There is an ugly report that has been assured to me for truth, that the English officers of our army, now abroad with his Majesty, are dissatisfied at the partiality shewn to the Hanoverian troops, as that when the army were in great want of bread, there was given to the English but two days' subsistence, when the Hanoverians had four given them, and when his Majesty was one day at dinner with his officers, a soldier happening to fire his gun within hearing, his Majesty sent out General Honeywood to know the meaning of it, and who it was. The General went, and returning, said he could not find who was the man, but supposed it was an accident. The King thereupon sent out one of his Hanover officers, who returning, said it was an English soldier who accidentally let off his piece, on which the King said, his English soldiers were under no discipline. The Duke of Marlborough also was so displeased at the preference shewn to a Hanover General that it had like to have caused a quarrel, for when he came to his quarters, he found that officer in them, who told the Duke that his Majesty had assigned them to him. The Duke made this short reply, "Sir, I have but few words for you, if you insist on it, *Present and give fire.*" Upon which the General prudently left the lodgings, and very prudent it was, for otherwise it would have engaged the King in the quarrel, and whichever way he determined it would have created ill blood; but had the Duke and the officer fought, God only knows what ill consequences might have attended it, both with respect to the conjunct army, and the resentment here at home.

I have it certainly affirmed from divers hands, and Mr. Blackwood confirmed it to me from my Lady Bath's own mouth, that my Lord Bath wrote to the King for the place of First Lord of the Treasury upon Lord Wilmington's death, who returned for answer, that he had promised it to Mr. Hen. Pelham, who now enjoys it. My Lord had told Mr. Pelham that he would ask it, who replied, the King had promised it to him. This refusal has put my Lord Bath out of humour, who left the town, and being asked by Mr. Blackwood why he would go, being one of the Regents, he replied he would not lose a day's shooting for all the Regencies in the world. My Lady Bath told Mr. Blackwood, that Mr. Sandys, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had offered to her husband, that if he quitted the Court, he would fling up his employment and do so too. Perhaps he finds he is not equal to it, as is the general voice, and believes he will not be able to stand his ground against the malecontents in case Lord Bath should join them again, but his Lordship's popularity is gone, and 'tis doubtful

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whether they will heartily fight under him after his desertion of them. If he goes off, his pretext will be that Sir Robert Walpole plays behind the curtain, and all affairs are to be under the management of his friends.

What has been said above of the English officers' uneasiness, is confirmed by the last accounts arrived from thence, which tell us that on the 24th of last month the Earl of Stair resigned his command in the army to the King, begging he would accept of his reasons for so doing in writing; which his Majesty next day accepted, and has appointed my Lord Dunmore and the Generals Honeywood and Campbell to sign all orders and warrants and to manage the army under the Duke of Cumberland whom the King has appointed to be Field Marshal. My Lord Stair quitted the army the 27th August to return to England. I had heard before that he was dissatisfied that his Majesty debated his intentions only in presence of his Hanover officers, without calling his Lordship to council, who found all that was left to him was to obey the directions whereto the Hanover Generals had concurred.

Monday, 17 Oct.—I came with my family from Charlton to town for the winter.

Tuesday 18.—Dined with my brother Percival.

Friday, 28.—My brother Percival and sister, and Dr. Donellan, her son, with General Oglethorpe and Dr. Wilmot dined with us.

On the 19th of this month died Mr. Michael Dahl, a Swede, 90 years old. He was the most eminent face painter in England at the time of his death and when Sir Godfrey Kneller died expected to be courted to succeed him as Principal Painter to the King: but places at Court are not given away unasked for; besides, he refused to draw the Duke of Cumberland when 2 years old, desiring the Lord who was sent to ask it, to tell his Majesty that not having had the honour to paint him or his Royal Consort, he was unwilling to begin with a child. The King took it so ill that he immediately gave the vacant place to Mr. Jervis, a far inferior artist. Mr. Dahl had the mortification to be told that in the sale of the Earl of Oxford's pictures (he died about 2 years ago), that a picture of his was sold for 39 shillings, for which the Earl had paid 30 guineas, which greatly discomposed him, as may well be thought. He had a son who died lately, so his daughter, now living, inherits about 10,000*l.* which her father left. He coloured well and soft, and gave an agreeable air to his heads. Mr. Hyssing, a Swede now residing in Leicester Fields, is the only disciple, at least, he is the best painter he ever made. Whose drapery and hands are beautiful.

Thursday, November 10.—Visited Mr. Tuffnall, the Bishop of Oxford.

Went in the evening to the Royal Society, where the Bishop of Cork's letter to me about a heathen temple in Ireland was read, and his learned discourse therein commended.

Friday 11.—Visited Mr. Eyres, Sir Jo. Rushout, Sir Fra. Clerke, Mr. August Schutz and Lord Carpenter. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 12.—Visited my tenant Captain Crofts.

Passed the evening at home.

Sunday 13.—Mr. Cox read prayers to us at home.

Nov. 14—Dec. 4

Passed the evening at home.

Monday 14.—I went to Charlton to bring up some papers and returned to dinner.

This morning the Princess of Wales was delivered of a son.

Tuesday 15.—I visited Colonel Schutz, Mr. Horange, the Earl of Grantham and Lord Bathurst.

At seven this evening the King, returned from Hanover, passed through Pall Mall to St. James's House; upon which the whole street was speedily lighted up to escape the mob's breaking the windows, as they did those of the Earl of Staire, Lady Archibald Hamilton's and some others who were not quick enough in giving that demonstration of their joy. For it is to be noted that on such occasions there is a mob hired to shout "Long live King George!" and they, exceeding their commission, do a great deal of mischief. I remember it was the same in Queen Anne's reign. The tallow chandlers and glaziers find their account in it and excite them on to this scandalous practice.

Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 16.—I went to Court and kissed the King's hand; then to the Prince's Court in Leicester Fields where there was a great crowd. Passed the evening at home.

Thursday 17.—I passed lease and release of my English freehold estate to be a qualification in case of a new election for member of Parliament to which Darius Latter, my butler, and George Lewis who writes for me, were witnesses. At the same time my son gave me his note to restore me the estate when demanded, on forfeiture of 6,000*l.* to which the same persons were witnesses.

Paid my compliments to Lord Carteret on his return to England, and passed the evening at home.

Friday 18.—Visited the Speaker, and Bishop of Salisbury.

Saturday 19.—Visited brother Percival, Mr. Vernon, and Lady Rook.

Sunday 20.—Prayers at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 21.—Visited the Speaker, Mr. Hill, of the Custom House, and the Bishop of Rochester and Dr. Delany. In the evening visited my brother Percival who is again confined by the gout.

Tuesday 22.—I went to Court being the King's birthday; all the rooms were full of company, and several magnificent suits.

Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 23.—Stayed at home most of the morning, visited Mr. Edward Southwell. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 24.—Passed the day at home.

Friday 25.—Visited the Earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. Vernon, Lord Carpenter and Sir Fra. Clerke.

Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 26. Visited my cousin Le Grand, Mr. Southwell and his lady, and cousin Lieutenant John Moore. Passed the evening at home.

Sunday 27.—Service at home. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

I was informed this day that last Friday the Privy Council sat four hours, and it was thought to be upon the removals that have been

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talked of, but it seems it was upon the late Treaty of Worms, which the King is urgent with the Lord High Chancellor to put the seal to, but he refused so to do. By that treaty the Queen of Hungary makes over to the King of Sardinia all her title to the redemption of Final which was formerly mortgaged to the Genoese, and now in her possession; and the King of Sardinia has stipulated that England shall assist in making him master of it and guarantee the same, he paying the mortgage money; but he insists on having the place in the good fortified condition the Genoese received it, who having as soon as in possession destroyed the fortifications, are unwilling to restore them, or pay the King of Sardinia consideration for the damage. I do not hear who were in Council on the Lord Chancellor's side; they were in number nine and the four who were for his obliging the King therein were Lord Carteret, Earl of Winchelsea, Duke of Bolton and Marquis of Twedale. At length, such alterations being made as the Lord Chancellor insisted on, he put the seals thereto.

Monday 28. I visited Sir John Shelley. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 29.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 30.—Visited my brother Percival and Lord Bathurst.

Passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 1 December.—Visited Mr. La Potre. This day came an account from Ireland that the cause between the Earl of Anglesea and Mr. Annesley is decided by the jury in favour of the latter, who thereby recovers his estate and the titles of Baron Altham and Viscount Valentia from his unworthy uncle, who had sold him to the West Indies. We expect the trial in print, being taken down in shorthand by persons on both sides.

This day his Majesty opened the session by a good speech from the throne, the address of thanks for which was opposed by the Country party who held the debate for 4 hours. At length it was carried by the Court party who were, besides the Tellers, 278 and the others but 149. The pretence for opposing was that they saw by the King's speech that it was expected they should approve the Treaty of Worms which they knew nothing of, and they feared the Hanover troops would be asked to be continued in our pay.

I spent the evening at home.

Friday 2.—I visited my brother Percival and spent the evening at home.

Saturday 3.—I visited Mr. Tuffnall and Mr. La Roch. Who told me the Lord Chancellor did indeed put the seals to the Treaty of Worms, but there was a separate article by which we obliged ourselves to assist the King of Sardinia in possessing himself by force of Final, which occasioned that division in the Council on Friday last. To this my Lord Chancellor refused to put the seals, the Queen of Hungary having declared, that she had no right to oblige the Genoese to give it up, it having been absolutely sold without liberty of redemption. Spent the evening at home.

Sunday 4.—Service at home. In the evening visited my brother Percival who is still confined by the gout. Went to the King's chapel in the evening.

Dec. 5-22

Monday 5.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 6.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 7.—Stayed at home all day. This day the Party of the Opposition in the House of Commons surprised the Court Party by a motion made by Mr. Waller to address his Majesty to disband his Hanover Troops that are in English pay. It was judged a very premature proceeding, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 50 on the Court side, viz., 231 against 181. There spoke on both sides 43 members, a greater number than was ever known, and as the subject naturally fell upon the Hanover Troops, against whom there has a popular cry been raised, as if his Majesty had been partial to them, and that they behaved cowardly, the Lord Cha. Hay and Major-General Campbell justified them; the instances given against them by Captain Ross and Captain Strickland, who were in our army at the battle of Dettingen, appeared to the House very frivolous. The debate was warm, and Mr. Pitt was called to order by the Speaker for reflecting suggestions on the King. The House did not rise till 9 a'clock.

Thursday 8.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, Captain John Moore, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Sergt. Dickins, Mr. Guybon, Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Ellis and my son. Spent the evening at home.

Friday 9.—I visited Mr. Hambden, Sir Francis Clerke and my brother Percival.

Dined with my son-in-law Rawdon. Spent the evening at home.

This day the Earl of Sandwich made the same motion in the House of Lords that Mr. Waller made Wednesday last in the House of Commons, viz.: to address the King to dismiss his Hanover troops that are in the English pay. But the Court side rejected the motion by 71 Lords against 38. The debate was warm, and my Lord Carteret defied any Lord to give one instance of partiality shewn to the Hanover troops, declaring upon his honour he knew of none, and though the Duke of Marlburow who had resigned his employments on that account, was in the House, and heard his Lordship, yet he made no reply to him.

This day also I learned that yesterday my Lord Gower in a private audience of his Majesty resigned his place of Lord Privy Seal, which was immediately given to the Earl of Cholmley, whereby the nation has lost the service of a man of honour and character, for one who has neither, only that he is a good orator.

That Mr. Sandys kissed his Majesty's hand for the Office of Cofferer and a peerage, being created Baron of Ombersley in Worcestershire.

That Mr. Henry Pelham was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Sandys' place, and Mr. Winnington, who was Cofferer, was made Paymaster of the Army in Mr. Pelham's place. That my Lord Cobham gave up his command of the 1st troop of Guards.

Saturday 10.—Stayed all day at home.

This day died Mrs. Eliz. Haywood, a whore in her youth, a bawd in her elder years, and a writer of lewd novels, wherein she succeeded tolerably well. By the use of these several means she had amassed, 'tis said, near 10,000*l.*

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Sunday 11.—I went not to church, neither had we prayers at home, my wife continuing so very ill.

In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Monday 12.—I went to change a 200*l.* bank bill into smaller notes at Mr. Hoar's, who gave me two of his notes for 75*l.* and 30*l.* and two bank notes for 30*l.* and 20*l.* and 50*l.* in money (*sic*).

Visited Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Mills.

Dined at my son Percival's and spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 13.—I visited Sir Jo. Evelyn, Sir Jo. Shelley, the Bishop of Oxford, my cousin Mary Dering, and Lady Rook: spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 14.—I visited Mr. Tuffnall and brother Percival. Spent the evening at home.

Thursday 15.—I visited cousin Will Southwell, and cousin Le Grand, and Mr. Samuel Sandys on his being created Baron Sandys. Spent the evening at home.

This day the Country party made a motion in the House of Commons to address the King to enter into no treaties for carrying on the War, or supporting the Queen of Hungary, but upon equal terms with the Allies, as had been done before, but the motion contained so many hard expressions that the Court rejected it by a majority of 79, viz., 209 against 130.

Friday 16.—Visited Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Rawdon and my brother Percival.

Saturday 17.—Visited Lord Mansell, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Lapotre, and Dr. Moore. My cousin Captain John Moore, Mr. Blackwood's 2 sons and daughter dined with me, as did Sir Jo. Rawdon, my daughter Rawdon, my daughter Hanmer and Dr. Courayer. Spent the evening at home.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and communion at home. In the evening visited Mr. Vernon and my brother Percival.

Yesterday the Lord Carteret received a letter from an anonymous, with another enclosed for the Speaker (which my Lord Carteret sent to him) importing that the writer was one of 300 who had entered into an engagement to murder every member of Parliament who should vote for taking again the Hanover troops into pay.

One day last week Mr. Tryon, who married my Lady Mary Ferrers, cut both his arms below the elbows with design to bleed to death: Dr. Monro, the mad doctor, was immediately upon the news of it sent down to him in Surrey, and stopt the bleeding, but 'tis said, that if he lives he will lose the use of his arms. The cause is attributed to the inconveniences he had brought him under by gaming.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock my eldest grandson John Percival had the smallpox break out upon him, after voiding in the morning a live red worm a quarter of a yard long.

Monday 19.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 20.—Went only to the Coffee house. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 21.—

Thursday 22.—Visited General Oglethorpe: then went to the King's Court, and then to the Coffee house. Spent the evening at home.

Dec. 23-31

Friday 23.—Visited my cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. Spent the evening at home.

Saturday 24.—Stayed all day at home.

Sunday 25. Christmas day.—All day at home.

Monday 26.—Went to St. James' Vestry. Spent the rest of the day at home.

This day my wife mended by means of a vomit of "hipicuana," which for the time increased her headache: but she voided an incredible quantity of tough "flegm."

Tuesday 27.—I went to Court, and the King spoke to me twice, which he has not done once, I believe, these 2 years past.

In the evening I visited Sir Fra. Clerke and paid him his half year's annuity due this Christmas 1743.

Visited also my daughter Rawdon, who is in danger of miscarrying.

This morning my wife went abroad for the first time this month.

Wednesday 28.—I visited Lord Lovel, Dr. Mortimer, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Knight, Sir Jo. Rushout, Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Mills. Mr. Annesley I could not see, being ill, yet, though 82 years old, and attacked by the palsy, 'tis believed he will recover.

Spent the evening at home.

Thursday 29.—I visited Sir Will Heathcote, and my brother Percival. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 30.—

Saturday 31.—I visited Dr. Moore, and cousin Ned Southwell. In the evening visited my daughter Rawdon.

*The following passage, inadvertently omitted, should be read in its proper place at \* on p. 271.*

Friday, 21 [Jan. 1742-3].—Admiral Vernon returned my visit, and told me he had been half an hour in audience with the King, to whom he said that his Majesty's security lay in being master of the sea, and that when he ceased so to be, his land army could not preserve him, at which words, he said, the King gathered himself up, and seemed not pleased, answering that soldiers were necessary. I was resolved, said the Admiral, to take that opportunity of letting the King know what no Ministry will tell him, for they flatter the King in his passions.

## 1744.

Sunday, 1 Jan., 1743-4.—Prayers at home. I dined with my daughter Rawdon and spent the evening at home. This day was my niece Rawdon's birthday, being entered on the 2 year of her age.

Monday 2.—Stayed the day at home.

Tuesday 3.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel and School to pass the annual accounts. Passed the rest of the day at home.

Wednesday 4.—Visited my daughter Rawdon and the Earl of Shaftsbury. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 5.—Visited Sir Jo. Shelly and Lord Bathurst.

1. Sir John informed me that it is now public and well known, that there is a break between the Lord Carteret and the Pelham family, which he owned was from ambition who should have the principal lead in the Cabinet, which was very ingenuous from a man who is married to the Duke of Newcastle's sister.

2 He told me the Tories and discontented Whigs had offered the service to Harry Pelham, and to serve under him, but he declined it.

3. That the King said the other day to the Duke of Newcastle, that my Lord Carteret was a Minister to his own heart, for he was a man of sense and understood Foreign Affairs, which was taken by the Duke of Newcastle as a reproach on himself.

4. That my Lord Carteret had told the Lord Chancellor that if he did not obey his Majesty's commands in 2 hours, he had another person ready to supply his Lordship's place. The occasion of this was my Lord Chancellor's refusing to put the seals to the separate Article in the Treaty of Worms of last year, in favour of the King of Sardinia with respect to guaranteeing his possession of Final, a part of the Genoese territory.

In the evening I visited my brother Percival.

Friday 6.—I spent the day at home, only went for half an hour to the Coffee House. This day the breach between Lord Carteret and the Pelham family was confirmed to me, and that the Duke of Newcastle and Harry Pelham intended to lay down, but I believe the wants of the Duke and the other's love of money will prevent both of them from taking that resolution.

Lord Carteret speaks of Harry Pelham in very contemptible terms; he said he was only a chief clerk to Sir Robert Walpole, "and why he should expect to be more under me, I can't imagine: he did his drudgery and he shall do mine."

Saturday 7.—I stayed at home all day.

Sunday 8.—Prayers at home. Afterwards I went to the King's and Prince's Courts. In the evening visited my daughter Rawdon.

Monday 9.—I spent all day at home.

The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Courayer, and my brother and sister Percival dined with me.

Tuesday 10.—Only went in the evening to see my daughter Roydon (*sic*).

Wednesday 11.—Visited my brother Percival and Sir Francis Clerke. Passed the evening at home.

Jan. 11—Feb. 4

This day there was a grand debate in the House of Commons, being in the Committee of Supply, upon a motion made by the Chancellor of Exchequer for furnishing 21,300 men for the service abroad. The Opposition were against sending any troops at all abroad, but they supported that matter very ill, and several of their party went over to the Court side on this occasion, so that on the division the motion was carried by 277 against 165: difference, 112. There were in the House, with the Chairman and the 2 Tellers, 444. After this the Committee went on and voted 11,000 Marines, and 19,000 odd hundred for the home service. My son answered Mr. Waller, and was highly complimented thereon by the Speaker, Mr. Winnington, Mr. Fox of the Treasury, Mr. Pelham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Dudley Rider, Attorney General.

Thursday 12.—I visited my son and cousin Ned Southwell. I went in the evening to the Royal Society and proposed Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Cork, to be a Fellow, who was immediately balloted for and elected. The Duke of Marlburow and the Marquis of Lauchmachie of France were at the same time chosen. I then paid to Mr. Hawksbee, Clerk of the Society, 2 guineas entrance money and 20 guineas more for being elected a member, which is the appointed charge, in behalf of the Bishop, which sum was paid to me on this account by Knox and Craghend, merchants, by his Lordship's order.

After this I went to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern, and from thence to my daughter Hanmer's, who had music at her house.

Friday 13.—I visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival.

Saturday 14.—Stayed all day at home.

Sunday 15.—Prayers at home, and in the evening, I went to chapel. Mr. Cuff, the Optician, dined with me, and shewed me the use of the new improvement he has made of his magnifying glasses and instruments. He brought us some polyp's and worms on which they feed. The nature of this insect is to propagate from itself by its young ones protuberating out of their sides, sometimes one, other times 2 at a time, which in a few days fall off and become as entire polyp's as that which breeds them, and multiply others the same way. Their food is a little red worm of some inches long and broad as the finest human hair which they seize with 6 or 7 long arms growing out of the head like pliable horns, and then suck its blood, after which they take it all by degrees into their bodies, though greatly thicker and longer than their own, and when digested exclude the excrement at their mouths and arms, but more at their mouths. It may easily be imagined that when the worm is in the body, this insect swells extremely, and becomes sluggish in shape like a chrysalis of the moth or silkworm, though infinitely less. I saw one of these young polyp's while attached to its parent fix itself to the worm and suck it at the same the other was sucking it, and Mr. Cuff said they are more eager at their prey. They were taken out of the Thames, as were the worms. They are no bigger than the smallest and youngest gnat.

Monday 16.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 17.—Visited Lord Bathurst, Sir Will. Heathcote and Sir Jo. Shelly.

Passed the evening at home.

1743—4

Wednesday 18.—Only went to the Coffee House.

This day the grand question whether the Hanoverian Troops should be again taken into pay was warmly debated from eleven a'clock till past eleven at night, when upon the question, the Court party carried it that they should by a majority of 45; 271 against 226. Mr. Stanley, member for St. Albans, and grandson or grand nephew to Sir Hans Sloan, the King's Physician, a young man and good scholar, had the oversight to mention the King in a debate contrary to rule of Parliament, saying, the King had a partiality for his Electoral Troops, for which he was called to order.

Thursday 19.—This day, upon the report from yesterday's Committee concerning taking the 16,000 Hanoverians again into pay, the Country party debated the matter over again, but the Court carried it to agree with the Committee by a greater majority than the night before, even by 88.

I visited at Mr. Hunter's, but he was gone to the House before 9 o'clock.

In the evening, I went to a Concert of Music at the little Playhouse in the Haymarket.

Friday 20.—This being the Prince of Wales' birthday, I went to both Courts and everyone of the Royal family asked me how my wife did, I answered, worse than ever. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon who is still confined to her house.

Saturday 21.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell and Dr. Moore. In the evening went to the Opera.

Sunday 22.—Prayers at home. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 23.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 24.—Passed the day at home.

Wednesday 25.—Passed the day at home.

Thursday 26.—Passed the day at home.

Friday 27.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday 28.—This morning died the Lord Mansell, a good natured youth of 24 years of age. He caught his illness, which was a spotted fever, yesterday sennit at Charlton, by sitting that frosty night three hours in Mr. Blackwood's garden to gaze on the comet. On Monday he came back to town ill, and his distemper increasing died raving. Mrs. Jones, his mistress, says he told her he had made a will some time ago, which for the sake of his sister Miss Blackwood, we hope he did, because he used to say he would leave her considerably.

Sunday 29.—Prayers at home. Stayed at home all day.

Monday 31.—Stayed all day at home.

Saturday, 4 Feb.—Stayed at home all day.

We had a consultation of three Physicians, Dr. Wilmot, Dr. Shaw, and Dr. Lee, upon my wife's miserable and dangerous headache, which has been upon her for 8 months past and seems to grow worse and worse for any medicines given her. God grant of his mercy that she may be relieved by the seaton in her neck they have ordered! which was performed by Mr. Hawkins this day, and is the last thing they can think of to do her good. Dr. Wilmot fears a bone is growing in her head and that the end may be an inflammation in her brain; they call

Feb. 5-15

it nervous; be it what it will, she is on the rack, but bears it with great resignation to God's will, wishing to die if it be his pleasure.

Sunday 5.—Prayers at home. I stirred not abroad; it being necessary to raise a sweat in my wife, we borrowed of Mr. Gilleon a Porcupine Bezoar stone, which did it in some degree and my wife was easier.

Monday 6.—Stayed at home all day except a short visit to my daughter Rawdon.

My wife continued much easier of her headache all the day, but it returned towards night and she did not fall asleep till 6 a'clock in the morning.

Shrove Tuesday 7.—Stayed at home all day.

Ash Wednesday 8.—Visited my daughter Rawdon and the Earl of Shaftsbury who could not see me being fallen ill of the small pox. My wife began to mend of her headache by use of the Porcupine Bezoar stone, which made her sweat plentifully.

Thursday 9.—My wife sweat well again last night and had more sleep, blessed be God, notwithstanding the seaton in her neck.

I visited Sir Edward Dering, General St. Ipolite, Mr. Best and Mr. Tuffnall.

Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter and Mr. Gilleon, the merchant, who lent me the Bezoar stone, and Dr. Courayer dined with me.

Friday 10.—I visited my brother Percival, and cousin Le Grand, and in the evening went to Mr. Hendel's Opera called "Semele."

Saturday 11.—Went to the Georgia Board.

I signed a memorial of the annuity deed passed to me by Mr. Evans in 1732 to be registered in Ireland. Which memorial was witnessed by my lawyer, Mr. Samuel Seddon, and Mr. Trussler, a witness to Mr. Evans' deed, who was this night to swear to his hand before a judge.

Sunday 12.—The coming of the French fleet, consisting of 21 men-of-war, besides tenders, sloops, &c., and their advancing to the back of the Goodwin Sands, their chasing our men-of-war that were convoying our merchants or on the cruise and obliging one of our ships to lower his flag, whereby they denied the British empire over our own seas, their sending for all the pilots at Calais and Dunkirk that are acquainted with the coast, their having several thousand troops on board, and 40,000 muskets, spare arms, puts it out of doubt that they design an invasion, especially if it be true that the Pretender's eldest son is on board. The Admiralty hereupon, with incredible dispatch, fitted out 16 ships of the line, besides others of 50 and 40 and 20 guns, 2 fire ships and 2 sloops, in all 31 sail, and Sir Jo. Norris received orders from his Majesty to pursue the French, and act with them at discretion.

Monday 13.—News came from General Guest, who commands the troops in Scotland, that there were several uncommon meetings, the meaning of which he could not find out, and soon after it was reported that 10,000 of that people had risen.

'Tis said the Pretender's son is actually on board, with a paper he calls a protest, importing that he is come only to relieve the English dominions from the oppressions they lie under. Believe this who will: so said the Prince of Orange when he came in 1688, but nevertheless he accepted the Crown.

1743-4

This morning arrived an express from Sir Jo. Norris at 2 a'clock, that he was actually under sail, and all the fleet eager to fight the French, that he was well manned and thoroughly equipped.

And this day came an express that the French were come down before Deal, upon which regiments were ordered into Kent. And lest they should intend to come up the river, the Admiralty ordered all the buoys to be removed that they might know the channel, but run aground if they attempted it.

The Government also ordered a double guard into the Tower, and all lodgers therein to remove. Also, that all the troops within 20 miles of London should without delay march up hither, where we cannot have 7,000 in ten days' time.

At night, we were told that the French were retired into Dunkirk and were safe in the Bason there, having past through a new canal made for such purposes, the old one being still impracticable by reason of the stakes drove to spoil it when Queen Anne agreed it should be demolished. Capt. Durell acquainted the Government of the making this canal a year ago, but no notice was taken of it.

Lord Bollinbrook also wrote over half a year ago that the French designed to invade us, and there was another person who waited on Lord Carteret more lately, who would not believe it, and used him roughly, saying, there were several had been with him telling the same lie.

Tuesday 14, Valentine's day.—I visited Lady Londonderry and Mr. Grimes, her husband, my sister Percival and brother, Sir Tho. Hamner, and dined with my daughter Rawdon, with several other of her relations, upon particular invitation, this being her birthday.

This day it was currently reported that a fleet of 16 French men-of-war lay before Torbay, a fleet distinct from the Brest fleet who are retreated to Dunkirk Road.

Wednesday 15.—This day I visited Sir Tho. Hamner and Mr. Augustus Schutz, who told me that the fleet seen off of Torbay is supposed to be part of their fleet that was at the back of the Goodwin Sands. That Sir Jo. Norris was ordered to pursue and attack them. It is now currently reported that there is a rising in Staffordshire of the colliers, and another in Bromagham in Warwickshire. And two in Scotland, one of them headed by the Mackdonalds; the other, consisting of 1500, had been prevailed on to lay down their arms.

Some of the French, when at the back of the Downs, landed in Sussex and bought cattle, for which they paid guineas, and behaved civilly.

This day the King sent a message to both Houses to acquaint them that the Pretender's son is in France, and the French intend an invasion, whereupon the House of Lords voted *nem. contradicente* to address his Majesty that they will stand by him, but the Earl of Chesterfield proposed to add thereto a desire that his Majesty would enquire why our fleet under Sir Jo. Norris was not more speedily ready for setting out; his meaning was to embarrass the ministry, but Lord Lonsdale, who is of the same Party, replied it was not fit to add questions to an address expressing their loyalty especially at such a time as this, so the motion was dropt, and the Lords sent a message to the Commons to join with them in their address. The Commons were not so decent when the Address was moved for in their House: for the Opposition moved that

Feb. 15-24

before they should address, enquiry ought to be made how it came to pass that our fleet was not ready: but this was over ruled by a very great majority on the loyal side, for the Opposition would have a question upon it, which the zealous men on the Government side interpret to be done with design to shew the French what numbers in the House they might depend on. There were 287 against 123. The difference thereof is 164, besides the Tellers on both sides. Numbers of the Opposition went over to the Court on this occasion, but not the chief leaders, who spoke with passion to inflame the House: Mr. Pitt railed according to his usual manner, and Sir Fra. Dashwood ran a parallel between the present and King James's reign.

'Tis talked the Habeas Corpus Act will be suspended, which the Opposition hope will be moved for, that they may inflame the minds of the people, but it may be necessary, for the King is full master of the French plan, and undoubtedly knows of several here at home who are engaged in it: besides, it has always been suspended in times of invasion.

On this occasion the merchants of London, who are eager for a war with France, made an offer to the Admiralty of 1500 seamen, all volunteers, but they were thanked and told they had no want of them, Sir Jo. Norris having wrote word that he had his full compliment all to 78, which were nothing in so great a fleet.

The Dutch taking the alarm sent word they had 12 men-of-war and 6,000 troops ready to send us, and this night General Wentworth set out for Holland to hasten their coming.

'Tis said this design of the French was concerted by Card. Tencin and the King of France alone, none of that Court being consulted or acquainted with it. At night I went to the opera of "Semele."

Thursday 16.—No fresh news this day, except that the Duke of Newcastle had news this day at 10 a'clock that Sir John Norris was in sight of 10 French men-of-war.

My Lord Morton told me he had a letter from Scotland taking no notice of any rising in Scotland.

I visited cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Betty Southwell.

Friday 17.—No news this day of any signification except that his Majesty has been ill for a week past, occasioned by putting on a new suit of clothes, which gave him a cold that first shewed itself by a pain in his side, then by a pain in his hip. However, though feverish, this day he received the Loyal Address of the Lords and Commons, and made a gracious reply thereto, but as soon as it was over went to bed.

Saturday 18.—This day the King received the City of London's Address which is very loyal, and I'm told he knighted Alderman Wesley, present Lord Mayor, Serjeant Uring the Recorder, the 2 Sheriffs, Alderman Willimot, and Alderman Lambert. My Lord Mayor was attended by a great number of aldermen and citizens.

The day I was assured that Sir Jo. Norris was returned to Portsmouth without coming up to the French Fleet.

Sunday 19.—Prayers at home: then went to the King's Court where his Majesty asked very kindly after my wife's health, as did the Princesses. I spoke to the Duke of Grafton to desire my son-in-law Rawdon might be made a gentleman Pensioner, who very obligingly told me he would set his name down for remembrance, but he had

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promised not to exceed the limited number, and two other gentlemen were first to be served to whom he was engaged. The news at Court was that Sir Jo. Norris was returned to the Downs, and the French seen near Spithead.

Monday 20.—Sir Jo. Norris and his fleet well in the Downs. The French by the last accounts near St. Hellens, only 4 of their ships in the road of Boulogne. This day came an account to Mr. Hyam, an eminent Quaker and Trader in the City, that Admiral Mathews had sunk 8 men-of-war who were endeavouring to come out of Toulon, and forced the rest back into the harbour.

Tuesday 21.—The above news concerning Admiral Mathews is not credited. It is still said that the French intended to come up the Thames and excite a rising in London. This the Ministry give out and that the 1st of March next was to be the day.

I visited Mr. Duncomb, brother Percival, Mr. Lapotre, and my cousin Le Grand. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 22.—This day it was known that Admiral Norris was sailed from the Downs towards Dunkirk, and that part of the French fleet was seen very lately upon the coast of Sussex.

Thursday 23.—Stayed at home all the day. No fresh news, except that the French fleet lie off of Rye in Sussex to the number of 17 sail, and that the Pretender's son was seen at Calais, followed by a crowd of spectators.

Friday 24.—This morning his Majesty said at his Levee that Admiral Mathews had burnt 3 and sunk 2 French ships who endeavoured to come out of Toulon and drove the rest into that harbour back again.

This day also his Majesty communicated letters he had received from Mr. Thompson, his Resident at Paris, telling him that he had asked of Monsr. Amelot the reason why the Pretender's son was allowed to come to France, and why a French fleet hovered upon our coast; that a week passed after before he could obtain an answer, which was that treaties ought mutually to be kept, but the English having broke their part, all treaties between England and France were suspended till reparation were made. Mr. Thompson with difficulty obtained this answer in writing, which now he sent.

Upon this, the House came to a resolution to address his Majesty to increase his forces as he thought necessary for the defence of his kingdoms, assuring him that they would raise money to pay for them. Account came also this day that Sir Jo. Norris lay at Dunkirk between the transports there and the French fleet in their road, so that the transports could not come out, on board which there are to embark 12,000 men in order to invade us.

The merchants of London sent to know when they should wait on his Majesty with an address and at the same time intimated that they had 6 millions to lend him, and 6 more if there were occasion. The King appointed them to come on Monday next.

This day Col. Cecyl had a guard of soldiers set on his house, and his papers ordered to be seized. Lord Orford affirms him to be the Pretender's Secretary of State. Orders are also sent to Scotland to take up the Earl of Wemys' son, and 'tis said, some others will be seized, to the number of 15.



Feb. 24-29

The Earl of Perth wrote also to Court that his brother was landed with divers French officers in Scotland.

At night came an express from Sir Jo. Norris to Court, that he was off of Rye with 20 men-of-war, besides smaller vessels, and within 5 leagues of 14 French ships, which he did not doubt giving a good account of.

And at 10 o'clock my Lady Deloraine wrote me from Court that since she came home from the Oratorio (where I was and sat by her) she heard that Sir Jo. Norris had met with the French fleet and made great havoc amongst them. But underneath she wrote "Apocryphal."

Saturday 25.—I visited the Countess of Delorain to thank her for her news last night, and then went to Court, where the University of Cambridge presented a Loyal Address to his Majesty. There I was informed that Sir Jo. Norris was within 3 leagues of the French, who would not be able to depart from the place where they lay near Dungeness in 20 hours, having suffered by the storm so as to lose some of their rigging and masts.

Sunday 26.—Prayers at home: then went to Court: the King went not to chapel, but afterwards came into the drawing room.

The news of this morning was that Sir John Norris had anchored near the French fleet near Dungeness, but could not fall on them, the tide failing him before he could get within gunshot, and his large ships drawing more water than their ships, which were smaller. That it was then upon nightfall, wherefore he anchored, expecting to fight them in the morning, but in the night having put out their lights, they, as soon as the tide flowed, stole away. And he followed them in the morning, though uncertain what route they took. That he had left Admiral Sir Cha. Hardy with 6 of his smallest ships near the Downs. to prevent the transports at Dunkirk from coming on our coast and landing the troops they had on board, which are to the number of 12,000 men, and that the high storm of Friday and Saturday last had disabled the *Victory*, the ship wherein Sir Jo. Norris was (who went on board the King George) and another also of his ships. And that the same storm had sunk all our ships in the Downs, and among the rest, 4 of our transports with victuals for Admiral Mathew's Fleet, who is in great want of provisions.

That Admiral Mathews had forced the French and Spanish fleet, who were come out of Toulon, to re-enter their harbour with the loss of 5 of their ships, 3 sunk and 2 burnt, but that the news wants confirmation.

That 6,000 Dutch troops were shipped for England.

That more regiments are ordered into Kent and Sussex to oppose the French landing, and a Proclamation was ordered for removing the Papists 10 miles out of London, and seizing their arms and horses.

Monday 27.—This morning at 5 a'clock the Earl of Barrimore was taken in his bed, and soldiers set on his house, also Dr. Jebb, a physician supposed to be a popish priest, and orders given to take up Mr. Carrol, a papist of good estate in Sussex, but he was absented a month ago, said for debt. This morning the merchants of London went up with their address to his Majesty in a procession of 90 coaches with their arms on them, most of which had 2 or more gentlemen

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in them. They are said among them all to be worth 12 millions. The University of Oxford also presented an Address. This day Col. Cecyl, who lately had a guard set on him, was sent to the Tower on a charge of high treason, and Dr. Beaufort was taken up by a messenger.

We are informed that Sir Jo. Norris is returned to the Downs, without meeting with the French fleet. Several Popish priests have secreted themselves, and amongst the rest one Sharp, against whom there is a warrant to take him up. He was formerly a minister of our Church.

This day we have an account of 1700 persons rose up in Worcestershire, mostly makers of nails; they commit much mischief, plundering houses, &c. They began this as soon as the regiments quartered in that country were marched up to London.

A warrant is out to take up Mr. Cart, the nonjuring minister who was in the Preston Rebellion, but he has fled his lodgings.

Tuesday 28.—This day a Frenchman, captain in Neugent's regiment in France, was taken up.

The Earl of Barrimore, after examination before the Privy Council, was this day continued in his own house in custody of an officer and soldiers, and Mr. Hen. Pelham acquainted the House of Commons that he was arrested on suspicion of high treason, whereupon the House voted an Address of thanks to his Majesty for seizing him and that the Habeas Corpus Act should be suspended for 2 months, which they passed an Act for, and read it twice. There was no division upon it or long debate, neither did any other oppose it but Sir Jo. Cotton, Lord Strange and Sir Jo. Philips, who complained that a member of their House ought not thus to be seized before a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act by Parliament.

Wednesday 29.—Nothing certain this day concerning Admiral Mathews, only that he had fought the combined fleet at Toulon, but who had the better is yet unknown.

The Ministry tell their friends that 15,000 French troops are embarked at Dunkirk to invade us, and are to be augmented to 30,000, for which more transports are preparing. The Ministry are greatly alarmed though they do not shew it publicly for fear of sinking the public credit.

General Wade, who is to command the English troops in Flanders, is at present hindered from embarking by sickness. He goes very unwillingly.

This day the House of Commons passed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and 'tis expected the King will go to-morrow to the House to pass it.

In this distraction of public affairs, I have ordered to be made 6 carbines with bayonets, 6 pair of pistols and 6 iron basket hilted swords, with belts, cartouch boxes, &c., to be made out of hand to arm my servants, whom I intend to mount my coach horses; my son has ordered the same, and Sir John Rawdon my son-in-law the same; who intend to head them in a little corps to assist in defending this City in case the French should land and approach it. This day the London Clergy, the Bishop of London at their head, address his Majesty.

Feb. 29—Mar. 8

This same day, there was an opposition made to the third reading and passing the Act for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, but the Court carried it by 170 against 80.

This day half of the guard of soldiers on the Earl of Barrimore were drawn off.

Thursday, March 1.—This day the son of Admiral Mathews was sent to from the Court, to acquaint his Majesty with the contents of a letter which his mother received from an agent of her husband's residing at Toulon; which letter acquainted her that when the French and Spanish fleet came out of that harbour, a sharp battle ensued, wherein the combined fleet having the wind, worsted Matthews, and having shot down the masts of his ship, obliged him to retreat with his men on board another ship and set fire to his own. That on the 2nd day the enemy had again the better, as also part of the 3rd, but then the wind shifting favourably for Mathews, he entirely routed them. That there never was a sharper fight upon the seas. Other accounts tell us that though Mathews got the better, he lost 14 ships in the 3 days' engagement, and this was wrote to Gideon, the Jew from Marseilles, and other accounts say Mathews was defeated.

This day General Pulteney and General Skelton were ordered to go to Ostend and bring over 10,000 of the English troops now in Flanders as soon as ever they hear of the invasion from France being so near made as that they shall have embarked all their troops.

The above account of Admiral Mathews defeating the combined fleet is confirmed by other accounts this day.

And now we are told that the French fleet that we imagined disperst none knew where, lie now near the Isle of Wight, supposed so to do for to draw our fleet away from defending our East coast, that the embarkation from Dunkirk may go forward.

Friday 2.—This morning General Pulteney was knockt up at 4 a'clock to order his immediate setting out for Flanders to be ready there to conduct over the English troops when he shall learn that the French are all embarked. Their whole intended number is said to be 30,000 men. The number of English to be brought over is 7,000, which, with 6,000 Dutch, and about 7,500 of our troops now assembled round London and in Sussex, Kent and Essex, making in all 20,000, are thought to be sufficient to repel the projected invasion, with the assistance of the militia of London and Westminster: but we may thank God that the wind continues for several days at west-north-west, which hinders the French from coming out of Dunkirk, and that Sir Jo. Norris lies safe at the Downs to fight them if they come.

I visited Sir Tho. Hanmer, my daughter Rawdon, Sir Jo. Shelley, Mr. Southwell and Lord Bathurst. In the evening, I went to Mr. Hendel's Oratorio called "Joseph in Egypt," an inimitable composition.

Saturday 2.—No news this day.

Sunday 4.—No news this day.

Prayers at home, and then went to the Prince's Court.

Monday 5.—Two French mails came in. News came that in the late storm 10 transports of the French were lost, with 600 men, and 4 men-of-war, all in the road of Dunkirk, but I am told since that only one is lost. 'Tis also said that some of the troops at Dunkirk,

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designed for the embarkation to invade us, are marched away from thence.

I am very credible informed this day, that among Col. Cecil's papers, one was found in cypher, which being decyphered by Bishop Wills, shews that Col. Cecil is to be declared Secretary of State to the Pretender, and the Earl of Barrimore to be General of all the invading troops and disaffected English who shall rise to favour that cause.

Tuesday 6.—This morning at 3 a'clock, came by express a letter from Mr. Tompson, our Minister at Paris, containing a copy of a letter from Monsr. La Court, the French Admiral of their fleet at Toulon, wrote from Alicant, whither he with his ships was retired after the fight, expressing that the Spaniards had been defeated by Admiral Mathews, they not observing the signal he made to them to follow him. It remains a mystery why the French retired and did not support the Spaniards.

Wednesday 7.—It is this day reported that the design of the French was by their emissaries to set fire to London in 4 places, and while everyone should be taking care of his own, to seize on the Bank: but this implying that they must first be landed and marched up to London, and that they have a considerable number of adherents among ourselves that will rise and assist in so wicked a design (of which there is no manner of appearance, but the direct contrary), this report is not credited. There are indeed gentlemen in the House of Commons who have been long suspected to be Jacobites, and whose constant opposition to the late and present King's Government, and even to the measures now taken by the Ministry for defending ourselves, gives a handle for such suspicion, but they are few, and fewer yet that have any interest in their countries. These are properly named disaffected, but the party of Whigs who join them and make the greater number in the House, call themselves only the dissatisfied, and profess only to oppose the Ministers' schemes, but to be loyal to his Majesty. These pretend the Ministers are fools and knaves, but self is at the bottom; the true reason of the leaders of this Party for opposing the measures of the Ministry is that they are not taken into employment. This day Mr. Morris, son-in-law to the late Bishop Atterbury, told me that my Lord Orford has said, he never repented himself so much for anything as his pushing the Bishop to extremity, under the notion of his being concerned in the plot of which he accused him.

I visited Sir Jo. Shelley and Mr. Temple.

In the evening went to Hendel's Oratorio called "Joseph in Egypt."

Thursday 8.—I stayed at home all day.

Reports are so various concerning the fight in the Mediterranean that we know not what to think.

To-day 2 French officers were taken up by my Lord Carteret's order.

At night came an express from the Pensioner of the State of Holland that the day fixt on by the French for invading us was this day fortnight, viz., 24th of last month. That when the Swiss in their service were put on board, they mutinied, perceiving they were to serve against England, whereupon the French troops in the same ship were commanded to fire among them and shot 3.

That the French lost 3 men-of-war by the storm in the Dunkirk Road, and 400 men were drowned, besides above 1,000 relanded in a

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miserable condition next to dying; and that the man-of-war which had on board the Count de Saxe and 2 Lieutenant-Generals is missing.

Friday 9.—This morning, a French gentleman called Chaufferer was taken up. I visited this morning Mr. Hanmer, Mr. Western, Mr. Knight and Mr. Eyre.

Saturday 10.—No news this day. After dinner, I visited my brother Percival and Mr. Vernon.

Sunday 11.—Prayers at home. Then went to Court. Passed the evening at home.

Monday 12.—I visited the Earl of Shaftsbury, and Sir Jo. Rawdon and brother Percival.

Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 13.—My cousin Coelia Scot wrote yesterday to her mother now in town that a gentleman came to my cousin Captain Whorwood's, where she is in Kent, that a gentleman came thither that day and told them the French Fleet was at Hythe, and that from 4 a'clock till 9 at night there was great firing heard, from which it was believed that our fleet was come up to them.

Also, that a person in woman's clothes offered a considerable number of guineas at Dover to hire a boat to carry her to Calais. She was accompanied by a man: the greatness of the sum made her suspected, and both being seized, it was found that she was a man disguised in female apparel.

It now is confirmed that Admiral Mathews defeated the combined fleet in the Mediterranean, but it is added that he is wounded, and Captain Cornwall killed, and that the victory would have been more complete, had Admiral Lestock with his squadron of 17 ships sustained him, who on the contrary kept at a distance. However, the Spanish Admiral ship is sunk.

Among other addresses presented this day to his Majesty, Mr. Edwin, member for Westminster, carried up one from this city, upon which his Majesty asking if Lord Percival was with it also, and being informed, no, he ordered the Duke of St. Albans to tell Mr. Edwin that he did not care to receive addresses presented only by one member when both were in town; which was a great respect shown to my son, and no less a mortification to Mr. Edwin, who thought to put a trick upon my son, by thus preparing an address unknown to him and to a great number of the inhabitants, who dislike the party who call themselves the Independents; for Mr. Edwin's address was not agreed at any meeting.

Wednesday 14.—I went in the evening by invitation to Mr. Tuffnall's to hear music.

Thursday 15.—I went to the anniversary meeting of Georgia to dine with the gentlemen.

Friday 16.—I went to the general meeting of the Governors of St. George's Hospital where the enlargement of the Hospital was resolved on.

This day, the Court received news by express that the Count de Gage, after all his entrenchments cast up and forts planted with cannon to defend himself against the Austrian Army under Pr. Lobcowitz, retreated with his army for protection into the Kingdom

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of Naples, where the Germans were pursuing them, and had taken their baggage waggons. The King of Naples had ordered an army of about 16,000 men to his frontier in order to support the Spanish Army in their retreat, which may be understood a breach of his neutrality, and cost him his kingdom, where the Austrians have a considerable party. Admiral Mathews, being now master of the Mediterranean, can distress Naples by sea, and the Queen of Hungary can penetrate that kingdom with her army, and if she conquers it may keep it as an equivalent for that part of Silesia which she gave up to the King of Prussia.

The base behaviour of the French Admiral Monsr. la Court in abandoning the Spaniards in the late fight may throw the Queen of Spain into despair, and oblige her to accept of a peace on the conditions our Court offered her last year, which was, that she should relinquish her schemes of obtaining a kingdom for her 2nd son Don Carlos in Italy, and instead thereof, accept of a kingdom to be erected out of the conquered lands in France.

Saturday 17.—Nothing new this day.

I visited my Lady Salisbury at Kensington.

Passed the rest of the day at home.

Sunday 18.—The service at home, then went to Court.

Monday 19.—

Tuesday 20.—To-day, Sir John Rawdon had a letter from Sir Ri. Levinz in Ireland, that 14,000 arms had been discovered in suspected places in Cork, and it is reported here that they are found to belong to the Earl of Barrimore, and that for this reason he has of late been more strictly guarded than when first confined to his house. But still I believe my Lord has no guilt on him, being a wary old man of 70 years of age, and having too great an estate, which he is very fond of, to hazard upon an uncertainty of an insurrection succeeding in Ireland.

This day came an express from Admiral Mathews, the first yet received, which in few words to the Duke of Newcastle informed him that in the fight before Toulon he had 1 ship very much damaged, and had sunk 1 Spanish ship. That he was retired to Port Mahon to refit his disabled ships, and intended to call a council of war upon Admiral Lestock, who with his squadron did not come up to assist him.

France is now on the eve of proclaiming war against us.

This day the House of Commons granted the sums expended by General Oglethorpe in defence of Georgia, amounting to above 60,000*l.*, without any division, and with great honour to himself.

Sir Jo. Cotton, who was ever an enemy to the colony, desired to know what use the colony was of to England, which gave the General an opportunity of shewing that on the preservation of it depends that of all the northern provinces. He was well heard by the House.

Wednesday 21.—In the evening I went to Hendel's Oratorio called "Saul."

Thursday 22.—I in the evening visited young Mr. Annesly at his father's house, who continues in the same imperfect state that he has done for a long time.

Good Friday 23.—Sacrament administered at home.

Mar. 23—April 10

Great complaints against Vice-Admiral Lestock for not assisting in the fight Admiral Mathews.

I spent the whole day at home.

Saturday 24.—I visited Mr. Grimes, Lord Carpenter, Col. Schutz and Mr. Best.

Passed the rest of the day at home.

Sunday 25.—Service at home, then went to Court. Spent the rest of the day at home.

In this week the King of France declared war against us.

Monday 26.—Visited General Oglethorpe, the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Le Grand.

In the evening I went to the Coffee House.

Tuesday 27.—Went to St. James's Vestry.

In the evening to the Coffee House.

Wednesday 28.—No news.

Thursday 29.—I visited General St. Ipolite, Mr. Duncomb, Sir Edward Dering, Dr. Delaney, Mr. Tuffnall and my brother Percival. In the evening went with him to the Vocal Club.

Friday 30.—I went to the annual general court of Chelsea water-works, where we continued Mr. La Roche and Mr. Hucks our Governor and deputy governor for the year ensuing; the accounts of the company were read, and the company's debt being above 4,000*l.* no dividend was ordered, nor will for some years hence. I visited Sir Jo. Shelley.

In the evening I visited my daughter Rawdon.

At my return I learned that Mr. Wotton, Attorney, had called on me to acquaint that my tenant of the George Inn on Snow Hill was run away.

Saturday 31 March.—This day war was proclaimed against France.\*

I ordered Mr. Wotton, my attorney and receiver of the rent of the George Inn, to seize on my late tenant Cooper's goods, and to advertise the house to be let. In the morning I went to the Georgia Office.

Sunday, 1 April.—The church service at home.

Dr. Delaney of Ireland preached before the King this day, by desire of the Lord Chamberlain, who signed a warrant for that purpose and sealed the same, and enclosed to him 27 shillings to pay fees for the same. This passes for a particular respect paid him on the report of his good preaching, and so it was in the Lord Chamberlain's appointing him rather than another; but it was necessary that some one should be so desired, for it happens that there are two chaplainships vacant, and as each chaplain is in his turn to preach but 4 Sundays, this proved a fifth Sunday which none of the Chaplains now living was bound to officiate, it was necessary to appoint one that was no chaplain.

My Lord Carteret, who designs to recommend the Doctor to the vacant bishoprick in Ireland, obtained of the Lord Chamberlain this favour. I am told he made a good sermon on the duty of Kings.

I only went to the Coffee house in the evening, and for news heard only that 'tis thought Lestock will escape censure for his late conduct

\* From this point onward to the end of the manuscript diary, there are many blank spaces left in the pages.—*Ed.*

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in the Mediterranean, Lord Orford, the Duke of Newcastle and Sir Jo. Norris being his friends. Nevertheless, 'tis said that Admiral Steward will be sent in his room.

Monday 2.—I stirred not out having taken cold.

Tuesday 3.—The King went to Parliament and made an excellent speech concerning the war.

I visited my brother Percival in the gout and Sir Jo. Shelley. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 4.—Stayed at home all day for my cold.

Thursday 5.—I had summons to meet this evening at 4 o'clock at the Exchequer in Westminster to open the Commission for the Pressing Act, of which I am made one, but I shall not be there.

Friday 6.—I went to the Hospital at Hide Park Corner where we agreed some matters for building a chapel and enlarging the house, and in my return visited my brother Percival who is still laid up with the gout. At the Hospital, I saw Dr. Hale's ventilator, or engine for recruiting the sick persons' apartments with fresh air, for he had fixt one there, which on occasion will draw the tainted air of three stories out in the space of half an hour, and supply its place with fresh air. A noble and salutary invention, which would be of great use at sea for hospital ships, transport vessels and men-of-war, after sea fights or long voyages when the seamen fall sick; but Sir Jacob laughs at it and will not suffer the use of it in the King's ships, which astonishes me.

Saturday 7.—I went to visit the Earl of Barrimore upon his being set free, and then to the Georgia Office. After dinner, I visited Mrs. Whorwood and Mr. Lysaht lately come from Ireland.

Sunday 8.—I went to Court, and being desired to carry the sword, was obliged to stand during the service of the Chapel, which tired me sufficiently, but going from thence to the Prince's Court, I stood as much longer.

After dinner, I went again to chapel, and then for a couple of hours to the Coffee house, where I learned no news.

Monday 9.—I visited my brother Percival in the gout and Sir Jo. Shelley.

Tuesday 10.—I went into the city and lodged 189*l.* 5*s.* in the old South Sea Annuities, 3 per cents of the year 1726, part of which, viz., 175*l.* is my half year's interest due yesterday to Francis Annesley, Esq., which I told his clerk Mr. Barsham I was ready to pay and desired to know if Mr. Annesley was able to give me a receipt for it? He told me, no, and that till he dies no one can receive it for him; wherefore he advised me to lay it by to be paid when properly demanded.

After dinner I visited my brother Percival, whose gout flew last night from his knee into his elbow.

No doubt now of the King's going abroad, which every body who speaks of it is sorry for. His last expedition cost at least 300,000*l.* extraordinary, and this will cost no less. However, the King has not yet acquainted his Ministry or Council of his design, nor will, 'tis probable, till he sees the session of Parliament over: lest they should address him to stay at home, when he may think it necessary to go abroad.

April 10-29

Yesterday came letters from Admiral Mathews to the Admiralty, that he is still at Port Mahon repairing his ships. That he has victuals to serve him till the 1 June. That Captain Purvis had been acquitted by a council of war, and he had suspended Admiral Lestock, who was returning home.

This day there was a full House of Commons, occasioned by a report that Mr. Littleton designed to impeach either the Lord Carteret or the Lords of the Treasury on account of the 40,000*l.* given to the Queen of Hungary without obtaining the Parliament's consent. The motion made by Mr. Littleton, which Lord Strange seconded, was that the giving that 40,000*l.* was a misapplication of the public money, derogatory to the rights of Parliament, and of great prejudice to the publick, or words to that effect, on which the debate lasted till 9 a'clock at night, and then Mr. Winnington moved that he might have leave to alter a few words in the motion, which he hoped would then pass with unanimous consent: his motion was, in effect, that the giving that money was prudent, and of great importance to the public service, which passed by a majority 114, viz., 259 against 145.

Wednesday 11.—We kept the fast appointed this day on account of the war, and I had the service at home.

Thursday 12.—I visited Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, Mr. Tho. Clarke, cousin Will. Southwell and his Lady, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Le Grand, and my brother Percival.

Went in the evening to the Royal Society, to see Sir John Rawdon, my son-in-law, elected a member.

Friday 13.—My wife and I went to Fishwater in Essex to visit Sir John Rawdon and my daughter for a few days, and on the Thursday 19th we returned to London.

On our return we sent to enquire how Lady Rook did, and the answer was that she was often senseless, and thought to be in great danger from her fever. That no messages were carried up. This was surprising to us who saw her the night before we left the town at our house.

Yesterday a motion was made for a private committee to examine into the conduct of the Admiralty, but the Court carried it to have the examination in a committee of the whole House by a majority of 201 against 122.

Saturday 21.—This day my daughter Percival was brought to bed of another boy about one o'clock.

'Tis now said the King will not go abroad.

Sunday 22.—Stayed at home all day, my wife's headache being violently returned.

Monday 23.—We set out for Buxton Wells in Derbyshire, by advice of Dr. Wihnot to cure her of her headache. Lay at St. Albans (the Red Bull) 32 miles, 1 rood, which we performed in 5 hours, 30 mins.

Tuesday 24.—Advanced to Ouborn in county Bedford and lay at the George and Duke of Bedford's Arms, this journey was 22 miles, performed in 6 hours.

Wednesday 25.—Advanced to Newport Pagnel, 9 miles, where we got in 2 hours, 43 minutes, and dined at the Saracen's Head, then proceeded to Northampton, 15 miles further, which we performed in

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3 hours, 15 minutes, and lay at the George. The whole day's journey was 24 miles which took up 6 hours. Very bad road.

Thursday 26.—Advanced to Haverborough in Leicestershire, 17 miles and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , which took us 4 hours and 30 minutes. Dined at the Swan, a good inn.

Proceeded to Leicester, 14 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which took us 3 hours and 3 minutes. Lay at the Three Cranes. The whole day's journey, 31 miles  $\frac{3}{4}$ , performed in 7 hours 33 minutes.

Friday 27.—Advanced to Kegworth, 14 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , performed in 4 hours 40 minutes. Dined at the Griffin which some call the White Horse. Proceeded to Derby, 10 miles further, which took us 2 hours, 45 minutes. Lay at the King's Head. The whole day's journey, 24 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , performed in 7 hours 25 minutes.

Saturday 28.—Advanced to Brassington where we lay, 16 miles, performed in 5 hours and 10 minutes. The inn abominable and all the road entirely bad, made worse by the heavy rains that fell, which forced us to stop here. We had done better to have gone from Derby to Ashburne.

Sunday 29.—Advanced to Buxton Wells, 14 miles and 3 furlongs, performed in 5 hours and 10 minutes. Dined and lay at the great house there, kept by Mr. Taylor and his wife, who make 40 beds for company, and when the season is full, find lodgings in the town for others.

## THE COMPANY AT BUXTON.

We found at Buxton the Countess of Carnworth, 4th wife and widow of the Earl of Carnworth, and her son Master Dalziel, a sprightly boy, who was last year here bent double and "arrie,"\* but so well recovered by bathing and drinking the water of St. Anne's Well that he went away in spirits and his mother brought him back this year to confirm his cure, which he seems not to want. When the Earl, who has a son and heir by his preceding wife, went into the Rebellion of Preston, he made his estate away to a friend, that if things turned out ill for him, his estate might not be confiscated, and trusted to that gentleman's generosity, but when the late King pardoned him and gave him back his title and estate, that friend would not give him back what had been confided to him. The grandfather of this Lady Carnworth was one Vincent, a carrier in Oliver Cromwell's time. She is a well-bred, cheerful woman and wants for conversation in matters of low life.

We found also Mrs. Jessop, daughter of the late Judge Jessop: whose son, created Lord Darcey, dying unmarried, left a good fortune to his 3 sisters. This sister is worth 16,000*l.* and was last year here to be cured of a frenzy, wherein she succeeded. That good success brought her here again the year. She is now very orderly behaved and has got a lover,

Who is Sir Archibald Grant, with whom I sat in Parliament when he was expelled for mismanagement in the Charitable Corporation of which he was a director. His estate being then sequestered to make satisfaction to the sufferers, he has since lived on his children's estate in an obscure way. Sir Archibald made love to Mrs. Jessop to mend

\* Lord Egmont originally wrote "awry" and then altered it to "arrie."—Ed.

May 6—June 4

his private affairs, but had no encouragement to proceed. He is a religious, sober, well-bred gentleman, and personable.

Miss Ramsden, daughter of the Lady Ramsden, came with Lady Carnworth. Lady Ramsden is sister of Lord Viscount Lonsdale. This young lady is pious and of a humble, engaging behaviour.

On 6 May came one Mr. Cheney and his wife, a country squire, who, after constancy of drinking 4 or 5 bottles of wine a day, now wonders why he is ill: he went away soon after our arrival, nothing better for bathing or the waters which he took for the jaundice.

On 14th May came Mr. Wilson and his lady, who is here to recover some disorders after child bearing. He is also a country esquire who smokes from morning till night. 'Tis said his daughter, a pert miss, will be an extravagant great fortune.

On the 15th May came Mr. Bold, of Lancashire, and his lady, who has the palsy, and with them her sister, Mrs. Wentworth, sister to Mr. Wentworth, of Wolley, in Yorkshire. She is a very genteel, agreeable young lady and like in face to my daughter Lady Percival.

Soon after came Mr. Wentworth, of Wolley, her brother, who has an estate of 8,000*l.* a year and lays up 6,000 of it.

On the 20th May came Lord Viscount Powerscourt, of Ireland, to be cured of a lameness from a fit of the gout. A civil, well-bred man. He came from Dublin to Chester in the yacht with the Earl of Meath, whose end was to see a remarkable cockmatch in Cheshire, and with him came also the Lord Hoath and his lady, who proceeded to Gloucestershire to use the Cheltenham waters.

On 22 May came Mr. Hayes, of Kent, who came some miles beyond Canterbury to perfect his cure of wasting of his flesh, having found great benefit last year. With him came his wife's sister. He is a sensible, well bred gentleman and has travelled into Italy.

On 28 May came Major Ravenel, from Ireland, very lame of the gout. He served in the last siege of Gibraltar, and complained to me of the tyranny of the Lieut.-Governors at Gibraltar and Minorca. He added that it was a great grievance to leave the regiments so long in those ports, one regiment being there since the year 1716.

That on a representation sent over from Gibraltar to England, the Crown has ordered a change should be made of regiments to do duty there in their turns in the place of others to be called home: which representation proceeded from anonymous letters dropt in the streets by the soldiers, that they looked on themselves as banished men, and would therefore desert to the Spaniards, or give up the town to them.

Mr. Watts also came from Leeds, a great purchaser of woods to supply the iron works. He brought with him his sister, and niece, a fortune of 20,000*l.*, and so she need be, being blind, ugly and crooked.

On Monday, 28 May, my wife's headache not being mended by the Buxton waters, and the expectation of my daughter Rawdon's lying-in pressing our return, we set out for London, and passing through Bakewell, 12 miles distant from Buxton, which we went in 3 hours and 30 minutes, went on to Chatsworth, where we dined at a good inn. This is 5 miles further and we went it in 2 hours and 30 minutes. Whilst dinner was preparing, we viewed the Duke of Devonshire's fine house, built in a wretched country and situation at a very costly expense.

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There is a handsome chapel in it painted by Vario and Laguar, and there is a good deal of fine carving in wood by the late Grinlin Gibbons, a famous master that way. The rooms are large, but not well furnished, neither are there any good paintings except in the ceilings, and in one room filled with full lengths of family pieces, and among them, Col. Cha. Cavendish who was slain in the Civil Wars, the old Duke of Ormond, the old Earl of Pembroke, with others by Vandyke. Out of the windows we saw a fine cascade of water and 2 *jett d'eau* that played very high and thick.

In the afternoon we proceeded to Matlock, famous for its waters and rude prospect. This is 9 miles from Chatsworth, which were 3 hours in going. So the whole day's journey was 26 miles and took up 9 hours. The road is up and down hills and very stony.

On Tuesday, 29 May, we proceeded to Kiddlaston, the seat of Sir Nathaniel Curson, who expected us at dinner. This is 16 miles, which took us 6 hours, the road being a great deal bad for our chariot, and our guide not knowing the way. We were kindly received, had a fine dinner, after which my Lady carried us to see her farm house, where there are fine ponds and summer houses, all within the Park. The house is very stately and stands well on a hill. The apartment we were in is extremely well furnished and magnificent, adorned with good paintings of great Italian masters, as Carolo Lutti, Paul Veronese, &c. After dinner we proceeded to Derby where we lay, a mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  distance, at the King's Head.

On Wednesday, 30 May, we dined at Kegworth at the White Horse and lay at Leicester, 24 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 10 hours going. Lay at the King's Head.

We proceeded, 31 May, to Harborough, where we dined at the Swan: this was 14 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  which took us 3 hours and 20 minutes. At night, we lay at Northampton, 17 miles and a quarter further, which we performed in 4 hours and 30 minutes. Lay at the George, the whole journey of this day was 31 miles and  $\frac{3}{4}$  which took us 7 hours and 50 minutes.

Here we received a letter that my daughter Rawdon was brought to bed of a daughter on Sunday, 27th of this month.

Friday, 1 June.—We proceeded on our journey and dined at Ouborn at the George and Duke of Bedford's Arms, 24 miles, performed in 8 hours and 30 minutes. From thence we went to Dunstable where we lay at the Bull, 9 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  further, which took us 3 hours and 15 minutes. The whole day's journey was 33 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the time spent in going it was 11 hours and 45 minutes.

Saturday 2.—We set out for Barnet where we dined at the Green Man, 22 miles and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , performed in 5 hours and 30 minutes. In the afternoon we returned to London, distant 12 miles and 3 furlongs, performed in about 2 hours, the whole day's journey, 34 miles 1 furlong, which took us up 7 hours and 30 minutes.

At Highgate, my son Percival and Sir John Rawdon, with my daughter Hanmer, niece Dering and Miss Bland, came out to meet us.

Sunday 3.—My wife and I dined with Sir John Rawdon. We found my daughter a little weak.

Monday 4.—We dined with my brother Percival still ill of the gout. I visited my cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell.

June 5-25

Tuesday 5.—We dined again with Sir John Rawdon. In the evening I went to the Georgia Office to assist in stamping 800*l.* in sola bills to be sent immediately to Georgia.

Wednesday 6.—In the evening visited my daughter Rawdon who this day began to sit up.

Thursday 7.—Went to Court at Kensington and was spoken to by the King and Royal family.

Dined at home.

Friday 8.—Went to a General Court of the Hyde Park Corner Hospital, for the choice of a surgeon, one Williams stood for a stale in favour of one Bromfield, and one Hewet\* recommended by the doctor and surgeons of the house, for whom I was engaged by Mr. Hawkins, who has for some time officiated as pupil to Mr. Middleton. On casting up the ballots, it appeared that there was one more paper than equalled the voters, whereupon they put it to the vote to call another Court, wherein it was generally agreed that both Bromfield and Hewet should be elected. I came too late to vote, being disappointed by Lord Bathurst, who promised to call me but did not.

Saturday 9.—Visited Lord Bathurst. Dined at home.

Sunday 10.—Took the Sacrament at St. James's Church. Dined with Lady Francis Bland. Visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival who has the gout in his legs and elbow, yet though in pain keeps his cheerful temper.

Monday 11.—Dined with Sir John Rawdon. Visited my brother Percival and at Mr. Vernon's, who was out of town.

Tuesday 12.—My son and daughter Percival dined with me.

This day the Privy Council sat upon a petition of some Carolina merchants of London, that General Oglethorpe might not command the forces of South Carolina; to which another set of merchants objected, petitioning that Oglethorpe might be continued in the command. Oglethorpe attended the Council, but I do not yet know how the matter went, only I believe in favour of Oglethorpe, because when he was tried by a board of General Officers one day last week, they subscribed that every article advanced against him by his Lieut.-Col. Cook was false and scandalous.

Wednesday 13.—Dined at home. Visited brother Percival and daughter Rawdon in the evening, and then went with my daughter Hanmer and niece Dering to Ranelah Gardens.

Thursday 14.—Dined at home and visited my brother Percival.

Friday 15.—Went to the Georgia Office, where the Trustees were desired to meet upon a petition from one Dogherty and one Maxwell, of Carolina, to the King in Council, to grant a silver mine discovered in Georgia to certain undertakers, inhabitants of Carolina. We drew up a petition against the former.

I dined at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

In the evening I went to a committee of the Hospital at Hyde Park Corner and some Governors of Bedlam Hospital, which met at Richard's Coffee house by Temple Bar, to consider of Sir John James's legacy, and we agreed that each hospital should answer separately to a bill filed against us by Sir John's executors.

\* Corrected from "Hewlet."—*Ed.*

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Saturday 16.—

Sunday 17.—My son and daughter Percival dined with me, and their children. Went in the morning to my brother Percival. Prayers at home.

Monday 18.—I went to Counsellor Annesley's chambers in the Temple, and there signed my last will and testament, witnessed by Thomas Barsham, Counsellor-at-law, who drew it, Thomas Gamull, stationer at the Temple, and Sacheveril Barnard, also stationer at the Temple.

Then I went to see my daughter Rawdon who still is ill of a fever. Dr. Wilmot thinks it owing to the gravel.

I dined at home with my daughter Hanmer. My wife dined with Sir John Rawdon. In the evening, I visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival.

Tuesday 19.—Dined at home, visited by my daughter Rawdon and went with Sir Jo. and my niece Dering to Marybone gardens.

Some time since, I gave my militia troop, consisting of my tenants, over to my son.

Wednesday 20.—Dined at home and only my daughter Hanmer with me. Visited my brother Percival in the morning and daughter Rawdon in the afternoon.

Yesterday, 3 new Admirals were made, Capt. Anson, Capt. Townsend, and Capt. Medley. Capt. Anson is very lately returned from the East Indies with great riches taken from the Spaniards in both the Indies, and had the good fortune to escape being taken by the Brest Squadron then and now in our Channel, whilst our fleet lie at Spithead, to our great disgrace. He had also the good luck to escape being made a prize of by two French ships that came home in consort with him, but they knew nothing of the war between us. A fisherboat acquainted him with it as he entered the Channel.

Thursday 21.—Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival.

Friday 22.—Visited the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cob, and daughter Rawdon.

Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon again.

Saturday 23.—This day Dr. Cob, Archbishop of Dublin, Captain Cob, his brother, and Sir John Rawdon dined with me. He is genteel, well bred man and not to be prevailed on in matters he thinks not right, but frank and open in his behaviour to all. He came from Ireland to settle his two sons at Winchester School, and meeting Dr. Delany at Chester in his way to Ireland to his new Deanery of Down, which is worth 2,300*l.* a year besides the preferments he enjoys, which he told the Archbishop he hoped to keep, he told him it was a shame to be so covetous as to desire to keep preferments from poorer clergymen, and he would oppose him in that to the utmost of his power. The Archbishop married Sir John Rawdon's mother and is very fond of Sir John and my daughter Rawdon.

Sunday 24.—Dined at home: visited my brother Percival. Went to the King's Chapel afternoon prayers.

Monday 25.—Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon who is mending.

June 25—Nov. 24

My cousin Capt. Tho. Whorwood told me that the Clerk of his parish who has the stone was lately in inexpressible torture from a retention of urine, which lasted on him 6 days together, till being advised to take 2 spoonfuls of the juice of red nettles and after it was down a glass of white wine, he urined plentifully and was easy.

Mr. Nash told me that he was cured of the rheumatism in his shoulder by a plaister of 2 ounces of Strasburg turpentine and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of spirit of sal armoniac beat up together. It made no blister (though with some it will) but itched intolerably and brought out little pimples on the place.

Tuesday 26.—I went to the meeting of the Governors of Hyde Park Hospital where we resolved to repeal the by-law by which 3 surgeons only are allowed to the Hospital, and to recommend Mr. Bromfield and Mr. Hewet to be surgeons. Dined at Sir John Rawdon's.

Wednesday 27.—I visited my brother Percival. Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon, and afterwards went to Ranelah garden. Having walked much since my return from Buxton Wells, a fit of the gout seized me this day in my foot, and the pain and swelling was so great as to prevent my sleeping till 3 a'clock in the morning, and waking before 4, I was obliged for ease to rise and set up in my chair with my leg on a pillow. I also yesterday visited Sir Fra. Clerke at Leason Green, and paid him his  $\frac{1}{2}$  year's annuity due Midsummer 1744, 75*l*.

Thursday 28.—Confined all day at home by the gout.

Friday 29.—Also this day.

Saturday 30.—Also this day.

Sunday, 1 July.—Also this day.

Monday, July 2.—Dined with my brother Percival this day.

Tuesday 3.—I visited my daughter Rawdon.

Wednesday 4.—Dined at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

Thursday 5.—Visited my brother Percival.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me.

Friday 6.—After dinner, my wife set out for Oxfordshire, to Mrs. Schutz at Shotover near Oxford, in hopes by travelling and change of air to remove her violent headache. I visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival.

Saturday 7.—Dined with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

In the evening went with my brother to Marybone gardens.

Sunday 8.—Went to St. James's Church. Dined at home.

Afterwards went to Chapel and then to the Coffee house.

Monday 9.—Dined with my brother Percival: in the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon.

Tuesday 10.—Dined with cousin Le Grand, and went in the evening to Marybone gardens with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

Wednesday 11.—Dined at Hampstead with my brother Percival.

Thursday 12.—Dined with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

Friday 13.—I went to Charlton for the summer.

Monday 16.—This day Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter came down to Charlton to stay.

Thursday 19.—My daughter Hanmer came to Charlton to stay. And my dear wife returned from Oxford, where she went from Mr. Schutz's to consult Dr. Frewen who is esteemed the Borehave of that

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city and county: but she came back as ill as she went, and knew not what to advise her, only he bled her with a leech at the fundament, and ordered her pills to take twice a day, wherein there is a guyacom, and bid her journey about and continue to take coffee for present ease, and lodanum to make her sleep. And above all things, to avoid fretting or taking anything to heart.

Aug., 1744, Wednesday 15.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter went to their seat in Essex.

Sept. 1744, Thursday 5.—My wife returned from Southamborow, near Odiham in Hampshire, Lady Londonderry's seat, to Charlton, somewhat better of her headache.

Oct. 1744, Tuesday 9.—My wife and I and my niece Dering went to Sir Jo. Rawdon's in Essex and on—

Monday 22.—We left them and returned to London, my wife having a most severe return of her headache, which she would advise with Dr. Wilmot upon. The night before our return, my brother Percival was taken at the Coffee house with a fit of the apoplexy, for which he was bled, purged and blistered by the physician and apothecary. His mouth was drawn away, and my sister fears that though he should recover, he will lose the use of his limbs by the palsy. But Dr. Wilmot tells us he hopes he will do well.

Lilly the perfumer, at whose house Mr. Addison and the Wits of that time used to meet, says that the 4 last verses Mr. Addison made shewed he was tired of life. They were as follows:—

Plagued by a vexatious wife,  
And tired of this packhouse life,  
I'll to the stable hie  
And slip my pack and die.

He married the Countess of Warwick, who always passed for a woman of small sense, but it is not known that she gave him any domestic chagrin.

November 1744, Sunday 4.—This morning, my wife after a terrible suffering by the headache was able to go out in her chair to see my daughter Hanmer. What seems to have done her benefit is a preparation of tin, prescribed by Dr. Leverland of St. Thomas's Hospital, recommended by Dr. Wilmot. It vomited and purged her at the first taking, and purges her since upon taking it every day, but so as not to dispirit her.

Saturday 24.—This day the Earl of Granville, late Lord Carteret, was turned out of his office of Secretary of State, sore against the King's will, and Lord Harrington kissed hands for the seals in his room. The reason was that Mr. Henry Pelham and his brother the D. of Newcastle complained my Lord Carteret's schemes were so expensive to the nation that it was impossible to raise the money they required, and therefore they could not act any longer with him. They were joined by Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Dorset and others, so that my Lord could not stand the torrent, having neglected to make friends whose number might support him. Mr. Glanville, of the House of Commons, told me he had authority to declare that my Lord, when he saw he must fall, made overtures to the Tories that if they would support him by joining with him, they should come into



Nov. 25–Dec. 31

place and have the direction of affairs, but they replied, they would have nothing to do with him.

Sunday 25.—Prayers at home, then went to Court.

Monday 26.—I visited Mr. Grovestein and Mr. Augustus Schutz, Col. Schutz, Lord Grantham and my brother Percival, who mends very slow, having but half recovered the use of his leg, and not at all of his arm.

Tuesday 27.—I visited Lord Granville on his disgrace, cousin Ned Southwell and my brother Percival.

The Parliament met, and when the address of thanks was moved for, nobody spoke against it, to shew their approbation of the King's turning out the Earl of Granville.

Wednesday 28.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfield, Lord Palmerston, Bishop of Oxford, Lord Southwell and my brother Percival.

Thursday 29.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Tuffnall, Sir Fra. Clerke, and cousin Betty Southwell.

Friday 30.—Went to St. James's Vestry.

Dec. 1744, Saturday 1.—I went to my sister Percival, and with my cousin Ned Le Grand was witness to a fine signed by her of part of her jointure, given up by her to her son Donellan, which he has contracted to sell.

Monday 3.—I visited Sir Will Heathcote and Lord Bathurst.

Tuesday 4.—I visited Dr. Mortimer, Admiral Vernon, the Bishop of Litchfield and brother Percival.

Wednesday 5.—I visited my cousin Ned Southwell, Mr. Tho. Clark and cousin Le Grand, and in the evening, Mr. Vernon and my sister Percival.

Thursday 6.—I went to a General Court of St. George's Hospital.

Friday 7.—I visited Lord Sands and my brother Percival and General St. Ipolite and Mr. Duncomb and Mr. Tuffnall.

Saturday 8.—I visited my brother Percival and went to Court. Mr. Augustus Schutz, his wife, and Mrs. Grostein, his daughter, my goddaughter, and Mr. Grostein, her husband, Dr. Wilmot and his son, dined with me.

In the evening, I went to the Oratorio called "Semele."

Sunday 9.—Prayers at home. In the evening went to St. James' Chapel and to the Coffee house.

Monday 10.—Went to the Georgia Office.

Tuesday 11.—I visited Mr. Ayers, Lord Lovel, Sir Jo. Rushout, Lord Shaftsbury and my brother Percival.

Wednesday 12.—I went only to the Coffee house in the evening.

Thursday 13.—Stayed at home all day. Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter Rawdon, with my niece Dering, came from Fitzwaters and dined with us.

Friday 14.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfield, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Jo. Shelley, then went to the Coffee house.

Saturday 15.—I visited my brother Percival.

Sunday 16.—Prayers at home.

Monday 17.—I visited my brother Percival. My wife's head remarkably well this day.

Tuesday 18.—My wife's head remarkably ill this day.

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Wednesday 19.—I visited Sir Edward Dering, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Dickins and Lord Tirconnel.

Thursday 20.—I visited my brother Percival. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Friday 21.—I went to Court. This day my wife was 55 years old.

Saturday 22.—I visited Mr. Tuffnall and my brother Percival.

Sunday 23.—Prayers at home: then went to Court.

Monday 24.—Went to the Temple, and called at Mr. Fra. Annesley's to know how he did.

Tuesday, Christmas Day.—I communicated at home: then went to Court, and afterwards to visit my brother Percival. In the evening, I went to Chapel and to the Coffee house.

Wednesday 26.—

Thursday 27.—I visited Sir Francis Clerke and paid him his  $\frac{1}{2}$  year's annuity, due this Christmas 1744, being 75*l*.

Friday 28.—I visited cousin Southwell, cousin Le Grand, Lord Southwell, Sir Jo. Shelley, my brother Percival, Mr. Harangue and the Bishop of Oxford.

Saturday 29.—I went at night to the play, "Henry 8th."

Sunday 30.—Prayers at home. Then went to Court and to my brother Percival.

Monday 31.—

## 1745.

Tuesday, 1 Jan., 1744-5.—Went to the Coffee house, to Court and to my brother Percival.

Wednesday 2.—

Thursday 3.—Went to the Coffee house and in the evening to my brother Percival.

Friday 4.—At ten o'clock I attended a summons at King's Street Chapel, and met the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Cha. Cavendish, Sir Windham Knatchbull and Mr. Plumtree, to pass the accounts of the Chapel and look into the state of the school.

Saturday 5.—Visited my brother Percival, Mr. Augustus Schutz and Mr. Grovestein, his son-in-law.

Sunday 6.—Prayers at home and I stir'd not abroad.

Monday 7.—Visited our new Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Chesterfield, and my brother Percival.

Tuesday 8.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and Sir Will. Heathcote.

Wednesday 9.—The fast service at home, and kept the fast. Stayed all day at home.

Thursday 10.—Visited my brother Percival and Lord Bathurst.

Friday 11.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell who had the gout in both his feet, being his first attack, at 45 years old. Called upon Mr. Seddon.

Saturday 12.—Visited Mr. Best and Sir Edward Dering, then went to the Coffee house. Went in the evening to Hendel's new oratorio called "Hercules."

Sunday 13.—Prayers at home, then went to see my brother Percival, and to the Prince's Court. After dinner, went to Chapel, to see Mr. Jo. Temple and to the Coffee house.

Monday 14.—I visited Lord Grantham and his brother Count Nassau, Mr. Best, Mr. Tuffnal and the Bishop of Gloucester.

Tuesday 15.—I visited Mr. Jo. Temple in the morning and went to the Coffee house. At night, I visited Mr. Vernon and my brother Percival.

Wednesday 16.—I visited Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Charles Scot, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Temple and Mr. Edward Southwell.

Thursday 17.—I visited Sir Nathaniel Curson and Col. Schutz. In the evening, went to the Royal Society and afterwards to the Vocal Academy of Music, where Henry Purcell's music in the opera of "King Arthur" was well performed.

Friday 18.—I visited my brother Percival and Mr. Best, also Sir Edward Dering. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Saturday 19.—Went to the Georgia Office.

Sunday 20.—Prayers at home. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Monday 21.—Visited Sir Jo. Shelley. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Tuesday 22. Wednesday 23.—

Thursday 24.—I visited the Duke of Montagu, Sir Edward Dering in the gout, and my brother Percival.

1744-5

Friday 25.—I visited Mr. Licet of Ireland, the Bishop of Gloster, Sir Jo. Evelyn and Lord Bathurst, then went to the Coffee house and visited my brother Percival.

Saturday 26.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where the Earl of Portsmouth was elected a Vestryman in the Duke of Bridgewater's room. Then went to Court.

In the evening I went to hear a Concert of Music at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

Sunday 27.—Prayers at home, then visited my brother Percival. In the evening went to Chapel and then to the Coffee house. I have learned the particulars concerning the late Emperor's death: that when he found he was to die, he sent for the French Ambassador at his Court and told him that he had been deserted by his Allies, and in the most signal manner by the King his master, which if he lived he would revenge upon him: but now his consolation was to tell him so. He died at Munich on the 20th of this month, N.S., and the news was brought by express to Baron Wassenaar on Friday night. The now Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, son to the deceased Emperor, will be 18 years old on the 28th of March 1745, and was averse to his father's schemes by which his country is ruined. He immediately discarded the governor his father had set over him, who was in the interest of France, and has wrote a complaisant letter to the Queen of Hungary. This remarkable incident must be exceeding mortifying to the Court of France, for now her ambitious views must be at an end and she must withdraw her troops out of the Empire, there being no pretence to keep them there, now the Emperor to whom she was ally is dead: besides, the Princes of Germany will now take courage to unite to drive out the French. We ought to look on this as the work of Providence, to put an end to the vast waste of blood occasioned by this war.

Monday 28.—I visited Lord Southwell, Lord Palmerston and Lord Bathurst. Went at night to the "Maid's Tragedy," and the farce of "Pyrmus and Thisby" at Covent Garden Playhouse.

Tuesday 29.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell and Sir Edward Dering, both in the gout.

Wednesday 30.—I went to the Georgia Office. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 31.—Went in the evening to the Royal Society where was read an account of a dead snake found in an island of the East Indies, who had sucked in and swallowed a live porcupine, who in the snake's belly shot his quills through its body and thereby killed him. I went afterwards to the Vocal Academy.

Friday, Feb. 1.—I visited the Bishop of London, Sir Fra. Clerke, and brother Percival. Dined with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

Saturday 2. Sunday 3.—Prayers at home, and stayed all day at home.

Monday 4.—I visited Mr. Augustus Schutz and my brother Percival, called upon Mr. Samuel Seddon, who told me that Mr. Evans, who now owes me about 1,000*l.* arrear on my annuity, is gone for Ireland, as some members of Parliament informed him.

This has been a lucky season for low people's marrying, for I am told that since the Duke of Shandois's marriage with the innkeeper's maid

Feb. 5—April 1

near Slough, the Duke of Ancaster has married his kept mistress, and the Duke of Rutland will own his with his kept mistress, the Earl of Salisbury has married his steward's niece—Miss Keate, daughter to a barber and shewer of the tombs in Canterbury, and the Earl of Bristol his late wife's maid. And the Duke of Bridgewater his tutor's niece.

Tuesday 5.—I visited the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Dickins and Sir Wyndham Knatchbull.

Wednesday 6.—Stayed at home all day.

Thursday 7.—I visited my brother Percival and then went to the Coffee house.

Friday 8.—Only went to the Coffee house.

Saturday 9.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 10.—Prayers at home. I visited my brother Percival, Sir Edward Dering and Lady Rook and Dr. Moore.

Monday 11.—I visited my daughter Rawdon, Earl of Shaftsbury and Sir John Shelley.

Tuesday 12.—I visited Mr. Lapotre and my tenant Mr. Lewis, a painter in Denmark Street.

Wednesday 13.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Earl of Ailsford, then went to the Coffee house.

Thursday 14.—I visited my brother Percival and dined with my daughter Rawdon, being 25 years old this day. I was at Court in the morning and visited there my cousin Moll Dering.

Friday 15.—I visited Sir Nathaniel Curson. In the evening went to Sir Jo. Rawdon's concert.

Saturday 16.—I visited the Earl of Orery and cousin Le Grand and went at night to Gemignani's opera.

Sunday 17.—Prayers at home. Went to the Coffee house in the evening.

Monday 18.—Visited Mr. Smith and cousin Ned Southwell.

Tuesday 19.—Visited my brother Percival and Sir Will Heathcote.

Wednesday 20.—Went to St. James' Vestry.

Thursday 21.—I visited Sir Will Heathcote and brother Percival.

Friday 22. Saturday 23.—In the evening went to the Coffee house. This day the Duke of Cumberland was declared General of the English forces in Flanders.

Sunday 24.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Grymes, Mr. Duncomb and Mr. Tuffnall.

Monday 25.—Kept at home all day.

Tuesday 26.—Went nowhere but to the Coffee house at night.

Ash Wednesday 27.—I visited my brother Percival, Sir Nathaniel Curson, Mr. Aug. Schutz and Sir Jo. Barker.

Thursday 28.—Went only to the Coffee house in the evening.

Friday, 1 March, 1744-5.—Went at night to Sir Jo. Rawdon's concert.

Saturday 2.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 3.—Prayers at home, then visited my brother Percival and went to the King and Prince's Courts. In the evening went to the Coffee house and to Chapel.

Monday 4.—Stayed at home all day.

1745

Tuesday 5.—Went in the evening to see an entertainment at the Haymarket Playhouse.

Wednesday 6.—I visited Sir Edward Dering and signed my last will at Mr. Samuel Seddon's, witnessed by himself and his two clerks: went to the Coffee house.

Thursday 7.—Stayed at home all day.

Friday 8.—Went to the Bank of England and bought 250*l.* stock in 3 per cent annuities, 1726. Called at Knapton's shop in Paul's Churchyard and bespoke *Bibliotheca Britannica*. Went at night to Hendl's Oratorio called "Sampson."

Saturday 9. Sunday 10.—Prayers at home, went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 11. Tuesday 12.—Visited Lord Carpenter, Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon and Col. Schutz, Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Jackson.

Wednesday 13.—Visited my brother Percival, cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell.

Thursday 14.—Mr. Jackson and his wife dined with us.

Friday 15.—We dined at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

Saturday 16.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Jackson and Dr. Moore. Dined with my son Percival. Went in the evening to Gemignani's opera.

Sunday 17.—Prayers at home. Then I went to the King's Court. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 18.—I visited my brother Percival, cousin Ned Southwell and Dr. Moore. Went in the evening to the tragedy of "Don Sebastian."

Tuesday 19. Wednesday 20.—Visited my brother Percival. Went at night to Mr. Arn's Oratorio at Drury Lane Playhouse.

Thursday 21.—Dined at the Horn Tavern with the Trustees of Georgia, being our anniversary day.

Friday 22.—I visited my brother Percival, Dr. Moore and cousin Betty Southwell.

Saturday 23.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Best and Mr. Tuffnall and Lord Tirconnel.

Sunday 24.—Prayers at home. Then went to the King's Court and visited cousin Le Grand. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Monday 25.—I visited my brother Percival, and in the evening went to the Playhouse, but could not get in; then went to the Coffee house.

Tuesday 26.—Visited the Earl of Shaftsbury and then my grandchildren Rawdons, and then Mr. Vernon and Lord Bathurst. In the evening, went with my daughter Hanmer and niece Dering to the play.

Wednesday 27. Thursday 28.—Visited Lord Bathurst.

Friday 29.—Went to the Annual General Court of the Chelsea Waterworks Company. Then visited Mr. Jo. Temple.

Saturday 30.—Visited my brother Percival: then went to the Coffee house. In the evening went to the play called "The Stratagem."

Sunday 31.—Prayers at home. Then went to the Prince's Court. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday, April 1.—I visited my brother Percival, Sir Nathaniel Curson, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Worsley and Lady Rook.

April 2—Dec. 2, 1745

Friday 2.—Visited my brother Percival, Sir Nathaniel Curson and Mr. Grimes and Col. Schutz.

Wednesday 3.—I visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 4.—Visited my brother Percival

Friday 5. Saturday 6.—

Sunday 7.—Prayers at home. Seized with the gout and stirred not abroad.

Thursday, 2 May.—I mended so well of the gout as to [be] able to put on my shoe and go abroad, but still very lame.

Friday 3.—I visited my brother Percival and Mr. Temple.

Saturday 4. Sunday 5. Monday 6. Tuesday 7.

Wednesday 8.—My son Percival placed his two eldest boys, Jack and Cecil, at Kingston School.

Thursday 9.—I went with my family to Charlton for the summer.

Sunday 12.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter came to me.

Tuesday 14.—Dr. Courayer came down to me.

Friday 17.—My cousin Lieut. Col. Moore and Capt. Bates came down and dined with me. My cousin goes to-morrow to Flanders to join his regiment, Col. Price's.

June 18, 1745.—The Marquis Ducane, that troublesome old acquaintance of mine, came down to desire I would be a sharer in a fire office, wherein he is a proprietor by the deaths of 3 persons whose interest he bought when living, but I refused. Then he desired I would permit him to set down my name, saying he would make use of it for himself, and pay everything, that it might induce others to be sharers, which when completed, would put 1,000*l.* in his pocket, with an annual interest or dividend of 50*l.* according to a computation he produced. With some difficulty, I allowed him to do it.

Oct. 8, 1745.—This day I returned to London on occasion of a severe return of my wife's headache.

Thursday, Oct. 17.—This morning my daughter Rawdon was brought to bed of a daughter, at 4 in the morning, without the help of a midwife, in about 10 minutes! and, blessed be God, continues very well.

Monday, 21 Oct.—This day my niece Dering came of age, on which occasion Mrs. Schutz, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Sir Francis Clerke, Captain Bates, Dr. Courayer and my son and daughter Percival and their two eldest sons and my daughter Hanmer dined with me.

November, Tuesday 12.—This day my daughter Rawdon's third daughter was christened at their house in Grosvenor Square, I was godfather, and my daughter Hanmer and Mrs. Ned Southwell god-mothers.

December, Monday 2.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia.

1746.

Jan. 13.—Talking at the Coffee house with Mr. Atkinson, formerly a citizen and rich linen draper, and with Mr. Woolaston, of covetousness, they instanced Sir Will. Joliffe, now living, formerly a Turkey merchant, who passes to be worth a hundred thousand pound if not two, and brags that in his whole life he never bought a book, picture or print.

One night, being at a public house in company, he would needs cook a plate of meat with his own hand, and holding it over the chafing dish, happened to burn a hole in the plate, upon which the landlord told him he expected to be paid for it. "Why, yes," said Sir William, "I think it just, but then I will have the plate," and accordingly when the company broke up took it away with him. When he went to Turkey, his mother gave him a parcel of books, no doubt the bible was one of them; but when he returned, he left them all behind, as having, as he says, no use for them. His discourse is very profane.

They told a story of the famous Sir Jo. Cutler, another very rich citizen, who travelling the road in very cold weather, when he came to the inn ordered the hostler to stuff his boots with straw and bring them up to his room, which being done, he next morning pulled out the straw and by the help of the rush light, set fire to it, whereby he saved the expense of a faggot. He kept a coach and horse, and would ride in it to buy at the market hay by the truss, and sending it home in his chariot, return on foot.

Old Guy, the bookseller, founder of the hospital that goes by his name, was so covetous that he snipt off the margents of the newspapers he sent to gentlemen in the country and carefully thrust them into a sack, which in a year's time, being full, he sold for 30 shillings.

Dr. Mead, who visited him in his sickness, found him in a wet room with a pitiful fire laid between a couple of bricks.

This day, Mr. John Temple, a son to Sir John Temple, of Ireland, and brother to the Lord Viscount Palmerston, who married the daughter of Mr. Temple who in King William's reign drowned himself under London Bridge, told me that in excuse of that fact, his family said he had a tetter on his hand which struck in and was thought to have disordered his senses. He was son to the famous Sir William Temple and a man of fine parts and active temper and had been a captain in King James' army, from whence he would have deserted to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England, but his father would not permit it, believing it might bring trouble on himself who was known to have had intimacies with the Prince when Ambassador in Holland.

Mr. Temple, who missed of preferment in the army when the Prince of Orange was made King, a thing he was most passionate for, and instead thereof made Secretary-at-War, had an audience of his Majesty, wherein he desired to quit his post, alleging he was not fit for it, on which the king told him "Young man, you are a fool in offering what you do: you have clerks under you and in a little time will know your business, I will have you continue." Accordingly, he acquiesced. Some time after, the king being willing to reduce Ireland without bloodshed, employed Major General Hambleton, at the recommendation of Mr. Temple, to go over thither and persuade the Earl of Tyrconnel,

Jan. 13—Feb. 4

then Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, to resign and remain peaceable, but Hambleton, instead of doing the service he had promised, pushed the Earl to defend that kingdom for King James, which disappointment Mr. Temple took much to heart, and was thought to be the cause of his drowning himself, not being able to bear the reproach of having recommended such a traitor.

This day, I was informed of a narrow escape the Duke of Cumberland had in the skirmish at Clifton in the county of Cumberland, from whence he drove out a party of the rebels. He had dismounted his dragoons and marched on foot to dislodge the rebels from some walls and hedges where they had posted themselves to make defence, and the midst of action one Captain Hambleton came up with the Duke, and raising his arm to cut him down of a sudden, seeing who he was, stopt short and said, "You are the Duke, I know you, I will not hurt you, but take care of your person, for there is an officer of ours who has a pocket pistol to shoot you if he can get near you." Then suddenly turning off he joined his own corps, and fighting gallantly was wounded and taken prisoner. Afterwards, being brought to the Duke, he told him he was sorry to see him engaged in such bad company, "but I will endeavour to save your life" and ordered him to be carried to York. This Hambleton had two years before in London been a companion of the Duke's in his youthful frolics, but missing of a post in the army, and being incumbered with debt, took refuge among the Rebels to avoid his creditors, and was made a Captain by the Young Pretender. He is son to that Major General Hambleton who was in the Rebellion of 1715.

Saturday, 18 Jan.—Mr. Thos. Carte writ to me one day last week to desire I would pay the first year's subscription to his intended History of England. It was about 6 years ago that he desired me to be a subscriber, and with much importunity he obtained of me to set down my name in his roll, but I would not write the sum, telling him I would advise with myself about it, and I persisted in it when, to magnify the expectation the world had of his book, he told me that the late Bishop of Worcester promised twenty pound a year till it was finished, by which I found that Mr. Carte expected the like from me. He is a determined Jacobite and fled twice from justice for being concerned in rebellious practices, but by the lenity of the Government was allowed to return home without prosecution: wherefore, there is reason to believe that his history will be wrote to support the doctrine of indefeasible hereditary right, in order serve the Pretender. This day, I wrote to him, that so many years had past since he first proposed a subscription, that neither my health nor the years of my age permitted me to hope to live till his book came out, and therefore desired to be excused from subscribing.

It is said this day, that General Oglethorpe incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Cumberland, when in the North, for not obeying orders, which were to march with 500 horse and attack the rebels, if strong enough, otherwise to march forward and post himself behind them to hinder their return to Scotland, while the Duke advanced forward, by which they would be enclosed and forced to fight him: but Oglethorpe, when got up to them, finding them too strong to be encountered, instead of pursuing his orders to pass them by and get behind them, retreated back. Upon which, the Duke told

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him he had let the rebels escape, to which reproach he resolutely answered, "Sir, I have not." Since the Duke's arrival, he has caused the General to be struck off the staff, and a letter to be wrote to him to re-consider his conduct, so, 'tis believed, he will be tried by a court martial. He is an unfortunate man, his vanity and quarrelsomeness rendering him incapable to preserve the friendship of his acquaintance or make new friends, and every mouth is now open against him with a kind of satisfaction.

Sunday 19.—This day came an express from General Hawley, Commander in chief in Scotland, that he fought the rebels on Wednesday last, near Falkirk, who defeated him, and 300 of the King's troops were killed, whereupon he retreated towards Edinburgh. In his letter to Captain Wilson, he wrote thus: "I came up with the rebels and fought them and am beat. Three quarters of my army ran away. I was superior to them in number, and cannot accuse myself of negligence or of being too hasty. Some examples must be made."

Friday 24.—Accordingly, the King has sent orders to decimate the regiments of dragoons of Col. Hambleton, and that which was late Col. Gardiner's, who cowardly at the first fire turned their horses and broke our foot of the 2nd line, which recovered not their disorder. The behaviour of these dragoons was the same at the battle of Preston Pans where Sir John Cope was defeated. On the other hand, General Husk, who commanded the right wing, beat the rebels back a mile, and speedily returning to cover the retreat of our main body and left wing, saved a total rout. He had like to be slain in this action, for a rebel officer, putting on a red coat, mixt himself with ours as if he was one of them, and being come the General, drew a pistol to shoot him, but Brigadier Cholmley was as near the General, struck up his pistol in the air, where it went off and the daring officer was secured. We lost in this action, Sir Robert Monro, Lieut. Col., Lieut.-Col. Whitney, Lieut.-Col. Bagger and Lieut.-Col. Jordan, with 7 captains. The stormy weather of rain and hail, which was full in our men's faces, had so wet their powder, that General Hawley writes, he believes not one gun in five fired, and when he returned to Falkirk calling for powder from the train, none was to be found, for Captain Cunningham, who was commander of it, ran away to Edinburgh and left no powder in the barrels. For this treachery, when General Hawley returned to Edinburgh, he had him seized, and would have shot him, had he not, the night before it was to be done, with a penknife cut the arteries of his arm and bled to death.

'Tis said the Duke of Cumberland will post away for Scotland on Wednesday next.

1745-6. Feb., Mon. 4.—'Tis supposed that the Duke of Cumberland is long before this at Edinburgh, and it is reported that the Young Pretender sent him a message that he would meet him in the field, either on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, to fight for the two kingdoms. All braggadocio. The Jacobites, who are fond of spreading such lies, add that he sent the same message to General Hawley, offering to fight him with an equal number of men.

This day, after a long confinement by a cold and cough, I ventured out to visit my brother Percival, who is still in the same ill way.

And my wife went to Charlton to visit my daughter Rawdon, who has

Feb. 5—Mar. 13

been long ill in pain by the stoppage of a stone in its passage, as Dr. Newington, of Greenwich, thinks.

Wednesday 5th.—This day at noon, came an express from the Duke of Cumberland to the Duke of Newcastle, dated from Falkirk the 1st instant, that on his approach with the King's army to Stirling the rebels had broke up the siege and precipitately passed the Frith, after blowing up their magazine and spiking their cannon. Other advices say that the rebels are dispersed, several of the chiefs being gone home with their men, having obtained pardons of their rebellion, by the advice of the Duke of Arguile.

Sunday 9.—This day an express came from the Duke of Cumberland that the rebels in Scotland were dispersed, had fled from Perth and were gone, one part to Lochaber in the west, and another part northward to Aberdeen: 'tis supposed, to seek to escape out of the kingdom.

Monday 10.—The Duke of Arguile told me that this day the Scots' post, which should have come in yesterday, came in, with advice that 6 horsemen were seen to go on board the "Hazard" sloop at Montrose, which immediately sailed northward: he supposes, for Sweden, with probably the Young Pretender on board, it being for him to sail north about Scotland, or to sail southward for France, for fear of falling into our cruisers of Admiral Byng's squadron.

We heard this day of a great change at Court made yesterday, the Duke of Newcastle, his brother Henry Pelham, the Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Grafton, Lord Gower, Mr. Winnington, Lord Harrington and Mr. Fox having laid down their posts, as, 'tis said, the Duke of Dorset, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chesterfield will do, and that the Attorney General is to be turned out.

And that in their places are to be promoted, Lord Granvile, Secretary of State, the Earl of Bath, Secretary of State, Sir John Barnard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Sandys at the head of the Admiralty. How the other vacancies are to be filled I know not, but they talk of the Duke of Bolton and Lord Bathurst, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Carlisle, and Duke of Montrose to be taken in. The reason those Lords gave the King for surrendering is, that they have no interest with his Majesty to prefer persons, without which 'tis impossible to keep the members of the House of Commons tight, and that by his hearkening in private to the Lord Granvile's councils, their measures for service are rendered ineffectual.

'Tis said also, that my Lord Chief Justice Wills is to be made Lord Chancellor, Mr. Murray Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Hume Cannell Attorney General. The Earl of Bath has undertaken for the House of Commons, but he may chance to reckon without his host, and 'tis supposed this change will not last long.

A further reason has been given me why the Lords and gentlemen above mentioned have resigned: it seems the King produced to some of them a plan for carrying on the war in Flanders, which they perceiving to have been given him by the Lord Granvile, took dudgeon at and objected to, whereupon he told them, he must then find such as would carry it on, so they resolved to resign and in so great a body, that 'tis to be feared the public affairs will with great difficulty be carried on, the Parliament not having yet given the annual supplies,

1745-6

and most of the members displeased at Lord Granvile's great credit with the King.

Wednesday 12.—By a sudden turn, things at Court are returned to their former state for this day Lord Granvile waited on the King and delivered up the seals. His Majesty could find no proper subject that would serve in place with that Lord; on the contrary, so many crowded to make a surrender of theirs and spoke so freely to the King of the mischiefs that would ensue from employing Lord Granvile, that his Majesty sent for Mr. Winnington, who being in the same sentiments with the rest, and proffering to lay down his profitable post of Paymaster General of the Army, was sent to the House of Commons, to whisper something to Mr. Henry Pelham (it is supposed to tell him that Lord Granvile should resign the seals) whereupon the news was immediately noised about the House, and Lord Granvile accordingly did resign. When it was known that Mr. Henry Pelham had given up his place, 192 members went to his levée to compliment him, and the City of London determined to advance no money, crying out, "If no Pelham, no money."

Wednesday 19.—Yesterday the Duke of Bolton and Lord Berkeley of Stratton felt the ill effects of their attachment to the Earl of Granvile, the first being turned out of his government of the Isle of Wight and the other from Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, by the desire of the Duke of Newcastle and his brother Mr. Henry Pelham, and 'tis said, they will procure the Earl of Bath to be turned out of the Privy Council, he being the great promoter of the Earl of Granvile's re-admission by undertaking to his Majesty for the House of Commons that they should raise the necessary sums for executing his Lordship's schemes, which the House would not have done, nor would the City lend the money they offered to do.

This day the Committee of Supply granted 4,000*l.* to support the Colony of Georgia in its civil concerns for two years, which Mr. Prows moved for and Mr. Hooper seconded, nobody opposing.

Thursday 20.—This morning my daughter, Lady Percival, was delivered of a girl.

March, Friday 7.—I went to a General Meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks.

Monday 10.—This day, the House of Commons debated the scheme of Mr. Henry Pelham for raising the greater part of the supplies of this year, which was carried by above 100 majority, though not so cheap for the nation as another scheme offered by Sir John Barnard, but it was not sure that the moneyed men of the city, who were to support this last, were able to raise the money proposed; whereas those who engaged with Mr. Pelham were sure men. On this occasion, the members who serve the Prince of Wales, all but Mr. Bainton Rolf, voted against Mr. Pelham's scheme, and the Prince immediately turned Mr. Bainton out of his service; the Earl of Bath's friends voted against the Court or Ministers' scheme, but the Earl of Granvile's friends voted for it, for he considered the consequence of being secure of the supply, and therein pleased the King.

Thursday 13.—I went to Court. In the evening my daughter Percival's girl was christened by Dr. Barecroft, preacher at the Charter House, to whom I stood godfather, and the Countess Dowager of

April 8—Nov. 28

Salisbury and Countess of Oxford, godmothers. She was represented by Lady Margaret Cecyl.

April 1746. Tuesday 8.—This day I was taken with a sudden vomiting which left me in a very weak state of my limbs for walking. The things that stayed with me best were rice, milk, and salop. At length I took a vomit of epicuana, which gradually restored my appetite, for I discharged a great deal of "fleam." I am advised to go to Bath.

Monday, 5 May.—I set out for Bath with my son and daughter Percival, and on the road was seized by the gout.

6. Dined at Slow, 21 miles 1 rood. Lay at Reading, the New Inn, a very good 39 miles 7 rood.

7. Dined next day at Hungerford, 65 miles 6 roods. Lay at Marlborough, the Angel, a bad inn, 76 miles 1 rood.

8. Dined at Corsham, 100 miles 1 rood.

Lay at Bath, the further corner house on the new parade, a mighty good lodging.

In this month died my agent, Will Taylor, Esq.

June, 1746.—This day died my dear daughter, Helena Rawdon, at the Hotwell, near Bristol, of the consumption.

Wednesday 25.—We returned from Bath to Charlton.

Friday, 27 June, 1746.—My son came to Charlton, and I gave him Mr. Taylor's and Mr. Purcell's joint bond to me for their faithful agency to my estate, and the lease renewable for ever we made to Mr. Taylor, to get copies of both made to send to Ri. Purcell.

Aug. 13.—I sent to Mr. Richard Purcell my deputation to make him my agent, as also I sent him his bond to sign for giving me 5,000*l.* security to act faithfully.

Friday 15.—Arthur Annesley, Esq., son to Francis, and Mr. Tho. Barsham dined with me and I paid Mr. Annesley 875*l.* interest I owed to his father to 9 April last. He had taken out a writ of lunacy against his father.

Wednesday 27.—This day my niece Dering gave me a general discharge of the execution of my trust witnessed by my servants, Geo. Lewis and Geo. Miller.

Wednesday, 8 Oct.—This day we returned to London for the winter.

Saturday 11.—This day I sent 3,000*l.* to pay off Bishop Berkeley's mortgage on my estate.

Thursday 23.—This day Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, his lady and Mrs. Donnelan, her sister, with Mrs. Brown, a niece of the Bishop's, and the Bishop of Oxford dined with me. When the ladies left us we three fell into conversation of the charitableness of the Church of England, which, said the Bishops, lays no obligation on sectaries to come up to her rights, particularly, the Anabaptists may defer the baptism of their children till grown up, if they please, and yet come to our sacraments, and the Church has been ready to agree with the other dissenters, but they have taken up a principle that prevents a union, for they hold it sinful to comply with established forms of religion.

We talked of our liturgy, and I exprest my wish that some things were altered in it, as particularly, praying so often for our kings, which they allowed might be better let alone, but how could any alteration

1746

be made since by Act of Parliament the publick prayers are settled to stand in the manner they do? I replied that religion is so little regarded nowadays, that I believed if the Parliament were applied to to give way to the Convocation to review the liturgy, the King consenting, they would pass a law to that purpose, as being very little concerned what should be done with our prayers. But they answered that parties run so high, that one side or other would oppose it, in order to get the people on their side, who generally speaking like no alterations. That this consideration occasioned the design of a comprehension of dissenters in King William's reign to be let fall, lest the Jacobite and nonjuring party should increase by pretending that they were the only persons who adhered to the true Church of England.

I objected to the length of our prayers, by tacking together three services that were originally designed for different days, or different hours and assemblies. They owned it made the service too long, and in cold weather kept sundry persons from going to church, where the damp and chillness of frost inconvenience their health. They both agreed that the public exercise of devotion should last no longer than while the major part of the people present can be supposed to remain fervent in their prayers and give their attention.

To return to baptism, they said there was as much reason to baptize children among Christians as the Jews had to baptize the children of their proselytes, which was their practice, and that when our Saviour commanded his disciples to baptize, they must have understood him according to the practice of their times.

Thursday, 20 Nov.—This month I remitted 3,000*l.* Irish to Dublin to pay off Bishop Berkeley's mortgage money.

This month I was informed that Lord Buttefant, eldest son of the Earl of Barrimore, is confined in Newgate for debt, where he comforts himself with a whore that entered with him, and says, he finds himself so happy there that he does not wish to come out.

But Sir Robert Clifton who was also imprisoned for debt, I see abroad again. He married the daughter of the Lady Lomb, and as the report goes, separated himself from her to lie with the mother freely. This unworthy old lady is as extravagant as he is, and both contributed to beggar each other. He has taken home his wife again, so that 'tis to be hoped he repents himself of his errors.

Saturday 22.—I went to St. James' Vestry, and afterwards to Kensington to visit my Lady Salisbury.

Monday 28 (*sic*).—I received from Ireland, the assignment from Bishop Berkeley of my mortgage of lands to him in Ireland; the assignment is made to my niece Dering for 2,700*l.* which she paid him, 29 Oct. last.

I met the Committee of Correspondence at my Lord Shaftsbury's.

1747

Jan., 1746-7. Thursday 29, 1747.—This day is my grandson John Percival's birthday, on which he is 9 years old.

March, 1746-7. Wednesday 18.—This day ended the trial of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovatt, for high treason in the late quelled rebellion and 117 peers declared him guilty; all were unanimous.

Thursday 19.—This day the Lord High Steward passed sentence upon him.

This being the Anniversary day of Georgia Trustees, I dined at the Horn Tavern with them.

May, 1747.—This month appeared two highly commended tracts in defence of revealed religion, written by two notorious unbelievers who were of a club who associated themselves this year and went to Stow, in Buckinghamshire, the seat of Lord Cobham, there to examine critically the scriptures at their leisure, and put together all the contradictions and impossibilities they fancied they should find in order to hurt Christianity the more, but behold, the result was that the two men I speak of returned convinced of errors and resolved to do their best to undeceive others. The first is Gilbert West, Esq., son of Dr. West, who married a sister of this Lord Cobham. This Mr. West, his nephew, is esteemed an exceeding good scholar; his book is entitled "Observations on the History and Evidences of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ." The other is George Lyttleton, Esq., son of Sir Tho. Lyttleton, Bt., of Worcestershire. His book is entitled, "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul." He is likewise a very ingenious man, and was author of "The Persian Letters," which pleased the town so much a few years ago.

Saturday 30.—I went at Cousin Edward Le Grand's desire to see the opening of my cousin Mary Dering's scriptore (who died a few days ago at Bath) in search of her will, which being found he sealed up, but being left executor, he conveyed the scriptore to his own house. She has left to his mother 500*l.* and sundry other legacies.

Monday, 20 July, 1747.—This day I went with my wife and niece Dering to Tunbridge Wells, my wife being advised by Dr. Wilmot to use those waters for the recovery of her stomach and spirits.

Friday, 30 Aug (*sic.*)—We returned from Tunbridge to Charlton and found no good from the waters.

*With this entry the diary ends abruptly. Lord Egmont died on May 1st, 1748.*

*On the last page of the volume occur the following memoranda :*

George Evans, Esq., at Laxton, near Stamford, Northamptonshire. (\*Capt. Tailfer at the "Angel and Bible," the corner of White's Alley, Chancery Lane).

Mr. Wotton, Attorney, in Bedford Street, Covernt Garden. Capt. Tailfer, at Mr. Read's, the sign of "Sir Walter Raleigh's Head," near the Watch house, Chancery Lane.

Mr. Whaley, at Norton, near Galby, by the Harborow Bag, Leicestershire.

Mr. Keys, collector of the King's ground rent in Palmall, lives in King's Street, by Monsr. Foubert.

Mr. Tho. Beach, his chambers under Counsellor Annesley's.

The post for France goes Thursday and Mondays from London and there is a penny to be paid.

Dr. Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society, in Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Mr. William Smith, Attorney, in Carey Street, corner of Sheer Lane. N.B.—Old 4 per cent. annuities are transferred on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. Wheatley, at the "Three Black Lions," a man's mercer, the corner of Norfolk Street.

Robert Graham, Esq., and Lady Londonderry, at Southamborow, near Odam, Hampshire.

Tho. Worsley, Esq., at Hovington, near Malton, Yorkshire.

On Friday the annuities, 3 per cent., of the year 1726 are transferred.

Jo. Lidgbyrd, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Greenwich.

Mr. Cox came to read prayers, Sunday, 13 Oct., 1745.

On Monday the 14th Oct., 1745, I acquainted Mr. Lamb by letter that my niece Dering would be of age that day sennit, and desired the Earl of Salisbury would take notice that I demanded the 2,500*l.* he owes.

Mr. Benjamin Martin lives in Bond Street, near the —— tavern.

\* This entry was subsequently erased.



## APPENDIX I

(B.M. ADD. MSS., 17,720)

[This manuscript, now in modern binding, was acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum by purchase from Thomas Rodd, bookseller, in March, 1849. It is evidently one of a series of quarto manuscript books prior in date to the folio series among Lord Egmont's MSS., of which the main part of this and the whole of the two previous volumes consist. Attention was called to it by a letter which appeared in *The Times Literary Supplement* of 18 August, 1921, from Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood.—ED.]

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DIARY.—FROM 1 JAN., 1728-9 TO 6 FEB., 1728-9.\*

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Wednesday, 1 Jan., 1728-9 —I begin this year, in tolerable health, as is that of my family, blessed be God, only the habit of the cholick is still upon my wife, who now has a regular course of taking lodanum, three pills every day to keep the pain under which amounts to the value of about 45 drops.

2 Jan., Thursday —To-day Sir James Taubin and Counsellor Forster came to dine with me and return'd at night. I had writ to the latter for his opinion relating to Dr. Moore's request made me, as may be seen in the last year's journal, viz., that I would draw from the bond he gave the Trustees of his children in Ireland for 900*l.* of the principal money. To-day he brought me his opinion agreeing to Counsellor Annesley's opinion on the same subject. I had put my question whether that act of the Trustees in Ireland was not a breach of trust in these words, "A.B. had a legacy left to his children by their grandfather, who settled it on Trustees out of the power of A.B. his son. Some of the Trustees being applied to by A.B. lent him part of the legacy money upon his bond.

Qy. could they lawfully do it, and was it a breach of trust or not?

I am of opinion that the Trustees could not lawfully take such bond, not being a sufficient and proper security; and that it is a breach of trust which will make them liable to pay the money themselves if there should be any deficiency.

Saml. Forster."

Thus I am justified in not consenting to Dr. Moore's unreasonable request: and was not wrong in answering his last letter, that I would decline the trust.

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\* The spelling has been modernised except in the names.

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Before and at dinner the company discoursed of the Ostend Company, Sir James Taubin who had been several years captain of a ship in the East India company's service, said that if it had not been for the avarice of some particular assistants of the India company, there had been none set up at Ostend; that at the time that design was forming, the Emperor found himself much pressed by the interest of 8 per cent due for the money lent on the Silesia loan, and he then offered, if the creditors would take 6 per cent. instead of 8, he would not erect that company. Sir Gilbert Heathcote and the rest who had advanced that money, could not digest taking 6 p. cent. after tasting the sweet of 8, and refused to abate, which determined the Emperor to go on with that design which ever since gave us so much trouble, and still continues to do, and is like to bring all Europe into a war. For tho' the Emperor is since brought into a peaceful temper, yet Spain had laid hold of the opportunity of our variance to strike in with him and resume their claim in Gibraltar, and is now arming as if they intend for war as soon as their galleons with their riches arrive in Europe and enable them.

At the time we were at the highest pitch of variance with the Emperor, which was in the reign of his late Majesty, his Majesty signified in his speech to Parliament that in the treaty between the Emperor and King of Spain, there was a secret article that the Emperor should concur to settle the Pretender here. The Emperor, when he heard it, openly denied it, and sent a sharp remonstrance to the Count ———, his ambassador at our Court, with orders to deliver it with his own hands to the our King (*sic*), but at the same time caused it to be printed and given to the leading men of both Houses of Parliament and of the City, as distrusting that the King would not acquaint his people with the contents, which in substance was that it was false that he ever agreed to any such article. The Ambassador, judging that if he acquainted the Ministry, Lord Townsend, etc. with his orders, that they would not permit him to have an audience, put on a gay countenance, and told them he had something to deliver to the King that was for the service of our nation. This gained him an audience, but when the King read the memorial it put him into such a passion that he laid his hand on his sword, but reason came instantly to his aid, and he only dismissed the ambassador with some sharp expressions. It was taken very ill that the Emperor should in this manner appeal as it were to the people against their King, but in some time the sharpness on both sides abated, and matters were so far reconciled, that last May a treaty was concluded by which our East India company were at liberty to take any Ostend ships they should find going to the Indies or China. In persuance of which the company have added 40 men to each ship of their own and given proper directions.

We talked of the King of Prussia's unsteady behaviour, and of his barbarously caning an officer at the head of his regiment; the story is well known. The Officer loosing all command of himself at the disgrace, drew his pistol and pointing it at his head, cry'd—" *A vous, mais vous êtes mon Roy,*" then firing his pistol in the air, he immediately took the other and shot himself dead on the spot. Mr. Foster said an English Colonel express his resentment on a like occasion much better than by killing himself. King William in one of his passages

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to Holland was attended on by this Colonel, and being out of humour, kicked the Colonel's shins. The Colonel immediately fell a kicking a seaman that was near. The King ask'd him what he meant by it, "Sir," he replied, "I kick where I dare do it"; which was telling the King that he would not have kicked as good a man as himself. But every man knows the superlative courage of that great Prince, and that the officer only said this to procure such satisfaction for the affront as he was capable of giving himself.

Mr. Forster advised me that in order to get Edward Russel's liberty, who has lain so long in jail for sentence to transportation on account of running goods of which he stands convicted, that Mr. Medcalf, Solicitor of the Customs, has promised the Commissioner will not oppose my procuring it: so that the method will be to speak to Mr. Jessop, secretary of the Treasury, to write to the Attorney General, Sir Philip York, that it is the Treasury's intention Russel should be let out and therefore that he should not oppose it when moved for in court, upon which Mr. Forster will make a motion for his liberty and the judges will not oppose it. The Commissioners of the Customs are contented to take Russel's own bond for not running goods again.

This day brother Parker went down to Arwaten, and I received a letter from him that he had writ to several of our friends to prepare a petition to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus to go to a new election. I writ him word that I had already writ that they should petition him and me against the Freemen's design to get the charter broken and desire us to prevent it, and that such a petition would show that the corporation are not desirous to part with their charter.

1728-9, Friday, 3 Jan.—To-day Parson Curtis sent me privately a copy of the Freemen's petition to Dr. Frederick to dissolve the charter that they may have a right to vote in elections. He writ me that it was sent to Mr. Heath, and signed by 70 hands, and that Mr. Leathes was designed to back it and Sir Will. Tompson to concern himself in it. The two former were at Harwich and made interest last election to be chose. 'Tis absurdly worded and every way ridiculous. However I writ to Br. Dering that the Prince might be told I was coming to town and desired I might have an audience with him on that head.

4, Saturday.—I had a letter from Br. Dering that Col. Schutz (who's as Privy Purse and 3rd Gentleman of the Bedchamber) has the charge of delivering petitions to the Prince, had been informed by him of the design to petition his R. Highness to move the King to break our Harwich charter, and Col. Schutz undertook the Prince should answer that he did not concern himself in those matters. My brother writ me also that the Princess Royal asked when I came to town, and expressed concern that I had again the ague, also that Capt. Demaresque, of Harwich, had a sloop given him by the Admiralty, and his packet boat conferred on his mate: Demaresque is now no longer under the influence of Philipson and 'tis to be seen if he will vote no longer under his direction. Cornwallis and Page writ me that Mr. Baker desired the Corporation to meet to communicate my letter to them, wherein I advised their petitioning my brother and me to oppose the Freemen's petition.

*The British Journal* of this day, or *Censor*, pretended to be writ by one Roger Manby, Esq., but published by a writer for Sir Robert Walpole, and supposed to be dictated by him on extraordinary

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occasions, contains a clear succinct account of the grounds of the present disagreement among princes of Europe, and deserves to be kept and read more than once.

5, Sunday.—I read two sermons of Dr. Donne's (who was Dean of St. Paul's) upon the text 1 Cor., 15, 29. "Else what shall do that are baptized from the dead?" etc., which deserves to read more than once. He shews the several ways of explaining that difficult verse, and in the former one argues very learned against purgatory.

Monday, 6 Jan., 1728-9.—We returned to town for the winter and dined with Br. Dering. The Prince exceeding gracious to him. At night John Smith, one of the late elected burgesses of Harwich, a fisherman, came to see me with a friend of his acquaintance. I look on those of the corporation who come to see me as persons who desire to be thought my friends. He gave me his hand and promised he would be for my interest. He had not seen the petition of the Freemen of Harwich. I told him it called the members of the corporation a parcel of beggarly and ignorant fellows, and that they were only the considerable and discreet part of the town. He said, Philipson he knew very well, and served formerly in the packets; that he put him to the loss of a voyage which was above 30*l.* because being set up he had not qualified within the line required by law, and Philipson threatened him that if he acted he would forfeit 500*l.*, so he stayed in the town to communicate, and then was sworn in, 22 agst. 2. He said, Richard Philipps is my hearty friend, and I find he is intimate with Clements and Page. He said our friends will stick close together.

Tuesday, 7 Jan.—To-day I went to the Court; the Prince asked after my late illness, what place I served for, and after brother Parker. Brother Percival and Dering dined with us and Dr. Couraye. In the evening young Botmar, Mrs. Schutz, and Mr. Donellan and daughter came to see us. All agreed never to have felt so very cold a day, so great, that I acquainted the Prince the small birds dropt down dead in our garden at Charlton, which is true. At Court, I saw Brigadier St. Hipolite, that worthy old acquaintance of mine since my travels at Turin. He told me I was the only one would take notice of him here of all the English that passed through Turin when he was there: which I was sorry to hear, for he was extremely serviceable and obliging to all, and deserved a better return, having been commandant of the citadel of Turin when besieged by the French the year before my arrival, and there behaved himself so as to be a favourite of the Duke, tho' a Protestant.

This morning I had a letter from my Deputy Recorder, that Philipson, taking advantage of my desiring a petition from the Corporation of Harwich to oppose the Freemen's petition lately mentioned, had artfully prevailed on the members to sign one of his drawing up, which rather confirmed the Freemen's petition than discouraged it, but he writes that on Monday following he would go to Harwich and get them to sign a petition after a better form according to the heads I had sent the Corporation. I writ this account to Br. Parker.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to Mr. Scroop at the Treasury to remind him of Edwd. Russel's affairs; he desired me to tell Counsellor Foster to let him know what he should write to the Attorney General upon it, and he would do it. He promised to dine with me Saturday next. I had letters from Br. Parker, Cornwallis and Richard Philipps.

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Thursday, 9.—I visited Horace Walpole and his Lady whom I invited to dine with me next Tuesday. I went to Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Forster, upon the Harwich affair. The same night I writ to Br. Parker that attested copy of clauses in our charter relating to the present dispute would be sufficient without producing the charter itself, and that the affidavit to be made in court touching the want of a mayer should run, that Lucas refused being sworn in because he had not qualified by taking the Sacrament in time. I also writ to Richard Philips that I could not serve his brother Samuel in recommending him to be mate to Capt. Fuller because of our variance with the Post Office, who must be applied to on that account. I heard this night that Mr. Burton to whose daughter Mr. Philipson married his son, is dead. He was Commissioner of the Navy, to which he rose from a clerk, and being a man in the interest of the Government was a main support of Philipson.

When with Mr. Annesley he acquainted me that he had been informed that my Lady Rook had said he gave his opinion formerly mentioned that the Irish Trustees were guilty of a breach of trust to Dr. Moore her husband, because he put in for the rich living of Wiggan at the same time that young Annesley made interest for it: but his father protested to me that he did not so much as know that Dr. Moore had an aim to it. He told me, moreover, that the Dr. injured himself extremely by his violent passions, and has lost the succession to his nephew's estate, the present E. of Drogheda, who received a letter from the Dr. that he was an ignorant boy and ought not to be trusted with so large an estate, but should settle it out of his power immediately in case he should have no children, according to the desire of his late brother expressed in his will. This Lord was so incensed at it, that knowing his brother's desire was no obligation in law, he immediately made his will, and has given it to Dr. Moore's children, passing by his uncle, and in case of their death and failure of issue, upon the younger brother of the doctor.

The Prince was last night to see a new play of Cibber, which being damn'd the first night, he prevailed that the Prince should come to it in hopes his presence would save it: but the audience without any regard to who was there made such a scandalous noise of hissing, talking and cat-calling, that for two acts not a word could be heard. The Prince went unwillingly and came away very much dissatisfied.

Friday, 10th Jan.—I went to all the Levées, and at night for the first time to the night drawing room of the Princesses. None spoke to me at any of the courts but Princess Amelia. My br. Dering thought ill offices had been done me by some who knew I had twice received audiences of the Queen to recommend him to be about the Prince; and nothing is more likely, for ministers can't endure that any should have access to their Princes but thro' their canal, or owe their places but to their application, because they think it dangerous to have persons about their master who are not seriously attached to themselves. Lady Rook and Dr. Couraye dined with me. She said not a word of the Trustee affair. In the evening came in Sir Ed. Knatchbull; who I learn has lately been to see his sister Rook for the first time these many years. She told him she hoped, now he found the way, she hoped he would come often: he said he would, but it should be while Dr. Moore was not in town, for he would never see him. 'Tis a strange

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thing that neither the Dr.'s father would leave him any thing nor his mother the Countess who died last year and had much to give, neither his own brother visit him, nor his nephews put him in the succession to their estate.

At night, I received a letter from my deputy Recorder that he had taken proper measures for the *mandamus*, and got an affidavit, and that he would be in town the 22 inst. at farthest. He enclosed to me a better petition (if I may call it so) to my brother Parker and me to oppose the Freeman's petition, than what he writ me before, for it makes us great compliments, expressing that they could not shew their loyalty to the government better than by chusing us their representatives. Philipson, Dean and Bickerton were in the hall with the rest but refused to sign it, and Rudland, Cole, with old Capt. Wimple, refused to meet: Oliver and Jennings, young Lucas and Cockerill were absent. The remaining 22 signed.

The following table shows how the matter went, as likewise the present state of the corporation with respect to our interest there.

Present and Signed.	Out of Town.	In town, but would not meet their brethren on this occasion.	Present, but would not sign.
1. Giles Baker, Ald., D.	1. Jo. Jennings, E, or at least D.	1. Cole, Alderman, E.	1. Bickerton, clerk to the agent Philipson, E.
2. Walter Batten, D.	2. Young, Capt. Lucy, master of a packet.	2. Rudland, Alderman, E.	2. Dean, E.
3. Cyprian Bridge, my brother Parker's tenant.	3. Jo. Oliver, E.	3. Old Capt. Wimple, E, C. Alderman.	3. The Agent Philipson, E.
4. Jo. Coleman, Tide surveyor.	4. Cockerill, brother-in-law to Baker, E.	—	—
5. Phil. Cornwallis, Ald., our kinsman.	—	3.	3
6. James Clements.	4	—	—
7. Jo. Demaresque, Capt. of a packet signed by attorney.	E. Signifies declared enemies.	—	—
8. Davis (Griffith), Land Surveyor.	D. Doubtful.	—	—
9. Will Godfrey, gunner of Languard Fort.	—	—	—
10. Old Capt. Lucas, Alderman.	—	—	—
11. J. Newell, my brother Parker's tenant.	—	—	—
12. Tho. Osburn, Alderman, depends on the Post Office.	—	—	—
13. Rob. Page.	—	—	—
14. Tho. Peck, Postmaster.	—	—	—
15. J. Philips, Capt., of the Custom House Sloop.	—	—	—
16. Will. Philips.	—	—	—
17. Rich. Philips.	—	—	—
18. Will. Richman, D.	—	—	—
19. Cha. Rayner, D.	—	—	—
20. H. Stevens, Capt. of Packets, E.	—	—	—
21. Jo. Smith.	—	—	—
22. Young Wimple, Capt. of the Packets, E.	—	—	—

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Saturday, 11th Jan.—Cousin Southwell, Mr. Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Walker, both Commissioners of the Customs, together with br. Dering, dined with me.

Mr. Bearcroft writ me to speak Col. Schutz to get him made chaplain to the Prince. I spoke to Aug. Schutz, the Colonel not being in town; he said his brother had already given his list in amongst which were two relations of his wife's: that the Prince said he could do nothing without the Queen, that he gave her the list and she bid him not promise any, for the top nobility would be applying for the friends and must be obliged. I writ Mr. Bearcroft word of it, and advised his applying by the Governours of the Charter house as a proper way, he being chaplain there. I was this morning to see Marquis la Forêt and Cousin Will. Finch, the latter not at home. The former gave me a long account of the Prince's journey to England, their likelihood of being lost on a marsh, which being covered with snow, was taken for plain ground, but proved to be water and ice, which broke with the first voiture that led the way. Their chance of falling from a dyke in Holland into one of the canals, their going from Helversluice in a small boat, thro' the ice to reach the Packet boat, etc. He said he complained to the King of Philipson, who having discovered the Prince was landed sent immediately an express of it to his friends in London, which defeated a pleasure the Prince had conceived to surprise the King with his sight even before he could know he was landed. When La Forêt saw that, he sent an express immediately to Baron Hattoff, but the express, instead of obeying his discretion, left the letter at the Post Office.

I find Walker has no opinion of Philipson who he told me was an ordinary seaman in the packets at the siege of Namur, and turned out for idleness, but afterwards got in and rose to be mate from whence he got a boat, that he was an insolent fellow, etc.

Sunday 12.—Service at home. Then went to Court, during which time Sir Tho. Hammer came to see me. Lord Mountjoy and my Lady his mother dined with us, and Br. Dering. Mr. Woolley came to desire I would get the D. of Somerset spoke to for his interest as a Govr. of the Charterhouse, that the living of Balsam in Cambridgeshire which belongs to the Charterhouse may be conferred on him.

Monday, 13 Jany., 1728-9.—Went to see Col. Launay who was abroad. He is a favourite of the Prince and I made acquaintance with him on that account.

Auguste Schutz and his lady, Danl. Dering, D. Tessier, Dr. Couraye dined with me. Coll. Schutz came in and I spoke to him in favour of Mr. Bearcroft, he told me I was too late for he had given in his list, but he as a friend advised him to make interest with the Bi. of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock, whose recommendation the Queen would rely on sooner than any one's else. I writ Mr. Bearcroft word of it.

At night br. Parker writ to Danl. Dering, he was got safe from Harwich where he lay a night and entertained: that Lucas will be chose again; that the opposite party look very blank, and that Fuller, the new capt. of the packet, has taken Wickham for his mate, a brother in law of the Philipses, a violent Tory, and declared enemy of my brother's and mine.

Monday, 14.—I did not stir out in the morning. Mr. Walpole and

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his Lady and Br. Dering dined with me. They stayed till near seven o'clock. When they went I visited Sister Dering.

Wednesday, 15.—To-day I returned the visits of Br. Percival, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Ld. Lusam, Mr. Bazil, Sir Ed. Knatchbull and Mr. Dawney : called on Sir Gustavus Humes and Lady Rook. My son renewed his learning at Foubert's Academy. Coll. Schutz, his lady, and Mrs. Blackiston his mother; Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wolley and br. Dering dined with me. I learn'd that Dr. Sherlock, Bish. of Bangor and almoner to the Pr. of Wales, had given a list of chaplains to the Pr. of Wales : that the Prince said he had no objection but he must acquaint the Queen with it. That the Bishop at the same time had applied on the like account to my Ld. Townsend, who making objections to the persons named in the list, the Bishop in conclusion told him there could be no objection unless that they were men of worth. That 'tis pretty certain none of his nomination will be admitted, they being mostly noted Tories, besides that the Queen, tho' she has a good opinion of the Bishop, is wholly governed by the Ministry.

Thursday, 16 Jan.—To-day I went to the Prince's Court. Also to Sir Robert Walpole's. Capt. Demaresque found me out, and thanked me for the part he thought I had in his preferment to a sloop which he says will be worth to him 500*l.* a year, and afterwards a man-of-war. He promised to take Samuel Philips, a brother of Sir Richard Philips, for mate in case the capt. of the sloop before him takes with him his mate. He told me Battney, our deserter, is made mate to the new packet Capt., Mr. Fuller, and that Philipson writ up to the Post Master General to recommend him. He said that not above 20 persons signed the Freeman's petition, but they put a great number of hands more without the knowledge of them, and that 6 or 7 intend at the Chelmsford Assizes for Essex to prosecute them for counterfeiting their hands. I writ all this to Br. Parker. Br. Percival, Cos. Fortrey and Miss Middleton dined with us. At night I went to the Crown tavern to hear the musick which the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel have every fortnight there, being an attempt to restore ancient church musick.

Friday, 17.—I went to see Mr. Schutz and Mr. Lumley whom I saw at Tundridge. Then to Counsellor Annesley upon an answer I am to give to a chancery bill agst. me and others touching the dispute between Crone and Crofts for some acres belonging to their farms which the first demands and the other refuses to give up. Crofts, being served with an ejectment, is the plaintiff. I also went to see Mr. Medcalf in Essex Street, solicitor of the Customs, to commence an acquaintance which may be useful to me with my Harwich folks.

I acquainted both Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Foster with the passionate words used by Agent Philipson in Court the day that Capt. Lucas refused to be sworn in: namely, that "now, gentlemen, you are without a mayor, a magistrate or constable, and you may go logerheads as soon as you please." They both said he might be prosecuted for them.

Saturday, 18 Jan.—I went to Counsellor Annesley's and declared on my honour the answer I made to Crofts' bill in Chancery, to be all I knew of the matter of the suit depending between him and Crone, and it was sealed up and delivered to Dr. Clayton, one of the Commissioners appointed to receive it.

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I called Robin Moore and then went to a meeting of the members of the Royal Academy of Musick : where we agreed to prosecute the subscribers who have not yet paid : also to permit Hydeger and Hendle to carry on operas without disturbance for 5 years and to lend them for that time our scenes, machines, clothes, instruments, furniture, etc. It all past off in a great hurry, and there was not above 20 there.

Dr. Couraye dined with me.

I writ to Will. Philips that I could not recommend his brother Samuel Philips to be mate to Capt. Fuller of the packet but obtained a promise from Capt. Demaresque to take him his mate in his new sloop in case the former Capt. carries off his mate, which would be a better thing.

I writ to Counsellor Loyd to consult Serjt. Morley as soon as he comes to town about suing for a mandamus. Writ also to Madame la Merangere at Paris a letter of compliment.

Sunday, 19 Jany.—Went with my family to St. James' Church where Dr. Clark made an excellent sermon against swearing. Went afterwards to court. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 20.—The Prince's birthday was kept at St. James', and a great crowd was there, but it was remarked that the guns did not fire. There dined with me, Br. Dering, Coll. Dawnay, Mr. Aug. Schutz, the two Mistress Schutz and Dr. Couraye. In the afternoon came in Mr. Biglierbeck, and we had a sort of ball, unforeseen.

Afterwards my daughter went to court, where she danced, and I went to our weekly concert.

Tuesday, 21.—Dr. Clayton delivered my answer to Crofts' bill in Chancery, sealed up, to Mr. Bindon who goes speedily for Ireland. This Bindon was a broker merchant and afterwards took to practicing the Law. He is a man of plausible behaviour and good sense. We discoursed on several topics that relate to Ireland. One of his notions is that Ireland would flourish more if we permitted the Papists to take leases of lives, and purchase lands, for now we drive them into trade, and almost all the money of the kingdom is in their hands. They are the greatest traders and especially the greatest runners of prohibited goods, to the ruin of the fair traders who are generally Protestants. He said that giving them a lasting property in the land would make them for their interest become good subjects tho' not good Protestants, and separate members of them, especially the more substantial sort, from the rest, that the purchases they made would be by them defended against all ancient claims of Popish proprietors, and so all the Protestant tenures would be supported by the Papists themselves. He said he heard a very intelligent Papist say they would worm the Protestant tenants out of their farms, for they would outbid them, and underlive them. That the great price lately given for land was occasioned by their high proffers, not but that we have in truth more money in the kingdom than 500,000*l.* current cash, which is not a true account tho' generally taken for such. He said the disproportion between the value of Irish silver coin and of Irish gold coin is so great that in a few years Ireland will not have any silver left, for the merchants get 1½ per cent. by paying their balance of trade with England in silver specie, which must necessarily drain that kingdom, and cause a certain stagnation of trade.

Jan. 21

This day the Parliament met and Sir Geo. Oxenden moved the address of thanks which he gave the heads of, and Mr. Chetwynd seconded him. Formerly County Gentlemen, for the better appearance, did it, of late years they are Gentlemen of Employment. The Gentlemen who spoke on the Court side were: Sir Geo. Oxenden, Walt. Chetwynd, Sir Edmund Bacon, Mr. Serle, Mr. Tompson, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir John Isles, Ambass. Stanhope, Sir Will. Strickland, Mr. Danvers. Those agst. the Court were: Sir Wilfred Lawson, Capt. Vernon, Mr. Brampton, Mr. Geers, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Norris, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Perry, Danl. Poultney, Will. Pulteney, Mr. Shippen, Sir Will. Windham, Mr. Sands, Sir Joseph Jekyl.

There was a debate on those heads of address which held till 7 o'clock, and ended in a division, not upon the heads, but on the preparing an additional instruction for the committee who were to prepare the address. The King had not specifically mentioned the care of our trade in his speech, and Mr. Bernard, City Member, urged it was fit the House should in their address promise to support his Majesty in his measures to restore the commerce of the kingdom. But the King had in more general words included his intention to take care of our trade, which being so understood, it was not thought necessary in the heads of our address to be more particular as to our trade than his Majesty had himself exprest. However Sir Robert Walpole said, that he would come into Mr. Bernard's motion with a little alteration, namely, the striking out of the word "restore," and putting "secure" in its place: "for," said he, "restore implies it is lost, which cannot be said on account of a few ships being taken by the Spaniards." He said he did not see this was at all necessary, the preliminary articles having expressly provided for this matter, and Commissioners being appointed to settle all demands of satisfaction for ships taken on either side, as had been done in 1721, but since the city desired it, he was content in the manner he proposed to make Mr. Bernard's motion part of the address; but whereas after our general assurances to support his Majesty in his measures, this motion was proposed to come in with the words *and therefore*, he said these words *and therefore* ought to be left out, because it restrained the assurances of support we gave his Majesty to that single point of our commerce, which might make Spain think we had less concern for maintaining Gibraltar than we have, and that provided we had restitution of the ships and effects they had taken for 3 years past, we should be easier in the other demands they made upon us.

The debate on leaving out the words *and therefore* was after some time given up: but the House divided on leaving out the word *restore*, and the Tories, who insisted on keeping it in and went out, were 87 against 249. Several sharp things were said in the debate against the Ministry on one hand, and against the libels in *Mists and Fogs* journals and the *Craftsman*. Mr. Will. Pulteney said he could not approve many things in our address which seemed to justify the measures had been taken and pursued, for he thought them entirely wrong, and that we were in a very bad situation both at home and abroad. However he had such duty and regard for the King, that he would have the Address go unanimously and be looked on as words of form that did not bind the House from debating on a proper day to be appointed, on every one of those heads of the Address.

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Sir Robert Walpole answered that he could not agree the Address was matter purely of form, for we there promised to support his Majesty which he hoped would be done effectually. However, he was far from thinking it ought to tie up gentlemen's hands from debating those matters, that he knew the measures and proceedings taken were so well to be defended, if others would but apprehend them right and could understand them, that if that gentleman did not make good his words of desiring a day to consider them, he would himself call on him to do it. Mr. Shippen, who is always foul mouthed, dropt some resentment against Mr. Pulteney for agreeing to the heads of the Address after declaring he did not approve them, and added that he had often seen desires of appointing days to examine the state of the nation and afterwards the gentlemen who moved them (meaning Pulteney) were strangely softened and nothing came of it. He would not say Mr. Pulteney was now softened, not now, now, said he with an emphasis, which made the House laugh. (It must be noted that a report had been lately, that Pulteney would be sent to the Tower for his *Craftsmen*). He commended Mr. Vernon for remarks he made on the instructions given Admiral Hozier for hindering the flota and galleons from coming out, where he shewed no sea officer could have been consulted in preparing them. He took notice of what the King says of discontents at home and our answer thereto, and concluded our Ministers abroad must be very sorry arguers if a *Craftsman* or weekly journal could have so much influence in the Spanish and Imperial Courts as to render their negotiations ineffectual. Several motions were made, one by Mr. Oglethorp to adjourn the debate to to-morrow, it being the ancient manner to take time to consider upon answers to speech from the Throne, and this requiring it more particularly on account of the length and variety of the several heads and the importance of them.

Mr. Norris, son to Admiral Norris, moved the King should be addressed to break his alliance with France and to make peace with Spain, the trade of which is of so much importance to us, whereas history shews that at all times the sincerity of the French has been doubtful and their alliances pernicious.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson who began the debate against the heads of our Address spoke to the same purpose, and that it could not be forgiven the Ministry that when Vienna and Madrid courted our mediation to make up the differences between them two, we refused it, and lost the opportunity of holding the balance of Europe, and then flying ourselves into the hands of France, who have ravished that honour from us; and should things come to a rupture, will never break with Spain, but leave us to ourselves.

I omit many other things that passed in the debate, only one passage in Capt. Vernon's speech which caused a general laugh. He was representing the danger of our alliance with France, both as to the security of our commerce and government, that France, dealing in the very commodities we do ourselves, namely, the woollen manufacture, 'twas a jest to think she will advantageous us that way by the mediation of peace, which seems to be thrown into her hands; and as to our Government, history shews their ancient hatred to us, and the fatality of being allied to that false nation which ever undid her best allies.

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"Now," said he, "as to the Pretender to our Crown, he is so considerable an animal that nobody thinks of him except perhaps the French, and I am persuaded they are so far from intending to defend us against him if he had ever any new thought to revive his claim, that they would rather help him over, being well assured they could afterwards remove the animal, and then they would give him a kick and tell him, 'get you out for you're son of a whore, we are the lawful heir.'"

Wednesday, 22 Jan.—Went to see John French of Maidstone and Lady Rook. Then to the House where we agreed to the Address.

Dined at Sister Dering's who is relapsed, very ill. I can't find Dr. Hollin, though the most eminent of our physicians, knows what to do with her.

Thursday, 23rd.—Visited Cousin Southwell and Br. Percival, did not go to the House. At night a great assembly at our house of cards and masqueraders. The Prince came in a mask, and also many of the highest quality; others were out of mask, as the Duke of Norfolk, etc. There were computed three or four hundred. The Prince was in a rich Hungarian dress. He told my wife they had no such fine houses as hers in Hungary: she said she could not believe it since she saw such rich and fine Hungarian gentlemen. The goodness of the company was remarked and no impertinences happened. She had ordered the servants to desire everyone that came in mask to shew their masquerade tickets or that one of the company they came with would be pleased to tell his or her name, which none but five or six refused. The same night Counsellor Forster writ me about Russell's affair, and sent me the draft of a Treasury order to the Attorney General to accept Russell's own bail for pleading the King's general pardon at next assizes. Mr. Counsellor Richard Loyd, my deputy recorder, lives in Essex Court: go through Paulsgrave Head Court, the first door on the right hand, two pairs of stairs.

Friday, 24 Jan.—Counsellor Loyd came to see me. He shewed me the affidavits and clauses of our charter necessary to produce in court, and will use Mr. Masterson (*sic.*) in the business.

My brother Parker writ me he was ill satisfied in Capt. Demaresque and the Philips's and quite tired out by Philipson. I went to see Marquis de Quesne and then to the House where we voted a supply and to proceed to-morrow. Mr. Blackwood petitioned the House on his election, which I mentioned in my journal last year. Mr. Gibbons offered it and moved that for the importance of it and because the House last year promised it, it might be heard at the bar of the House and not referred to the Committee of Elections. Sir John Morris seconded it and said he was persuaded Mr. Cammell, sitting member, would be himself for hearing it in the most solemn way. Sir James Campbell opposed it and said the publick business would take up the House's time too much to suffer it and therefore it had better be referred to the Committee, which reason made the House laugh. We divided on it: we that went out were 67 and they who stayed in were 110.

Saturday, 25.—Visited Dr. Couraye, at whose lodgings is a young Frenchman who draws finely, and came lately from France to copy the Duke of Devonshire's intaglios and cameos, of which there are about 400. Du Bosc, another Frenchman established here, is destined

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to engrave them. This limner shewed me several he had finished which are very like, and performed with the utmost neatness. The outline is by a pen and afterwards he faintly shades it in the proper places. He finishes a head in one day, one with another, and draws them all of an equal size, about the bigness of a crown piece, oval ways. The Duke of Devonshire has the finest collection of intaglios and medals of any man in England, and scruples not any price for such as are curious, though his judgment in them is very indifferent. Lord Pembroke's taste is in ancient busts, statues and curious drawings, though he has likewise a collection of medals, but these last are only curious for the perfectness of the heads. The Duke is preferable for the number and rarity of the reverses. The Duke has also a great collection of original drawings and some very fine paintings. It were to be wished that both these Lords' collections were to be published, it would do honour to them and to the nation, and be a wonderful satisfaction to curious men.

From thence I went to the House where we voted a supply, and then I went to the Queen's Court. Several there told me they had been at my house and wondered they did not see me. I said, I did not like masquerades. The Queen was told I was not there, because I go to bed at ten o'clock, and rise at four.

Col. Negus, Counsellor Loyd, Counsellor Foster and Mr. Masterman dined with me. Loyd is to consult with Serjeant Reeves about the mandamus, and thinks to move for it on Tuesday next. He talked as if the Court would give an order (before they grant it) to know of the Corporation why they desire a mandamus and to shew cause that it should not be granted; if so, I foresee Philipson will give us as much trouble as he can. I find both Counsellor Loyd and Mr. Masterman believe the charter does not require the major part of the 24 should elect, but the major part present, which is contrary to the opinion of Serjt. Morley and Counsellor Annesley. Col. Negus stayed an hour or two after the rest, and I complained to him of the uneasiness Philipson gives us on the Corporation; that we never set up a man that he does not oppose by setting up another, and I was sure he must have some great support behind the curtain, nay, that I was sure an injury had been done me with the King, who, though I went down to my election with his consent and approbation, received me very coolly at my return. Negus said there was no doubt of it, I had applied first to the King and not to the Ministers; and that they very probably told him the Post Office being at his command, it ought to govern Harwich, and so he would be master of electing there, whereas I was uniting an interest against the Post Office there to render elections independent. I told him every one knew Philipson to be a disaffected man, and that I thought it dangerous to let him have the command in a seaport town, and the common passage to foreign countries. Negus said the Ministry had rather see little fellows in Parliament than others of better figure and independent men, for they were surer of them. I told him, I thought to complain to the Ministry. He said it were better go myself to the King. I said they had told their story so possibly I should not be heard. He said it might be so. He complained the Ministry deserted every gentleman in like manner, and left them to spend their own money and tire themselves out; that they gave him no assistance at Ipswich. He complained of Mr.

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Cartwright, the Postmaster's, temper, that he was plausible at first acquaintance but surly, proud and revengeful on the least occasion that offered. Negus knows many modern anecdotes. He told me that when Lord Galloway fought that unfortunate battle during the last war in Spain, for which he was censured in the House of Lords on a term of the Ministry, he had express orders to do it, whatever condition he found himself in, for that the Ministry were determined to put an end to the war, either by beating or being beat: that he saw the very order sent, and General Shrimpton, who was then in service with Lord Galloway, told him my Lord Galloway said, "God forgive them, they will have me fight against all reason, when I could make a successful though defensive campaign. I must fight, but God forgive them." If he would have produced those orders he had not been censured, but then he had ruined the reputation of those who gave him those orders; which was what the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bollingbroke, now got into the Ministry, wanted, and perhaps their heads. He told me what broke the union between the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bollingbroke a little before the Queen's death was their differing in the means to bring the Pretender over. Lord Bollingbroke was for doing it by force, and speedily, for fear of the Queen's death, who was not healthy; Lord Oxford was for doing it by slow degrees and by Parliament. Bollingbroke having gained Lady Masham, got the Queen to approve his scheme, and then proposed to Oxford the modelling the army. Oxford knew the impossibility of doing that suddenly and opposed it, thereupon Bollingbroke complained of him to the Queen, and had she not died between, the Treasurer's staff was the next Monday to be taken from the Duke of Shrewsbury and to be given Bollingbroke. However, the Duke of Ormond, who was Lord Bollingbroke's man and general, in pursuance of this scheme began to debauch the officers. He thought himself sure of the Tories and undertook to debauch the Whigs among them, but he found a strong resolution in these last not to serve the Queen *her own way*, which was the expression used to them, and the touchstone of their inclinations. And many who yielded to keep their posts and military governments, privately gave assurance to those who managed the interest of the House of Hanover that they would never forsake it. Many of them even signed the association to rise and seize upon Oxford and Bollingbroke on a certain day, and by a bold but necessary step preserve the Hanover succession. General Withers was one and told it Negus. I have spoke of this design somewhere in my journal, being fully informed of it by my Lord Cadogan himself who was at the head of it.

I told Negus Oxford might probably persuade the Queen he yielded to bringing the Pretender over, but gave him some anecdotes that persuaded me he was not so abandoned as to mean it. I told him of the letter writ by the Queen to the Pretender which Oxford got and sent the very original to Hanover, and of his getting Medlicut to oppose the motion that was to be made in Parliament by the Bollingbroke party for leaving it to the Queen to appoint her successor. This story I have likewise mentioned somewhere. Medlicut told it me himself. The motion was begun, and Medlicut, who was a Tory but not a Jacobite, stopt the gentleman short by boldly interrupting

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him, and desiring he would, before he went on, let the House know what he was aiming at, for by his beginning he thought there was something intended by him prejudicial to the succession of the House of Hanover. That those called Tories had been suspected of being in an opposite interest, but he did not doubt, if any such design should appear, they would show the regard they had to their oaths, their religion and the true interest of the nation, and that all England would side with them in preserving the succession in the House of Hanover. This unexpected vigour from a Tory so astonished the Jacobites that, apprehending there was a greater breach among their friends than they knew of, that if they could not carry the question those who spoke for it would be sent to the Tower, and the Parliament might impeach the Ministry, the gentlemen sat down, and by the greatest providence that scheme fell.

For these and other reasons I told Col. Negus I believed Lord Oxford's first view was only to get into the place of chief minister, and then to preserve himself at any rate, but rather without bringing in the Pretender, but when he found Lord Bollingbroke had got the ascendant with the Queen, he then returned to his old principles and sought to merit with the House of Hanover.

Sunday, 26 Jan., 1728-9.—Prayers and sermon at home in the morning. I afterwards went to Court. Dr. Couraye and Br. Dering dined with me. Went to evening prayers at the chapel, then to Sister Dering's. Mr. Le Gendre came to see me and give services from M. de Colande and Mons. de Berville.

Monday, 27.—I visited at Mr. Walpole's, the Duke of Grafton's, Mr. Blackwood's and Sir Edward Dering; the two last were at home. From thence I went to the Parliament House, and then home to dinner, my brother Percival and Dr. Clayton, with their families, dined with us, also Cousin Fortrey. At night I went to our concert, where a German boy of 7 years old performed lessons and played the hardest thorough basses to whatever was set before him. He is almost a prodigy.

Tuesday, 28 Jan.—I went this morning to Mr. Horace Walpole to desire he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole to favour my br. Dering with his interest, that in the next promotion of servants about the Prince, he might be made one of his grooms. He promised it. I also had a good long discourse with him about Philipson's opposition to us at Harwich. I then went to Sir Robert Walpole's levee, then to my br. Parker, who returned last night from Arwarton, and told him our steps with relation to br. Dering and all I had said to Horace Walpole touching our borough, which he approved. Then I called on Sir Edmond Bacon, Knight of the shire of Norfolk. Then called at my sister Dering's, then at Mr. John Temple's, and from thence to the House where I dined alone, and stayed at home the whole evening.

The same morning a writ of mandamus was moved for in the Harwich business, and an order was made for the capital Burgesses to shew cause, if they had any, why a writ should not be decreed.

Wednesday, 29.—Mr. Masterman, secondary of the King's Bench, whom I employ in this affair, told me that the Court were of the opinion that although the 10 votes who were for Capt. Wimple's being Mayor had not gone over to Capt. Lucas, yet he could not have acted or been sworn in, because Capt. Lucas's incapacity on account of not



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having taken the sacrament within the 12 months, might not be known to the 12 who voted for him, and therefore, it was not reasonable to look on the minority who were for Wimple as a majority, or as if the sense of the electors present in court was in his favour.

Mr. Masterman told me further that Mr. Lee, one of the King's Counsel, goes the Chelmsford circuit, and therefore, for fear our adversaries should pre-engage him, he gave him a retaining fee. I desired to get Serjt. Reeves' opinion on our charter, whether it obliges the major part of the 24, namely 13, to appear in order to carry their election, or only the major part present in Court. Serjt. Morley and Counsellor Annesley are of the former opinion, Counsellor Loyd and Mr. Masterman think otherwise, but Serjt. Reeves' opinion is as good as a hundred.

Br. Parker and Mr. Schutz and his wife dined with me. I went in the evening to br. Percival's where I met Lady Scudamore and Sir Thomas Hanmer by appointment to give our judgment on a tragedy called *Themistocles* which is to be acted next week. 'Tis writ by our cousin Maden, a clergyman. Sir Thomas who reads a play perhaps the best of any gentleman in England had the patience to go through with it. The subject is the love of our country for which Themistocles dies. His story is seen in Plutarch, etc., but is varied according to the poet's fancy. The conduct of the play is good, except in in one place, little plot and that single, the language in general is good, neither too creeping nor rising to bombast, except I think in one or two places. The sentiments are few and common but of course just, and the characters are kept to. In the main, there wants spirit in the composition to give it a great run.

Mr. Schutz at night told me he had spoke to the Prince and Princesses about Daniel Dering's hopes yet to serve his R.H., the Prince, and his sisters too said they wished it could be, but Sir Robert Walpole must be spoke to.

I find out Sir Robert does not care my brother should be about the Prince, because he does not look on him as his creature, but had rather give him twice as good a thing in point of income to remove him out of the way. Horace Walpole harped on that string to me yesterday, and to my brother Dering to-day, to which my brother answered that he had turned all his views a year before the Prince came over to have the honour to be about him.

Thursday, 30 Jan.—The anniversary day of King Charles I. martyrdom, as called. I went to Court where the Queen bid me see the chymical preparations of one Frobenius, and to speak to Sir Hans Sloan about it. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Writ to Clements and Page about the Harwich affair, and to the latter about Edward Russel.

Friday, 31 Jan.—Called on Mr. Teal and Hyssing, the painter, and br. Parker. Then went to the House where we did not rise till 7 o'clock. The debate was properly of a motion made by the Secretary-at-War, Mr. Pelham, for continuing the same number of land forces this year as the last, 23,000 odd hundred men. But they soon went off from that into a general enquiry into the state of the nation, and an arraignment of the Administration. The Country Party blamed the Hanover Treaty of Alliance, not accepting the sole mediatorship when offered

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us by Spain, the falling out with Spain, the ill advice and misinformation given the King by those about him, the contrariety of speeches from the Throne, the neglect of protection of our trade, and not seizing the galleons.

Daniel Poulteney opposed continuing the same number of troops as last year, there being no actual war, which if there was, our ally would be obliged for their own sakes to carry it on by land, and our part need be only at sea; so that we ought to spare the expense of those troops, and not by such annual keeping them up when we're at peace at home, subject ourselves at last to standing army.

Mr. Brampton made a set speech on the same occasion. He has a good memory, uses apt words, and speaks with gravity, but keeps too much to general topics and maxims, and while he acts the patriot, discovers too much affectation. He spoke of the poverty of the country, that the landed gentlemen pay one half of their estates in taxes, and the consequences of them, that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, that his electors had a right to enquire of him why he voted on any occasion, and he would not to be able to content them if he voted for the continuation of 23,000 men now we had no war.

Mr. Winnington, a Tory, and one I never knew on the Ministry's side before, said the point before us was whether to continue the same number of troops as the year before, therefore he would not go back to consider how we came into the present bad situation. That he thought the best method to get out of it was to show vigour and not disband forces at a time when all other nations augment theirs. His speech was premeditated and long.

Mr. Lewis, a country gentleman, without place or pension and one of the richest commoners in England, likewise made a set speech, wherein he commended the Administration, and concluded that in duty to an excellent King for prosecuting his wise measures to a happy conclusion, and for the love he bore his country, he complied heartily with the motion for keeping up these troops.

Mr. Will. Pulteney said nobody was in the House was against keeping them up if necessary, but that was the thing to be considered. But in order to consider it effectually, it was necessary to look into the state of affairs at home and abroad, and how we came into our present uncertain condition. He desired the Ministry would let the House know how things stand abroad and excuse, if they could, our not accepting the sole mediation offered us by Spain, when she was at variance with the Emperor: why they put us into the hands of France, a dubious ally, and which can never wish well to our affairs, but are openly affectionate to Spain: why they let for so many years past the Spaniards take our vessels and no orders given to make reprisals. Why Admiral Hosier had orders not to take the galleons and flota: why they made the King speak so contradictorily in his several speeches from the Throne. Last year he told us we were in a flourishing condition, now he says we're in a very bad one. Who brought us unto them? If our allies are staunch to us, they will take care of our common defence at land, and then our armies, with the troops of Germany we have hired, are able to withstand any force can be brought against us, so that being at peace at home we need not the continuation of our standing army, but should confine

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our efforts, if it must be war, to acting at sea only. He said we ought to save expense to the nation though in the minutest article, considering the great poverty of the country, the daily ruin of our merchants, and decay of our manufactures, especially the woollen, which is 20 per cent. worse than two years ago. That everybody knew the speeches from the Throne were prepared by the Ministry, and might be discoursed upon as a ministerial act, he therefore thought they ought to be called to an account for making the King believe and say there was a disaffected party at home who laboured to sow divisions and encourage our enemies to hold out. That it was misrepresenting the people to him, and must give more courage to Spain and the Emperor than any thing else, when they have it from the King himself that there is a party here able to embarrass the publick affairs. He said that if any body in the House, or out of the House, laboured to infuse disaffection to his Majesty among his subjects, and secretly gave encouragement to the enemy, he was the worst of men; that on the other hand, if there were any about his Majesty who informed him he had such subjects and misrepresented any to him who were not guilty of it, those who did so were the worst of men and liars. That as to the publick measures, he could never approve them, he could not even comprehend them, they were too full of blunders, nor forgive the refusing the mediation which Spain had offered us, at the time their differences with the Emperor subsided, by which we had been the umpires of Europe, might have settled our commerce on the foot we pleased, at least have continued our beneficial trade with Spain, and then we should have had no necessity to call for foreign assistance and make alliance with France, who are a faithless ally, as is evident by the great familiarity of that Court and Spain and their not allowing us to seize the galleons, which he is assured is the private reason why Hosier did it not, and though it has been said the Spaniards had before his arrival in the Indies landed their effects in safety, yet he had original letters in his pocket that shewed the contrary. He concluded that it behoved the Ministry to shew reason for continuing these troops and till then he must be against it.

Mr. Horace Walpole made a long and violent speech after his usual manner in defence of the Administration, but there is always good substance in his speeches though delivered without oratory. He gave us an account of the proceedings of the several Courts of Europe and the Ministers employed at them. He affirmed France to be the most faithful to us through the whole course of these late differences, and for a good reason, she being the irreconcilable enemy of Austria. That she was so far from underhand dealing or only amusing us, that she sent to Vienna express orders to demand a categorical answer whether that Court would agree to the terms of reconciliation concluded on by us and our allies by an appointed day, else to declare war. That the late King could not in honour or policy accept the captious mediation Spain had offered. That his Majesty knew at the same time it was offered, there was a private treaty managing at Vienna between those two Crowns, and it was concluded 4 days after the Emperor had on his part, for a shew, desired likewise our sole mediation, so that had we accepted it there was nothing to mediate for, their peace being made: and as this had been the greatest affront imaginable

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and must have been resented, so it would have been a great injury on our part to France and our other Allies to make ourselves the single umpires of Peace after they had at our solicitation entered into an alliance for mutual defence. That the Ministry and those employed in foreign Courts, had now been called blunderers and men without comprehension, nay, in publick prints their family affairs, their marriages and private characters had been traduced and made a jest of, a mean dishonourable treatment such as gentlemen should be ashamed of, and which if the authors (meaning Pulteney in his *Craftsman*) would set their names to, should be resented as gentlemen are used to do when their honour is attacked, but for his own part, if he was guilty of any blunders, for no man is infallible, or wanted parts and comprehension to serve his country, he had, however, an honest heart and love for his country, which was a thing much more valuable, and therefore he should not regard what gentlemen who were out of employment and who wanted to get in again might say of him in the House, being satisfied in his own integrity.

Mr. Will. Pulteney answered him, and said much the same thing as before, only made a declaration that he was so far from desiring employments that he took pains to get rid of that he had, and should any be offered him again, his refusal would show that he did not accuse the Administration out of any such view. He added that among other blunders they had made the late King say in his speech from the Throne that the Emperor by the Treaty of Vienna obliged himself to set the Pretender on the Throne, of which nothing appeared; it was denied by the Emperor, and is not now in those pamphlets printed by the Ministry's direction for their justification insisted on, and nobody believes it.

Capt. Vernon spoke to the not taking the galleons and flota and the decline of our trade. He said the orders given Hosier were wrong as to the station appointed him, and that at Cadiz we have now but two English houses of merchants left, whereas we had before these differences, thirty, but that France has above 50 houses and are getting possession of all our trade with Spain, for which reason our breach with that kingdom is very fatal, and our alliance with France no less so, who can never be supposed inclined to favour us and put things for us into the ancient channel.

Sir Charles Wager justified those orders to Hosier, and shewed he was stationed right for taking both the galleons which come from Mexico and the flotilla which comes from Peru. That no doubt if he had met with the galleons he had taken them and would so have understood his orders. He said also that indeed had he taken them there would not have been so great damage to the King of Spain as people imagine, for a good part of the money on board belonged to private persons, and even of what belonged to the King, part remained in the Indies to defray the expenses of government there; he took notice of the weekly paper called *The Craftsman* which he said he heard was constantly translated into Spanish and sent to that Court.

Mr. Barnard, a city member, who always speaks to the point and with decency, said he had not spoke but that Sir Charles called him up: that whereas he said the King of Spain had not received such advantage as people imagine by the safe arrival of his galleons, it was so

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far from fact that he had 20 per cent indults on all the effects on board besides his own gold and silver, and not only that, but seizes for a time as his occasions require all the effects, which afterwards he repays as he can, to the great prejudice of the merchants concerned in them. That he was therefore pleased the Government stopped the galleons from coming out and still better pleased that Hosier did not seize them, choosing rather (and thinking the merchants' effects safer) to have them in the Spaniards' hands, as ill as we now stand together, than to have them in Hosier's. That he also was better pleased with the Ministry not thrusting us rashly into a war than if they had entered into one of which no man could foresee the end. But he would not be understood to commend the Administration for provoking the contest with that kingdom. He concluded with blaming Sir Charles for neglecting the protection of our trade when he was with his squadron before Gibraltar, which Sir Charles replied to, attesting that he had sent two squadrons to protect our traders and call at every port for them, whereby not a ship was lost unless when they quitted the fleet and run single to get first to market. Mr. Barnard answered, his squadron never appeared to the merchants and came always too late.

Mr. Shippen spoke next and was half drunk. He spoke with personal invective against Horace Walpole, but otherwise kept himself to general discourses that made no impression notwithstanding his violence.

Sir Robert Walpole made a long speech with great command of his temper. It was most of it to censure the evil treatment he had met with in and out of the House, in papers and libels from Mr. Pulteney's part. Such usage he said was never known in former times (in which he said truth), and it was still worse that when he justified himself and those who had the honour to serve his Majesty, by shewing what services they had done the publick, how well the money given by Parliament was applied, and explained the conduct of the Government in its several branches, then he was accused of vanity and arrogance. That as to the libels cast abroad, he despised them and their authors. That if there were any about the King who gave wrong characters of particular persons and especially represented any as disaffected to his Government and in correspondence with his enemies ("I should not," said he, "call the Spaniards enemies but we can't call them at present our friends"), who are really not so, such Minister, be he who he will, is one of the last of mankind and, as that gentleman expressed himself, a liar; but on the other hand, if there is any person (looking fixt at Pulteney) who has falsely traduced the Ministry of gross and capital wilful faults and designs against the good of their country, or of misrepresenting persons to His Majesty, or have entered into correspondence with the Spanish Court to encourage it to keep back on expectation and assurances that the present Parliament would not support the King in his measures against them, but oblige him to dismiss his Ministry, such man or men was the dreg of mankind, a most notorious liar and an enemy to his country, but that there are such, there are papers to be produced which may appear in proper time. In the meanwhile, I would have gentlemen consider that such licence of discourse and writing, instead of preserving our liberties, is the only means to destroy them. He said that ministers cannot be accountable for the obstinacy and various

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councils and resolutions of other Courts; if they take the just measures to compass a good end it is all they can do, and if they reason foreign Courts will act as wise and prudent men and suitable to their true interest, and build their schemes thereon, then they reason and act wisely, but after all, they are not infallible when other Courts will act unreasonably. Many things depend on sudden passions and change their state by unforeseen circumstances and accidents. That this wise measure had procured the relief of the South Sea ship, and an order to the Spanish Governors and *Guarde de la costs* ships to cease pirating any more on our merchants, and that since those orders were known in the Indies, we have not heard of one ship taken by them, that nobody could foresee or imagine the Courts of Vienna and Spain would for 3 months past have refused to return an answer to our proposals, for Vienna had no interest to manage by a war, and without the subsidies from Spain did not propose to carry one on, which subsidies we prevented him from receiving by keeping the galleons blocked up.

That on suspicion of the Vienna Treaty, his late Majesty brought about the Hanover Treaty, whereby, having France and Holland on our side, there was no great danger could come to us from any quarter, that this Treaty could justly give no offence to Vienna or Spain because it is purely defensive. That our Court had hitherto avoided going into war because our trade would suffer much more at such a time than it has done by the taking of a few merchant ships during the present uncertainty of affairs, but a war, if entered into, nobody could foresee the end of. That Spain had so little share in their own flota and galleons, ourselves and our allies would have suffered much more by taking them than by letting the effects on board remain in the Indies, till by a compliance of Spain's part they might arrive home and the parties interested in those effects receive their own.

That as to what had been said of the late King's assurances from the Throne that by the Vienna Treaty the Emperor obliged himself to help the Pretender, it was not proper to tell what grounds there was for saying it, especially at this time when there is hopes of a disposition in the Emperor to peace, but this he would affirm, that the late King did not explain himself half so much upon it as he might, and that he could produce not only papers but living witnesses of it.

Much more he said to these purposes, and concluded he had got more to say, but the variety of things started in the debate had somewhat confounded his memory, only it was hard so many general things should have been thrown out, and nothing particularly proved.

Mr. Will. Pulteney replied, but said little he had not said before except that he thought he had spoke very particularly to notorious mismanagements as to our money, our trade and the conduct of our foreign affairs. That the fatal Hanover Treaty was the basis of all our unhappiness. That such conduct in those in power deserved impeachment, and that he would wait his time for it, but now it did not offer, seeing the great majority the Court has secured who are sure not to give one vote against it. The power of pensions and places is so great (said he) that there are at least 200 men in employment of the House who are so convinced of the rightness of the measures taken, and always taken, they never give a wrong vote, so that till a proper time comes, it were a jest to think of calling those men to

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account who have so weakly yet so proudly managed our affairs, and enriched themselves enormously on the publick and grown fat (looking at Sir Robert) by feeding on the substance of their fellow subjects, from lean and contemptible beginnings.

Sir Archer Crofts then made a set speech on the Ministry's side, and Viner another against them, but it was now seven o'clock and they were little minded, the House had heard the best speakers before, and grew impatient, so the question for continuing the troops, and after all this contest, was carried without a division.

From the House I went straight to the Crown Tavern and was admitted a member of the Vocal Club, composed of the Quiros of St. Paul's and the King's Chapel, with some masters of musick and gentlemen besides, who perform on musical instruments.

Saturday. 1 Feb., 1728-9.—I called on sister Dering and brother Parker and then went to the Prince's Court, who spoke to me. Dr. Moore was presented to him, but the Prince said nothing to him. It seems Lord Ashburnham, though his relation and formerly intimately acquainted with him, did not tell the Prince he was the Earl of Drogheda's son, or else, to be sure, the Prince had asked him some questions. But my Lord had great quarrel with him some years ago about the rich living of Wiggan in his gift which the Dr. asked of him, but he gave it to Counsellor Annesley's son; the Dr. accused my Lord of breach of promise and my Lord resented that.

From thence I went to Secretary Burchet, to desire he would write to Capt. Demaresque to go from Shorham to Harwich and vote for Lucas. He said he would get Lord Torrington's leave Tuesday next and bid me leave my request in writing. I did so, and therein desired he might have leave for a week from the time that he should receive his leave.

I then went to the Bishop of London to learn if he would speak to the Lord Chancellor to give a living, lately fallen in his gift, to a son of Parson Curtis. The Bishop said he could not do it, for he had already been applied to by the curate and had promised the Chancellor that if he would dispose it there, he would give the next living that fell in his own gift of equal value to any his Lordship should recommend. This is the way, he said, we that have livings to give deal with one another, and we don't ask favours empty handed.

Sunday, 2 Feb., 1728-9.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. Cousin Scott and Will. Dering dined with me. Went in the evening to see br. Percival and sister Dering.

Monday, 3 Feb.—I visited Lord Buckley, Mr. Bagnal and Mr. Duncomb. Then went to the House, where my br. Parker told me he had discoursed with Horace Walpole about br. Dering's affair. Walpole said he had talked half an hour with Sir Robert his brother about it, and that it was impossible that it could be done; he had placed his thoughts on a wrong object (viz., being in the Prince's service). This was the upshot of my brother Parker's long discourse with Horace, at the same time that the Duke of Grafton told Dering this very morning he had spoke to both Lord Townsend and Sir Robert Walpole who both promised him.

This is no new thing in the Duke of Grafton. I remember, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he swore by G—— he would do a certain affair for my brother Dering, and when the gentleman who

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helped to solicit for him and was intimate with his Grace applied to him to make good his promise, he owned to him he did not intend to do for him. It is the unanimous opinion of my brothers Dering and Parker and my wife and sister Dering that the Ministry are determined against my brother being in the Prince's family, as being no creature of theirs, and that they now speak out, having got the Queen over to their sentiments, and God knows, in order to do this, what misrepresentations they may have made of him and of me too, both to the Queen and King.

At the House there was some sparring speeches occasioned by a motion of Mr. Sands to foreclose the Committee of Supply from raising any money beyond the current service of the year, the purpose of which was that we ought not borrow any sums by way of loan, but keep our expenses within the produce of the land tax and malt.

Sir Robert Walpole opposed it on account that there were not precedents on their journals and it would only fall the harder on the landed gentlemen; he said it is certain the land and malt will not answer all that shall be required, and if the Parliament will not borrow they must pay 5 or 6 shillings in the pound, and augment the duty on malt, either of which he believed the country would not thank us for.

Mr. Sands replied that Sir Robert did in this as he always has done, attest things that were not true; that there were several precedents since the Restoration.

Sir Robert said it was very hard to tax him with always attesting things untrue: he spoke to the best of his knowledge: he challenged Sands to produce a precedent since the Revolution; which was the time himself meant to speak of, and that the methods of raising supply were much changed since that time from what they were before.

Mr. Will. Pulteney agreed with Sands in the prudence of not running out, comparing the nation's going into debt to that of a private man's. Sir John Rushout and Mr. Oglethorp spoke to the same purpose; Pelham, Secretary-at-War, spoke on Sir Robert's side against the motion, and shewed the indecency of Mr. Sands' assertion against the veracity of Sir Robert. Mr. Danvers spoke against the motion but would have the sinking fund applied to the service of the Government, and so likewise did Lord Tirconnel; they thought the reduction of one third of the interest on the funds from 6 to 4 was a great cause of the present poverty and decay of trade, because the numerous body concerned in the funds had so much taken from them that else would be spent by them, in consequence of which doctrine they held the nation being in debt and the high interest paid by it out of the Funds to be an advantage to the publick, but the House received their notions with that slight they deserved. The motion was put to the question, and rejected without a division.

After this the House received and approved the report from the Committee of Supply which voted the 23,000 men, only Captain Vernon speaking against it, which was out of season and his discourse far from the question.

At night I received letters from James Clements that Mr. Goodchild, clerk employed by Counsellor Loyd to serve the Corporation of Harwich with the order of the King's Bench to shew cause why a

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*mandamus* to go to a new election should not be granted, had accordingly been with them and that the capital burgesses had returned for answer they had no cause, but desired it.

He also desired that the *mandamus* might run for the greater part of electors to vote then present, for it would be a precedent for the future, and save a great deal of trouble that might often arise for want of a majority of 13.

I also received a letter from Capt. Demaresque at Sheerness desiring his station might be altered from between Yarmouth and Flamborough to between Yarmouth and Harwich, otherwise he must quit the town and settle elsewhere, and so lose his place of capital burgess, which he desires to keep for the sake of voting for my brother's interest and mine. He also excused his not turning out the old mate to the sloop and putting in Samuel Philips, as he had promised, finding the former had been mate for six years and is a sober careful man, so that it would be doing him great injustice.

I would not omit that this morning Mr. Bagnall shewed me a great number of very fine original paintings, which he got by marriage with the Lady Arthur, widow of Sir Daniel Arthur, a rich Irish merchant who died in Spain. There is a fine large piece of Vandyke for which he asks 400*l.*, it is Diana and Endymion. There are two large pieces of Rubens, one, the Legend of St Martin cutting off a piece of his cloke to relieve the beggar, there are several figures in it as big as the life. There is also a very fine landscape, large, of the same master: a landscape by Artois, the figures by Teniers. Six or seven pictures of this last master, four of which match and represent the different parts of the day, several pieces of Monglio, a famous painter in Spain little known here, together with his own picture. He was fond of painting cupids. Beatrix Constanza, Dutch[ess] of Loraine, a full length by Vandyke, and some other portraits of his, a fine preserved piece of Castle and birds by Savary and divers of the Brugels, some pieces of Italian masters, as Mich. Angelo, Caravaggio, Tintoret, Paul Bassan Veronese, and a head by Titian, with several others of masters we neither of us know.

Tuesday, 4 Feb.—I went to my brother Dering to consult what letter he should write to the Prince upon the Ministry's renouncing to assist him in getting a service under him.

Then visited the Bi. of Gloucester who told me their House was to sit to-day upon the Debtors Bill. I told him one thing would suffice for all, if they would oblige creditors to maintain debtors in prison; he started objections, which I told him were equal objections to what might be made in other trading countries, but that they were found to have no weight in Denmark, Holland, nor France; in all which countries creditors supported those they threw in jail, and particularly in Scotland, where they maintained them according to their rank.

I went afterwards to the House where upon agreeing to the Malt Bill, Mr. Oglethorp spoke of the great diminution of revenue on the malt proceeding from the quantity employed in making spirits which do not pay the duty which stands on the malt. He proposed sixpence a gallon further duty thereon, as well to discourage the pernicious use of spirits, such as gin, etc., as to encourage the drinking malt liquours, but he thought it a matter of consequence before resolved. Sir Ed. Knatchbull spoke against him, for that there was a great deal of small

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grain and poor barley not fit for making ale, which he heard was used in spirits, and such grain would lie on the farmers' hands and be a great discouragement if not employed to some use. Mr. Scroop, secretary to the Treasury, said he did not see how this consideration of making spirits could be brought into the Malt Bill, but thought it might deserve a particular bill. Some others spoke to the same purpose, and it was agreed to consider this matter in a particular bill.

Wednesday, 5 Feb.—Went early to Westminster where the *mandamus* for Harwich election was moved for by Serjt. Reeves, and granted by the Court without difficulty, the time left to our discretion for fix for making the election.

I received a letter from Secretary Burchet that the Lords of the Admiralty had refused my request to give leave for Capt. Demaresque to go from Sheerness to Harwich for a week. I was astonished at it for it had the appearance that our waiting enemy Philipson had by Hen. Edgberry, or Sir John Jenings who lies with Edgberry's wife, or by the Post Office, gained over to his party my Lord Torrington who rules the Admiralty board.

I went to the House, and complained to Sir John Norris, one of the Lords, that they had refused me so small a favour. He answered he knew not who had desired the favour, but that Lord Torrington said the captain should not have leave because it was to vote against the Government. He bid me speak to Lord Torrington or to Sir Robert Walpole. I told him I knew not my Lord Torrington, but Sir Phillip Parker was to dine with him and he should speak.

I also complained of this to Mr. Walpole in the House, who said it should be rectified and took a memorandum to speak to his brother.

But by this I have found out that Philipson pushes his interest by pretending he is a friend to the Government and we its enemies.

The House sat till half an hour after 5 upon a motion of my Lord Morpeth's to address the King to acquaint us what demands had been made on our allies in virtue of the Treaties subsisting, and what answer or return was made thereto.

After some debate there was an addition proposed to the motion by Sir Will. Young to this effect—"And what measures have been taken by his Majesty and his allies towards settling the peace of Europe." The words of the question may be seen in the votes, this is only the import of them. Sir Jo. Rushout seconded Lord Morpeth and said he could not foresee any objection could be made to the motion, therefore he would only second it, and reserve what he had to say if he found it debated.

On the same side spoke: Daniel Pulteney (thrice), Oglethorp (twice), Will Pulteney (twice), Mr. Barnard, Mr. Bromley, formerly Speaker, Mr. Turner, Lord Tirconnell, Mr. Sands, Mr. Viner.

Against the motion spoke: Horace Walpole (thrice), Secretary Pelham, Sir Will Young (twice), Sir Charles Wager (twice), Mr. Clayton, Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Conduit, Mr. Sayrs, Mr. Burrill.

Horace Walpole said he did not see the use of that motion, but he supposed it was to call him up to acquaint the House whether we had demanded of the French the quota or money in loan stipulated by the Hanover Treaty in case we were attacked by Spain. He said that had there been occasion, we had made a particular demand at

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the time of the siege of Gibraltar, but that town being impregnable we did not do it because at that very time we were on a scheme to put a total end to all our differences and those of Europe in a general way, by preliminary articles toward a general peace, which if not consented to, our allies were to declare war in concert and not only to furnish 12,000 men in case of any of the parties' dominions being attacked for the Hanover Treaty was only defensive, but also to double that number in case of a general war. That although no particular demand was made on account of succouring Gibraltar, yet the French Court had been desired to declare what might be expected in case of a declared war, and their answer was the most zealous in maintenance of a war as could be wished. That by the Hanover Treaty the allies had two months' time each of them to give 12,000 men, if demanded, and that before two months were out the Preliminary Articles were to be signed, by Vienna and Spain, or else a war declared, so that it would have been needless to make a particular demand for the defence of Gibraltar when, before the two months for sending them were expired, the affairs of Europe would be either settled or in a general war. He thought this was sufficient answer to the question what demands had been made.

Daniel Pulteney said it was a fault not to demand the money (if not the troops) of France agreed for, when Gibraltar was besieged, for that money had gone in relief of our expenses in defending the place. The Preliminary Treaty was ill drawn up, that the Hanover Treaty had not consulted the particular interest of England, the Dutch who acceded to it having by a secret article stipulated not to oblige themselves to act in the affairs of Germany in case of a war and any attack made on that side, and so he ran off into a long invective against the public measures in general.

Horace Walpole replied that the Dutch being only acceders and not principal in the Treaty were masters of their own resolutions on what terms to come in, but had however, in foresight that a general war might happen, augmented their land forces to above 60,000 men, as the French had from 120,000 to 240,000 men, besides the militia raised. This shewed he said the good dispositions of our allies to concur with us, and the good that arose from the Dutch accession, as meanly as 'twas esteemed.

Sir Will. Young proposed the addition above mentioned in order that it might appear we did not mean by this address to cast aspersions on the French as not being sincere in the Alliance, and that the King might shew us the whole plan of our affairs.

This was debated some time, when Mr. Clayton, a lord of the Treasury, declared he should be against the whole motion as carrying reflexions on the Administration, and on the gentlemen who had now explained fully to the House the reason why a particular demand was not made on France for assistance, for to address the King would shew we did not rely on his words. He said the King could tell us no more than what we knew already and it might do mischief abroad.

I don't take notice of several speeches that were made in the debate but only of the principal.

Mr. Oglethorp spoke of the great loss of our seamen, near 4000, under Admiral Hosier when blocking up the galleons.

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Sir Charles Wager said he had a list of every man dead on that expedition, which amounted in all to but 1900 men, though there were 17,000 men on board, whereas in one expedition to the Baltick there died above 500.

Will. Pulteney said he was surprised, after a motion which seemed to be allowed, and was becoming the Parliament, and to which an addition was made which was also allowed, they should now speak for throwing it entirely out; that it became the Parliament and was their duty to desire from the Crown full satisfaction what measures have been transacted; that the House could not take their satisfaction from any members' speeches but from the speeches from the Throne, and that the King in his speech tells us he knew we should desire an account from him of all proceedings.

Sir Robert Walpole said it was no new thing to make addition to a motion and yet reject it, if on further deliberation it was found useless and of ill consequence, as this would be. France had been publicly braided as false allies. An Address to his Majesty to know what applications had been made for assistance from them, and what that Court had done in compliance, would be telling the world and them that even the Parliament, too, had entertained the same jealousy of them, which might tend even to dissolve their alliance. That where some had compared *Galica fides* with *Punica fides*, we were to consider that states govern themselves by their interest and that the close alliance of Austria, the ancient enemy, with Spain made them as entirely sure to our alliance as heretofore they were enemies when they aimed at universal monarchy. Now they only aim at keeping their own. He hinted at Pulteney's and others, speaking against France and in favour of Spain our enemy, saying, there were formerly, when France was against us, Poussineers (members who privately caballed in favour of France) and there were now, he believed, others who followed in their steps in favour of Spain. He spoke about half an hour and concluded against the motion. On the division it was thrown out by 235 against 80.

Before I left the House I spoke to Horace Walpole about my brother Dering and he swore twice by G— that Sir Robert Walpole was no enemy to him but had a great esteem for him. I asked him if he thought my brother aspired wrong to be about the Prince; whether he put himself on a wrong object (which was what he told Mr. Parker the day before). He said, not at all. I asked him if Sir Robert would speak for him to the King. He said that could not be, for he had promised others, but by G— Sir Robert knew not who would be further about the Prince, and that it would be the King's doing.

I came home to dinner and found Col. Schutz, to whom I told what passed and sent for Mr. Dering, it gave them some pleasure. But my sister's illness troubled us extremely. She having this day been taken with a downright fit and lightheaded, she can keep nothing down she takes and was much troubled with gripes. The doctor said the instant disorder was not dangerous, but he thought her in danger from the great weakness from pain and want of nourishment, so that nature was not strong enough to resist. I stayed there till nearly eleven. My brother Parker and Mr. East came in from Sir Robert Walpole's where they dined. He said he had the best opportunity in the world to complain of Philipson, and that Sir Robert said he

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always knew him to be a Jacobite, desired to know which of the Post Office protected him, and promised that, if he could, he would turn him out.

Thursday, 6 Feb.—Called at Sir Edmund Bacon's and Dr. Couraye's who dined with me. No business of consequence in the House.

Counsellor Loyd writ me that the *mandamus* was not gone because Mr. Masterman wanted the Charter or my translation thereof to draw it by; also that the late act requires six days' notice should be given before the election; also that he would get Reeves' opinion whether the major number of the 24 capital burgesses, viz., 13, or only the major number present at an election, was necessary to make an election good according to our Charter, but that it rather appeared to him, the said Serjt. that the major number present sufficed.

Writ to Dr. Newell of Harwich to keep Jo. Smith and Richmond, if possible, from leaving Harwich before the election be over.

## APPENDIX II.

[Loose papers, all except the last in Lord Egmont's handwriting, found in Vol. XI. of the manuscript diary].

Dr. Bundy was chaplain to the present King when Prince of Wales. He had then no ecclesiastical preferment, and on that pretence was excluded from the list of Royal chaplains when the Prince came to the Crown. However, he hoped for some preferment, but was defeated in that too, because no chaplain. This was a very hard case, he was poor, the Ministry had their own friends to serve, and he had no access to his Majesty to tell his story. At length, he set about translating Cartrou's *History of the Roman Republick*, and having finished the first volume, presented it to his Majesty. It happened that the King next day at dinner spoke of it, with some commendation of the translator, only he wondered that being his chaplain (for so he thought him), that he had never yet preached before him. Mrs. Tichburn, the Queen's dresser, happening to be by, said he had not that honour; "How!" replied the King, "Not my chaplain! How came that about?" She then told him the case, whereupon he replied, "I knew nothing of this, but he shall be my chaplain and I will take him with me to Hanover." Accordingly, he attended his Majesty thither, and after his return gave him the living of Barnet, and a prebendary in Westminster, which was followed by a presentation to the Church of St. Bride's, in gift of the Chapter of Westminster.

## 2.

Lord Stairs, when Ambassador in France, had the best intelligence of all the Pretender's motions of any publick Minister abroad, but he paid well for it. It was he who employed Ant. Hammond (now living within the Rules of the Fleet prison on account of debt) to assassinate the Pretender, which he was very near doing at Dunkirk, having taken up his quarters in the same inn, but the woman of the house, observing that he and his companion had screw barrels guns, gave notice of it to one of the Pretender's followers, and thereupon an Irishman of Hammond's acquaintance was employed to drink with him till he was drunk, while the Pretender went early to bed. In the morning Hammond waked so late that the Pretender was gone an hour before. Afterwards, when the Pretender was at Avignon, another person, MacDun by name, an Irishman, was corrupted to undertake the same work, and arrived in that city under the character of a merchant with two great trunks, but upon some suspicion, his trunks being searched, a letter was found wrote to him by Hammond, wherein he advised him to acquaint Lord Stairs that in his way he had met with robbers, who had stole from him to the value of 1200 livres, and to desire the sum might be returned to him, which, said Hammond, when my Lord has granted, you shall have one half, and I the other for negotiating the affair.

Old Mr. J. Ellis, deceased 94, was under secretary at the Treaty of Nimegen. He was brother to Sir Will. Ellis, Secretary to King James II., a papist, deceased a few years before. And to Welbore Ellis, dec., Bishop of Meath in Ireland, and, lastly, to ——— Ellis, a Bishop near Rome, and titular Bishop of Oxford. So there were 4 brothers in all, whereof two were papists. The last remaining of the four has wrote the life of K. James 2 in good easy Latin, but it is not printed. He had lately a mind to be employed in the Pretender's service and set the Pope upon proposing it, but the Pretender declined it, for you must know, said my informer (Mr. Chetwood), "the best information the present Government has received concerning the Pretender is from popish priests."

## 3

Here lyes the body of Sir John Percival, Bart., of Burton, in the County of Cork, in Ireland. He was brought up under the guardianship of that wise and pious gentleman, Sir Robert Southwell, Knight, his great Unkle, who first put him to Westminster School and afterwards placed him at Oxford, from whence he went to Ireland, and was twice chose Knight of the Shire of the County of Cork without opposition. In the year ———, being then twenty years of age, he was made a Privy Counsellor by Queen Anne, and so remained all her reign, and was continued by King George at his accession, who in ——— created him Baron of Burton and, in 1723, Viscount of Canturk, in the County of Cork. In 1710, he married Cathrine, the sister of Sir Phil. Parker, of Arwarton in Suffolk, Bart., than whom a more virtuous, charitable, discreet and tender wife has not been known among the daughters of men. She bore him several children, of whom four are living. John born in 1711, Catharine born in 1712, Helena born in 1717, and George born in 1720.

In hopes of a blessed resurrection through the merits of Jesus Christ, his Lord and Saviour, he cheerfully resigned his breath, and at his own desire was here deposited

on ———

[This epitaph, written in anticipation of the event of his own death, must have been composed by Lord Percival before the death of his son George in July, 1726.—*Ed.*]

## 4.

*To the Tune of Derry down.*

Of something I'll sing and of something 'tis too,  
That's something to me, and something to you,  
And something to all good Folks of the Land,  
But most it is something to those in Command.  
Derry down, etc.

The Spaniards for something our Merchant men seize,  
And treat the poor Englishmen just as they please;  
And if roused by these Robbers, our Masters complain,  
With something they soon are made quiet again.  
Derry Down, etc.

But something, 'tis talked, to somewhere is gone,  
And scarce will come back untill something is done,  
But what that said something is, nobody knows,  
The wise men conjecture 'tis nothing of blows.  
Derry down, etc.

But if like bold Britons we'd boldly law claim,  
And talk with our cannon, to second the same,  
The Spaniard would quickly be brought to comply,  
And give up their plunder their lives to enjoy.  
Derry down, etc.

And now, all good people, my something you've heard,  
Of something that's hoped, and something that's feared,  
Of something that's doing, and something that's past,  
And something or nothing expected at last.  
Derry down, etc.



## APPENDIX III.

[The following "Journal" was kept by Sir John Percival, Bart., father of the diarist of these volumes. The original Manuscript is the property of Cecil H. Spencer-Perceval, Esq., of Longwitton Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland, who kindly placed it at the disposal of the Historical MSS. Commissioners. The original manuscript has been closely followed,—*Ed.*]

## JOURNAL

commencing the first of October, 1685.

1 October, Thursday.—Mr. J. this day went (to see the race att Ballibeg Course) in the coach along with my Cousen Mary Clayton, young Mrs. Boreman and a daughter of Sir Richard Kirle, the day was very wett and windy, I saw there Captain Jephson, my cousen Lawrence Clayton, Mr. Lisett, and a great deal of other company.

2 October, Friday.—I stayd att home all day at Burton and in the afternoon signed a lease of Drumdown to George Crofts, senr., John Watkins, senr., and Philip Belchor, who are all three join tenants to the same. Between the 2 parchments of the label I have writt (Burton) being the name of the place where this lease was perfected. In the evening came in my Cousens Adams and Tom Purdom who stayed to sup with us, and my wife gave the former a small parcel of novels which he promised to carry to my brother Daniel Dering now att Airs Court.

3 October, Saturday.—I stayed att home all day, there came to me Mr. Bastable desiring me to endeavour to gett him discharged from being High Constable for the Barony of Orrery. Lieutenant Pomeroy allsoe and Tom Lane, junr., came to me about their lawsuit that by order of Chancery is referred to me, and this evening when we broke up we adjourned to Friday next, upon which day the next meeting is appointed to be held here.

My Cousen Tom Purdom did allsoe come hither this day to have some people examined about a difference with Mr. Shirley, butt the men were not examined.

4 October, Sunday.—This day there came to my house and dined with me one Mr. Bateman of the County of Kerry, and after dinner I left Burton and came away to Cork, calling by the way att Mallow upon my cousen Lawrence Clayton. I lye this night att Mr. Malliborns, I supt at Mr. Crofts' house where there was one Mr. Patrick Ronane in company.

5 October, Munday.—Mr. Christopher Crofts being this day sworn Maire of Cork, I dined with a great deal of other company att his house

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viz. :—My Lord Bryan, Colonel McCarthie, my Lord Bishop of Cork, Sir. Mathew Dean. &c., and att night supped with my Lord Bishop of Cork.

6 October, Tuesday.—This day the sessions of the Peace for the County of Cork began, all which I assisted, and there were among other Justices, Councillor Brodrick, Mr. James Barry, Councillor Cox, Captain Travers, and Councillor Cox was chosen Chairman, there was read in Court the King's Commission to Sir Edward Carny, Ulster King att Arms, about the Herald's office.

7 October, Wendesday.—This morning I attended the sessions for the County of Cork, where was read in Court a letter from the Lords Justices to Colonel Justin McCarthie about the arms of the Militia, and the Court being adjourned till to-morrow, the Justices mett in the afternoon to consider it. I dined with Mr. Christopher Crofts, Mayor of Cork, where and when the Mayor and Aldermen were in a body pleased to present me with my freedom of this citty, and a certificate of it in a silver box. Upon which I took the oath of a freeman of this citty.

8 October, Thursday.—This morning Colonel McCarthie sent his servant to inquire my lodging in order to come and see me, butt his servant mistaking his orders, told me that Colonel McCarthie desired to speak with me, upon which I went to his lodging, and when I asked him the business he sent for me about he found it was his servant's mistake and took notice of it.

This same day I dined att Harvey's house where my cousen Hide, being Sheriff of the County of Cork, gave a publick treat, att which dined Colonel McCarthie, Dr. Witenal, Bishop of Cork, Sir Richard Aldworth, Dean Davis etc.

9 October, Friday.—This day in the morning a circulatory letter was by order signed by Mr. Thomas Brown, directed all the captains of Militia then absent concerning the calling in the arms of their troops and companies in pursuance to the order formerly mentioned. This afternoon I went home to Burton, in company with one Mr. Bateman and young George Crofts.

10 October, Saturday.—This day being at Burton, I swore one — Condon of Ballisalagh of [Charleville\*] to serve as High Constable for the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. This day allsoe Mr. Lane and Lieutenant Pomeroy mett me here, about their Chancery suit which by order of Court was referred to me. This morning I allsoe signed to a Deed of Lease and another of Release, brought hither by Mr. Dennis Carthie a servant of Captain George Mathew's. These writings I signed as one of the Duke of Ormonde's Trustees upon the settlement lately made by his Grace. Mr. Floyd and Mr. Robie were both of them witnesses of my signing. I read out the deeds but by a letter I att the same time received from Sir Robert Southwell, he sent me word that it was a lease and release as aforementioned.

11 October, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, Mr. Bateman being a guest here.

12 October, Munday.—I stayed att home all day, Mr. Bateman continuing still my guest. My cousen Lawrence Clayton allsoe came

\* Subsequently erased.

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this day from Mallow to Burton, to give an answer to the proposal of marriage between Mr. Bateman and his sister Mary.

Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane alsoe mett here this day about their Chancery suit.

13 October, Tuesday.—This day Mr. Leader brought one Buckingham, a tailor, to be examined on the behalf of Lieutenant Pomeroy, butt the commission I had to administer on oath expiring last Saturday I refused to examine him till a new commission should come down to give me further power therein. This day came Captain Jephson and my Lady Hawly, the former of which stay with us this night, the latter went home after dinner. I stayed at home all this day.

14 October, Wednesday.—This day I stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my Cousen Lawrence Clayton continuing here, butt Mr. Bateman took his leave this evening and went over to Mr. Crofts' house in order to be going to-morrow.

15 October, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Jephson and my Cousen Lawrence Clayton who designed to goe this day to Mr. Anthony Jephson's, were obliged by the bad weather to stay till to-morrow.

16 October, Friday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Robert Hassett of Castle Conway and Mr. Thomas Hassett and Mr. George Serle came hither to see us and it being late we desired them to stay with us till to-morrow; Mr. Robert Hassett did alsoe make a proposal concerning a Provost Marshall for the Province of Munster to free the Province from the numerous robbers that are abroad, and was proposing that if the gentlemen of the country would obtain it from the Government, he would undertake the employ, if he might be allowed twelve troopers and a lieutenant in each County of the Province, only for the County of Cork twenty, because of its extent.

Captain Jephson and my Cousen Clayton went this day to Mr. Anthony Jephson's and came back att night. Mr. Longfield coming this way with a charge of money quartered with us this night and lodged his money in the house.

17 October, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home all day. Captain Jephson went home and both Mr. Hassetts and Mr. Serle went on their journey.

18 October, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, young Mr. Gibbons preached att Churchtown, one Mr. Johnson dined with me this day, and this day my Cousen Clayton went to Mallow.

19 October, Monday.—This day I stayed all day at home, my brother and sister Moor being in the house. John Palmer came this day hither to offer me a surrender of his lease of the fairs and markets of Cantark.

20 October, Tuesday.—This day I stayed att home all day, and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane mett here about their business, Edmund Swiny, senr. was with them. This day I ordered Dick Barry to gett the wares on the River Awbeg, presented in the Court Leet kept this in Churchtown. This day alsoe I received a letter from my Lord Cheife Justice Keating in answer to one I writt him this day severnigh about the return of the arms belonging to my troop of Militia, he writt me word he shewed my letter to the Lords Justices and Council who ordered him to return me the thanks of the Government for my fair and candid proceeding. My brother and sister Moor continued with us all this day.

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21 October, Wednesday.—I stayed att home all day my brother and sister Moor continuing with us still att Burton, and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane mett here alsoe about their business, butt for want of time were fain to break up without doing anything.

This day alsoe Captain Aungier writt me word from Charleville that his Quartermaster and some of the troop had taken Poor that morning, and desired my advice and assistance how to dispose of him, and it being late I writt him word I would wait on him to-morrow morning.

22 October, Thursday.—This day I went in the morning to Charleville with design to goe from thence this day to Cork, butt the Examinations there taken concerning Poor's apprehension took up soe much time that I was obliged to come back late to Burton. The Examinations were taken by Amos Godsel, Esq., Soverain of Charleville, by Barry Moor, Esq., and myself, with design to have them remitted by Captain Aungier to the Lords Justices and Councill. I writt a letter to Colonel McCartie to acquaint him with the occasion of my not going this day to Cork according to the appointment made for the officers of Militia te meet him this day with the returns of arms of their respective troops and companies.

23 October, Friday.—I went to Cork and near Cork mett a letter from the Sherif of this county, on the road, brought by Barret the laborer in answer to one I had by him sent to the Sherif, and in this letter the Sherif told me there was a proclamation come down to him requiring the delivery of the above mentioned arms into the stores, and as soon as I came to Cork I mett the Colonel and a great many of the gentlemen of the country at the Maire's house where they dined, where, when I came in, the Colonel and the rest were very desirous to have a particular account of the taking Poor, which I gave them. From thence I went with other officers of the Militia to the Court house where the proclamation for calling in the arms of the Militia was read, and generally every one declared their resolution of paying obedience to it. After which it was proposed by some and generally assented to by the rest that a petition to the Lords Justices should be drawn in the name of the officers of Militia desiring satisfaction for the arms they had payd for. This I was against, butt to noe purpose; att coming out I told Captain Redmund Barry that it was better to loose our arms with a good grace than an ill one, and that I thought it beneath us to seek payment for those arms that we had bought for the King's service, now that we deliver them into the stores. To which Captain Barry then replyd, that he did think a petition beneath us, butt was still for the officers joyning in a letter to the same purpose. This day alsoe, being the anniversary of the Irish rebellion, there were bonfires made att night in Cork streets.

24 October, Saturday.—This morning I shewed to Colonel McCarthy the return I had intended to make of which he declared his good liking. Councillor Cox being by, I told him I thought the Lords Justices would expect the returns intended to be new made notwithstanding the proclamation, to which the Colonel answered he thought soe too, and that if I would, he being shortly to goe to Dublin would carry up the return along with him and deliver it to the Lords Justices. I told him I thought the other gentlemen had delivered theyr returns to Tom Brown, with design that after an abstract made of them they

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should all be putt into his hands, and that I would putt mine into Mr. Brown's hands to that intent and order it to, by him among the rest delivered to the Colonel.

This morning I took att Malliborn's house the depositions of Councillor Cox, Mr. Edward Hoar, merchant, and Mr. Joseph Buckingham, tayler, in the business of Lieutenant Pomeroy and Thomas Lane, junr., and about 2 of the clock in the afternoon I left Cork with design this night to have reached home, butt was stopped by the flood att Mallow, being this night obliged to lye in the house of Serjeant Tensly (I think his name is). George Crofts, Senr., and Will Crofts and Tom Lane, junr. travelled in company.

25 October, Sunday.—The flood being down I this morning came over Mallow bridge and soe home to Burton, where I stayed all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

26 October, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and sent my Cousen Tayler this morning in to the west of this county to receive what money he could upon the extent of some of my Lord Barrimore's lands.

27 October, Tuesday.—This day I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house, and this day Lieutenant Pomeroy and Thomas Lane mett here about theyr business and Eustace White came to see me.

28 October, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane again mett here about theyr differences.

29 October, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being in the house.

30 October, Friday.—I stayed att home all day and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Tom Lane, junr. mett here about theyr business.

31 October, Saturday.—I stayed at home all day, my brother and sister Moor being in the house. Mr. Leder did on the behalf of Lieutenant Pomeroy stay a good while this morning for Tom Lane's bringing in the briefs of his proof, butt he was forced att last to goe away home befor they were brought in.

1 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr Vowel preached at Churchtown.

2 November, Monday.—I stayed at home all day, my brother and sister Moor continuing still in the house.

3. November, Tuesday.—I stayed this day att home all day and was in expectation of Colonel McCarthie and other company to come and dine with us. Butt I received word att night that they come not till to-morrow.

4 November, Wendesday.—This day, my Lord Brian, Colonel Justin McCarthie, Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Captain Jephson, Captain Burges, Captain Aungiers, Captain Lavallin and great many others came hither to Burton. And the five first of them lay here all night.

5 November, Thursday.—The above company went away toward Limrick. I stayed att home all this day and in the evening Mr. Leader, on the behalf of Lieutenant Pomeroy, told me that whereas I had reckoned to have to-morrow given my award in the difference between him and Tom Lane, junr., he was afraid there would be an imperfection in the award, because the time for the giving the said award seems to be lapsed this night; time being onely given till the

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6th of November, which seems not to include that day butt to be meant exclusive. And because I could not make ready my award to be signed this night, it was thought fitt and consented to both by Lane and Pomeroy that a letter should be writt to both theyr clerks in Chancery for a further enlargement of time, and a letter was accordingly writt.

6 November, Friday.—This day I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

7 November, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

8 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

9 November, Munday.—I stayed att home all day, and Mr. Land came this day to me and delivered me a message from two of Poor's late comerades, desiring that they might come in upon protection, and promising to doe service to meritt theyr pardons.

10 November, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and writt to my Lord Cheife Justice treating concerning these two men of Poor.

11 November, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and this day Captain Aungier came hither to spend a few days with us.

12 November, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day and this day Captain Nichols came hither and I spoke to him on the behalf of Will Bowen whom he had turned out of his favor because he was found in Poor's company when he was taken.

13 November, Friday.—I sent this morning for Mr. Land and told him Captain Aungier had power to protect any of the Tories abroad who would come in and doe service, butt he told me that they would come in upon noe protection butt mine, and I this day writt to the cleark of the Council to lett him know I yesternight received the orders of the Lords Justices and Council to Captain Henry Boyl, Arthur Hide, Esq., and my self directed, concerning the reward for those who took Poor and for the prosecution of his harborers, and this day I sent the said orders to my Cousen Hide desiring him to send them to Captain Boyle.

14 November, Saturday.—I stayed att home all day and the men I had sent to Cork on Thursday to delivering militia arms into the stores according to the proclamation issued in that behalf, came back and told me that the storekeeper being out of the way, they had left the arms with Mr. Christopher Crofts who promised to deliver the same to the storekeeper.

15 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Robie preached att Churchtown for Mr. Vowel.

16 November, Munday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier and my sister Moor being still here, butt my brother Moor went this day to Cork till night.

17 November, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Land came to me and waited for the coming in of the post, by which I expected a letter from my Lord Chief Justice treating about two of Poor's comerades who would come in upon protection.

18 November, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier being still in the house.

19 November, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier being still in the house, and young George Crofts came this day home from Cork and brought me in a letter from Citt Crofts, a

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discharge from the storekeeper there by way of indenture for the arms of my militia troop which he received.

20 November, Friday.—This day I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier early in the morning received a letter from Captain Purdom of Abraham Dixon's being robbed, upon which he sent for a party of his troop, and I sent Tom Porter along with them to see whether they could intercept the rogues as they should come home to their quarters att Dromcollogher.

21 November, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home all day and heard newes that two of the rogues who robbed Abraham Dixon were taken (crossing the Blackwater), by my Cousen Tom Purdom and a party of men he had with him. Butt the troopers had not the good fortune to meet with any of them.

22 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all this day, my brother and sister Moor and Captain Aungier being still in the house.

23 November, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier went this day to Charleville to see how the affairs of his troop went there.

24 November, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier came back to Burton.

25 November, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and this morning Captain Aungier did by Mr. Land send a protection to John Fitzgerald and Donogh o'Morice alias Trewry, two of the tories abroad, that they might come this night to speak with him about service by them offered to be done, butt they came not, butt sent back the protection because it gave not longer time and because I did not sign it. They allsoe sent a message that they would contribute effectually to take the rogues abroad butt that they would not discover harborers, &c.

26 November, Thursday.—This day I stayed att home all day and we resolved to send these two word we would have noe more to doe with them since they proposed to come in without discovering the harborers. This evening my cousen Clayton came to Burton. I allsoe received a letter from Mr. Vowel telling me that French the Torie sent him a message he would come in if he might have assurance of a pardon and 100*l.* reward, and that he would within a week bring in 14 tories who are abroad. And Mr. Vowel desired me under my hand and seal to engage for that hundred pounds, which in my answer I refused to doe, butt gave him encouragement to promote the service, and gave him my word to further the reward with the country att the Assizes as much as I could. I shewed Captain Aungier his letter and my answer of which last he well approved.

27 November, Friday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier being still in the house, and my Cousen Lawrence Clayton came this day to Burton.

28 November, Saturday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier and my Cousen Clayton being in the house.

29 November, Sunday.—I stayed at home all day, both of them continuing att Burton.

30 November, Munday.—I came this day to Castle Hide in order to-morrow morning to go with my cousen Hide to Castle Lyons to meet Captain Henry Boyle about the Lords Justices' letter, directed to them two and me for the detecting Poor the Torie's Harborers. As

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my cousen Hide and I were sitting alone after supper in the parler, Mr. Haleran, the Sherif's servant, came in and told us there was a total eclips.

1 December, Tuesday.—I went with the Sherif to Castle Lyons to meet Captain Henry Boyle about the Lords Justices' letter to us written. Captain Boyle was not come when we arrived there, butt we found Mr. Longfeild there att dinner, who kept office there this day. Att last Captain Boyle, Captain Redmund Barry and my Cousen Adam Purdom came in, and after they had eaten, we signed a letter to the Lords Justices (making it bear date the 25th November from Cork) in which we told theyr Lordships we had issued a precept to the Sherif to summon a special sessions for the more effectual inquiry to be made about the harborers of Poor, &c., we allsoe told the Lords Justices that we knew of noe money raised or promised in this county for the taking Poor. This letter was signed by Captain Boyl, my Cousin Hide and me, Captain Barry refusing to sign it because the Lords Justices' letter was not directed to him; the precept above mentioned for a sessions to be held the 10th instant att Bandon was allsoe signed by Captain Boyl, Captain Barry and my self. All this was after Mr. Longfeild went away. There was allsoe some discourse among these gentlemen about an affront done them by one of Colonel McCarthie's kinsmen in Castle Lyons, and one Sturges and one Par were upon oath examined by Captain Barry, butt theyr examinations were not putt into writing, referring to a further examination, it being now late.

2 December, Wendesday.—I came home to Burton from my cousin Hide's and found Captain Aungier, my cousen Lawrence Clayton and my brother and sister at home, Burton.

3 December, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day, the above company continuing still in the house. And Mr. Vowel, Mr. Bremin-geam and Lieutenant Chenery came hither. Mr. Vowel brought one Hicky, a friend of French the Torie, to see Captain Aungier's power to protect. But withall told us that French would not be satisfied without a certificate from me that there was such a power, whereupon after shewing his power to Hicky, I did with Captain Aungier's consent and by his direction sign a certificate which I writt in this great hand writing, the words of which certificate here after followes.

I hereby certifie all whom it may concern that I have seen a letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Longford to Captain Ambros Aungier, bearing date the 7th November, 1685, telling him by order of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom that if any of the robbers who are abroad (who hath not his hand in blood) shall sett and give up his party, to him that he shall have his pardon, all which I certifie, as wittness my hand this 3rd day of December, 1685.

JOHN PERCIVALE.

4th December, Friday.—I stayed att home all this day, my cousen Clayton and Captain Aungier being still in the house, as allsoe my brother and sister Moor.

5th December, Saturday.—I went this morning to hunt with my cousen Clayton and brother Moor att Kilmaclenen, from whence after killing a brace of hares my cousen Clayton went to Mallow and we came home, and Mr. Alexander Groves, whom we mett in the field, brought afterwards 2 criminals for cutting down some of his saplins,

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one of them I have bound over to the next general session and the other promiseth to find security by Munday morn. I have bound Mr. Groves to prosecute.

6 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, there was noe sermon att Churchtown.

7 December, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and took the information of Dergan, tayler, concerning some of Richard Poor's harborers and settlers. This day alsoe I bound over the other criminal for cutting Mr. Groves' sapplins.

8 December, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Lane, Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Leader came hither about theyr controversy. And I appointed them to come on Munday next to hear the award I give therein.

9 December, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier and my brother and sister Moor being still in the house. My cousen Mary Clayton and Mr. William Jephson came to Burton this evening from Mallow.

10 December, Thursday.—This day we all went to Mallow where a special sessions was held principally on account of Poor's harborers and for the prosecution of them, the Justices there were Captain Jephson, my cousen Andrew Ruddock, Mr. John Shirley and myself; Mr. William Bishop was foreman of the Jury.

11 December, Friday.—The sessions held on and there being several examinations sent to the Jury in the evening, and they not having time then to finish theyr presentments, the Court was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

12 December, Saturday.—This day in the morning the Jury brought in their presentments and presented several to the harborers and abettors of Poor and other tories, and warrants issued to all constables for the strict keeping of watch, and a Rule of Court was made not to take under 2 securities in 50*l.* each for any persons found by the Jury to have been harborers. And after this was done the sessions broke up and the country was discharged, the Sherif himself assisted at this sessions. We dined att Lieutenant Rear's and after dinner came home to Burton.

13 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Vowel coming to Church here expounded on the Gospel for the day butt preached noe sermon.

14 December, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier sent a protection for two dayes to Dermod Dawly the Torie to come and speak with him.

This day Maurice Standon came to offer me security for his boy David Line who is sent to gaol, butt I refused the bail, judging it insufficient, the one being tenant butt to 30 cowes and the other a joynt tenant with another man to 40*l.* p. annum. This evening the party of the troop quartered att Churchtown went out after the Tories.

This day my sister Moor was brought to bed of a sonne. This day Lane and Pomeroy mett to receive my award in theyr difference which I could not get ready this night.

15 December, Tuesday.—This morning I gott the award ready butt had not time to sign it and discourse with them as much as was necessary [and signed it by which Pomeroy was adjudged near 400*l.* in debt to Mr. Lane. This day the troopers brought the head of the

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Torie they killed and gave theyr informations of the manner of it. They brought alsoe John Fitzgerald the Torie's brother, and left here both him and the head of Dermod Aghern the Torie they had killed. Philip Supple came hither this day being accused.]\* I this day received an offer from Carol the Torie that he would come in and doe service, this message was brought by John Barry and Dick Freeman. This day I received power to protect and treat with the Tories.

16 December, Wendesday.—This day I signed Pomeroy's award. This day the troopers brought the head of the Torie they had killed and gave theyr information of the manner of it, they alsoe brought along with them John Fitzgerald the Torie's brother, and left here both him and the head of Dermod Ahern, the Torie they had killed. Philip Supple came hither this day, being accused of harboring Power the Torie, and offer bail, who were refused because they would not swear to the value of their substance, viz. : that they were worth as much as would answer theyr recognizances. This day my sister Moor's child was christened by the name of John.

This night Dermod Dawly the Torie mett Captain Aungier and I in the gallery to make offers of service to obtain his pardon, butt he seemed soe cold therein that we knew not how to trust him, as we sent him word the next day by Maurice Fitzgerald.

17 December, Thursday.—This day Captain Redmond Barry and other company was here. And I shewed Aghern's head to, and took the examinations of Mr. Purdom who was by him and others robbed on Friday last in the County of Limrick. I alsoe took Will Gun's information about the said Aghern.

18 December, Friday.—This day I took the information of —, servant to Mr. Rice, of Ballinity in the County of Limrick, concerning the said Aghern and other robbers to the number of 21. who did on Friday last in the afternoon rob his said master. I alsoe this day writt the Lords Justices an account of this action and sent them copies of the Examinations I had taken. I alsoe writt to my Lord Chief Justice Keating concerning it. Butt the post came in soe late they could not goe this day away. My cousen L. Clayton went this day to Mallow.

19 December, Saturday, Burton.—I dismissed Fitzgerald the Torie's brother, finding noe informations come in concerning him, butt I first bound him to the good behaviour.

I alsoe this day sent the afore mentioned letters to Cork that they might goe out thence by the post this night because they would not goe from Michelstown till Tuesday, should I send them by our own post.

Maurice Ahern of Dromcollogher, came this day to make new offers of service from Carrol. Captain Aungier alsoe received a request from French that Carrol might be suffered to come in and assist him in the setting and taking the rest. I sent the constables and some men to Prohus to apprehend Daniel McEdmund and other harborers, butt the tories, viz., French and Carrol, seized the constables, &c., and kept them a while, and would not lett them execute theyr warrant.

20 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day. There was noe sermon.

\* Subsequently erased.

Dec. 21-Jan. 15

21 December, Munday.—Tirry came to make discovery of Poor's harborers. My cousen Clayton returned from Mallow. I was busy this morning, ordering with Megar the gardiner some planting in my grounds. He came hither Saturday last.

22 December, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day, my cousen Clayton and Captain Aungier being still in the house.

23 December, Wendesday.—I stayed att home, and bailed Ellis ni Busk and her husband Councillor Nagle's brother and Mr. Curtsink being theyr bondsmen.

24 December, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Megar after dinner returned part of his way to Cork.

25 December, Friday.—This being Christmas Day I received the sacrament att Churchtown from Mr. Vowel who preached there.

26 December, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home and took Cornet Boreman and his sonne security for Dennis Mullan's appearance next Assizes, &c.

I allsoe took Thomas Allen, Miller, of Buttevant, his security for Robert Rice and his mother's appearance att the Assizes, &c. having before taken Mr. Curtsin's recognizance on Wendesday last of another security for the same.

This day Captain Jephson and other company came to my house.

This morning the Cornet of Captain Aungier's troop brought Carrol the Torie to me as I was hunting in the feild. I sent him to a private place, and went home and acquainted Captain Aungier with it, and we went out to the lands of Clasgamif and there mett Carrol to receive his offers of service. He offered to clear the County of robbers; we told him that would not content the Government, who were as little satisfied to have them in another County as in this, upon which he said he would doe all he could to have them taken. He told us that Brenan's tories were come into the country, we encouraged him to take them; he putt the case to us, what if he should kill any of them, we told him he would doe better first to command them to surrender, and if they would not, then to kill them. Which if he did, we did believe the governors of this kingdom would without fail pardon him and that we would serve him therein, upon which we gave him our hands. He is appointed to send a great many people to us to sollicite a protection for him, that they may have a refusal, the better to blind the opineon of the country, He is to join with French for the doeing service.

27 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day. Captain Jephson, Captain Aungier and my cousen Clayton being in the house.

28 December, Monday.—I stayed att home all day and this morning a fire was discovered in the house that had burnt through one of the beams, butt was very seasonably stopped (God be praised for it!).

29 December, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my cousen Laurence Clayton being still in the house.

30 December, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day, they being still with me att Burton.

31 December, Thursday.—I stayed att home all this day and had my tenants att a publick dinner.

1 January, Friday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my cousen Laurence Clayton being still with me.

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2 January, Saturday.—I received a letter from Captain Odle desiring 4 tories by him named might not be pursued till he could have an answer from the Lords Justices to some proposals they made.

3 January, Sunday.—I went with the Company in my house (except my brother and sister Moor) to the christning of Betty Roberts' child att my cousen Conron's.

4 January, Munday.—My cousen Laurence Clayton, Captain Jephson and I went to Mallow to a special sessions there held about the harborers of tories, butt for want of information could doe nothing. onely present a constable for neglecting to levy huy and cry, &c. Upon notice this night that some tories were att six mile water, my cousen Clayton, cousen Purdom and other company pursued them, butt without effect. I lay this night at Mr. Farlowe's.

5 Jan., Tuesday.—The country being discharged over night, we all viz.: Captain Jephson, my cousen Clayton and I, came home to Burton where we heard that Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the Grenadiers, had taken French, whereupon C. Angier and I writt to him to tell him he was upon doeing service, and desiring him to give him his liberty, butt before he received our letter, which went not away this night, he sent him away to Cork gaol.

6 January, Wednesday.—Hearing French was sent to gaol we sent people to meet him in the way and bring him hither, and after examining him we by connivance lett him escape, the better to leave him in a condition to doe service.

7 January, Thursday.—A woman came before my cousen Clayton and I for having a bastard, we dined this day att Ned Bradston's.

8 January, Friday.—This day my cousen Clayton and I sent that woman, by name ——— Supple, to the house of correction.

9 January, Saturday.—Her goeing thither was countermanded, We stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my Cousen Clayton being still at Burton.

10 January, Sunday.—Mr. Vowel preached att Churchtown this day, and I this day took physick was by that confined att home.

11 January, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and my cousen Clayton went this day to Mallow in order to goe to-morrow to Cork.

12 January, Tuesday.—This day Captain Jephson returned home to Mallow and I stayed att Burton all day.

13 January, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and this night perfected an assignment of Chenery's Statute Staple (to my mother) unto Captain Tayler of the County of Limrick, which assignment bears date the ———. This day allsoe Mr. John Gibbons came to me about a distress he had taken up from one Rock, who had out of my mannor replevied the same.

14 January, Thursday.—I this day went with Captain Aungier to Donerayl to see Captain St. Leger.

15 January, Friday.—Lieutenant Fitzgerald sent hither from Dromcollogher a man for harboring the Tories, butt he sent noe proof along with him. The prisoner's name was Florence Cartie. He allsoe sent me a letter he had received from Captain Odle, acquainting him the Council had approved the proposals made by the Tories he had protected, and therefore desiring him to lett them alone, upon all which he desired Captain Aungier's advice and mine; to which we answered that we thought he might in expectation of theyr doeing

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service forbear them till the 26th January, that being the day given them by the Proclamation to submit themselves.

16 January, Saturday.—I dismissed for want of proof the prisoner sent hither by Lieutenant Fitzgerald.

This day Captain Aungier and I received a letter from Captain Odle desiring to know who it was we employed in the service of bringing in the Tories, lest his spies should lose his time in taking ours, to which we sent him word we employed Patrick French. Captain Odle's letter was brought us by Mr. Gilburn of the County of Limrick.

17 January, Sunday. Burton.—We stayed at home all day, Captain Aungier and my cousin Laurence Clayton being still in the house.

18 January, Munday. Burton.—We stayed at home all day, they being still in the house.

19 January, Tuesday. Burton.—This day we all dined at George Crofts where my cousin Clayton received letters telling him he was chosen High Sheriff of the County of Cork.

20 January, Wednesday. Burton.—We stayed at home all day, they being still in the house.

21 January, Thursday. Burton.—We stayed at home all day and this day Mr. Megar came to us and by my cart, which came from Cork with some Pontack and Mant's wine, brought me some pear and plum trees.

22 January, Friday. Burton.—We stayed at home all day, they being still in the house. I writt to my Lord Chief Justice Keating.

23 January, Saturday. Burton.—This day my cousin Clayton and his sister, together with Mrs. Jephson, Captain Aungier and I went to Mr. Dillon's, where my cousin Clayton and I were gossips with Mrs. Jephson and one Mrs. Carew to Mr. Dillon's child. My cousin Clayton and I came home at night.

24 January, Sunday. Burton.—I stayed at home all day, and designing to goe to-morrow for Dublin, I have signed my will and revoked all wills by me formerly made, my cousin Tayler, Mr. Robie, and Mr. Floyd were witnesses to the will now signed, which I deposited with my wife to be opened in case of my death. I this day received some more of my cousin Tayler, which with 13*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* I yesterday received, makes 40*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, for which I now gave him my acquittance; Mr. Longfeild and Mr. Henry Dawly come hither this day to goe in company with us to-morrow.

25 January, Munday. Golden Bridge.—I this day began my journey towards Dublin in company with my cousin Laurence Clayton, Mr. Dawley and Mr. Longfeild; Mr. Lysaght overtook us by that time we had passed Balltidonnel, being my cousin Clayton's land and in the occupation of one Rock. We lye this night at Golden Bridge.

26 January, Tuesday. Goran.—We this day travelled together and lye this night at Goran, at the house of one Kelly.

27 January, Wednesday. Kilcullin bridg.—We this day travelled together and lye this night at Kilcullin bridg, at the new Inn there standing.

28 January, Thursday. Dublin.—We this day came to Dublin and overtook my Lord Kingston at the Naas. This night I writt I this night write my wife word how I gott safe, &c. My lodgings were at Mr. Kenedies on the Blind Key.

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29 January, Friday. Dublin.—I this day dined at Mr. Savage's, in company with my cousin Clayton, Mr. Dawly and some other gentlemen. And after dinner my cousin Clayton, Mr. Savage and I went to wait on my Lord Chief Justice Keating.

30 January, Dublin.—This day my cousin Clayton and I went to church to St. Warbers where we heard Dr. King preach; from thence we went to dinner to the Rose Tavern in Castle Street where we mett my cousin Arthur Hide who dined with us, and my cousin Adam Purdom was a little while with us. After dinner, Mr. Hodder, Baron Worth's clerk, brought my cousin Clayton his commission with a *Dedimus* to me, or any one of 2 others, to give him the Oath of Supremacy and that of the Sherife, both which I administered to him, they being written at large in parchment and annexed to the Patent and *Dedimus*. We afterwards went to wait upon Baron Worth, from whence we afterwards went home, and there Mr. Nicholas Lysaght, of Ardhoig, and Mr. Henry Dawley, of Ballydahin, both of the County of Cork, did along with my cousin Clayton enter before me into recognizance of 500*l.* for his due execution of the office of Sheriff, &c., and the observance of such other conditions as were expressed in the recognizance which was written at large in parchment and signed at the foot of it by them three, and the *recognit coram me* signed by myself; I did alsoe sign my name on the back of the *Dedimus potestatem* according to form.

31 January, Sunday. Dublin.—This day I dined with my cousin Clayton at the Archbishop of Dublin's, and after dinner was by Baron Worth presented to my Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, from thence we went to wait on my Lord Chief Justice Davys and from thence to my Lord Chancellor, and satt afterwards a while with Mr. Cuff, to whom I delivered a letter from Captain Aungier. From thence we went to see my old lady Jones, and from thence to my cousin Christopher Usher, and from thence to my Lady Francis Kightly, and from thence to Mr. Suxbury who was from home.

1 February, Munday. Dublin.—This day Baron Worth carried us to wait on my Lady Clarendon. After which my cousin Clayton went to see a play acted, which was Don John or the Libertine.

2 February, Tuesday. Dublin.—This day Baron Worth by order of my Lord Lieutenant carried us to dine at the Castle where we stayed some time with his Excellency, after dinner my cousin Clayton and I afterwards went to Mr. Smith's the painter's, and of him bought some paints, after which Mr. Savage and I went to pay a visit to Sir John Temple.

3 February, Wednesday. Dublin.—This day my cousin Clayton and I dined at Sir Robert Reding's where we mett Dr. Wettnall the Bishop of Cork and his sonne, from thence we went to Mr. Pooley's the painter's.

4 February, Thursday. Dublin.—This day we dined at Mr. Savage's and from thence I went with Mr. Savage to Sir Richard Reynolds, to whom I delivered his draft of a deed for Blackmeth that it might be engrossed for me to sign before I goe out of town. I afterwards went to Sir John Temple to advise about Mr. Hunt's challenge of 300*l.* I went this morning to wait on my Lord Longford to whom I spoke about the Tories who infest our neighborhood, his Lordship appointed me to meet him at the Castle this evening that

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he might speak to my Lord Lieutenant about it, butt my Lord Lieutenant just then receiving his post letters referd us till to-morrow in the evening.

5 February, Friday. Dublin.—This morning I went to Mr. Pooley the painter and from thence my cousen Clayton and I went to my Lord Chancellor's where we dined, from thence I returned to Mr. Pooley, and from thence went with Mr. Savage to Sir Richard Reynolds and Sir John Temple, and from thence to the Castle where I spoke to my Lord Lieutenant about the tories in our neighborhood. His Excellence bid me goe on to make use of the same persons I had done formerly, and bid me not fear to be disowned in it, and that if I would speak to Sir Paul Ricaut I should have a power in writing for soe doeing.

6 February, Saturday. Dublin.—This day, being that of our King's accession to the Crown, my Lord Lieutenant rode to Church in great state: after Church my cousen Clayton and I dined att Councillor Suxbury's and from thence I went to Mr. Savage, and we went twice to wait on Sir Paul Ricaut butt could not meet with him, and from thence we went to the Colledg to see Mr. Moor butt could not meet with him, and from thence we went to Peter's Coffee House, and from thence went to my lodgings to write letters into Munster.

7 February, Sunday. Dublin.—This day my cousen Clayton and I dined with my Lord Longford, where dined allsoe my Lord Granard and other company, after which we went to the Castle to take our leaves of my Lord Lieutenant, who att the same time fell upon the discourse of the tories. My Lord Longford proposed I should have a power to act, &c.: as Captain Boil lately had; my Lord Granard said that by graunting more powers than one, the one might interfere with the other, which would be a disadvantage to the service, and he was therefore of opineon it would be sufficient that we corresponded with Captain Henry Boyl, for which he had allready sufficient instructions; and when I saw them discourse warmly of it, I told them it was not to hinder a correspondence with Captain Boyl, or interfere with the power he hath that this was desired, butt that I might have something to indemnifie me for holding a correspondence with any of these tories (as would be necessary for the doeing this service); which would otherwise be misprision of felony; and that as for corresponding with Captain Boyl, it was above all things necessary, since without it, it would be impossible to act without interfering att one time or other. In conclusion it was resolved I should have a power, and my Lord Lieutenant gave Sir Paul Ricaut orders therein, and I desired my Lord Longford that Captain Aungier might be joyned with me in the power to be given.

After taking leave of my Lord Lieutenant we went to Mr. Savage's, from thence to my Lord Cheif Justice Keating and took leave of him, from thence to Sir Richard Reynolds, from thence to Mr. Hunt, to speak with him about his chalenge of a bond due from my grandfather and father to his father. I desired and he gave me longer time to examine my papers concerning it, and I promised him that his debt should not be the worse for that delay. He shewed me 2 schedules of his father's credits, the first bore date in November, 1663, and among other credits amounting in the whole to about 3000*l.* there was due from Percivale 176*l.* The 2nd schedule bore date in Jan., 1663. The total of which amounted to 611*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* And in this there was no mention of

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Percivale. Mr. Hunt moreover told me that those schedules were found in his father's scrutoire when he dyed. From thence we went to Baron Worth's and took leave of him and we returned to our lodging. When I was att my Lord Cheif Justice Keating's I asked his advice on the behalf of the troopers, as well about killing the Torie as about firing Power's house, and his answer was that for the former he advised them to take out a pardon, butt for the latter he would have them stand a tryall att next Assizes, and becaus the apprehension of trouble might not allwayes hang over the men's heads, he would advise them to bring it on themselves, and to give Poor notice to prosecute if he would, and if he doth appear to prosecute them, he would immediately have examinations taking of John Power for harboring the tories and trye himself for his life. His Lordship sayd further that John Power could recover noething against those who burned his house though he should bring his action, and that it was allowable to fire the house about torie's ears where there is noe other way to take them.

8 February, Munday. Dublin.—This morning I am preparing to leave this place, and I now sign a lease and release of the lands of Blackrath to Sir Richard Reynols, the former being the date the 9th and the other the 10th of November last. The wittnesses were Mr. Savage and Mr. Cooper and some there were from Sir Richard Reynolds to sign as wittnesses; I allsoe this morning sign a lease for seven years from May next to Mr. Wakefeild of his house, which bears date this very day, Mr. Savage and Mr. Cooper are wittnesses to it. Mr. Wakefeild himself was by and delivered and sealed the counterpart. This morning Mr. Savage delivers me up my father's and Mr. Mawl's bond of 96*l.* in part of 100*l.* fine to reduce 12*l.* rent of the rent. He pays for the house he holds in lease from me, and he desired to send me the draft of some instrument to that purpose, in which I desired might be a covenant to discharge me of all the citty rent hitherto which he hath payd. Md. Soe much only intended to be reduced as to leave 20*l.* over the citty rent. I delivered the counterpart of Mr. Wakefeild's lease to Mr. Cooper to remain with him, and I take with me the counterpart of the lease and release of Blackrath.

Md. Mr. Cooper staying too long with me could not gett time enough to Sir Richard Reynolds to wittness the part he signed.

This day about noon I left Dublin in company with my cousen Clayton and George Crofts and we came this night to Kilcullin bridg.

9 February, Kilcullin bridg.—This morning I from hence writt to my Lord Longford to caution his Lordship about Captain Odle and to prevent his engaging my Lord Chancellor to assert his pretended protection given to Fitzgerald and others. We left this place this morning and reached Bennetts bridg this night.

10 February, Wenedesday. Bennets bridg.—This day we went to Cloheen and lye here this night.

11 February, Thursday. Cloheen.—This day, God be praised! we reached home in the afternoon to Burton, whither my wife was not then returned from accompanying my sister Moor to Ross. As soon as I came home I receive account how French, haveing taken Fitzgerald, the proclaimed torie, was by Mr. Cox, a Justice of the County of Limrick, sent to goal and Fitzgerald sett att libertie. I sent to Charleville for one of the troop to give account of the particulars.



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12 February, Friday. Burton.—This day I took Corporal Davis's information concerning the passages of that transaction, which I sent to my Lord Langford complaining those proceedings, desiring his Lordship to inform my Lord Licutenant and late Lords Justices thereof, &c. This day my wife and Captain Aungier came home and the Captain received answer to letters he had before on that occasion wherein my Lord Longford and Roscommon told him my Lord Licutenant was resolved to doe us right and to order Frenche's immediate enlargement, &c., with other passages relating to this affair.

Captain Aungier and I did allsoe by this post receive power to act in this affair of the Tories as formerly and we were thereby required to correspond with Captain Henry Boyl and to give account to Dublin from time to time, &c.

We allsoe this day sent for Fennel, French's father in law, to come to us.

13 February, Saturday. Burton.—This day my Cousen Clayton went to Mallow and Fennel came to Captain Aungier and I att Burton and made heavy complaint of French's sufferings in goal, of which we gave him full assurances of redress and soe dismissed him.

14 February, Sunday. Burton.—We writt to Sir Paul Ricaut to acknowledge the receipt of the before mentioned commission and to lett him know we had communicated the copie of it to Captain Boyl, and sent these letters under cover to my Cousen Clayton who is to forward them.

15 February, Munday. Burton.—This day Mr. Cox, the Justice of Peace who committed Patrick French, came hither and excused himself for what he had acted therein. We told him how my Lord Licutenant resented it, and that we did not doubt butt a speedy order would come down for his enlargement which was the reason we did not importune him to bail him, butt that in the meantime we expected from him that he should take care French should not be soe ill treated in goal as he had been. French's wife allsoe this day came to make complaint to us of his sufferings.

16 February, Tuesday. Burton.—This day I received from my Lord Chancellor a letter of quæry about French, among which one was whether he was not in Dixon's robbery.

17 February, Wednesday. Burton.—This day being Ash Wednesday Mr. Vowel came to Churchtown, after service there was some consideration had of the churchyard. After dinner Mr. Vowel made to Captain Aungier and me offers of service from Dawly provided we would protect him; we told him we would see ourselves righted in what had passed before we would take upon us to protect him or have anything to doe with him, butt that if he brought in any proclaimed person he should be safe.

18 February, Thursday. Burton.—I received a letter from Mr. Dixon giving an account of the manner of his being robbed, and that his wife was near quick when she then received the violence of which she miscarried, and promising his servant should come and give particular information.

19 February, Friday. Burton.—This day I sent my Lord Licutenant by letter to Sir Paul Ricaut, the answer to the quæres my Lord Chancellor sent me last post. I allsoe sent a copie of the said answer

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to my Lord Chancellor and Captain Aungier sent another copie to my Lord Longford. Mr. Dixon's letter was annexed to that answer I sent to Sir Paul Ricaut. There was not time to take Mr. Dixon's servant's information in writing. Quartermaster Fitsimmons came hither last night from hunting about John Land's, and John Land himself came this day to see us and made me some offers of doeing service from Dermod Dawly, to which I made the same answer I did to what Mr. Vowell offered from him.

20 February, Saturday. Burton.—This day John Rouse came to bind himself over to answer att the next Assizes to the pretended charge of seditions or treasonable words he was accused of by his dayry man. George Crofts, senr. and Daniel Swiny were his security.

21 February, Sunday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day, my Cousen Tayler dined here. Connel's child this day christened. I this day administered the oath of High Constable for this Barony of Orrery to one who was brought hither.

22 February, Munday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day. Mr. Davys, cleark of Captain Aungier's troop, dined here.

23 February, Tuesday. Burton.—Cornet Boreman, Mr. Swiney, and Mr. Blaykeny dined here, att dinner we had a few fals alarms brought us of some Tories, after whom the Captain sent the partie of the troop which is quartered in this place; this day allsoe Cornet Boreman acquainted me he had received intelligence that 2 robbers who were taken in the County of Clare had since sworn treason against him, hoping to gett a reprieve thereby.

24 February, Wednesday. Burton.—This day I took a view of the lands of Rathclove. I allsoe swore some poor widowes according to the statute to acquit them from chimney money.

25 February, Thursday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day, and this day Mr. Smith of Charleville, who came to help me in my accounts with my workmen.

26 February, Friday. Burton. This day I took bonds of the good behaviour from Clancy, the laborer, who had played the thief. I allsoe signed a certificate bearing this day's date of a wolf killed, whose skin was by the men who killed her was brought hither. Captain Mills had signed the certificate before it was brought to me.

27 February, Saturday. Burton.—This day Mr. Johnson, Sir Simon Eaton's sonne in law, dined here.

28 February, Sunday. Burton.—Mr. Johnson also dined here this day together with Jack Bear and young George Crofts.

1 March, Burton.—Mr. Johnson went to extend some of John Poor's estate, butt was baffled for want of proof.

2 March, Tuesday. Burton.—I sent a constable and some of Captain Aungier's troop to search for some of Dixon's arms at Gesse's house of Clonmeen, the arms, &c. they brought, butt Gess was before gon to Waterford Assizes.

3 March, Wednesday. Burton.—This was my wedding day and we had our neighbors about us for dinner. George Crofts is now in the County of Kerry and could not be here. Francis Strange came this morning to excuse Gess.

4 March, Thursday. Burton.—This day we went to see old Mrs. Crone at Mayoe. Andrew Gallway came hither with James Boyes, the former of them for some timber which I gave an order for in Park

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Wood. The other, owing me a year and a half rent, desired further forbearance, which I refused. I received a letter from George Crofts that he had yesterday taken some tories in the County of Kerry.

5 March, Friday. Burton.—I writt this day to Sir Paul Ricaut, Captain Henry Boyl and my Lord Cheife Justice Keating to be delivered in his absence to Sir Richard Reynols. Captain St. Leger dined here this day.

6 March, Saturday. Burton.—Young Henry Boreman came hither this day and brought me the answers to two letters I writt to Dennis Callaghan, of Beallaballah, and one Maurice Nunane to send hither two persons of whom it appeared by Mr. Callaghan's letter that one was dead.

7 March, Sunday. Burton.—I writt a letter to Henry Boreman, senr., and sent him Callaghan's letter, and allsoe the best advice I could how to manage himself upon his tryal for the false accusation layd to his charge.

8 March, Munday. Burton.—This day Major Hudson came hither and entered into recognizance to prosecute Mr. William Fitzgerald and Carrol next Cork Assizes.

9 March, Tuesday. Burton.—Cornet Mezardier dined here and told me he received a letter from one concerning one Purcel, a torie in the county of Clare, who desired to have protection; my answer was that if he did service he should have protection by vertue of the Proclamation, butt that if he did not, I had none to give him. Fennel this day was here and I by him writt to Captain Hart about Bourk, butt my letter bore date the 10th.

10 March, Wendnesday. Burton.—Some of Captain Aungier's troop going on a false alarm in pursuit of young Poor, light upon John Fitzgerald, the torie's brother, whom they brought hither, and I examined him butt to very little purpose, and finding noething against him more then a suspicion that he came upon a message from Poor to joyn with him and be a torie, I gave him time to gett securitie of the good behaviour and in the mean time he to remain in custody.

11 March, Thursday. Burton.—Captain St. Leger and Quartermaster Fitzsimons dined here. I this day received a letter from my Lord Cheif Justice Keating and Sir Richard Reynols who desired me to try to gett Trewry to discover the harborers, &c., in pursuance to which I writ to my cousen Clayton by Daniel Meskel.

12 March, Friday. Burton. Major Hudson came to George Crofts' from Cork and step'd over hither, saying he could doe good with the tories in goal about the goods he was robbed of.

13 March, Saturday. Burton.—Edmund Fitzgerald before menconed was from hence by mittimus bearing this day's date sent to Cork goal for want of securities for the good behavior.

14 March, Sunday. Burton.—Mr. Vowell came hither in the afternoon and catechised the children in the Church.

15 March, Munday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day and had a letter from Fennel and answered it.

16 March, Tuesday. Burton.—I writt this day to Sir Paul Ricaut and Captain Henry Boyl, allsoe to the Mayor of Cork. The troopers being att Buttevant Fair this day took Will Tirry and his wife and brought them hither and I examined them.

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17 March, Wendnesday. Burton.—This day I writt to my Lord Cheif Justice Keating, now att Limrick, and transmitted to him the copies of these examinations.

18 March, Thursday. Burton.—Mr. Radham, Connor Keif, and Teig Callaghan dined here. Art. O'Keef came allsoe to me desiring further forbearance of some money he owed me, which I refused. Pd. Teig Dawly laborer 2s. 6d.

Connor Callaghan was allsoe this day with me for a warrant against one Healehy which I gave him.

19 March, Friday. Burton.—I agreed this day with John Healy to sett him Kilpatrick for 3 lives att 20l. rent and under such other covenants as are mencon'd in the articles this day signed. I this day took Tom McNeal's information, &c.

20 March, Saturday. Burton.—This day my firr trees came home out of the County of Wexford.

My cousen Adam and Tom Purdom came this day to Burton and I took theyr nephew's recognizance to prosecute against Connor Keif this Assizes. 20 shill. I this day pd. Derby Leary for grubbing work.

21 March, Sunday. Burton. Jack Bear dined here this day.

22 March, Munday. Burton.—Dick Barry and Allen, the miller of Buttevant, came hither this day to me about a difference between them which was reconciled before they parted. I began this day to plant my Firr Tree grove, Tom Davenport came this day to me and I abroad where they were planting spoke to him about the renewal of his lease, butt we could not agree. I proposed for 500l. fine to be paid in hand to give him 3 additional lives, he continuing his rent as it is during his own life att 60l. per annum and raising it to six score and eight after his death butt he refused this offer.

23 March, Tuesday. Burton.—Tirry's father came to me about his sonne who is in custody, butt brought noe bail, and I therefore signed a mittimus bearing this day's date to send young Tirry and his wife to goal.

Donnogh and Callaghan was this day here and shewed me some bonds he had payd of. to the value of about 37l. principal debt.

Maurice Fitzgerald was this day with me about Ellen Poor and her offer of discoverie.

Mr. Anthony Jephson and his wife dined here this day.

24 March, Wendnesday. Burton.—The Sherif came hither in order to meet the Judges to morrow upon the bounds.

The planting the Firr Grove ended this day.

Ned Swiny and John Hall were here this day and I pardoned a woodstealer att Hall's request.

25 March, Thursday. Burton.—I this day went with the Sherif to the bounds att Ardskea in order to meet the Judges, butt they came not.

26 March, Friday. Burton.—This day we again went to meet them and they came this afternoon hither, where they lye this night.

27 March, Saturday. Burton.—This day we waited upon theyr Lordships to Cork, where they this day read theyr commissions.

28 March, Sunday. Cork.—This day I went to Church and heard Mr. Rider preach. The judges went not up to the gallery seat, butt sett below staires.

Mar. 29-April 8

29 March, Munday. Cork.—The Grand Jury being impaneld on Saturday (Sir Emanuel Moor was foreman) the Judges fell this day upon buisness and tried some prisoners.

30 March, Tuesday. Cork.—Donnogh O' Morice alias Trewry, Teig Leaghy, Edmund Condon, John McWilliam Fitzgerald, John Carrol, Dermod Grady and other prisoners were tryed and the fore-going six and two more were found guilty. Fitzgerald produced and insisted upon his protection, butt that was overruled, it appearing that theyr protection from Captain Odle bore date before the date of the letter which my Lord Chancellor, then one of the Lords Justices, writt to him to enable to treat with these Tories, and moreover that very letter gave noe power to protect, onely to treat with and employ them. Fitzgerald then insisted on the proclamation, saying he had thereby merited a pardon and reward for delivery of Roger Gayny, a proclaimed person. The Judg told them the (*sic*) did not deliver him according to the proclamation to the Sherif or to a Justice of Peace, butt onely to one who lett him goe; and that if this were allowed for sufficient service, it could save butt the life of one of them then att the barr.

31 March, Wendesday. Cork.—This morning Trewry and Leaghy and 2 other guilty persons above mencon'd received sentence of death, to be executed tomorrow morning, and this afternoon Wall and Lysaght were tryed and found guilty of the robbery of Dixon's house, and were immediately sentenced to dye to morrow with the rest before sentenced.

[Judge Reynolds dined this day att the Mayor's, where allsoe dined a great deal of other good company.]\*

1 April, Thursday. Cork.—This day Donnogh O' Morice, alias Trewry, Teig Leaghy, Wall, and Lysaght, with two more, were executed according to sentence.

Philip Supple was tryed for harboring Poor, butt acquitted. David Line was indicted of felony for goeing on Poor, the torie's errands and found guilty.

This day Judg Reynolds with a great deal of other good company dined att the Mayor's.

I this day took Richard Gesse's examination of Clonmeen about the arms of Abraham Dixon found in his house.

2 April, Friday. Cork.—This day being Good Friday, I dined not till about 5 of the clock, it was att Harvey's house in company with Sir Emanuel Moor, Captain Henry Boyl, Captain Foliot, Captain Barry, Cousen Clayton, Lieutenant Colonel Congrave, Captain Jephson, Sir Boyl Maynard and Captain Staughton.

3 April, Saturday. Cork.—This day I dined with Mr. Crofts, Mayor of Cork, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Congrave and Captain Caulfeild. In the afternoon a commission was sped for the probation of my mother's will and the Mayor and my cousen Will. Tayler being commissioners for that purpose administered the oath, &c. to me, and the Commission is by next post to be returned into the Prærogative office.

\* This paragraph was subsequently erased,

1686.

4 April, Easter Day. Cork.—I this day received the sacrament att Shandon Church by the hands of Mr. Neal, and in the afternoon I was with Mr. John Evans a godfather to Mr. Robert Roger's child John.

5 April, Munday. Cork.—This day 27 people were tried for treason upon the accusation of Robert Cleark, and among them, Sir Emanuel Moor, but Cleark appeared to be a mad man, and noething at all in his evidence, whereupon the Jury brought them all in not guilty. Sir James Cotter was foreman.

6 April, Tuesday. Cork.—This morning I delivered to Mr. Dixon a fowling piece, a musket and a brass carbine belonging to him, the one of them being found at Gesse's house att Clonmeen, the other two at Connor Callaghan's. I allsoe 2 or 3 days since delivered to Mr. Gess and his brother the other things found in his house upon a search for stolen goods.

7 April, Wendesday. Cork.—This morning my Lord Barymore, Lord Inchiqueen and other gentlemen now in town did att the instance of the Grand Jury, goe to them to consult about the rewarding those who took the tories, &c.

8 April, Thursday. Cork.—I this day dined att the Bishop of Cork, who gave a dinner to the Westminster scholars now in town. Mr. Neal, Mr. Rider, Captain Jephson, and Captain Purdom were of the company.

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