

“tuarie maner puld downe the houses of thes that had the ingeins and
 “brok them all they fund, which cam to that hight that the King cam
 “to the city in heast, and cald all his gairds and troups, and ishedwed a
 “proclamatiōne comandand them to ther houses under paine of rebellione.
 “Som sayeth it quenshed, and other nott. . . . The rebellione in
 “Breitaine is not yet conqiesst,” &c.

SIR JOHN
 MAXWELL STIR-
 LING MAXWELL.

72. Letter (unsigned) to James Stirling of Keir. Glasgow, 13 June 1702. Giving intelligence as to the state of affairs in the Scotch Parliament, and also as to foreign news. “The King of Sweden is
 “still at Warsaw and the King of Polland at Cracow with the army of
 “the Crown, expecting his Saxon forces to make head against the
 “Swedes. The King of Denmark has entered Germany with 17,000
 “men, upon what design not at yet known. The Duke of Wendome
 “is at Goito, and intends to march against P[rince] Eugene who is
 “strongly entrenched att Borgo forte, and has a bridge over the Po to
 “keep communicatiōne with Modena, from whense he has his pro-
 “visions. The allies made a vigorous attaque on the conterscarpe of
 “Keiserswart, and altho’ it was defended seven French battalions in
 “two hours time with a great loss made themselves masters of it. It’s
 “said they lost two Brigadiers Generals, two Major Generals, six
 “Collonels, the two Scots Lieutenant Collonels and Major Hepburn,
 “with the entire loss of these two Regiments. It’s thought that the
 “town has surrendered or [been] taken by storme by this time.
 “M. Boufflers with 50,000 men had almost surpris’d Athlone with
 “25,000 men, but by good luck and Wirtenberg’s advise, he got under
 “the cannon of Nimegen, wher he posted his foot on the conterscarpe.
 “The French got most of the baggage and some cannon, and did them
 “a great deall of damage in their rear. The French have blooked them
 “up with 44,000 men, and are furraging the coutrie round with 6,000
 “horse, and all the Duch boors in Brabant and about Utrich are running
 “before them. We have the Quen’s letter to the Parliament. . . .
 “She has assured them she will mentain the Prisbeterian government.
 “. . . For anything that I see the Kirk will be higher than ever,
 “nor shall we be able to bear their pride. Adieu.”

WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
 20th July 1883.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CHARLES STIRLING-
 HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQUIRE, OF BLAIR-
 DRUMMOND, AT BLAIR-DRUMMOND, AND ARDOCH,
 BOTH IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH, BY WILLIAM
 FRASER, LL.D., EDINBURGH.

The first division of this Report comprises letters and papers belonging to members of the family of Drummond of Blair-Drummond, descended from Walter Drummond, designed of Ledcreiff, third son of Sir Walter Drummond, Lord of Cargill and Stobhall, who lived in the reigns of King James First and King James Second of Scotland. He is represented in the elder line by the Earls of Perth. Walter Drummond was uncle to John first Lord Drummond, from whom in 1486 he received a grant

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of the lands of Ledereiff in the Shire of Perth. The grandson of Walter Drummond of Ledereiff, George Drummond, third of Ledereiff, was with his second son William, cruelly slain on 3rd June 1554. The murderers were William Chalmer of Drumlochy and others, and the details of the crime, graphically narrated in the Royal Letters issued at the instance of the deceased's family, may be stated here as illustrative of the disturbed state of Scotland at that period immediately before the Reformation. We read how three neighbouring Lairds, the Laird of Drumlochy, the Laird of Ardblair, and the Laird of Gormok, with their tenants to the number of eighty persons "bodin in feir of weir, with "jakkis, coittis of mailze, steilbonnets, lance staffis, bowis, lang culver- "ing with lychtit lunttis," and other weapons, came on a Sunday forenoon to the parish church of their intended victim. Failing at first to execute their purpose the marauders went and dined with the Laird of Gormok. Meantime their spies kept them informed of Drummond's movements, and learning that he had left his house of Blair they again sallied forth about two o'clock in the afternoon. They found the objects of their vengeance peacefully playing at bowls in the market street, beside the church of Blair, and rushing upon them cruelly put them to death. [No. 4.] For this crime Chalmer and his associates were duly summoned to appear before the Justiciary Court at Edinburgh. Whether they obeyed the summons or not does not appear, but the guilty parties afterwards made overtures to David, second Lord Drummond, and other relatives of the deceased. These overtures were: (1) To go to the "four heid pilgrimagis in Scotland." (2) "To do suffrage [pray] for the sawll of the deid." (3) "To do honour" to his kin. (4) To pay 1,000 merks, or (5) undergo any penalty named. At first these overtures were rejected, but another treaty was proposed, one of the offers in which was that Chalmer should appear before Lord Drummond and offer to his Lordship "ane nakit sword be the poynt." [Nos. 5 and 6.] Ultimately matters were arranged between the parties, and William Chalmer of Drumlochy, on 5th December 1558, entered into a bond of manrent or service to the Drummonds, a class of writs very common in Scotland in the sixteenth century. [No. 7 infra.] George Drummond, eldest son of George Drummond of Ledereiff, sold that estate and bought Newton of Blair [Blairgowrie] in 1560. In 1588 he joined in a Bond of friendship with other members of his Family [No. 9] and seems to have incurred the displeasure of King James Sixth, who warded him in the Burgh of Perth, whence he was liberated on 23rd August 1589. [No. 10.] In 1682 his descendant George Drummond fifth of Blair sold these lands, and in 1684 purchased from James fourth Earl of Perth the Lands of Kincardine in Menteith, to which he gave the name of Blair-Drummond, and which have been inherited by his successor in direct descent, the present proprietor. George Drummond the first of Blair-Drummond was on intimate terms with the Earl of Perth then High Chancellor. On 6th August 1684 he received a disposition of all the profits arising from the Great Seal for one year. After the Revolution when the Earl was imprisoned in the Castle of Stirling, George Drummond was one of those who became security for the Earl that he might leave the Kingdom. Mr. Drummond survived until June 1717. His intimacy with the Families of Perth [vide Nos. 144, 159, 178, 180-191 infra.] and Drummond of Lundin who was in 1680 appointed Master of the Ordnance, seems to have led to the possession of various Jacobite papers [Nos. 16, 20, 113-130] and also of a series of letters from Captain John Slezer, the well-known author of the topographical work "Theatrum Scotiæ," who writes from Flanders, and gives curious items of recruiting experiences. [Nos. 131-143.]

As may be imagined, George Drummond and his son James who succeeded to him had much sympathy with the Jacobite party, but the former was too old to take part in the Rebellion of 1715, and the latter, whatever his views, seems to have been too prudent, though the letter [No. 179 *infra.*] addressed to him by a friend, Sir David Dalrymple, first baronet of Hailes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, may have determined his adherence to the House of Hanover. His brother John Drummond of Quarrel in Stirlingshire was a prominent merchant at Amsterdam, and one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. He was also a Member of Parliament, and held a position of great influence. To him were written the letters from Lord Orrery, the Earl of Strafford, Lord Chesterfield, the Duke of Marlborough, Alexander Pope the Poet, and others. [Nos. 163, 170-177, 192-201.] Also the letters from the Camp before Bouchain in France [162, 164-169].

George Drummond third Laird of Blair-Drummond was Secretary to the most Ancient Order of the Thistle, and some papers relating to that Order are referred to in No. 161.

The interesting collection of letters and papers reported on in the second division of this Report [Nos. 202-315] are preserved at the mansion house of Ardoch. These papers consist chiefly of correspondence, and were the property of Admiral Thomas Gordon, who left the British Navy (apparently from pique or perhaps from Jacobite sympathies) and entered the Russian Service, where he rose to the rank of Admiral, and was made Governor of Cronstadt and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander. He died in Russia on 18th March 1741, aged 79. His daughter Anna married Sir Henry Stirling, third Baronet of Ardoch, whose granddaughter Anna Stirling, in 1778, married Colonel Moray of Abercairny, and was the grandmother of the present proprietor of the Estates of Blair-Drummond, Abercairny, and Ardoch.

In addition to the Blair-Drummond and Ardoch papers proper, there is in the possession of Mr. Drummond Moray a valuable series of letters bound together in one volume but not chronologically arranged, while the fact that most of them are undated renders such arrangement difficult. These letters are 113 in number, and consist of original letters addressed to Sir George Villiers, Marquis, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and also of drafts or copies (a few of them signed) of letters addressed by him to various persons of distinction. In this Report these documents [Nos. 12-15, and 50-112] are chiefly incorporated in Section IV. of the First Division, as they seem to have been bound together in 1826 under the direction of the late Mr. Henry Home-Drummond of Blair-Drummond.

Having thus glanced at the History of the Collection now reported on, a few special details may be noted. Of the Royal Letters comprised in the First Division of this Report the first three are addressed by Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to the Marquis of Buckingham. She was, as is well known, the daughter of King James the Sixth, and married in 1613 Frederick the Elector Palatine who was elected King of Bohemia at Prag in 1618, crowned there on 4th November 1619, and driven from his city and kingdom on 8th November 1620. The Queen's first letter [No. 12 *infra.*] is dated from Prag 22nd of October, and refers to the rejoicings at her and her husband's entry to the city, which fixes the date as 1619. The other two letters [Nos. 13 and 14] are apparently later. In the same connection also is given [in No. 15] a letter from Joachim Ernst, Margraf of Anspach, a cadet of the Hohenzollern House of Brandenburg (ancestors of the present Emperor of Germany), who was leader of the "Evangelical Union" or army raised for the defence of

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the Protestants in Germany. Other references to the Palatinate and King James Sixth's policy regarding it will be found in Nos. 61, 63, 80, 88, 106. The first is the draft of a letter from the Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Edward Herbert, dated 29th September 1620, in which the former says "I cannot omitt to lett you know that his Majestie seing the Palitinat invaded hath resolved not to suffer his grandchildren's patrimonie to be withheld from them, but howsoeuer he meddle not with the matter of Bohemia, yet he will prepare with all the speed that may be to succour those that are so neere vnto him." Commenting on the near approach of winter, which would delay operations, the writer proceeds, "His Maiestie will in the meantime use his best endeavours by his ambassadour or any other course to bring the business to a good accomodation by a general peace," &c. The other letter [No. 63] is undated, but is described as a draft letter to the King of Denmark, and is written about the same time. In this letter precisely the same sentiments are expressed in much the same words, to the effect that in reference to the Palatinate King James "cannot but avowedlye declare himselfe for the defence thereof hauinge first omitted no meanes to withhold and dissuade the Kinge of Spayne, the Archduke and the Princes of the Catholicke League from this invasion, soe that he is now resolved in case hee cannot procure thinges to bee reduced to tearmes of a reasonable peace this winter to defend the Palatinate the best he may by way of force. But the truth is he much desireth to be an instrument of peace," &c. But while the King was thus meditating, the unfortunate King and Queen of Bohemia, notwithstanding the winter, were driven from their kingdom. Two letters from William third Earl of Pembroke [Nos. 54 and 101] give an account of the reception of the Ambassadors from the States of Holland. The letters are undated, but probably refer to the negotiations between the States of Holland and the English King affecting the Dutch East India Company and the fishing off Greenland. The letters from and to Sir Ralph Winwood [Nos. 55-60, and 95] are also worthy of notice, in their references to Continental politics and Sir Henry Wotton, then English Ambassador at Venice. The Jesuit intrigues there referred to are also indicated in the letter [No. 92 infra.] indorsed "To Spanish Ambassador," the date of which cannot accurately be ascertained, but which may be about the same time [c. 1617]. The feeling in England against the power of the Jesuits is well represented in the letter [No. 72] written by Buckingham at the King's commaund to the Queen Mother of France, deprecating the coming of a Jesuit confessor with Henrietta Maria, and the tone adopted in the letter [No. 83] in answer to the King of France. The letters Nos. 68, 73, 74, 76, 77, 84, 85, and 93 are instructive. All except the last are written by the Duke of Buckingham himself, and in the most familiar terms, to the high personages addressed. They show his intimacy with King Charles First and the young Queen; and the Duke poses at one and the same time as the friend of his master, the innocent and indignant victim of evil reports at the French Court, and the patron and protector of the French Protestants. Among the miscellaneous letters addressed to him the most interesting are the epistle of Sir Francis Bacon while Attorney-General [No. 50] which contains one or two characteristic sentences; the somewhat sycophantic letter of Bacon's rival Sir Edward Coke [No. 51]; the florid and obsequious address by the Fellows of Pembroke Hall, signed among others by Dr. Walter Balcanqual, the friend of George Heriot and the author of the Rules for his friend's Hospital in Edinburgh; with the somewhat curious references to Buckingham him-

self in the letter [No. 65] of the Duke of Alva, the descendant of the more famous Duke, the scourge of the Netherlands.

Among the Jacobite Royal Letters in the First Division of this Report the most noteworthy are two letters [Nos. 16 and 17] from the Chevalier St. George, claiming to be King James Eighth, addressed to William Marquis of Tullibardine (titular Duke of Atholl) in 1720, the first one perhaps being an answer to the somewhat plain-spoken epistle [No. 117] addressed by the Marquis to the King. The account of the public money which was disbursed by the Marquis of Tullibardine during the Stewart Rising in 1719 shows that Rob Roy joined in that insurrection and received several payments for his services. [No. 114.] Three documents signed by Prince Charles Edward (one of them a Commission) are given in Nos. 18-20. Of the miscellaneous letters in this division the most interesting are those from Captain Slezer, from the camp of Marlborough, and the letters of the Jacobites, all of which have been already referred to. In the Second Division of this Report the most noteworthy are the letters addressed by the titular King James the Eighth to Admiral Gordon, who seems to have acted as his Majesty's Ambassador to the Czar. Among Admiral Gordon's papers also are copies of King James' letters to his Queen, of 9th and 11th November 1725 [No. 107] at the time of their separation, documents which have been frequently printed.

There are also a number of letters from James second Duke of Liria, son of the Duke of Berwick, who was sometime Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Moscow. A few only of these are quoted as of special interest. It may be noted that a large proportion of the Jacobite papers now reported on have been printed in two works connected with the County of Perth, the "Red Book of Menteith" and the "Red Book of Grantully." Both of these books were printed for private circulation. In the last-named work some of the letters noted below have been printed in full *in cipher*. Since then deciphered copies have been found and are now reported on, as in Nos. 257, 259. But many of the manuscripts now reported on in this division are new and of considerable interest.

The manuscripts now reported on have been arranged as follows :--

DIVISION I.—BLAIR-DRUMMOND MANUSCRIPTS.

- Section 1. M.S. Books, 1656-1735.
- Section 2. Original Charters and Miscellaneous Papers, 1330-1589.
- Section 3. Royal Letters and Warrants, 1619-1686.
- Section 4. Collection of Letters to and Draft Letters by Sir George Villiers, Viscount Villiers, Marquis and Duke of Buckingham [c. 1614-1626].
- Section 5. Letters and Papers relating to the Jacobite Insurrections of 1715 and 1745, 1719-1746.
- Section 6. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers, 1672-1746.

DIVISION II.—ARDOCH MANUSCRIPTS.

- Section 1. Royal Letters, chiefly to Admiral Sir Thomas Gordon, 1716-1740.
- Section 2. Letters from the second Duke of Liria, 1726-1730.
- Section 3. Jacobite Correspondence and Papers, 1716-1735.
- Section 4. Commissions and Similar Papers, 1693-1728.
- Section 5. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers, 1716-1740.

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DIVISION I.—BLAIR-DRUMMOND MANUSCRIPTS.

Section 1. MS. Books, 1656-1735.

1. A Manuscript History of the Drummonds entitled "An Extract of the noble race of the Drummonds from their first coming to Scotland out of Hungarie, to this present tym."

"Wherevnto is added and intermingled be way of digressione an number of pretiouse and rare pieces of storie drawn out of authentique evidences which as they serve and concurre to the clearing of this taske, so to rectifie many errores and mistakes in our Scottish Histories neuer published before—Newly collected and emitted be Mr John Friebairne an old minister and preacher of the Gospell at Madertie, within the countie of Stratherne

*Sola apud Deum libertas est non servire
peccatis, summa apud Deum nobilitas est
clarum esse virtutibus. Hieron Ep. ad Celantium."*

The History is dedicated to John Earl of Perth, Baron of Cargill, Kincardine and Callender, senescal and coroner of the County Palatine of Stratherne, and Bailie of the Abthannie of Dull, &c., and to his children and cousins, and is dated "from my Muse the 20th Junij 1656."

The early chapters of this work contain an account of the Drummonds who had settled in Madeira, and their claim to be connected with the main line of the Family in Scotland; thereafter the author proceeds to give an account of the Drummond Family, beginning with Maurice the Hungarian in the time of Malcolm Canmore; indulging also in many digressions on questions of Scottish History. There are two copies of this work.

2. Two volumes of the Session Records of Kincardine, one of which is entitled on the back "Book of Discipline Parish of Kincardine in Monteith, 1695-1727"; and the other "Kincardine Book of Discipline A.D. 1729-1735."

DIVISION I.—SECTION (2). ORIGINAL CHARTERS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS. 1330-1589.

3. Charter by Murdach Earl of Menteith, granting to Gilbert of Drommond for his homage and service, the west half of the town of Buchchoppill, lying next to the land of Busby in the earldom of Menteith: To be held by the said Gilbert and his heirs and assignees of the Earl and his heirs in fee and heritage for ever for rendering to the king the forensic service pertaining to the said land and three suits at the three head Courts of Menteith yearly; provided that in case the said Gilbert should predecease Matilda his spouse she should enjoy the said Lands of Auchchoppill during her lifetime; in case of his death without a lawful heir-male of his body, the said land to go, after the death of the said Matilda, to Elen, daughter of the said Gilbert and the heirs male of her body; whom failing to Elizabeth, Johanna and Anabel her sisters successively in the same manner; whom all failing the lands were to revert to the said Gilbert of Drommond and his heirs. Witnesses, Maurice Bishop of Dunblane, Sir Alexander of Meneteth the granter's brother, Sir Walter of Menteth, Malcolm of Drommond, Gillecris son of Douenald, Anacol son of Symon, circa 1330.

Original papers relating to the slaughter of George Drummond of Leidcreif 1554.

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4. Official copy of letters under the signet of Mary Queen of Scots narrating that a complaint had been made to her Majesty by "the wiffe, barnis, kin and freindis of vmquhile George Drummond of Leidereif and William Drummond his sone vpon Williame Chalmer of Drumlochie, William Rory, George Tullydaff, Williame Chalmer, George McNesker Fiddlar his houshaldman, Robert Smyth, Johnne Berry and others tenants to the Laird of Drumlochie, John Blair of Ardblair, Andrew Blair and Thomas Blair his sons and others tenants and servants to the Laird of Ardblair, John Gothray in Blair, Alexander Blair half-brother to John Butter of Gormok, William Butter and others, tenants to the Laird of Gormok, who with their complecis with convocacion of our lieges to the number of 80 persons, bodin in feir of weir, with jakkis, coittis of mailze, steilbonnettis, lance staffis, bowis, lang culveringis with lychtit lunttis and vtheris wappinnis invasiue, recentlie vpoun Sounday the thrid day of Junii instant befor none, off the counsaling, deuysing, raising, sending, command, assistance, fortedefing and rathabitouin of the said Johnne Butter of Gormok come to the said vmquhile George Drummondis perroche kirk of Blair, to haif slane him, the said vmquhile Williame his sone, and vthirris being with him in company; and becaus thai culd nocht cum to thair peruersit purposis thai past too the laird of Gormokis place of Gormok and thair dynit with him and send furth spyis to await vpoun the said vmquhill George and his cumpany quhen thai cum furth of his place of Blair; and being aduerteist be the said spyis that he wes cumin furth of his said place, thai with thair compleces with the said Laird of Gormokis howshaldmen and seruandis bodin in feir of weir, of his causing, sending, deuysing as said is, with convocatioun of our liegis to the nomer of lxxvi personis the samin day at twa houris or tharby eftir none ischit furth of the said laird of Gormokis place foirsaid, and vmbeset the gait to the saidis vmquhile George and Williame his sone quhair thai wer dowblate allane at thair pastyme playand at the rowbowlis in the high marcate gait beside the kirk of Blair in sobir maner, traisting na truble nor harme to haif bene done to thame bot to haif leuit vnder Goddis peax and ouris, and thair crewellie slew thame vpoun auld feid and forthocht felony, set purposis and provisioun in hie contemptioun of our auctorite and lawis gif sa be." The sheriffs are charged to "tak sicker souertie" of the committers of the crimes above written to underly the law before the Justice in the tolbooth of Edinburgh the third day of July next &c. Dated 13 June 12 year of reign [1554]. Executions indorsed dated 14th and 22nd June 1554.

5. Paper headed thus "Thir ar the offiris quhilk the lardis of Gormok, Drumloychye and Arblair and thar collegis offiris to my Lord Drummond and to the sonn of vmquhill George Drummond his wyf and barnis and freindis" &c.

"Item in primus to gang or caus to gang to the four heid pilgrimagis in Scotland.

Secundlye, to do suffrage for the sawll of the deid as [at] his perroche kirk or quhat vthir kirk thai pleys for certane zeris to cum.

Thridlye, to do honour to the kyne and frendis as efferis as wse is.

Ferdly, to assyht the partye is content to gyf to the kyne, wyf and barnis, jm merk."

Fifthly, if these offers were not thought sufficient they were content to underly, acquit and pay as reasonable friends should think expedient.

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The answers that Lord Drummond his kin and friends make are :—

“Item as to the first, second and third artiekill thair ar sa generall and sempill in the self that thair requyr na ansur.”

As to the fourth, Lord Drummond, his kin and friends, the wife and bairns of George Drummond could not be content with the offer of 1,000 merks considering the cruelty of the murder and that it was done without provocation.

6. The offers of William Chalmer of Drumlochry for himself, William Chalmer his cousin, George Twlydaff, William Chalmer and others his servants.

(1.) The said William offers to “compeir befoir my Lord Drummond and the remanent frendis of vinqubile George Drummond, and thair to offer to his Lordschip and the party ane nakit swerd be the poynt,” and to do all other honour to his Lordship and his house as was thought reasonable in like cases (2) to give his lordship and his heirs a bond of manrent (3) because through extreme persecution of the laws of this realm the said William had neither lands, goods nor money, he therefore “offeris his sonis mariage to be mareit vpone George Drummondis dochter frelie without ony tochir, and sicklie the mariage of the said Williame Chalmer his cousing to the said George sister.”

Item (4) offers him self ready to any other thing possible to him as his Lordship and friends may please to lay to his charge, except his life and heritage.

7. Bond of Manrent by William Chalmer of Drumlochrie to David Lord Drummond as chief to the deceased George Drummond and William his son, in consideration that the said David Lord Drummond and certain other principals of the four branches and nearest of kin and friends of the late George Drummond of Leidereif and William Drummond his son had forgiven their slaughter to the said William Chalmer, and delivered letters of slains to him thereupon, under contract of giving the present Bond of Manrent etc. The band binds the granter in service of manrent to Lord Drummond and his heirs and to take part with Lord Drummond against all parties saving the Queen and the authority of the realm. Dated at Edinburgh 5 December 1558. Witnesses, Andrew Rollok of Duncrub, James Rollok his son, John Grahame of Gerwok, John Spens of Condy, Laurence Spens his brother. Signed “Wilzam Chalmer of Drumlochquhye.” Seal attached. A shield parted per fess, a demi-lion rampant, with foliage, in the upper half of shield and three branches in the lower half. “S. Wilelmi Chalmer.”

8. Commission by King James the Sixth to Patrick Master of Gray, James Hering of Glascloune, John Butter of Garmok, Alexander Abirerumby of that ilk, George Drummond of Blair and William Chalmer of Drumlochrie, to search and apprehend within the shire of Perth, try by an assize and cause justice be executed upon David Hereing in Carnsak, John Hereing his son *alias* Blak Johnne, John Hereing his son *alias* Quhit Johnne, William Kingour sowtar, David Kingour cowpar, and others, with other “sorneris” and “broken men” for committing various acts of sorning, robbery, theft and masterful reif and oppression in the shire of Perth. Dated at the Castle of Stirling the of May 1578. Signed James R., Atholl canrius, Montrois, Robert B. of Cathnes, Patrick L. Lyndsay, Catheness.

9. Extract Registered Bond of Friendship betwixt Patrick Lord Drummond and James Commendator of Incheffray his brother german and a good number of their kin and alliance who being convened at the

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Kirk of Muthill the 10th July 1588, and having maturely deliberated and taken advisement how good it was to the standing of the house of Drymen and maintenance and defence of the name of Drummond, their alliance and dependers, that all controversies and debates that had fallen out before or should hereafter fall out between any of the said friends, alliance and dependers, should be judged and decerned by the said Patrick Lord Drummond and the said James Commendator of Incheffray, and the following persons or any four of them, "sua that ane of the said four or ma be not suspect upon the quarrell bygain or that sall happen" viz. Sir James Striveling of Keir, knight., Gilbert Ogilvie of that ilk, Sir James Chisholme of Dundurn, knight., George Drummond of Blair, Harie Drummond of Riccartoun, Malcolm Drummond of Borland, Alexander Drummond of Medhope, George Drummond of Balloch, William Drummond of Megor, John Drummond of Pitcellonie, James Drummond of Cardness and Thomas Drummond of Corscaipie. And also that every one of the said name, alliance and dependers take "trew and efauld part" with each other against all others, except his Majesty and the authority. Signed by the above and also by John Drummond of Drumnerynot, William Drummond of Mylnab, William Drummond of Farness, Laurence Drummond of Bruntyhill, William Drummond of Belyelaan, Thomas Drummond, Andrew Toshach of Munie, Mr. Maurice Drummond, John Comrie Drummond of Ledmachaine. Dated as above and registered in the Books of Council and Session 17 October 1721.

10. Warrant under the Signet by King James the Sixth to set at liberty George Drummond of Blair "furth of his present ward within our Burgh of Perth and boundis limitat to him therabout." Dated at the Castle of Stirling 23 August 1589. Signed "James R."

11. Letters under the Signet proceeding on a complaint by John Drummond of Blair who was heritably infest in the lands of Blair in the shire of Perth, against Catharine Hay relict of George Drummond of Blair, who pretended she had right of conjunct fee at least of liferent to the said lands, that she had suffered the halls, chambers, stables, barns, byres, dovebots &c. "to peris and decay, fall down and becum altogidder rwyoun in ruiff, thak, wallis, doris, windowis, keyis, lockis, purpell wallis, jesting, lofting, and vther pairtis," also the close, yards and dykes of the same, and had destroyed and cut down the greenwood and growing trees, fruit trees and others and had not kept the planting and policy of the said lands in the same state that they were in at the decease of her said husband; charging the said Katharine Hay therefore to find caution and surety enacted in the sheriff court books of Perth to build up and repair all the halls, chambers &c. and make them in as good condition as they were in at the decease of her said husband and to keep them so during her lifetime. Dated at Edinburgh 16 March 1613.

DIVISION I.—(SECTION 3). ROYAL LETTERS AND WARRANTS,
1619–1686.

12. LETTER from ELIZABETH QUEEN of BOHEMIA to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM 22 October [1619]. This and the three following Royal letters are from the Buckingham collection and are from the same Volume as the others reported on [Nos. 50–112].

My Lord these are onelie to thanke you both for your letter and your fauoring the business for which the baron of Dona was sent to his Maiesty as he hath told me.

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

Yesterday we arrived heire being received with a great show of loue of all sortes of people. The King hath stayed Morton till he and I be crowned by him. I will write to you more at large for I am now in hast. I pray continue still the good offices you doe me to his Maiestie, I am euer your most affectionat frend

ELIZABETH.

Prague this 22 of October.
To the Marquise of Buckingham.

13. The SAME to the SAME, c. 1620.

My Lord, the King vnderstanding that the Spaniard hath refused to renew the truce in the Palatinat hath written to his Maiestie to intreat him for his assistance; the countrie else will be all lost. I must desire your help to his Maiestie in this and heseech him for vs not to lett vs loose all. I know the Spanish Ambassadour will make manie complaints against the King concerning the Count Mansfelds proceedings, but I hope his Maiestie will not iudge till he heere the Kings answere to anie such accusation who may be beleued as soon as the other. I must intreat you therefore to help vs in this. I haue also written to my deare Brother about it, next to whom I haue most confidence in you who shall neuer find me other then

Your most affectionat frend

ELIZABETH.

My Lord I forgott one thing which is that the King is much troubled at this newes more then euer I saw him. I earnestlie intreat you therefore to gett his Maiestie to send him some effectuall comfortable answere that may a little ease his melancholie, for I confess it troubles me to see him soe. I pray lett none know this but his Maiestie and my Brother to whom I forgott to write it. The naggs you promised me in your letter by Nethersol shall be verie welcome specially since they come from your wife to whom I pray commend my loue.

From the Hagh this $\frac{29 \text{ of Julie,}}{8 \text{ of August.}}$

To the Marquis of Buckingham.

Indorsed: Q. of Bohemia to my L. by M. Schomberg with the answears from Oking 5. 7^{ber}.

14. The SAME to the SAME.

My Lord I haue receaued both your letter and horse by Kenett which I giue you manie thanks for. Yow could not haue sent a more welcome present. I haue alreadie tried him, and I find him as good a horse as euer I ridde. I am exceedinglie beholding to you for the care you take in fitting me so well with horses, by which you continue to tie [me] to you, as you doe by other manie obligations [for] the which I intreat you to beleue that I [am] euer

Your most affectionat frend

ELIZABETH.

[Sin]ce by this time you know what the King hath done to obey his Maiesties command that he hath retired himself to Sedan, I pray continue your good offices to him and me.

Hagh this $\frac{1}{2} \frac{6}{8}$ of Julie.

To the Marquise of Buckingham.

Indorsed: Q. of Bohem. to my Lord.

15. JOACHIM ERNST, MARGRAVE OF ANSPACH to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, c. 1619-20.

CHARLES STIE-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

Monsieur, le cheuallier Morton m'at assure de la continuation de uostre bonne affection et des deuours uous nous en faictez paroître tous les iours. Je ne doute que le Roy et Roine de Boheme tacheront de uous faire paroître le contentement qu'ils en reçoient; cependant Je n'ay voulu menquer en leur absence, de uous en remercier bien humblement de leur part, et de uous prier, puis que ceste premiere relation de cheuallier Morton enuoyee par ce courrier expres a sa Maiesté uous fera voir l'estat des affaires et dequoy nous auons a faire promptement et sans delay, de uouloir tenir la main et disposer sa Maiesté a une bonne et prompte resolution a celle fin que nous en puissions uoir les effect bientôt par cela uous aubligereux grandement le Roy et Roine de Boheme, et moy en particulier uous en demureray

tres affectionné seruiteur

De Worms ce 25^e de Jenuier JOACHIM ERNST.
A Monsieur Monsieur le Marquis de Bucquingam.

Indorsed: M. of Anspach to my Lord. 25 January.

16. PRINCE JAMES SON OF KING JAMES THE SEVENTH OF SCOTLAND AND SECOND OF ENGLAND to [WILLIAM MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE]. Rome April 29, 1720.

It was a most sensible satisfaction to me to hear that you and your worthy companions were arrived in France after all the dangers and troubles you have gone through on my account. In the beginning of the year I writ a letter to yourself and another to Clanranold and Lochiel hoping they might then find you in France, so I shall not writ at present anew to them, but desire you will say to them all that is kind and gratefull in my name as well as to Glenderule and to your Brother in the first place who is I suppose with you. I am truly concerned my circumstances do not allow me to send you such a supply as I could wish but I have ordered General Dillon to give you and the gentlemen with you what I am ashamed to name desiring you to look at the good will and not at the gift which is but too suitable to my present circumstances tho' by far inferior to your merits.

Since the letter I writ to you in January affairs are much altered. I directed you then to go to Spain but now I must retract that order, having reason to fear that it might be a journey in vain, that Kings circumstances not allowing him to provide for more of my subjects at the present time, though his good will for me be always the same and the Duke of Ormonde and with all regard and kindness at his Court. After this, you will not, I am sure doubt of the satisfaction it would be to me to have you near my person, but besides that I have not realy wherewithall to pay the expenses of so great a journey, the affaires of Europe seem to be in a sort of a crisis, and in so odd a situation that till they have taken some settled form, I should be loath to bring any who may be truly usefull on occasion into so remote a country. I think therefore that both you and your companions cannot do better than to repose yourselves for some time somewhere in France where your usuall prudence will make you unnoticed, and where my orders and directions will always reach you.

It is fitting you should be informed that since my return into this country I have received a great deal of uneasiness from several dis-

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

contents and complaints for which I could never find any solid foundation, but what ever were the motives of such proceedings it is certain my interest could not but suffer by them, since not only my own personal character was not spared, but even a letter of mine was falsified and I made to write what I am not so much as capable of thinking. Such as wish me well cannot 'tis true be long imposed on by these stories, and it may be you may never hear of them, but least you should I was glad to prevent you on the subject that you might be the better able to give me on such occasions new proofes of that zeal and affection of which I have already received so many proofes. If you come to Paris, General Dillon can inform you fully of such matters.

You will I am sure be sorry to find the Duke of Mar still in confinement. He hath had also his share in malicious reports and stories but his character is too well established for such things to make any impression on men of sense or who are acquainted with him. I cannot but hope the approaching peace will restore him his liberty, the want I have of him and my just kindness for him making me earnestly wish for his company and assistance again. In the meantime during his absence your namesake Mr. James Murray acts in business. Tho' our present situation be far from agreeable yet we have not I think the least reason to dispond. On the contrary the present situation of Europe doth in some measure afford a pleasing prospect for the future. It is with courage and patience we must expect better days, without letting any disappointment slacken our endeavours in the support and pursuit of a just cause, and in being true to my sincere friends and these being so to me we cannot fail at last with God's blessing of gettinge the better of all our enemies whether secret or declared ones. As for your own particular I can assure you my confidence in your singular zeal and affection for me is such as they merit, and the deep sense I have of them will ever make me lock upon you and behave towards you with that peculiar distinction and kindness you so justly deserve.

JAMES R.

You will, I am sure, be glad to know that the Queen is with child, and in perfect good health as well as myself.

17. The SAME to the SAME. Rome 23rd May 1720.

This is only to cover the enclosed letters which I desire you will deleir and which I send you open for your preuius perusal. Glenderuls letter to me required a more particular answer, and I was not long of having an occasion of expressing myself in suitable terms in favour of such as have more particularly distinguished themselves in my service, and who deserue at least good and I am sure sincere words till I can give them better encouragement, not less necessary for my interest than their reuard. I look on you to be in a particular manner of that number and as one who will in all conjunctures loose no opportunity of promoting the good of my service, and shall at all times be desirous to shew you that you have in me a grateful friend as well as a just and a good master.

JAMES R.

18. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD to the MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE styled DUKE OF ATHOLE, Holyroodhouse, 11 October 1745.

Murray writ to you yesterday to press you in my name to com up with the utmost expedition with all your men.—Dispatch now is so

necessary by the favourable accounts I have got from England that makes me repeat this to you in the strongest manner. As I intend to part next week for England you wont fail to be here so as to go along with me; at the same time write to hesten those who are behind you and to follow without wating for one another. Adieu.

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

CHARLES P. R.

For the Duke of Athole.

19. Commission by PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD in favour of MICHAEL BROWN, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Duke of Athole's Regiment of Foot, dated Holyroodhouse, 31 October, 1745.

CHARLES P.R.

Charles, Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to Michael Brown, Esq., Greeting. We reposing especial trust and confidence in your courage, loyalty, and good conduct, Do hereby constitute and appoint you to be Lieutenant Collonel of his Maiesteis Forces in the Regiment of Foot commanded by our right trusty and well beloved cousin William Duke of Atholl, and to take your rank in the army as such from the date hereof: You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty and trust of Lieutenant Collonel aforsaid, by doing and performing every thing which belongs thereto: And we hereby require all and every the officers and soldiers of our forces to observe and obey you as a Lieutenant Collonel: And yourself to observe and follow all such orders, directions and commands as you shall from time to time receive from us, our commander in chief for the time being, or any other your superior officer according to the rules and disciplin of war, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you. Given at our Palace of Holyroodhouse, the thirty first day of October 1745.

C. P. R.

20. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD to the MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE styled DUKE OF ATHOLE, Bannockburn, 28 January 1746.

Having received repeated intelligence that the ennemy are again preparing to march towards us, this is to require of you to hasten up all the men you can possibly send me without a moments loss of time, for the thing presses and will in all appearance decide the fate of scotland.

Your sincere friend,
CHARLES P. R.

For the Duke of Athol.

ROYAL WARRANTS.

21. Signature by King Charles the Second in favor of Sir William Purves of Woodhouslie, knight, and Alexander Purves, his son, ratifying a former commission dated Whitehall 2 September 1662 appointing the said William (now Sir William) Purves his Majesty's Solicitor for life, and another dated Whitehall, 2 May 1666, ratifying the former Commission and appointing Alexander Purves, his son, Solicitor for life after his father's decease, or sooner if his father pleased; and hereby appointing them of new his Majesty's Solicitors in Scotland at a salary of £100 Sterling a year. Dated at Whitehall,

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

6 May 1668. Superscribed by the King and countersigned by Rothes, Tweeddale, &c. Sealed at Edinburgh, 30 June 1668.

22. Warrant by King Charles the Second for a Charter under the Great Seal, granting new Commission to Sir William Purves of that ilk and Mr. John Purves his son to be his Majesty's sole Solicitors. Windsor Castle, 17 May 1681. Sealed at Edinburgh, 18 July 1681.

23. Warrant by King Charles the Second for a gift of the office of His Majesty's Historiographer in Scotland to Mr. James Fall with a salary of £40 Sterling. Whitehall, 16 December 1682.

24. Signature by King Charles the Second for a Charter of the heritage and goods of Isobel Hunter to John Taylor Esq. of the Parish of St. Martins-in-the-Fields in the County of Middlesex, which had fallen to the Crown as ultimus heres. The heritage consists of a tenement in the burgh of Edinburgh. Whitehall, 28 December 1682.

25. Warrant for a Commission to Mr. James Smith to be his Majesty's overseer of all the Works at his Majesty's Palaces and Castles in Scotland. 3 February 168 $\frac{2}{3}$.

26. Warrant for a Patent appointing George Earl of Linlithgow to be Justice General of his Majesty's ancient Kingdom of Scotland. Windsor Castle, 13 June 1684.

27. Warrant for a gift of the Offices of His Majesty's Conjoint Solicitors to Mr. George Bannerman and Mr. Robert Colt during his Majesty's pleasure only. Windsor Castle, 16th June 1684. Sealed 22 July 1684.

28. Warrant for a Letter to be past under the Great Seal giving full power and authority to Alexander Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primace and Metropolitan of all Scotland, to consecrate Mr. Alexander Cairncrosse (late parson of Dumfries) to be Bishop of Brechin. Windsor Castle, 19 June 1684, and sealed 21 July 1684.

29. Warrant for a gift of the office of one of the two Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council of Scotland to Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Advocate. Windsor Castle, 22 July 1684.

30. Warrant for a Letter to be past under the Great Seal giving power to John Bishop of Edinburgh — Bishop of Dunkeld — Bishop of Ross, Robert Bishop of Dunblane, and Alexander Bishop of Brechin, or any three of them to translate Arthur late Archbishop of Glasgow "from that Metropolitically see," and to install him Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of St. Andrews. Whitehall, 31 October 1684.

31. Warrant for a Mandate of consecration in favour of Dr. James Drummond to be installed Bishop of Brechin. Whitehall, 6 December 1684.

32. Warrant for a Mandate of Consecration giving power to John Bishop of Edinburgh, James Bishop of Ross, James Bishop of Galloway — Bishop of Dunblane and — Bishop of the Isles, or any three of them, to translate Alexander late Bishop of Brechin (now elect Archbishop of Glasgow) from that bishopric and to install him Archbishop of the Metropolitan see of Glasgow. Whitehall, 6 December 1684.

33. Warrant for a remission to Commissary Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts of the crime of treason and of all other crimes preceding the date of the warrant, and particularly accession to any intended

rising in rebellion or corresponding with persons in England. Whitehall, 29 December 1684.

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

34. Warrant by King James the Second for a Patent appointing George Earl of Linlithgow to be Justice General of his Kingdom of Scotland. Whitehall, 26 February 1684.

35. Warrant for Letters of Approbation and Exoneration to John Marquis of Athole for all his actions during the time he held his two Commissions of Lieutenancy against those that were then in arms against his Majesty's authority. Whitehall, 25 July 1685.

36. Warrant for Gift of the Office of Master of His Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland to Colonel James Douglas during his Majesty's pleasure with a yearly salary of £150. Whitehall, 26 October 1685. Counter-signed Queensberrie Thes^r, Perth cancell^s, Kintore, Linlithgow, Tarbat, Geo. Mackenzie, &c. [Also an Extract Act by the Lords of Privy Council for supplying certain words omitted in the above warrant, dated 12 January 1686.]

37. Warrant for a Commission to Alexander Milne of Caridin, provost of Linlithgow, to be one of the three Collectors and Receivers and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall 27 February 1685. Sealed at Edinburgh, 5 March 1686.

38. Warrant for a Commission to Hew Wallace of Inglistoun to be one of the three Collectors and Receivers and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 27 February 1685. Sealed 10 March 1686.

39. Warrant for a Commission to James Calder, of Muirton, to be one of the three Collectors and Receivers and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 27 February 1685. Sealed at Edinburgh, 30 April 1686.

40. Warrant for a Commission to James Earl of Perth Lord High Chancellor, John Marquis of Athole Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, William Duke of Hamilton, George Earl of Linlithgow Justice General, George Viscount of Tarbat Lord Register, John Lord Bishop of Edinburgh and William Drummond of Cromlix, Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Advocate, Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse and others for auditing the accounts of the late Treasurer Principal, Treasurer depute, Cash Keeper &c. Whitehall, 27 March 1686. Sealed 14 May 1686.

41. Warrant for a Gift of the Office of General of His Majesty's Mint in Scotland to Richard Lord Maitland during His Majesty's pleasure. Whitehall, 9 April 1686. Sealed at Edinburgh 1 May 1686.

42. Warrant for a gift of the Office of His Majesty's Historiographer in Scotland to Doctor Christopher Irvin. Windsor, 30 July 1686. Sealed 16 September 1686.

43. Warrant for an Approbation, Exoneration, Remission, and Indemnity &c. in favor of Alexander Earl of Moray, one of the principal Secretaries of State for Scotland, in all his proceedings as High Commissioner, and in his other offices and employments. Windsor, 30 July 1686. Sealed 17 August 1686.

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

44. Warrant in favor of Doctor Christopher Irvin to be his Majesty's first physician in Scotland. Windsor, 20 September 1686. Sealed 13 November 1686.

45. Warrant for presentation to the Bishopric of Dunkeld in favor of Mr. John Hamilton. Whitehall, 15 October 1686. Sealed at Edinburgh, 27 October 1686.

46. Warrant for a Commission to Arthur Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland, to consecrate and install Mr. John Hamilton, lately one of the Ministers of Edinburgh to be Bishop of the Bishopric of Dunkeld. Whitehall, 15 October 1686. Sealed at Edinburgh, 27 October 1686.

47. Warrant for an Approbation, Exoneration, and Remission in favour of George Earl of Dumbarton in all his actings under a Commission dated 2 May 1685, appointing him Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, and particularly his acting under the said commission without taking any of the oaths prescribed by law. Whitehall, 22 October 1686. Sealed 21 December 1686.

48. Warrant for a Commission to James Maxwell of Kirkconnel to be one of the three Receivers and Collectors, and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 22 October 1686. Sealed 12 November 1686.

49. Warrant for a Commission to John Drummond, Merchant in Edinburgh, to be one of the three Receivers and Collectors and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 22 October 1686. Sealed 12 November 1686.

DIVISION I.—(SECTION 4). COLLECTION OF LETTERS TO AND DRAFT LETTERS BY GEORGE VILLIERS MARQUIS AND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. [c. 1614–1626.]

These letters are bound in a book by themselves including also the Royal Letters given above [Nos. 12–15]. Some of the letters have been copied in full, while abstracts of the remainder have been given with the exception of a few which are uninteresting or merely complimentary. With one or two exceptions the letters bear no dates. Those dates given in this Report are therefore chiefly conjectural, while the letters, except those given at length, are not arranged chronologically but in the order in which they are bound together.

50. SIR FRANCIS BACON (afterwards LORD BACON), while Attorney General, to VISCOUNT VILLIERS. 14 October [c. 1616].

My very good Lord, It was my opynion from the begynnyng that this company will neuer ouercome the business of the cloth, and that the impedimentis are as much or more in the persons, which are Instrumenta animata, than in the dead business it self.

I haue thearfore sent vnto the King hear inclosed my reasons which I pray your Lordship to show his Maiesty.

The new Company and the old Company are but the sonnes of Adame to me, and I take my self to haue some credite with both, but it is vpon fear rather with the old, and vpon loue rather with the new and yet with both vpon persuasion that I vnderstand the business.

Neuertheless I waulk in viâ regiâ which is not absolutely acceptable to eyther: for the new Company would haue all their demaunds graunted, and the old Company would haue the kingis woork giuen ouer and deserted.

My opynion is, that the old Company be drawn to succeed into the contract (els the Kings honor saffreth) and that we all draw in one way to effect that. Yf tyme which is the wisest of thinges prooue the woork impossible or inconuenient (which I doe not yet beleene) I know his Majesty and the State will not suffer them to perysh.

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

I wysh what shalbe doon were doon with resolution and speed, and that your lordship (because it is a gratiuous business) had the thankes of it next the King; and that thear wear some Comysion vnder his Maiesty's sign manuell to deale with some selcted persons of the old company, and to take their awnsweres and consents vnder their handes, and that the procuring the Comysion, and the procuring of their offers to be accepted were your Lordships woork.

In the treaty my Lord Chauncellour must by no means be left owt, for he will moderate well, and aymeth at his Maiestys endes.

Mr. Sollietour is not yet returned, but I look for him presently. I rest your Lordships trew and most deuoted seruant,

FR. BACON.

Monday 14th of October at x. of clock.

To the Right Honorable his very good Lord the
Lord Viscount-Villiers.

Indorsed: "Mr. Attorney."

51. SIR EDWARD COKE to (LORD BUCKINGHAM). [No date.]

May it please your Lordship, aboue a yeaere past, in my late Lord Chauncelours tyme information was giuen to his Maiestie that I having published an eleven workes or bookes of reportes conteyninge aboue 600 cases one with another, had written many thinges against his Maiesties prerogative. And I being by his Maiesties gracious favour called therevnto, all the exceptions that could be taken to so many cases in so many bookes fell to five, and the most of them more by passages in generall wordes,—all which I offred to explaine in such sort as no shadowe should remaine against his Maiesties prerogative, as in troth there did not, which whether it were related to his Maiestie I knowe not. But theroppon the matter hath stopt all this tyme. And nowe the matter (after this euer blessed mariag is reuiued) and twoo iudges are called by my Lord Keper to the former that were named. My humble sute to your Lordship is, that if his Maiestie shall not be satisfied with my former offer viz. by advice of the iudges to explaine and publishe as is aforesaid those 5 pointes, so as no shadowe may remaine against his Maiesties prerogative, that then first all the iudges of England may be called herevnto. 2 that they may certifie also what eases I hane published for his Maiesties prerogative and benefitte, for the good of the chureh, and 'quietting of mennis inheritances and good of the comon welth. For which purpose I hane drawn a minute of a letter to the iudges which I assure my selfe your lordship will iudg reasonable, and so reposing my selfe vppon your Lordships protection I shall euer remaine your most bounden servant,

EDWARD COKE.

52. ADDRESS by the FELLOWS of PEMBROKE HALL to SIR GEORGE VILLIERS.

Honoratissime Domine, dedit hoc Deus providentiæ suæ illustrissimum argumentum, quod in isto degeneris seculi decursu aliquos semper evehat, viros verè divinos, integros vitæ seclerisque puros,

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND]
MORAY, ESQ.

patronos humanitatis, præsidium affictorum, improbitatis osores, violentiæ vindices, quique omnibus largitionum, adulationum, perjuriorum, fraudulentiarum corruptelis sint impenetrabiles. Habemus hodie te in eo genere primum (Nobilissime domine) Deoque Regique nostro dilectum selectumque, et eo fine in honorum fastigio meritissime constitutum, quò confugere possint ad Te miseri mortales, deque benignitatis tuæ sacrosancto asylo spem claram sibi, salutem certam nulloque contrà hoste concussam securitatem petere.

Pembrochianæ inprimis Musæ istius per Te fælicitatis dulcedine non ita pridem delibutæ exhibere nunc domino suo summoperè cupiunt devotissimæ observantiæ æternarumque gratiarum submississima hæc obsequia. Sunt illa quidem tenuia, et vel oculi tui ictu contrà cara si amplitudinis tuæ, humilitatisque nostræ ratio meatur: sunt etiam imbellia, nec aliquas vires habentia, si simplicitatem nostram ad Adversarii artes comparaveris. Sed his nominibus commendationem tibi futuram speramus nostri curam, quo illustrior exinde cumulatione exurgat Honorificentia tuæ gloria, si antiqæ et religiosæ domus inermes Musæ nudaque solùm veritate munitæ ab instructissimi hostis stratagematibus per tua solius auspicia servatæ in æternum memorentur.

Scilicet id unum poterimus nosque posterique nostri, ut quam tu (Illustrissimo Heros) et præstitisti jam prius, et etiamnum è re nostrâ nobis apud Serenissimam Majestatem Reverendissimumque totius Angliæ primatem certissimè prestiturus es gratiam, ea non solùm hodie sed etiam cum omni ævo per vota nostra, per gratias, per honoris tui celebrationem Deo hominibusque innotescat.

Honorificentia tuæ humillimi oratores Societas Pembrochiana.

MATTHEUS WRENN.	ALEXANDER READE.
THEODORUS BATTHURST.	WALTERUS BALCANQUALL.
JOANNES GAELL.	JOANNES JEFFERAY.
RODOLPHUS BROWNRIGGE.	ROGERUS SLECHSTETTER.
ROBERTUS FELTON.	EDOUARDUS TYLMAN.

Illustrissimo, vereque nobilissimo viro Domino Georgio Villiers, Hipparchæ regio, eximii ordinis Periscelidis Equiti etc. domino nostro semper colendissimo.

53. The LORDS MARSHALLS to VISCOUNT VILLIERS. 26 October [1616].

Our very good Lord, vnderstanding by the relation which th'Earle of Arundell hath made vnto us, that yt doth not stand with hys Maiestys pleasure that the Prince should come downe by water from Richemond, and to be mett by the Mayour, which in the like sollemnitye hath been accustomed, the creation being made eyther in Parliament or owt of Parliament, We intreate your Lordship to signifye thus muche to hys Maiesty that with all due respect we have followed those directions which hys Maiesty was pleased to prescribe vnto vs, that thys creation should be performed without any excessive or immoderat charge, that noe innovation should be brought in, yet that all things should be caried with honor and decency. Thys attendance of the Mayour ys without charge to hys Maiesty, and to the cityte: warning already ys geven, and to be vnwarned will cause an amazement, and bread strange construction. Yf hys Maiesty may be pleased to be here on Thursday by 12 of the clock as the Lord of Arundell doth informe vs he doth resolve yt will be tyme inough for the performance of that ceremony. We

desyre to vnderstand from your Lordship whether hys Maiesty will be pleased vpon the reasons which haue been geeuven to geve allowance to yt. And so we rest

Your Lordships loving friends

T. SUFFOLKE. LENOX.

T. ARUNDELL. PEMBROKE.

From Whitehall the 26 8ber.

To our very goode Lord the Lord Viscount Villers Master of the Horse to His Maiesty.

Indorsed : Lords Marshalls to my Lord—Princes creation.

54. WILLIAM EARL OF PEMBROKE LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM. Whitehall, 28 December [no year].

My Lord, I beseech your Lordship to acquaint his Maiestie that on Wednesday last in the euening the States Embassadors came to Grauesand. On Thursday morning Sir Lewis Lewkner went downe with barges to them and Sir Noell Caron went along with him. Yesterday in the afternoone they came hither, coaches being prepared for them at Tower wharf. They seemed to be very much pleased at the manner of their reception, but they desired Sir Lewis Lewkner to say nothing vnto me about their audience and that when they were ready they would send vnto me about it; which makes me guess that they desire to speake priuately first with our merchants that they may be the better able to giue his Maiestie full satisfaction, to which end in all their discourses they profest an infinite desire. There be three of the States generall and fve other of the principall of their East India company, but yet I know not how many of them are in the Commission of the Embassage, but that your Lordship shall be sure to heare before they desire audience. My self will euer unfaynedly remaine your Lordships most affectionate frend to serue you

PEMBROKE.

To the Right Honorable my very good Lord the Marquis of Buckingham, Master of his Maiesties Horse and of his most honorable Privy Councell.

Indorsed : L. Chamber ayn to my Lord Buckingham.

55. SIR RALPH WINWOOD, SECRETARY OF STATE, to the EARL OF BUCKINGHAM. 22 May [1617].

May it please your Lordship, with these your Lordship shall receive the letters which lately I receaved from Sir Jhon Bennett with a iournall from Mr. Trumbull, which gyve an account of their proceedings in their negotiation agaynst Puteanus. Your Lordship may be pleased, when hys Majesty hath pervsed them, to send them speedily vnto me, for hys Majesty's service wyll reqwyre that I have them by me, that the lords the better may be enabled what directions to gyve to Sir Jhon Bennet for the prosecution of this busines.

Vnderstanding by th' advertisements I receaved that in Lorraine there were certayn students which had seene that infamous libell before yt was printed written in Puteanus hand, and that Sir Jhon Bennet had moved th' Archduc for a commission to examine new witnesses to whiche his demawnd th' Archduc did seeme to lend a deafe eare. I have in dilligence dispatched letters vnto him requiring him, in hys Majestys name, to press for that commission, which yf yt be refused, nothing can be

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more certayne then that th' Archduc him selfe in hys knowledge and conscience doth confess that Puteanus ys guylty of the crime wherewith he is charged; yf thys commission be refused, I then will acquaynt the Lords with the course of all the proceedings, and vnless your Lordship by hys Majestys directions, shall otherwyse commaund I see noe cawse whye Sir Jhon Bennet should there stay longer for he shall then but *laterem lavare and oleum et operam perdere*.

With these your Lordship shall receave a copy of a letter in Italian written by the Duc of Ossuna, viceroy of Naples, to the Pope agaynst the Venetians, and iustifying hys entrance into the Gulphe. I feare th' Insolencye of thys letter will make hys Majestye when he shall reade yt lose all patience.

Mr. Packer will delyver you a bill to be segned by hys Majesty for Dr. Chetwyn for the deanry of Bristoll which ys her Majesty's humble sute, and so I rest

Your Lordships humble and faythful servant,
Greenwich, 22 May.

RAPHE WINWOOD.

Indorsed: Secr. Winwood.

56. The SAME to the SAME. 5 June [1617].

My very good Lord your Lordship may be pleased t' understand that some weekes past I receaued an advertisement that Sir Henry Wotton hys Majesty's Ambassadour at Venice was entred into a negotiation with a gentleman of Polonia, residing at Milan, abowt a busines of greate moment, importing noe less then the preservation of hys Majesty's sacred person, and the welfare of hys realmes. But hearing nothing from Sir H. Wotton him selfe I did forbear in discretion to acquaynt your Lordship with an advertisement which might perhaps prove idle and frivolous. Thys morning I receaued letters from Sir H. Wotton with others addressed to the Lords wherein at large he relateth a long negotiation which by letters he hath had with a Jesuit named il Padre Tomaso Cerronio, who ys the prepositus of the Jesuits of St. Fidele at Milan. [Note on margin in another hand, "Thys Jesuit treated vnder the name of Stanislaus a Polonian."] Thys man doth promyse in person to come into England, and to discover strange practizes agaynst hys Majesty's Royal person. For which purpose Sir H. Wotton hathe appoynted tow gentleman subiecs to hys Majestye to meete this Jesuit at Basil and from thence to conuay him into England. The tyme assigned to be at Basil was th' end of May, but whether by the new or oalde style ys not specified. But yf the partye shall keepe the tyme appoynted by the middest of this monethe, we shall haue newes of him. Yf he come into England, I will have care that he shall be well receaued and treated and safely accompanied to some place neare to his Majesty's then residence there to attend tyll his pleasure shall be further knowen: for I hold yt not safe that he should at the fyrst be brought to his Majesty's presence. I doe forbear to communicat Sir H. Wotton's letters to the body of the cownsayl vpon these reasons that if they should be diuulged yt would make a great noice, which before the arrival of the party might bring preiudice to hys Majesty's service. Besides yt is not certayn that the partye will come. Lastly yf he shall come he will not willingly discover hys secret whatsoever yt is to any but only to hys Majesty. Yet I purpose to acquaynt my Lord of Canterbury my Lord Keeper with the letters, and my Lord Treasurer at his returne who now is at Audley-end. Thys is all I can say for the present neyther will I add anything

of my privat opinion, only I will say, Jesuits are like poets *admiranda canunt sed non credenda*.

With thease I send your Lordship a Letter from Sir Jhon Bennet by which your Lordship will see the small hopes he hath to draw any reason from th' Archduc's for reparation of hys Majestys honor. So I humbly take my leave and am your Lordship's faythful servant,

RAPHE WINWOOD.

London 5 June.

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57. The SAME to the SAME. 12 June [1617].

May it please your Lordship, I did lately aduertise your Lordship of certayne Letters from Sir H. Wotton, hys Maiesty's Ambassadour at Venice, wherein he did acquaynt the Lords with a secret negotiation helde by letters between him and a principall Jesuitt at Milan; which Jesuitt was resolved to come into England to discover certayn practizes agaynst hys Majestys sacred person, and the generall state of the realmes. Yesterday thys Jesuitt arryued to thys place, conducted by thys gentleman Mr. Archibald Ferningham, and Mr. Richard Seymoore secretary to Sir H. Wotton. In the company of thys Jesuitt I vnderstand there ys one Gage an Englishman who hath been bredd in the Seminary at Rome. I have provyded them in the towne a convenient lodging where they shall remaine close and vnknowne, vntill I shall haue acquaynted some of my Lords with their arrivall, namely the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer whom I have sent for from Awdleyend, and ny Lord Privy Seale. For aught I can find by conference with Mr. Ferningham and Mr. Seymoore he ys resolved not to disclose ys secrett but to hys Majestys owne person. Yt seemeth that he hath made knowen to the generall of hys order his voyage into England from whom he hath license: Vnder thys pretense that he doth come to interced for the good of the Catholicks hys Majesty's subjects. Yf he shall freely and voluntarily open him selfe, I thinck the Lords wyll not refuse to heare him: but the Lords I presume will be to charye to press him to any thing.

Sence thease were written I have had speache with the Jesuitt tow severall tymes. I fynd him resolued only to open him selfe to hys Maiesty, wherevpon I did advise him to write to hys Maiesty that therevpon he might the better found his iudgement how to procedde with him. I doe not fynd by his discourse that there is *periculum in motu* and therefore vnless he shall press hys repayr to hys Maiesty or that hys Maiesty shall reqwyre yt he may well stay here vntill my comming which wilbe at the beginning of the next monethe. But I shall humbly attend your Lordships directions according to which I will conforme myself. And so I rest your Lordships faythfull and humble servant,

Greenwich 12 June.

RAPHE WINWOOD.

58. The SAME to the SAME. 16 June [1617].

My very good Lord, having sent by my last a letter from the Jesuitt to hys Majesty, I hold yt necessary with thease to send to your Lordship the fyrst letter he wroate from Milan to Sir H. Wotton that, comparing these with the other, hys Majesty may make the better iudgement what will be the issue of hys negotiation eyther fruytless and frivolous or *opera pretium*, and to purpose.

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My Lord Treasurer yet ys not returned, and therefore the Lords have not yet seene him.

Sir Jhon Bennet ys returned: so soone as my Lord Treasurer shall be here he shall make hys rapport to the Lords, which with all diligence I will send to your Lordship. Mr. Trumbull hathe taken his leave of th' Archduc, yet he remayneth there: and so I haue aduysed him to doe vntill I shall for hys returne receive hys Majestys express pleasure; which I beseeche I may by your next.

Th' Archduc hathe an agent here, what shalbe done with him ys considerable: whether he shall be reqwyred by the Lords to returne home, or be suffred to remayne here. Yet yf he remayn here yt is not for his Majestys honor that he should be acknowledged in quality of a publick mynister. Besydes yt is considerable whether hys Majesty by proclamation or some other publick acte shall interdict all traffic and intercourse of comerce between hys subiecs and the subiecs of th' Archducs. These considerations maynely doe concerne the kyngs honor whiche I know hys Majesty doth holde in a most precious recommendation. And whether hys Majesty will there take hys immediat resolution or fyrst receive from hence th' advise of hys Lords here, I humblye attend your Lordship's directions.

Of the state of the affayres of the Duke of Savoye, whose cheefe frontier towne Vercelli ys besieged, and in danger to be carried by the Gouvernor of Milan, hys Majesty shall be fully informed by the letters of Signor Biondi, the Ducs Agent.

Th' Archbysshops of Spaltras booke ys now ready for the press. He ys in dowbte as by hys letters to hys Maiesty, which herewith I send, wyll appeare, whether the epistle dedicatory should be intituled to hys Majesty which owt of his dutifull devotion would be most beseeching; or that the booke may haue a more free passage, and produce more good to the churche generally should be dedicated to all Chrystian Byshopps. Herein the good Byshopp doth with humble reverence attend hys Majestys gracious pleasure. Now that hys booke ys ended he hath a purpose (which motion I fyrst made to my Lord of Canterburye) to preache in Italian in the Italian churche at London vnless hys Majesty shalbe pleased otherwyse to direct. Tomorrow her Majesty doth remove to Otlants: the Prince to Richemond. I humbly rest your Lordships faythfull servant:

Greenwich 16 June.

RAPHE WINWOOD.

59. The SAME to the SAME. 29th July [1617].

May it please your Lordship, I have thought yt necessar to acquaynt your Lordship with an advertissment I lately receaved worthy hys Majestys consideration from hys Agent Mr. Cottington, at Madrid, of the 28 of June, that the Emperors Ambassadour resyding in that cowrt, hath propownded a motion of mariage and hath power to treat yf, between the sonne of Ferdinando of Gratz lately elected Kyng of Bohemia and the Infanta Donna Maria daughter of the Kyng of Spayne. The howse of Austria for many yeares together interchangeably hath married in their owne trybe: the sonne of Ferdinando and the daughter of Spayne are cousin germains brothers and sisters chyldren: Ferdinando in all apparance ys to be Emperour, and now doth pretend to be Kyng of the Romans, and consequently vpon him wyll fall the kyn-
dom of Hungary, and th'other dominions which the present Emperour doth possess, which are reasons sufficient to prove that thys matche ys intended, and that yt may be effected. To which may be added, that Ferdinando ys the most violent Papist, and the greatest persecutour of

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our religion. That which I holde my selfe bownd in my duety to hys Majesty's service to represent vnto your Lordship, ys thys : whether yt be not considerable for hys Majestys honor, that thys poynt were fyrst cleared, whether thys matche be now treated before Sir Jhon Digby advance farther in his iorney : for what more scornfull indignitye can fall vpon the honor of hys Majesty then to send a formall and sollemne ambassage, whereof the whole worlde doth take notice, yf that daughter, for whom th' Ambassadour ys to treathe otherwyse ys eyther bestowed by contract or destined by resolution. More then thys wyll not become me to say : and less then thys, I cowld not wryte without neglect of my duety.

In consequence of thys I shall send your lordship another advertissment which ys not to be neglected. In Lorraine there ys at thys present some mysunderstanding betweene the Duc hys brother Monsr de Vaudemont and the nobility of that cowntrye. Hys Majesty hath seene the Baron d'Ancerville who now ys called the Cownt of Boullay, whose fortunes the Duc of Lorraine desyring to advance hath moved a mariage betweene him and the daughter of Mons^r de Vaudemont which he reiecting as a disparagement to hys daughter the Duc protestethe that yf Mons^r de Vaudemont will not geve hys daughter to the Cownt de Boullay in mariage he will not bestow hys daughter th'inheritrix of Lorraine on the sonne of Mons^r de Vaudemont. Vpon these contestations the Kyng of Spayne presents hys second sonne to the Duc of Lorraine for hys daughter with offer of the Low Cowntryes, which are vnder th' Archduc. The Duc of Guise doth tender hys sonne whoe ys not above 3 yeares of age, and speeche there ys of the Frenche Kings brother. I cannot advyse that hys Majesty showld shew him selfe for our Prince, but vnder correction of better iudgement yf th' Elector Palatine as of him selfe by some one of hys Ministers who vnderstandeth well the humors of that Cowrt, should secretly second the disposition of that Duc, and of suche that are powrefull abowt him, perhaps yt might prove to good purpose, certaynly yt would draw after yt noe inconvenience. Th' opposition of thys matche are tow: th' one that the howse of Lorrain euer hath had a particular dependance of the sea of Rome; thother that the nobillitye of the cowntrye desyre not to lyue vnder the gouernment of a province, and therefore doth advyse that the daughter of the Duc showld be maryed to the sonne of Vaudemont. Your Lordship doth see, owt of the confidence I have in your Lordships favour, the freedom I take, which I humblye beseeche you favorably to interpret. With these I send a letter from Mr. Comptroller; the bookes mentioned in them are pamphletts not worthy the postage. So I humbly rest,

Your Lordships faythfull servant,

RAPHE WINWOOD.

St. Bartholomews the 29 July.

Your Lordship may be pleased to procure the signing of thys proclamation in favour of the Marchant Adventuriers.

To the Right Honorable my very good Lord the Earle of Buckingham, Master of the horse to his Majestic and of his privy Counsayll.

Indorsed : Sec^r Winwood. Sp. match.

60. The SAME to the SAME. 15 August [1617].

May yt please your Lordship, The resident of Venice lately hath been with me advertising that from that Duc he had charge to declare to hys Majesty these three poynts.

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1. That the treaty between the new kyng of Bohemia and that commonwealthe was resumed and vpon the poynt to be concluded.

2. That hys letters making relation of hys negotiation in hys fyrst audience wyth hys Majesty in Scotland were arryved whervpon he was commanded to rendre to hys Majesty many and humble thanks in the name of the Duc and that state for the demonstrations he was pleased to shew of love and kyndnes to the prosperity of their affayres. They not dowbting but as occasion should requyre reall effects shold be conformable to the verball professions.

3. That yt being vnseasonable to remove th'Ambassadour Donati residing with the Duc of Savoye, who ys designed for England, yt is resolved to send some other personage of qualitee to hys Myjesty, eyther as ordinary or extraordinary Ambassadour agaynst hys retourne into these parts.

Now concerning th' Italian I have written as your Lordship requyreth to Sir Henry Wotton fully to be informed of hys condition and reputation. By many letters I have received from hym, I fynd that the man held a good opinion in all places where he lyved. At Genua he was head of a howse. So ys he at thys tyme at Milan. He ys not vnlearned though not profownd in any faculty. He hath been employed between D[on] Pedro de Toledo and the Duc of Savoy, yet Sir H. Wotton doth lay thys note vpon him that he hath not been accounted a man of iudgment or depth, but shallow and superficiall. Yt were presumption in me to delyver my opinion of hys discourse to the Lords wherof your Lordship hath received a trew relation. Thys I fynd, he would fayne be gone, and I am in a dayly feare that he will escape, which doth make me to sett vpon him a doble guard. Therefore agayn I wyshe yt may stand with hys Majestys pleasure to speake with him at Woodstock.

Herewith I send Mr. Cottingtons letter to avoyd your Lordships trouble for there ys little els worthy your reading. I have interlyned the place where he speaketh of the mariage between th' Infanta of Spayne and the sonn of the new king of Bohemia. Your Lordship shall find it toward the latter end of the letter but th'advertisement commeth from other parts; as by the last letters owt of France your Lordship may observe. I humbly thanck your Lordship for your care of me which I take for an assured testimony of your favor and affection, which with all humble thankfullnes I will acknowledge and by best services indeavor to deserve. So I am your Lordships faythfull servant

St. Bartholomews, 15 August.

RAPHE WINWOOD.

61. DRAFT LETTER by the [MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM] to SIR EDWARD HERBERT. 29 September 1620.

My Lord I giue you manie thanks for the fyne cloake you haue sent me, which besides other demonstrations putteth me euery hower in minde of your loue. Together with my thanks I cannot omit to let you know that his Maiestie seing the Palitinat inuaded as you haue long since heard, hath resolved not to suffer his grandchildrens' patrimonie to be with held from them. But howsoeuer he meddle not with the matter of Bohemia yet he will prepare with all the speed that may be to succour those that are so neere vnto him for the defence and recouerie of their patrimonie; which, because the neere approaching of winter will not permitt him presently to put in execution, his Majesty will in the meantime vse his best endeauors by his Ambassador or anie other course

to bring the busines to a good accomodacion by a generall peace; which course fayling, his Maiestie will no longer delaie to interpose himself in the other waie for so iust a defence and protection of the countrie, whereof he hath alreadie aduertised both the Spanishe Ambassador residing heere and his owne in Spaine.

Hampton Court, 29 of September 1620.

Indorsed: Coppie to Sir Ed[ward] Herbert 29 September.

62. SIR EDWARD HARWOOD to the MARQUIS of BUCKINGHAM.
[c. 1621.]

Most honorable Lord, the estates hauinge of late made great fiers in the Infanta her country of Brabant, euen to the warminge of her courte at Bruxells, the noyse whereof cannot but before this bee come into England, I thoughte it my dutye hauinge bene employed therein to giue youre lordship some accounte thereof. A great parte of the countrye of Brabante whiche lyes vpon oure frontiers payes contribution to the States and so liue free, but the cheife parte of it deided from the other by the Riuer of Deinoin payes none, that is the countrye aboute Louain, Mechlen and Bruxells, ineede the cheife and principall parte of that duchyc called Little Brabant as fertile and riche a countrey as I euer came in. Into this countrye some 14 dayes since, the estates sente the Counte He. of Nassawe withe 33 trouppes of horse and 2500 choyse foote of all nations, taken by 60 and 40 of a companye, of English some 900 commanded by Collonel Morgan and my selfe. The occasion that most moued the States to this was that the vnderstoode that Comte He. Vanderberck was sente from the other side withe 7 or 8000 foote and moste parte of their cauallerye ouer the Rheyne against the younge Duke of Brunswicke to empeache his ascente into the Palatinate, whome to assiste, and whose ascente to facilitate, they knewe noc better meanes but by diuersion inuadinge their enemyes countrye whiche most parte of their cauallerye beinge absent they mighte without any great danger doe, and soe foirce the callinge backe of the saide Comte Vanderbereke. The 4th of this moneth the troupes aboue named beinge come together at Breda withe great diligence and without noyse or sounde of drumme wee marched forwarde and by the waye hauinge al thinges fitte for it, wee attempted the surprisinge of Herentalles [Hercnthals] one of oure enemyes townes. The Frenche, lottes hauinge soe ordered it, had that daye the vauntergarde and were to haue executed the enterprise. Whether they were faultie or not I will not saye, the enterprise succeeded not and I am sure the Englishe were not in faulte. Wee were but to be secoundes and they neuer came to haue neede of vs. Well, that faylinge, the alarm taken all ouer, forthe wee marched with all speede to the Riuer that partes the 2 Brabantes, contribution and noe contribution. Here wee met with some few soldiers and more peasauntes that woulde haue hindered oure passinge, but in vayne. Wee caryed bridges withe vs in wagons, and in lesse then an houre oure bridge was made and ouer marched the Englishe, then horse and then the rest of oure foote. Wee had 3 peeeces of canon withe vs. Wee presentlye tooke in a litle forte on the riuers side, and that nighte a stronge castle and soe quartered that nighte and rested, whiche in 3 nights before wee had not done. Oure beinge there knowen, had then the countrye come in and compounded for lifes and goodes, they had not bene further hairmed. Onely a village or towe nearst to vs did soe, the rest not. Then forthe wente oure fierbrandes and fiered some 40 or 50 villages euen to the gates of Bruxells. It maye bee euery village whiche was fiered was not

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wholy consumed, but parte as the winde was, and as the houses stoode nearer or further of one to another. The nexte daye some villages and cloysters vntouched came in and compounded, and all in generall promised contribution hereafter, whiche they sayde they woulde most willingly haue heretofore given but that their prince woulde not suffer them. Wee did not halfe nor the 10th parte of the hurte wee might haue done, and yet did soe muche as would pitie any to seee thoughte our enemies. The Infanta on the walles at Bruxells saw her countrye rounde aboute on fier, soe did M. Spinola, but coulde not helpe it. Hauinge thus raunsoned and bourned 3 or 4 dayes wee returned. In the meane tyme the Comte H. Vanderbecke was in all hast sente for backe and soe our designe of assistinge the duke of Brunswick tooke effecte: 8 or 10 houres after wee had repassed the Riuer of Deinoin came where wee had lyen the Don Lewes de Velasco generall of the horse on the other side to seeke vs, as he would haue the worlde beleuee, but if he were not sure that wee were farre enough of, it was a madd parte of him, he hauinge but 1000 horse and 400 foote and wee as before. Wee heare the Comte H. Vanderbercke is agayne gone over the Rheyne either to regayne those townes the yonge Brunswicke tooke in the winter or else to folowe him into the Palatinate. Wee verily beleuee wee shall ere longe attempte somethinge to call him backe agayne wherein if I haue any parte I will not fayle to giue your lordship accounte thereof, that you may knowe what becomes of him that as he is most bounden, soe is and will euer bee youre lordship's most humble seruant

ED. HARWODE.

Hage the 18^{te} of Maye.

To the most honorable Lord the Lord Marquis Buckingham Lord Highe Admirall of Englande these, at Courte.

63. DRAFT LETTER by the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM to the KING OF DENMARK. [c. 1621.]

May it please your Maiestie, I haue receaued your letters dated the 26th of Iulye as likewise those of the 10th of August sent by Sir Robert Ainstruder: and haue willinglie hearde all these particulars which by worde of mouth hee hath propounded in your Maiesties name; and doubt not by his aunswer your Maiestie will see how great an honor and happiness I haue judged it to haue any occasion offered of imploying my self in your Maiesties service, which I doe not onely out of the obligation I haue vnto your Maiestie for your manie fauours, but for that I knowe I can doe nothing more agreeable or pleasing to the King my master, whome I dare confidently say your Maiestie shall finde desirouse to haue the bonds and obligations of frendshipp and good correspondencye as strict as those are alreadye of affinitye and alliaunce betwixt your Maiesties. And to this effect, hath commanded me to giue your Maiestie an accounte from tyme to tyme of the estate of his affaires, which at present are most distracted with the warrs and troubles of Germanye, which (setting asyde the cause of religion which he cannot but bee tender of) soe much concernes him in honor, and his children so nerely in interest now the Palatinate is actually inuaded, that he is constrained to be no longer a bare looker on, but hath held it fitt thus farr to declare himselfe, that although in the buisness of Bohemia, hee will haue nothing to doe (as being no competent Iudg of eithers pretention) yet for the Palatinate (the vndoubted inheritaunce of his grand children) he cannot but avowedlye declare himselfe for the defence thereof, hauinge

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first omitted no means to withhold and dissuade the King of Spayne, the Archduke and the Princes of the Catholicke League from this invasion. Soe that he is now resolved, in case he cannot procure thinges to bee reduced to termes of a reasonable peace this winter, (which he will by all possible meanes essay), to defend the Palatinate the best he may by way of force. But the truth is he much desireth to be an instrument of peace, for that he vnderstandeth by an Ambassador of his lately returned from Constantinople, that the Turke meaneth to make his advantage of these dissentions of Christian Princes and to invade those parts of Christendome: Bethlem Gabor, whoe now stileth himself King of Hungarie being justlye to be suspected to be too farr at the Turkes deuotion. Herevppon the King my master intendeth to deale effectuallye with all parties this winter, for an accomodation: but soe that if it take not effect he intendeth likewise to make all fitting preparations against the spring for the defence of the Palatinate. And to that end is now in consultation for the calling of a parliament to bee assisted and supplied by his people to this effect.

Indorsed: Lord Dygbyes draught for my Lords letter to the King of Denmark.

64. JOHN MAYNARD to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM. Bergen-op-Zoom. 23 July [1622].

My Lord, I am bound by many obligations to serve your Lordship and to the chevest warrant and incurridgement I haue to liue and die your seruant was your heroick word and promis at Winsor that you did really beleeue I was an entire and deuoted seruant of your Lordships. The end of my voyage is to doe your Lordship seruise; therefore I thought good to aduertis you what my il eys haue sene, and my woked vnderstandinge hath obserued at Bargin-vp-Sone. The Infanta hath 14 thousand men about the toune, theare workes one both sides of the toune are within musket shot. The beesieged are aboute 5 thousand souldiers besides burgares. Don Luis de Valasco commandes the army beefore Bargin, and vnder him there is one Ballione an Italian. Spinolaw hath bene heire, butt hee is now wee heare att Emerick. 'Tis sayd Don Luis and Spinolawe haue had some grumlinge and grudging betwixt them. If the Infantas army had come home at the first the toune had bin lost for theare was not above 4 or 5 companies. Butt now the toune doth fortifie euery day and expect supply vp on the least occasion. The enimy makes noe approaches, yet they haue as much commoditie as may bee for the earth is soft and sandy, esy to bee wrought. Thear canon beates but seldum butt the toune playes on them perpetually. The toune hath made one grand sally, the English and Scotich had the van and were led by Curronel Hendersun. 'Twas thought if they had not cum on in one poynt butt dispersed them selues, that they had beato the enimy oute of thare workes, butt the English and Scotese were too rach and furious and the Duch were as dull and slow too second them, soe had it not bene for the horse the English and Scotis had bene ouerthroune. One Monsier de May a French Captayne of horse did bravely. He took a cornet prisoner and the enemies horse ran as far as Anworpe I beeleue those of the toune will not ingage themselues so desperately agayne. Theare were 3 thousand of the toune att this sally. Theare is an English regiment with Don Luis and thay only displayed theare cullars before vs. The enemies English run away euery day; whilst I was heare (which was butt too days) theare are fifty cum to the toune. The common peple are willing to pay dubble excise for the mayntenance

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of this toune. Viuers are very chepe heere and thay are dere with the euimy, for ours cumes by water and theares cumes by land. 'Tis thought Spinalaw hath sum other designe but the Prince of Orange still wayghtes on him close. If this sege continue itt will sure bee a bludy one. Rihouen a captayne of horse is gouernoure of the toune of Bargin, butt Curronel Hendersun and Monsier de Famma, a Wallune Curronel commands the oute workes and giues direction as wel as he. Besides theare are too of the States in the toune. The Hauen is yet free and open and the enemy will hardly stop itt. Thus hopinge your Lordship will accept of my good wil and deuoted hart to do you seruis, I will euer protest to bee your most humble and deuoted creature,

JOHN MAYNARD.

From Bargin-vp-Sone the 23 of July.

'Tis confidently reported that Spinalaw is before the Toune since I haue wright this letter.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Marquis of Buckingham Lord High Admiral of England.

65. LETTER from — DUKE OF ALVA VICEROY of NAPLES to the MARQUIS OF INJOSSA. Naples, 17 June 1624.

Con la vltima estafeta ho reciuido la carta de V.E. de 10 de Mayo con auisso que dentro de ocho dias partiria V.E. para la buelta de Espana por la via de Flandres y assi encamino para alla esta carta desseando que tenga V.E. muy feliz viage de que supplico a V.E. me de muy buenas nuenas. Mucho me han desconsolada las que me escriue V.E. de la persecucion que se hania comenzado contra los Catolicos ayude los Dios como es menester yeneamine el fin delo que Ve hania intendado en ordena la cayda de Boquingan que fu pensamiento propio del valor y prudencia de V.E. viendo que es el que ha commobido tan grandes maldades contra la christiandad y el seruicio de su Magestad teniendo se por cierto que si faltare este mal consejero no serian tan obstinados aquel Rey y su hijo contra quien no es pusible sino que Dios ha de embiar visibles castigos y cierto que la occassion obliga adessangrarnos todos y procurar se le de nuestra parte estraña maldad y embuste fu el que vrdio Boquingan contra V.E. interesando all Principe en que V.E. hania dicho a su Padre que conspiran contra el commobiendo al pueblo contra V.E. y Don Carlos Colonia tenga los Dios de su mano y guarda V.E. como desseo de Napoles a 17 de Junio 1624. Deferente uida pasara V.E. en Madrid sin Boquingan y con los amigos y amigas y amig porto postrero me siento biego con todo eso me holgora de hallor me ay por besar le los manos.

. . . . D ALUA.

Marques de la Inojossa.

The last sentence from "Deferente" is holograph of the Duke. The first part of signature cannot be deciphered.

66. GABRIEL OXENSTIERN, SWEDISH AMBASSADOR, to the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM. 11 September 1625.

Illustrissime Princeps, mirifica illa et insignis Celstutudinis vestrae promptitudo et benignitas in communicandis mihi serenissimi mei Regis nomine iis secretis et arcanis quae Regi meo elementissimo et magno emolumento et insigni utilitati esse possunt, beneuolae illa mihi

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serenissimi Magnæ Britanniae Regis nomine a vestra Celsitudine facta pollicitatio de prohibendo ac denegando Poloniae Regi in posterum omnes spes et suppetias, regno Sueciae noxias, ita me afficit et constrictum tenet ut nefas et piaculum duxi prius e regione discedere quam celsitudinem vestram literis meis salutassem, eique valedixissem. Summas itaque et mirificas illustrissimae vestrae celsitudini pro eadem habeo gratias agamque dum vivam amplissimas, eandemque rogo et obtestor quo in eadem erga serenissimum meum Regem voluntate et affectu persistat. Ceterum etiam illustrissimam vestram celsitudinem compello quo Rudvini causam quam promovendam suscepit, tibi quam commendatissimam esse patiat, efficiatve quo voti sui reus ac compos reddi possit, quove sentiat hanc meam prescriptionem sibi utilitati fuisse. Qua in re factura est Celsitudo vestra Regi meo elementissimo rem longe gratissimam, quam ipsum abunde recompensaturum certissime polliceor. Vale illustrissime Princeps. Dabam in Portu ad Gravesand, 18 Septembris anno 1625.

Vestrae Celsitudinis observantissimus
Gabriel Oxenstierna,
Gustavi L. B. de Kimiti
D. in Tireki et Yemisgihj
R. Sveciae, consiliarius.

Illustrissimo Principi ac domino D. Georgio Vielliers duci de Buckingham, Magnae Britanniae Architalasso, Equiti ordinis Periscelidis auriae etc. domino meo observantissimo praesentes.

Indorsed: Sweden Ambassador to my Lord.

67. LETTER from SIR RALPH WINWOOD, Secretary.

That the Earl of Shrewsbury was at his last gasp; and hoping that His Majesty would take some measures to settle the succession to the Earldom because Mr. Edward Talbot was likely to take violent courses to put himself in possession of some of the lands to the prejudice of the heirs general. Broad Street, 5 March, no year.

68. LETTER addressed "To my very worthy frinde Mr. John Packer at his house in Westminster Street" and indorsed "French Letter to Mrs. Packer advising how the Q. is to govern herself with the K." No date but c. 1625. That there was a point on which duty required the writer to inform his correspondent though his name must be concealed lest in place of doing service his affection might turn to his own prejudice. This was to ask the Queen Mother to write to the Queen the writer's mistress that when she found any failure in obtaining her wishes instead of shewing discontent she should frankly make her complaints to the King the writer's master personally, who would almost certainly grant her requests, etc.

69. DRAFT LETTER by the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM to the PRINCE OF ORANGE sent by Sir John Proude, whom he recommends to his Highness. Sir John wished to return to the service of the States, but the King had only given him leave to return for the transport of his charges thence. The King intended to bestow the order of the Garter on the Prince at the first chapter of the Order to be held in April next as a token of his esteem for his virtues and merits. The Spaniards were reported to be making great preparations to attack and they were taking measures for resistance. If the Cardinal in France did not alter his measures it would not be possible to avoid a rupture. [Draft signed.

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70. DRAFT by the same to M. de Rohan. That M. de Rohan's letters had been brought by Monsieur de la Touche and had borne out the opinion which his correspondent had always had of him of which the last act of M. de Rohan afforded ample proof making the world see the sincerity of his intentions; that during the attacks upon the cause of Religion he had never wished to abandon it and when a tolerable peace was obtained he had employed himself in restoring tranquility in his country. Indorsed: "Mr. de Rohan—altered." No date.

71. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to Mons. de Ville au Cleves." [c. 1625.]

That his correspondent had vastly obliged him by appearing so carefully a man of his word but the obligation would only be complete if he could give him an assurance that his (the Marquis's) sojourn would not be long, as the state of affairs would not permit of his prolonged absence; that he should inform him when all arrangements were made and he would proceed to France as soon as ever affairs would permit him to do so. Thanks him for his attention in the affair of Monsieur le Marquis Desfiât, and to thank the King on that account who before his departure would likely give him the same satisfaction as Monsieur de Carlile had received. In regard to the affair of Monsieur de Mansfelt, the writer continued on the terms his correspondent knew, viz., that Mansfelt should go by France or Holland provided the French cavalry joined "our troops" for no man in the world could persuade the King his Master that he could find vessels to transport four or five thousand horses and their riders, because ships were laid in dock to be repaired during the winter, and to leave the English at Dover would only be loss of time and needless expense, &c. A postscript states that a letter had arrived from the King of France which he would answer shortly.

72. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to French Ambassador 9 February [c. 1625] by his Maiesteis direction." That he had shewn the letter of the Archbishop of Ambrun to his Majesty and to thank him for it. Assuring him also that the order of Jesuits was odious in England and that Madame would not be so well welcomed if she were accompanied by a Jesuit Confessor. That regarding the marriage with a daughter of Spain it had been promised to his Majesty that no Jesuit should accompany her; hoping the same would hold of France.

73. DRAFT LETTER to the Queen Mother of France [c. 1625] in which Buckingham begs the Queen Mother not to pay any regard to the reports that might have been made to her to his prejudice as if he had made ill offices between the King his Master and the Queen which he entirely denies, declaring that time would show his innocence. That if in the government of her house things were not done as the Queen wished she should lay the blame only on those who were culpable. That he himself was more desirous to serve the Queen's interests than many who had greater credence. That he had asked Father Berulli to assure her Majesty more particularly of all this and explain what had passed in the meeting of the Estates touching religion; that considering the present juncture of affairs his Majesty could not refuse the prayer of his subjects whose support his urgent occasions needed, but that nothing new was done only the confirmation of former ordinances of the Realm of which the execution rested in the King's hands. But the said Father was so courteous as to refuse, and told him to charge some other person with the explanations. Whereby it appeared that he was too passionate a son of the Church to meddle with what concerned the amity of the realms. No date.

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74. DRAFT LETTER (apparently to Cardinal Rohan) 1625-26. Refers again to asking Father Berulli to bear explanations on certain questions to France, and his refusal to do so; had therefore taken up his pen to assure his correspondent of his readiness to join his forces to preserve the amity between their two masters and the two crowns, which he regarded as the last means of restoring peace to Christendom. Had heard overtures were made for a treaty between France and Spain but was sure nothing would be done to thwart the efforts both had made for the advancement of their masters affairs. The King of England had made ready a fleet to operate on the coast of Spain and a second ought to follow when provisions were got ready, which by stopping all trade and commerce was likely to bring the Spaniards to reason. His Majesty was in hopes that the French King who had urged him by Monsieur le Conte de Tillieres and by his letters to undertake something that would conduce to the public peace, would join with him in his efforts and the writer doubts not that his correspondent would use his endeavours to that end. Refers to the coldness between himself and Monsieur de Mantes which he attributed to his not having wished to aid the enterprise of the latter and of the confession of the Queen to cause the wife and sister of the Duke to receive the office of Ladies of the bedchamber; the Duke giving certain private reasons for declining the French influence in the matter.

75. DRAFT OF LETTER by the Duke of Buckingham to the Marquis of Martinique, 1 May 1624. Took the liberty to give him information of their affairs which thanks to God were in good train as would be learned from the Earl of Carlisle who went to France with a double commission, to treat of a strict friendship between the two crowns and arrange a marriage. But what had been done had encountered difficulties raised by malign spirits; the writer had got himself an enemy thereby who had even accused him of treason but he relied on the rampart of his fidelity to the King his master; and his integrity and innocence had appeared more clearly than before. Hopes that France would not omit to take advantage of the present chance for repressing the unmeasured ambition of these people, the like of which had not occurred for 300 years; and that the Marquis would put things in the best posture for receiving the Earl of Carlisle and consider the best method for furthering the foresaid treaties.

76. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. for the Q. to Q. Mother" written by the Duke on behalf of the Queen [c. 1625]. Since the Queen had received her Majesty's letters touching the Duke of Buckingham she had treated him with more frankness than formerly and had clearly discovered that his intentions were sound and tended only to the service of the Queen Mother, the good of her Majesty of England's affairs, and keeping of good intelligence and amity between the two crowns. He had had a conference with the Queen yesterday evening after a discourse held with the Ambassador of the French King in which he spoke with confidence, the subject of his discourse belonged more to the department of a Conseiller d'Etat than to her Majesty's. He had represented the necessity "ou estoit reduit le Roy mon tres honore seigneur et mary de reparer son honneur et donner contentement à ses subjects en prestant secours à ceux de la Rochelle en cas que la paix ne se puisse obtenir." He confessed frankly that the design of her French Majesty to put down the party of the Religion would be for the aggrandisement of the French King but added that it was wholly unseasonable seeing the King was engaged in a war with the King of Spain to which he had drawn so

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many princes as his allies, as the Duke of Savoy and others besides the King her husband who relying on the promise that he (the French King) would only seek the reparation of his honour and would not run upon those of the Religion had afforded him his Ships whereby he had put Monsieur de Soubize to flight which was all he pretended to have in view. But the King not content with this had attacked Rochelle and in consequence all the party of the Religion, who might thereupon be compelled to write and seek succours elsewhere. That the King could not in honour abandon them, which also would offend his friends, put his own country and subjects in a combustion and increase the power of his enemies; and the Queen points out the sad plight she would be in, in case of a war between her husband and her brother. That his Lordship had prayed her to beg her Majesty of France to seek some remedy for the present tension of affairs before the Kings had so far committed themselves that they could not retire with honour, &c.

77. DRAFT OF LETTER to the King of France, c. 1625. That though the late King's father was justly called Henry the Great and had virtually reconquered his Realm by force of arms, &c., his present Majesty had accomplished a greater feat having vanquished by his two last letters his good brother and ancient ally and all the realms pertaining to him; and might rest assured that no assistance nor countenance would be given to any of his subjects of whatever profession of religion who forgot their natural duty towards him as their King, &c.

78. DRAFT OF LETTER indorsed "Archd^{cs}. Agent copy—French."

That he had newly received advice that Sir Walter Raleigh was turned pirate as his correspondent would perceive from the Letters of the same gentleman who had given him advertisement; and asking the letters to be returned as the King will communicate them to the Council. The King had commanded this communication to be made whence it would be seen that he was determined not to be under the power of those who were ill, affected to the friendship between him and the King his correspondent's master.

79. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "Coppie to M. Barneŭelt—L. Bucklugh."

Asking him to contribute his good offices with the Estates to get satisfaction to the Lord of Buccleuch, councillor in the council of Scotland, in the business he was prosecuting in the Netherlands (referring probably to the arrears of his pay for service with the United Provinces). No date.

80. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "My Lo. to the K. of Bohemia—after the K's death," 8 April 1625. His Majesty would have already heard all the particulars of the sad accident that had befallen so that he need not give him the pain of a recital. Only he would take the boldness to offer this consolation that as his late Majesty had all his days been of a firm determination to cause his Majesty to be restored to his rights, so the King his son had succeeded not only to his Realms but with a full resolution of pursuing the same designs. His Lordship also would never fail to do all in his power to the same end.

81. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M to K. of Denmark," c. 1627. That the writer had heard his Majesty had received an ill impression of him as the cause of some difficulties he had met with and that the accord between the King his master and his Majesty had not been kept. This touched him to the quick, and, unless he had been sustained by his

innocence and zeal for his Majesty's (of Denmark's) service he would have felt lost. It was however the malpractice of those who were themselves culpable who had cast the blame on him and who had not wished to supply the necessities of the King his master who desired nothing more than to send succours to his Majesty. His Majesty should not give credence to such reports without hearing his defence. Although his Majesty did not honour him with his letters as before which might a little shake an ordinary affection yet he begs the King to believe that he was not attached to ceremonies and would try to prove himself his faithful servant by results. And in a little time his Majesty of Great Britain hoped to be furnished with means to shew the world his carefulness to assist his Majesty's generous resolutions. Was sorry his Majesty was not to put himself to the toil and hazard of a voyage so inconvenient since it would have given him an opportunity to clear his integrity in his Majesty's affairs since his Majesty's royal favours and heroic enterprises had bound him firmly to him. The Earl of Nithisdalle was raising 3,000 men in Scotland to go into the service of his Majesty, which with those already raised and the 6,000 men in the Low Countries made up an army of 11,000 men of the two nations, who, he hopes, would do their duty and help to restore his Majesty's affairs to a good condition; and recommends the Earl of Nithisdalle to his Majesty, &c.

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82. LETTER to the PRINCE OF PIEDMONT, London 16 June 1626.

The message that Monsieur l'Ambassadeur d'Escaglia had delivered in conformity with the promise it pleased his Highness to make to the Ministers of the King at Paris had given so much content to his Majesty, that by the King's order the Duke wrote this letter to his Highness to tender thanks therefor and express the obligations of his Majesty. The writer in conjunction with the Earl of Carlisle and others had conferred, and fully written out the sentiments of the King on every point. His Majesty had also given much confidence to the discourse of Monsieur l'Abbe. And the bearer of this letter was well informed on all points, &c. Signed by the Duke of Buckingham, and bearing a fine impression of his seal.

83. DRAFT OF LETTER indorsed "To D. of Cheneuse,"
c. November 1625.

The writer had deferred his voyage from Holland on purpose to be there at the arrival of Monsieur de Blainville, who had twice had audience. At the first he had presented his letters, at the second he had explained his charge, which consisted of three points, the first touching the Roman Catholics, the second touching the "Maison de la Rayne," and the third touching Monsieur de Soubize. In regard to the first, his Majesty made answer that the King (of France) could not reproach him with any infraction of the articles since the Roman Catholics did not comport themselves in a becoming manner, but held meetings and carried arms contrary to the ordinances of the Realm and what belonged to the government of a peaceable prince, which his most Christian Majesty would judge happened inopportunately at a time when he was making war on the King of Spain, of whom they (the Roman Catholics) were devoted servants. In reference to the second point the King says that the Queen is so closely united with him that he does not hold himself liable to render account to any person in the world save to herself,

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whom he loves beyond any other creature, and that he would wish her complaints only addressed to himself, who was more inclined to remedy any defaults than any other could be to ask. For the third point, his Majesty considered that he rather deserved thanks than blame from the French King, because not only Monsieur de Soubize had been defeated by his fleet, but on his arrival the King declined to see him, and that their chief had been compelled to sell his arms to procure the necessaries of life. This was the sum of the King's answer to the complaints which Monsieur de Blainville had addressed to the writer on a late visit, &c.

84. DRAFTS indorsed "M. to Q. Mother and French King."
[c. November 1625].

To the Queen Mother—that the honours which he had received from the Queen since the arrival of Monsieur de Blainville shewed him that it was not in the power of malevolence to deprive him of her Majesty's good graces. That if he had made ill offices between the King and Queen it would have been found out by the department of his Majesty towards her; but nobody could be so shameless as to say that his Majesty had ever discovered any change in his affection towards the Queen, &c.

85. DRAFT LETTER to the KING OF FRANCE [c. same date]. That he had received the letters his Majesty had been pleased to honour him with by Monsieur de Blainville, Ambassador extraordinary; and had fulfilled his Majesty's commandments according to the judgment he had. Was passionately addicted to the service of his French Majesty, as would be seen by comparing his actions with those of others who endeavoured to win his Majesty's good graces by doing ill offices.

86. DRAFT OF LETTER indorsed "M. to Prince of Orange" [c. 1627]. Had taken the liberty to remind the States General of the promise they had made him in regard to the Earl of Buccleuch of the first Scottish Regiment that fell vacant, or which he should raise anew for their service, and in the interim to give him a pension of 200 livres sterling. Asks his Excellence to contribute his assistance to this end, and to assure the Earl's pretensions by a Brevet that with more courage he might spend his life in the service of the States and follow the footsteps of his late father. By doing so he would do what was very agreeable to the King his master and oblige a lord of quality and merit.

87. DRAFT indorsed "Coppie to Monsieur de Tillieres, 23 January 161—."

Was very much astonished at the report which M. de Tillieres' Secretary made to him touching Pierre Hugon. At the Ambassador's request he knew not how often he had asked his Majesty out of regard for the Ambassador to do him the favour to pardon the said Hugon and set him free from prison. The said Hugon had come by no harm that was not caused by his own act. True it was that his Majesty had promised all the goods in one of his chests that was opened and inspected in France to Monsieur Herbert, brother of his ambassador there, who had laboured and spent more than 100 pounds in France in that affair; and on his lordship's interposition with the said Hugon he promised to give him five hundred pounds sterling in lieu of these goods which were worth much more. That was all the bargain that was ever made either by his Majesty or the writer in that business, and the whole bargain was to the said Hugon's advantage &c. In sum the King was

endamaged more than sixty thousand pounds sterling in jewels, of which the said Hugon was debtor; besides he had behaved badly in sending in the name of the late Queen money and sundry articles of church furniture to a monastery of nuns and also to the Jesuits to cause prayers to be offered up for the soul of the late Queen of happy memory, an act odious not only to our religion but specially odious in him being a foreigner to stir an affair of such consequence without the sanction of the King. A postscript states that the Ambassador's two requests had been presented to his Majesty who answered that he would do all that depended on him provided it should not be prejudicial to him nor endanger his rights &c., and had recommended the petitions to the proper officers.

The letter however does not appear to have been sent, as a note in English on the margin of another letter to the same personage states—

“After Hugon was confronted the former letter was stayed all but the postscript and this sent.”

Which bears, that his Lordship had retained the Ambassador's Secretary till now—that he had spoken with Pierre Hugon in presence of the Ambassador's Secretary that the latter might be a witness of what was said who would give him a full discourse of it. That his Lordship had done nothing in this release but in consideration of the Ambassador and the King his master. That if the said Hugon had promised any gratuity to anyone for good offices it was done without the writer's sanction. That he had made a bargain with Hugon but it was all to the latter's advantage &c.

88. DRAFT FRENCH LETTER without address (perhaps to Spanish Ambassador). The writer had communicated to the King the letters of his correspondent touching the propositions of her Serene Highness the Archduchess about the Palatinate. The King had commanded the writer to say that his Majesty could not make a decided answer on a sudden since the proposals came far short of what Mr. Weston had reported his correspondent had said to him Her Highness would be prepared to do. In three days his Majesty would be at Theobald's when he would send to Mr. Weston and charge him to go to his Lordship's correspondent with his Majesty's answer. His Majesty hoped that “le Sieur Porter” whom he had lately sent to Spain would bring him such an answer from the King of Spain his correspondent's master that it would wholly clear his intentions and give reparation to his Majesty's honour. No date.

89. DRAFT OF LETTER. Indorsation somewhat illegible but apparently to Prince of Piedmont. The King his master was resolved constantly to follow out his former designs and again take up the thread of his enterprises. His Highness might have been informed that some ill affected to his Lordship and others led by misapprehensions meant to attack him but his Lordship trusted in his innocence and integrity to surmount the malice of the one and remove the misapprehensions of the other. The Count de St. Maurice, bearer of the letter was fully informed of the designs and intentions of his Majesty and would communicate them to his Highness. No date.

90. DRAFT or copy of Letter by the King (apparently King James) bearing that whereas he had been informed by the Earl of Arundell and Surrey (Earl Marshall of England) that Brooke and Treswell, two of the Heralds subordinate to the government of the Marshall, “haue for matters concerning fees, not onely appealed from the Marshalls court, vnto other courtes, but haue both in their pleas and otherwis-

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taken many courses to derogate all they may from the honour and power of that High Court." His Majesty being desirous of keeping all his courts within their own true and peculiar limits and give them reputation and lustre "especially to this which is to judge of all matters of honour . . . We haue thought fitt to referre this busines vnto you which our pleasure is you shall take into your present and serious consideration." With power if on examination the accused cannot clear themselves to take such an exemplary course of punishing them as should deter others from the like attempts hereafter "Wherein wee take our owne honour to be engaged to defend the power and reputation of that court, which is of so high a nature, so auncient and so immediately deriued from vs, who are the fountaine of all honour, as also that our said cousin may receaue such encouragement and fauour as both his generall faith in our seruice and his modest course shewed by appealing vnto us in this particular doth deserue." The Referees are not named. No date.

91. LETTER from Charles Maupas Bishop of Blois to Lord Buckingham, having been his French master at Blois. The beginning of the Bishop's letter is as follows:—*Monseigneur, la vertu et le bonheur partisans de vostre grandeur, conspirent ensemble à l'exaltation de vostre gloire, sous la conduite et divine providence du Souerain donateur de tous biens nostre seigneur Jesus Christ; lequel maniant les resnes de vos inclinations dez vostre tendre jeunesse, vous inspira l'amour de la première et fit reussir le second à toutes vos belles actions. J'en puis estre oculaire temoing, ayant eu l'honneur d'estre employé à vostre service pour vous instituer en nostre langue Françoisse lors qu'au commencement de vostre première adolescence, vous fistes assez long sejour en cette ville.*" With a good many compliments the bishop presents him with a little work his "*Grammaire et Syntaxe de la Langue Françoisse,*" which he had revised but had not yet published nor dedicated to any particular person; but now intending to publish it would be delighted that his lordship should allow it to come out under the patronage of his name and asks his Lordship to permit him to do so &c. No date.

92. DRAFT OF LETTER in Buckingham's handwriting. Indorsed "To Spanish Ambassador." This letter is much damaged and consequently not very intelligible in some places. The writer wished so much to explain to his Excellence all that concerned the service of the King his master that he had lost no time in taking the first opportunity of informing his Majesty and receiving his resolution that his Excellence had wished to be touched upon in their last conference principally on three points; the first of which was that his Excellence desired to be informed what Priests or Jesuits, subjects of his Majesty, made their abode within the dominions of the Archdukes. To which the King answered that there were two kinds of traitors who took up their abode there, one sort conspiring against his person and the other against his honour; these were principally two laymen and two priests, one of the laymen being Sir William Stanlie. Some of their accomplices had confessed that the said Sir William was not only privy to the plot of the Gunpowder treason, but that it was he who chose and sent over Faux, who was then in the service of the Archduke, to put that horrible treason in execution; and yet the said Stanlie made his constant residence in the Archduke's dominions. In reference to the two priests they were two Jesuits, Greenwell and Garode, who were in the complot of the said treason, and they had passed and re-passed once and again through the Archduke's dominions. Touching the traitors against his Majesty's

honour, so many Monasteries and Colleges of Priests and Jesuits of his Majesty's subjects who are bred in the dominions of the Archduke, and who the letter says disseminate lies and calumnies against the person and government of his Majesty, witness the various false reports contained in Books composed and circulated in an underhand way. The second point referred to the treatment of priests in the King's realm; as to which the King defended his actions referring to certain priests who had broken prison, the necessity of upholding his authority &c., and said the friendship between their Majesties was grounded on civil reasons, personal favours and courtesies, and not on matters of religion on which they were known to differ. As to the third point, which his Excellence had asked to be referred to his Majesty, which was that the Ambassador of his Majesty in France had advised the King of France to favor a project for making the Duke of Baw successor to the Empire. To which the King answered that he had with his own mouth told his Excellency all he had done in that affair &c. Finally asks his Excellence to use his endeavours to discover the author of the work "Corona Regia" which the writer judged it was in the power of his Excellence to do. No date. The following note is written in the same hand in English at the foot of the first page. "They prists to be hanged—Edmonds ernestnes against Spayne—Puteanus Booke."

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93. LETTER from J. DAVID, Maire and Captain of Rochelle, the Aldermen and Inhabitants of the Town of Rochelle to the Duke of Buckingham, Great Admiral of England [c. 1625]. Stating that they had learnt from the letters of their deputies of the goodwill which his Grace had shewn them in all their affairs for obtaining in their oppressions and calamities the favorable assistance of the King of Great Britain. They thank him for his efforts in their behalf, and beg him to continue according to the great part he had in the favour of so powerful and magnanimous a king, by respect for whom they had been led to the acceptance of the conditions of peace however hard and ruinous they were. His Majesty might procure ameliorations for them of which his Ambassadors had given them assurances on the promise which they had received from the most Christian King; and beseech his Grace not to deny them in their misfortune the continuance of his goodwill in the great need they had for it, as Desherbiers and their other deputies would shew him, &c. 15th March.

94. LETTER by COUNT GEORGE OSSOLINSKY, POLISH AMBASSADOR, to GEORGE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

Wished to have offered his Lordship his service, and good wishes but not desiring during the latter's indisposition to press his importunity upon him he had deferred it to a more convenient season. But informs his Lordship as the only protector of his cause and well inclined to the King his master, of what he had treated of with Secretary Calvert, to wit, that he had declared the final demand of his master to be referred to his Majesty, his Lordship's master, which the Ambassador thinks would appear just, easy and worthy of the affection of his Majesty to the King of Poland, seeing that with sixty thousand livres sterling he would buy himself not only the fraternal love and reciprocal assistance of the Polish Ambassador's master, but would bind the whole crown of Poland to his service and that of his children. No date.

95. DRAFT of LETTER indorsed "M. to Mr. Secr. Winwood"
22 August [c. 1617].

Had acquainted his Majesty with the despatches Winwood had sent him. His Majesty "liketh exceeding well the answeare which the

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Duke of Savoye made to M^r Desdiguieres and M^r de Bethune and would have you write so to M^r Wake that his Maiestie approueth of his proceeding with them. . . . His Maiestie would likewise haue you write to the C. Palatin, that seing Count Maurice wishes the C. Palatine should forbear sending till he be desired, he should follow this advice therein and not send vntill he be sought vnto for his assistance in that kinde. As for the assembling of the National Synode, His Maiesteis ioyning to employ some learned men to assist thereat, His Maiestie would wish that all the provinces would concurre in desiring it, but if the fower only doe it, his Maiestie will not for the obstinaeye of the other three refuse to send over for so good a purpose."

His Majesty approved of the course Winwood had taken with the Jesuit, and his Lordship thanks him for the love and care he had shown in his Lordship's brother's business. No date.

96. LETTER by COUNT GEORGE OSSOLINSKY, Ambassador of Poland, to Lord Buckingham. Thanking his Lordship for the favours and honours he had done him, supplicating him in the name of the King of Poland his master to continue his wouted protection; since the Treasurer does nothing unless constrained by his Lordship's commandments; thus having delivered the six thousand five hundred pounds of the remainder to reach £12,000 according to the promise of his Majesty, his Lordship's master, the Treasurer would provide nothing. In the time that was past the soldiers cost much, so that unless the remainder were provided for in good time all the expenditure of his Majesty would go for nothing.

As to the Catholic prisoners, he begs his Excellence to remind his Majesty of the promise he was pleased to make to the King by his Ambassador. That was the most estimable and most desired present which he carried back among all the others by his Majesty, and for which the King his master would feel the most obliged; and doubts not his Majesty would put his promise in execution without remitting it to the Archbishop of Canterbury or to any others.

97. CONFIDENTIAL OVERTURES made by the DUKE OF SAXE WEYMAR by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STREIFF.

(1.) To employ well and usefully the means intended for the defence and preservation of the common cause and freedom, it was undoubtedly necessary to attack the enemy at those points where he was weakest.

(2.) There were three views propounded, viz., to attack the enemy in Spain, in Flanders or Brabant, and in Silesia or Lusatia.

(3.) The King of Denmark judges that in no part is the enemy found so feeble as in Silesia and Lusatia, and that without prejudice to the other enterprises that might be undertaken towards summer a good blow might be struck in these Provinces.

(4.) Two things were to be taken into consideration of considerable importance, the first that Silesia and Lusatia were plain and open without any notable fortresses; the second that a considerable number in the provinces would be well affected to their cause.

(5.) Lieutenant Colonel Streiff would represent how it might be possible to dispose the King of Sweden and the Prince of Transylvania to contribute their good offices, aid, and assistance; and the neighbouring provinces would be inclined to favour, such as the circle of Lower Saxony, the Elector of Bradenburg, all Pomerania, and to confine the Elector of Saxony within the bounds of neutrality. For in case he wished to join the contrary party, he would have to fear that the enemy would have to be repulsed in his own country, and the circle of

Upper Saxony might suffer a great eclipse and disunion. Some assistance might also be looked for from the circles of Franconia and Swabia, and with having the advantage of streams and rivers the enterprise might be carried out in three weeks. The other enterprises were far more difficult, and there was little appearance that it would be possible to draw assistance from any Prince or State of Germany into them (unless the Prince of Transylvania), and there was room to fear that the Elector of Saxony would take open part against them. The King of Denmark hoped to be able to put afoot nearly 38,000 men on foot and 12,000 horse; without reckoning the Count de Mansfelt, who had furnished funds for a levy of 14,000 foot and 4,000 horse, &c.

(6.) It would greatly facilitate this design if it should please his Majesty of Great Britain to send promptly and without noise 15,000 men or more to the mouth of the river Elbe, and the States General would make five companies of cavalry and 4,000 foot with some artillery join them. Such an expedition would have a favourable effect in the Hanseatic towns or hinder their trade if they refused to favour and assist the party. Such an expedition need not interrupt or hinder any other designs that were held in England or the United Provinces and would thwart the Councils and designs of Spain &c.

98. LETTER from the Duke of Saxe Weimar to the Duke of Buckingham, Great Admiral of England. That having heard of the care his Grace shewed for the restoration of the common cause, and especially of the treaties made between his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the King of Denmark and the States General, the Duke was confident his Grace would take in good part that he troubled him with the despatch in which he made an overture of the present state of affairs there &c. and recommends Lieutenant Colonel Streiff to his confidence; and if he considered the overture of sufficient importance, to speak of it to his Majesty, &c. Dated $\frac{1}{2}$ February from Verden. No year.

99. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "My Lord to the Commissioners—Manour of Sherbourne."—"My Lord and honorable friends, it pleased his Maiestie to bestowe vpon me the Mannour of Sherborne, and afterwards vpon my dislike thereof to condescend to an exchange of it for other lands, in which businesse you are appointed by his Maiestie to deale between his Highnes and me. My desire is that by this exchange the King haue no disadvantage nor I any benefitt; and because I knowe it cannot be contriued so euen but it wilbe aduantageous to his Maiestie or to me, I pray you take care in that sort that in case his Maiestie be as he rather wisheth a little loser, yet it be so cleare as nothing be hid from his Maiesteis knowledg, for I desire not to gaine but by his Maiesteis free gift. And so leasing it to your honourable care I humbly take my leaue and rest your honors at command."

100. DRAFT LETTER dated at Wansted 12 of September 1621. The Writer had acquainted Lord Buckingham with his correspondent's letter and his Lordship gave direction to make this answer. That Sir Ed. Harbert "being come ouer standeth so much vpon the iustification of his carriage, that his Maiestie seeing no prooffe of the contrarie nor that the French Ambassador with whome his Maiestie had spoken of it, can make good his complaints, is so well satisfied therein that he seeth no cause to recall him with any touch of disgrace." His Majesty further found a necessity of sending him back to finish certain businesses which were in hand. "There is yet this reason more that his Maiestie oweth him seven thousand pounds vpon his entertainment

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which there is no present meanes to furnish, and without paying him first that which is due vnto him his Maiestie cannot with honour reuoke him from his imployment."

101. LETTER from the Earl of Pembroke Lord Chamberlain to George Marquis of Buckingham. 20th [January?] no year. See No. 54 supra. Yesterday in the afternoone Mr. Secretary Caluarte acquainted me with a letter vnto him from your Lordship that some intimation should be given vnto the States how vnfit it was for them to press vpon the King without demanding an audience before hand of his Maiestie. Yesterday night about ten of the clock they sent a gentleman vnto me, to let me know that they were resolved to take their journey towards the Court this morning. I asked him whether they had sent vnto his Maiesty for audience. He told me they had not; but that his Maiestie had giuen them a generall leaue when they could come to no agreement with the Lords Commissioners to repayre vnto him self, and that this they tooke to be sufficient; and therefore they sent me word onely of it as being vnwilling to doe any thing in that kind without my knowledg, though they thought it superfluous to trouble me to send for an audience to be granted vnto them. I answerd I was well asured how priuate soever his Maiestie was, that whensoever they would demand an audience, concerning pressing businesses, his Maiestie would speedily grant it; yet I did not know whether his Maiestie might not conceaue this suddaine comming of theirs at such a time in a cause where necessarily his Maiesty must haue conference with others which were absent before he could return answer, to be in the nature of a surprise; and therefore out of my well wishing to a good accommodation in this busines. I would take the boldnes to aduise them to send either themselves by post vnto your Lordship or to let me send to the same effect, and I would assure them they should receaue a speedy answer. This morning the gentleman came to me againe with many thanks for my good counsayle and intreated me to send this letter vnto your Lordship and to accompany it with one of mine owne. I conceaue it is to haue an audience of his Maiestie which I hope may bring things to a good conclusion, for I heare since their last rough parting they are fallen much lower and haue desired to speak with my Lord Treasurer this afternoone." &c. (Signed) Pembroke Whitehall 20th (no month nor year).

102. LETTER from the DUC DE CHEUREUSE to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

Stating that he had given a thousand crowns to a merchant to purchase him some thirty horses for the Cardinal of Guise his brother and for himself, and he had heard they had been distrained on the ground that the merchant meant to defraud the King of his custom dues, which he had no intention of doing: The Duke therefore requests Buckingham to use his influence with his Majesty that the horses might be sent to him. Paris, 20 July, no year.

103. DRAFT LETTER in English with a French translation, from KING JAMES THE FIRST to the KING OF FRANCE. c. 1610.

"Whereas in the month of August 1595 George Wood, our servant, arryued in Humflewe [Honfleur] in Normandie with his shipp lode, with whyte rye and poulder, which poulder was then taken from him by Monseure de Mon Pance to be imployit in the King your Father's,

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our deerest brother's service, and was valoued and apprysit by his ordinance, readie to be shewed, to the soome of 2,750 french crowns; and notwithstanding severall decrees extant given in the said Woodis favour by the Counsell of the estait in France for his payment, with the entrest at 8 for each hundreth, he heath remanit these 15 years past in a manner without satisfacione having reseavit a thousand crouns by assignatioune the 30 day of March 1602, and 2,000 francks by lyck assignatioune the 21 day of March 1604, which payment by assignatioune vas not worth to him 1,000 crouns, as he alledgit; which he esteimes bot as a part of the entrest. He farther affirmeth that he lost and spent in France in seving for the said payment more than 10,000 crouns. And althocht I haue wrettin to your late father, our dereest brother, sundrie tymes in hes favour yet could he neuer reseave hes payment; And being this thrie years imployt in our service, Captaine of on of our shippis in the narrowe seas, wherby he may not repair to France to persew satisfacioune for the moneys dew vnto him, which extendis by his computatioune to 4,383 crowns the last of August. I haue thoct good to recommend his suite once again vnto yow, hartly praying yow that some ordre may be taken for his satisfacione that he haue noe further occation to complaine. As ve shalbe readie vpon all occations."

104. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "A coppie of a letter to Venetian Ambassador for Sir W^m Bronker, 29 October." Stating that it was agreeable to his Majesty that le Sieur Brounker should take charge and conduct of such troops of Volunteers as wished to enter the service of the Seigneurie of Venice under the same conditions as had been given to Mr. Sackeuille if he had undertaken the charge. His Lordship wishes Sir William good fortune, and recommends him to the ambassador as a gentleman who had given good proofs of his courage and valour. No year.

105. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to B. Dona," probably c. 1619. His lordship had caused hasten as much as possible his Majesty's despatches which Baron Dona would now receive; and his lordship would always be ready to let his affection to the service of their Highnesses be seen on all occasions. As to what his Lordship had said to him of the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he could assure him that it had been shewn to his Majesty who perhaps would judge from it that Baron Dona had held some correspondence with the Archbishop "de quoy j'ay voulu vous aduertir, sçachant bien l'humeur de mon maistre, que la meilleure voye de proceder et la plus agreable à sa volonté est de s'adresser tousiours directement à sa Majesté." As to his desire that his Majesty should write to his Ambassador with the States the King "ne le trouue nullement conuenable, ny de sa main ny "de la mienne, qui est la mesme chose, d'autant que ce seroit s'engager "tout à fait," and more especially so, as his Majesty had heard that Monsieur Caron had quite lately received letters from the States on which he asks audience. His Majesty would be better prepared to answer when he knew what they had written.

106. DRAFT OF LETTER without address but seemingly to the King of [Bohemia] circa 1620. The affection which had urged his Lordship from the beginning to contribute all that lay in his power to the advancement of his Majesty's business with the King his master, made him desirous of embracing all occasions of rendering to his Majesty his humble service. "Dequoy luy donnera plus particuliere assurance ce mien frere qu'il a pleu a sa Maiesté envoyer pardelá pour commu-

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niquer a vostre Maiesté son aduis et pleniére resolution qu'elle espere vostre Maiesté embrassera fort volontiers, en quoy faisant elle se pourra asseurer que sa Maieste s'embarquera viuement en l'affaire et ne l'abandonnera point quelque hazard qui en puisse aduenir; comme mon frere à que je m'en remetz deduira plus particulièrement," &c. No date.

107. DRAFT LETTER to the King of France [May 1625] "Sire, Je prins la hardiesse d'aduertir vostre Maiesté de Boulogne que la Royne s'estoit heureusement embarquée, et maintenant Jn'ay pas estimé moins de mon debuoir de luy donner aussy aduis qu'elle est arriüée a Douure avec mesme heur, ou le Roy mon maistre l'est venu trouuer a matin; et puis asseurer vostre Maiesté que la rencontre de l'vn et l'autre a esté la plus ioyeuse qui se soit iamais veue, comme si la fortune eust trauaillé à leur donner contentement mutuel et a faire le choise de part et d'autre plus agreable qu'ilz n'eussent sceu faire euxmesmes. Du depuis ilz ont passé le temps en ceste uille avec vn petit balet, ou le Roy s'est fort bien acquitté, comme ne Je ne doute pas qu'il n'aye fait la nuict passée; ce qui est d'autant plus à croire que la Royne n'a pas dansé; toutes fois pour monstrier qu'elle ne s'en est mal portée, le Roy la vid par vn pertuis danser la sarabante en sa chambre," &c. His Lordship subscribes himself "Sire, de Vostre Majesté tres humble seruiteur et tres obeissant esclau." No date but [May 1625].

108. PAPER in Latin indorsed "Polish Ambassador's speech." Addressed to the King. Bearing chiefly on the Ottomans who were threatening to attack Poland along with other enemies and arguing that on the integrity of Poland depended the safety of all Europe from the Ottoman power: that his Majesty of Britain was the only one who had clearly perceived that the whole of Europe was aimed at through Poland and that its danger should be a matter of concern to all Christendom. The King is therefore exhorted to stretch forth a helping hand to Poland in her peril; that if he did so his name would be venerated by Poland to the latest ages, &c. No date.

109. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to K. of Denmark by Sr R. Anstruder" [c. 1621].

That Sir Robert bearer of the letter went so well instructed from his Majesty's own mouth in all his affairs "tant en la procedure du traicté de mariage entre Monseigneur le Prince et l'Infante d'Espagne comme en sa resolution touchant le troubles d'Allemagne et la voye qu'elle est delibéré d'y tenir et aussy de l'Ambassade du Mareschal de Cadenet n'aguères enuoyé de France pardeçá," that his lordship deemed it more to purpose to refer them all to Sir Robert's report than to trouble his Majesty with too long letters. Adds that he would think himself happier in nothing than to be honoured with his Majesty's commands, and recommends Mr. Arnault a gentleman in the suite of Sir Robert.

110. DRAFT of another letter to the same. The writer had received his Majesty's letters from the hands of Sir Andrew Sinclair and perceived that his Maiestie still continued his former affection towards him and the writer felt a burning zeal to render his Majesty some proof of his service. In regard to the matter of which Sir Andrew had given an account, the king was so well disposed of his own accord that his Lordship could not claim any part of it, &c.

111. LETTER from Le Comte de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham, Master of the Horse and Great Admiral of England. The Count

writes, he must not fail in the service he had promised and the confidence he had sworn to give his Lordship advice "de la liberté de Monsieur le Prince de Condé, laquelle luy doit estre d'autant plus agreable de quelle vient d'une pure bonne volonte du Roy son mestre et de l'espoir qui l'a d'estre vilement assisté et serui de luy." This was all the news in France. For the news of London he could say nothing unless the extreme regret he felt at the absence of the court and particularly of his Lordship. No date.

112. The same to the same. Asking a passport for two horses which at the request of an intimate friend a Marshal of France he had bought and wished to send to France. No date.

DIVISION I.—SECTION (5). LETTERS and PAPERS relating to the JACOBITE INSURRECTIONS of 1715 and 1745.

1719-1745.

113. LETTER with the following note on the envelope "Letter from the Marquis de Beretti Landi the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague dated September 29th received at the Isle in Lochmorer, October 25, 1719."

A La Haye, ce 29.7^{bre} 1719.

Monsieur, estant informé que vous avez de l'argent du Roy mon maitre entre vos mains et que M^r Bolañio avec sa troupe a besoin d'estre secouru afin qu'il puisse avoir soin de la subsistance des soldats, Je vous prie tres instament de lui donner l'argent que vous avez appartenant a sa Majesté dont il aura soin de me rendre compte et moi au Roi. Je profite avec plaisir de cette occasion pour vous offrir mes services en tout ce qui pourra dependre de moi et vous assurer que je suis avec toute la consideration imaginable, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

M. BERETT LANDI.

Milord Milord Tullebardine.

114. PAPER headed "Account of the publick money layd out by the Marquess of Tullibardine beginning at Stornoway the 30th March 1719."

A few items are subjoined:—

Imprimis at Stornoway to an express sent to	£		
Clan Ranald, Glengarry and others -	-	001	10 00
Item to M ^r Zachary for provisions to the Spanish ships and troops per account	-	153	00 10
Item to the two pillots who brought my Lord Marichall from Baro to Stornoway -	-	003	00 00
To the Marquess of Seafort -	-	017	00 00
Aprile the 12 th To the two Pilots from Stornoway to Island Donald	Aprile the 16 th	-	005 00 00
To 32 workmen for carrying the arms and ammonition to the Magazines	-	-	001 14 00
To the Laird of M ^c Dougall -	-	-	008 10 00
For making up the magazines near Illandonald		001	10 06
To Captain Stapleton for subsistence -	-	002	10 00
To Captain M ^c Gill subsistence	-	002	10 00
To the Laird of Glengarry -	-	085	00 00

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	£		
Aprile the 20 th . To the Laird of Locheall	017	00	00
To the Captain of Clanronald	034	00	00
To Glenderule	085	00	00
Aprile the 25 th . To Borlom	007	17	00
To three men who went near Inverness in pur- suit of the desarter	000	17	00
To wine and brandy bought for the troops as per account	033	14	03
Aprile the 26 th . To a souldier who deserted from the ennimi	001	01	00
To Lord George Murray	008	10	00
May the 1. To a company of 30 men as a week's pay who were sent towards Inverness	004	05	02
To M ^r Murchieson for cattle	023	06	08
5. To six men for carrying the ammunition to Illandonald	000	06	00
To 2 expresses	000	11	00
The 8 th . To 3 expresses coming and going to and from M ^r Donald M ^c Leand upon account of the English ships	000	09	00
To Bayly Falconer of Elgin	006	16	00
To the French Ingenire	006	16	00
To ane express from Atholl	001	10	00
For cows to the Spaniards as per account	006	00	00
To the Spanish souldiers for carying arms and ammunition	003	08	00
To the Pilot for the Spanish ships	001	01	06
May the 15 th . For 4 days pay to 7 of M ^c Dougalls and Robert Roys men	000	14	00
May the 16. To the man who took the English- man and drou'd the other	001	14	00
To the Chisme of Strathglass	001	14	00
17 th . To M ^c Dougall	003	08	00
19 th . To workmen at the Castle of Ileandonald and the Crow	002	05	00
20 th . To M ^c Dougall	010	04	00
22. 4 days pay to 4 of Rob Roy's men	000	08	00
„ For a kettle lost in the Castle	000	08	00
23 rd . To Glencoe	001	14	00
To the men who took up the lead which Borlom threw in the water	000	17	00
24 th . The pay of Captain M ^c Lean's company to the first of June, as per receipt	002	03	05
To Captain M ^c Lean to account for bringing men from the Isle of Mull	017	00	00
28 th . For losses sustain'd by blowing up the magazine at the crois of Kintaile	003	08	00
To the drums of the Regiment on the 29 th May	000	17	00
To the pipers on the same account	000	08	00
30 th . To a desarter from the ennimy	001	01	00
For horses carryin arms and ammunition to Glensheall	000	10	00
For cows given to the Spaniard on the 29 of May	005	00	00
31 st . To three expresses to Lochile, Tutor M ^c Leand and Sir Donald M ^c Donald	000	12	00

	£		
To Rob Roy - - - - -	003	08	00
To my Lord Seafort's company of 30 men -	004	05	02
June the 3 rd . To ane express from Glengarie -	000	05	00
To ane express with intelligence from Inverness - - - - -	000	05	00

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115. LETTER (torn on one side) indorsed "Tullibardines Instructions to the Master of the Ship" 5 November 1719.

Sir, It being for his Majesty's service that you for to the Isles therefore this is desiringe yow'll follow of my brother Lord George Murray and others who can be what are the properest measures for yow to take about safely abroad all these who are to goe with him, which will particullar service done your King and Countrey, so I need further here, but shall only tell yow that whateuer pains . . . yow are at in takinge care of his Majestys affairs in the shall not faile of being faithfully represented to our [master by] one who will not neglect to doe yow all the justice and good in every thing lyes in my pouer it being what in justice will ing your loyall zeall and the danger such ane undertake lyable to at this time, and therefore shall be accordingly in so far as lyes in the way of, Sir your real freind and servant,

TULLEBARD[INE].

November the 5th.

To the Master of the ship who comes to the Isles.

Addressed "To the Master of the Ship sent for the Kings service."

116. William Marquis of Tullebardine &c. Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland—To Colonel Lord George Murray 5th November 1719 [in duplicate] "By verteu of the power and authority giv'n me from the King to place and displace officers as Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, I doe hereby appoint you Collonel Lord George Murray to take care of the right embarquation and pay such of the Kings subjects as I haue sign'd a list who are to go abroad in a ship that is ordred to the Isles for that end. They are hereby strictly requir'd to obey you in all that relates to the said affaire whatever rank any of them may have in the army and likeways to follow your advice in what regards his Majesty's service which you are to answer for till you can all get safe abroad, for which this shall be to you and all concern'd a sufficient warrant. Given this 5th of November 1719 at the Isle in Lochmorer the eighteen year of his Majesty's reign. To Collonel Lord George Murray."

117. COPY LETTER indorsed "Letter to the King at Rome dated January 24th from Putaux" (from the Marquis of Tullibardine). No year [c. 1721].

"Sir, I took the liberty of wryteing to your Majisty the 26th of December, and some days agoe the Duke of Mar favour'd me by directly sending the letter yow were singularly pleas'd to honour me with concerning what I could not help mentioning which your Majesty most graciously condiscends to take notice of with the greatest goodness a soveraigne can show towards quieting differences by sufficient allowance for human frailty; that ought with the outmost gratitude and self

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denyall make us humbly submitt all private concerns in just resignation to whatever your Majesty finds necessary, for the benefite of your service.

“God forbid any should discourage those that are usefull in your Majesty’s affairs, what I said about Glenderule seem’d incumbent on me, to show what some had unhappiely mett with; but I belive all will be glad to find him prove advantageous in your busieness, sincerely wishing his activity may be really usefull and I pray the capacity of those who are most able to stir about your Majesty’s concerns, be well employed in settling a right foundation for carrying on the publict cause and then every thing must soon prosper.

Tho’ your Majesty permits me to wryte even on ane unpleasant subject, yet it’s impossible to express my regrate at being unavoydably oblidged to mention things should prove the least disagreeable to yow since on no pretence I trafick in any tainting politique, nor even tho’ practis’d would readiely appear much amongst your disrespectfull subjects or enimies that are of notted Hannoverian principles, haveing to the outmost intirely avoyded all sort of division that in the least smell’d of private designes, which unspeakeably attaches some to one ane other and that occasions the insnareing pretence of doeing apparent good offices while on the main well meaning people really suffer more sensibly then by all that can otherways happen, for the unbiass’d are strangely disjoynted through the busie artifice of those who find their account in unexpressable confusion to sustain cliver practises, which unkinges reall union and therby unmercifully exposing all true loyalty.

It’s very certain Mr Campbell had no occasion to speake amiss of me, and if he or I be now in the wrong, there’s none but ourselves to blame; seing it cannot weell be determin’d who else could have brought things to so cruell a pass as leaves no room for our having any more particularr deallings, and whatever this may occasion me to suffer yet at length will appear how naturally I am averse from entering on the merite of double management, tho’ reduced by necessity to maintaine the valuable character of a just cause, that should not be intirely loaded by every kind of projectours: for with true assurance I may presume to say, as I have till now unfeignedly endeavoured under every situation to demonstrate; so it shall constantly appear beyond malice that no private, personall nor family injury from him or any other will ever draw the least resentment, where the good of your Mijestys cause can any way interfere; on which account I already tho’ affraid without much effect, have still thrown my small concerns aside, and if capable am ready to undergoe more: besides, as to what that gentleman propos’d and afterwards thought fitt to deny, about forfeiting my father tho’ it be universally knowen he never ventur’d on any mercinary designes of being considerable through labarinths of specious oppression, nor inclyn’d to trade in building a fortune by meanly undermineing or cunningly meddling where intirely overturning the ancient rights of King and country could be expos’d as the purchase pryce of strange ambition, that violently tends towards miserably enslaveing all worthy compatriots; nay whatever faillings he may have if reasonable ways could been us’d at the beginning of the late unhappy affairs in Scotland its more then probable he had not prov’d the last even of his poor family to have sincerely ventur’d in earnest all was to be expected from a dutyfull subject in faithfully serving the most gracious soveraigne, and I can no ways imagine that he with many others of your Majesty’s naturall well wishers at home will in the least fail being found as formerly, ready on any regullar fixed scheme to performe every substantiall service lys in

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their pouer, while the fate of all is only amongst the hands of such as they know can be undenyably trusted ; for a miscarriage now might prove utter ruine at least to your whole honest adherents who therefore may be more cautious then formerly, finding the effects of what has already happn'd unsuccessful which prodigiously weakens the interest of your unalterably disinterested friends ; and others will only act as serves their own private ends, that commonly drives at demolishing of reall merite, which is their undoubted harvest, so be uppermost who will, they find surest game in generall disturbance, For tho' such people can lose little, yet by sufficient forewardness to over reach the world with nimble adress mighty things may be compass'd at length, towards satiating their undefatigable dispositions. As your Majesty has thought fitt to determine me by your directions about what is pass't with Glenderrule so I shall not trouble the Duke of Mar nor M^r Dillon in relation to this ungratefull subject which is not now to be further mention'd by me and I shall never fail in going alongst with them or any other your Majesty finds proper to employ for the undoubted advantage of your service that must still be faithfully sought in every thing my small capacity is the least fitt to undertake with a true disposition for substantially promoteing your lasteing glory, which no obstacle can keep me from pursueing cheerfully.

The Duke of Mar acquainted me in the kindest manner with what was mention'd to him about the subsistance your Majesty is graciously pleas'd to order for my brother George and I, who are mighty sensible and thankfull for the extraordinary regard you have still favor'd us with being infinitely concern'd we should hitherto unavoydably put your Majesty to so much charges while things are in the present situation and many of your worthy subjects still in great difficultys : God grant we may be able to find some reasonable plain way of liveing that our Master's goodness be no further straitned by such a burthen so as yow may intirely discover we have only endeavour'd to mentaine ourselves in a capacity of answering any occasion where your Majesty sees convenient to make use of us when in the least profitable about anything matteriall for safely restoreing the Royall family by which the world must be fully convinced, as beyond detraction I hope unaffected managment will satisfy your Majesty, that our whole study in every condition has constantly been to appear with unspotted honour and true discretion inviolably as I shall ever be.

My brother and I beg leave to give our most humble duty to the Queen, hoping her Majesty and the Prince are in perfect good health.

118. LORD GEORGE MURRAY to the DUKE OF ATHOLL.

Perth, 9th September 1745.

Dear Brother,—The Prince certainly marches tomorrow and for God's sake cause as many of the men as possible march for Dumblane so to be there tomorrow being Tuesday or early on Wednesday. If you could be yourself at Tullibardine to confer with his Royal Highnes tomorrow about Midday it would be of infinite consequence for the good of the cause, but if you cannot be there so soon the Prince will leave his directions for you in writeing which will be to this efect. He being to push forward with the utmost expedition you are to act with a separat body and to quarter at Blair Castle. The Highlanders that his Majesty is posetive will join you from the north and west with the remender of your own men that you cannot get sent off with L. Nairn &c. will soon be a stronger body then that which he crosses the Forth with. I recon

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Strickland goes up to you. Your baggage and servant will be this day at Tullibardine; if you come there you will order it to Blair and I have horse and cartes ther at your command. Perhaps you may soon be in a condition to come down and take up your quarters here especially if you hear that Cope imbarks for Leith. 100 bolls meall goes up to Dunkeld this moment; money, meall &c. will be appointed for you as far as possible, but the particulars you will know at Tullibardine: Adieu

Yours, GEORGE MURRAY.

Monday 10 forenoon.

Pray keep Mr N. Macgleshen with you for dispatches.

To his Grace the Duke of Atholl at Blair Castle.

119. LETTER indorsed "Letter from Glenlyon dated 21st September and received at Dunkeld 22nd 1745."

May it pleas your Grace—I did not expect your Grace so shoon back to this country when we parted, but being informed last night you were returned, I did rejoyse least your absence might creat some confusion, becaus there was non in this countray to give orders to such as were passing for the army. This moment I had the honour of your Grace's orders after writting what is above. I have bein in grat distrass since I cam hom with a sore back as I was all the way from Grieff. I had the few men I have convey (*sic*) last day and finds they have few or no armes but such as they are shall with Gods grace attend you there against the tyme apoynted, togithere with the only son I have left me, being but a stripling of fourtein years age who I hope will do pritty weell, for he'l follow direction and obay orders: And if I in any case be able to travle I shall wait of your Grace against the tyme apointed, who ever am with esteem, may it please your Grace, your Graces most obedient humble servant

JO. CAMELL.

G—— the 21st September 1745.

120. LETTER indorsed "Coppay pass to James Malcolm, surgeon. Sept^r 1745."

By William Duke of Atholl &c. Commander in Chief of his Majesteis forces benorth the River of Forth.

You are hereby required to permitt the bearer heirof, Mr James Malcolm, surgeon, with his servant to pass and repass from this to the City of Edinburgh without trouble or molestation, he behaving himself civilly and loyally as becometh. Given and sealed at our Castle of Blair the thirty day of September 1745 years.

To all officers civil and military.

121. Copy orders by WILLIAM DUKE OF ATHOLL TO ARCHIBALD MENZIES of Shian. Dunkeld 12 October 1745.

William Duke of Atholl etc. under his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Commander in chief of his Majesties forces.

These are ordering and requiring you Archibald Menzies of Shian to raise all the men betwixt sixteen and sixty years of age in the country of Glenlyon and in Bofracts lards to join us with them at Perth, or any other place shall be appointed, and to carry off and bring with you the cattle or horses of such of them as shall abscond or keep out of the way.

This you are punctually and expeditiously to perform as you shall be answerable, for which this shall be to you a sufficient warrant. Given at Dunkeld the twelfth day of October 1745.

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122. DRAFT LETTER—WILLIAM called DUKE OF ATHOLL to PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD. Dunkeld, 17 October 1745.

Sir,—Your Royal Highness gracious letter of the 11 instant with express orders to immediately join you with all the men I have been raising, according to orders under Secretary Murray's cover, came not to my hands till this evening. The letters being taken but luckily retaken occasioned the delay. The convoy under Captain Brown's care, with arms, ammunition &c. for your Royal Highness from his most Christian Majesty, arrived here last night after the utmost endeavours. It will be tomorrow night before all the men necessary for bringing them up to your army can be got together. Next morning I shall march them from hence with the utmost diligence can possibly advance the earnest desire I have of soon being able in person to receive your Royal Highness commands and fully let you know that nothing has been omitted towards the speedy advancing of King and countrys service. Being ever with the utmost attachment and zeal, Sir, your Royal Highness, most dutiful and most obed^t subject and servant.

123. LETTER indorsed "Letter from the Duke of Perth dated Peebles the 2nd, received on the road 3 November 1745."

My Lord, I should have been very fond of the satisfaction of waiting upon your Grace upon the road to concert measures with your Grace about any orders to be given, but had the misfortune of missing you by the way, but I am here preparing everything for your reception in hopes of seeing you here tomorrow, and am in the meantime, My Lord, Your Graces most obedient humble servant. PERTH.

Peebles the 2 November 1745.

124. COPY LETTER from the PRINCE to the DUKE OF PERTH. Dalkeith 3 November 1745.

I have just now received advice of two ships being arrived at Montrose from Dunkirk. I forgott yesterday to ask the Duke of Atholl for £3000 Sterling, or thereabouts, remainder of the money that came from France, which I could wish should be delivered to Seton the Paymaster. It will be necessary for a part of the Perthshire horse to remain in the rear of the colonne to press horses in case of need for the stores and train. Recommend diligence for which care must be taken that horses should not be wanting. Cluny wants targets and shoes which you should get delivered to him as soon as possible, but in such a manner as not to retard their march. Cohoon has these things in custody. My compliments to the Duke of Atholl and Monsieur Boyer.

(Signed) CHARLES P. R.

125. LETTER J. O'SULIVAN, SECRETARY to the PRINCE, to the DUKE OF ATHOLE. Jedburgh, 7 November 1745.

My Lord, H. R. H. orders me to inform your Grace that he parts this morning from Jedburgh, to be this night at Hagie Haugh, to morrow the 8th at Strong Garsting and Saturday the 9th if possible at

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Bromtum [Brompton] where my Lord Elco's and Pitsligo's horse which are to be the 8th at Longtown joins him. He likewise expects your column and the artillery will joyn him about four mils at this side of Brumtum about miday the 9th. But if by the difficulty of the cariages it was found impracticable, H. R. H. desires your Grace wou'd advance with the brigade of Athol, Cluny's Regiment and the Swedish cannon if possible. I am with all respect my Lord,

Your Graces most humble and most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. O'SULIVAN,

Jedburgh the 7th 9^{bre}, 1745, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

126. LETTER LORD GEORGE MURRAY to the DUKES OF PERTH
AND ATHOLE.

Reden 8th November 1745.

Fryday 9 att night.

My Lords, His Royal Highness designs to march from this to-morrow morning very early so as to be at Rockly by midday if possible, and desires that att least fifteen hundred men from your column join him there by that time with the Swedish cannon and ammunition conform; also the bombs. The troops with us are in absolute wante of ammunition so bring accordingly. The rest of your column with the carriages &c. must follow with the outmost expedition. I am, my Lords, your most humble and obedient servant.

GEORGE MURRAY.

Rockly is about four miles on this side Carlile.

To the Dukes of Perth and Atholl.

Bring with you ten pair pistoles.

DIVISION I.--SECTION (6). MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS and PAPERS.
1672-1746.

127. LETTER [from JAMES LORD DRUMMOND, afterwards 4th EARL OF PERTH] to M^r PATRICK Drummond. Stobhall 15 January [16]72.

"My dearest freind, your Almanaks arived last week with the Book directed to me. My father was mightyly pleased with his part. I assure you mine was no less satisfactorie to me. I have not yet read it quite through; for I was ingadged in Doctor Brouns Vulgar Errors. On Saturday I read his Discourse of Vrn Buriall with which I was so taken, that in a very short time I read it. No doubt he is an extraordinary person both for learning and piety: His Religio Medici I never saw nor is it in Scotland to be had. My reading the first lines of the discourse I mentioned puts me in mind to shou you that latly near Drummond (that's to say within 5 myles) amongst the hills which lye at its back, towards the Forrest which belongs to my Father, tuo countrey men intending to build a new kiln for corn in the seat of an old oregroun one, and searching deep to lay its fundation found a great ring of gold and a considerable deal of monye which they disposed of to pedlers, for its weight in the common coyne of this countrie: they carried it to goldsmiths in Perth; and for a very inconsiderable gain sold them. Only one accidentally came to Drummond, where my father was about his affairs in that place, who bought about 24 of the pieces. They are about the bredth of a very large 3 pence and thryce as thick or more. I have not yet taken particuler notice to them, bot these I saw had upon them Domitian, Commodus, Antoninus Pius, Trajan and Diva Faustina. Their reuerse were diferent as uel as their obuerse. I

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believe there be more heads amongst them. The figures are excellently well stamped and by their dresses appear to have been as old as those they represent. If you intend to speak of them to any, send me word and I will ask some of them from my father; for most of them he has twice or thrice. The thing that I am most concerned at is the goldsmiths put them in work (like fools) for they might have had much gain by them, but the silver was so good it would not mix with theirs until a third part of alloy was joined to them. They say, there was more than a bushel of them; but all the inquiry I could make, could not get me any of them. The Leaguer of the Romans for one whole winter lay at Ardoch some 4 miles or more towards the south from that place and there is to be seen their entrenchments and fortifications in circular lines deep in some places then that a man on horseback can be seen: and north east from that there are more trenches, alike in form and largeness: but the ground being much better has made the people against my grandfather's order till them down in some places. There was near these a round open like the mouth of a narrow well of a great depth into which my grandfather ordered a malefactor to go, who (glad of the opportunity to escape hanging) went and brought up a spur and buckler of brass; which were lost the time that a garrison of Oliver's dispossessed us of Drummond. There was found a stone there upon which was cut an inscription to show that a captain of the Spanish Legion died there. If you please I shall copy it for you. It is rudely cut," &c. Not signed.

128. LETTER FROM THOMAS MURRAY TO JOHN DRUMMOND OF LUNDIN.

Whythall 16 Jun [16]79.

Sir, I received yours by the ordinary packet and one by the flying packet. The King is well satisfied with the last account that the forces are so well gathering with a resolution to march against the rebels. But it is very dissatisfying that the E. of Lithgow should have retired seeing in all probability the rebellion might then easily be crushed, which occasions great talk here particularly against his Lordship. The Council did this day sit and the King told them the last news from Holland. The Earl of Shaftesbury presides still that the parliament should be called before the 14 August which is not like to be done. The King has at present discharged the raising of the Duke of Albemarle and Lord Gerard's regiments till he hear from you there how his affairs go. This day was appointed for D. H. to give in that paper which his Grace and the rest of the Lords had drawn but it is not yet given, whereupon the King is dissatisfied and is fully determined that without further delay the same may be presently produced, that once their clamors may be heard and answered. I hear your brother the Earl of Perth takes journey tomorrow. Your letter was very satisfying to the Duke who read it to the Duke. It being laid I shall forbear further trouble but my humble duty to my lady and am, Sir, your humble and faithful servant.

THO. MURRAY.

For the Laird of Lundie.

129. Instructions superscribed by King Charles the Second and signed by the Earl of Moray as Secretary, to John Drummond of Lundin, Master of the Ordnance in the Kingdom of Scotland. These instructions consist of 9 articles, all concerning his duties as Master of the ordnance. The 5th article bears that notwithstanding the instructions given by his Majesty to Mr. Slezer, Lieutenant of his Majesty's


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
Artillery, the master of the ordnance was to employ the brass of the old guns in the castles of Stirling and Dumbarton as should be most advantageous for the King's service; for which he should be accountable to the Treasury.

Whitehall, 19 October 1680.

130. List of the Gunnes of the Garison of Dumbrittaine in Majj 1681.

1. Upon the east syde of the neather bailzie above the gate, ane three pounder twelve sqwar ten foot long.
2. Bewest Wallace towre ane three pounder 8 square 9 foot

long 

3. Upon the north rownd one three poundere 8 square 10 foot long 

There are twelve similar entries comprising on the said round a six pounder ten feet long with the imperial arms, same length, marked with a rose and crown and the number 1610; on the Highhall, one the same as the last; and a three pounder nine feet long; on the south side towards the water a demiculverin ten feet long; a six pounder ten feet long; at Buttockes Boure a three pounder nine feet long marked with a lion and a crown on the breech, eight square and round before marked with thistles and fleurs de luces, and another similar; at the end of the laich guard a falkonett eight feet long marked with the arms of Anna Britannia.

An acknowledgement is subscribed by James Ramsay that these guns are left in his hands as Ensign in the place after the transportation of the great guns by order of his Majesty's Council and conform to the Laird of Lundin's subscribed receipt and acknowledgement thereupon at Dumbarton 16 May 1681.

(Signed) JA. RAMSAY.

131. INSTRUCTIONS for JOHN SCHLEZAR, Lieutenant of Artillery.

His Majesty having appointed some gunners to be levied for the attendance of his train in Scotland "and ther being non sufficiently qualified to be found in this Kingdome at present," M^r Schlezar was directed with the first convenience to go by sea to Holland, and look out for attenders following—

One Master Gunner and fireworker qualified for making all sorts of fireworks and ordering all sorts of batteries, understanding all works relating to fortification of camps, approaches, trenches, galleries or mines, with the use of all sorts of cannon, mortar pieces, &c. at 3s. sterling per diem for twelve months in each year at 28 days the month.

Two as near the same pitch of skill as he could obtain at 2s. per diem.

Four well qualified gunners at 1s. 6d. per diem who must all have been actually employed in the service of the States General, of France, Spain or Germany the time of the late wars; if in addition to their skill in gunnery any of them were smiths, joiners or "harnish makers" it will be much the better.

Their pay to commence from the time of embarking, or the 1st May according as he could bargain, and to send them over by the first occasion.

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He was also directed to order two twelve pounders and 4 three pounders according to the models sent.

For the payment of the guns Mr Drummond was to send him by the first occasion certain old brass, which he was to give at the best advantage for his Majesty's service; and having paid the guns was to lay out the superplus as he should thereafter be directed. To keep Mr Drummond informed of his progress and return before the 20th of May next. Dated at his Majesty's Castle of Edinburgh 30 March 1681: and signed J. Drummond.

132. LETTER from JOHN SLEZER to the LAIRD OF LUNDIN, Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland at the Castle of Edinburgh.

Whitehall 24 May [16]81. Would at length get away, had taken places in the Harwich Coach. My Lord Duke and My Lady Duchess take journey on Thursday next for the Bath and he was to leave Friday after. Had been learning about the rank the Officers of Artillery held in England and found that the Master of the Ordnance had always a Regiment and commanded all Major Generals, except a Major General be commander in chief. Had been promised 150*l* for his expences.

133. Hague 1 August N.S. 1681. Had received five letters from Mr Drummond but was delayed in receiving some of them because John Carmichaell was out of Town and his people would not open his packet. Details—Believed the Prince of Orange would give leave to Gunners to go to Scotland but the pay was thought too small “When I propose the Instructions I haue as to their pay peopel smiles at me. Those that in England or Scotland aire called Gunners aire called heer Stack-yonckers or gentlemen of the canon. Their pay is 40 gilders a month (at six weeks a month) in time of peace besides the benefits of their quarters, now they aire tyed almost toe no kinde of duyty; and in time of warre they haue seuntie gilders a month.” Lieutenant Colonel Buchan at Rotterdam told him he might meet with some men in the frontier garrisons but need not expect them under half a crown a day at the least. For the salary offered for a fireworker, it would not do at all. The least they had in Holland was 800 gilders a year, &c.

134. Rotterdam, 12 August N.S. 1681. Had been in treaty with Captain Seilo at Amsterdam to be Master Gunner who had been 20 years in the service of the States who would come if his salary could be brought to 4*s*. sterling a day and a commission were sent over to him. “I haue gotten a tasek upon me that I wisch from my hart it was well of my handes to your satisfaction. For if I send our men that can doe no more then our aine men, it will be, these aire Slezer's men, he can maicke choice of such bleads when he is entrusted with it.” If he brought none, he would be charged with neglect; and he could get no good men at the rate of pay allowed.

135. Rotterdam 20 August [16]81. Letter in French sent by Antoine Lermeny who had offered to enter the service of the King of Scotland in the Artillery. Slezer had engaged that his passage back to Holland was to be paid if he was not taken into the service and had given him 30*s*.

136. Rotterdam, 22 August 1681. Was to go tomorrow to Breda and thence to Antwerp and Brussels. The “caruing” of the guns was begun by the Founder at Rotterdam.

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137. Rotterdam, 23 August 1681. His fireworker was to go by another ship as Capt. Frissit might stay too long.

138. Dunkerke, 4 September 1681. The 24th of August last he went from Rotterdam to Breda where he met Captain Maxwell, an acquaintance, who introduced him to Monsieur Bombel the Engineer of the Place who showed him several "bleads" who offered to engage but asked too high wages, &c.

139. Rotterdam, 26 September N.S. 1681. His last was from Dunkirk and gave an account of his progress through the Spanish provinces—in which "in steade of gunners I didde not meet with a man whom I would haive brought alongh with me for a metrosse." At Dunkirk he had some offers but none would suit—went to Douay by L'Isle where a Scotsman named Allen found him out who was in the gens d'armes, who found him a "coppel of bleads" in present service, but M^r Slezor could not offer them salary enough. There had been a school and company of gunners and miners, but that had been removed by the King of France to Metz in Lorraine. So M^r Slezor had nothing to do but see the Foundry which turned out 16 pieces of cannon very curiously wrought, every three weeks. Gives a description of the casting of the cannon, and had spoken with the founder's master man about coming to Scotland to start a foundry there—refers the particulars to M^r Drummond. Returned to Amsterdam two days ago. Could say nothing about the old metal till he saw it. Expected Captain Seilo on Monday next, and would then send him away with the first ship. In regard to other men protests that he could not find any that were likely to give satisfaction. Saw the change that had been made in the Establishment, and that he was to take 1 at 3s. a day, 1 at 2s. 6d., and 3 at 1s. 6d. or 2 at 2s. per diem, which fell out very well as he had a proffer of service from a fireworker in Denmark, by letters from Copenhagen, whose name was George Erdman Hummel who had served 28 years in the Artillery of the Elector of Brandenbourgh and who had written that M^r Slezor need not trouble himself for gunners for he would make gunners enough "if we giue him but men that haive hands feet and coiradge." M^r Slezor had written back immediately offering him 3s. per day and six months pay to bear his charges from Copenhagen to Holland he coming by the post wagon and his pay to run from the time he came to Scotland. Thinks he need not trouble any more about gunners "Our ain men will soone be trayned op." However was to go to Nimwegen and elsewhere to try &c. The founder was soon to proceed with the casting of their cannon. Wants to know if the words about the muzzle of the small guns should be Hacc Regia vox est for the wax on M^r Drummond's letter had taken away the first word. Would also go about the mortar pieces "I am in peine for our old brasse, it has ben verrie hard wether this two days and I would give a plack to be at home again my self." Hopes his precept on the Treasury would be looked after "for I suspect my wife will be as skairce of siller as my self."

140. Rotterdam 30 October 1681. Had been badly used by Captain Seilo but every body told him he need not repent it "for we should haive ben fascht with him." Had got no answer from Copenhagen. Had gone to Naerden to meet with William Meister who had been highly recommended to him to consult with; but he could recommend no one. Had heard of one Rokille at Mاستrich—and had taken him on at 2s. per diem and on coming to Scot'land if M^r Drummond on seeing his work was pleased 6d. was to be added. Was no fireworker but

had had the command of some gunners as Stackyonker—was of English parents and born at Cleve and spoke very good English and was Adjutant of the Artillery at Mاسترخت &c.

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141. Rotterdam 4 November 1681. Hoped shortly to hear from Doway what Sibald Kop should declare about the conditions that had been offered to him. Had now engaged Rocquille at 2s. per diem and the other sixpence to be referred to Mr Drummond. No word had come from Copenhagen. Had been in treaty with a Captain Lieutenant of miners—a Vallon [Walloon] black as a gipsy and had agreed with him to come to Scotland. The brass had not yet arrived. The writer enters into details about the casting of the guns. The mottos for the muzzles of which sent by Mr Drummond “Non sine fulmine regnat,” and “Haec regia vox est” Mr Slezzer thinks were so large as to spoil the shape of the heads &c.

142. Rotterdam 18 November 1681. Would be able to send plenty of gunners—Rinkillje had written to him from Mاسترخت that the Lieutenant of the Mineurs had accepted of the 3s. sterling per diem ; and he expected them both at Rotterdam within 5 or 6 days. Had also taken on a fireworker named Birsbin at 2s. 6d. per diem ; he had been long in service and present at various actions. Had also taken on the Commander of the Canoniers at Breda at 2s. per diem. “He is a lustie bleade, has ben serdegeant before the year 74, and euer sence by the Artillerie.” With details about the progress of the guns, &c.

143. Rotterdam 24 November [1681]. Had received Mr Drummonds letter last night just when they were getting the cannons out of ship—Requests a Bill of credit as there were many expenses to pay—With details about a new mortar piece which he was to get—the cannons would not be ready for six months. Had not heard from Copenhagen. Expected Rocquille and the Lieutenant of the Miners every day. So soon as they came they were to be thrown into a ship and away with them. Birsbin and Bloome have been these 10 or 12 days at the Hague and presented three petitions to the Council of State for a pass and there was nothing in it yet. Was to go tomorrow himself to the Hague and speak first to the Count de Horen ; and if that went do to the Prince of Orange for their two passes and a couple more and then come away [to Scotland] as fast as ever he could. Thanks Mr Drummond for his approbation of what he had done about the mottoes on the guns and adds “I hope yow wont thinck sheame your naime stands upon them,” &c.

144. COMMISSION by James Earl of Perth Justice General of Scotland to George Drummond of Blair for setting the watch for guarding of the country ; with power also to set the farms of Port, Mosellis and others. 7 August 1682.

145. TACK by James Earl of Perth Lord High Chancellor of Scotland to George Drummond of Blair assigning and disposing to the latter “the hail proffits belonging to his Lordship by the great seall” for one year after date for the sum of 8000 merks Scots. Edinburgh 6 August 1684.

146. PAPER indorsed “Note of the Muster in August 1684.”

His Majesties troop of Guaird whairof the Lord Livingstoun is captaine consists of nynie nyne horsemen but is not mustered.

The Regiment of Horse commanded by Colonell Grahame consists of two hundreth and fiftie horsemen.

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The Regiment of foot Guaird commanded by Colonell Dowglass consists of seven hundreth and sixtie centinells.

The Regiment of Foot commanded by the Earle of Marr consists of sevin hundreth and sixtie centinells.

The Regiment of Dragoones whair of his Excellence Generall Dalzell is colonell consists of three hundreth and thirtie Dragoones.

This is the exact and true account of the armie mustered in August 1684. These who are in the garrisons of Stirling, Dumbarton and Blackness quich are detasht from the tuo regiments of foot being included in the number and the officers servands of horse foot and dragoones being allowed conform to his Majesties establishment. And : Middleton.

On the back is a note of the disposition of some of the troops. Teviot-deall, Meldrums troop hors, Lord Charles Murray's Dragoones : Dumfress, Clawerhous's troop hors, Lord Drumlanrick troop hors, Cap. Strachan's troop dragoon : Clidsdale, Lard Balcarras troop hors, Cap. Clelands troop dragoon, Sir James Turner's troop dragoon, Lord Ros troop of hors : Air, 2 squadrons of the Guaird, Cap. Inglises troop dragoon, Generall Dalzell's troop dragoon.

147. PAPER intituled "A List of all his Majesties Forces in Scotland 1685."

These consist of :—

- (1.) His Majesty's Troop of Guards consisting of 120 besides officers—Captain George Lord Levingston, pay 16 shillings and 2 horses each 2s. inde 1*l.* per diem. Lieutenants George Murray and David Hay, pay for each 8 shillings and 2 horses each 2s. inde 12s. per diem with other officers proportionally.
- (2.) A Regiment of Horse consisting of 6 troops under the command of Collonel Grahame each troop 50 horse besides officers—inde 300. Colonel John Grahame 13s. per diem, Lieut. Col. Earl of Drumlanrig 8s. Major Lord Ross 6s. Captains, Colin Earl of Balcarras, James Earl of Airly, Lord William Douglas each 10s. with 2 horses each 2s., inde 14s. per diem.
- (3.) A Regiment of Dragoons consisting of 6 troops 50 in each besides officers inde 300. Collonel, Lord Charles Murray 13s. 8*d.* per diem; Lieut. Col. John Wedderburn 7s.; Major William Douglas 15s. 4*d.* with others.
- (4.) His Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards under the command of Lieutenant General James Douglas consisting of 14 companies of 80 each, inde besides officers 1120; Colonel, Lieut. General James Douglas 12s., Lieut. Col. John Vineram 7s. with others.
- (5.) A Regiment of Foot under the command of the Earl of Marr consisting of 12 companies each 80 besides officers, inde 1040. Colonel, Charles Earl of Marr 12s. Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Buchan 7s. with others.
- (6.) In Edinburgh Castle—80 soldiers: Captain and Governor William Duke of Queensberry, Lieutenant Governor Major White.
- (7.) Stirling Castle, 80 soldiers, Captain and Governor Charles Earl of Marr, Lieutenant Governor Archibald Steuart.
- (8.) Dumbarton Castle—44 soldiers, Captain and Governor Duke of Lennox, Lieutenant Governor Major General Arnott.
- (9.) Blackness Castle—40 soldiers, Captain and Governor, George Earl of Linlithgow.

- (10.) In the Bass—24 soldiers, Captain and Governor, James Earl of Perth chancellor (no pay), Lieutenant Governor Charles Maitland.

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In all	-	-	-	3,148 men.
Cap. Gram	-	-	-	120
				<u>3,268</u>

A note states that "All the Captains, Lieutenants, and ensignes in the Garrisons are allowed dayly pay, conform to the foot officers of the Regiments except the Governour of the Bass."

148. LETTER from D. TOSHACH addressed "For the Rycht honorable the Earle of Perth, Lord Heigh Chanceloure off Scotland."

Amboy 17 March 1685.

My Lord, the maltratement I hav gotine in the province of Jersey by thir coursed Quakers who mind nothing but there oun interest; as for the proprietors I do not sie one fur they hav in the province nor is not to be had to them, but hills and rocks, for all the campione ground and river side ar takine up allradie by Quakers, Independents, Presbiterians, Anabaptists, and in a word by all the off scourings off hell. I went severall tymes to M^r Laurie, the deputie Governour, as M^r Droumond can shew your Lordship enquering for that land your Lordship sold me. He told me severall tymes he knew no land you had, but if I pleas'd I should hav land, but such land as was unaccessible ffor mountans and rocks, off which ther is not a ffew in this province. This tratement, my Lord, by thir villans the Quakers made me mak application to the Governour of York, Coln. Dongane, who out of meir pitie and considering that I was a gentleman, desired me to picht on any land I pleas'd within the Government of York belonging to the Duk, which I presently did, and hav got ane excellent track of Land on Hudsones River, which I tak holden off his Highnes ffor knight service as I was in Scotland beffor. I resolute to sie your Lordship within eighteine moneths, and to deliuer yow what wreats I had from yow for land in Jersey the receipt of which will oblige your Lordship in all consience to giue me bak the two hundered and fifty pound I ordered my brother to give yow. If your lordship please call for my brothers letter, it will, in some missure, inform your Lordship off chifts and cheats of thir Quakers. If your Lordship hes any thing to wreat to me direct it under cover to the Governour of York. I keep the same title I had in Scotland which is all at present from, My Lord, your lordships very humble servant, D. Toshach.

149. DEMISSION by James Earl of Perth Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom of Scotland of the office of Great Chancellor of the said Kingdome, principal sherifship of Edinburgh, with his places in Council, Session, and Exchequer, with all profits and emoluments thereof, into the hands of King James the Seventh to be disposed of by him as he should think fit. Not dated nor signed.

150. LETTER from the Bailies and Ministers of the Canongate to the Laird of Blair Drummond stating that in the letter which the Lord Chancellor had procured for them regarding the building of a church and churchyard in the Canongate the power was given to the whole

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Commissioners of the Treasury to give the necessary orders; as this would be inconvenient they had requested the Chancellor to get another Letter authorizing any one of the Treasury to give the necessary orders; asking him to deliver an enclosed letter to the Lord Chancellor on that subject and to deal with him to recommend their affair to the Viscount of Tarbat, &c., Cannongate, 21 April 1688.

151. ORDER for apprehending GEORGE DRUMMOND of BLAIR.

Edinburgh 2 Januarii 1689.

The Marquise of Atholl Lord Privie seall, president, The Earle of Mar, The Earle of Strathmore, The Earle of Lauderdale, The Master of Balmirone.

The Lords of the Committee of Council for publick affairs doe heirby requyre and command Edmistoan of Neutoun to seik for, search and apprehend the person of George Drummond of Blair and to convey him with a sufficient guard to the garison of the Bass; the Leivetenant gouvernour wheroff is heirby requyrd to receawe him and detain him the said George Drummond till furdur order.

ATHOLL I.P.D.

152. LETTER without signature or address. Edinburgh 4 January 1689. The writer states inter alia that yesterday an order passed for making [the Laird of] Bannockburn sole keeper of the Signet. The Great Seal was intended to have been given to Entrekin but it was not done. "Riccartoun Craigs brother wrytes that he met my Lord and my Lady Melfort near Paris and the Queen and Prince near Calais. This days letter gives account of the Kings landing in France wher he was mett by the Duke of Berwick and his brother and Captain McDonald and Sir Roger Strickland and that his Majistie with the first went straight to Paris It was as I conjectured, Entriken shewed me a warrand and order for delyvering him the seall and cashet. The reason was in regard the Earl of Perth Chancellor is Papist and prisoner in the Castle of Stirling, and no commission from him can longer subsist. So I intend to give him the seall this afternoone." States further that "Your lady is much better, God be thanked, but extremlie troubled with the news of the order for secureing yow."

153. LETTER (not signed) addressed to the Laird of Blair Drummond. Edinburgh 10 January 1689. As his former letters had not reached Blair Drummond as he learned from a letter of the 7th instant he gives an account of what was in them. In the first sent by the Stirling post and directed to John Dick, Dean of Guild of Stirling, he gave an account that the Committee of the Council had appointed Bannockburn sole keeper of the Signet and ordered the Writer to deliver the Great Seal to Entriken which he did. This was past on the 3rd instant, "I heard afterward that an order was past for apprehending yow the night before. But I got no notice of it till Thursday late towards midnight, that my Lord Glassfoord told my Lady Sempill he had mett that partie which was sent betuixt and Sterling. So it was out of tym to advertise yow, tho I understand since yow gott notice from some other hand. At the sam tym ther past an order for my Lord Chancellars closs imprisonment. But both that was alterd and you allowed to find caution to answer when called and upon so doing to be no more troubled." Had sent the accounts of the seal &c.

154. LETTER not signed addressed "For the laird of Bamffe younger." Edinburgh 10 January 1689.

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"The 2^d of this instant at night there was ane order signed by M. of Athol, Douglas, the Earles of Mar, Strathmore, and Lauderdale for securing yow as also for committing the Cha[ncellor] closs prisoner, quhere upon about 9 of the clock the same night the party marched towards Stirline, bot the Clerk and they heaveing sworn secrecy, there was no notice thereof, untill Frydayes morneing quhich so soone as it came to my knowledge I acquainted youre freinds who thought fit to send and advertize yow, bot before I could get one to send to yow, I understood that the party was gone quhich formerly I knew not quhere-upon youre freinds thought that it was not necessar, they having so much the start."

On Saturday the writer had spoken to Lord M. who acknowledged the order had been given, but declared it was not upon his motion. On which the writer spoke to the rest who on Sunday last allowed him to be bailed, the party meanwhile having nissed him. Athol, Mar, Panmure and Carmichael went for London on Tuesday; but the Clerks of the Council had power to receive his caution, &c.

155. PETITION by GEORGE DRUMMOND of Blair to the Lords of the Privy Council craving to have access to the Earl of Perth in Stirling Castle because of having several affairs with him relating to his estate, servants and appointment of a chamberlain which could not be done but with his Lordship. 1689.

156. EXTRACT WARRANT by the Meeting of the Estates to Charles Earl of Mar heritable keeper and governor of the Castle of Stirling "To allow such ordinarie servants as shall be required be James Earle of Perth to attend him and his Lady" the servants always staying in the Castle; also to allow Drummond of Machany, Andrew Kerr, Mr. Thomas Crightoune, George Drummond of Blair and John Drummond late receiver, to have access to speak with the Earl in presence of the commanding officer for the time. Edinburgh 30 March 1689.

157. LETTER not signed nor addressed relating to the Earl of Perth; stating that the physicians after a full consultation considered that the Earl "is in imminent danger of loosing his lyfe (and that very speedily too) if he gett not free air, exercise (especially ryding on horseback) and the conversation of friends to divert him, and that his disease has been occasioned by his long and close imprisonment in a place where the air is most unwholesome, and agrees very ill with him in particular." The writer had given in a petition for his liberty when two other physicians were sent to examine him (which occasioned 5 days delay) who reported the case rather worse than better than had been represented: Two days more were lost before the petition was read and when it was read the enlargement was clogged with so many limitations and hard terms that the writer was forced to apply to his Grace to see if he "will show so much favour to me in this caice which concerns me so near and upon which the lyfe of a persone you have some concerne in yourselfe depends, as to call a meeting of the counsell and get me my request in my petition granted, which is— That seeing there can only be two things that can be under consideration in relation to my Lord, that is, his endeavouring to disturb the present government, and his endeavouring to escape, if these two be sufficiently guarded against, he may have his liberty to live at his own house, to visite his friends, and live quietly in the country." As

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to his living quietly the writer offers bail for the 5,000*l.* sterling required that he shall do so and if not sufficient, bail would be given "by persons responsall for twice the soume." And as for not escaping his Lordship would give his parole of honour, either in a letter to his Grace the Earl of Cassillis or Sir Thomas Livingstoun—and further would be ready to write to the effect that the Earl of Wigtoun should be brought home. It was not his fault that they were not in Scotland &c.

158. PETITION for Marie Countess of Perth to the Lords of the Privy Council. Showing that as soon as their Lordships' pleasure concerning the Earl of Perth her husband's reentry to prison was signified to him he came back to Stirling Castle as their Lordships had appointed but his disease had recurred upon him, as the "testificates" signed by Dr Murray and Mr Harlay, apothecary, herewith produced would instruct. Praying their Lordships therefore to allow the Earl again to be set at liberty, upon bail, to re-enter when he should be called upon, and that their Lordships would be pleased to represent and recommend his case to their Majesties "for a full and perfect libertye he being at present under a continuall decay of health and not agreeing with the air in and about Stirlin." 1692.

159. BOND by George Drummond of Blair, Adam Drummond of Megginch, John Drummond of Newtoun, James Hay of Carrubber and Mr David Drummond of Edinburgh, narrating that whereas the Privy Council by their act dated the 28 of June instant had given order and warrant for setting at liberty out of the Castle of Stirling James Earl of Perth presently prisoner there, upon the Earl's first procuring Bond subscribed by sufficient persons in the terms and to the effect after-mentioned, the subscribers bind themselves, their heirs and successors, that the said James Earl of Perth should depart "furth of their Majesty's dominions betwixt and the 15th day of August next to come," and never return without his Majesty's and the Council's license—meantime he shall live peaceably and with submission to the present Government, nor consult nor contrive anything to the prejudice thereof, nor correspond or converse with rebels, appear when called for (if called for) betwixt and the said day under the penalty of 5,000*l.* sterling. Dated at Edinburgh 29 June 1693.

160. LETTER from MATTHEW PRIOR (the poet) to Mr VANDERBENT.

A la Haye ce 10 September, 1697.

Monsieur, Monsieur Stepney en partant d'icy pour l'Angleterre, me donne ordre de recevoir l'argent dont il s'agit dans votre lettre d'avant hier Je vous renvoye les billets signés selon ce que vous m'ordonez et seray fort aise dans l'occasion de vous temoigner que Je suis, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant seruiteur, M. PRIOR.

Mr Vanderbent.

161. PAPER indorsed "Forme of investing the Earle of Stairs."

Camp before Douay May 26, 1710.

This morning the Earle of Stair was invested by the Duke of Marlborough with the most noble order of the Thistle by vertue of a special commission from her Majesty to his Grace for that purpose. His Lordship was usher'd into the room appointed for that ceremony by the Marquis of Harwich and supported by the Earles of Orkney and Orrery, two knights brethren of that order. As soon as the commission was

read his Grace confer'd upon his Lordship the honour of Knighthood and then having given him the usual oath of the Order and deliver'd him the statutes, his Grace put the Riban with the medal of the order over the Earles neck, his Lordship receiving the same kneeling. The whole ceremony was performed with great decency in the presence of a great number of the general officers of the army who were afterwards entertained at dinner by his Grace.

[The above document is taken from a packet of papers, none of them important, relating to the ancient Order of the Thistle. The papers are of various dates betwixt 29 October 1705 and 6th April 1763, and belonged to George Drummond Esq. who was Secretary to the Order of the Thistle.]

162. LETTER from Henry Watkins to [M^r John Drummond]. Camp at Vergier, 6 August 1711. "I cannot forbear congratulating you on what I may justly call a great victory gain'd by his Grace over the Marshal de Villars tho there be not a drop of blood spilt. We all by surprise got into the lines for the security of which the [Mar]shal wrote to the King a few days since he had sufficiently provided, and was besides in a condition to spare a third detachment for Germany in case it should be judged necessary." Would desire nothing more than that the enemy would attempt to revenge the affront put upon them by a battle which if declined they would try a siege, and Bouchain lay next at hand. Postscript: Camp at Avesne le Comte the 7th. "This should have gone away by yesterday's post, but we were oblig'd to pack up of a sudden and march over the Schelde to be beforehand with the enemy who would otherwise have taken post here before us and prevented our attacking Bouchain for which the disposition is now making. . . . When my Lord Duke has slept a little, I will put him in mind of presenting his service to you. I am yours ever, H. W."

163. LETTER from the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to M^r DRUMMOND.

August the 13, 1711.

The hearing of your design to go suddenly for England would have been sufficient for one to have wish you a good voyage, but the offer you make me of your service there very justly requiers my thanks. I have had so many proofs of your friendship, that I cannot doubt the continuance of itt at this time that you will have an opportunity of conversing frequently with the persons whoes friendship and confidence it is so necessary for me to preserve and improve. My actions and intentions are and ever shall be answerable to the professions I have made them and you may depend upon itt my conduct shall not contradict what you promis for me on this account. If during your stay in England there happen any thing you may think vseful for me to know, you will be so kind as to write it to me or to your old corrispondant. I hope your affairs there will be happily conclud'd time enough for me to have the satisfaction of meeting you at the Hague. I am, with truth, Sir, your most obedient humble servant

For M^r Drummond.

MARLBOROUGH.

164. LETTER from Henry Watkins to [M^r John Drummond]. Camp before Bouchain, 20 August 1711. Bouchain was now fully invested and the communications cut off; the troops would break ground in three or four days "and if your deputies are not sparing of their powder I hope we shall not end our campaign here. I wish most heartily and so I dare swear does my Lord Duke that the Duke of Argyll may be put into a condition to act his part in Spain with as much glory to himself as

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he can desire, when he has acquir'd to himself a good stock of reputation perhaps he will not envy ours." The ground his correspondent gained upon Lord Orrery might be very useful to them and hopes he would bring over the Lord Keeper to them. Would be very glad if it fell to his correspondent's share to bring P. T's son abroad, who was a credit to his father. "You may depend upon it there is not a man in Europe that desires peace more than my Lord Duke and I am sure he would most heartily concur with the new gentlemen in any measures that might hasten the conclusion, but for a correspondence with them on that subject, I am of opinion 'tis most proper they should begin it. Advances of that kind from him may be suspected; from them they cannot: it may be well worth your while to endeavour the establishing a confidence on that subject." Would take the first opportunity of presenting his correspondent's Bill to Mr Cadogan who had laboured most abundantly in the investiture of Bouchain "in which the French were not the only foes he had to deal with." Great news from Bender but it cannot yet be seen how it will affect the situation. The writer is of opinion "that since there was to be a battle the victory is on the most favourable side for us. I take the King of Sweden [Charles XII.] to be of a temper more savage and implacable than either the Czar or the King of Poland. France has lately been very busy with the two latter, but I hope they will be sufficiently convinced that France was chiefly instrumental in letting loose the Turks upon them," &c.

165. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 24 August 1711. Had many irrefragable reasons for not attacking the French on the 6th instant of which his correspondent might see some made public "besides what my master Cardonnel writ to you by the last post. When I was discoursing my Lord Duke about the Deputies letter, he told me two of them had been with him to excuse themselves and complain of the other two; the two former I suppose were Capette and Hooft, and the other Goslinga and Vegilin; the latter does really act on several occasions as if he was fitter for Bedlam than the place he fills. Goslinga out of the overflowing of his zeal may possibly be guilty of an absurdity without any malice. I can hardly forbear letting my Lord Duke know how like a dog Count Sinzendorff uses him. He has the impudence to tell his Grace he himself is intirely satisfy'd with his conduct but desires a deduction of his reasons for not fighting that he may do his Grace justice with others. I hope you will take care to guard yourself against so poisonous a hypocrite. I have an account of the mad proceedings at Edinburg in print, if the Ringleaders are not punish'd a heavy reproach will fall on our Government," &c. The Secretary St. John had written that Lord Stair would soon be coming away. The Duke did not answer his letter, but if his correspondence required any service in England he would do it with all the readiness and sincerity imaginable. Had opened the trenches last night at three several attacks with very good success and would soon take the place. Wishes his correspondent's lady a good voyage &c.

166. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 27 August 1711. Had friends and foes to contend with. The latter left no stone unturned to give all the disturbance they could; and the former would not mend their slow pace though time and especially good weather were so precious. Mr Lumley and Mr Cadogan with thirty squadrons had been almost as far as Tournay for the security of a convoy of artillery and ammunition which was coming from thence but returned back upon an alarm that a good corps was come out of Valenciennes

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and Conde to intercept them. "This convoy with what we had before, 'tis hoped may conclude the siege. Our Batteries will begin to play on all sides on Sunday. The Besieged are very sparing of their ammunition which makes us give some credit to the reports of deserters who say they are in want. Our friends in England call us to an account for our omissions the 6th instant; 'tis plain that they have their intimations from your side but that matter set in its true light will shame our accusers. If the Prussians were your friends they could tell you the Prince of Anhalt writes heartily and would be ready to fight on our behalf.

I believe yow will hear that the mad pranks lately play'd in North Britain alarm the Court of Hanover. If the gentry there will not be quiet we may borrow some of the troops that quieted Hungary to employ against them for I do not see the Imperial Court are likely to make any other use of them."

167. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 31 August 1711. "Your favour of the 27th instant deserves not only mine but my Lord Duke's thanks; if only those who voted contrary to his Grace's sentiments were to be reconcil'd to him the work would not be great for they were as far as I can learn no more than two deputies and one General, who meant well tho' they judg'd wrong. . . . You may be sure nothing will be omitted after the siege is over to bring the campaign and the war to a happy conclusion by some decisive action; and if you have heard nothing of it at the Hague, I may venture to tell you we are trying to bring back Prince Eugene and his troops, for 'tis not unknown we are not numerous enough to be as bold as formerly: if it be in the Princes power I am not without hopes he will come for he cannot be ignorant how weary we are of the war and that we may at last be induc'd to make such an end of it as may not be altogether agreeable to him and his court if they will not concur heartily with us in endeavouring to do something that may mend the conditions. As far as I can see the Duke of Argyll's play is to act offensively at home and defensively abroad, which is a new way of making foreign conquest, and like to be as decisive as the battles between the Muscovites and the Turks, vast armies on both sides kill'd one day and conquerors the next." Sent him his friend the Cardinal's letter. Lord Orrery's eyes had been opened as to the Council of State at Brussels, and he was now full of wrath and resentment against them, &c.

169. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 3 September 1711. Had a plentiful share of rain for six days past but the engineers did not complain that it had much retarded the siege, but deserters say it had very much incommoded the besieged who had no tents and dared not trust themselves in houses for fear they should be beat about their ears. The Marechal de Villiers had laid a deep design to succour the place which was to have been put in execution on Monday night. "They brought all the Grenadiers of their army, well sustain'd by a good body of other foot with a design to make themselves masters of our communication over the moras. We had the good fortune to beat them off on both sides, but must still expect continual alarms to the end of the siege. I will not pretend to prophecy when we shall have the place, but I assure you our deputies were never less sparing of their powder than they are at present." States that since the beginning of the war his Grace was never better satisfied with the regularity of the payments and deference to what he proposed than at present. Mr Panton was just arrived from England with the news that "at our court no one was so inquisitive after my Lord Dukes health as the Queen her self, and

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I have a letter of the 16th past by the way of Ostende which says neither the Duchess of Gordon nor any of the Advocates would be called to account for their late proceedings at Edinburg," &c.

169. Henry Watkins to Mr John Drummond. Hague 13 November, 1711. "There was yesterday a long conference held at my Lord Straffords which you may believe was mortifying enough to my Lord Duke, who was to know nothing of the matter. However his Grace put as good a face upon it as was possible. I durst not venture to ask at my Lord Ambassadors what was the subject of the conference but am told by others 'twas to demand of the States passeports for the French Plenipotentiary to come to such place as they should agree to for a general treaty; that the deputies had taken the matter at referendum, and those I converse with are perswaded that the States will drive if they cannot lead, and for aught I know if they had a mind to have supported their cause in England they would have sent a better advocate than Mons^r Buys who you know has more the reputation of a talker than a perswader. I remember some years since when I had one of his letters to answer I was directed to mix a little cant and it was much better received than his cant will be with us. You frightened my Lady Duchess terribly by telling her my Lord was to continue here all this winter. I suppose she is afraid he should keep out of harms way. I am glad her magnificent housekeeping this summer has given occasion for issuing some of her treasure, but do verily believe her meat is his poysou." Letters from France bore that the French King had ordered all English ships in his ports to be detained on account of Monsieur Buys being sent over to break off the negotiations for peace—but Mr Watkins could not comprehend how there should be any English ships in the French ports. Hopes his correspondent was now making an end of his three weeks' visit to England &c.

170. LETTER from the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to [MR JOHN DRUMMOND].

Hague, November the 10, 1711.

Sir, I hope you will not repent of the offer you have so often made to me of your friendship, and particularly vpon your going last to England, though it is likely to give you some trouble, which I am sufficiently convinced you wou'd not avoyd when it was to do me a good office. The favour I am now to ask of you is that you would give the enclosed to my Lord Treasurer. I send you copies of all it contains, that you may be apris'd of the whole matter, and add what you think proper by word of mouth. I know you will act a sincere part towards me, and my application to my Lord Treasurer is not so much to serve a present turn as to shew him I vse his friendship in such a maner as if I depended vpon my having a good stock of it and you cannot engage yourself to farr in promising such returns as it may be in my power to make. I assure you that whatever mallice may suggest to the contrary I haue no other views then what tend to the firmest vnion with his Lordship, whoes friendship to me this summer has been proof against all the attempts made by our enemys to destroy it. I wish I may find you vpon my arrival in England that I may haue the advantage of your friendly advice. I conclude this with fresh assurance of my retaining ever a grateful sense of your kindness which I hope you will give me opportunities of acknowledging wherever I may be anyways servicable to you. I am with truth, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

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171. LETTER to M^r Drummond signed H. S. Windsor Castle, 4 September 1711. The writer could not help being concerned to find that in Holland as well as Hanover umbrage was still so easily taken, but they would grow less uneasy at those jealousies day by day. The Queen would act with equal affection to friends and allies and with more firmness and a greater air of independence than before, in short more like herself. Those who now served her would not be frightened by any suspicions that might be entertained of them &c. In regard to the medal of the Pretender sent by the Duchess of Gordon to the College of Advocates.—Since then one M^r Dundas, who was described by the Lord Advocate as a light, pragmatical, headstrong young man, had printed a pamphlet which under pretence of defending the loyalty of that society was the most violent libel against the Revolution, the settlement of the crown, the past and present reign, the Union and the whole English nation. Shortly after her Majesty's accession a book came out entitled *The Shortest way with the Dissenters*, writ in the character of a Church of England author, and full of a spirit falsely ascribed to the members of it, wherein vengeance was denounced against all sectaries which raised an alarm among all who were under a real or pretended apprehension of persecution. At last the author was discovered and it proved to be Defoe. The writer looked on Dundas as employed a second time to act the same farce. The behaviour of Sir D. Dalrymple the Queen's Advocate was one of the things that induced the writer to this opinion, who rather proved the advocate of the Duchess of Gordon and M^r Dundas "and of whoever else may appear to have had a hand in sending receiving or defending the medal. His excuses are grounded on the weakness of the guilty persons, on the ill temper of Scotland and on mistakes in law which I cannot persuade myself are real; but sure it is that if the administration should be influenc'd by that coolness which he endeavours to inspire, he would himself hereafter prove one of the most forward to convert that into a crime. I may own to you that the Queen is determin'd to turn his artifice upon his own head and to remove him from his post after which the most strict enquiry into this whole matter and the most rigorous prosecution of it will be directed" &c.

172. LETTER from the Earl of Orrery to [M^r John Drummond]. Brussels, 21st September 1711. Some reflections had been made on the gentleman who had been appointed to the command of the citadel of Ghent viz. Colonel Falconbridge, for whom a commission had been drawn out by order of M^r Renswoude and the other Deputy by the Council of State. It was pretended that it might be an inconvenience to the English troops there to be commanded by one who was not in them, so the first commission was altered to another in which there was not the least mention of the command of the troops there, and Lord Orrery had got a promise under his hand that he would not interfere in that matter with any person "my Lord Marlborough shall think fit to give the command of the troops too there tho' but an ensigu." This condescension as yet had had no effect which made Lord Orrery believe there must be some unjustifiable reason at the bottom of the opposition to his appointment. "I think 'tis not only a hardship to this gentleman but a contempt to the Queens authority and in my opinion to such a degree that if there should be many more instances of this kind the Queen and States too would have ministers here for the government of this country to very little purpose: upon this consideration chiefly I thought it my duty to insist upon this matter, for Colonel Falconbridge was entirely a stranger to me before I came hither and I do not yet

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know of what country he is but I suppose he must be a Roman Catholick to be capable of the post he has already in the Kings troops . . . I have never had any hint from any of our ministers of that kind of conduct which they think necessary in relation to my Lord Marlborough but I have upon all occasions endeavour'd to show him, I think I may say at least as much complaisance and respect as is either due to him from his station and character, or as the good of the publick service exacts and I dont think he will pretend to complain of me upon this head. I am rather apt to believe that some people may think I ought to have shown him more coldness, but without regard to one or the other I do assure you I have prescrib'd no other rule to myself for my behaviour towards this great man than the interest of the publick." Had sent a project for the regulation of the Government at Brussels which he hoped the States would approve. Began to fear they would do no more this Campaign which in that case would be unsuccessful, &c.

173. LETTER, the same to the same. Brussels, 23 April 1713. Had obeyed his correspondent's commands in promoting M^r Delcampos interest. Was glad his correspondent had been appointed Commissioner for regulating our trade to these countries if the commission could be advantageous or any way agreeable to him. Hopes the Queen would soon be enabled to consent to the inauguration of the Emperor here where she had no point to carry by keeping the administration, worth the trouble and odium which it must often bring upon her. "And therefore I think it is to be wished the Emperors signing the peace may give her leave to rid her hands of it." Hopes the Emperor would sign the peace within the time prescribed but even if not Lord Orrery expected to have put things on such a footing that the absence of a Plenipotentiary would be of no prejudice . . . "Affairs there had been of late in great confusion and the authority of the Queen and States without a vigorous resolution (to which when it came to the point I had some difficulty to bring M^r Vandenberg) had been quite wrested out of our hands by those that we establish'd. Now that faction which caus'd all the late disorders and threaten'd us very impertinently is so low that I think there is very little mischief to be apprehended from their malice." Had sent to England and Utrecht a plan of what Lord Orrery thought the Queen ought to insist upon before giving up the country to the Emperor, &c.

174. The Earl of Strafford one of the English Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Utrecht to M^r John Drummond. Hague, 18th October 1713. Sends a copy of the Resolution of the States of the 11 instant as M^r Drummond had desired in his letter of the 17th "and at the same time I send you an abstract of part of the letter I just now received from M^r Laws by M^r Cassidy which will satisfy you that the States are now resolved to determine to our satisfaction. I find you are very doubtfull of their good intentions and cant blame you because of their actions in some things, but I dont care to cry out too much against them before I am well assured they have given reason. I tooke the assurance when I was at Utrecht to tell the Bishop I did not believe what M^r Laws writ but I found he and you did and I am afraid on such supositions letters have ben writ to Britain, which cant but cause ill blood between the two nations, which I am sorry for, and lett our designs be what it will, I see no reason we have to fall upon the Dutch without cause. I would rather be upon the foot of opposing their impositions then be the agressor with them . . . I believe and hope my reign is at an end on this side, and wish those to succeed me may have the success I have had with this Republick and that our new ministers may have the gift of knowing

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immediately the secret springs of all foreign affairs, as the apostles had of tongues, and tho Stainborough is far from the sea coasts I should be sorry to see any fatal disastre happen to my country, from wrong measures when they are at present in so seeming a happy course and I own to you I dread a civil more than a foreign war. Your professions of friendship makes me write without reserve and assure you that I am, with truth, your most humble servant

STRAFFORD."

175. The Same to the Same. Hague, the 22 October 1713. Having ordered M^r Ayerst to send M^r Drummond last night the resolutions taken by the States General and the Council of State at the Hague to be put in execution "which we have so long desired, I now send you an abstract of part of my letter last night to M^r Bromley by which you will see how little these gentlemen with you had to do in this matter and how much less their Ambassador here had. I am not now a day upon a foot of raising a merit on what I do with these people; either that is known already, or if it is not I am very indifferent and will sell the merit to those gentlemen or any other desires it at a very cheap rate."

I am etc.

STRAFFORD.

176. LETTER to the same from John [Robinson] Bishop of Bristol one of the English Plenipotentiaries. Utrecht, January 7th, 171³₄. Sir, I am favour'd with three of your Letters two of which came in course but I got not that of the 2^d till yesterday morning by which time I concluded the occasion for writeing to M^r Lawes was past. If your letter of the 2^d had come in cours, I should have writt to him but the E of S[traffords] return is now brought so much nearer that I am the less willing to meddle in matters that undoubtedly are to be under his care. However I am glad the ministers with you are convinced of the necessity of putting in execution the contents of their 3^d separate article the reasons for so doing being much stronger than any I have heard to the contrary. I shall be very glad to see you here again and in the meantime wish you all success and satisfaction as do also my wife and niece. I am, with great truth, Sir, your most faithfull and humble servant

JOH. BRISTOL.

A Monsieur Mons^r Drummond Commissaire de S. M. la Reine de la Grande Bretagne chez M^r Lilly à la Haye.

177. Copy Petition by John Drummond to Queen Anne, stating that on the 30th of March last he was directed by a letter from the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, to settle together with other Commissioners as well of the States General as of the Spanish Netherlands appointed to treat with him the matter of comvece as far as the same regarded the Barrier Treaty That on the 23 of August following he received other directions to treat with the French Commissioner at Utrecht about the trade in Flanders That for the above services he has not received any manner of appointment or allowance though they had been attended with great expenses. He therefore petitions that her Majesty would give directions that such provision should be made for him as well for the time past as for the future as to Her Majesty should seem fit. No date [circa 1713].

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178. PAPER, apparently a draft, indorsed "Copy Letter to Lord Edward Murray, 29 September 1715."

My Lord, In answer to yours I wrote to Lord James, and must now again acquaint your Lordship that if ther is anything of such vast importance as yow mention I should desyre to see him who I beleieve should have as much concern in any thing of that kind with me as your Lordship. Besides I think we might be able to determine what were necessary or at least to as much purpose, and to speak frankly I dont see it possible that there can be any thing done effectually betwixt your Lordship and me. So I should be sory yow were putt to the unnecessary trouble of now seeing your most affectionat nevoy and very humble servant.

From the Camp at Perth, 29 September 1715. If Lord James think fitt to come to Nairn Saturday next about two o'clock in the afternoon, let me know, and I shall be there. He may certainly return safely as likewayes your Lordship if yow think it necessary to be with him. Tho any thing from me may not be so well received by my Lord Duke yet I can say none has a sincerer regaird and duty for his Grace.

Just as I am going to close this Mr Duncan came with the message yow designed to have brought, and since I know it I find it still more necessary to see Lord James who knows it seems most of it and I shall be abler to how how to beheave in it after I have conversed fully with him, which is the onely way I see to determine me fully on this head.

179. LETTER from Sir David Dalrymple first Baronet of Hailes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, to M^r Drummond of Blair Drummond. Edinburgh, 7 December 1715.

"Sir, I haue been long in pain for you in these reeling times. I know wel the regard you have for the persons of some great men engaged in the Rebellion; the situation of your estate with the desire to persue your building, the pleasures of the country and your duty to an old father who cannot leave home. I say I know these would lay you open to many solicitations. I am glad however that hitherto your good understanding has got the better and that you have kept yourself free of troubles which are like to overwhelm so many and bring such destruction on this poor country. But I judge it necessary as a friend and for the honour and duty of my office to call upon you to come to town and not suffer yourself to be longer under the temptation. I am partly informed of the impetuous fury with which the rebels solicit their friends to enter into their cause after so many disasters which has been redoubled of late as if the numbers of the guilty would bring safty to those who have taken the sword unprovoked, and been the miserable cause of so much bloodshed and of all the evils that are yet to follow. But M^r Drummond has too good sense nct to see how unsolid these reasonings are" &c. The writer further says that he took full freedom if M^r Drummond joined the rebels not to pity him but to prosecute him in the way of his office "the very use of this letter is either to save you or render you inexcusable." And renews his advice to him to come to town without delay.

180. LETTER from Jean [Gordon] Lady Drummond afterwards Countess of Perth to M^r Drummond, Younger, of Blair Drummond, at Drummond Castle.

Stobhall, 27 February 1716.

Hopes the letter would find him at Drummond Castle; if not she had ordered it to be sent after him to Bewhapple "I did think the Duke of

Atholl would have showed me more friendsheep than to offer to send a servant of his to see what I bring out of the house. As for the papers I shall say nothing about their being left at Drummond till my Lord left Perth, since in his absence only it fell to my chaire to take care of what regardis the affairs of the family, but one the five instant I write to your father knowing yow were att Edinburgh and desires to have his advise what should be done with the charter chist; and he write me the enclosed answer upon which I deferred causing take the charter chest out of the house being willing to have first your addvice about it." Desires him to come to Stobhall to speak about the family affairs.

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(Signed) JEAN DRUMMOND.

181. The Same to the Same. Stobhall, 1 March 1716. Would have been extremely glad to have seen him before he went to Edinburgh as he would learn from her letter sent after him to Drummond Castle, but since she had heard he was already on his road to Edinburgh "it will be too long to defer busines till you should come here and return there again, therfor I'll writte a part of what I had to say. I hear Arvorlich takes up our families rents both of meal, malt and money by the Duke of Atholls orders which I designe to cause take protestation against since Jamey is master of the estate and only obliged to pay ane annuity to my Lord, but you have the paper by which my Lord bound himself to an annuity therfor send it to M^r Thomace Crightone that this may be done. M^r Thomace tells me also that you advise me to write the Duke of Roxbrough about the concerns of the family which am to do and which I send you enclosed. You have heard of the Duke of Atholls orders that no rent shall be payed neither to wyfe nore children: a hard order indeed; God help us all. I [have] not mentioned the furnitur of Drummond Castle to the Duke of Roxbrough, but desires you to do it if you think fite" etc.

182. The Same to the Same. Drummond Castle, 10 March 1716. Though he must be in grief for his child it was absolutely necessary to inform him that "Arvorlich is setting up to be made Chamberlain for the government in this country, which we must opose if posible. I came here on Tuesday and called at Hounting Tour where I found a very cold reception. I came in time to have an inventore made which tho' in the Governments name is the best way att present. God help this family for we find few friends in neid."

"The garison of Teleybern is not changed and they are calling for my Lord's rent as fast as possible."

183. The same to Blair Drummond, Younger. Drummond Castle, 12 March 1716. Asks him if it be possible to "get the garison removed for tho Captain Loide the governor be a civell man yet yow know a garison is a great truble in a house. I hear no more of takeing up any of the rents. John M^cClish of Muthell is to be carried to Edinburgh; his wife was with me this night desiring I would write in his favours but I must have your opinion first to whom I shall write. Pray give my service to your father and lady and come here as soon as you can.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
J. DRUMMOND.

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184. The SAME to the SAME. Drummond Castle, 14 August 1716.

The letter chiefly refers to her marriage contract which she desires to have. She then adds "We have got a new governour, one Lovtenant Farchersone of Chanons regiment, and 25 sogers."

(Signed) JEAN PERTH.

185. The SAME to the SAME. Drummond Castle, the 25 of August 1716.

Sir, Being informed that your Lady wanted some huny I have caused smoak a scepe and sends her the product of it which is but little for its not yet the ordinary season of smoaking them. I shall be glade to hear how your father and Lady are to day, and gives them my service. You'le have heard the melancoly news of the prisoners being to go to London. God in his goodness preserve so many worthy gentlemen who are suffering for so good and honourable a cause. Callander went to see the Lady Logey yesternight, att her desire; he is to go with her to Edinburgh to day as I supose. I am sorry that you, to whom my Lord trusts so much should rely on any other subject so much as to hinder you from contributing for what is thought good for his family. You'le have heard that we have got a new governour. He promises fair but how he'le perform time must shew. Callander will tell your brother att Edinburgh if he'le accept of the factory [or not] and in the main time I haue sent to Bellaclone to speak to him about his accepting if Callander do not. I'le send an account to your brother some time to morrow: if I can do anything else to serve your family, I'le be most willing who am, Sir, your servant,

J. PERTH.

To Blair Drummond, Younger, att Bewhaple, these.

186. The Same to the Same. Drummond Castle, 9 September 1716. Sends a quarter of venison by the bearer for his Lady &c. "I was glade to hear from severall hands that my brother was stoped when near Dalkeith and that the Viscount of Strathallan and Lord Rollo are not gone. God preserve Logey and the rest of the honest men who are now so much exposed to the wicked for having done their duty."

(Signed) J. PERTH.

"To Blair Drummond, Younger, at Bewhaple, these."

187. The Same to the Same. Stobhall 17 December 1716. Megins [Megginch] was to begin his journey to Edinburgh to morrow, who was of opinion the Lords of the Session's factors could not be stopped but by a vote of Parliament, "and if they are to be I am surprised who has put Ardworlich in their head who is known to be a bancrout. I wish the representation could be deferred till after Christmas for severall reasons, but if the friends of the family think it absolutely necessary at this time, I will not apose it. I think I cannot come since my father is not buried, but will send a servant to morrow to know the resolution of our friends and to bring me a copy of the representation." The writer refers to "one of our people who was taken at Shirey mure and was still lying at Stirling" and asks Blair Drummond to offer bail for him in her Ladyships name if he could not otherwise be set free, "which I know the Lords of the Justiciary cannot refuse and also for Morgan who is kept in against all law. The Duke of Athole is now at Hunting Tour. He sent for M^r Thomace to speak to him,

but as yet Mr Thomace is not yet returned: so I know not his affairs, who am, Sir, your servant, J. PERTH.

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188. LETTER from W. Drummond [address wanting probably to Mr Drummond, of Blair Drummond]. Edinburgh, 16 February 1717.

“This day, after dinner, the commissioners of enquiry sent for me and read to me a letter from their Surveyor generall telling them that he was at Drummond Castle and hade waited on my Lady, and told her his airand: Glenkenty is the man. But in place of the tenents comparing upon his citations and making affidavits upon their rents he understood that my Lady hade sent the ground officer out of the way and ordered the tenants not to appear and therefore that he would be forced to bring them in by force and that he hade brought a party from Stirling with him and that the garrison at Drummond were also ready to concurr, and so wated the commissioner's orders.” When the writer had read this letter, he said he wished the Commissioner had informed him that Glenkindy was gone there, since as his correspondent was in town they could have got matters so ordered that the affair might have been easier gone about. There was no answer to that, so he desired an hour to give them an answer as they were in haste. He went first and informed himself how Panmure and Southesk and Marshalls folks had behaved with Glenkindy and found they had given him no disturbance at all, but rather hastened the tenants in to him that they might the sooner be free of him. Because on examination they found that it was the special part of the power committed by the parliament to the Commissioners to take up the rents of the forfeited estates and they could not report the rental of an estate if it was not taken up by their own Surveyor. He then got Mr David Drummond and Meginch and they went with Sir Walter and advised the matter, who was very clear no hindrance should be offered to Glenkindy's progress at all for it was the Court of Enquiry's particular power; nor was it convenient for the family now to give the least occasion to the Commissioners to report to the parliament that they were hindered in their progress in a matter so plainly entrusted to them. His correspondent therefore must write to Glenkindy and show him that he should meet no hindrance but would rather get assistance &c.

189. LETTER from James Drummond of Blair Drummond. No address, but probably to George Drummond of Callender. Bowhapple, 26 August 1717.

“I haue not seen the proposals for a watch which you write were to come to me by Balwhidder and Callender. When they come, I shall wrytte you my sentiments of them. Meantime some of the tacksmen of Callender have been with me upon that same account, severall horses being already stolen out of that Barrony, and I have this very day wryten to Commissary Taylor who sent me word he had some proposalls to make to me tomorrow.” Thought it would be best to have a meeting at Dumblane or Kinbuck of some persons from both sides of the country to concert measures, for the country was likely to be in a very miserable state by the time harvest was over.

190. LETTER from James Drummond to George Drummond of Callender. Blair Drummond, 11 September 1717.

Had received his letter of the 9th that morning and was glad to find he approved of what was proposed at Kinbuck. “I think you need not

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be in heast about a Court at Callendar, only I would have you wrytte to the officer of every barrony where you do not just now hold a court to intimat to the tennents that such a thing is agreed upon, and that they are immediately upon missing any beast to goe to one of the posts which are Branachally in Stragartnay, Cult in Balwhidder and Adrostoun, with the exact age and marks, and that they provide for payment of the watch money according to the cast which shall soon be sent them.

So soone as Jo. Stewart sends a notte of his mens names and arms we shall see to get certificates from gentlemen of the name or friends of the family to them. I omitted to caution you in my last not to mention to Brig. Preston or any such Jo. Steuart of Glenbucky's name but only Alexander Steuart in Brannachallis who is his son and a pretty young fellow. You may understand my reason. Some people are easily startled. I am persuaded the Brigadier will give the necessary orders to his forces. If he should not, I persuade myself G[eneral] Carpenter will not refuse it. I am very clear Megginch and Lenchal be taken in, yourself and Ludovick, and not one more that are not vassals and in this I am positive in my opinion for reasons I shall tell you at meeting," &c.

191. Articles agreed upon with John Steuart of Glenbuckie in order to preserve the Estate of Perth from theft and depredation. Kinbuck, 3 September 1717.

1. The said John Steuart undertakes to do his utmost by night and day to the end foresaid for one year beginning this day, and is to have three men at the east end of Lochearne under direction of Patrick Drummond of Ardrostovne and other three at the Cult in Balquidder under direction of Alexander Steuart his own son, and at these places or at his own house at Branchile timous advertisement is to be given of any goods stolen, with the exact marks.
2. Betwixt the date and next he is to give in to M^r George Drummond of Callander, factor upon the estate, a list of the said eight men who are to procure from eight of the friends of the family certificates to them of their being their servants, which certificates also to bear the arms delivered to them.
3. Application is to be made to the Commander in Chief that he give orders that no soldier nor officer trouble the said servants in carrying their arms, and to give directions to the several garrisons to be assisting to the said John Steuart in recovering what goods shall be stolen.
4. Under his care is to be comprehended the whole property of the estate and such of the vassals as by an obligatory Letter directed to the said M^r George Drummond shall desire to be comprehended, and oblige themselves to pay their respective proportions of the sum aftermentioned.
5. The said John Steuart for his service for one year is to have out of the property lands 400 pounds scots, and proportionately from the vassals that shall desire to be comprehended according to their valued rent, till it make up the sum of 100 pounds more; if the vassals proportion exceeded this, the overplus was to ease the property.
6. The 500 pounds to be paid at Martinmas and Whitsunday, &c.
7. The whole inhabitants to be enjoined in a Barony Court to concur with and give the best assistance to the said John Steuart and his men when called by night or day, &c.

192. LETTER from James Ogilvy, titular Lord Airlie (who had been attainted for his share in the Rebellion of 1715) to M^r John Drummond at London. Paris, 30 May 1724. "Sir, one of my friends here having write to my Lord Londonderry an account of my circumstances was favour'd with a return from him wherein he assures him that there would be no great difficulty in obtaining a pardon for me if my case were such as it has been represent'd several times to the King and Government. I cant address my self to any body whose friendship I depend more upon than yours, therefore I must beg you'l be so good as to give your testimony to the veracity of the representation which has been made of it to his Lordship and which is the same that has for a long time been offer'd to several of the ministry." The writer had referred Lord Londonderry to M^r Drummond's attestation of the matter. The letter is signed "Ja. Ogilvy."

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193. LETTER from ALEXANDER POPE, the Poet, to the SAME.

Twitnam, August 1st 1724.

Sir, I ought to acknowledge the obliging disposition which D^r Arbuthnot tells me you were pleas'd to show of favoring a request of mine in behalf of a nephew who has been bred a sailor and made four or five voyages. His desire is to be recommended as a second or third mate in an East India Merchantman. I know him to be a very industrious sober and well dispos'd lad; and hope when you do me the favour to examine him he will not be found wanting in the knowledge of his profession any more than I am sure I shall in the sense of your intended obligation to him, who is with respect and sincerity), Sir, Your most obedient and most humble servant

A. POPE.

To John Drummond Esq. Director of the East India Company at Norfolk Street in the Strand.

194. LETTER from the EPISCOPAL CLERGY in Edinburgh to the SAME.

Edinburgh, 14 August 1724. Stating that though it was not thought fit in a public meeting of the administrators of the charity for indigent ministers of the Gospel, where M^r Drummond's brother was present as one of the administrators, to insist in a mixed assembly on the favour and kindness M^r Drummond had shown in being instrumental for procuring so large a supply as was sent lately from England; yet the subscribers render him their hearty thanks for advancing such a charitable work &c. Signed—Jo. Edinburgen, Arth. Miller, Will. Irwine, And. Cant, David Friebairn.

195. LETTER from Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane, Baronet, to M^r Drummond of Blair at Blair Drummond. Pitfirrane, 14 July 1725.

Recommending the bearer of the letter as an oversman of a colliery. After a long preamble about oversmen the writer adds the following advice. "I send you a plan for working a coall that you may have some notion about the carriing it on. All coall hes a dipp and crope, the less it dippes the better. The roomes are carried on in the strick on everie side from the sink as yow will see by the plan, the scores on which are the stoupes of coal which are left for supporting the roof; and the blancks are the throwers to go from on roomie to another; and that all the coal may be taken away that can be spared from supporting the roof, there must always care be taken to work down to

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the levell roome as soon as it can be convenientlie done, because that roome should always be carried on befor the rest and is the lowest can be got wrought for water; and the rest of the rooms must follow graduallie on another from the levell roome to the highest roome in the crope, as yow will see by the plan. It is the oversmans chife business to see that the levell room be carried on befor the rest, that none of it be lost by neglecting to bring up the dead water; and he must take great care that the wideness of the rooms and largeness of the stoups be according to the goodness of the roof and the hardness of the coal to support it; and that evrie thrower be made exactlie opposite to the stoup which will support the roof the better. There is but on thrower in the wall of the levell roome nixt the roome above it, for aire and letting in the water from the rest of the roomes. The rest of the wall must be kept entire and sufficient. There is a great deal depends upon the honestie of an oursman, becaus he must judg of the different prices of the uncoast wadges, such as putting throw dicks, and gattng and such like, there being some metalls will cost double treeples the expence of others: and therfor, I think it aduisable to sett the coal. Since there is not a maister upon the plaice if you doe sett the coal the tacksman must be obliged to carrie up the levell roome and other roomes troulie as is directed above, otherwise he may loss of the levell and pass over some pairs to take away the best of the coal and leave it in disorder at the end of the tack if he is not tied down, and during the tack the coal requires to be visited now and then that it may be carried on according to the rules given him" etc. (Signed) "PET. HALKETT."

196. LETTER from Philip fourth Earl of Chesterfield to Mr John Drummond in reference to the accidental death of Charles sixth Earl of Strathmore. Hague, June the 18th N.S. [1728]. Sir, a violent feaver which I had for near three weeks hinder'd me from acknowledging the favor of your letter before. I am extremely concern'd at the accident that happen'd to Lord Strathmore and I beg the favour of you to forward the letter which I take the liberty to inclose to the present Lord. I hope he will continue in the army where by the account his Colonel gives me of him he is very likely to rise. As for applying to the King or the ministers that mercy may not be shown to Mr Carnegie I confess I cannot do it; one may I think upon slight grounds sollicit for mercy; but one must be very exactly inform'd of the barbarity of a fact, and of every circumstance of it before one can bring ones self to sollicit against mercy. I am with very great truth, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHESTERFIELD.

197. The SAME to the SAME. Hague, 22 March 1729.

Sir, I receiv'd the favour of your letter with the inclos'd from Lord Strathmore, whom I should be extremely glad to serve in any way that I could; and therefore I send him a letter for Mr Pelham desiring him to use his good offices in his behalf; but since Mr Vice Chamberlain interests himself for Lord Strathmore I hope my recommendation of him is as unnecessary, as the recommendation of an absent person is commonly ineffectual. I am sure at least he is extremely oblig'd to you for the part you take in what concerns him which is likewise an obligation laid upon, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

CHESTERFIELD.

198. JOHN HUNGERFORD to the SAME. Cooks Court, 15 April 1729.

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Sir, I humbly take the liberty of laying hold of your obliging promise to assist in applying to the new Court of Directors to continue me in their service for the yeare ensuing, which I begg you to doe: in this you will continue your obligation upon your most obedient humble servant

J. HUNGERFORD.

For M^r Drummond in these.

Indorsed: The famous John Hungerford, Cooks Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London the 15 Aprile 1729--A short while before his death.

199. DUNCAN FORBES of Culloden [to the same]. Edinburgh, 31 October 1729. Apologises for not writing because *inter alia* "matter was to deficient in the Highlands" where he had been for three months. "But now my brethern, the Trustees for the Manufactures, will have me give you thanks in their name for the care you take of their concerns which I am very hopefull will be in a very small time very much the concern of the country. We have now 21 head of forreigners, young and old, including an infant that was born on the Key of Leith and that wears a name no less considerable than that of George Augustus. We are busy cantoning them and setting them to work to spin. But as we cannot begin their houses or set up their looms, till Daseville come down if he is not yet come from London, I must beg the favour of you to dispatch him that we may be able to make some progress before our annual Report to the King" &c.

(Signed) DUN. FORBES.

200. LETTER from GABRIEL RANKEN [to the same]. Saccargurr,
9 January 1732-3.

Takes the liberty to send a letter to him as his patron as he had also written to him from the Cape of Good Hope and to acquaint him with the various fortunes he had met with—His patron must have heard of the Barrington's being cast away through the obstinacy of the captain. "After that it being my fortune to enter Surgeon of the Bengall Galley belonging to the Honourable Company, in which station I had not been above three months before we and the Bombay Galley engaged the enemy's fleet off Colabo consisting of four Grabs and about fifteen sail of Gallevats. We begun about seven o'clock in the morning and the engagement continued hot on both sides, and seemingly the advantage on ours; untill proving little wind we were boarded by three Grabs and some Gallivats who entered men thrice without any great loss on our side; but they were still recruited by the small crafts, and in making their fourth attempt some powder made up into musquet cartridges to the quantity of half a barrel standing ready for the use of small arms, unfortunately blew up, whither by the enemy's fire or our own cannot justly be determined. This accident totally disabled us, most of our people being on the quarter deck at that time, which were all either blown overboard or rendered helpless. In this confusion they poured fresh hands, which the captain and a few others withstood untill they were all killd or wounded; the commander never surrendering untill he had received his nineteenth wound, which was a spear through his body. The other galley at the same time was boarded by the fourth Grab, and rest of the Gallevats. And by the like accident some powder blowing up, and as I since learned, killed twenty and wounded

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twenty five men which rendered them incapable of assisting of us. And before the Victoria which was then nigh could come up we were tow'd into Colabo. There came ashore twenty five Europeans mostly wounded; and about thirty natives which did no service. All the Europeans save seven are since dead through want and poverty; and I should in all likelihood have undergone the same fate had I not luckily been in the same prison with Captain M^cNeale who was taken about a twelve month before and is treated above the common rank. Yet we have all suffered much. Since our misfortune the enemy has taken two merchant vessels belonging to Bombay, the Commander of one of which died three months ago in the same prison I now am in, which is on a high hill about seven miles from the sea side and about twenty five from Bombay, has but two pathways up to it the rest of the rock being about 100 fathoms perpendicular. Ever since my captivity have been monthly in expectation of liberty by means of the Honourable Companys cruisers who keep a strict look out after the enemy," &c. and hopes to have the good fortune soon to be relieved from imprisonment and asks the favour of a letter to the Governor of Bombay, M^r Cowan or his successor M^r Horn, which he thought would be of the utmost service to him should he remain in India after he should be released.

Indorsed: "From M^r Ranken prisoner with Angria."

201. LETTER from Captain FRANCIS ST. CLAIR [no address]. "Off Berwike, abourde of the Sheerenes, 12th April 1746.

"Dear Cousine, I doubte note but you will be surpraised to heare of the graite misfortune haith hapned me after havainge been so longe out of the country which is all oweng to the rigourouse order gaiven me from the Espanish Embasadore at Paris as you will see in maine." The writer proceeds to state that his regiment having retired from campaign in the beginning of last winter and he having business that called him to Paris was about to return to his regiment, when the Spanish Ambassador ordered him to go along with Lord Marischal to Dunkirk to pass for the expedition to Scotland "which I represented him that I would not ingaige my selfe in ainy such affaire as my regiment beeing to go to campagne in the spreinge, on which a feu days after [he] sent me under his hande a order absolutely to go and that he had given pairte to the Kinge of Spaigne my maister." He was therefore obliged to go to Dunkirk and "Lord Marischale havainge fallen ille of a seatike paine at Buloigne sente me one to execute the Kings orders hou is Lth generale in the saime servise, and as superiore was obliged to obay him; which maide me embarke abourde of the sloupe called the Prince Charlis which was before the Haisarde and havaing been hard purshoued by the Sheere Nes man of war obliged us to retaire to the Rabit islands layeing of of Strasnever, wher after four hourse defense and our small veshell being so much broke and abused obliged us to run hir a shoare where we disimbarked; and after havaing gone in to the country the maiter of ten miles we was atakede by four hundred Hillenders, and we beeing but forty faive men airmed did submite to them withoute knoeing what pairty they belonged to not havaing declared themselves, hou broughte us to my Lord Rese [Reays] house how receved us veary kindly and sent us abourde of the mane of ware that had purshoued us, wher sertinlay we meate with a veary goode gentelay gentelman hou was veary sivile and keinde to us, that seede us robed and piligaed by the country poiple that we had not a shirt to

cheinge and obliged them to give bake whatever lay in his pouer; that every one got by his means at least two shirts, which obligatione we are all oweing him amongst severalle others for his goode and gentelmany way he did treat us; for which reason as he is the bearer of this and may remaine somme days in Leithe, what civilities you will be pleased to doue him I shall be acknoledgeinge as for my selfe. The Captains naime is Captain Obraine." On arriving at Aberdeen the Duke of Cumberland gave orders that they should be carried to Berwick. The writer protests he was no rebel, nor traitor, but was forced to engage, and hopes his correspondent by his intercession with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and with the Governement would obtain his enlargement, &c. He asks his correspondent to address to "Francis St. Claire, captain of Grandediens of the Suish Regiment of Wertz in the King of Espaignes servise."

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DIVISION II.—ARDOCH MANUSCRIPTS.

Section (1) Royal Letters 1716--1740.

LETTERS FROM PRINCE JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STEWART, assuming the title of KING JAMES THE THIRD OF ENGLAND and EIGHTH OF SCOTLAND, chiefly to ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON of the RUSSIAN NAVY, 1716--1730.

202. Paper entitled "Copy of the King's Letter upon his retreat from Scotland [1716]."

I believe none of you can doubt of the constant and ardent desire I have long had of doing all that was in my power for making this nation a free and happie people. Ever since, and even before, the last Dunkirk expedition, my thoughts were fully bent that way and my heart was here though I could not come in person amongst you. A series of unlucky accidents and misfortunes constantly interveened to retard my passage and the hopes of a more universall riseing oblig'd me, much contrary to my inclination, to deferr in the prospect of attaining att last our end with more security and less hazard to my faithfull servants. But I had no sooner an account of your being in arms for me but I laid aside all other motives and considerations and came immediately to join yow to share in person with you the dangers and toil of so glorious an undertaking full of hopes that we might both soon reap the fruits of our labours, and that our friends, both at home and abroad, would concur with us, without which hopes I should never have consented to your taking up arms much less have encouraged you to it.

The dismall prospect I found here att my arrivall did not discourage me. The same motives that brought me here made me neglect nothing when come for your delivery and to stick to the last extremity by them who were so unanimously engag'd in my cause.

Since that time affairs have growen dayly worse and worse; many freinds att home were slow of declaring. The defeat at Preston and the securing many noblemen and gentlemen depriv'd us of all succour from the south, and att the time we wanted so much necessaries from abroad for mentaining ourselves here, the delay of them, and the vast inequality betwixt us and the enemy made our retreat from Perth unavoidable as all men must see who know our circumstances, and that to have stood it then would have only served to sacrifice yow all without any possibility of success. But however necessary that retreat was, it putts our affairs here in a most desperate condition. By abandoning all the south we

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shall be block'd up in a corner of the cuntry without money, may be bread, and without any more hopes of succour from abroad by our losing all most all the seaports join'd with the enemies cruisers, who, having but a small coast to guard, could easily hinder any succours coming to us. I could not behold the extremity wee were reduc'd to without the last grief and concern, less on my own account than yours. Your safety and welfare was I may say with truth my only view and towards the provideing for that all my thoughts were bent and I resolved not to lett your courage and zeal carry you so far as to serve for your own intire ruine at last without doing any good to mee or yourselves; and whereas I considered that there were no hopes att present of retring our affairs the whole business was to securing your lives in such a manner as to be yet again in condition in appearing in a more favourable occasion. And as I look'd on my remaining amongst yow not only as useless but as even destructive to yow (convinc'd as I am that yow would never abandon mee) and that therefore my stay could only serve to involve yow in greater difficulties, I took the party to repass the seas, that by that I might leave such as cannot make their escape (towards which nothing on my side has been neglected) in full liberty to take the properest measures for avoiding at least utter ruine for which end I have given power to . . . [blank] . . . in the meantime, to command the army till dispers'd, to act and in all things to contribute as much as in him lyes to your common safety.

It was nothing less than possitive command could prevail on the Duke of Marr to accompany mee on this occasion but though his desires to remain and share with you in all your misfortunes were most vehement and worthy of that character he has deservedly gott amongst yow yet I could not hearken to his repeated instances, his probity and experience making his presence absolutely necessary with mee. As for my own particulars a cruel necessity, 'tis true, obliges me att this time to leave you, but with the view not only of your own welfare but of obtaining such succours as may effectually relieve yow, full of hopes that the justice of a cause which has been so generously supported by yow will not forever be abandoned by that Divine Providence which hath hitherto never abandon'd mee, and that soon a more happy juncture may happen for our mutuall delivery. Towards it all my thoughts and application shall be turn'd. I shall be allwise equally ready to sacrifice both my pains and even my life as long as it lasts. I shall ever pursue with the uttmost vigour, my just designs, and to the last moment of it retain that sence of gratitude, affection and fatherly tenderness towards yow, which yow so justly deserve from me, for I can say with great truth, that your misfortunes weigh more heavy upon mee than my own; that I desire happiness only to make yow share of it with mee.

203. From PRINCE JAMES under the signature of "J. TRUEMAN."

Ce 2 Janvier 1717.

Vous excuserez, j'espere, Monsieur, si je retranche toute ceremonie de cette lettre pour la mettre a l'abry de tout accident, le secret etant de si grande importance de part et d'autre. Vous jugeres aisement avec quelle joye j'ay appris les sentimens que vous voulez bien auoir pour moy, et nous me ferez, j'espere, la justice de croire que je ferai de mon mieux pour les meriter et le cultiuer. Rien au monde ne scauroit etre de plus grande importance pour moy que ce que nous meditez en ma faveur a l'egard de M^r Foster, et si les paroles me manquent pour uous en temoigner ma reconnoissance, j'ose dire aussi que c'est un projet digne de uous en toute maniere et que ne scauroit que uous etre tres

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avantageux dans la suite car vous ne devez point douter qu'après les obligations que je vous ayrai et quand je serai en possession de mon bien je ne sois prest a vous aider selon mon pouvoir a poursuivre vos justes desseins. Je suis ravi aussi d'apprendre les bonnes dispositions ou vous estes d'entrer dans un accommodement avec M^r Whitford, car il me parvit que c'est grand dommage que deux personnes d'un merite aussi distingué ayent aucune misentelligence ensemble dans un tems que leur union ne leur pourroit qu'etre utile a Elles en particulier, et qu'elle leur mettroit entre les mains une belle occasion d'accroitre la grande reputation qu'Elles se sont si justement acquise en s'unissant pour delivrer la justice opprimée en la personne de M^r Brown, et pour tirer M^r Crowley de l'esclavage sous lequel il soupire, et ou il ne demeure que faute de liberateur. Il me sembleroit que le ciel vous auroit reserue ce grand ouvrage pour mettre le comble a la gloire de l'un et de l'autre. J'ose me flatter que vous voudrez bien ne pas negliger une conjoncture aussi heureuse et je suis persuadé que M^r Whitford n'a pas un veritable ami que ne le conseille a terminer a l'amiable ses differens avec vous. Pour ne vous pas trop importuner ici je me rapporterai a ce que M^r Morphy vous dira plus en detail, mais je vous prie de considerer combien le tems est precieux, et que d'en perdre pourroit faire echouer vos justes et grand desseins. Je vous enuoye selon votre desir une personne de confiance pour demeurer auprès de vous, en vous remerciant de graces que vous luy destinez, j'ay taché de rendre le choix que j'en ay fait aussi conforme qu'il m'a été possible a ce que vous souhaitez, mais ayant en principalement en vue la probité et le secret que j'ay cru devoir l'emporter dans cette occasion sur toute autre consideration. Il ne me reste que de vous assurer de la haute estime que j'ay pour vous et du grand desir que j'ay de lier une correspondance et une amitie tres étroite avec vous. Je suis, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant seruiteur.

J. TRUEMAN.

Dorso. Trueman to Patria.

204. The SAME to the SAME.

November 17, 1721.

THO it be long since I heard from you I am far from attributing your silence to want of regard for me while I retain for you the same friendship which I doubt not but you continue to deserve. It was with great satisfaction I heard of your masters late accomodation with his adversary and of his having made so advantageous a bargain. He will have I suppose at present many idle workmen on his hands and a great quantity of materials of all kinds. I know his naturall disposition to whatever is great and good. Would it not therefore be possible to induce him to employ part of them in my fauour the rather since he could not but find his own account also in so doing, besides the generosity of the action. He knows I suppose how ripe matters are at present for such an affair, and that, at a smal trouble he could make a sure game of it. Pray take a proper time, the sooner the better, to represent these matters to him; and you cannot say too much of my singular esteem and friendship for him nor of my desire of acknowledging his favours in the most signal manner. I am so much conuincéd of your own desire of being usefull to me that I am persuaded you will do your utmost to that effect in this occasion. I heartily wish it may be with success and that after having contributed to what all honest men wish you may reap the advantage of it hereafter by my having it in my power as it is already in my will to make you all those returns for your services which you can desire or may deserve.

Addressed "To Vice Admiral Gordon."

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205. The SAME to the SAME.

Rome, February 19, 1725.

When you have read the inclosed to the Emperor of Russia you will not be surpris'd at my taking all precautions that it might come safe to you, and at my charging one on whose fidelity and discretion I can entirely depend to be the bearer of it. He is apprised of the whole affair which is of such a nature as requires the most universal secrecy that it should be transacted directly between the Czar and me and that you should communicate it to nobody without exception without the Czars direction.

Captain Hay hath orders to follow your directions in every thing when in your parts and if before you think it proper to despatch him back to me with the Emperors final answer there should be occasion of writing on these heads great caution must be used both as to the cyphering and conveying of letters. My Letter to the Czar you will endeavour to deliver yourself as soon as possible and as for that for the Duke of Holstein which I hear send you also you will ask the Czar whether he would have you deliver it, or not, and then do as he shall direct. It will be also requisite that you receive the Emperours directions as to your behaviour with Prince Dolkorouky, for though the friendship he hath long expressed for me deserves both my acknowledgments and my confidence yet it is but just that the Emperour should be entire master to impart, or not, to whom he thinks fit so important an affair.

I wish from my heart that the Emperour may even for his own sake undertake the proposed project. Never was there a more fauorable conjuncture for it; and he hath it now in his power to restore me alone which may not allways be practicable for him.

The great trust I now repose in you is a sufficient proof to you of my value and esteem. I depend entirely on your zeal and prudence on this important occasion and I hope you may soon have an opportunity of being greatly instrumental in my restoration by which you will justly deserue the greatest marks of my favor and kindness.

JAMES R.

I refer you to Mr. Hay for fuller informations and for what other directions I may have to send you.

206. The SAME to the SAME.

March 26th 1725.

I have received yours of the 2nd February with the melancholy news of the Czar's death. You will easily imagine how much I am affected with it. But what you say of the present Empress gives me no small satisfaction. You will find here a letter for her which you will deliver to her as well as that for the late Czar which Captain Hay will give you. I send you likewise inclosed a letter for the Duke of Holstein and I hope you'll find matters in such a posture there as to be able to pursue the same measures you would have done had the Czar lived. I doubt not of your zeal, prudence, and dilligence, and you may be ever assured of my sincere esteem and kindness.

You will have heard that my family is happily increased and continues thank God in perfect health. I do not know what you mean by Mr. Friendly but if it be the Czarienne, as I fancy, what you suggest is complied with. This goes addressed as you desire by your last.

JAMES R.

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207. Copies of Two Letters in French from Prince James to his wife, Princess Mary Clementina, 9th and 11th November 1715. [These have been frequently printed and need only be noted here.]

The first letter declares that her conduct towards him, the threats that had been made to him and the public outrage of her retreat into a convent did not touch him so keenly as the misfortune and the shame she would bring on herself by so strange a step. She must have been persuaded for a good while bygone that he was resolved to be master in his own affairs and in his family; and further entreats her seriously to consider the step she contemplated taking.

Rome, 9 November 1725, "Signé JACQUES R."

In the second letter the King writes that he was glad that she had written to him because it gave him an opportunity of explaining his sentiments particularly. That he had always loved her particularly, and the troubles and dispeace between them had been caused less by the vivacity of her temperament than her listening to little complaints and insinuations; that he had suffered her angry looks for two years when she would hardly look at or speak to him and had taken no other course but that of silence, had never limited her in the matter of expense, and as to her dislike to Lord and Lady Inverness that Lord Inverness had never rendered her bad offices with him which nobody ever yet had the hardihood to do but had exhorted him to patience and mildness when he was not altogether pleased with her, and that the Countess had served her with zeal and affection, and that neither she nor her husband knew to that hour in what point of respect they had failed to the King; that three years ago to humour the Queen he had taken away from him the detail of the house. That he was surprised she should threaten to go into a convent if he did not banish an able faithful and laborious minister, whom he could not displace in the present circumstances without ruin to his interest and putting of his affairs into confusion. It was true he had given a general order that the Governor and under Governor of the Prince, her eldest son, should never leave him for a moment, but the reason of this order was principally to hinder him from escaping among the domestics who would have taught him nothing good; that some time ago Mademoiselle Sheldon demanded her leave and the King had not been very pleased with her since, and he had good reason for removing her, and every one had observed that the Queen's inquietude came to a height only since he took his son from her hands and those of the women. Was ignorant of any just ground of complaint the Queen had against him and again dissuades her from entering into a convent. Rome, 11 November 1725.

[In addition to these there is another paper (undated) also in French referring to the disputes between Prince James and his wife; attributing them to bad advice; influence of Mlle. Sheldon; employment of Lords Inverness and Dunbar by the King, etc., and alluding to the Queen's taking refuge in the convent of St. Cecilia.]

208. Blank Power of Plenipotentiary by the Chevalier St. George signing "Jacobus R." to treat and negotiate with persons having authority from Peter, Emperor of Russia, on matters concerning their mutual weal and advantage and especially with a view to the Chevalier's return to his Kingdom, with power to conclude treaties and engagements. Given at the Chevalier's Court at Rome, 24 February 24th year of his reign 1725. "Per mandatum Regis."

(Signed) JO. HAY.

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209. Blank Power of Plenipotentiary by the same to treat and negotiate with persons having power from Catherine Empress of all Russia in similar terms. Court at Rome, 15 December 1725. "Per mandatum Regis."

(Signed) INVERNESS.

210. Letter from the Same to Admiral Gordon. Bologna, April 3, 1727. This will be given to you by the Duke of Liria for whom I have the greatest value and confidence. He will give you all the necessary lights in relation to my affairs; and it is my intention that you should communicate with him without reserve on all that relates to them, informing him of the present state of matters at your Court and acting in all that concerns my service in concert with him while he stays in those parts. Address your letters as usual, and they will come safe to me, tho' Lord Inverness be not here. I am glad of this occasion of assuring you of my constant kindness for you.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

211. The Same to the Same. Bologna, May 1, 1727.

The Duke of Liria is now here and will I hope be with you soon, so that I need enter into no business here. I have given him a full power in blank to deliver to you and which you will fill up with the person's name he and you shall think most proper in case you shall find it necessary to leave any body empowered by me at your Court, when you may happen to be employed at a distance from it.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

212. The Same to the Same. May 3, 1727. This letter is in cipher and is signed by Prince James as "Williams."

213. The Same to the Same. May 22nd 1728. I received some days ago yours of the 10th March and send you this under the Duke of Liria's cover as the safest channel, and shall continue to make use of it as long as he is in that country, and when he leaves it, shall then send my letters by the address you now give me. I formerly sent him a full power in blank as I do now a Letter of credence for you to the Czar that you may agree together how it should be delivered, for I reckon this will find the Court return'd to Petersburg and by consequence you will be a part of being useful to me there. I am, indeed, afraid there is little to be done at present in that country for me, but, however, one must continue to solicit that ministry on proper occasions in my favor and I shall ere long send you a memorial to give to them and you will make particular compliments from me to the Prince Dolgorowsky.

The good health of my family, and the near prospect of its increase, will I am sure be agreeable news to you which with the assurance of my constant kindness is all I have at present to impart to you.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

214. The Same to the Same. Rome, March 5, 1729.

The distance you have been at from all business has been the occasion of my not writing to you of a long time tho' I am not less sensible of your constant zeal for me and desire to promote my service on all occasions that may offer. I have been in this place for some weeks and am in good health, I thank God, as is my family at Bologna. I thought the

Queens, my sons and my own pictures would not be disagreeable to you and they were given to Will. Hay to be forwarded to you before I left Bologna. I shall be glad to hear from you sometimes, altho' you should have nothing essential to say having for you all the value and regard you so justly deserve.

JAMES R.

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DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

215. The Same to the Same. Rome, November 18th, 1729.

I receiv'd sometime ago yours of the 20th May, and have since had the satisfaction to hear of your welfare from Will. Hay. The distance you are at from your Court and the great uncertainty of publick affairs afford us little matter for our correspondence at present, but I hope this situation shall not last long, and that, on your side, you may have frequent opportunities of being useful to me which I am very sensible you sincerely desire and in the meantime I shall be glad to hear sometimes from one I so much value. The family here are in good health which with my compliments to Sir Hary Stirling is all I have to add to the assurance of my constant kindness.

J. WILLIAMS.

For Admiral Gordon.

216. The Same to the Same. Rome, Aprile 1st, 1730. I was glad to hear from you by yours of the 19th November. There has been great changes of late in your parts but I should be apt enough to believe they will make no great alteration in politick matters and I heartily wish this new government may be favorable to you personally. I find the Duke of Liria thinks he may be soon removing from that countrey, and whenever that is it would be the more agreeable to me if you could contrive matters so as that without anyways prejudizing your own interest you could be where the court is, and in that case it will be necessary you send me a new address how to write directly to you and you will find here inclosed one from me. In the meantime I am so convinced of your zeal and affection for me that I doubt not of your profiting of all occasions wherever you may be to forward the interest of the good cause. And you may be assured that my constant kindness will ever attend you.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

217. The same to [Peter II. Emperor of Russia]. (Imperfect copy, in Admiral Gordon's own handwriting.)

de Bolognia ce 21 May 1728.

Monsieur mon frere, J'espere que votre Majesté Imperiale ne pas les compliments que Je veux luy faire sur son couronnement et sur son heureux et paisible auennement a l'empire.

les dispositions favorables ou le feu grand Empereur uotre ayeull et la feu Imperatrice ont parii a mon egard me font d'autant plus esperer de la grandeur et de la generosité de son ame de si illustres exemples deuant la porter encore dauantage a fauoriser la justice de ma cause, qui est en effet celle de tous les legitime souveraines de l'uniuers. Je prie votre Majesté Imperiale de vouloir bien escouter ce que l'admiral Gordon luy representera de ma parte et en luy demandant son amitie avec toute l'instance possible d'estre persuade de l'empressement lequell je desire la cultiuer et d'estre en estat de luy rendre utile la mienne. Monseigneur mon frere, de votre Majesté Imperiale le bon frere.

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218. Copy of a letter, unsigned, apparently from Prince James to the Prince of Poland.

a Rome 28 Mars 1733.

La Reine m'a communiqué, mon cher Pere, ce que vous lui avez fait sçavoir au sujet de l'élection d'un Roy de Pologne. Je ne saurois jamais assez vous exprimer combien Je suis touché et penetré de vos genereux sentiments envers moi qui vous portent a etre pret a me ceder les suffrages que vous avez pour votre election a cette couronne et a faire ce que depend de vous pour qu'elle puisse tomber sur ma personne." The writer expresses his pleasure at the favourable disposition that appeared in so many of the Poles towards his correspondent. But considering his own situation and the general system of Europe, he thought it would be difficult to ensure the election in his favour. "Mais quand meme cette couronne me seroit offerte, il faut que vous dise franchement qu'il ne me seroit pas permis de l'accepter. La Providence m'a destiné pour une autre; mes soins et mes pensés doivent etre uniquement occupées de celle la et je ne puis etre ebloui par l'eclat de celle que vous me faités envisager, car a l'age ou Je suis et par les reflexions que J'ay faites Je suis bien convaincu du poid de la Royauté quoyque." The writer thought himself indispensably bound to do what he could for his own restoration and to render his subjects happy by delivering them from a yoke unfortunately imposed upon them and in governing them afterwards. "Je vous avoue que mon cœur et mon inclination me portent tout entier pour ma propre patrie; dont les loix et les interests ont toujours fait mon etude principale." He asks his father to take no pains nor make any movement for him on this occasion.

"Mais si vous persistez toujours a ne vouloir pas songer a cette couronne, il est uray que Je regretteray infiniment que mon fils le Duc de York ne soit pas engage d'y pretendre. Le sang de Sobiesky coule dans ses veines et autant qu'on peut juger d'un enfant de son age il n'en sera jamais indigne. Vous voyez, mon cher Pere, que Je vous ecrie avec toute sincerité et liberté en cette occasion et c'est ainsy que J'en useray toujours envers vous, vous etant veritablement attaché de cœur et d'affection."

219. Letter in Russian from Czar Peter the Great (probably to Admiral Gordon) with contemporary translation. [The translation is here given.]

It is very necessary to us if you would write either to England or Scotland for two men that knows how to find stone cole by the marks they know upon the surface of the earth, and that they may be well experienced in their business. In doing which use your utmost endeavour.

(Signed) PETER.

Preobrazenscoy, the 21 January 1723.

The seal upon the Czar's original letter bears no arms, but a device. Two figures in the foreground, one of whom, wearing an imperial crown, is seated and wields a hammer, driving a chisel into wood or stone, out of which has been hewn the greater part of the second figure, which is erect, and also wears an Imperial crown, with robes and sceptre. In the background is a view of houses and shipping. Overhead is a triangular emblem of the Deity with the motto "Adjuvante."

220. Louis, Landgrave of Hesse, to [Admiral Gordon].
Monsieur,

Je suis charmé de cher souvenir de Votre Excellence et que Mr. Fulleron massure que vous vous portiez passablement bien; je souhaite de tout mon cœur que votre Excellence jouisse tousjours de la plus

parfaite santé, j'en prendrai véritablement part, et me ferai un sensible plaisir trouvant les occasion de vous temoigner l'attention que j'ay pour tout ce qui peut faire plaisir a votre Excellence. J'ai recommande Mr. Fulleron a notre armée et particulièrement au Velds Marechalle Comte de Munich, et suis persuadé qu'il trouvera tous les agreemens qu'un brave jeune cavalier peut se souhaiter et l'engagement que cherche. Du reste, j'assure votre Excellence que je suis et serai tousjours avec une consideration tres particuliere,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence le tres humble serviteur et amy,
LOUIS LANDGRAVE DE HESSE.

St. Peterburg,
le 6 Juin 1738.

221. Prince Anton Ulrich, husband of the Princess Anne of Russia, to Admiral Gordon. St. Petersburg, 17th May 1739. Monsieur je suis tres sensible à l'amitié que Votre Excellence m'a faite en se chargeant du transport de mes chevaux, et l'assure que J'embrasserai la premiere occasion pour temoigner avec quelle reconnoissance Je suis et serai toujours, Monsieur, Votre tres obligee amis et serviteur,

ANTOINE ULRIC.

222. The same to the same [on black-edged paper]. St. Petersburg, 22 November 1740.

Monsieur, J'ay reçu la lettre de votre Excellence du 15 de Novembre par laquelle elle a bien voulu me faire ses complimens de felicitacion sur l'avenement de son Altesse Imperiale la Grande Duchesse de toutes les Russies, mon epouse, à la Regence de l'Empire. J'en remercie votre Excellence et Je vous prie, Monsieur, d'etre persuadé de l'estime et de l'amitié que je vous porte. J'espere que la situation d'a present me mettra plus en etat de vous en donner des preuves convaincantes dont Je seroit toujours ravi, etant sincerement, Monsieur, de votre Excellence le tres affectionnée et obligé amis.

ANTOINE ULRIC.

À son Excellence Mons. le Admiral de Gordon.

DIVISION II. SECTION (2). LETTERS from the Second Duke of Liria, Son of the Duke of Berwick and Liria (natural son of King James the Seventh). 1726-1730. [None of these to Admiral Thomas Gordon are important, but the following Extracts may be of interest.]

223. Madrid, 16 December 1726. That the King of Spain has named him his Ambassador at the Russian Court, and he flatters himself that this will do the Admiral no displeasure.

224. Vienna, 27 May 1727. Arrived at Vienna on the 15th and had not yet been despatched by the ministry, but hopes to be towards the 18th of next month: sees great appearances of peace, but that there may be war, and that all depends upon the answers of the Courts of France and Spain to the letters written three days ago by an express.

225. Vienna, 1 July 1727. "Every day some new accident happens that keeps me here, now King George is dead and the King of Spaine is somewhat indisposed, which makes me expect the next poste for to know certainly the state of his health. If I have news of his being quite well I will part about the 8th instant and make all haste to joyne you. God send that George's death, and the new Elector of Hunover's haughtyness, may produce a favourable change in old England but I do

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not hope it soone or at least these six months. Pray say nothing of the King of Spain's sickness, because it would cause a great allarme and that I hope it will be quite over by this."

226. Dantzig, 28 October 1727. Had come so far north that he hoped to have the honour and pleasure of embracing him in a very short time. Would set out tomorrow, going by Memel. Had written to General Lacy to send him an escort there, and to order his dragoons to get horses ready for him betwixt Memel and Mittau. Was to stop nowhere till he came to St. Petersburg, and would let Admiral Gordon know from Riga the day he expected to arrive there.

227. 29 December [1727?]. . . . "I have had no letter from the King since the last you sent me. I hope in God the Queen will be safe arrived at Auignon and that an everlasting peace will be established in the royal Family."

228. Peterbourg, the 13th January 1728. ". . . The King orders me to tell you that he is departed Auignon to return to Bolonia, where he is very much afraid of a new falling out. I pray God to prevent it."

229. Moscou, the 22 February 1728. "Sir, I am honoured with your Excellency's letter of the 10th instant by Mr. Hewett, to whom I shall certainly render all the services that can lye in my power.

"The King orders me to tell you that he arrived safe at Bolonia and that he will write to you soone. He found the Queen very much resigned to his will and all matters goes on very well there. She sent Mrs. Scheldon into a convent the day before the King arrived, and his Majesty in recompence of this condescendance tooke back a Valet-de-Chambre that the Queen likes and that he had dismissed. In all appearance all will go well, which is what we all ought to wish for."

230. Moscou, the 26th February 1728. Yesterday the coronation was held with great ceremony. Prince Troubedskoy and Dolgorouki that is in Persia were created Feldt Marshals, &c.

231. Moscou, 25th March 1728. Had received a letter from the K. with a new full power in blank. The K. and all his family were in good health and things went on with great harmony. On the 17th instant the Czar, after an audience the Duke had with him to notify to him their double marriage with Portugal, honoured the Duke with the order of St. Andrew.

232. Moscou, the 10th June 1728. "Dear Father, I begin my letter as a son accepting with great pleasure the honour you do me to adopt me, and you will always find me very ready to obey your commands on all occasions. This is a very great day and it shall be celebrated in my house as plentifully as can be. I am sure that at Cronstadt more than one great glass will go aboute to our dear masters health and restauration. I shall not forgett your Excellencys health, which we generally drink every day.

"I suppose you are informed that the Queen is with child and very well in her health. God send she may give us a third prince.

"The King went to see the feast of the ascension at Venice, and I hope we shall hear by next poste of his safe return. Jamy Keith writes to me that he would parte immediately poste to come here so that we may hope to have him here in a very short time. Pray if you see him before me give him some good advices as to his conduct in this

country. I expect now daily Count de Wratislau, and we shall often drinck together our father's health. The Czar is still in the country, and will return this week to assist at the feast I am to give for our double mariages with Portugal.

"Pray honour me with the continuation of your friendship, and belieue me for euer, Dear father, your most dutyfull son and most obedient humble servant.

LIRIA."

233. Moscou, 24 June 1728. Remits a letter for His Excellency that had come from Bolonia, and one for the Czar for the Admiral's perusal who should let him know whether he thought fit it should be delivered and how.

234. Moscou, 5 August, 1728. The Princess Elizabeth [afterwards Czarina] was gone afoot to make the devotions at Troitza, and the Grand Duchess was a great deal better.

235. Moscou, 11 November 1728. Had been bled that day in his right arm so he could not write with his own hand. Had no letter of late from the King, but his Majesty had been indisposed. There was no appearance of his own early return to St. Petersburg.

236. Moscou, 9 January 1729. Had received a letter from the King, but the Queen was not yet brought to bed. Mr. Mist's paper was extremely good and much liked by those of their party in England, "Walpole and Stanhope are gone over to be at the opening of the parliament and will afterwards return to the Congress. We have no appearance of its finishing so soone and much less of our returning this winter to St. Petersburg."

237. Moscou, 6 April 1729. The Czar was in perfect good health, and intended to go next week a hunting towards Jaroslaw. "Jemmy Keith makes you his compliments. Pray mine to Sir Henry Stirling and all your family," &c.

238. Moscou, 25 August 1729. Had heard that his Excellency was relieved from Cronstadt and come to the town of Petersburg, "where you are with a greater quantity of friends then in your Island." Had letters from Rome that assured him the King and all the Royal Family enjoyed perfect health. . . . "The congress seems now to be in a situation of finishing soone, and I reckon that by the later end of the year the peace will be signed by which means all our hopes will be gone for this time, but who knows but some favourable occasion may offer ere long when we think the less of it."

239. Moscou, 8 September 1729. All that took them up at Moscou then was the falling out between the King of Prussia and the Elector of Hanover. "This last is very proud, but the former has forty thousand men ready besides twelve thousand Saxons. God send he may drubb my friend George and make him change his bullying way of acting."

240. Moscou, 6 December 1729. Thanks Admiral Gordon for putting him in the way of obtaining a certain favour. "Three days agoe the Czar's promittes with the Princess Dolkorouky were celebrated with great magnificence, and every body is preparing to appear at the wedding with great richness."

241. Moscou, 30 December 1729. Thanks him for sending Mist's paper. "It is mighty well wrote, and I suppose you know that it is the Duke of Wharton that made it."

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242. Moscow, 6 April 1730. The Admiral's letter had informed him that Mr. Fisk was arrived at Petersburg, was somewhat in disgrace, and that he would lose his employment "in which case I should be extremely pleased if it was given to Sir Henry Stirling. It is reported at Moscow that it had already been given to him;" the Duke expresses his hope that he would obtain it, &c.

243. Moscow, 4 May 1730. Had received his Excellency's letter of the 30th of April, and would do all in his power to render service to Sir Henry. His retreat from this country was not so near as he thought some time ago, "so that you have time enough to think of being with the Court, and I am of opinion you will see it at Petersburg before I leave the country. We have nothing here worth your knowledge, onely that all the ceremony at the coronation, and after it, have been magnificent to the last degree: to-morrow is the last day of our rejoicings, and it is really full time for us to rest a little."

244. Moscow, 5 October 1730. Had not yet got his recall but expected it in four or five weeks. "In the meane time I am preparing to go of as soone as I have taken leave. I have not as yet resolved which road I shall take, but it is certain that it will be the greatest satisfaction for me to embrace you before I leave the country . . . I drink often your Excellency's health with our friend Keith, James Hewet and others. The first is to be Lieftenant Coronel of the new regiment of Gardes. Pray my humble service to Sir Henry and all your family."

245. Moscow, the 16 November, 1730. "Dear Father I haue the greatest of concerns that I am obliged to leave this country without taking leave of your Excellency. To-morrow I begin my journey by the way of Smelensko to Poland and what I will become from thence is what I do not know; but whereuer I go you may be sure that yow will allways haue in me a faithfull seruant. Mr. Carlos the King of Spaines secretary remains here in my place and if he goes to Petersburg I flatter my self you will honour him with your protection. I embrace Sir Henry and present my humble service to all your family. As soone as I am steady in some place I shall lett you know it that you may honour me with your commands. I haue had no letter from Rome since the last I sent you but I haue from other hands that all the Royal family is in good health. Adieu my dear Admiral. Pray my humble service to Lord Duffus, Captain Little and other friends and belieue me for euer, Dear Father, Your Excellency's most faithfull and most obedient humble servant,

LIRIA."

DIVISION II. (SECTION 3). JACOBITE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS,
1716-1735.

246. John Earl of Mar (under the name of J. Carny) to Admiral Gordon, November 13, 1716.

"Sir I hope you have got one I wrote to you the 21st of October in which I told you the pleasur Mr. Brown [The King] had in the assurances you gave him by our friend of Mr. Buckley's (Czar's) good inclinations towards him and how redly he would be to do all that he possiblie can to improve and cultivat that friendship betwixt Buckley [Czar] and him which may certainly tend to both there advantage. As I hinted in that letter, it wou'd be a great advantage if Buckley [Czar] and Hanlon [Sweden] could make up matters together and finding by our friend that Mr. Buckley inclined that way all pains has been since

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taken by Brown to facilitate that matter, he having more interest with that gentleman and some of his principle advisers than is generally known and is in all appearance like to have more very soon. I may own to you tho' you'll easily understand the importance it is to keep it secret, that these two gentlemen Brown and Hanlon are in a fair way of joining stokes together in trade and if so luckie a thing as Bucklys leaving his old company, and joining with them two happen, they wou'd soon be able to gett the better of all who wou'd come in competition with them and get justice done themselves in all their different pretentions there being enough to accomodat all three. Hanlon's stiffness was what was to be most apprehended to stand in the way of this and Brown thought the most likly way to bring him to accomodat matters with Buckly was to insinuat to him by some in the greatest confidence with him who wish mighty well to Brown that Buckly was farr from being ill inclined to Brown and that if it were not for the differences betwixt him and Hanlon he wou'd be willing to assist Brown and join with him to recover his trade. This was done in the most prudent and secret way and I am glade to have it now to tell you that it is like to have very good effects; all irons are in the fire about it; and I have little doubt of those people, Hanlon's friends, for the reasons above which they have much at heart being able very soon to bring Hanlon to agree matters with Buckly. It must be Mr. Duddels part to keep Buckly up in his good intentions and not to let him too soon despair of Hanlon's coming to reason. When he comes to try him again I am perswaded he will find him more tractable. We are told that Buckly intends a visit to his old acquaintance Nealan and I doubt not but Mr. Duddel will be with him. There is one of Hanlons friends I mention above and a chife one with that gentleman, he knows of Duddels inclinations and if they chance to meet I am confident they wou'd get things concerted to Buckly's satisfaction. I can assure you that Hanlon is as much pickt and provockt at Baker as Buckly can be, and I wish the last may be as steady in his resentment against Baker as I am perswaded Hanlon will be. Brown, Buckly and Hanlon seem all to have the same rival in trade, and it will be odd as it will be pitty, if they cannot make up matters amongst themselves, and join against him who stands in all their way. If Buckly go not himself to Nealan's, wou'd it not be worth his while to send Duddel to meet with that friend of Hanlons who is there and is to be for some time. I have no doubt of its turning to account and that it wou'd succeed better than any other way Buckly can try. I have no doubt of Mr. Duddels doing all thats in his power for Mr. Browns advantage which I think farr from being inconsistent with what he owes to Mr. Buckly and I can assure him from Mr. Brown of all the grateful returns his heart can wish. There is one who used to be much in Bucklys graces and with whom we hear he used to advice in the affairs of trade and with whom Duddel used to be very well. If Duddel find it necessary he may give this gentleman all encouragement he may in any reason expect from Brown which I can assure you would be made good and perhaps it may not be amiss that he be assured of this.

“It will be very unlucky if Buckly and Hanlon cannot make up matters betwixt themselves for until that be done it may in a great measur prevent either of them being assisting to Brown therefore this is a point to be labour'd by Duddel and he may be sure that all pains will be taken with Hanlon and I hope the good effects of what has been done that way alreddy will very quickly appear. Amongst other things there was care taken to let Hanlon know (before he could know it otherways)

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that he ow'd to Buckley his not being prest in a certain thing which with a man of his temper could not but haue good effects.

"As I told you in my last the affair of Madin with Frankling and Hally is like to work good with Hammer, and all pains is taken to improve that with him. Should Hammer be brought to join in trade with the three I speak of above they wou'd make a fine company, and that is not impossible nor that Hammer may find it his interest to look more favourable on Mr. Trueman than he has done hitherto, which I am far from despairing may happen pritty soon.

"Mr. Brown is now pritty well recovered. It will tho' be some time before he can begin his voage, and I wou'd fain hope before he does it I may hear from you on which it depends in a great measure what course he will stire.

"I thought it was necessary to let you know these things without waiting a return to my last. You will communicate it to Mr. Duddel to whome I beg you may make my most sinceir and affectionat compliments acceptable, and also to Mr. Hindon if still with you. I'll long impatiently to hear from you, and I know you will inform me of whatever you think can conduce to Mr. Brown's advantage, who has all the trust in you you can desire. I am with all truth, Sir, your most affectionat and most obedient humble servant,

J. CARNY."

Dorso "Pro Patria."

247. The same to Mr. Elderley. March 23, 1718. Written in cipher.

248. The Same to [Admiral Gordon] no date, circa 1717.

"You know I am bad at the French, and I haue nobody by me just now who I trust in business that is much better, so pray forgive this bad translation of my Secretary, who I got since I came hither only and was never in Britain." This prefatory note is holograph of John Earl of Mar. The rest of the letter which is of great length is in French, and is to the effect that the interest of the King increased every day in England. Those who were for the present Government were divided among themselves, George who was at the head of a party of Whigs had lately sent to several Lords of the Upper House and Commons in order to demand their assistance to repress the insolence of his son who was at the head of another party of Whigs against him. Both these parties paid court to the Tories as being capable of making the balance lean to the side which they favour. Ten thousand men were to be soon disbanded and an Act of Grace or Indemnity was soon to be passed which would make things more favourable for the King. But since the speech of George to Parliament promising this was made the Court had given for news that the Duke of Ormond was in France, and that the King had returned from Italy, so that the disbandment of the ten thousand, and the presentation of the Act of Grace were always deferred. States that it would not be suitable that the Duke of Ormond should go to Sweden as it was not quite certain that he would get a favourable reception; and a bad reception would damage the affairs of the King. After some political discussion he adds that he had lately had a communication from his master and desired his correspondent to signify to Admiral Gordon his true gratitude for the good manners of his Russian Majesty towards him. With speculations as to the Czar heading a confederacy to re-establish King James and tranquillize in a manner the troubles of Europe. And if his Russian Majesty would kindly put himself to the trouble of hearing Admiral Gordon explain

the contents of the letter and order him to write what he should think of it, it would be a great satisfaction to the Earl's master, and an instruction for the conduct of his subjects here. The Queen mother had ordered him to make his compliments to the Czar. Had already written to Mr. Hooker to return to France.

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249. Lady Mary Gordon styled Duchess of Perth, third wife of James styled Duke of Perth to [Admiral Gordon].

“ St. Germain, the 25th of July, 1717.

Hauing, Sir, wreat to yow tuice alredie upon the subject of Mons^r Le Franc recommended to yow by the Queen to intreat (by your credeit with his Majesty Czarrienne) you would endeavor to get him a comission of a captaine of a ship, whiche he understands perfectly uele hauing been imploy'd in that station in France all the last uar, and would be still uer ther now annie service of that kinde here. But I would not, Sir, giue you the trouble of repeating this detailee muche mor fully expressed in my tuo former letters if I did not aprehend them miscaried, it being a month very near since my first. Soe in case they bee not com to your hand, I must tell you the reson ther Majesties are soe earnest to prouide for this Le Franc is that he caried our King to Skotland with care and fidellitie, thogh he uas very poor and knew what great reward he might haue by betraying his trust; and his capacitie in sea affaires ansuers the rest. All whiche arguments to be us'd to his Czarienne Majestie, will I hope, joyn'd with your protection, procure what the Queen soe muche desires and what she will be soe muche oblidg'd to you for; and if my own consideration can haue annie weight with you this will infinitely oblidge, Sir, Your most humble obediant servant and cosiang,

M. PERTH.

250. General de Dillon to [Admiral Gordon] from a copy in the Admiral's handwriting.

Paris the 26th December 1721. Sir, I execute with pleasure the Kings commands to acquaint you that he depends on your good offices near the Emperor you serve who seem'd formerly uery well dispos'd in his Majesty's favor and as he is much in better scituation since the honorable peace he made with Sweden, its to be hoped he may be the easier prevaill'd upon to render the King essentiall services and croune the great actions of his reign with the glory of restoring an injur'd Prince to the right of his ancestors. Certaine it is that the dispositions of the people in England are exceedingly better than euer they haue been to receaue there lawfull king if any power on earth would send him to them with a guard of fieve or six thousand men with armes and ammunition for twenty thousand. They haue no other way to free themselves from ane odious usurpation and insupportable oppression. I have in my hands convincing proofs for what I advance: yow can with security acquaint his Imperiall Majesty with the truth hereof.

Sir, I haue been long enough in the warr to acquire some judgment in enterprises. Yow may also safely tell him that not only the Kings but the people's hopes are fixed upon his Imperiall Majesty's good and generous intentions. If the King be so happy as that yow can find his Imperial Majesty dispos'd to thinke of his case I shall be in a convenient situation to treat with Prince Dolhorouky whenever he hes orders for it, and shall be able to give him such authentick lights from the King and the British nation as will give entire satisfaction. When you are pleas'd to favore me with your answer address it by Prince

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Dolgorouky's channell. I am, with much esteem and sincerity Sir,
Your most humble and most obedient servant,

DE DILLON.

251. The Same to the Same.

Paris, the 26th December 1721.

Sir, I excute with much pleasure the Kings commands in forwarding the enclosed to you which gives me the opportunity of renewing our former acquaintance and making you my compliment on the justice I'm informed his Czarish Majesty has lately render'd yow whereof I shall allways wish the improuement for yours and your country's sake.

I know how far the King depends on your good offices near the Emperour you serue who seem'd formerly very well disposed in his Majesty's favour and as he is much in better scituation since the honourable peace he made with Sweden its to be hop'd he may be the easier prevail'd upon to render the King essential service and crown the great actions of his reign with the glory of restoring an injur'd Prince to the right of his ancestors. Certain it is that the dispositions of the people in England are exceedingly better than euer they haue been to receive their lawfull king if any power on earth would send him to them with a guard of five or six thousand men with arms and ammunition for twenty thousand. They haue no other way to free themselves from an odious usurpation and insupportable oppression. I haue in my hands conuincing proofs for what I advance; you can with security acquaint his Imperial Majesty with the truth heirof. You know, Sir, I haue been long enough in the war to acquire some judgment in enterprises. You may also safely tell him that not only the King's but the peoples hopes are fixed upon his Imperial Majesty's good and generous intentions, having shewn all along pursuant to the example of his ancestors an auersion for usurpers and a love for the English nation. I wish Prouidence may order it so that his views and interests may not disagree from his Majesty's restoration. I haue some reasons for belieuing that the King of Sweden would not be auerse to joyn in it, but of these matters you are much a better judge and therefore will refer them to you. However if the King be so happy as that you can find his Imperial Majesty dispos'd to think of his case I shall be in a convenient scituation to treat with Prince Dolhorouky whenever he has orders for it, and shall be able to give him such authentick lights from the King and the British nation as will giue intire satisfaction.

When you are pleas'd to faour me with your answer address it by Prince Dolhoroukys channell and inform me what is become of Sir Henry Stirling whom I haue no account of these two years past: the King is uneasy for him and some packets that haue been address'd to him long ago without any return.

Be pleas'd to excuse this trouble and to belieue I am with much esteem and sincerity, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

DE DILLON.

The inclos'd is writ by the Kings own hand.

252. The Same (signing Dutton) to the Same.

Sunday 5th April 1722, N.S.

Sir, The friend who is pleas'd to inclose this to you has informed me of your owning the receipt of my precedent letter and of your designing to direct correspondence by a different channell from that I made use of: yet as the time is precious and the remoteness great I think proper

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to lose no time in giving you an account of matters by which the former proposal may become more easy.

It appears to me that a connection of interests may probably unite Coalman and Kemp in this conjuncture which should render Knights return easie and the aduantage to be reapt from it by the two former very secure. Upon this plausible foundation I thought it conuenient to benefit of an occasion offer'd me by the return of a well dispos'd and understanding Factor of Kemps who has managed some affairs of his here for a time. His Factor agreed that his master's concerns seem'd to require the removal of Herne out of Euan farme but sayd Kemp could not think of it in his present condition if he be not back'd by your friend Coalman and that it was euen requisit the motion should be made by the latter; howeuer he desired me to giue him a memorial for Kemp to be presented if the occasion proues faorable as he hoped it would, on which he designs to consult Gainly's partner who remain'd a long time in Euan's family and married a daughter of that house which is of Jonston's club. This Gentleman is in great credit with Kemp. I gaue such a Memorial to the Factor in which I explained the facilities of compassing the point by an embersley of six thousand south scrooply disposed on the coast at or about Gottembourgh and to be rendered at his choice to Mrs. Euans or Mrs. Story. I engaged for mantles to answer the alms and aplis for full powers to make the bargains in Knights behalf and for a ready union of Euans relations. The willingness of that Family is such as cannot be well conceiu'd and hardly but one uoice for Knights cause to come on this terme. I thought it of absolute necessity to giue you early notice of this step but will obserue that I made no mention of any aduances us'd near Coalman tho' I promis'd to haue some made to that purpose. Permit me to giue here my kind seruice to S. H. S——g who has an account book whereof you will haue occasion to giue you a clear view of matters.

I remain with entire esteem and sincerity, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

DUTTON.

[Dorso—Du Dillon, 1722.]

253. The Same to the Same.

Sir, The bearer is a very good friend of mine and a particular acquaintance of the Factor Mr. Jeremy had here last year and is gone home some time ago. He was inuited in a most pressing manner by that Factor to uisit your quarters where he had been formerly with the D. of O. The bearer consulted Mr. Charles on the matter and desired his permission to make the journey. The latter agreed to the proposal and directed me to benefit of the opportunity in sending by him some fresh instances to Mr. Jeremy which could not be so well confided to the post in these suspicious times. I recommend him to your friendly offices in that place being fully persuaded of his worth and attention to deserue your esteem. I desire the same fauour for him by your mediation near Sir H. S. [Sir Henry Stirling] to whom I pray my most kind and humble seruice. I shall own the fauours both shall haue the occasion to do this Gentleman as a particular obligation. Please to belieue I am with the sincerest esteem and friendship, Sir, your most humble and most obedient seruant,

DUTTON.

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254. The Same under the signature of Duplessis to the Same.

Paris May the 15, 1723.

Sir, Three days ago I had the fauour of your letter dated the 18th March with an inclosed for Mr. Charles which I forwarded the same day, and am sure it will do him much pleasure to receive from so good hands the assurance of Mr. Jeremy's friendly thoughts on this subject at a time that he seems to be most destitute of friends amongst persons of that degree. I can, however, auerr with truth that he neuer was so much wish'd for by the generality of his family as at present: the oppression and violence practised by his aduerse party serues only to encrease the desire of a speedy relief. I wish your constant and zealous application may attain their end and you become the instrument of so good and glorious a work. I'm persuaded you will soon receive Mr. Charles's thanks for the care you take in promoting his concerns as you have mine for the fauour and pleasure you did me in imparting these comfortable accounts. I am uery glad to find that Mr. Jeremy's factor lately gone back from hence has been punctual in discharging his trusts about papers confided to him and I haue reason to belieue and hope he will befriend the case now that he is there in person." The writer concludes by desiring his correspondent to address under Mr. W. G's cover as usual "A Monsieur du Plessis, Marchand a Paris." Signed "Du Plessis and addressed "A Monsieur Monsieur Dempsey."

255. The same to [————]. Not certain that Admiral Gordon is addressed. October 3, 1723.

"Sir, I receiu'd with much pleasure your Letter of the 29th August whereof I will immediately forward the contents to Mr. Charles. He will be doubtless much rejoiced to haue from so good hands the comfortable prospect you giue in fauour of his concerns in your parts. Our factors were somewhat depressed at the disappointment of expectations grounded on Mr. Jeremy's late uoyage, but the fresh assurances you repeat of this gentleman's good intentions joint to the great character of prudence and forecast every one allows him will render people's minds easy and reuiue the hopes of a more fauourable opportunity. Mr. Dempsey's unwearied attention to keep life in our trade deserues the greatest acknowledgment from Mr. Charles and all those who are well wishers to his family." Was very glad that his friend Daniel Perin had been admitted to his correspondent's society as he might be able to assist in removing certain difficulties that had occurred in the settle-ment of their trade, &c. (Signed) Duplessis. Addressed "A Monsieur Monsieur de la Neuville."

256. The Honourable Captain John Hay, of Cromlix, afterwards titular Earl of Inverness, to [Admiral Gordon]. Rome, February 24th, 1725. A long letter. The writer states that the King had written a letter to the Czar which was inclosed together with one from his Majesty to the Admiral himself. The King's interest in England as well as in Scotland was never in so flourishing a condition as it was then in though pains had been taken to make it appear otherwise. In delivering the King's letter a great deal would depend upon the facilities Admiral Gordon would be able to propose to the Czar for the execution of what the King desires of him. The number of troops could never be an objection, though they were as many as would undoubtedly do the work of which the King had the strongest assurances from his friends in England. That the place (not named) proposed for embarkation was indeed at a distance and the voyage pretty long but its being so retired and the

facility of hindering of intelligence from thence was of the greatest advantage. As for the expence his Majesty as was stated in his letter to the Czar proposed to advance five and twenty thousand Spanish pistoles and was willing to enter into engagements to repay the whole expence the Czar should be at in that expedition; to enter into a treaty of commerce advantageous for the Czar, &c. The writer proceeds to show that the European nations could offer no opposition, France and Spain would rather have the King on the throne than the Duke of Hanover; the Dutch were drowned in debt and bankrupt. A paper credit too was the only support of the Government in England; the very noise of the landing would sink their funds to nothing and the Bank would be shut up in four days. Scotland was never so well disposed as at present. The Cameronians would be among the first to take arms, the Highlanders are ready to a man and not ill armed and the King has as many arms as would make them make a noble figure. Fifteen or twenty thousand stand of arms would be necessary to be carried along with the Czar's troops and the execution of the project could not be proposed but in summer nor could it be done this year. Also if the Czar were to send his troops with the Duke of Holstein at the head of them and conquer Norway, Captain Hay thought it would be quite practicable and at the same time give a noble opportunity for executing the Archangel project, &c.

257. The Same, under the name of "J. Edwards," to the same. June 2, 1725. Chiefly in cipher. The following is abridged from a deciphered copy by Admiral Gordon.

"Sir, about eight weeks ago the King write to yow by the address yow sent him under covert to your merchant where was enclos'd a letter of condolence to the Empress and one to the Emperor, and since your letter to the King of 27th March has come safe. The King does not know how yow mean by Mr. Perrin's friend, but believes it to be P— Dalgarukie; if so, I refer yow to what Capt. Hay will have deliver'd to yow in relation to him, wherein you'll see how much the King depends upon P— D— good offices and advice."

The writer alleges that in the present situation of affairs in these parts the Empress could not fail of meeting with assistance in undertaking something for the King and explains why it was so from the condition of the various countries. And the present time seemed the most proper for the restoration of the King since England was not in firm friendship with any power whatever the late proceedings of the Government had gained them the hatred of the generality of the English. They had taken away the privileges of the City of London, given a sum of money to the Duke of Hanover without almost giving a reason for it, which the English look upon as a robbing of them in open sunshine, have passed a bill for disarming the Highlanders which is a double advantage to the Kings interest providing an Invasion can soon be made as it shows first how much the English ministry is afraid of the Highlanders and exposes their own weakness to the subjects of England, and secondly it irritated the Highlanders to a great degree, so that there was never a better opportunity for pushing the restoration. "The Clans have ask'd the King how to behave on this occasion; they are ready to undertake anything, and it would be an easy matter for them to prevent the act made against them taking effect for many months could they have any hopes of being supplied afterwards. We are hopeful that the Empress designs are such that the execution of them will deliver them. But even putting the supposition that nothing can be done from the north this summer and that the Highlanders are

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disarm'd in as far as the English ministry will have it in their power to do it, the delivering of a small number of armes to them will make the consequence of that act rather an interest than advantage to the Government ever afterwards." Since the Clans would be more anxious to use arms put into their hands with more courage after the affront put on them. A Memorial lately sent from Paris to Prince Kurakin asked more troops than would be necessary : but those who sent it suppose the Empress could as easily send 10,000 as 5,000. Indeed some people thought that in the present ferment in England the King's presence with a few officers and arms would do the business, &c.

258. The Same to the Same. June 23rd 1725. The original is in cipher, but the following is from a copy in Admiral Gordon's handwriting.

"Sir, I wrote to you three weeks agoe. I have not heard from you since Capt. Hay gave an account of his arrival at Pettersburg. I hope to hear fully from you as soon as you have deliver'd the letters to the Empress. I cannot expect this will find you at Pettersburg since we are inform'd that yow are to go to the fleet. However, I doe not think it amiss to inform you of a circumstance that ought to give the greater encouragement to the Empress to do something for the K—— without loss of time — it is the consequence of the act past for disarming the Hylanders which by the accounts we have will be oppos'd by them to the very last. The troupes sent down for that purpose from England will facilitate very much an invasion there; for the Hylanders being in motion will not only keep their troops in Scotland but the English ministry will be oblig'd to encrease their forces. This joyn'd to the d—— of H—— absence furnishes a noble opportunity for finishing the K—— restoration. The K—— desires you to make his compliments to the d—— H. upon his marriage."

259. The Same to the Same. 25 August 1725, also in cipher, but an abridgment is given from a copy.

What had lately happened at Glasgow by those who were formerly reckoned very much attached to the Elector of Hanover was a plain proof of the discontent people of all kinds are under against the English ministry and how ready they would be to deliver themselves out of their hands. The quelling of this mob might cause the English ministry not to be able this year to go through with their disarming the Highlanders, "which they would never be able to compass if the King durst venture to send his order to them to make opposition and it would be a lucky thing if the K—— could be encourag'd from the E—— to do so. The K—— is uneasy when you dont write, therefore I wish yow would lay downe for a rule even tho' you have nothing particular to say, to let me hear from yow alwayes once a fortnight. All the family are weell and will be soon going to the countrey a few myles from this," &c.

260. The Same, now Earl of Inverness, to the Same. December 15th 1725.

Sir, I send you here enclosed as promised you by last post a full power to treat and conclude with the Empress of Russia's ministers what you may think for the advantage of the King's interest, and may contribute to the establishing a strick union betwixt his Majesty and the Empress. As for instructions the King can send no other than what he sent by Captain Hay. If a treaty be proposed to you to be entered into immediately you must conform yourself to former treaty

concluded betwixt England and Muscovy which is all the King can say till he knows what is proposed by the Empress's ministers.

I shall expect to know from you the particulars of the alliance betwixt the Emperor and your court which is believed by every body to be concluded.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) INVERNESS."

261. Letter unsigned, a copy in the handwriting of Admiral Gordon and probably addressed to him.

January 19th, 1726. N.S.

Sir, I have receav'd the K's directions to correspond freely with you of his affaires and in order to enable me to write with the greater safety, Mr. Hay sent me your cipher, of which I make use in this letter; at the same time Mr. Hay acquaints me that care had been taken to signify to you the K's pleasure on this head. It is with the greatest pleasure that I embrace this first opportunity of assuring of you that no one has a greater sense of your personall abilitys and integrity than myself, and beg that you will belieue me ready on all occasions to give you the strongest proofs of the sincerity with which I design to cultivate your friendship.

I presume Mr. Hay has inform'd you that for some time past I have been in the service and that pursuant to the K's commands and the desire of his friends in E——d I have been at this Court, soliciting the E——r to engage in the cause and demonstrating the facility with which the K's restoration might be effectuated, if the E——r would take us under his protection; 6,000 men landed from Ostend to support the general disafection of E——D, S——d and I——d would accomplish this great event without the least doubt or difficulty. I find the ministers here every day more and more irritated against the H——r alliance and desirouse to prevent the ill consequences of it by the K's restoration, but at the same time unwilling to run any risque or make any attempt without [being] thoroughly supported by other princes who may be able at all events to counterballance the power of France, E——d and Prussia in case of a miscarriage in the affaire. Spain has already declar'd his resolution to act a parte in so glorious ane enterprise and would the E——sse be of the same sentiments and order her minister heer to press this Court on the same head I am very certaine we would not faylle of success. I know you have not been wanting on your part to engage the E——sse in our interest and by what I learn from R——m your endeavours have not been ineffectuall. I can assure you nothing will be more serviceable to the cause than her pressing the E——r at this juncture to embrace our party, and I am persuaded that the E——sse remonstrances in our favor would entirely finish this worke, and that we should soone see the good fruits of them.

I receav'd some posts agoe a letter for yow from Mr. Hay which he would have me transmitté to you by some sure channell. It contains a paper of great consequence. I shall deliver it to the Russian Resident who will transmit it by the first safe opportunity.

I have reason to expect some further explication from this Court in a few dayes in answer to a memorial which I have deliver'd and which I thinke will oblige them to speak plaine. As soon as I gett any further light you may depend upon hearing further from me. I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant."

Indorsed: "Vienna, Breval, January 19th. N.S. 1726."

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262. William Hay to Admiral Gordon. Rome, February 2nd, 1732. After compliments, &c., the writer says, "I have putt up a small wooden box containing 2 rings of the order of Toboso [see Nos. 266, 267], such as all the knights wears; one for yourself, the other for my dear Sir Henry [Stirling] We knights daily after drinking the healths of the Royal Family, a fair meeting on the green follows; our tuo young Princes are protectors of the order and wear the rings, which I hade the honour to present them with on my arrivall last summer from Naples, where I hade them made. They are the most lively and engaging tuo boys this day on earth. Pray God preserve them long. I made your compliments to Sir George Keith and delivered your letter. He writt you about 8 days agoe an answer. Yow may readily imagine the satisfaction we have of his company on many accounts which I cannot express att present. He has the esteem of all that has the honour to be knowin to him, and may be justly stiled the hero of our cause. He with Sir William Maxwell, Sir William Livingston the Grand Master whom I should have given the first place join in their hearty service to all our brother knights with you. Lord Dunbar he desires me to make you his complements. Lord Inverness and Lady are still att Avignon where they have been for ten moneths past: these persons are unlucky not to be much in esteem with the generality of the Kings friends, and verry odd management they are charged with though noe treachery, yet the King still continues his esteem and regard for him. About 2 moneths agoe some sudden turn and resolution seized him and Lady to turn Roman Catholiks and make their publick abjuration; this is a piece of conduct surprising to all and will justly lessen him in the esteem of these feu friends he hade. I shall not enter into the reall manner of his conviction or meritt he has by it but am perswaded it was doing his master noe service thereby, which should haue been considered—its certainly struck him out from being about the King or employed by him again in the manner he was formerly," &c.

263. Lieutenant General James Keith, afterwards Field Marshall in the Prussian service, to Admiral Gordon.

"Javarof, February 20th, O.S. 1735. My dear Admiral, I ask you a thousand pardons for not having congratulated you sooner on the happy successe of your expedition to Danzig. All the Poles that I have seen assures me that the so sudden surrender of the town was entirely owing to the appearance of the fleet which cut of all hopes of succours, and that therefore they look on you as the main instrument of the loss of their liberty for that is their ordinary term for us who have been employd on this side of Poland. They have no great occasion to be angry with us having never had the opportunity of doing them much harm, thanks to the swiftness of their horses; and now we are in a fair way of a piece. The Palatin of Kiove who commands the croune army in chief, has ask'd a suspension of arms, which has been granted him, and I believe before now he has acknowledged King Augustus, for yesterday a courier of his past carrying orders to the Governour of Kaminick to make his garison take the oaths to that King. There is still tuo other little armies in this country with whom the treaties are not so far advanced: one commanded by the Staroste Jaselski whom they have chosen Marechal General of their confederation; and another by the Palatin of Volimi; but both these must in a short time follow the example of the other who has submitted with the few regular troops belongs to this crown, the other tuo armies consisting only of the gentry who have taken arms and militia of the provinces. For myself

I'me here in quarters in a village four milles from Zolkief where Prince James Sobieski lives, who is inconsolable for the death of the Queen his daughter. I really thought he should have died when we acquainted him with it, and ever since he has hardly been out of bed, so that I'me affraid her death will soon be the occasion of his; and as none of our Princes has the indigenat in Poland they can succeed to nothing of his estate. He spoke to me the other day to know if I thought that the Empresse at his solicitation wou'd be so good as to write to the King of Poland to procure it to the Duke of York, in which case he wou'd write to the Empresse to beg such a recommendation. I told him that I shou'd acquaint you with the proposal, and that having been always employed by the King in his affairs with Russia, you wou'd consult those of the ministers whom you thought most favourable to see if such a recommendation could be obtained; but if anything is to be done it must be quickly, for in the condition the Prince Royalle is in, I dont think it possible he can live many months. Pray let me have the answer to this as soon as possible, and do me the justice to believe me, with an unalterable friendship and esteeme, My dear Admiral, your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES KEITH."

264. The following letter is thus headed, "Copy of the Bishop of Rochester's letter to Lord Inverness." Paris, March 3, 1732.

"My Lord, About the beginning of December last I writt to your Lordship and sent you a paper which I had lately printed here. To that letter tho' your Lordship us'd to answer all mine without delay, I have had no manner of return. I heard, indeed, soon after I had written to you of what had happened on St. Andrews day last at Avignon. But I did not think a change of religion made any change in the usual form of civility and therefore I still wonder'd at your silence. Perhaps a reflection on your not having consulted me in that great affair, tho' I was the only Bishop of the Church of England on this side of the water, might make you more shy of writing to me on any other account and willing to drop the correspondence.

You may remember, my Lord, that when you first retired from the King to Pisa and when you afterwards left Rome and went to Avignon, on both these occasions you open'd to me by letter the reason of your conduct and gave me an opportunity by that means of expressing my thoughts to you in the manner I would always do, that is frankly and without reserve. In this last step my Lord you have dealt far otherwise. And yet in this I had most reason to expect that you would not merely have inform'd me of what had past but even consulted me before you took your full and final resolution. My character and course of studys qualify'd me much better for such an application than for passing any judgment in matters of state and political managements. If your Lordship entertained any doubts concerning your safety in that religion wherein you had been bred I might perhaps upon your proposing them have been so happy as to have solv'd them and shewn you that whatever reasons you might have as to this world for quitting the communion you were of, you had none, you cou'd have none as to another.

Since you were not pleas'd to give me an occasion of writing to you at this time I have determin'd to take it and to pursue my former method of telling you with such a plainness as perhaps nobody else will, what the world says of your late conduct. My Lord, they who speak of it most softly and with greatest regard to your Lordship say that it is a *coup de desespoir*, and that your Lordship perceiving the prejudices of the Kings Protestant subjects to run high against you so that you wou'd

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never be suffered to be about his person and in the secret of his affairs with their consent, was resolv'd to try what could be done by changing sides, and whether you might not at long run be able to gain by one party what you had lost by another. They represent you as thinking the Kings restoration as not soon likely to happen, and therefore as resolv'd since you were obliged to live an exile in R. C. countrys to make the best of your circumstances and to recommend yourself as much as you could to the natives; that so if his cause should prove desperate for a time you might find your way back again into his service when it would be no longer reckon'd prejudicial to his affairs. And they quote some words which they say fell from your Lordship to this purpose, that since you saw nothing was likely to be done yet thought it high time to take care of your soul. I hope in God they bely you since this gives us who are at a distance from the secret but a very discouraging prospect of the King's restoration,—of the probability or improbability of which you my Lord must be allow'd a more competent judge. And withal such a saying carries in it somewhat dishonourable to your Lordship since it impls that had the restoration been near and probable you would not have troubled your head about matters of religion but suffer'd your soul to shift for itself.

They who thus interpret your last step, my lord, proceed further and say that you intended by that means, if you could not find your way again into the general and open management of the King's affairs at least to have that part of them allotted to you which related to foreign princes and courts, to whom what you had done must have render'd you grateful; and thus while your brother-in-law shou'd have the care of the domestick correspondence and you of all the rest the whole would have run in proper channels. They affirm that even upon your first coming back to the King from Pisa there was a general expectation at Rome encourag'd by the Court of Rome itself, that you would then have declar'd yourself a R. C. and that it was prevented only by the representations made at that time to your disadvantage from the King's friends which occasion'd your abrupt retreat to Avignon. And they suppose some private audiences you had at that time tended to this point though it happen'd then to be defeated and the declaration itself was postpon'd to a more convenient opportunity.

This indeed clashes a little with the former scheme mention'd. God forbid that I should espouse either of them. I do not, I merely relate them; and having done so leave it to your lordship to make such use of them as you shall in your wisdom judge proper."

The Bishop proceeds to say that others reflected on his Lordship's conduct still more unkindly and put it in a more odious light, saying that his Lordship had "play'd the same game as my Lord Mar did, had a secret understanding with the ministers on the other side and receiv'd the rewards of it. These men being as they are your avowed enemies stick not to say that since you could not any longer derive merit to yourself from your management near the King, you were resolv'd to do as much mischief as you could to his affairs at parting by an action which naturally tended to raise in the minds of his Protestant subjects such disadvantageous opinions of him as I need not explain; such as of all others will have the greatest influence towards preventing the restoration." That his Lordship on the present occasion had acted in a way calculated to gratify his enemies and displease his friends (such as were also enemies and friends to the Royal house), and that the difficulties into which the King was brought by this means were very great. "Every way this affair must perplex him with regard to the different interests he has separately to manage. Abroad, if he were thought to

be at the bottom of it it might do him no harm; at home, it certainly will, and there his great interest lies, to which he is above all others to attend.

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I have made all this while little mention of what your Lordship may think a full answer to all those reflections and refinements; that you follow'd a motive of conscience in what you have done and depend upon that for your satisfaction. It may, my Lord, and I hope will justify you before God if you sincerely acted on that principle. But as to man, the misfortune is (and I beg your Lordships pardon for venturing to tell you so) that not one person whom I have seen or heard of will allow what you have done to be the effect of conviction. In that case they say you wou'd have proceeded otherwise than merely by advising with those into whose communion you were hastening, especially since it is suppos'd that your Lordship has not spent much time in qualifying yourself for the discussion of such points by a perusal of books of controversy." Those who objected to his Lordship's proceedings, "think that had you aim'd only at satisfying your conscience, you might have done what you did in a more private way and enjoy'd the benefit of it in secret without giving a publick and needless alarm. But when you chose St. Andrews day for entering on the work and Christmas day for completing it, and the Pope's inquisitor at Avignon to receive your abjuration, they conclude that you intended to make an eclat and to give notice to all the world of your embracing a different communion, which might be useful indeed with regard to some political views but could not be necessary towards satisfying those of mere conscience. These, my Lord, are the reflections which have been made in various conversations where I was present on the subject of what lately pass'd at Avignon. Many of them cannot be more unwelcome to you than they are to me, who suffer in a cause which such steps are far from promoting. I am mortify'd my Lord to see it thus go backward instead of forward, and have a right to express my own sense in such a case, tho' I have in this letter chiefly represented the sense of others. Losers may have leave to speak, and therefore I make no apology for the freedom I have taken. You seem to have approv'd it on other occasions and will not I hope blame it on this, when it is equally intended for your information and service. At the distance we now are and are likely to continue, I know not how to afford you any better proof of the respect with which I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant,

FRA. ROFFEN."

265. In this section may be included a paper entitled "The Articles sent to Lord Bolingbroke from London," March 16, 1716, and mentioned in the letters following.

This document is only a copy. It is of some length and is here summarised. The preamble is "Lord Bolingbroke was never to be found by those who came to him about business. If by chance or strategem they gott hold of him he affected being in a hurry and by putting them off to another time still avoided giving them an answer.

The E. of Mar by six different messengers at different times acquainted Lord B. before the K. came from D——k of his being in the utmost distress for want of ammunition and arms, and prayed a speedy reliefe; but though the things demanded were in my Lord's power, not so much as one pound of powder was sent in any of the ships sent by his Lordship's direction parted from France.

The K. himself after his arrival in Scotland sent Gen. Hamilton to inform that his want of arms and ammunition was such that he would

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be obliged to leave Scotland unless he received a speedy supply. Lord B. amused Mr. Hamilton 12 days together and did not introduce him to any of the French ministers, tho' he was referred to them for a particular account of affairs, or in all that time so much as communicated his letters to the Queen or anybody else. The C. Castleblanco had for several months at Havre a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition and did daily ask his Lordship's orders how to dispose of them, but could never gett any even to the hour the K. landed in France.

The K.'s friends at the French Court had for some time past had no very good opinion of his Lordship's integrity and a very bad one of his discretion. Att a time when many merchants in France would have carried privately any quantity of arms or ammunition into Scotland my Lord desired a public order of the Regent for their embarkation, which being a thing not to be granted is said to have been done in order to begg a denial."

The last article is to the effect that the King wrote his Lordship by every occasion after his arrival in Scotland but never received one letter from his Lordship in return.

The Lord Bolingbroke's first letter after he received the above articles.

"The K. and E. of M. and the others who came from Scotland are so much in want of an excuse for their flight that they have thought fit to have my Lord B. discharged the King's service in the most abrupt and injurious manner, under the pretence that the want of powder which he delayed to send forced them to abandon Scotland. His Lordship says publicly first that he can prove if they wanted powder it was not his fault. 2. That according to what the King and Earl of Mar say in their letters they must have come away as they did had they had all the powder in France. 3. If they had pleased to have stayed in Scotland a few days longer they would have received near 10,000 arms and above 30,000 weight of powder and other stores in proportion. Lastly, that the true reason flows from another source, and that he knew and spoke of the design to discard him long before the want of powder was so much as talked of, but was unwilling for obvious reasons to enter into particulars "especially since he is persuaded he shall neither pass for a driveler nor a traitor amongst his friends."

2nd Letter. 4th April 1716.

The charge which had been read over to his Lordship was full of improbable lies, and was the effect of that villainous and ungrateful treatment he had met with from these people. When he returned last summer out of Dauphiny and engaged in the business, he found himself immediately exposed to a daily struggle with difficulties of three sorts arising from the rivetted prejudices of one person, the 2d from the impossibility of keeping the Q. and the whole rabble of the Court of St. Germain from meddling in business, and the 3d from the Cabal of the French English men, women and children, people for the most part of no name in the world or else of very bad characters, who had been let in to the most secret parts of business and expected to continue so. His Lordship goes on to say that he combated the Kings prejudices with great decency but with great firmness, avoided familiarity and even intercourse with the people alluded to, and a whole tribe of Jesuits who were then till the D. of Ormond's arrival who opened his doors to them, and my Lord could no longer avoid seeing them but avoided all familiarity with the set, of whom he gives a very bad account.

3rd Letter. 8 April N.S.

All those nests of hornets at St. Germain's flew about my Lord's ears and with the greater spirit, because the Duke of Ormond observed a different conduct. More than six weeks before the return out of Scotland, and consequently before the 6 articles were prepared, or any other of the pretences against my Lord invented, the union of the several cabals was known, and Lord Bolingbroke spoke to several of his acquaintances about it, "He was not much concerned at it, being from the first resolved to serve upon a Protestant and English bottom or not to serve at all." And adds that the Articles against him were invented to excuse the precipitation with which Scotland was abandoned. And that he gave direct answer to business of those who could be of use or fit to be trusted &c. Till the arrival of Mr. Hamilton my Lord did not know that there was a particular want of powder, and then used his best endeavours to procure all that was desired. Sums of money were sent to Scotland by several vessels, 60,000 crowns of gold at one time, of which so good care was taken that every farthing of it was lost. There was little money at St. Germain's to buy arms with, what there was being sent into Scotland or in answering bills sent in from the coasts &c. and the necessary permission to send arms to the coast could not be obtained. My Lord knew of only two parcels of arms, one a small one that might have been in Scotland in October or November if my Lord's directions had been pursued, and which were at this hour rotting in a magazine at Morlaix where they have been for five months. Those called C. Castleblancos contained a large quantity of arms. "Castleblanco is a Spaniard who by the merit of marrying Lord Melfort's daughter sets up for a manager of English business." But these arms did not belong to him, his name was only used in buying them. These arms were at last stopped by the French. It was a simple lie to say that Hamilton was amused for 12 days &c.

As to the 5th Article, no merchant without orders and without money would undertake to transport the arms and ammunition &c.

4th Letter. Paris, 18 April 1716.

States that those on this side who first raised the storm begin to be sensible of their folly &c.

Answer—no date.

The writer when he read Lord Bolingbroke's account that he was turned out in the most abrupt injurious manner was filled with indignation to see the best of Princes insulted by an unworthy subject, a negligent minister, excusing his faults at the expense of his master's honour &c. and gives an account of Lord Bolingbroke's proceedings adverse to his Lordship.

The following *jeux d'esprit* may also be comprehended in this Section as bearing on the amusements of the Jacobite exiles and their relations towards Prince James' favourites.

266. To our right trusty and Right entirely Beloved the Honourable Sir Thomas Gordon, Sir Thomas Saunders and Sir Henry Sterling, Knights, companions of the most ancient, the most illustrious and most noble order of Toboso, Greeting. We having taken into our serious consideration the Great Prudence, the consummate valour and other Heroick Qualities of Robert Little, Esquire, have thought fit to elect him into the said order, and we do by these presents empower you to receive him in due form and to invest him with all the rights, dignities,

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

Privileges and Preheminences thereunto belonging. Given at Rome,
January 28. A. 1733.

Dⁿ EXEKIEL DEL TOBOSO
DON GEORGE KEITH
DON GULLIELMO MAXWELL
DON JUAN STEWART
DON MARCOS CARSE
DON GULIELMO HAY.

267. To all true Knights, Squires &c. Application having formerly been made to us in the behalf of James Murray Earl of Dunbar to receive him into the most noble order of Toboso, we have therefore enquir'd diligently into his *meritos y servicios*, and have found on a due and impartial inquiry that he is incapable of being ever admitted into it for the following reasons.

First, the said James Murray &c. had once the insolence in our presence to fail in his respect to a right honourable lady who is the ever honour'd protectress of the most illustrious order of Toboso.

2. The said James Murray &c. had the assurance in the Villa Ludovici before us and our honourable brother, Sir Patrick de la Ardicate Espada, to crack a dull joke on the design of reviving the said order, as if it were only to attack windmills, in which he show'd the lightness and giddiness of his own head and that he himself was dispos'd to *turn* with every wind.

3. The said James Murray &c. has not sufficient valour to entitle him to be enroll'd among true and valiant knights, for being requir'd in the year 1715 to convey some messages of importance with all possible expedition to his countrymen in Scotland, then in arms, he designedly threw himself into the enemy's quarters by going to Ghent (as the shortest road from Paris to Diepe), and chose rather to make a safe and inglorious campaign in Newgate than a more dangerous and honourable one in the field. Besides we find that in the year 1731 Monsieur Giraldin threaten'd him *L'apprendre a parler* &c. and he receiv'd that French compliment with all possible submission and respect.

4. The said James Murray &c. *not having the fear of God before his eyes but being led by the instigation of the devil* went on Monday the 19th instant to the subgovernour of the city of Rome, and did then and there solicit the said subgovernour to pass a sentence of banishment against us, the Grand Master of the order of Toboso; and even helpt his brother attorney, Antonio Broggi Crim-Tartaro, to draw it up in a Gothick stile and most barbarous Latin. And likewise in derision of our native Country to insert two notable bulls and blunders in it. By which behaviour not very becoming a Lord the said James Murray Escozese gave a signal proof of his enmity to true chivalry, of his spite and envy against our illustrious order, by conspiring with magicians and wicked negromancers to eclipse the glory and renown of our immortal and heroick deeds.

5. The said James Murray &c. having been once employ'd by the late Earl of Kintore to solicit payment of a summe of money due to his Lordship in London, had the modesty to charge the said Earl with 300 sterling for coach hire tho' the said James Murray &c. went twice only from Whitehall stairs to the Crane in a sculler in order to demand that debt.

6. The said James Murray &c. when a member of the British House of Commons, and a Bill for encouraging the exportation of timber from Scotland was brought into the house, which would have been of great

advantage to his country, he wilfully absented himself by remaining in the Court of Requests, under pretence that Mr. Ross had not desir'd him particularly to attend, that is had not given him money to that end, and this Bill was lost by a majority of one voice.

7. It appears to us that the said James Murray &c. (who was first bred an attorney before he was bred a lord, and was never wellbred in either profession) is an exceeding dull poet as is evident from his satyrical poems (If they may be so call'd) written against us, and that he truly deserved the pleasant character which an English sailor gave lately in our presence of another minister of state that *He has a muddy head tyd to a blundering memory.*

We therefore Don Ezekiel Hamilton, Grand Master of the most ancient, the most illustrious and most noble order of Toboso, for these and other just reasons to be produc'd in due time and place and specifyed more at large in a life that will soon be publish'd, have decreed by the advice and consent of our brethren, all true and valiant knights, that the said James Murray &c. is unworthy to be admitted into our order or into the lowest and meanest employment belonging to it, that his company ought to be avoided by all honourable knights and worthy squires, that he ought to be condemned to admire himself, to laugh at his own insipid jests and to read his own dull and malicious poems; and the said James Murray &c. is by these presents declared to be for ever incapable of any of the honours, rights, dignities, privileges, pre-eminencys and authorities belonging to the said order. Given at our Castle in the Sierra di Radicofani, April 22, 1734, in the eight year of our great mastership.

YO EL GRAN MAESTRO.

DIVISION II. SECTION (4). COMMISSIONS and similar papers belonging to Admiral Gordon.

1693-1728.

268. Letters by King William Third and Queen Mary giving permission to the ship "Margaret," of Aberdeen in Scotland, carrying 100 men and thirty guns, being about to sail under command of Thomas Gordon, captain, from Campheer in the Netherlands through the Mediterranean Sea: their Majesties therefore order all their officers to allow their said ship to pass and repass in peace and quietness; to defend the said ship if attacked by enemies; and to assail, take, sink, or otherwise destroy the enemy's vessels. Court at Whitehall, 28 February 1693.

(Signed) GULIELMUS R.

269. Instructions for Captain Thomas Gordon, Commander of the Frigate "Neptune." These comprise instructions for regulation of the crew, capture of enemy's vessels, &c. Campvere, 19 September 1693.

(Signed) WILLIAM GORDON, &c.

270. Passport for "le Sieur Gordon venant d'Holande a Paris avec un valet pour affaires de commerce." To last for six months. (Signed) LOUIS. (Countersigned) COLBERT. Versailles, 16 September 1696.

271. Commission by Queen Anne to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Commander of the ship "The Royal Mary." Court at Windsor Castle, 17th July 1703. Superscribed ANNE R. and subscribed by her Majesty's command, DAVID NAIRNE.

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272. Extract. Act by his Grace her Majesty's High Commissioner and Lords of the Privy Council upon a Petition given in by the Magistrates and Merchants of the Town of Aberdeen, stating that three ships belonging to Aberdeen had lately, in their voyage homeward bound from Campvere to Scotland, been seized by the French and Ostenders, and that Captain Gordon and Captain Campbell, commanders of two of her Majesty's ships, have also seized each of them a French or Ostender Privateer, and that the good treatment of the Scotsmen taken there depended on the treatment the French or Ostenders should meet with here; and whereas the setting of the French at liberty upon their enacting themselves to procure the same favour to the Scots prisoners, and giving a declaration under their hands of their good treatment here, may procure the same favour to these seized in the ships belonging to the said Town of Aberdeen. Therefore craving their Lordships to set the said Prisoners at liberty. Their Lordships accordingly ordain the prisoners taken aboard of the Ostend privateer, commanded by Jean Sable, and taken by Captain Thomas Gordon, Commander of the "Royal Mary," to be dismissed and set at liberty upon the said Captain and prisoners giving a declaration subscribed under their hand that they were taken aboard the said Ostend privateer and were instantly dismissed as said is in expectation that the subjects of this kingdom who are or shall be taken prisoners in France or the Spanish Netherlands shall be used and treated in the same manner. Holyroodhouse, 19th June 1705.

273. Commission by Queen Anne to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Commander of the "Royal William." St. James, 7 November 1705.

274. Commission by his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, &c., Lord High Admiral, to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Commander of the "Leopard." 3 February 1707.

275. Printed Order by Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, to the captains, masters, and commanders of her Majesty's ships and vessels, ordering them not to molest the French fishing boats in terms of an agreement that had been made with the Court of France, viz., "That all Fisher Boats of both sides that shall catch herrings, mackarel, oysters, lobsters, and all sorts of flat and fresh fish shall not be molested from the Orcadiis to the Landsend in England, the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey included, and from the height of Ostend to Bayone, but that if any fisher boats be found with salt or barrels, or any salted fish of both sides, and taken, they shall be made lawful prizes."

276. Copy of Order by Queen Anne directed to Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, High Admiral of Great Britain, ordering Captain Thomas Gordon to take his post or rank in the Royal Navy from the date of the Commission to him to command the "Royal William." 30 March 1709.

277. Orders by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c., to Captain Gordon, Commander of her Majesty's ship the "Leopard," to cruise between Pemsey and Winchelsea in company with the "Gosport" for securing the herring fishery. 24 August 1709.

278. Orders by the same to Captain Thomas Gordon, commander of her Majesty's ship "Leopard," at Hastings, to proceed to Marlsstrandt to be a convoy to certain ships that were coming from Riga with masts. 23 October 1709.

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279. Orders to Captain Thomas Gordon, commander of her Majesty's ship the "Moor," by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, on whose application the Lords of the Admiralty had appointed the "Sunderland" and "Moor" to proceed to sea to look for and convoy the Company's ships expected from the East Indies, the orders being sealed and not to be opened till he was twenty leagues to the westward of Scilly, &c. Signed Jona. Andrewse, George Mathew, Gregory Page.

280. Commission by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., in favour of Captain Thomas Gordon to be Captain of her Majesty's ship the "Moor." Office of Admiralty, 5 November 1711.

281. Official copy.—Certificate "by the Principall officers and commanders of Her Majesty's Navy," bearing that Captain Thomas Gordon, Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Moor," between the 23rd of November 1711 and the 31 of October 1713, had satisfied the Board touching his observance of those articles of the Lord High Admiral's instructions, &c., and therefore they had no objection to the payment of his wages for the said ship for that time. Navy Office, 4th January 1713.

282. Commission by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Captain of his Majesty's ship "Advice." Office of Admiralty, 6 May 1715. Signed, Oxford, G. Byng, Geo. Dodington, J. Jennings, Geo. Baillie.

283. Commission [translation in English of a Russian original] appointing Captain Thomas Gordon as Rear-Admiral in the Russian Navy. "By the Grace of God we Peter the First, Czar and sole Monarch of all Russia, &c., &c., &c. Be it known to every one that we have graciously appointed and constituted Thomas Gordon (Captain Commander in our Navy for his well recommended to us experiences, diligence and zeal for our service,) to be our Rear Admiral the first day of January 1719, as likewise by these presents and by the power hereof, we do constitute him; and therefore command all those in our service to acknowledge him and respect him the said Thomas Gordon in usual manner as our Rear Admiral. And in return of these presents we hope that he in this post most graciously granted by us to him will behave himself so diligently as is becoming to a good faithfull officer and servant. In testimony hereof we have subscribed these with our own hand and commanded to affix unto it our Imperial Seal. Given on board the "Ingermanland" in the year 1719 the 11th of July being under sail going from the Road hamock."

The original patent signed "Peter."

284. Paper (in French) headed "Articles du Paix" [draft or copy]

1. Of the conquered countries, the provinces of Ingria, Livonia, Esthonia, with the Town of Revel "et la Carellie" should remain with the Czar, also the town of Wibourg.
2. The Czarian Majesty will restore to the Crown of Sweden the Grand Duchy of Finland with dependencies as far as to the Boundary of Wibourg.
3. King August the Second shall remain on the throne of Poland, and be recognised by his Swedish Majesty as lawful King.

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4. In the same treaty of peace the King of Prussia ought to be comprehended that he might have satisfaction for his pretensions.

Further if his Swedish Majesty wishes to enter on negotiations he is desired to send one with full power some place as near as possible to the territories of the Czar, etc.

285. Contract by which Sir Thomas Gordon Admiral in the Imperial Russian Fleet, lets his house in the Admiralty Island behind the little River opposite to the Magtna Dwor to Mr. Jacob Wolff, or his assigns, for the space of one year from date, for the sum of 400 Rubles of Russian money; the lessee to pay 2,000 rubles in case the house should be destroyed by fire—to bear the quartering of soldiers, to keep the watches at the Bagatkiies or turnpikes and to cause clean the streets as customary &c. St. Petersburg, 17 May 1728.

DIVISION II. SECTION (5). Miscellaneous Letters and Papers.
1716–1740.

- (a.) Letters written by Admiral Gordon, taken from drafts or copies contained in a Letter Book in his own handwriting.

286. May 20 1737.

A Monsieur Monsieur Le Comte Marichel d'Ecosse, Lt. General des Armies de S.M.C.

“I have sent a letter from his brother the Lt. General Keith under cover and have earnestly desir'd him to write me his address.”

287. 16th 7ber 1737.

Mr. Williams—Wrote to him that I did myself the honour to write to him the 4th of August.”

[This is probably a memo. of a letter to the Chevalier St. George.]

288. [To Bishop Keith]. February the 10th 1738.

Right Reverend Mr. Keith—“Right Reverend, I giue you thanks for the particular account you giue me by your letter of the 27 xber of the illness that carried of my dearest daughter Elizabeth. God gaue and the Lord bath taken, blessed be the name of the Lord. The relation you giue of her behavior in your family is a great comforte to me, I doubt not through the merits of Christ she is now happy,” &c.

289. July 20, 1738.

To Mr. Williams. The young gentleman Mr. Williams had recomended to his friendship should never want anything it was in his power to do for him. “I have been in a bad state of health for four months past [a subsequent letter states that it was asthma] that I could scarce write my name. I thank God I am now on the recovery.” A courier had arrived from Felt Marshall Lacy with accounts of his taking Percop, 84 brass guns and several mortars fell into his hands and 2,000 Turks in the fortress surrendered as prisoners.

290. 15, 7ber 1738.

To Mr. Williams—Velt Marshal Lacy “has left the Crimea, and march'd the army under his command into the Ukraine. I am informed that the Velt Marshall Count Munich has left the River Neister and march'd the army under his command to there winter quarters about Kiove in the Ukraine. It is sayde that the Plague is in Podolia and in the Turkish army which may be the occasion of Velt Marshal Munich so early marching to his winter quarters. I have had the honore

of a visite from the Earle Marischal ; his brother General Keith is under the care of one Horn ane able experienced chirurgeon. He, the said Horn, is of opinion, that the Generals leg which is wounded is in danger. What the Generals fate may be cannot be knowne for some time. When I can with certainty know how the case goes, I will acquaint you of it," &c.

[In another Letter dated the same month and directed to Mr. Wilson he says "The 9th of this month I had the honore of a visite from the Earle Marischal. He is in good health and intends to stay at Petterbourg untill his brother the General be entirly cur'd of his wound. Mr. Horn is employ'd on the cure; at the consultation of the ablest chirurgeons Mr. Horn differ'd in opinion from the others and sayes that the generals leg is in danger. However he goes on with the cure and in a short time we will be more certain of the fate of the wound."

291.

26 October 1738.

General Keith at Petterbourg—"I receiv'd your Letter of the 16th inst. I had hopes of seeing you which is the reason that I have been so long in answering the sayde letter. The 25th I had leav from the Colege of Admiralty to go to Petterbourg for 2 dayes. The 26th early in the morning I sett out; about noon it blew so hard, and snow'd, that I could not proceed and was forc'd to returne to this place. The winter seems to be near so that I cannot think of seeing you untill the ice be strong enough to cary me."

292.

15 June 1739.

Mr. Williams—The situation of affairs at home was more favorable for Judith than it had been for several years past. The people of England were in a great ferment against the ministry and crying loud for a war with Spain—at the Court of Russia preparations were being made for the marriage of Princess Ann of Mecklenbourg with the Prince of Bevern. "It is sayde it will be most magnificent and to be solemniz'd the 3d of July."

293.

15 June 1739.

Capt. Hay. . . . "I now give you the trouble to deliver the enclos'd letter to Mr. Williams, as General Keith intended to leave Paris and to go to the famous baths in the Pirenes. You may know the state of his health from these hot baths better than I can know it at this great distance from him."

294.

The 7th July 1740.

General Keith—"Yesterday about noon I receav'd the honore of your Excellency's letter of the 3rd instant. I giue you my most hearty thanks for your kind proceeding in an affaire that is of the best consequence to me.

"Sir Hary Stirling design'd at this day to haue wayted of you at Pettersbourg. The wind being contrary has disappoynted him. However when the wind turns favorable, he will make you a visite and when you meet he will advise with you on the proper measures to be taken in the affaire in question. I am for ever, my dear General, Your Excellencys most humble most obedient faithfull servant."

295.

12 July 1740.

A son Altesse Serenissime Monseigneur le duc de Courland, Livonie et Serngal, Duc Regent de l'Empire de Russie etc. etc. etc. par ordre du senat. Monseigneur, La meauvaise etat de ma santé ne me permettant pas (malgré mon inclination) d'essuier les fatigues de mon department a Croinstadt, Je me trouve obligé d'avoire recours a la

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bonté et humanité de votre Altesse Serenissime dont J'ay tant d'experience, de vouloir bien me faire la grace de s'interessier en ma faveur d'obtenir de sa Majeste Imperiale mon congé, et la liberte de retourner a ma Patrie pour tacher de recouvrir ma santé. Il me seroit impossible de soutenir la dignité du rang et caractere que Je possède ny en Russie ; a moins que sa Majeste Imperiall ne me fasse la grace de me continuer mes appointement sans quoy Je ne songeray plus. Mais si sa Majeste Imperiale deignera par sa generosite sans borne d'accordé ma tres humble et tres soumise requete, s'ill plaise au ceil de me rendre mes forces, Je seray toujours pret d'obeir aux ordres de sa Majeste Imperiale et de reprendre le derniere goutte de mon sang pour son service. Si le cas arrive son Excellence Monsieur le General Keith qui rendra a votre Altesse Serenissime cette lettre me fera part de sa reponce, dont Je me feray un regle, etant avec un attachement inviolable et un veneration de plus parfaite, Monseigneur, de votre Altesse Serenissime le tres humble, tres obeissant et tres obligé serviteur."

296.

21 October 1740.

To the same. Expressing his grief at the death of Her Imperial Majesty with his felicitations on the advancement of the Duke to the Regency.

297.

29 October 1740.

Lord Golovin.—My Lord, I have receiv'd a letter from Mr. Maimvaring dated the 21st instant wrote by your Lordships directions. This is a fresh prooffe of your valuable friendship which I shall never forgett and when I have occasion of rendering you service you shall always find me grateful.

This last summer when you were at this place I took the liberty to acquaint you that as I was then in a bad state of health I hade wrote a letter to his most Seren Highness the Duke of Courland to use his interrest with the late Empresse of gloriouse memory to obtain her Imperial Majesty's leave to return to my native countrey for recovering my health and that my salary might be continued during my life. A copy of that letter to the Duke of Courland I herewith send you that you may the better judge of the proper methods to be taken in my affaire. I have not hade the honour of any answer to my letter from his most Seren Highness the Duke Regent. Untill I have the honore to waite of his Highness and to speak to him of this affaire I cannot in honore or prudence proceed any further," &c.

298.

5 December 1740.

Lord Golovin.—As the state of his health would not much longer permit him to do his duty with that exactness which his inclination led him to, Admiral Gordon requests his Lordship to use his interest to obtain for him permission to return to his native country with a suitable pension ; and because when he left Great Britain he omitted to beg the Government's leave to go out of that kingdom which rendered him obnoxious to be persecuted by the Ministry of Great Britain, for this reason he did not ask his discharge from the service but a permission to return. "I cannot leav this place before the next summer to go home by sea, I therefore request your interest that I may be continued in the command untill the 1st of May 1741."

299.

11 December 1740.

Son Altesse serenissime Monseigneur le Prince de Brunswick Lunenburg, Generalissimo des armés de Russie etc. etc. [Anton Ulrich] Congratulations on his advancement to the Regency of the Empire.

300.

16 December 1740.

Mons. Le Comte d'Osterman grand Admiral de l'Empire de Russie etc. Congratulations on his being placed at the head of the navy as Admiral General.

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301.

16 December 1740.

Mr. Williams. On the 9th instant the Duke of Courland then Regent was put under arrest with all his family, for maladministration during the short time of his Regency. Princess Ann of Mecklenbourg mother to the young Emperor was declared Regent during the minority of her son.

302.

20 December 1740.

A sa grandeur Monseigneur le Comte de Munich, Premier Ministre du Cabinet, Velt Marechal et Chevalier des ordres de sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Roussie etc. etc.

Congratulations on his advancement to be chief of the cabinet.

(b.) PAPERS relating to the SIEGE of DANTZIC, May to June 1734.

303. Copy of a letter from the Empress of Russia to Admiral Gordon, 6th June 1734, acknowledging his Report of his proceedings with the Russian fleet and intended operations against the French ships near Dantzic: Indicating what his movements are to be after the French are disposed of and sending formal instructions.

304. Instructions for Admiral Gordon that he shall take command of the Russian fleet, sail to Dantzic, unload artillery there for the use of the Field Marshal commanding the troops, act at sea against the French fleet and against all French ships and otherwise as circumstances shall require. [7 May 1734.]

305. Paper entitled "Reponce a un Projet Envoyé de Dantzic [c. 1734]. This Paper appears to be written by or on behalf of the French occupiers of Dantzic who were acting in aid of Stanislas King of Poland. The contents are briefly:—

1. The writers had the honour to supplicate his Polish Majesty to be persuaded that their intention in coming from France was to sacrifice all for his service and for the glory of the King their master. But they ask him not to take it in ill part that they make representations to him on the impossibility of executing his last orders.
2. In regard to an oven which the troops had made in the covered way from the Fort de la Munde for their subsistence and which was exposed to bombs, &c.
3. In regard to conveying bread by night from the Fort de la Munde.
4. It was possible to have brought the cannon from the Galliot to raise two batteries but all that was necessary to construct them was wanting, such as shovels, pickaxes, fascines, gabions, together with officers of artillery.
5. The proposition to destroy the Frigate of transport as well as the two boats could not be accomplished for want of tools &c.
6. The plans to defend the "auant fosse par le moyen de fleches" was in like manner impossible for want of gabions, fascines, &c. The remainder of the articles are of a similar character to the above.

306. MS. in the handwriting of Admiral Gordon entitled: "Journal of all the Remarkable Accidents and Proceedings of our voyage to Pillow and Dantzic. May 1734." [Extracts only are given.]

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"On board her Imperial Majesty's Ship Petter the 1 and 2^d, May [1734].

"14. This day at 7 a cloake in the Evening we sayl'd from Croonstadt wind at S.E. at 10 a cloake."

May 16--23. The Admiral records the proceedings of each day with much minuteness but his entries chiefly relate to technical matters and preliminary movements of ships under his command.

25. The Admiral states that on this day he spoke to Hermanus Reurman, skipper of the flyboat Duile, come from Amsterdam, last from the Roade of Dantzig which he left on the 23rd, who reported that 5 French ships of 60 guns and 5 frigates of 30 and 40 guns were in the road of Dantzig, that the French had built a fort on the Island and had four or five thousand men ashore in the fortification, &c. "I held a Council of War with Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral. They agreed with me to stand into Pillow [Pillau] Roade with the artillery ships and leav them under the care of Capt. Brant in the Devonshire, the Victoria, and Esperance and to protect them from the insults of the French cruisers untill the artillery be landed with 12 ships and the friggatt Arundell. We are to go to Dantzig Road and with God's assistance endeavour to subdue those French ships that are there."

26. "At 2 a cloake this morning the point of Roderoste bore from us S.W. 4 leags." Baren Slench of the ship Russia reported that on the 23 he and another Captain met 4 French cruisers of 30 and 40 guns who had challenged the Baron, etc. Admiral Gordon gave Baron Slench orders to sail into the Victoria Road with the Victoria, Esperance, the Bombship, &c., and fly boats loaded with artillery and to open any letters addressed to the Admiral from Velt Marshal Comte de Munich and according as the Velt Marshal directed to unload the Artillery. "I bore away with the fleet with ane intention to saylle to Dantzig Road to attack the French squadron. As we were saylling by Pillow I perceiv'd a vessell coming from Pillow towards me. I brought too. I made the Packett Boats signal. He was at Anchor, answer'd my signal by hoisting his colours. At noon the Veshell from Pillow came near, I sent a pinnace and brought the Velt Marshall's Wing Adjutant to me. I informed myself of him concerning the packet boate and Galliot which I sent from Croonstadt. The Adjutant told me that the Packett arryv'd last night and the Lt. that commands her went this morning with my letter to Count Munich. The galliot is not arryv'd. The Adjutant produc'd his instructions from the Velt Marshale concerning unloading the Artillery and that veshells are ready to receav them." The writer learnt also that the French fleet had left Dantzig, "upon which I alter'd my resolutions of going to Dantzig and to wayte of the Road of Pillow untill the artillery be unloaded. I tooke out the artillerist from the ships Glory of Russia, Petter the 2^d, and Riga, and order'd the Captains to cruise of Ruderoffe and gave them proper instructions," &c.

27. Made all the sail he could to get to Pillow Road.

28. Packet came from the Felt Marshal with orders to unload one half of the artillery in Pillow and bring the other half to Dantzig Road and to land it at the Oliva. As the Admiral knew that was impracticable without flat-bottomed vessels fit for that service, he signalled the other flag officers to consult what answer to send the Felt Marshal. They were of his opinion that it was better to unload the whole artillery at Pillow. Baron Slenich informed the Admiral that the ship Victoria was entirely unloaded of the artillery and he would work night and day to unload the flyboats.

31. Received a letter from the Felt Marshal pressing his sailing to Dantzig Road with the squadron and accordingly at night the fleet bore away for Dantzig Roads.

1st June. " This morning at 3 a cloake we saw the laud between Hick and Ryxhirst. As we came to the Roade of Dantzig I discover'd several veshells lying at anchor in the Roade. One of them gott under saylle. Captain Wilster gave him chase. He saw he could not escape. He made all the saylle he could and run her into the entry of the harbor and run a ground. I order'd Lt. Patsikifte in the Jupiter Bomb to saylle into as shoare as he could in safty, and endeavor with his houbits [? howitzers] to destroy that French frigat. I sent the Arundell and Esperance to cover the bomb veshell, 2 long boats and 8 pinnaces to assist. After the Jupiter had fyr'd 3 shell at anchore, the frigatt on the ground fyr'd at her; one of the ball struck the bomb veshell, upon which the bomb veshell cuitt her cable and returned. The Esperance fyr'd 2 or 3 broad sides at the French frigatt, but was at too great a [distance] to damage him. I made the signal for them to rejoyne me. At 10 a cloake at night the upper commissare came aboard and told me the Velt Marshall would come and see me next day.

2d. At 2 a cloake we tack'd, Wind N. At 6 a cloake in the morning I made a signal for anking in the line of batle. At 7 we came to an ankore and fyr'd 9 guns of one side as now agreed by the Veldt Marshall and sent 3 pinnaces to bring the Veldt Marshale and his company aboard. About one of the cloake, the Duke of Saxe-Wessenfeldt, the Veldt Marshall, the Count de Sax, the Chevalier de Sax, two natural sons of the late King Augustus [of Saxony] and 30 more persons, Lt. Generals, Major Generals, and other officers. They all din'd with me at two tables. I saluted the Duke and Veldt Marshal on their coming aboard with 17 guns, drunke the Empress health, King Augustus with the number of canon due to each, and fyr'd to several other healths. At their going from the ship they were saluted with 17 guns. They went to the vice admiral and to the rear admiral.

3d. Wind at north, cold. At 9 a cloake I sent my pinnace to wayte of General Lacy: at one a cloake he came aboard. Count Fleming, one Irish gentleman, the Generals son and a Polish Starost. They din'd with me, the vice and rear admirals. This morning the Thunder bomb-ketch arryv'd, the frigatt Phenix Capt. Besemmaker and Peter the Greats longboat. In the afternoon I order'd the frigatts Esperance and Phenix, the two bomb veshells to go as near as they could to Wessel-mund as they could in safety to bombard the Fort and canonade the French armye and Frigatt that lyes in the entry of the harbore. At 5 a cloake General Lacy went from me. I saluted him with 11 guns.

4. Wind at north very cold and cloudy. The bomb veshells begun at 6 a cloake to throw their bombs. At 8 a cloake the Vice and Rear Admirals went with me aboarde the Steuer Phenix where Capt. Wilster is to command the bombarding and cannonading. The bombs were well throwne and as I an informed has done damage to the ennemy. I wrote a Letter to the Veldt Marshal that the French Frigat is got in a good way into the entry of the harbore and that it is not practicable to attack her with boats and pinnaces. But if he pleas'd to cause 3 or 4 guns near to her overland they might soon destroy her. In the meantime I order'd Capt. Wilster to bring one of the bomb ketches as near as he could to ply the frigatts with the 2 houbits as also the frigats. Afternoon the weather clear, they are now continually fying from the frigatts and bomb ketch to the French frigat. The French collours are still flying on the frigatt. At 5 a cloake Ensign Graves came from the Veldt Marshall with his compliments and told our bombs had done

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a great deal of damage, and desir'd the firing might be continu'd; as also ane officer brought me a letter from Lt. General ----- informing me that a boate had brought several people which wer gon into the Mund which is a mistake. The boate he saw is one of our long boates that attends the bomb ketches and the pinnace he saw was one of ours sent to bring the long boate."

5. The Admiral sent a Letter to the Veldt Marshall with account of the state of the fleet. Stood with the fleet to the eastward.

6. At 4 oclock in the morning the Veldt Marshals answer came advising that the fleet should stay some time cruising off the Hull to hinder succours entering the town of Dantzig. The Admiral resolved to stay with the fleet and sent accounts to the College of War &c. of his proceedings.

7. Ordered Captain Wilster to take the command of the frigates and bomb ketches and to go and bombard the fort Wezelmund, &c.

8. An order sent to Captain Labednikoffe to return to the fleet with the 4 ships under his command, and orders given that all the wounded that could not be cured in their respective ships were to be taken to the hospital ship.

10. The fleet off the Hull. At 12 the whole fleet anchored in 10 fathom water off the Olive. The Packet boat last arrived was ordered to sail in and anchor at the entry of the canal to stop any vessels coming out of Dantzig and reinforced them with 100 soldiers from Peter the Great, the Natalia and Slava Russie.

11. "Yesterday in the evening arryv'd a veshell from Dundee bound for Riga with salt, David Ramsay, master. He reports that he saw fyve French ships at anchore in Copenhagen Roade, and he heard at Elsinour that one of our frigates was taken by the French without firing a gun."

12. At the Felt Marshall's desire the Admiral sent in a long boat a good quantity of 6 and 8 pound shell and some cup ball shott to be landed near to the camp.

13. Wind at west-north-west. "At 4 a cloake in the morning Monr. Palewskie return'd with a letter from the Velt Marshall informing me that the French had capitulate and sent me a copy of the capitulation. He desires me to send veshells to transporte the prisoners aboard the ships of war." The admiral sent for some officers from the French Camp to inform him of their numbers that he might distribute them among the ships equally. "After we were under saylle the two ships [a large ship and a frigate which had been sighted] under the Hull hoysted Danes colors and stood of to sea with all their sayle." The whole fleet gave chase but the Captain of the Frigate came on board the Vice Admiral's ship and informed him that they were the King of Denmark's ships, &c.

"At 2 oclock Monsieur St. Jean, commissary of war and a major and captain came aboard, they reported that they had 213 persons, officers, soldiers, servants, women and children included. I made the division among the ships and frigates. At 6 a cloake I made the signal for the flag officers and layde before them the Veldt Marshalls demands for canon out of the ships and 2,000 of our soldiers. We examin'd the number of the soldiers in the fleet and found 1700 in all. I wrote by the others advice that we could not spare above 900, and that of the recruits, and 6 canon of 30 pound, 28 canon of 24 pound. I made the signal for all Lts. and order'd by Precante that each Capt. should send a boate and pinnace to receav the French prisoners according to the number for each ship. The 3 French gentlemen went to their camp. At 9 a cloake I order'd all the veshells I could fynd to go into the Mund

and bring of those prisoners. At 11 a'clock I receav'd a letter from Lt.-Generall Bardiuskie that the Mund had surrendered and desir'd a standard and a heyser flag which I sent him by Palenskii with a letter to the Velt Marshale and one to the Lt.-General.

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Monr. Barcell Capt. de Vaisseau commands the French ships.

Aboard the Archile	-	-	-	70 guns	500 men
Le Fleurer	-	-	-	70 guns	500 men
Le Brillant	-	-	-	60 guns	450 men
La Gloire	-	-	-	48 guns	350 men
L'Astre	-	-	-	36 guns	250 men
L'Isach	-	-	-	20 guns	60 men

The "Skipper of the Tobias 8 days from Copenhagen says he saw the above ships in Copenhagen Road."

14. On this date vessels went in to bring off the prisoners "After prayers I fyr'd 27 guns, and all the other ships and frigates fyr'd 25 guns. After dinner the Vice Admiral, the Rear Admiral and I went ashoar to see the French Frigatt that we run ashoar. Afterwards we went to see Wezelmund fortress—it is a pretty little place with 4 bastions, a deep fosse and a cover'd way."

15. Orders were given to send ashore to the Feldt Marshal 40 guns from the fleet with ammunition and 800 soldiers. The Feldt Marshal sent information that 8 French Ships of the line were coming into the Baltic with 8 Battalions of Infantry, on which Admiral Gordon resolved to send neither men nor guns ashore, and gave orders to press all the vessels in the harbour to bring off the French forces consisting of 2113 men officers included.

16. The French brought off and distributed among the ships—the magistrates of Dantzig proposing to capitulate.

17. Made sail and steered north.

The Journal records nothing of special interest between this date and the 30th June when the fleet passed Hoogland on its way to Cronstadt, save on the 22 and 23 they suffered greatly for want of water. The Journal ends on the 30th June [1734].

307. A document entitled "Copie—Demandes que font les troupes Françaises campés au Fahrwasser pour capitulation. Au Camp de la Nehrung, ce $\frac{1}{2}$ Juin 1734."

Consisting of 10 articles. The first begging for a continuation of the suspension of arms for two days both by sea and by land, marked "accordé."

The second desiring that hostilities should cease against the Fort de la Munde and Wester Ahantz till the sick and wounded officers should retire &c. which is marked "accordé á condition que les travaux ne cessent pas de notre coté."

3. To march out with the honours of war, with arms and baggage to return to France &c. which is accorded on certain conditions.

Article 7 bears that sufficient ships should be provided to carry the French to Copenhagen with sufficient provisions for the journey. The other articles contain various details of the capitulation, and the terms on which the demands were agreed to by "Comte de Munnich, General Feld Marechal Commandant les armes de la Russie."

308. Copy document entitled "Proposals made by Veldt Marshai Comte de Munich." These appear to be various questions put by Count de Munnich to Admiral Gordon and bear on the ability of the Russian Fleet then in the Road of Dantzie to hinder French troops

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from landing, to engage the French Fleet, and what assistance they could give in the siege of Dantzic by landing any soldiers, sparing cannon for the siege, &c. With Admiral Gordon's answers, c. 1734.

(c.) LETTERS addressed to ADMIRAL GORDON.

309. Mr. Johnson, London, to Admiral Gordon, June 22nd, 1719.

"Sir, Upon the 5th instant Major General Wightman marched from Inverness by the way of Killocheuman (which was 24 miles out of his way) with the troops under his command, viz. General Staffles Regiment (4 companys of Amarony's, Clayton's and Montagues Regiments, 200 of Harrisons Regiments from Inverlochy, 150 dragoons, 90 of the Munroes and one hunder of Sutherlands men (making in all by the justest calculation I could make) 1800 men. They marched at a prodigious rate considering the road, and upon the 9th current came within 6 miles of the enemies camp, which they to raise the glory of their victory) say consisted of 1600 men. But by the best information I can have were not above 900 Highlanders and 270 Spaniards. Upon the 10th about 6 in the morning the Highlanders advanced to the pass of Glenshell from their camp in Kintail where nature had made it almost inaccessible, and there formed their main body under the command of Marquis Tullybardin their General whose commission was read at the head of their small army; and afterwards detached a pairty of 350 of the Marquis of Seaforth's men commanded by himself, half a mile further on; which was divided or formed into two small bodies upon each syde of the glen. My Lord Seaforth kept 180 Kintail men with himself detached. Lord George Murray, Coll. Mackenzie of Fairburn, John Mackenzie of Avoch and John Mackintosh, Borlums brother, with 170 men to the opposite or southern syde of the glen. The last named wing was first attackt by the forces about 4 cloack in the afternoon, and tho they were vastly inferior in numbers to those that attackt them in three different bodies, yet being equal in courage and superior in their situation they repused them thrice with considerable loss and maintained their ground bravely for two hours, till at last by their small mortars (ane invention of General Coehorn) the forces fired the heath and woods about them and by that means smoked them out of their stronghold. Upon which they retyred in good order and deliberation to the ground my Lord Seaforth was possesed off, where Earl Marshall and Brigadier Campbell served as volunteers. Seaforth being next attackt, maintained his ground for two hours longer with abundance of bravery till at last his men being fatigued with so closs and long action began to give way, upon which he stept out before them and brandishing his sword to rally them received a shott in the fleshy part of his arme. However he rally'd them and stood it out at ane other strong ground till sunsett when both pairties thought it convenient for want of daylight to retire,—Mr. Wightman to his camp and leaveing severalls of his wounded behind him, and Seaforth with his accomplices to their main body which was never engaged. Upon their arrivall there it was advised by some that they should lye all night on their armes and dispute the same ground next morning with the troops who were by this time heartily mauled. But their General who was entirely governed or advised by Campbell of Glenderuel ordered them to march immediately to the camp they had left that morning, where they were reinforced by a great many fresh Highlanders, and everybody, Spainards and all, made pressing instances with the Commander in chief to fight next morning, promising ane obstinate stand for their lives, honor and country. But he by Glenderuels advice declyned it affirming that his orders was to the contrary untill there was a landing in England. Therefore

thought it advisable that they should separate into small bodies in the mountains where they could protect themselves against the forces for this four or five months: and if they were not supported by that time they could transport themselves over seas till another opportunity for their master's restoration should offer. In the meantime ordered the Spaniards to surrender being they could not suffer or undergoe the fatigue that the natives were accustomed with, which they accordingly did except the commanding officer who continues with Seaforth and Marshall." The writer adds that there were not 400 Highlanders engaged: that the forces had left above 400 men killed and wounded, &c.

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310. General the Hon. Charles Ross of Balnagowan, brother of William Lord Ross of Halkhead to Admiral Gordon. Tain, 6 November 1719. The writer after compliments in reference to Admiral Gordon having taken service with the Czar proceeds:—"I can not but think it a great honour to me that anything in my small estate can be thought considerable enough to be mentioned to that great monarch and to be so far taken notice of by his Majestie as to desire to know the condition of it, which I shall now give you a faithful account of, to the best of my present knowledge. You know what Mr. Smith our first architect told you of it. I brought Mr. McGille who is the next to him along with me to this country to take his advice in a little house I intend to build. He was with me when I received your letter but without communicating the contents of it to him or any other person I carried him to the place where the marble is, and by the assistance of the best quarrier we could find gott some pieces, but the weather being then very bad they tooke them only from the surface of the quarry; notwithstanding Mr. McGille saw the goodness of the marble and was perswaded that the vast hill was all of the same. Since his departure the topp mason of this country came to me and desired to make a tryall with more quarriers and liberty to hire as many men as he should have occasion for to make a greater discovery, which I agreed to. His report is that he has found marble of several colours but most entirely white which is the most valuable. He says in the parts he has opened he can take out posts nine foote in lengthe and seven or eight in bredth without any flaw in any part, and that nothing can be finer than the grain of the marble, and that the quantity by all the rules of their profession is inexhaustible. He has cutt out finer pieces of about three foote in lengthe, for till a way is made we cannot carry greater to the place of imbarcation. Those I intend to send to London by the first opportunity, which offers but seldome here. They shall be polished there and if his Czarien Majestie thinks fitt to order any of his ministers or any other person to view them there, they may be afterwards sent where his Majesty pleases to command." The writer farther thinks the best way would be for his Czarian Majesty to impower his minister at London to send some knowing person from thence in the beginning of the next summer to make a full experiment of the goodness and colours of the marble, and then his Majesty may make a better bargain by taking the whole for a term of years till his great palace is finished if by their report his Majesty is informed that the quarry will answer his intentions.

(Signed) CH. ROSS.

311. John Menzies, Paris, to the Same. Paris, December 5 N.S. [No year c. 1721].

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"I have been now two years on this side [of the water] but still steer'd snugg and clear that I might preserve my credit and safety at home. . . . John Law is in London. His brother here in a prison, Fort l'Eveque. Forsaken by friends except some few of us who pay him the same regard as when at the top of prosperity. As for the Jacobets they say their Chevalier is highly caress'd by people of the best quality at Rome and that the ministers of most Princes wish him well. Yet there he sits. The people of England are indeed highly out of humour but there is an army and a parliament as yet over their heads. If there were any body to set fire to the train of powder God knows what would come on't."

312. William Lord Ross (of Halkhead) to Vice-Admiral Gordon. London, February 27, 1721-2.

"Sir, I had yours of the 8 of Januar with the melancoly account of my dear sisters death which I doe with great sorow condol with you. We are al much oblidged to his Imperial Majesty of Russias great honor done my sister in ordering her corps to be buried near to his own favorit sister. We never doubted ye uold shoe all marks of distinction to her body upon that sad occasion which is like to a man of your honor.

"Since my dear sister desired yow befor her death to send my nice to Scotland to be among her relations ye wil doe weal in sending her home.

"My brother General Rosse went to Scotland last week, wher he wil advise with her freinds ther wher to place her and wil acquaint you of ther resolutions. I fancy my sister Gillmour will be the most proper person to intrust her with. And I have no doubt but a person of your known honor wil doe handsomly for my nice and therby satisfie the worde of your great kindnes ye had for her mother. I am very glad to hear of the great honors put on you by the Emperor; that ye may stil grow in his favor shal stil be wished by, Dear Sir, your most humble servant,

"ROSSE.

"My kind service to my dear nice.

"To Vice Admiral Gordon at Petersburgh."

313. Count Munnich to Admiral Gordon.

Monsieur Vôtre Excellence ne doute pas du plaisir sensible que je sens de l'heureuse arrivée de la Flotte de sa Maj. Impe^{le} sur le Rade de Pillaw.

La premiere chose est de nous envoyer de Partillerie dont nous manquons et ensuite de venir le plustot possible avec toute la flotte a la Rade de Danzig pour nous garantir de secours François ou donner la chasse leurs vaissaux, &c.

(Signed) LE COMTE MUNNICH.

Okva, 30 May
10 June 1734.

314. John Gordon of Glenbucket to the Same. Fraserburgh, 8 May 1740.

"Honorable Sir, my friend Mr. Gordon some time agoe informed me that you had acquainted him that my son Sandie was dead but does not tell how or wher he died; if he was killed and behaved honorablie at his death it would be great satisfacione to me to know, and I am convinced would be no less to yow since you had honored him with your countenance and favours so much, which I shall ever have a sense of

whyll I leave tho not in my power to returne, but your goodnes will take the will for the dead. Mr. Gordon writs me that yow disyred I should send ane comissione to on Mr. Napier to inquer about Alester his effects, which I have done since yow inclyned it, tho I litle cane expect that way, tho he had had longer tyme to gather, for I dare say he did not studie much to make rich. In the last you honered me with, yow said a great freind of myne had thanked yow for the favours yow had shewen my sone, which great honor done me is more agreeable nor all the riches Sanders could make. I doe not despair (old as I am) to doe our great freind some small service. I frequently converse his friends and fynd none but much inclyned to contribute all in their power to put him in a good way and set him up againe if he would come and give his countenance, but without that if he would imploy the best lawiers in Europe non of his friends will midle or venture their effects," &c.

(Signed) Joⁿ. GORDON.

CHARLES STIR-
LING-HOME-
DRUMMOND
MORAY, ESQ.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
27 April 1883.

WILLIAM FRASER.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CHARLES FLEETWOOD WESTON
UNDERWOOD, ESQ., OF SOMERBY HALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Weston Papers, which I have been permitted to calendar through the kindness of the late William Henry Underwood, Esquire, and of the present owner of Somerby, consist of State Papers and letters that came into the possession of their ancestor the Right Hon^{ble} Edward Weston, who for many years was an Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CHARLES
FLEETWOOD
WESTON
UNDERWOOD,
ESQ.

Edward Weston, the second son of D^r Stephen Weston, (tutor to Sir Robert Walpole, and Bishop of Exeter,) was born in 1703 and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. Soon after he left college he was appointed tutor to Lord Townshend's children and to Horace Walpole, and before long he entered the Foreign Office as secretary to Lord Townshend. He was Under Secretary, under Lords Townshend, Harrington, Granville, and Chesterfield, from 1729 to 1746, when he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Harrington. He filled that office till 1751, but then retired from public business for nearly ten years on account of ill health. At the earnest solicitation of Lord Bute he returned in 1761 to his former post of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs which he held under Lord Bute, George Grenville, and Lord Halifax till 1764, when, his health completely breaking down, he was compelled to retire finally from public employment.