



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### **Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





6000100561



*[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible.]*



6000100561





600010056I



A  
**KEY**  
TO  
**THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:**  
CONSISTING OF  
ALPHABETICAL NOTICES  
OF THE  
**LORDS AND COMMONS**  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;



THE  
REGULATIONS AND STANDING ORDERS OF BOTH HOUSES,  
RESPECTING  
Bills, Fees, Fines, and Committees;  
LISTS OF THE  
MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL,  
AND OF THE  
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHO DO NOT SIT  
BY VIRTUE OF A PEERS:  
AND INFORMATION RESPECTING THE  
PRACTICE, AND USAGES  
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

40

By a late Government; and also revised.—The  
A Supplication of Cardinal Richelieu.

WOMEN, AND





1875  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Board of Education for the year 1875-76.

President	John W. ...
Vice President	...
Secretary	...
Treasurer	...
Members	...

...



A  
**KEY**  
TO  
**BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:**

CONSISTING OF  
ALPHABETICAL NOTICES  
OF THE  
**LORDS AND COMMONS**  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;



THE  
REGULATIONS AND STANDING ORDERS OF BOTH HOUSES,  
RESPECTING  
**Privileges, Private Bills, Fees, Fines, and Committees;**  
LISTS OF THE  
LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL,  
AND OF THE  
SCOTTISH AND IRISH NOBILITY WHO DO NOT SIT  
IN THE  
**HOUSE OF PEERS:**  
WITH EVERY OTHER SPECIES OF INFORMATION RESPECTING THE  
CONSTITUTION, HISTORY, AND USAGES  
OF  
**PARLIAMENT.**

A country may have a good Constitution, and a bad Government; and *vice versa*.—The Constitution of England is immortal!

*A Saying of Cardinal Richelieu.*


LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY  
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMAN,  
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1832.



**LONDON :**  
**PRINTED BY THOMAS DAVISON, WHITEFRIARS.**



TO  
THE FIRST REFORMER  
IN THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE,—  
HIS MAJESTY, THE KING,—  
THE  
FOLLOWING ATTEMPT  
TO  
GENERALIZE AND ELUCIDATE  
WHAT  
HAS, HITHERTO, BEEN AN INCONGRUOUS AND CHAOTIC MASS,—  
IS DUTIFULLY,  
AND  
WITH THE MOST PROFOUND RESPECT,  
DEDICATED,  
BY THE AUTHOR.



## TO THE CRITICAL READER.

---

THE present work, the composition of which has occupied the Author's undivided attention for upwards of two years, has been repeatedly announced in the Journals as "THE PARLIAMENTARY POCKET-BOOK." This very fair alliterative title, which was sufficiently catching, to suit the wishes of any modern bibliopole, would not now have been dispensed with, but from the awkward circumstance that, during its progress, the said book hath so increased in bulk as to require a *pocket* of no ordinary dimensions to contain it.—Whilst confessing his own inexperience and miscalculation, however, the writer begs pardon of their High Mightinesses, the Reviewers, for having thus deprived them of a capital opportunity of exercising their wit upon him by the rather obvious, but pertinent, joke of his "Pocket-Book being as big as a Bible:"—at the same time he invites the polite attentions of these "—— good-natured friends" rather to the *interior* than the exterior of the volume; trusting that they will act towards him as he has done in regard to others, viz. :—

"To speak of him as he is :—nothing extenuate ;  
Nor set down aught in malice."

London,  
Feb. 15th, 1832.





## ABBREVIATIONS

USED THROUGHOUT THIS WORK.

---

### CIVIL DESIGNATIONS.

- D.C.L.... Doctor of Civil Law.  
D.D..... Doctor of Divinity.  
F.A.S. . . . Fellow of the Society of Arts.  
F.H.S.... Fellow of the Horticultural Society.  
F.L.S. . . . Fellow of the Linnæan Society.  
F.R.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society.  
F.S.A. . . . Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.  
L.L.D.... Doctor of Laws.  
M.A. . . . Master of Arts.  
M.P. .... Member of Parliament.  
M.R.I.A. .Member of the Royal Irish Academy.  
P.C.E.... Privy Councillor in England.  
P.C.I. . . . Privy Councillor in Ireland.

### MILITARY DESIGNATIONS.

#### BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

- C.B. . . . Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.  
K.G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.  
K.C.B. . . Knight Commander of the Bath.  
K.G. . . . Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.  
K.P. . . . Knight of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.  
K.T. . . . Knight of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle.

#### FOREIGN ORDERS.

- K.A..... Knight of St. Andrew in Russia.  
K.A.N.... Knight of Alex. Newski in Russia.  
K.B.A.... Knight of St. Bento d'Avis in Portugal.  
K.B.E.... Knight of the Black Eagle in Russia.  
K.C..... *Knight of the Crescent in Turkey.*  
*K.C.S.... Knight of Charles III. in Spain.*  
*K.E..... Knight of the Elephant in Denmark.*

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- K.F. . . . . Knight of Ferdinand in Spain.  
K.F.M. . . Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit in Sicily.  
K.G.F. . . . Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain.  
K.G.H. . . Knight of Guelph of Hanover.  
K.G.V. . . . Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.  
K.J. . . . . Knight of St. Joachim.  
K.L. . . . . Knight of Leopold of Austria.  
K.M. . . . Knight of Malta.  
K.M.H. . . Knight of Merit in Holstein.  
K.M.J. . . Knight of Maximilian Jos. in Bavaria.  
K.M.T. . . Knight of St. Maria Theresa in Austria.  
K.N.S. . . . Knight of the Royal North Star in Sweden.  
K.R.E. . . . Knight of the Red Eagle in Prussia.  
K.S.A. . . . Knight of St. Anne in Russia.  
K.S.E. . . . Knight of St. Esprit in France.  
K.S.G. . . . Knight of St. George in Russia.  
K.S.L. . . . Knight of the Sun and Lion in Persia.  
K.S.P. . . . Knight of St. Stanislaus in Poland.  
K.S.S. . . . Knight of the Sword in Sweden.  
K.S.W. . . Knight of St. Wladimir in Russia.  
K.W. . . . . Knight of William in the Netherlands.  
K.W.E. . . Knight of the White Eagle in Poland.  
K.T.S. . . . Knight of the Tower and Sword in Portugal.

## CONTENTS.

---

	Page
INTRODUCTORY SKETCH of the History and Constitution of Parliament . . . . .	xvii
THE ORDER of DIGNITY and PRECEDENCE to be observed in the HOUSE OF PEERS, according to their Rank and Creation :—	
Speaker and Deputy Speakers . . . . .	1
Princes of the Royal Blood . . . . .	id.
Archbishops . . . . .	2
Dukes . . . . .	3
Marquesses . . . . .	7
Earls . . . . .	9
Viscounts . . . . .	18
Bishops . . . . .	20
Barons . . . . .	25
Peeresses in their own right . . . . .	37
Enumeration of Lords having seats . . . . .	38
Alphabetical List of Scottish and Irish Peers who sit in the House with English Titles . . . . .	39
Personal Privileges of the Peers . . . . .	41
STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE of PEERS, respecting the Privileges of the Peerage, Public and Private Bills, &c., with Remembrances for Order and Decency to be kept in the Upper House of Parliament by the Lords, when His Majesty is not there; leaving the solemnity belonging to His Majesty's coming, to be marshalled by those Lords to whom it more properly appertains . . . . .	45
Act of Parliament for placing of the Lords . . . . .	117
INDEX to the STANDING ORDERS of the House of Lords . . . . .	121
ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT of the SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LORDS of PARLIAMENT; including the Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland,—the	

	Page
Representative Irish Prelates for Session 1831 and 2, and the Peeresses of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, in their Own Right; in which are minutely noted all the circumstances relative to the Birth, Titles, Succession, Marriage, Heirship, and Relationship of each Peer; also, the years of their Creation, Names, and Surnames, Official Appointments, Parliamentary Patronage, Country Seats, and Town Residences . . . . .	139
Abbreviations . . . . .	140
The PEERS and PEERESSES of SCOTLAND, in the Order in which they stand on the ELECTION ROLL; with Personal Notices in every case wherein the individual is not a Representative Peer, nor possesses a Seat in the House of Lords, by being, likewise, a Peer of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom :—	
Dukes . . . . .	244
Marquesses . . . . .	id.
Earls, and Countesses in their Own Right . . . . .	id.
Viscounts . . . . .	248
Barons . . . . .	id.
THE SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LORDS of IRELAND, according to their ORDER OF PRECEDENCE; with personal Notices, in every case wherein the individual is not a Representative Prelate or Peer, nor possesses a Seat in the House of Lords, by being likewise a Peer of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom :—	
Princes of the Royal Blood . . . . .	251
Archbishops . . . . .	id.
Duke . . . . .	252
Marquesses . . . . .	id.
Earls, and Countesses in their Own Right . . . . .	253
Viscounts . . . . .	259
Bishops . . . . .	263
Barons, and Baronesses in their Own Right . . . . .	265
CLASSIFICATION of the SCOTTISH PEERAGE . . . . .	272
CLASSIFICATION of the IRISH PEERAGE . . . . .	273
INDEX to the PEERAGES of SCOTLAND and IRELAND . . . . .	274

CONTENTS.

xi

	Page
SURNAMES of all the SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LORDS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED . . . . .	278
COURTESY TITLES borne by the ELDEST SONS of all Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, in the Three Kingdoms . . . . .	284
ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT of all the COUNTIES, CITIES, UNIVERSITIES, BOROUGHs, and CINQUE PORTS in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which return MEMBERS to the COMMONS' HOUSE of PARLIAMENT :—	
Including the Periods of their Franchise, Personal Rights of Election, Number of Voters, Population, Returning Officers, Electioneering Influence, and other particulars : with the Name and Designation, Official Appointments, Profession, Occupation, Relationship, Parliamentary Patronage, and Town and Country Residences of each Representative . . . . .	287
Abbreviations . . . . .	288
SUMMARY of the WHOLE HOUSE of COMMONS . . . . .	431
NUMBER of MEMBERS sent to Parliament by EACH COUNTY in ENGLAND; also by WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND . . . . .	432
COUNTIES, CITIES, UNIVERSITIES, BOROUGHs, and CINQUE PORTS of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in the ORDER in which their Representatives are CALLED OVER in the House of Commons :—	
England . . . . .	433
Wales . . . . .	435
Scotland . . . . .	436
Ireland . . . . .	437
CLASSIFICATION of the MEMBERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS . . . . .	438
ABSTRACT of LAWS and RESOLUTIONS relative to the ELECTION of MEMBERS to serve in Parliament :—	
Elections . . . . .	441
Persons who are not <i>eligible to be Members</i> . . . . .	452
<i>Qualification of Members</i> . . . . .	456

	Page
Parliamentary Examination of Returns . . . . .	457
Privileges of Members . . . . .	463
<b>DIGEST of the STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE</b>	
<b>of COMMONS relating to Private Bills and other Matters:—</b>	
Private Bills, generally . . . . .	465
Bridges, Bills for Building . . . . .	475
Turnpike Roads, Bills for Making . . . . .	476
Canals, Cuts, Aqueducts, Reservoirs, and the Improve- ment of River-Navigation, Bills for . . . . .	478
Railways, or Tramroads, Bills for Making . . . . .	481
Tunnels or Archways, Bills for Making . . . . .	482
Ferries or Docks, Bills for Making . . . . .	id.
Piers, Ports, or Harbours, Bills for Making or Improving	483
Enclosing, Draining, or Improving of Lands, Bills for . . . . .	484
County-Rates, Gaols, and Houses of Correction, Bills re- lating to . . . . .	486
Churches, Chapels, or Burying-Grounds, Bills relating to . . . . .	id.
Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing, or Improving Cities or Towns, Bills for . . . . .	487
Town-Halls or Market-Places, Bills for Erecting or Im- proving . . . . .	id.
Poor-Rates, Maintenance or Employment of the Poor, and Workhouses, Bills relating to . . . . .	id.
Small Debts, Bills for the more Easy Recovery of . . . . .	488
Letters Patent, Bills for Confirming or Prolonging the Term of . . . . .	489
Divorce, Bills of . . . . .	490
Religion, Bills respecting . . . . .	id.
Trade, Bills respecting . . . . .	id.
Public Money, Application for . . . . .	id.
Temporary Laws . . . . .	491
Promulgation of Statutes . . . . .	id.
<b>FEES to be paid to the OFFICERS and SERVANTS of</b>	
<b>the HOUSE of COMMONS, on PRIVATE BILLS and</b>	
<b>other MATTERS:—</b>	
Fees on Private Bills, generally . . . . .	493
Fees to be paid into the Committee Clerk's Office . . . . .	495

CONTENTS.

xiii

	Page
Fees to be paid into the Private Bill Office . . . . .	498
Fees to the Clerk of the Committee of Elections . . . . .	501
Fees to Short Hand Writers . . . . .	id.
Fees on Taxation of Costs on Private Bills . . . . .	502
Fees on Election Petition Recognizances and Bills of Costs . . . . .	id.
Fees to be paid for various other Matters . . . . .	503
Standing Orders respecting Fees . . . . .	504
ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT of PLACES REPRESENTED in the SECOND PARLIAMENT of William the Fourth . . . . .	505
ALPHABETICAL LIST of the MEMBERS of the LATE AND PRESENT HOUSE of COMMONS; with the names of PLACES REPRESENTED by them in EACH PARLIAMENT . . . . .	533
NUMBER of MEMBERS for and against a REFORM of the COMMONS' HOUSE; according to the PLEDGES REQUIRED and GIVEN at the LATE ELECTION: with the POPULATION and PROPERTY supposed to be represented in the several Kingdoms, Counties, Cities, and Boroughs . . . . .	549
COMPARATIVE NUMBER of MEMBERS according to the POPULATION of each Kingdom . . . . .	551
COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION of the LATE and PRESENT HOUSE of COMMONS . . . . .	552
A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST of the SPEAKERS of the Honourable the House of Commons; and of IMPORTANT ACTS and OCCURRENCES in Parliament, from the earliest Accounts to the present time . . . . .	553

---

APPENDIX.

LIST of the LORDS CHANCELLORS, LORDS KEEPERS, and COMMISSIONERS of the GREAT SEAL; from the Norman Conquest, up to the present time . . . . .	771
---	-----



	Page
<b>CERTAIN PROTESTS OF THE LORDS</b> , selected from the Journals of the House, and occasionally referred to throughout this work :—	
Concerning Suspected Papists and Popish Recusants . . . . .	781
— The Royal Pardon on Impeachment by the Commons . . . . .	id.
— The Trial of Peers in Parliament . . . . .	783
Protest against a Bill to Legalize the Proceedings of the Convention Parliament . . . . .	784
Concerning the Privilege of Peers to enter their Dissents or Protests . . . . .	785
Protest against the Incorporation of the Bank of England . . . . .	786
— Against the Attaint of Mary, Queen of James II. . . . .	id.
— Against the establishment of Septennial Parliaments . . . . .	787
— Against the First Mutiny Bill, and concerning the Establishment of a Standing Army in time of Peace . . . . .	789
— Against relieving Quakers from taking Oaths in Courts of Justice . . . . .	790
— Against the establishment of Pest Houses, and against drawing lines around Cities and Towns in case of Plague . . . . .	793
— Against disarming the Scottish Highlanders . . . . .	795
— Against employing Hanoverian Troops in the British Service . . . . .	796
Concerning Disorders in the House, and ordering Strangers to withdraw during Debate . . . . .	799
Protest against the Continuance of the American War . . . . .	801
Concerning the undertaking of Government Contracts by Members of the House of Commons . . . . .	805
— The Introduction of Foreign Troops into Great Britain, &c. . . . .	807
Protest against the Interference of Government with the Affairs of France . . . . .	810
<b>ROYAL APPROBATION</b> of the <b>CHOICE</b> of a <b>SPEAKER</b> by the <b>COMMONS' HOUSE</b> of <b>PARLIAMENT</b> . . . . .	813
<b>CITIES</b> and <b>TOWNS</b> in England which <b>FORMERLY</b> <b>SENT MEMBERS</b> to Parliament ; but which <b>NOW DO</b> <b>NOT</b> . . . . .	817
<i>The same places, arranged under their respective Counties: with the dates of their Franchise and Discontinuance . . . . .</i>	823

CONTENTS.

xv

Page

The SHIRES, STEWARTRIES, and ROYAL BURGHS of SCOTLAND, as they were called over in the Rolls of Parliament, BEFORE the UNION of 1707; with the Number of COMMISSIONERS returned by each . . . 827

COUNTIES, CITIES, and BOROUGHs of IRELAND, which sent Members to the IRISH PARLIAMENT, before the UNION of 1801 . . . 829

Numerical Representation of the Irish Provinces, previously, and subsequent, to the UNION . . . 833

ALPHABETICAL LISTS of NOBLE and IGNOBLE BOURGHOUMONGERS;—with the Number of Persons deputed by each to Sit and Vote in the Commons' House of Parliament:—

Lords . . . . . 835

Commoners . . . . . 840

OFFICERS and CLERKS of PARLIAMENT:—

House of Peers . . . . . 844

House of Commons . . . . . 845

THE KING'S Most Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL for GREAT BRITAIN . . . . . 849

Officers of the Privy Council . . . . . 880

THE PRIVY COUNCIL of IRELAND . . . . . 881

Officers of the Irish Privy Council . . . . . 885

THE MINISTRY and OFFICERS of STATE of the UNITED KINGDOM:—

The British Cabinet . . . . . 886

Chief Functionaries of England . . . . . id.

Chief Functionaries of Scotland . . . . . 889

The Cabinet and Chief Functionaries of Ireland . . . . . 890

Officers of the King's Household . . . . . 891

Officers of the Queen's Household . . . . . 893


British Ministers at Foreign Courts . . . . . id.

Lords Lieutenant, Custodes Rotulorum, &c. of the several Counties of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland . . . 896

Governors of Colonies and Settlements . . . . . 901

CURIOUS ACCOUNT of a CONTENTION for the PRIMACY between the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY and YORK . . . . . 903

	Page
ORDER of PRECEDENCE of PEERS CREATED and ELECTED, and of SPIRITUAL LORDS WHO HAVE TAKEN THEIR SEATS, since this Work has been in the Press . . . . .	906
SUPPLEMENT to the ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT of SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LORDS of PARLIAMENT . . . . .	909
CHANGES which have RECENTLY TAKEN PLACE in the COMMONS' House of Parliament . . . . .	915
ADDENDA et CORRIGENDA . . . . .	918



INTRODUCTORY SKETCH  
OF THE  
HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION  
OF  
PARLIAMENT.

---

THE BRITISH KYFR-Y-THEN.

IN inquiring into the origin of Parliaments in England, we would fain begin at the *beginning*; but it is impossible, at this time of day, from want of records, to state accurately what was the constitution of the Grand Council of the Ancient Britons. That they had Parliaments we are assured beyond a doubt.—From Gildas we learn that Parliaments existed in England, during its occupation by the Romans; although we have every reason to believe that not only they, but the Kings, also, were merely instruments in the hands of these conquerors, for the collection of tribute:—in other words, that they were tax-gatherers to the Roman Emperors for upwards of three hundred years. The same author informs us, that a British Parliament, sunk in the imbecility of luxury and long continued dependence, despatched letters to the Senate of Rome, beseeching assistance against the Scots and Picts who made incursions beyond the wall of Severus, as soon as the Roman legions had quitted the island to defend their own states against the invasion of the *barbarians of the North*. Upon the Senate's refusal, on the plea that they were otherwise engaged, but

advising them to *help themselves*, Vortigern and "his *Thaynes*" sent an embassy to the warlike Saxons, with a similar request,—little supposing that as soon as the common enemy was overcome, they, themselves, should have to pass under the yoke of military despotism, and become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to their new guests. Those who opposed the treacherous Saxons were driven out of their country, and thus almost all the ancient records of the nation were for ever lost.

Regarding the origin of this *ancient British Parliament*, we know little farther than what is recited in the laws of the good King Edward, otherwise styled the Confessor, which were confirmed by William the First, and sworn to by all succeeding kings. Under the title *De Greve*, chap. 35, we find the famous King Arthur celebrated as the inventor and founder of the *yearly Folkmote of the Calends of May*:—"Hanc legem invenit Arthurus, qui quondam fuit Inclytissimus Rex Brytonum, et ita consolidavit et confæderavit regnum Britanniae universum semper in unum."—*This law of the anniversary Folkmote, Arthur invented, who was heretofore the most renowned King of the Britons; and, thereby, he consolidated and confederated together the whole realm of Britain for ever, as one man.*

On this passage it is necessary to make two observations; first, in regard to *Folkmote*, which being a Saxon word, signifying a general meeting of the *Folks* or people, could not be the designation of the ancient British Parliament of King Arthur and his successors, any more than the word *Parliament* itself, introduced by the Normans several hundred years afterwards, could be supposed to designate the Folkmote of the Saxons. The ancient Britons, therefore, must have used some other expression to denote the annual or occasional meetings of themselves or their representatives, for the public *weal*; and this expression we find from Spelman and others

to have been "*Kyfr-y-then*" (*Kyfr-y-Thayne*?), that is,—*the assembly of the Lawgivers*;—which institution, or its designation, we have no reason to suppose to have been changed whilst the Romans remained; for it is well known, that whenever that domineering people appointed a consul or military governor over a distant and conquered province, they took care to support his authority by aid of the national assembly of chiefs already subsisting.

Secondly, as to the general assembly of the people on the *Celebrity of May*, being the *invention* of Arthur, it may be observed, without derogating from the merit of that illustrious statesman and hero, that similar institutions existed in neighbouring countries, as well as in England; and that too, long before the middle of the sixth century, when Arthur flourished. Whether the annual convention of ancient Irish kings, princes, and Ollam or learned men, took place at this season of the year on Mount Tobhra\*; or whether such was the case in the periodical assemblages of the chieftains and people of Scotland, is uncertain: but we have the authority of Radulphus de Diceto (a celebrated and authentic historian, and dean of St. Paul's, in the reign of King John), for stating that an institution in every respect similar to the Folkmote, existed in France in the year 662, and no doubt many centuries earlier; for he speaks of it as being then an *ancient* custom, which had survived the executive part of the government, already fallen into decay through the imbecility of the Merovingian family. His words are these:—"From henceforward, the French Kings degenerating from their accustomed valour and learning, the government was administered by the Masters of the Palace; the kings themselves reigning only by name. It was their custom, indeed, to ascend to the crown, according to their descent; but they neither did, nor ordered, any thing of themselves: their whole

\* *Now Tara Hill.*

business being to eat and drink immoderately, to live at home, and to *preside in an assembly of the WHOLE NATION on the CALENDs OF MAY; there to be addressed, to receive allegiances and gifts, to requite services, and so to retire to the same kind of life, until another May came round\**."

We shall presently see that the French assembly of the *Calends of May*, assimilated in every respect with that held in Britain under the British and Saxon kings at the same season of the year;—first *repeating* that the Saxon *Folkmote*, as is recorded in the laws of Edward the Confessor, was only a *restitution, or rather a continuation of the ancient British Kyfr-y-then*.

#### THE SAXON FOLKMOTE.

Sir Henry Spelman, in his learned Glossary, page 315, thus speaks of *Folkmotes*:—"In a Folkmote, once every year, at the beginning of the Calends of May, (as in a yearly Parliament,) there met together the Princes of the realm, as well bishops as magistrates, and the freemen. All the laymen are sworn in the presence of the Bishops, into a mutual covenant with one another, into their fealty to the King, and to preserve the rights of the kingdom. They consult of the common safety, of peace, of war, and of promoting the public profit."—"Besides, a Folkmote is used in every sudden danger; and likewise, if necessity require it, under the alderman (that is, the Earl) of every county †."

\* "Adhinc, Francorum Regibus a solita fortitudine et scientia degenerantibus, Regni potentia disponebatur per Majores Domus, Regibus solo nomine regnantibus; quibus moria erat principari quidem secundum genus, et nil agere vel disponere, præterquam irrationabiliter edere et bibere, domique morari, et kal. Maii, præsidere coram tota gente, et salutari, obsequia et dona accipere et rependere, et sic secum usque ad alium Maium permanere."—*Abbreuiat. Chronicorum. Auct. Radulpho de Diceto, folio 439.*

† "In Folcmoto semel quotannis, sub initio Kalendarum Maii (tanquam in anno Parlamento) Convenere Regni Principes, tam Episcopi quam Magistratus, *iberique homines. Jurantur laici omnes coram Episcopis in mutuum fœdus, in*

We see by the above, which, by the by, are extracts from chap. 35 of the Laws of Edward the Confessor, that the Folk-mote consisted of the whole nation, properly speaking: viz.—the princes, (that is, the bishops and magistrates,) and the *freemen*;—women, children, and bondsmen, being necessarily excluded: and although no mention is made of the presence of the Sovereign, we can hardly doubt the fact that he presided over this august and general assembly of the nation, in the same manner that the kings did in France, and the aldermen or Earls did in the provincial Folkmotes at home; more particularly, when it is recollected, that a principal part of the business of the assembly consisted in *swearing fealty to the Sovereign*, and in vowing to preserve the rights of the kingdom.

From the multitude of persons necessarily present, it will be objected that these general assemblies of the people had no resemblance to our modern Parliaments: yet we find this to be the case; for we see by the above extract, that their's was purely Parliamentary business; for, they not only renewed or strengthened the covenants already subsisting between King and people; and with each other; but also consulted "*of the common safety, of peace, of war, and of promoting the public profit*;" including all things, of course, appertaining to internal and external commerce. In fact, every thing relative to the common weal was transacted and decreed in these annual Folkmotes, that are usually discussed and enacted during the session of Parliament at Westminster, by the Houses of Lords and Commons.

It will be asked, however, how was it possible to collect the sense or determination of so vast a body of persons as were necessarily assembled, on any particular subject or question?—The ancient mode of carrying a point by *acclamation*, is the

*fidelitatem Regis, et in jura regni conservanda. Consulitur de Communi Salute, de Pace, de Bello, et de utilitate publica promovenda.*"—"Adhibetur præterea Folle-motum in repentino omni discrimine, exigente etiam necessitate, sub Aldermanno, (hoc est Comite) cujushbet Comitatus."



obvious answer to this question. When parties were (or were supposed to be) nearly balanced, the present mode of "*dividing the House*" plainly indicates that the persons present at the Folkmote ranged themselves on each side of the president's chair; and in still more doubtful cases, we may easily suppose that the numerical strength of the majority was discovered by *Tellers*, as is the present parliamentary practice.

But it has been objected that the Folkmote was dissimilar to our modern Parliament, inasmuch as it did not make *Laws*; the same being supposed to have been made in the WITTENAGEMOTE, or assembly of the WITES, or chief or *wise men*, among the Saxons; and this objection is in a small degree borne out by a passage from the above Glossary of Sir Henry Spelman. He says, under the word *Gemotum*: "a *Wittena-gemote* was the same thing amongst the English Saxons, as now, at this day, a Parliament is amongst us; and a *Wittena-gemote* differed little from a Folkmote, except that this last was *annual*, and sat chiefly on the standing affairs of the nation.—The other was called at the King's pleasure, upon emergencies of state, and for the sake of making *laws*\*."

But, with all due deference to the research and acute reasoning of this learned antiquary, it may be asked, For what purpose did this annual convention consult on peace, on war, and on all things appertaining to the public welfare, unless the intention were to *legislate* thereon?—to express their *assent* to, or *dissent* from, any measure proposed for their consideration?—and solemnly to *decree* that the will of the majority should constitute the *Law of the Land*? Is it to be supposed that the effective part of the whole nation, leaving their domestic and other occupations, would meet year after year, and remain for days together, *talking* of the propriety of declaring war, of

\* "*Wittena-gemot idem apud Anglo-Saxones quod apud nos hodie Parliamentum, parumque a Folemoto differebat, nisi quod hoc annuum esset et e certis plerumque causis; illud ex Arduis Contingentibus, et Legum condendarum gratia, et arbitrium Principis indictum.*"

granting or suing for peace, of the best mode of repelling an invader, of public and private grievances, and the best and most ready methods of redressing those grievances, if they had not the power to *enact their own conclusions*;—if they could not say, “thus shall it be;—we, the princes, bishops, magistrates and freemen of England hereby declare our will on this subject to be *the Law*—which all persons are expected to uphold, and which no one may dare to disobey, but at his peril?”—To suppose this would be as absurd as to say that the business of our present House of Commons is to consult on the ways and means of raising money, without the power of forming their deliberations into a law, or of levying the necessary contributions on the nation at large.

But we have proof positive that the *Folk-motes* not only *made laws*, but that all the laws that were promulgated for the government of the kingdom were decreed in them *alone*. In the coronation oath taken by the former Kings of England, and twice taken by Richard the Second, are these words:—“*Concedis justas leges et consuetudines esse tenendas; et promittis per te esse protegendas, et ad honorem Dei corroborandas quas vulgus elegerit, secundum vires tuas?*” *Respondebit, “Concedo et promitto.”*—“*Do you grant that the just laws and customs which are of the FOLK’S choosing shall be kept; and do you promise that they shall be protected, and to the honour of God receive corroboration by you to the utmost of your power?*” The king shall answer, “*I grant and promise.*”

Now the word *VULGUS*, in the original, as is well known, is a collective noun, signifying the *people*, the *common people*\*, the

\* By the by, “common people” is a very silly expression and a perfect redundancy in language: we might as well say, an *ancient antiquity*, a *sovereign monarch*, a *fighting soldier*, or a *female woman*. A *people* are neither common nor uncommon:—the *People* are the *COMMONS*; and the *COMMONS* are ALL THE *PEOPLE*. In books, printed so late as *James I.*, the word “*Commons*” is used in this sense only.

*commons*; and when deprived of the Latin termination *us*, is only the ancient mode of spelling "folk;" the two words *vulg* and *folk* being identically the same, and differing in sound, only, in a very slight degree. It being granted, therefore, that the *vulgs*, or *folks*, chose the laws; how, or where, could they choose or enact them, except in a *Vulgmote* or *Folkmote*?

As to the *penal* or *criminal laws*, which required an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life; and whereby punishment was inflicted upon thieves, marauders, &c.; also, all laws of natural right and justice; it is easy to see, according to the coronation oath, that *they* formed a part of the "*just laws and customs, which were of the FOLK'S CHOOSING*;" and that, being once passed or enacted in the *folkmote*, *there was no necessity for recurring to them year after year*, except for the purpose of swearing to and confirming them. This will account for Sir Henry Spelman's strange oversight and misconception in stating that the *Folkmote* "sat only upon the standing affairs of the nation," whilst "the *Wittenagemote* was called by the prince upon emergencies of state, and *for the sake of making laws*." For the latter purpose we have seen, that there was no necessity; the laws having been made *ALREADY*; and, being universally known, approved, and acted on, they were, by way of high republican distinction, styled the *COMMONS' LAWS*\*. These laws, then, with the institution of the

\* It is singular how the meanings of some words and expressions degenerate by long usage:—this Code of Laws, the proud title of which soars high above those of Justinian and Napoleon, has in modern times been debased by the appellation of *Common Law*:—some of our judges, and other learned *legistes*, turning it "*the Common Law of the Land*," in order, doubtless, to distinguish it from the Statute Law: as if it were formed of coarser and baser materials than that which is written in the Statute-books!—By a similar process, the Commons' Council, the Commons' Serjeant, and the Commons' Lands, have been *transmogrified* into *Common Council*, *Common Serjeant*, and *common lands*; and it is really surprising that the House of Commons, itself, has escaped *conspicuation*; for, by the same rule of nicknaming, nothing could be *easier* than to turn the *Commons' House* into a *common house*!—These transmutations

kyfr-y-then, or folkmote itself, formed a principal portion of the ancient British, and afterwards Saxon, CONSTITUTION.

### THE WITTENAGEMOTE.

But it will be asked, "What, then, was the Wittenagemote? and what was the purpose of its institution, if the Laws were made in the Folkmote?"—The answer is simple and ready:—The Folkmote being a *customary* or *annual* Parliament, *per se*, and of its own authority;—because all the magistrates, bishops, and freemen were present therein; the Wittenagemote, or *Assembly of Wise Men*, was a Conservative Council, or Parliament *by delegation*, to be convened by the Prince on emergencies of State (*ardua contingentia*),—as well as for the purpose of making laws which should be *remedial* and *declaratory* of the Commons' Laws, when necessary; and for the hearing of appeals from the decisions of the Courts.—The very title of this Assembly shows that it was composed of men of established character for wisdom, elected from among the great body of Princes and freemen, for the purpose of holding council with the King at any time and place he might appoint, on those difficult points of government (*ardua regni*), which the Commons' Laws did not permit him to decide or execute, upon his own official authority.—Here then we have the very *origin* of

will strongly remind the reader of the famous tavern-sign, in the canting days of Cromwell's Protectorate, on which was the pious inscription, "GOD ENCOMFASSETH US;" which inscription, however, after the lapse of half a century, being worn out by wind and weather, some unlucky wight of a painter undertook to restore: but the designation of the house having by this time degenerated into a mere legend, and the artist attending more to sound than sense, he painted on the board a certain shaggy quadruped with long beard and horns, standing between the diverging points of a well-known instrument used for mathematical admeasurement; and instead of the above-mentioned consolatory reflection, he wrote underneath—"THE GOAT AND COMPASSES."

*Representation* in England:—the Wites, or members of the Wittenagemote, being deputed by the Folkmote to assist the King in the management of the public affairs, from one Calends of May to another, submitted to their constituents, annually, an account of their Acts and proceedings; and proposed new measures for their consideration:—if these were approved of, and were in accordance with the Constitution, they were solemnly confirmed or adopted by the great popular assembly and added to the code of “Laws of the Folk’s choosing,” already in force; but, if otherwise, they were immediately annulled or rejected.—Thus, was the Wittenagemote accountable to the Folkmote;—the smaller representative body to the larger constituent one; nor could the former do any thing that was not subject to the revision and control of the latter. Truly may it be said, “that all the Commons’ Laws were enacted in the Folkmote, *only*;”—for, unlike the Acts of Norman Parliaments, which assume a jurisdiction independent of the People,—nay, sometimes, even over the Constitution itself,—the Acts of the Wittenagemote would have been treated as a *dead letter*, if not confirmed by the approving decree of the Folkmote. And, as our Ancestors had too high a reverence for their glorious Constitution,—too great a regard for their own personal rights,—to yield permanent obedience to any ordonnance of their Conservative Senate, until it had received the *fiat* of the Primary Assembly of the People, we see at once that the Folkmote fully answered the purpose of its institution, in being an impenetrable and perpetual barrier against the inroads of usurpation and the encroachments of tyranny: for, no unconstitutional measure or expedient which was either contrary to the rights of the people, or exclusively favourable to the rich and powerful,—nor, even any assumed prerogative of the King himself, though sanctioned by the *courtesy of a Wittenagemote*, and stamped with a temporary

legitimacy during the few months previous to the Folkmote, —was ever likely to pass current in that assembly.—It was the same with *aids* or taxes; which, though officially proposed by the Wittenagemote who had calculated their probable amount according to the wants of the state for the year, were fixed and assessed by the Folkmote, only; the freemen composing which, cheerfully paid them on the spot.—We thus see that the business of the Wittenagemote was purely *conservative*, whilst that of the Folkmote was *legislative*; for our ancestors would not trust even their own Representatives,—although they acknowledged them to be “wise men,”—either to decree the laws or to fix the taxes.—We now arrive at an accurate knowledge of the business transacted annually in the ancient Folkmotes of Britain, on the Calends of May:—besides making such amendments in the law, as were deemed necessary by the majority of freemen, and deciding on the propriety of peace or war, they elected a new Wittenagemote and new magistrates for the ensuing year;—having then contributed their aids and benevolences\*, they entered, in the presence of the Bishops, into a

\* To have said “paid their taxes,” would have been an expression so harsh as by no means to accord with the harmony which reigned in the Folkmotes. Notwithstanding the frequent boast of Englishmen that they are taxed only by their Representatives, too many of them know to their sorrow that taxation may exist without representation;—for, who is the representative of the artizan in the town, the labourer in the field, or the mariner on the ocean?—and yet all these men pay taxes.—But we beg pardon of “their high mightinesses” of Gattou and Old Sarum; for we had forgotten, what they themselves so often assert, that they are the *virtual* and *independent* Representatives of the Great Un-represented.—It is natural, however, that *taxes*, which generally are imposed by the will of another, should be unwillingly paid; therefore, such *impositions* by no means assort with the *voluntary aids*, and the “benevolences,” which our ancestors, according to their ability, contributed for the general welfare. The word “benevolences” explains itself:—these were the *voluntary gifts* of those whose circumstances enabled them to add *something more* to their lawful share of the general assessment.—But, the good-nature of our ancestors is easily accounted for, when we consider that they had a good and a cheap government.

new covenant with each other; swearing to preserve the rights of the kingdom and to continue their allegiance to the King. In conclusion, meritorious services to the state were publicly rewarded, and gifts and compliments interchanged between King and people (*"obsequia et dona accipere et rependere"*). The business of the Folkmote was followed by those manly sports and pastimes, and that hilarious festivity, which from time immemorial distinguished the commencement of the beautiful month of May among the nations of Europe;—the mere tradition of which (for even *May-day* is fast approaching to dissolution) is now the only memento of that Palladium of England's liberties,—of that *wall of fire* which our ancestors threw up to protect us from taxation and slavery,—the FOLKMOTE.

#### THE COMMONS' COUNCIL.

It is well known that the government of the Saxons in England was terminated by the battle of Hastings: but the Duke of Normandy, who gained that battle, so far from founding his title to the crown upon the right of *conquest*, took all the methods in his power to propagate the belief that he was King Edward's *heir*, from the particular appointment of that sovereign; and it was by the *people's consent*, soon afterwards, in their *folk-mote*, that he was empowered to ascend the throne. He even made a compact with the Commons, swearing to guard the Constitution, and to ensure their liberties; and he took the same coronation oath which had usually been taken by the Saxon Kings. These oaths were taken in the Commons'

and that their King cost them absolutely *nothing*; for the revenues arising from his own private lands were quite sufficient for the discharge of all the ordinary expenses of the Crown; without any tax or impost on the people. Public contributions were required only to defray the expenses of war: and let it be remembered that both for the *declaration of war* and the expenses attending it, *the freemen, themselves, gave their votes.*

Council, a new legislative assembly composed of the freemen as before, as well as of William's followers, who were admitted to vote therein: this Council of the Commons was, in fact, the same institution as the folk-mote; but it was convenient to *drop* the latter designation. But even the Commons' Council was afterwards most impudently referred to by William's successors, as "*Magnatum Conventus*" (the Convention of Magnates or great Men); and "*Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*" (the Council of Prelates and Chiefs)!

William treated the people with some show of humanity at his accession; but finding that they were dissatisfied and disgusted with his system of unduly rewarding his Norman followers with English estates\*; and that they were consequently deliberating upon dethroning him, and giving the crown to Edgar Atheling†, who was the *true* heir, he threw off the mask, and treated them in the most barbarous manner; oppressing and impoverishing them by every means in his power, and even cutting off the hands and feet of many thousands who dared to murmur at his tyranny. He now destroyed the whole of the north of England with fire and sword; razed numberless towns and villages to make room for his forests or hunting grounds; and gave away all the lands in the kingdom to his Normans, whom he now chose to dignify with the title of *Barons*; so that at the time of his death there was not a single English or Saxon freeholder who was possessed of an acre of land in his own right. He trod the Constitution under

\* As soon as William had dispossessed a grumbling Earl, or other magistrate of his jurisdiction, his land,—and perhaps his life,—he thrust a Norman into his place; so that the machinery of the courts of law was not stopped; although it is more than questionable whether equal justice was administered by the newly-fledged Baron, as by the experienced and learned Earl or Elderman.

† *Atheling* signifies prince, and was *not* a surname, as historians would seem to indicate: the Saxons had no surnames. *Prince Edgar* is the proper modern appellation of this youth.



foot, as well as the Statutes which he had enacted, declaratory of it; and so far was he from paying any regard to the Saxon laws, that he substituted a council of his own newly-made ignorant Barons for both Wittenagemote, Folkmote, and Commons' Council; and he introduced not only the Norman laws and customs into England, but also the Norman language, by ordering that all the transactions in the Baronial Council, and all the pleadings in the courts of justice, should be in that barbarous dialect of the French tongue! So fearful, however, was this treacherous wretch of an insurrection, after his shameful treatment of the poor, despoiled Saxons, that he compelled them, on pain of death, to extinguish their candles and fires every evening at *eight o'clock*, on the ringing of the *Corfeu Bell*\*; after which time no Englishman was permitted to leave his home.—It was not till about thirty-four years afterwards (A.D. 1100) that Henry I., William's youngest son, permitted them the use of fire and candle in the night season. This Prince, on mounting the throne, so effectually distributed the treasure which his father and brother had amassed by their extortions, that he was generally recognized as the lawful sovereign; but what rendered him still more popular with the natives, was his restoration of the ancient Commons' Laws as declared by King Edward the Confessor. The Normans, however, took care to secure to themselves the first fruits of these laws; for, they insisted not only on keeping possession of their new estates, but also of holding them on

\* This is the *Curfew*; some remnant of which exists in England at the present day:—it is compounded of the French words *couvre feu*,—to cover the fire;—which was done by an iron plate thrown over it, so as suddenly to smother the embers.—The poor Irish, during the enforcement of the late Insurrection Acts, whilst thrusting their smoked and shaggy heads out at the doors and windows of their cabins, to inhale a mouthful of fresh air, and to take a parting glimpse at the sun as he descended on the neighbouring mountains,—about the hour of six in the evening,—must have wondered how their *friends*, the *Sassenachs*, liked the *Curfew*!

the same advantageous terms as their Saxon predecessors. Before that time, the kingdom was governed by the sole will and pleasure of the Prince; and both *life* and *fortune* were in the power of the Crown: so that the Norman invaders who had hitherto been mere feudal slaves or vassals, not only gained immense landed estates by their adventure; but also secured the same to themselves and their posterity,—as well as their lives and liberties,—by the laws of the very people whom they pretended to have conquered; and which laws they at first affected to despise, because they did not understand them. Upon the Saxon laws, thus revived and reduced to writing, but afterwards abrogated by the infamous John, was founded that statute which is so well known by the name of MAGNA CHARTA.

But, although the great change which had taken place, both in power and property, had hitherto warranted the proverb of "New Lords, New Laws," *the Constitution was preserved from destruction*; for, although feudal tenures and other Norman enormities were engrafted upon it, the power of the Sovereign was *limited* by law, and he could not become absolute but by an act of usurpation, for which he was liable to be called to account by the Barons, either in their council or in the field: at the same time, that statute of William was revived, which enacted "That the freemen should hold and enjoy their lands and possessions, free from all unjust exaction and *illage*; and that nothing should be exacted from them, but their *free service*, which they by right owed to the Crown:" this Statute, which had been passed in the Commons' Council of the kingdom as declaratory of the ancient Constitution,—*the which had been set aside by the two faithless Williams, who made no ceremony of trampling upon all rights both human and divine,—was now confirmed.*—Thus, we find that although so many efforts were made by the first Normans, who obtained a footing in the country, and by their posterity since, to crush and to destroy the rights of Englishmen;—nay

even, by fire and sword, to efface the very memory of them from the mind of man,—our glorious Constitution rose superior to their futile attempts.—And even the treacherous and greedy invaders themselves, when they began to reflect that it was but of little use to obtain a *good* thing, unless they had the power to *keep* it, saw that, with all their *feudalism*, they were not safe from the tyranny of a wilful and irascible chief:—they therefore sought security in those very laws by which the kingdom had been governed from time immemorial. To the fears and avarice, therefore, of these Normans,—as well as to the natural love of justice which reigns in the mind of every nation, collectively, do we owe our present possession of the wise Constitution settled by our ancestors;—for are we not still governed by the *Commons' Laws*?—have we not still the right of *choosing our Magistrates*?—do we not still possess our *Commons' Lands*?—are not our courts of law still regulated by *Trial by Jury*?—and do we not still send delegates to our Wittena—that is, to our *Parliament*? And however our rights in these institutions may have occasionally been encroached upon and usurped, they are only *SUSPENDED*,—not destroyed.—But the *Folk-mote*!—*hinc illæ lachrymæ*!—Ah, the *Folk-mote* is no more!—To the Norman robbers of our lands we owe also the abstraction of that palladium of our liberties: for, these men having constituted themselves the *privileged few*,—although they had no objection to existing laws which afforded them protection,—usurped the right of *adding to them*, by first *sinking* the *Folk-mote* into the *Commons' Council*, and then dispensing with the legislative assistance of the people, altogether.—The right of making new laws, and of *changing* “THE ESTABLISHED LAW OF THE LAND,”—has since been vested in the two Houses of Parliament\*.

\* Let us for a moment suppose that the *Folk-mote* had been in existence since the commencement of our present political dilemma.—What an immensity of trouble would have been spared to our ministers and legislators, by handing over

## THE GREAT COUNCIL OF BARONS.

We learn from Ingulphus, Eadmerus, and their contemporaries, that during the reign of the three first Norman Princes, "The Great Council met at least three times in the year, viz. at the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide;" and that, as a matter of course, or of common right;—such assemblages being styled by these and other historians, "*Curia de More*," and "*Curia Regis de More co-adunata*." For such customary meetings, therefore, no summons was required; but whenever the King was desirous of consulting the Barons at any other time, it was usual to send to each a particular writ or summons to meet him at a certain time and place, wheresoever he might be, "to advise with him on the affairs of the kingdom." These extraordinary assemblages were styled "*Conventus Principum ex Precepto Regis*," and "*Conventus Procerum ex Edicto Regis*," to distinguish them from the regular meetings at the above-mentioned festivals. On all occasions of assembling, however, the same kind of business was transacted, viz. determinations on war or peace with foreign nations, the enactment of laws, grants of aid to the King, and the trial of great causes; as those between Baron and Baron, &c. &c.

The Barons and other Tenants in Chief of the Crown, during the reign of William the First, were about seven hundred in

the "Reform Question" to the freemen there assembled!—How many yards of "Broad-sheet Speech" would have been saved to Sir Robert Peel!—how many bushels of boisteration to that victim of boroughmongering sensibility, Sir Charles Wetherell!—what mountains in labour might have been spared the agonies of parturition, in bringing forth those elegiac effusions,—those funereal dirges,—which Lords Eldon, Ellenborough, Londonderry, Wharncliffe, and Exeter's Bishop, have said or sung over the putrid remains of their Constitution;—that is, of the Constitution of the rotten boroughs!—The freeholders of England, in their *Folk-mote*,—notwithstanding their numbers,—would have settled the matter in a jiffy.

number, as we find recorded in Domesday Book: they possessed all the lands in England, except such as the King chose to reserve for himself; which portion in that record is styled "*Terra Regis*," but is now usually denominated the "*Ancient demesne* of the Crown of England."

These "Tenants in Chief," therefore, with some few occasional exceptions, composed the Parliament of those times: they had a right, and it was their duty, to assemble with and without summons, according to custom and emergency; and the Sovereign never thought of summoning any person to his Council who was not a Tenant in Chief; nor of conferring upon any one, by *his letters patent of creation* (as is the practice in the present day), a right to sit there: on the other hand, he was not at liberty to omit summoning any Tenant in Chief; all having an equal right to sit and advise in the Great Council of the Nation. Henry III. once attempted such a stretch of power; that is, by calling together only such of the Tenants *in Capite* as he thought most devoted to his interests; but the consequence was, that no sooner did they meet than they broke up in anger; declaring themselves to be an incompetent assembly to proceed on public business, without the assistance of their brother Barons.

As there were no Lords of the King's creation in those days, so neither were the counties, cities, and boroughs, represented in Parliament by persons elected for that purpose by the people; for, the landed interest of the kingdom being considered to be sufficiently represented and protected by the principal tenants of the Crown, the manufacturing and commercial or trading interests were not considered of sufficient importance to be represented separately. We find, indeed, by Magna Charta, that King John promised to summon the Clergy, Nobility, and Commons, to meet at a certain place, *with forty days' notice, to assess aids and scutages, when neces-*

sary ; but there is no proof of their assembling until the year 1266 ; that is, in the forty-ninth year of the reign of his son Henry III. ; there being writs still extant of that date, summoning knights of counties, citizens, and burgesses to meet in Parliament.

This great change in the constitution of the Great Council was occasioned, in the first place, by the frequent demands of John, Henry, and Edward, upon the Barons, for money and other aid for carrying on expensive wars ; and their dissatisfaction and frequent refusals thereupon ;—as may be seen by the Protest below, which was made by them in the year 1242\* ;

\* King Henry III. solicited the Parliament for a sum of money to carry on the war in France ; which the Barons refused to give him : but lest the words of their refusal should be forgotten or misconstrued, they thought proper to commit them to writing. This instrument is in the form of a *protest* ; and is the first we meet with upon record. It is in these words :—

“ Since, by the King's command, the Lord Archbishop of York, the rest of the Bishops, Abbots, and Priors in England, by themselves or proxies, also all the Earls and most of the Barons of England, have met at Westminster, on Wednesday before the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the year of our Lord one thousand two hundred and forty-two, and in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry III. to hear the will and pleasure of the King, for which he summoned them ; and the said Lord the King sending unto them the said Archbishop, with the noble lord Earl Richard, and master Walter of York, provost of Beverly, as his solemn messengers, to notify to them the King's mind and business, and to ask the advice and assistance of the Lords in sustaining his hereditary dominions beyond the sea, that regard his kingdom of England ; therefore the said Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, and Barons, taking the King's message into their serious consideration, returned the King, by the same Lords, this advice, viz. That the King should wait until the truce betwixt him and the French King was expired ; and if the said King of France should chance to enterprise any thing against the form and tenor of the said truce, that then the King of England should send unto them solemn messengers to ask advice, and to put the said French King upon holding the said truce, and forbearing those enterprises, if they were made by him or by his subjects. That if the said French King refused to do this, that then they freely, to this advice, would lend all their aid and assistance, which they all unanimously consented to do. Likewise, that since he had been their sovereign Lord, they had many times granted him supplies ; first, the thirtieth part of all moveables, after that the *fiftieth*, and then the *sixtieth* ; a fortieth part on all *curvents and hides of land, many scutages, and one very great scutage* for the

for the Tenants *in Capite* had, by this time, fallen considerably into decay, not only from former assessments, but from the subdivision of their estates and the inheritance of females. In the second place, as property became more equalized among the proprietors of the land, a great proportion of it, or of its representative, money, found its way into the pockets of the inhabitants of the cities and towns; who furnished articles of

marriage of his sister to the Emperor: after all this, truly four years were scarce elapsed but he again sought another aid, and at last, after much entreaty, a thirtieth was also granted him, with this condition, however, which he ratified by charter, that neither this, nor any former exactions, should stand as precedents for others. Besides this, the King then granted to them that all liberties contained in Magna Charta should, in a more ample manner, be held through this kingdom; and to that end, gave them a smaller charter, in which it is so included. Add to this, that our said Lord the King, of his own free will, and by the advice of his whole assembly of Barons, granted to them, that all the money rising from this thirtieth part should be laid up safely in the King's castles, under the guardianship of our English noblemen, the Earl Warren and others, by whose direction and advice the said money should be disbursed for the service of the King and kingdom, whenever it was necessary; and because the Barons never knew, nor heard that the said money was expended by the advice and consent of the aforesaid Lords, they do verily believe that the King is still possessed of that money, and therefore cannot now have occasion for more. They are likewise well acquainted, that since that time he has had so many escheats, as that of the archbishopric of Canterbury and other rich bishoprics of England, as well as of the lands of the deceased Earls, Barons, and Knights, who held of him; that, even by these very escheats, he ought to have a large sum of money by him, if it was properly taken care of. Besides, from the time of giving that thirtieth part, his itinerant justices have not ceased to make their circuits through all parts of England, as well as with pleas of forest, and with all other pleas, so that every county, hundred, city, town, and almost every village in England, has been grievously amerced; and by these circuits alone, great sums of money have been collected for the King's use; from all which they can well aver, that the kingdom is so burdened and impoverished, that they have little or nothing left for themselves, and because that the Lord our King, after the grant of the last thirtieth part, never kept to his charter, therefore it more than usually troubled them; and since, by another charter, he granted, that these exactions should not be made precedents, therefore they positively made answer to their said Lord the King, that they would not, for the present, grant him any aid. Nevertheless, as they acknowledged him to be their sovereign Lord, they should be willing to give him the best *advice* in their power, if he would carry himself well towards them to the end of the said truces."

luxury and convenience to the now wide-spreading and decaying aristocracy. The natural consequence of such accumulation of capital among the citizens was its gradual conversion into the property of land, either by mortgage or purchase; for, the needy Baron, whose duty, pride, and safety, would not permit him to reduce his establishment of military and domestic dependents, was glad to admit the monied artizan to share the ownership of his lands, in exchange for gold, to enable him to equip his retainers for the King's service in war;—for the carrying on of feuds with the neighbouring lords of the soil;—or for joining the mad expeditions to the Holy Land: indeed, there were many instances wherein the latter infatuation was so strong, that powerful nobles sold off and alienated for ever from their families both house and land; and if by chance they returned from the Crusades, they stepped on the English coast as beggars; or, at the best, remained dependent on the King's bounty for the rest of their lives.

On the subdivision of lands, as above noticed, the following distinction was made among the Barons or Tenants in Chief, according to the quantity of land which they held:—they were denominated Barones Majores and Barones Minores; that is, greater and lesser Barons;—the possession of a three-hundredth part of a barony constituting a Lesser Baron. Both had a right to come to the Great Council, and the only difference made between them in Magna Charta is, that the King was bound to send a particular summons to each of the Barones Majores; but the others were to be summoned only by the Sheriffs.

#### THE NORMAN PARLIAMENT.

Such was the constitution of Parliament until the victory of Henry, or rather of his son *Prince Edward*, over the confederate Barons at *Evesham*, when that monarch took the



liberty of selecting whom he pleased to sit in the Great Council. Edward I. continued to exercise the same power of omitting to summon some of the Barons; so that, at last, the haughty spirit of many being subdued by such repeated inroads on their privileges, it became the general opinion, and consequently the law or custom; that the King's writ, *only*, gave a Baron the right of sitting in Parliament. Still, he neither summoned any others than tenants *in Capite*, nor did he create any Lords *by patent*; that, indeed, was not done in any instance until the reign of Richard II.; nor were such Lords summoned till the time of Henry the Sixth.

In the 23d year of Edward I., instead of summoning all the Lesser Barons to Parliament, according to the pledges of King John's Charter, this King gave directions for them to send two out of their number from each county to *represent* them, and take care of their interests in the Assembly of the Greater Barons:—hence originated the designation of Knights of Shires or Counties. This change was, no doubt, agreeable to many of the Lesser Barons, on account of their poverty, which made a personal attendance in Parliament a burthensome and expensive duty. Their Representatives at first sat and voted with the Barons; joining with them in taxing themselves and all the other freeholders of the nation.

As in little more than a century and a half the powerful and warlike chieftains, whom William the Norman had possessed of all the lands in the kingdom, became sunk in the scale of property and influence, so the democracy, or inhabitants of the cities and boroughs, emerged from their low condition, and arose into sufficient consideration to justify their claim to be represented in Parliament. Both Henry III. and Edward I. were wise enough to take advantage of the change which had taken place; for, as the Barons became restive under the *burthen of the aids* required by the Sovereign, these monarchs

and their advisers were well pleased at discovering other and more efficient means for supplying the wants of the state:— more particularly as the price required for permission to work so rich and so inexhaustible a mine, was the cheap but flattering privilege *of electing persons from their own body*, who should fix the annual rate of assessment. The Barons, nothing loth, granted their permission for Citizens and Burgesses to share with them the legislative power; aware that, by such courtesy, they removed from their own shoulders, for ever, at least nine tenths of the burthen of taxation. They would not, however, consent to sit with them in Council, but appropriated for them a separate Chamber; retaining to themselves their privileges as Peers, and conceding only to the Commons the right of negating any Bill or proposition originating in their House which might not meet their approbation; which right they themselves also exercised, when necessary, in regard to Bills, &c. originating in the Commons' House.

But, in order the more effectually to guard their own dignity and privileges, and to secure and support their interests and influence as the great owners of the land, the *Barones Majores* adopted the plan of discarding the Knights of the Shire, or the Representatives of the Minor Barons, from their own house, and of turning them over into that of the Citizens or Burgesses; and the opportunity which they seized for doing this was in the twenty-third year of Edward I., when the Commons were convened to consent to the taxes necessary to be imposed upon them instead of the former mode of *tallaging*. Two great objects were attained by this measure: in the first place, they got rid of all the poorer members of their own order; and, secondly, by throwing so preponderating an influence into the Commons' House, they completely counterbalanced the power, or rather stemmed the tide, of democracy, which was fast encroaching on their interests, as lords of the soil.

Thus arose the modern Parliament of Lords and Commons, instead of the Great Council, consisting of Tenants in Chief; and it may not be improper to remark in this place, that as the Peers refused to associate with the Commons as one assembly, the latter reserved to *themselves* the power of imposing all taxes, and of granting supplies for the King's use, and for all public purposes. In such cases the Lords must of course give their consent; but all Money Bills, of every description, to this day are originated in the House of Commons.

It would be a tedious task to particularise here the various changes which the Parliament underwent from the time of Edward I., by the fraud of some Kings and the violence of others, until the reign of Charles I., whose unhappy disputes with his Commons, in 1628, produced that spirited remonstrance from the latter, entitled "The Petition of Rights;" suffice it to say, that generally, Parliaments were held annually;—that is, *fresh and fresh*, every year.

The Petition in question was for a redress of grievances inflicted by the Sovereign and his dependants, and for a restoration of those constitutional rights which had been confirmed and guaranteed by Magna Charta and *six* other statutes, but violated by Charles and his predecessors. The King at first evaded the passing of the subjects of this petition into a law; but when they were again recurred to and carried by a great majority of both Houses, he was so offended, that he abruptly dissolved the Parliament, and refused to call another for twelve years. In 1640, however, being *starved* into submission,—for he could not obtain a sufficient supply of money without a Parliament;—and being alarmed at the general discontent which prevailed, he summoned the Lords and Commons, who soon passed that Bill, known by the name of the TRIENNIAL ACT, which provided that a new Parliament should be called every *three years*;—*the same*, however, to be held annually for the

despatch of business. The divisions between the King and his Parliament, it is well known, terminated in a civil war; after which Charles lost his life, and the Commons, ousting the Lords, seized upon the whole sovereign and legislative authority;—thus subverting the constitution of the Government, but certainly not *that of the kingdom*, as has been falsely and foolishly asserted.

On the re-establishment of the Royal Authority in the person of Charles II., the power of the Crown became greatly increased by the disgusting servility of the Members of the House of Commons;—as may be seen by the various fulsome speeches which the Speakers of that day addressed to his Majesty, whenever they had an opportunity of voting him the People's money. They thought that as they had beheaded his father, they could not do less, as the saying is, than "*kill him with kindness*." At length, however, the Commons were roused at seeing the Lords joining with the King in an attempt to annex "the taking and settling of the public accounts" to the Royal prerogative:—this was too much, and therefore met with great and successful opposition.—It was too bad that those who voted away millions of pounds sterling, should not be told for what!—Not contented with thus asserting their rights, as the stewards of the public purse, they voted the King's Guards to be *unconstitutional*\*, and passed the famous Habeas Corpus Bill;—for which noble acts we may readily forgive their previous servility.—The fact is, a king was a novelty in those days; but they soon found that he was very expensive, and by no means so *god-like* as they had supposed.

James II. being expelled from the throne, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement were passed on the accession of William and Mary;—both which Acts were declaratory of

\* *What would they have said to our standing armies?*

the ancient Constitution. In the sixth year of this King and Queen's reign, a very popular TRIENNIAL BILL was passed, by which, the duration of Parliament was limited to *three years*;—the former Act of Charles I. for the same purpose, having been repealed by the Long Parliament. By this Act, a Parliament ceased to have a *legal existence*, after the expiration of its term;—reckoning from the return of its *first summons*.

During the first year of the reign of George I., the RIOT ACT was passed and the HABEAS CORPUS ACT suspended, for the suppressing of certain disorders consequent on the accession of the House of Hanover:—at the same time, the ministry and the House of Commons, thinking it as well to do something for *themselves*, whilst they were about this slashing sort of work, repealed the TRIENNIAL ACT, and (under the pretext of guarding against the designs of the *Papists!* and to prevent the expense and animosities occasioned by more frequent elections) passed another Bill, which was to make not only all future Parliaments *Septennial*, but also enacted that they, themselves, who had been chosen by their constituents for *three years* only, should continue to represent them (*gratis*, of course) for SEVEN\*!!! Since that period,

\* The following extract of a speech delivered by *one of the honest Members* of the House of Commons of that period is well deserving of attention.—“He observed that the right of electing representatives in Parliament was inseparably inherent in the people of Great Britain, and could never be thought to be delegated to the representatives, unless they made the *elected* the *elector*, and at the same time, supposed it the will of the people, that their representatives should have it in their power to destroy those who made them, whenever a ministry should think it necessary to screen themselves from their just resentments: that this would be to destroy the fence of all their freedom; for if they had a right to continue themselves one year, one month, or one day beyond their triennial term, it will unavoidably follow that they have it in their power to make themselves perpetual. He further observed, that, to say, ‘the passing of this bill was not to grasp to themselves the right of election, but only to enlarge the time of calling new Parliaments,’ was a manifest fallacy, for whenever

the Septennial Parliaments and their Sovereigns have had little cause to complain of a want of *courtesy* on either side; for, if they have frequently rowed in the same boat against the stream of public opinion, they have at all events shown the good sense of avoiding squabbles and brawls with each other.

### THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The kingdom of Scotland, notwithstanding the union of its Crown with that of England, on the accession of James VI. to the British throne, continued a separate and distinct power for above a century afterwards. A union of government had, however, been long projected; more especially as there was a great resemblance between the ancient laws and customs of both countries\*; but it was not till the time of Queen

the three years were expired, they could no longer be said to subsist by the *choice of the people*, but by *their own appointment*.

"For these reasons he thought the bill an *open violation* of the people's liberties; or, to speak most mildly of it, a breach of the Members' trust in that part which would most sensibly affect them; and of that ill tendency in its consequences, that as nothing but the security of the ministry could make it, at that time, needful, so nothing but a standing force could make it lasting."

NOTWITHSTANDING the remonstrances of thirty Lords who entered their protests against this bill, "because," as they observed, "frequent, and *new Parliaments* are required by the *fundamental laws of the Constitution*, and that the bill was, in their opinion, so far from preventing expenses and corruptions, that it would rather tend to increase them, as the longer a Parliament is to last, the more *valuable* a station in it must become, and the greater will be the danger of corrupting the Members of it;" yet this extraordinary bill, on the question being put in the House of Lords, was carried in the affirmative by ninety-six votes against sixty-one!

In consequence of this proceeding, various petitions were presented to the House of Commons from different parts of the kingdom, declaring "that the people looked upon it, as an *attempt to overturn the Constitution*."

The bill, however, passed the Commons by two hundred and sixty-four, against one hundred and twenty-one, although the public had an undoubted right to oppose it even by force, both in behalf of themselves and their posterity!

\* Sir Edward Coke supposes that the common law (*commons' laws*) of both countries was originally the same; especially as the *most ancient and authentic Scottish law-book*, entitled "*Regiam Majestatem*," which contained the rules of their *ancient laws*, was *very similar to that of Glanvil*, which contains the prin-

Anne, that is, in the year 1707, and after the expulsion of the Stuarts, that the great work of UNION between the two kingdoms was effected. By the 6th of Queen Anne, chap. 8, twenty-five Articles of Union were agreed to by the Parliaments of both nations; the substance of the most important of which is as follows:—

1st. That on the 1st of May, 1707, and for ever after, the kingdoms of England and Scotland shall be united into one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain.

2d. The succession to the British monarchy shall be that before settled, in regard to that of England.

3d. The *United Kingdom* shall be represented by one Parliament.

4th. There shall be a communion of all rights and privileges between the subjects of both kingdoms, except wherever it may be otherwise agreed.

5th. When England raises two millions of pounds sterling by a land-tax, Scotland shall raise 48,000*l.*

16th and 17th. The standards of coins, weights, and measures in Scotland shall be reduced to those of England.

18th. The laws relating to trade, customs and excise shall be the same in Scotland as in England; but all the other laws of Scotland shall remain in force, as at the present time; though, when considered necessary, they may be altered by the Parliament of Great Britain, with this proviso,—that no law relating to *private rights* is to be altered or abrogated, but for the evident advantage and use of the people of Scotland.

principles of the English Commons' Laws, as they stood in the time of Henry II. The difference subsisting between the two codes of laws at present, may be readily accounted for from the diversity of practice in two large and uncommunicating jurisdictions, and from the acts of two distinct and independent Parliaments, which have in many respects altered and abrogated the Commons' laws of both nations.

22d. Sixteen Peers are to be chosen to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the United Parliament; and forty-five Members shall be chosen by the people of Scotland to sit in the House of Commons\*.

23d. The sixteen Peers of Scotland shall have all privileges of Parliament; and all Peers of Scotland shall rank next after those of the same degree in England, at the time of the Union, and shall have all privileges of Peers, except sitting in the House of Lords, and voting on the trial of a Peer.

By other articles in this Act of Union, the Church of Scotland and the four Universities of that kingdom were established for ever; and each succeeding sovereign must take an oath to maintain them inviolably.

The state secret of *managing* a Parliament was never, in any instance, more palpable than in that of Scotland, at the time of this Union. The Earl of Glasgow was appointed *manager* on the occasion, being the Treasurer-Depute of Scotland. The Earl of Godolphin, who was at the same time Lord Treasurer of England, sent, in 1705, upwards of 20,000*l.* to Scotland, to be distributed *to the best advantage* by the Earl of Glasgow; and, five years afterwards, upon the great change of the ministry which took place, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the expediture of the public money: the consequence was that the Earl of Glasgow, being

\* The number of Commissioners who sat in the Scottish Parliament was 137; viz. 91 Representatives of Counties, and 66 of Cities and Burghs. The eldest son of a Scottish Peer cannot (as in England) be elected one of the *forty-five* representatives in the House of Commons, because such persons were incapable of sitting in the Scottish Parliament previously to the Union; but he may represent any place in England, and no doubt in Ireland; there being no law to the contrary. The landed qualifications for a candidate for the representation, as one of the *forty-five*, are not, as in England, 600*l.* per annum for a knight of the shire, and 300*l.* for a citizen or burghess; but merely good moral character and known respectability.



examined *upon oath*, stated that he had distributed the money sent by the Earl of Godolphin, in the following manner :

	£.	s.	d.
To the Duke of Queensberry personally and as Lord Commissioner, for equi- page and daily allowance . . . . .	12,325	0	0
Duke of Atholl . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Marquess of Tweeddale . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Earl of Marchmont . . . . .	1,104	15	7
Lord Cesnock, afterwards Polwarth . . . . .	500	0	0
Earl of Belcarres . . . . .	500	0	0
Earl of Roxburgh . . . . .	500	0	0
Earl of Seafield . . . . .	490	0	0
Earl of Cromarty . . . . .	300	0	0
Lord Anstruther . . . . .	300	0	0
Mr. Stuart, of Castle Stuart . . . . .	300	0	0
Sir William Sharp . . . . .	300	0	0
Duke of Moutrose . . . . .	200	0	0
Earl of Dunmore . . . . .	200	0	0
Earl of Kintore . . . . .	200	0	0
Lord Ormistoun . . . . .	200	0	0
Lord Elphinston . . . . .	200	0	0
Mr. John Campbell . . . . .	200	0	0
Earl of Glencairne . . . . .	100	0	0
Earl of Forfar . . . . .	100	0	0
Lord Frazer . . . . .	100	0	0
Sir Kenneth Mackenzie . . . . .	100	0	0
John Muir, Provost of Ayr . . . . .	100	0	0
Major Cunningham of Eckatt . . . . .	100	0	0
Lord Forbes . . . . .	50	0	0
Lord Elibank . . . . .	50	0	0
Patrick Coultrain, Provost of Wigton . . . . .	25	0	0
Mr. Alexander Wedderburn . . . . .	75	0	0

The House ordered the report of the Committee to be printed, but it never was printed.

It is necessary to observe that there were at that time *three parties* in the Scottish Parliament, viz.: the Whigs, who were for the Union; the Cavaliers, Jacobites, or Tories, who were against it; and the *Squadron*\*, or neutrals, who truckled with both parties in order to sell their services to the highest bidder. At the head of this party were the Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earls of Marchmont, Roxburgh, &c.—Bishop Burnet says, in the *History of his own Times*, “That they kept themselves very close and united; and when spoken to by the ministry, they answered *coldly*. They were between twenty and thirty in number; and if they had set themselves against the Union, the design *must have miscarried*.” How this party was managed, or rather *convinced* by the *weighty* arguments of the Earl of Glasgow, may be seen above.

### THE UNITED PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Although the laws of England were received and sworn to by many of the chiefs and people of Ireland, assembled at the Council of Lismore, in the reign of Henry II., that country remained a distinct state, having a Parliament of its own, but dependent on the Crown of Great Britain, until the UNION, which was ratified by the British Parliament on the second of July, 1800. By this Union the interests of both nations were intended to be assimilated and consolidated, as will be seen from the following abstract of its principal articles:—

“It is declared,” &c. “that the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, on the first of January, 1801, and for ever

\* From whence, in more modern times, the parliamentary appellation of “*Flying Squadron*.”

after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of the 'UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.'

"That there shall be one Parliament, styled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"That *four* Lords Spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and *twenty-eight* Lords Temporal, elected for life by the Peers of Ireland, shall sit in the House of Lords; and one hundred Commoners, representing the Commons of Ireland, shall sit in the House of Commons.

"That the Churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one Protestant episcopal Church, to be called the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That the subjects of both nations shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to trade and navigation, and also in regard to all treaties with foreign powers.

"That the sinking funds and the interest of the public debts of each country shall be defrayed by each separately.

"That the laws and courts of each kingdom shall remain the same as they are now established, subject to such alterations by the United Parliament as circumstances may require," &c. &c. &c.

It is a very common opinion, having often been asserted in both high and low places, that the Irish Union, like the Scottish one, was brought about by certain very *weighty* arguments, *advanced* by the late Mr. Pitt; and that the Irish *Brigade* made a far *better thing* of it than the Scottish *Squadron*.—To be plain, Fourteen Thousand Pounds sterling, or a Peerage, are said to have been the general plaister applied to the *tender* consciences of the Members of the Irish Parliament on that occasion; but, no doubt, the bribe (*Anglicè*, compensation) varied according to the wants and rank of the bribee. Be that as it may, Mr. Pitt also *promised the Irish people generally*, "on the honour of a British

Minister," that the Catholics should be immediately emancipated from the thralldom under which they groaned; and we all know how well he kept *that* promise. He did not find it so easy to deal with the Members:—they would have the money *first*; or at all events they insisted on *better* security than his *honour*.

---

### DURATION OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENTS.

The following table shows the number of Parliaments held in each reign, from the 27th of Edward I. A.D. 1299, to the end of the reign of George IV., showing also the respective length of each reign:—

	Number of Parliaments.	Length of Reigns. Years.
Edward the First (from 1299)	8	8
Edward the Second	15	20
Edward the Third	37	53
Richard the Second	26	22
Henry the Fourth	10	14
Henry the Fifth	11	9
Henry the Sixth	22	39
Edward the Fourth	5	22
Richard the Third	1	2
Henry the Seventh	8	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	143	213
Henry the Eighth	12	38
Edward the Sixth	4	6
Mary	5	5
Elizabeth	10	44
James the First	4	22

## INTRODUCTION.

	Number of Parliaments.	Length of Reigns. Years.
Charles the First . . . . .	4	24
The Republic . . . . .	5	11
Charles the Second . . . . .	5	25
James the Second . . . . .	3	4
William the Third and Mary . . . . .	6	13
Anne . . . . .	6	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	207	417
George the First . . . . .	2	13
George the Second . . . . .	6	33
George the Third . . . . .	11	59
George the Fourth . . . . .	2	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	228	532

From this table it appears, that in the five hundred and thirty-two years preceding the reign of King William the Fourth, there were two hundred and twenty-eight Parliaments, whose average duration was two years and four months; that in four hundred and seventeen years previously to the reign of King George the First, there were two hundred and seven Parliaments, that is, on the average of one every two years;—and that in two hundred and thirteen years preceding the reign of Henry the Eighth, there were one hundred and forty-three Parliaments, averaging rather less than one year and a half each.

In another and a fairer point of view, we find that the Parliaments held during two hundred and thirteen years, from Edward the First to Henry the Eighth, were one hundred and forty-three, or one in every year and a half; those from Henry the Eighth to George the First, a period of two hundred and

four years, were sixty-four, or one every three years and two months; and those from George the First to the accession of William the Fourth, a period of one hundred and fifteen years, since the passing of the Septennial Bill, were twenty-one, or one every five years and six months.

---

### THE SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT.

The authority for summoning a Parliament is vested in the KING only:—during his absence from the realm, indeed, the same may be done by the *Custos Regni* for the time being;—or, during his minority, or mental incapacity (if the same should unfortunately occur), the *Regent*, or *Protector Regni*, is similarly empowered.—The mode of summons is as follows:—

Forty days at least before the time when the Parliament is intended to assemble, the King issues out his Writs “*cum consilio Consilii sui*” (by the advice of his Council);—the warrant being “*Per ipsum Regem et Consilium*” (by the King himself and his Council). These Writs, which are short letters or epistles, are addressed and sent to each of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; the former being commanded “*in Fide et Dilectione*” (in their fidelity and attachment), and the latter “*per Fidem et Allegiantiam*” (by their fidelity and allegiance), to appear at a stated time and place, in order to give their advice in certain important questions which concern the welfare or safety of Church and State. Other Writs are sent to the Sheriffs of each county, commanding them to summon the people to elect *two* Knights for each Shire\*, *two*

\* Yorkshire sends four; the Welsh and Scottish counties send only one and

Citizens for each City, and *two* Burgesses for each Borough\*, according to Charter, Statute, or Ancient Custom.

Anciently, all the people voted at these Elections, and a majority of voices decided for the whole assembly; but, in the reign of Henry VI. it was enacted, that “for avoiding of tumults and trouble, none should have any suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but those who were *freeholders* residing in the County, and who had a yearly revenue of *Forty Shillings* ;”—an income equal to at least 20*l.* of the present currency.—*Copyholders*, Leaseholders, and annual renters, though possessing ever so large a yearly income, were, by the above Statute, deprived of the elective franchise.—In cities and towns, also, all the inhabitants formerly voted; but the franchise has been so abridged and altered from time to time, by successive sovereigns, and by the decisions of Parliamentary Committees, that scarcely a vestige of the ancient right of election remains (*See page 444* of the present volume). The above Statute ordains, that the persons elected for Counties, shall be *Milites Notabiles* (Knights of note), or at the least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights.—Respecting the *eligibility* and further qualifications of persons to sit and vote in the Commons’ House of Parliament, see pages 452 and 456.—In order to be enabled to sit, either as a Peer, or as a Commoner, it is absolutely necessary that a man be of full age; that is, twenty-one years old at the least.

That the Members of both Houses may be enabled to attend to the public service of their country, without let or hindrance, they were formerly privileged, with their servants and retainers,

\* Some boroughs send only one Burgess, as Abingdon, and Higham Ferrers. In Ireland, no town sends more than one, except Dublin and Cork. In Wales, several Boroughs clubbed together, send only one for each District. In Scotland, it is the same; with the exception of Edinburgh, which is so highly favoured as to be allowed *half* the representation of the hillock of Old Sarum, in *Wiltshire*, or *one moiety* of the corn-field of Newtown, in the Isle of Wight.

as well as their necessary goods and furniture, from all Imprisonments and Attachments for debts, trespasses, accounts, or covenants, "all the time that they were on their way to the place of Parliament, all the time of the Session, and all the time that they were on their way home again \*;" but they never were privileged from arrest for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. These privileges, as regards the Commons, were slightly modified, and more clearly defined, by the 12th of William III. cap. 3, and by the 10th of George III. cap. 50. The persons of Peers are still sacred from arrest and outlawry, whether the Parliament be sitting or not; but their property is liable to sale and sequestration by the decree of a court of law or equity (*See pages 42 and 463*).

The place of meeting of this High and Honourable Assembly may be in whatsoever city, town, or house, it shall be the King's pleasure to appoint. Latterly, the Parliaments have been held (with the exception of one in the reign of Charles I. at Oxford) in the King's ancient palace at Westminster;—the Lords sitting in a vast and commodious apartment, by themselves; and the Commons in a contiguous chamber, which was heretofore the chapel of the Palace, and dedicated to St. Stephen†.

### THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL.

The LORDS SPIRITUAL, as a constituent part of the Upper House of Parliament, are the two Archbishops and twenty-

\* The old words are "*Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo.*"

† This chapel was built by King Stephen, and dedicated to his namesake, the proto-martyr. It was beautifully rebuilt by Edward III in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church; and a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed to it. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI, it was applied to its present use.



four Bishops of England \*, and four *representative* Prelates for Ireland †.

The right by which the English Bishops sit in the Upper House arises from their holding certain baronies under the King. The same may be said of the Irish Bishops; but by the Articles of the Union between Ireland and England, the whole body are represented by four, who sit in the House of Peers by rotation ‡. The Bishops are not, strictly speaking, Peers of the Realm, but only *Lords of Parliament*. (See Standing Order 44, Page 55.) But although they are distinct from the Lords Temporal, they do not vote separately. They are indeed in Acts of Parliament usually distinguished; yet in practice they are blended together under the name of "THE LORDS." They mingle in their votes, and the majority of such intermixture binds both estates:—so that notwithstanding that the ancient distinction still continues, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal form but one estate: and a bill would undoubtedly be valid which should pass the House, although every bishop were to vote against it ||. Respecting the validity of a bill that

\* The Bishop of Sodor and Man has no seat in the House of Peers, as a legislator. See pages 21 and 22.

† Formerly there were twenty-six mitred abbots and two priors in the House of Lords; but they were removed from their seats at the dissolution of the Monasteries, by Henry VIII.

‡ Before the Conquest, the Bishops, under the Saxon government, held their lands by the spiritual tenure of "*frankalmoigne*," or *free alms*; but in 1072, William the Norman, in order to subject the estates of the Clergy to all civil charges and assessments, changed the *frankalmoigne* into the feudal tenure of *barony*.

|| There are many instances of this; but it will be sufficient merely to mention the Act of Uniformity of 1 Elizabeth, c. 2, which was carried, although all the Bishops dissented: and hence the bill runs thus—"Be it enacted by the Queen's Highness, with the assent of the *Lords and Commons* in this present Parliament assembled, &c."

In 1642, during the violence of party dissensions, the Bishops were excluded from Parliament by the multitude; who flocked towards Westminster and in-

ould pass from the Bishops making the majority, whilst every temporal peer present dissented, there is some doubt; there being no precedent for, or against, such a proposition.

The LORDS TEMPORAL consist of all the Peers of the realm, by whatever titles of nobility they may be distinguished; whether as Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, or Barons.

The number of Lords Temporal is indefinite, and may be increased at the pleasure of the Crown. Some of them, viz. the ancient nobility, sit in the House by *descent*: some by *creation*, as do all new-made peers: others by *election*, as do the sixteen representative peers chosen for Scotland, who hold their seats only during the term of each parliament; and the twenty-eight representative peers for Ireland, who are elected for life.

The prerogative which the King enjoys of increasing the peerage at his pleasure, is generally made use of, for the purpose of rewarding such as are eminent for their services to the public; but there are too many instances on record of its application to the ends of favouritism; and not a few to the unworthy one of ensuring votes in the Upper House, for the carrying of an obnoxious and oppressive measure.

#### MANNER OF SITTING IN THE LORDS' HOUSE.

Whenever the King is present in Parliament, he sits at the upper end of the House of Lords, in a throne, or chair of state; having a crimson velvet canopy, or cloth of state, over his head: on his right hand (if he have children or brothers

sulted them. They consequently drew up an address to the King and to the House of Lords, stating their undoubted right to sit and vote in parliament; and protesting against all laws, votes, and resolutions as *null* and *invalid*, which should pass during their constrained absence. The Lords held a conference with the Commons on the subject; the *issue* of which was, the impeachment of the twelve Bishops who signed the protest!

so entitled) sits the Prince of Wales ; on his left, the Duke of York ;—both under the same canopy.

Farther off, on the *right* hand, and somewhat in advance, are placed, on a form, the King's Vicar General (if such an office be in existence), and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Below these, on another form, are seated the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester ; then, the rest of the Bishops, according to their priority of consecration.

On the King's *left* hand, upon forms, are seated the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Treasurer (when such office is not in commission), the Lord President of the King's Privy Council, and the Lord Privy Seal ;—although only Barons, these sit above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family. On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, according to the dates of their creation.

On the first form, across the House, below the Woolsacks, sit the Viscounts ; and upon the next, the Barons ;—all in the order of their creation.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral (when such office is not in commission), the Lord Steward of the King's Household, the Lord Chamberlain, and the principal Secretaries of State, if peers, sit above all others of the same rank of nobility with themselves ; and if any of them be Bishops, above all Bishops not invested with any of the said offices.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, when the King is not present, sits on the first woolsack, in front of the throne ; his Great Seal and Mace being placed before him. This is his place as Speaker of the House of Lords ; but whenever the House is formed into a Committee ; or whenever the Chancellor is desirous of speaking on any question, he takes his seat among his Peers according to his *proper rank of nobility*.

Upon other woolsacks, sit the Judges, the King's Council-at-Law, and the Masters in Chancery : these, not being Barons, have no suffrage in Parliament : they sit in the House of Peers, merely to give their advice when the same is required\*.

The Clerk of the Crown, who is charged with all Parliamentary Writs and Royal Pardons; and the Clerk of the Parliaments, whose duty it is to record all things done in Parliament, and to keep the Records of the same; sit on a form behind the table, which is placed in advance of the woolsacks. Without the Bar, sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher (called the Black-Rod, from a black staff which he carries in his hand), under whom is a Yeoman-Usher, who waits at the door within. There is a Crier without, and a Sergeant-at-Mace always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with the Crown on his head, the Lords are dressed in their robes, but none of them are covered. The Judges stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Throne or Chair of State. On such occasions, the Judges may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, signify to them the leave of the Lords. The King's Council, and Masters in Chancery, sit also, but they are never covered.

#### MANNER OF SITTING IN THE COMMONS' HOUSE.

The Commons sit in their House promiscuously: the Speaker has a chair, or seat, fixed at the upper end; and the Clerk, with his assistants, sit near him at the table, just

\* It is said that the reason why these sages are placed upon woolsacks, is to remind them of the great importance of the staple commodity of wool to the British nation.

below the chair. The Members of the House of Commons never had any robes, except the Speaker and Clerks, who always, in the House, wear gowns, as professors of the law do in term-time; also, the four Members for the City of London, who on the first day of every new Parliament wear scarlet gowns, and sit all together on the right hand of the chair, next to the Speaker. Each Member, as he enters the House, makes his obeisance to the Speaker, by raising his hat; which he immediately replaces, however, as he goes to his seat.

Previously to debates upon great public questions, it is customary for the Members to take their places at an early hour in the afternoon; this is done by writing their names upon a piece of paper, and wafering it upon the back of the seat which they are desirous of securing. Such an intimation is generally respected\*. His Majesty's Ministers and the leaders of Opposition are alone exempt, by courtesy, from this

\* In some cases we have observed, and that recently, that the usual courtesy in regard to seats is waived, particularly when a debate is expected to be interesting: the mode, then, is, "first come, first served."—On Monday, July 9, 1831, Mr. Hume, Member for Middlesex, complained that Colonel Lindsay, M. P. for ——— had seized on his seat. "He came down at ten o'clock in the morning," he said, "to affix his name to his place, and to his surprise found it, and at least two hundred more, already engaged! If Members could engage seats at seven in the morning, he saw no reason why they might not at three in the morning:—he generally left the House among the last, and he should affix his name in future *before he went home*."—On hearing this complaint, the Speaker laid down this rule, which is entirely one of courtesy—"Seats were only taken by Members being present in them *at prayers*, but the affixing of names in the seats previous to prayers, was a sort of intimation that those who did so *would be present at prayers*; and therefore such seats, as a matter of courtesy, ought not to be interfered with. The House was not open for any business whatever, except for cleaning, previous to the hour to which it was adjourned every morning. Mr. Hume must see that it was impossible, except by general consent, to prevent differences on a matter of the kind, and that there would be no use in laying down a rule on the subject, unless there was a common disposition to accommodate each other. He repeated, that it was only by being present at prayers that honourable gentlemen could secure a *right* to seats; but that right was lost if there should be a division, or if the House should go up to the House of Lords."

ceremony: they sit on the front benches, next the table; the Ministers on the Speaker's right hand, and the Opposition on the left. The favourers of each party, generally, sit on the benches behind their respective leaders: this is always the case when questions of moment are to be discussed; both sides being anxious to display the collective strength of their partizans.

The time of sitting in Parliament was, formerly, upon any day in the morning. On Sundays and some high festivals, or fast-days, it is not usual to assemble, except on the most urgent occasions.—The Speaker always adjourns the House to nine of the clock in the morning of such day as the House may agree to adjourn to; but the Members never meet until three in the afternoon; and important business is seldom commenced until about five:—the consequence is that the debates are seldom concluded before two or three o'clock, next morning; and oftentimes, they are so late as five and six\*.

\* By the following old Standing Orders of the House of Commons, it will be seen how tenacious our ancestors were in preserving the dignity and decorum of Parliament, as well as in enforcing an early and regular attendance of Members:—

1614, May 17.—Ordered, That this House shall sit every day at *seven* o'clock in the *morning*, and enter into the great business at eight o'clock; and no new motion to be made after twelve.

Ordered, That whosoever standeth in the entry of the House pay one shilling presently to the serjeant.

1641.—Ordered, That all the Members who shall come to the House after *eight* o'clock, shall pay one shilling; and that if any Member shall forbear to come for the whole day, he shall pay *five shillings*, to be disposed of as this House shall think fit; and the serjeant is to gather in the money.

1642.—Ordered, That whoever shall not be *at prayers* every morning, shall pay *one shilling* to the poor; a box to be prepared and set up at the door for this purpose, and the burgesses of Westminster are to take care that the money be *duly paid*.

1647.—Ordered, That so soon as the clock strikes twelve, Mr. Speaker do go out of the chair, and the House shall rise; and that in going forth, no Member shall stir until Mr. Speaker do go before, and then all the rest shall follow. Whosoever goeth out of the House before Mr. Speaker shall forfeit ten shillings; but that the reporters may go first.

## OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE, &amp;c.

On the first day of the meeting of every new Parliament, and before any public affairs are meddled with; even before the choice of a Speaker; the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household administers the necessary oaths to the Members present, in the room called the Court of Wards; and there executes a commission empowering certain Members specified in it to administer the same oaths to others.—After the choice of a Speaker, the Commons take the oaths again at the table of their own House; and any person sitting and voting without having taken them, is liable to a fine of 500*l.* for each offence.

The Peers, also, are obliged to take the oaths, before they can sit in their House, or debate on any subject whatever.—Any Peer *voting* without taking them at the commencement of each new Parliament, is liable to the forfeiture of all his property: two instances of such heavy infliction are recorded in the Journals.

Ordered, That when any stranger is in the House, no Member to stir out of his place, or to speak unto another; and if any Member shall whisper or cross the House, or read any printed book in the House, he shall pay one shilling into the poors' box.

1692.—That no Member *do accept of any entertainment at any public-house*, for the carrying on any matter under the consideration of the House, and that the offer of any money or gratuity to any Member for matters transacted in the House, shall be deemed a high crime and misdemeanour.

Ordered, That no Member ought to receive or give any visit to any foreign agent or ambassador, without the leave and consent of the House.

Ordered, That no Member have leave to go into the country, without limiting a time when he is to return.

1693.—Ordered, That no member of the Long Robe do presume to plead any cause at the bar of the House of Lords without leave.

1593.—Ordered, That no Member of the House do presume to *smoke tobacco in the gallery*; or at the table of the House, sitting as committees.

THE FIRST MEETING OF PARLIAMENT, AND  
CHOICE OF A SPEAKER BY THE COMMONS.

On the day stated in the Writ of Summons, the King comes in his state coach, and attended by his officers and guards to meet the Members of both Houses; and on his arrival at the Lords' House, as well as on his departure therefrom, Royal Salutes of twenty-one guns, each, are fired.—On his Majesty's entrance he proceeds to the Prince's Chamber, where he puts on his crown and robes; and is from thence conducted into the House of Lords by the Lord High Chamberlain. Having taken his seat on the Throne, and returned the obeisance of the Prelates and Peers who stand in their respective places, in their robes of state and office, he sends for the Commons, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

That officer immediately proceeds to the Lower House; and when arrived at the Bar, makes a bow to the Members: then, advancing a few steps further, he repeats his obeisance a second and a third time, saying, "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the King commands this Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers." He then withdraws, retiring backwards, and bowing.

The Commons forthwith attend his Majesty by proceeding to the Bar of the House of Lords, in a body; and having made their obeisance, are there, in the King's name, commanded by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to choose a Speaker for their House; who shall not only be their Chairman and the regulator of their proceedings during their sittings, but also the mouth-piece or channel of communication between them and the other branches of the Legislature, during the existence of that Parliament\*.—Whereupon, the Commons,

\* See page 845 of this volume.



returning to their House, make choice of one of their own Members, in manner as follows:—

At the commencement of every new Parliament, or on the death or resignation of the old Speaker, the *Mace*, which usually lies upon, is placed under, the table of the Commons' House; when, any member standing up in his place, and making a short introductory speech, may move, that such a member as he then names, may take the Chair: and being seconded in that motion by some other member, if no contest arise, the mover and seconder lead the person so named, from his seat, to the Bar of the House. From thence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up to the Chair; where being placed, he stands up and returns thanks to the House for the honour they have done him;—at the same time modestly acknowledging his inability to perform such a trust, and requesting that the House would make choice of some more able person to be their Speaker. This being, of course, disapproved, he submits to their pleasure; and, after receiving the directions of the House, respecting the usual requests to be made on his appearance before the King, he adjourns to the day appointed for that purpose. But, if a contest should arise respecting the choice of a Speaker, and some other member be moved for, and the motion be seconded as before, the choice is determined by a *Question*, as in a Committee of the whole House, by changing sides;—the Clerk of the House of Commons being the person whose duty it is, on such occasions, to put the Question.

On the day appointed for the Speaker's presentation to the King, the Usher of the Black Rod is again sent for the Commons; that officer enters the House with the same ceremonies as before; but he now alters his style, and addresses himself to the SPEAKER. The Commons, then, proceeding as before to the Bar of the House of Lords, with their Speaker at their head (*the whole House being presumed to be present*), make

their obeisance to his Majesty and to the Lords; after which, the Speaker addresses a speech to the King, begging him to command the Commons to make a "fitter choice;"—(as may be seen in page 814 of this volume.)—If, however, the choice of the Commons be approved of by his Majesty, the Lord Chancellor replies, saying, that "the King does not allow of a refusal," but confirms their choice, "by *admitting* him for Speaker."

The Speaker then petitions his Majesty "that the Commons may have, during the sitting, &c. of Parliament,—*First*, Freedom from arrests and disturbances;—*Secondly*, Freedom of speech in their own House;—*Thirdly*, Free access to his Majesty;—and *Fourthly*, That all their proceedings may receive a favourable construction"—(See page 815.) These petitions being granted by his Majesty, through the Lord Chancellor, the King makes his Speech to both Houses; in which he informs them of the present state of the nation's affairs at home and abroad; and of his friendly relations with foreign governments: he then urges upon them whatever matters may be deemed objects of legislation during the present session; and concludes by drawing the attention of his "faithful Commons" to the revenue, and to the granting of the necessary supplies. His Majesty then withdraws, and the Commons retire to their own Chamber.—Some one, now, in each House, moves an Address in answer to, and approval of, the Royal Speech. Such motions are invariably seconded and carried; although an amendment is generally offered by some Member in opposition to the existing ministry.

#### NUMBER OF MEMBERS REQUISITE FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

*The Commons cannot proceed to business unless there be forty Members present; that number being requisite to make*

a HOUSE\*. To ensure a full attendance, on particular occasions, the House is, on the motion of any member, frequently ordered to be *called over*, on a certain day. The absence of Members, at such a time, is excused only by sickness or urgent business.—*Eight* Members are sufficient to form a Committee.

Two Peers, and a Prelate (including the Speaker, if a Peer), are sufficient to constitute a House of Lords; but it often happens that an order is also made for the Lords to be summoned, when any particular matter is to be brought forward †.

#### VACATION OF SEATS, &c.

The office or trust of a Member of Parliament cannot be resigned; and every Member is compelled to discharge the duties of it, unless he can show such cause as the House, in its discretion, shall think a sufficient excuse for his non-attendance ‡.

\* It is alleged by several writers that the cause for fixing upon this number was that, previously to the Parliamentary annexation of the *twelve* Welsh counties to those of England, the *forty* Members, so present, were presumed to be, *one from each county*.

† Some writers say, that the number *three* was adopted to constitute a House of Peers, on the presumption that one Spiritual, and one Temporal, Lord are there present, besides the King's Commissioner:—others are of opinion, that an Earl, a Bishop, and a Baron constitute the supposed *trio*.

‡ It is well known that, at general elections, many gentlemen are chosen to serve in Parliament, although they may not happen to be present in the town or place which they are to represent, either before or at the time of the said election. The electors of the University of Oxford regard the presence and personal solicitations of a candidate as *injurious*, by their influence, to the free expression of their will; and therefore insist that neither of the candidates shall be within a certain number of miles of that city, whilst the canvass and election are going forward.—Nay, so far is it from being necessary to be even a *candidate* for any county, city, or town, in order to be chosen a Member of Parliament, that any person may be elected and returned *without his knowledge or consent*. This is proved by a circumstance which happened at an election for Gloucestershire, as reported by Glanville. The Committee and the House determined, April 9th, 1624, that Sir Thomas Estcourt, having a majority of *votes on the poll*, was duly elected and returned, *although he had declared at the election, that he desired not to be chosen*.

If the House be not satisfied with the excuse which any Member assigns for not attending when it is *called over*, he is ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms:—a proceeding which is attended with an expense to the party, of 8*l.* or 10*l.* per day. On the motion of some friend, however, the House usually orders him to be released from custody, on his making the necessary concession, and by the payment of the usual fees\*.

The only mode by which a Member, who wishes to retire from Parliament, can vacate his seat, is to accept an office under the Crown; and in case nothing better offers, it is now usual to grant the office of *Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, &c.* to any person who asks for it, in order to enable him to do so in a *formal* manner; either for the purpose of being re-elected;—of making room for another person;—or of retiring altogether.

The *Chiltern Hundreds* in Buckinghamshire, and the *Manor of East Hendred*, in Berkshire, are districts belonging to the Crown, which from time immemorial have had officers attached to them, with the title of “Stewards,” who are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is remarkable that these Stewards derive neither honour, nor profit, from their appointments, except a salary of twenty shillings a year; so that in fact their offices are now merely nominal:—still, by general consent, they serve the purposes for which they are bestowed †.

\* On Wednesday, March 17, 1831, three Members were ordered into custody, for not answering to their names when they were called:—two of them (Messrs. Maberly, and S. L. Stephens) being Burgesses, had to pay fees of eight guineas, each, before they were discharged; the third (Lord F. L. Gower) being a Knight of the Shire, paid ten guineas.—Still, any Member, on application after the business of the House is over, may obtain leave of absence for a given time. In the above year, leave of absence for *three weeks* was granted to Lord Milton, though no cause was assigned.

† Having been duly elected, a Member can neither vacate, nor be removed from, his seat, during the continuance of the same Parliament, unless by a vote of expulsion, or by some legal qualification. The acceptance of any office of

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES, &amp;c.

At the commencement of each session, the Standing Orders of the Commons are read, and the Committees of Elections and Privileges are appointed to sit on certain days. These, not being Committees of the whole House, are first called in the Speaker's Chamber, and then adjourned into the House, because they are, usually, very numerous;—every Member having a vote therein, though not named of the Committee. There must be, at the least, eight Members present to empower the Committee to act.—In the same manner, the Committee of Privileges is appointed in the House of Peers.

The general business of each House usually commences with the *reading of some Bill*, which had been unperfected at the termination of the previous session; and the business of the day is always preceded by prayers; which are read to the Lords by the junior Bishop; and by the Chaplain, to the Commons, in the Lower House.

## PRACTICE OF ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The method which the House of Commons takes, when an Election petition is presented to it, is regulated by the statute called "Grenville's Act," which directs the way by which a Select Committee shall be appointed to try the merits of a dis-

profit under the Crown, however, as above stated, which has been in existence prior to the year 1705, *does disqualify*; and thereby a Member vacates his seat, and cannot again sit and vote in Parliament, unless he be re-elected.—It was about the year 1750, that the practice began of granting the above Stewardships; which are now, by courtesy, and *of course*, obtained by all applicants,—although there have been instances wherein they have been refused.—Hatswell observes that this practice has been now so long acquiesced in, from its convenience to all parties, that it would be ridiculous to state any doubt about its legality; *otherwise, he believes, it would be found very difficult, from the form of these appointments, to show that they are offices of profit under the Crown.*

puted Election; and how the Members composing it shall proceed in their examination of witnesses, and in deliberating on the case\*. The whole of the Committee, consisting of fifteen Members, take a solemn oath in the House, that they will give a true judgment according to the evidence, and every question is determined by a majority. If the Committee report that the petition, or the defence, be frivolous, or vexatious, the party *aggrieved shall recover costs.*

#### MANNER OF VOTING AND SPEAKING ON QUESTIONS.

In the Lords' House, the Peers give their votes, or suffrages, by beginning with the lowest Baron; and so on with the rest, *seriatim*, until all have expressed their opinions; each one answering apart, "*Content*," or "*Not Content*." If the affirmatives and negatives should happen to be equal in number, the question is invariably presumed to be in the negative (*semper præsumitur pro negante*), and the Not Contents have the effect of an *absolute majority*.

In the House of Commons, the members vote by "*Ayes*" and "*Noes*," altogether: but if it be doubtful which is the greater number, the House *divides*. If the question be whether any Bill, Petition, &c. is to be brought into the House, then the "*Ayes*," or approvers of the same, go out; but, if it be upon any thing which the House is once possessed of, the "*Noes*" go out. Upon all questions where the House divides,

\* Previously to the passing of this Act, the decisions of the Committees appointed to try the validity of Elections, were crude, contradictory, and ruinously expensive to both petitioners and defendants;—owing to the difficulty of ascertaining in whom was vested the right of voting for the Members for Boroughs and Corporate Towns. By this Act it was ordained, that the *last decision* for each place, by the Committee who had examined it, as inserted in the Journals, should be the precedent by which all *future Committees* were to decide the *right of Election*.

the Speaker appoints four *tellers*,—two of each opinion; who, after they have told or numbered those within, place themselves in the passage between the Bar and the door, in order to tell those who went out; who, till then, are not permitted to re-enter the House. This being done, the two tellers who have the majority take the *right* hand, and all four placing themselves within the Bar, make three reverences as they advance towards the table; where they deliver the written numbers, saying,—“The *Ayes* that went out are so many: the *Noes* who remained are so many:”—and *vice versa*, as it may happen. This the Speaker repeats, declaring the majority.

In a Committee of the whole House, the way of dividing is by changing sides; the *Ayes* taking the *right*, and the *Noes* the *left*, hand, of the Speaker's chair. On such occasions there are but two tellers.

In each House the act of the majority binds the whole. This majority is openly declared, and the votes, with the names of their authors attached, are generally published in the newspapers;—so that the people at large are well enabled to judge of the conduct of their legislators and representatives. This notoriety doubtless produces a very beneficial effect in preserving the integrity of the Members of both Houses.—It is true that when the House of Commons is about to *divide*, the Speaker orders the Gallery to be cleared, and all *strangers* are compelled to withdraw, that the Members may be free from popular influence in giving their votes. But, as tellers are appointed to count the votes on each side, there can be no collusion or deception in the decision of any question; at the same time, this method is attended with sufficient publicity for every constitutional purpose. Indeed, it has ever been held the law, rule, and usage of the House of Commons, that all strangers are there only by sufferance; consequently, whenever a Member gives notice to the Speaker that he perceives a

stranger or strangers, it is the invariable custom of the latter to order them to withdraw; otherwise the Serjeant-at-Arms will take them into custody, and so enforce the Standing Orders of the House for their exclusion.

The publication of the speeches and votes delivered in Parliament is a modern practice, and certainly a breach of the privileges of the Members; consequently it may at any time be prohibited by the enforcement of the Standing Orders of either House. (*See note to page 629 of this volume.*)

In the House of Commons the Speaker never speaks to any question, except the House be in a Committee; nor does he even vote, unless the number of votes on both sides of the House be equal; when his *casting vote* decides the majority. In the Lords', if the Chancellor be desirous of giving his opinion, he must leave the woolsack, and go to his place among that rank of nobility to which he belongs. If he be not a Peer, he may neither speak to the question, nor vote upon it; but if a Peer, he has a vote on every question.

The Speaker of the Commons is prohibited, by the rules of that House, from persuading or dissuading the Members in the passing of any Bill: his duty is merely to make a plain and short narrative of its objects.

When any Member of the House of Commons is desirous of speaking on a Bill before the House, he stands up in his place, uncovered, and directs his speech to the Speaker. In the House of Peers, on the contrary, the orator addresses himself to the Lords generally, *only*. In either case he may remain on his legs for an indefinite length of time; using whatever arguments, and entering into as many details, as he pleases; but, having once sat down, he is not permitted, unless personally reflected on, to speak again on the same day, to the same matter; or on the same *reading* of the same Bill, *even although his arguments be confuted by another Member*:



but, if the whole House should be turned into a Committee on any business, then any Member may reply as often as he pleases, or as the Chairman of the said Committee may judge expedient.

If it happen that any Member of either House should utter words offensive to the King's Majesty, or to the House itself, he is immediately called to the Bar: in the House of Commons he sometimes, *on his knees*, receives a reprimand from the Speaker, and is obliged to apologize: if the offence be great, he may, by the speaker's warrant, be sent to the Tower, or even to Newgate.—When a Member, during the heat of debate, happens to be betrayed into intemperate language towards another member, he is merely called to “order” by the Speaker; and this call has generally the desired effect of quelling all animosity between the parties; but if, as sometimes has happened, any thing should be uttered, amounting to a challenge to settle the dispute “out of doors,” the Speaker invariably insists upon a pledge from both, “upon their honour,” that there shall be no fight, and generally succeeds in making them shake hands; otherwise, he has it in his power to commit the would-be combatants to the safe keeping of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and to bind the mover to keep the peace. If any Member, notwithstanding the call to “order,” persist in being disorderly, it is customary for the Speaker to “*name* him;” by which indication, he is sure to incur the displeasure and censure of the House\*.—For further particulars

\* There is a curious anecdote of Mr. Speaker Onslow, which those who ridiculed his strict observance of the forms of the House,—because he, himself, was not always aware of their origin or authority,—were fond of telling.—Whenever it happened that a Member turned a deaf ear to this Speaker's call of “Order,” he was accustomed thus to threaten him:—“Sir, Sir, I must *name* you!—Order, Sir! Order!—Sit down this instant, Sir, or I shall be compelled to *name* you, Sir!”—But, as there was no instance within the memory of the House in which this *awful* threat had ever been put into execution, a Member *took the liberty one day of asking the Right Honourable Gentleman,* “What

regarding the order of Debate among the Lords, see the Standing Orders of the House of Peers, generally, page 45, &c.

### PETITIONS AND MOTIONS TO BRING IN BILLS.

To bring a Bill into the House of Commons, if the relief sought by it be of a private nature, it is necessary to prefer a *Petition*; which is presented by a Member, and usually sets forth the grievance desired to be removed, or the object desired to be attained. And if the *Petition* be founded on facts that may in their nature be disputed, it is then referred to a Committee of Members, who examine the matter alleged, and report their opinion of the same to the House; and then (or otherwise, upon the mere petition), leave is given to bring in the Bill.

With respect to *Public Bills*, they are introduced by way of *Motion* to the House, without any petition; and it is usual, first of all, for a Member to give notice of his future intention to *move for leave* to bring in the Bill.

### THE PROGRESS OF BILLS THROUGH BOTH HOUSES.

A Bill in Parliament is a rough draught or skeleton of an Act of Parliament, drawn out on paper, with blanks or void spaces, in which are afterwards inserted dates, penalties, and any alterations agreed upon in its progress through the House.

would be the consequence, if he were to *name* any gentleman in that House?" At this unexpected question the Speaker reddened, looked exceeding grave, and *sidged* about in his chair: at length, shaking the powder out of his wig, he replied,—“The Lord in Heaven knows, Sir!—I am sure I don't.”—From this singular answer, which excited great laughter at the time, it was generally inferred that “*numing* a Member” was merely an eccentric threat of his own to induce obedience; but which could be attended by no consequences to the offender, good or bad: by reference, however, to the Journals of the 5th of May, 1641, and of the 22d of Jan., 1693, it will be found that censure is the punishment awarded by the *Standing Orders*, on all those who are thus pointed out to the notice of the House.

Formerly, all Bills were drawn in the form of *petitions*, which were entered upon the Parliament Rolls, with the King's answer or assent subjoined,—not in any settled form of words, but as circumstances required; and at the end of each Parliament the Judges drew them into the form of statutes, which were entered on the Statute Rolls. This imperfect mode of legislation left the laws greatly at the mercy of the Crown; accordingly, it was discovered that they were sometimes altered, and that others were added, of which the Lords and Commons knew nothing, until they were promulgated by the Sheriffs at the County Courts, to instruct and warn the people! But, in the reign of Henry V., to prevent further mistakes and abuses, the statutes were ordered to be drawn up by the Judges before the breaking up of the Parliament; and in the reign of Henry VI., Bills in the form of Acts, according to the modern custom, were introduced. It was not till the reign of Richard III. that the statutes were drawn up in the English language: prior to that time they were either in Latin or in Norman French; generally the latter\*.

The manner of debates on, and the passing of, Bills and Acts, is as follows:—

Any Lord or Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the House, the person making the motion, together with some others who second it, are ordered to prepare and bring in the same. When ready, some one of the members so ordered, after notice given, presents the Bill;—reading the order at the side-bar of the House, and desiring leave to bring the Bill to the table. On the question being agreed to, it has a *first* reading by the Clerk

\* By an arbitrary mandate of William the Conqueror, all pleadings and arguments in courts of justice were directed to be in Norman French: the writs, records, and judgments, however, were continued in Latin, as they had been from the earliest times. It was not till the passing of the statutes 4, 5, and 6 of George II. that all *proceedings in courts of justice* were directed to be in the English language.

at the Table; after whom, the Speaker, taking the Bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate or abstract of it. This done, after debate upon the Bill, if any take place, he puts the question, "whether it shall have a second reading?" and sometimes, upon motion, appoints a day for it. When the Bill is read a *second* time, the question is, whether it shall be *committed*; which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of importance; or, otherwise, to a private Committee:—any member, at pleasure, naming the persons to be of that Committee. These names being read by the Clerk at the Table, it is ordered, that they meet in the Speaker's chamber, and report their opinion to the House. The Committee meeting accordingly, choose their chairman, and either adjourn to some other time, or then proceed upon the Bill. When they do proceed, the chairman first causes a clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill: he then takes the Bill himself, and reads it paragraph by paragraph; putting every clause thereof to the question, filling up the blanks, and making amendments according to the opinion of the majority of the Committee, of whom there must be eight of the persons named, regularly to proceed; though five may adjourn. When the Committee have gone through the Bill, the chairman, by direction of the Committee, makes his report at the side-bar of the House; reading all the alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these amendments have changed the scope of the Bill, or what connexion they have therewith;—the clerk having, in the Committee, written down in what folio and line of the Bill those amendments are to be found. If any clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked alphabetically, read by the chairman, and delivered to the clerk, who reads all the amendments and clauses; the Speaker putting the question, whether they shall be read a *second* time; and if *agreed to*, he reads them himself;—that is, as many

of them as the House agrees to. The question is then put, whether the Bill so amended shall be engrossed;—that is to say, written fairly on parchment, and read a third time on some other day. When that day arrives, it is read the *third* time; after which, the Speaker, holding the Bill in his hand, puts the question, “whether the Bill shall pass?”—If the major part of the House be for it, then the words “*Soit Baille aux Seigneurs*,” are written on it by the clerk; or, if in the House of Lords, there is written thereon, “*Soit Baille aux Communes*;”—both Houses still retaining in this and some other particulars respecting the making of laws, the custom of their Norman predecessors. When an engrossed Bill is read, and any clauses happen to have been deferred to be added to it, these must be engrossed on parchment like the Bill, and are then called *riders*; if agreed to, they are accordingly added to the Bill.

If a Bill be rejected, in either House, it cannot be any more proposed during the same session.

Petitions are offered after the manner of Bills, at the Bar of the House; they are brought up by the member who presents them, and are delivered at the table.

#### MESSAGES BETWEEN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

When a Bill is sent by the Commons to the Lords, it is usual to show their respect to the Upper House by a certain number of the members of the House going with it. Having knocked at the door, they are introduced by the Usher of the Black Rod; and, as they advance towards the Lords' Bar, they make three profound reverences. The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, then comes down to the Bar, carrying the *Great Seal*; and the member who carries the Bill delivers it

into his hands, saying, "The Commons have passed an Act, entitled, &c, to which they desire your Lordships' concurrence." The Lord Chancellor then receiving the Bill, bows, goes up to his seat on the Woolsack; and the deputies retire backwards, with the same reverences as when they entered the House. The door is then shut upon them, and if they have more Bills to present, which is generally the case, they again knock, and the same ceremony is gone through as before.

A Bill sent down by the Lords to the Commons is usually sent by some of the Masters in Chancery, or other person whose place is on the Woolsacks; never by any members of their own House. These coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them has read the title; desiring it may be taken into consideration. If afterwards it pass the House, these words are written on the Bill, "*Les Communes ont assentez.*"

All messengers from the Commons to the Lords are introduced by the Usher of the Black Rod; whilst those from the Lords to the Commons, as well as all persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are ushered in by the Sergeant-at-Arms in attendance. That officer, placing himself on the right hand of the messenger, with his mace on his shoulder, advances with him towards the Speaker—both bowing three times as they draw near to the table. Having delivered the message, they retire, bowing, without turning their backs on the chair. When the message is of great importance, the Lords generally appoint one or more of the Judges to go to the House of Commons.

The mace, whilst the Speaker of the House of Commons is in the chair, is always upon the table, except when sent upon any extraordinary occasion into Westminster-Hall, the Court of Requests, or the several Committee-rooms, to summon the

members to attend \*: but when the House resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman of that Committee takes the chair, where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

### PASSING OF BILLS AND ROYAL ASSENT.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other, the Members demur upon it, a Conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber, where certain Members deputed by each House, meet;—the Lords sitting covered at a table, and the Commons standing, uncovered. Here the business is debated. If they do not agree, the Bill or other business is annulled; but if they agree, it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes to the House of Peers with his crown on his head, and clothed in his royal robes. Here, being seated in his chair of state, and all the Lords in their robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his instructions from the King, who hath before maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent †.

If it be a public Bill, the answer is, “*Le Roi le veut;*” that is, “*The King wills it so to be.*” If a private Bill, the answer is, “*Soit fait comme il est désirè;*” that is, “*Let it be as it is desired.*”

\* Whenever the Sergeant-at-Arms makes his appearance in any Committee-room, with the Mace on his shoulder, the Members of that Committee must instantly lay aside the business then under examination, and proceed to the House; on the ground that all private business must give way, *pro tempore*, to the public business of the nation. Showing the Mace, therefore, is merely a tacit mode of summoning the Committee-men and straggling Members, and of collecting as full a House as possible.

† The King, without his personal presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give the Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, the answer is, “*Le Roi s’avisera;*” that is, “*The King will consider of it;*” which is taken for a denial in a civil way, but by which the Bill is wholly annulled.

If it be a Bill for monies given to his Majesty, the Speaker of the House of Commons carries it up and presents it; when the answer is, “*Le Roi remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, et aussi le veut;*” that is, “*The King thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and wills it so to be.*”

A Bill of the King’s general pardon, which begins with the Royal Assent, has but one reading in each House; because both Lords and Commons must accept it as the King pleases to give it. When such a Bill, or Act of Grace, is passed by the King, the Clerk of the Parliament thus pronounces the gratitude of the people,—“*Les Prelats, Seigneurs, et Communes en ce present Parlement assemblez, au nom de tous vous autres Sujets, remercient très humblement votre Majesté, et prient à Dieu vous donner en santé bonne vie et longue;*” that is, “*The Prelates, Lords, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, in the name of all your other subjects, most humbly thank your Majesty, and pray God to grant you in health and wealth long to live.*”

#### PROMULGATION AND AUTHORITY OF STATUTES.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King was accustomed to command the Sheriffs to proclaim the several Acts passed during that Session, in their respective Counties, and to cause them to be duly observed:—since the art of printing has become common, however, *that custom has been discontinued.*

*Formal promulgation of an Act is not necessary to give it the*



force of law, because every man is supposed to have been present by his Representatives, when it was discussed and decreed. But copies of it, notwithstanding, are always printed at the King's Press, and transmitted to the Chief Magistrates, Sheriffs, and Clerks of the Peace, throughout the kingdom, for their particular information and guidance\*.

For the purpose of private information, regarding any Act of Parliament, the King's Printer is permitted to sell copies of the same to individuals (for his own emolument), at the charge of three-pence for each sheet on which it may be printed.

A law once made, cannot be amended, or dispensed with, but by going through the same forms, and by the same authority, by which it was enacted. The King himself cannot dispense with any Penal Statute without consent of Parliament. An Act of Parliament, therefore, having the power to bind every person in the realm (even the King himself, if he be named therein), is the highest authority which this kingdom acknowledges.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF BUSINESS.

By the authority of each House the Parliament is *adjourned* every day; by which nothing more is meant than a continuance of the Session *from one day to another*†. Sometimes, indeed, it is adjourned for a fortnight; as at the Christmas and Easter holidays, by way of recess from the fatigue of business, or upon any other particular occasion. But the adjournment of one House does not adjourn the other; each acting by its own authority.

\* Of Public Statutes 5500 are thus printed and distributed: of Acts for private business, usually termed *Private Bills*, the number is limited to 300.— See page 491 of this volume.

† The word *adjourn*, it is well known, is derived from the French "jour," *a day*.

The King has, properly speaking, no power to adjourn the Parliament; but whenever he signifies his pleasure that both Houses shall adjourn to a certain day, it is usual for both Lords and Commons to obey his will; because a refusal would certainly be followed *by a Prorogation*.—Such adjournments are usually made in the Lords' House by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, in the King's name, to whatever day the King pleases; and also to whatever place; that is, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes has been done. Then, all things already debated or read, in one or both Houses, continue until the next meeting, in the same state they were in before the adjournment, and so may be resumed.

Previously to 1797, *three weeks'* notice of the re-assembling of Parliament, after adjournment, was required by law:—but, in that year, on the ground that three weeks was an inconveniently long period, a *fortnight's* notice was substituted.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

A prorogation is the continuance of Parliament *from one Session to another*; as an adjournment is of the Session from day to day. The Parliament is prorogued by the King's authority, expressed either by the Lord Chancellor in his Majesty's presence, or by Commission from the Crown; or sometimes by Proclamation. In either of these cases, a prorogation puts an end to the Session; and the bills which had been begun, nay, perhaps, finished, and were merely waiting for the Royal Assent, must be resumed *de novo* in the next Session, and go through all the same forms as at first, before they can be passed into laws\*.

\* The celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury was liberated from the Tower on Feb. 24, 1677, on making a formal recantation *on his knees*, at the bar of the House of Lords, of an opinion which he had ventured to maintain, that when Parliament is prorogued for more than a year, it is in effect dissolved; for the assertion of which

## DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

A *dissolution* is the civil death of Parliament, and is effected either by its time of existence for *seven years*\* having expired; or by the *King's will*, expressed either in person, by the Lord Chancellor in his presence, or by representation or commission. The King, only, has the power of dissolving the Parliament, because he has the sole right of convening it †.

A dissolution of Parliament formerly took place, *ipso facto*, on the demise of the Crown; but, to prevent confusion and tumult, it has since been expressly provided by law, that the Parliament, in being, continues for six months after the death of any King, or Queen (Regnant); if not sooner prorogued or dissolved by their successor. And, should the Parliament be in a state of adjournment or prorogation, at the time of the Royal decease, it shall nevertheless immediately assemble. Nay, if there be no Parliament existing at the time, the Members of the *last* Parliament shall convene and be a Par-

opinion he had endured an imprisonment of twelve months. The Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Wharton, had been sent to the Tower along with Shaftesbury, for maintaining the same doctrine, (at the opening of Parliament, 15th Feb. 1677,) but having sooner made their submission, were sooner liberated. The principle for which these noblemen suffered this ignominious and tyrannical treatment in the days of Charles II. is now happily the established law of the land. To allow the king the power of proroguing Parliament indefinitely, would in other words be to give him the power of making one set of men the perpetual representatives of the people, and of assembling these only when it suited his own purposes, rather than the interests of the country.

\* As an act of grace on the part of his Majesty, it is usual to dissolve Parliament in the *sixth* year of its existence.

† It would be very dangerous both to the King and even to the Constitution, if the two Houses of Parliament had a right to dissolve themselves; for then they *might* choose to become *perpetual*. This was actually the case in the reign of Charles I., who, being harassed and worried by all parties, unguardedly passed a bill to continue the Parliament, then in being, till it should please to dissolve *itself*!—The consequence was, that the King fell a sacrifice to the inordinate power he had unadvisedly created, and the whole government was subverted.

liament again;—"for the purpose of keeping the Peace of the Realm, and for preserving the succession to the Crown."

When the King's pleasure is to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament, his Majesty generally comes in person, with his crown on his head; when he sends the Usher of the Black Rod for the House of Commons to come to the Bar of the Lords' House: the Lord Chancellor, then, by the special command of the King, pronounces the Parliament to be prorogued or dissolved.

### THE PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.

The privileges and power of the two Houses of Parliament are many and great; but, distinct from each other. They have both the same power of making and repealing laws, conjointly with the King; but the Lords are also sole judges—in the arraignment of any Peer of the Realm;—in impeachment of the ministers of the Crown;—of Writs of Error respecting illegal proceedings in Courts of Law;—and in Appeals from Decrees of the Court of Chancery.—In matters of importance, such as the corruption of Judges and Magistrates, they can put witnesses and others to their Oaths.

The House of Commons has no power to administer an oath, except in those peculiar instances in which that power is decreed by express Act of Parliament.

Amongst the privileges of Parliament, that of *freedom of speech* stands the most conspicuous; and both Houses enjoy it in a degree superior to any other European legislative assembly.—It is particularly demanded of the King in person, by the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the opening of every new Parliament; and is invariably granted by his Majesty\*.

\* The statute of 1 Wm. and M. declares that "the freedom of speech and debates, and proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any other place or court, out of Parliament."

Another privilege of Parliament consists in the protection of the persons of the Members of both Houses from arrest;—which protection extends even to the servants and necessary attendants of the Lords.—This privilege, however, does not extend to *treason, felony*, nor to those offences in which *sureties of the peace* might be demanded; nor to the writing and publishing of seditious libels.—This privilege is not given either to Peers, Prelates, or Commoners, for their own sakes; but as a guard which the Constitution has set over their persons for the secure performance of that duty which they owe to the public.—Still, the dominion of the Law being paramount to the privileges of Parliament, the Members of the latter cannot use the plea of privilege as an obstacle to the regular course of Justice in matters of high concern to the public. The person of a legislator is sometimes arrested; but communication of the fact, and of the cause of detention, must be immediately made to the House of which he is a member; as he cannot be lawfully detained without the consent of that House\*.

It has been mentioned in another place, that the *franking of letters* is a privilege common to the Members of both Houses. This very great and necessary privilege being formerly grossly abused, is now so restricted by statute, that no individual can frank “more than ten, nor receive more than fifteen letters in any one day;” and “no letter or package so franked or received may exceed one ounce in weight;” also, “if any person be convicted of forging or counterfeiting the superscription, or of *altering the date* of any letter or packet, in order to avoid the payment of the duty of postage, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be transported for seven years.”

There are some privileges, exclusive of those mentioned in page 41, peculiar to the Members of the HOUSE OF LORDS.

\* The present Lord Chancellor's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the arrest and detention of Mr. Long Pole Wellesley, is fresh in the recollection of every one.

One of these, which is very ancient, was declared by the "*Charter of the Forests*," and confirmed in Parliament in the 9th year of Henry III. By it, every Lord Spiritual or Temporal, in passing through the King's forests, when summoned to Parliament, may kill one or two of the King's deer, without warrant; provided that he do it in view of the forester, or on blowing a horn if he be absent.

In order to preserve a dignity in their proceedings, and to have the benefit of proper advice on points of law, the House of Lords has a right to be attended by the Judges, by such of the King's learned counsel who are Sergeants, and by the Masters in the Court of Chancery. But the most peculiar privilege of the Lords is, that any Peer or Prelate, (if by reason of sickness or private business he cannot appear in his place,) may, by licence obtained from the King, make another Lord of Parliament his *proxy*, to vote for him in his absence: this privilege is withheld from the Commons, because they are *themselves* only proxies for their constituents. At the beginning of every Parliament, however, such Lords as would make their Proxies, must enter them in person\*: they are then as available on all questions as if the Peer himself were present, except when the House is in Committee; in which case the Lords only who are present, may vote.

The Peers also enjoy the right of *protest*; that is, each Peer may, with leave of the House, enter upon the Journals his reasons for dissent, whenever a vote passes contrary to his wishes †.

\* By a Standing Order, no Lord can receive or make use of more than two proxies; the proxies of Spiritual Lords must be made to Spiritual Lords, and those of Temporal Lords to Temporal Lords.

† There are many dissents on the Lords' Journals which are called *Protests*, *Protestations*, and the like; but which are not accompanied with any of those circumstances that distinguish or denote a *Parliamentary Protest*, in its present acceptation. For instance, in the year 1404, the Earl of Northumberland

Further, all Bills that in their consequences may in any way affect the *rights* of the *Peerage*, must have their origin in the House of Lords; and they may not be altered or amended in the other House.

The Privileges peculiar to the HOUSE OF COMMONS relate principally to the imposing or levying of taxes on the people; and to inquiries into the election of Members to serve in Parliament.

It is the ancient indisputable privilege and right of the House of Commons, that all *grants of subsidies*, or parliamentary aids, do begin in *their* House; indeed, they have at all times been so anxiously tenacious of this privilege, that they have never suffered the Lords to make any change in the Money Bills \* which they have sent them; but have only allowed their Lordships simply to accept or reject them †.

came into Parliament before the King and Lords, and presented a petition to the King, praying to be restored to his favour. The King referred the petition to the judges for their consideration; but the Lords *dissented*, and insisted that the consideration of it belonged to *them*. Of the same nature are many dissents of the House of Commons from the Lords and King, which are, notwithstanding, called *Protestations*. As the Members of that House, however, have not, by their privileges, the power of protesting *individually*, it is plain, that these are properly no more than *dissents*; or where the *reasons* are reduced to writing, and entered on the Journals (as they are in many places), they are merely *remonstrances*.

\* By a Tax Bill or Money Bill, is meant any Public or Private Bill, under which money is directed to be raised upon the subject, for any purpose, or in any shape, whatsoever; whether it be for the exigencies of the State; for private benefit; or for any particular district or parish, either as taxes, customs, tolls, dues, or rates, of any kind.

† The supplies being raised on the people at large, it certainly is proper that they alone should have the right of taxing themselves, by their own representatives; but although this is the reason generally given for this privilege of Commons, it does not seem a good one; for it is obvious that a considerable portion of the taxes is raised upon the property of the Lords. The Commons therefore, not being the only persons who are taxed, cannot fairly have *exclusive* privilege of taxing; but, as the Lords are a *permanent and hereditary body, and created at the pleasure of the King*, they are supposed to be *more liable to the undue influence of the Crown than the Commons; who are chosen*.

This important privilege of raising, or withholding the supplies, is the very life and soul of the House of Commons: upon it their *very being* may be said to exist; for, at a dissolution of the Parliament (at all times in the power of the King), the Commons completely vanish; whereas the Lords, being an hereditary body, still exist. Aware, therefore, of the advantages which they derive from the power of granting the supplies to the Crown, the Commons have, at all times, watched over this privilege with the most fostering and anxious solicitude. Hence the warmth, nay, the resentment, with which they have so often rejected the amendments proposed by the Lords to their money bills; nay, such is the indignation shown by the Commons at any, the most distant, attempt of the Lords, to encroach upon this right, that when any money bill is returned by them with the slightest alteration, it is treated with great contempt; and such have sometimes been literally *kicked* out of the House, without so much as being examined\*.

When a money bill, therefore, is, at any time, altered by the Lords, it is now usual for the Speaker to state to the House, "that the bill containing an objectionable clause, the House cannot, consistently with its ancient privilege, do otherwise than reject it;"—and it is then rejected accordingly.

Another almost invaluable privilege of the Commons is the

by the people, and, when elected, are only a *temporary* body. Hence, there would be great danger from a power in the Lords to raise the supplies upon the people; therefore it is sufficient for their own safety, and for the public service, that they possess the right of *rejecting* any Tax Bill, should the Commons appear to them to be too lavish and improvident in their grants.


\* The last time the Lords contended with the Commons respecting their right to alter a money bill, was in 1671, during the reign of Charles II., when the altercations between the two Houses ran so high, that the King was compelled to prorogue the Parliament; notwithstanding he thereby lost the intended supplies. In 1772, they rejected the amendments made by the Lords to the Corn and Game Bills, on the ground "that the *Lords had no right to alter a Bill by which money was to be levied on the subject.*"—Ever since, this *momentous privilege of the Commons has remained undisputed.*



power which they possess of *impeaching public delinquents*; —even the highest Lords in the kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal. In fact, the House of Commons is the grand inquest of the realm, summoned from all parts to present public grievances and delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose, the Lords sit in their robes on the bench, and covered, as the Judges of the Land do in other judicatories. They swear and examine witnesses, and at length pass sentence; whilst the Members of the Commons' House stand uncovered at their Lordships' bar to produce witnesses, manage evidence, &c.

On such occasions it is always customary for the Commons to appoint a *manager of the impeachment*, whose business it is to precede the House in their passage to the bar of the Lords; there to act as their spokesman, and to impeach the delinquent, "in the name of *all* the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland." The Speaker of the House is not obliged to take upon himself this ungracious office.

The last instances of impeachment by the Commons, were those of Warren Hastings, in 1787, managed by Mr. Burke; and of Viscount Melville, in 1805, managed by Mr. Whitbread.



THE ORDER  
OF  
DIGNITY AND PRECEDENCE

TO BE OBSERVED

IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS,  
(SUPPOSING ALL THE LORDS TO BE PRESENT,)

ACCORDING TO THEIR RANK AND CREATION\*.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,

Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Right Honourable  
Henry, BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

DEPUTY SPEAKERS,

The Right Honourable BARONS, TENTERDEN and WYNFORD.

PRINCES OF THE ROYAL BLOOD.

2. His Royal Highness, Prince Ernest-Augustus, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, *creation* April 23, 1799. *Eodem Regno.* Aged 59.
3. H. R. H. Prince Augustus-Frederick, DUKE OF SUSSEX, *cre.* Nov. 27, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
4. H. R. H. Prince Adolphus-Frederick, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, *cre.* Nov. 27, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 56.
5. H. R. H. Prince William-Frederick, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, *cre.* Nov. 14, 1764. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 54.

The Princes of the Royal Blood sit in the House of Peers by virtue only of their dukedoms: they are called Royal Dukes, by way of distinction and eminence, as being the brothers, sons, or cousins of the King. For other particulars, see page 6.

\* It is necessary here to observe that the Great Officers and Secretaries of State take precedence of all Lords of their own rank; and that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the King's Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, sit above all Peers except the Princes of the Royal Family and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The Archbishop of York permits the Lord Chancellor, only, to take precedence of him.

## ARCHBISHOPS.

6. His Grace, the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Father in God, WILLIAM, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.  
*consecrated in 1813.*
7. His Grace the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Father in God, EDWARD LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.  
*cons. 1791.*
8. *K. P.* His Grace, the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Father in God, POWER-LE-POER, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, and LORD BISHOP OF ARDAGH.  
*cons. 1802.*

The title of ARCHBISHOP was first adopted in the East, about the year 340; but the dignity was at first merely honorary, being given to all bishops of great or capital cities. Hence, they were likewise styled Metropolitans, Primates, or Chief Bishops, having generally several Suffragan Bishops in the surrounding territory, subject to their inspection and control in spiritual matters. England is divided into two Archbishoprics, or spiritual provinces, viz. Canterbury and York; and the personages who fill these sees have no further style of *distinction* from each other, as metropolitans, than that the Archbishop of York is designated as *Primate of England*, whilst he of Canterbury takes for part of his style the pleonasmal title of "*Primate of ALL England*." Besides their provincial jurisdiction, each Archbishop has his own peculiar Diocese.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland in spiritual matters, and was styled a *Patriarch*. He likewise enjoyed certain special rights which generally belong to sovereign princes only: such as being the patron of the bishopric of Rochester, the regal privilege of making knights, coining money, &c. &c. He is still the *first* peer of England, ranking immediately after the Princes of the Royal Family, and having precedence of all dukes and great officers of the Crown. He is addressed by the ducal title of "*His Grace*," and designates his appointment to his spiritual station and functions to be "*By divine Providence*," as the temporal sovereign of these realms does "*By the grace of God*." It is still the peculiar privilege of the Archbishop of Canterbury to crown the Kings and Queens of England. He has likewise, by the Commons' Laws, the power of probates of all wills and testaments within his own province; also, to grant licences and dispensations in all cases formerly sued for in the court of Rome, and not repugnant to the laws of God; and among others, special licences to marry at any time or place. He holds several courts of judicature, as the Courts of Arches and of

\* See APPENDIX for a curious account of a contest between these Dignitaries.

Audience, the Prerogative Court, and the Court of Peculiars. He has, of course, the inspection of the bishops of his own province, as well as of the inferior clergy, and may deprive them of their livings and benefices on proper cause being shown: and he can likewise exercise the right of conferring all the degrees usually taken at the Universities. But, in the latter case, University graduates, by various Acts of Parliament, &c., are entitled to certain privileges not extended to what is termed a *Lambeth degree*:—for example, a qualification for dispensation to hold two livings at the same time, is confined, by the 21st Henry the Eighth, to Cambridge and Oxford.

The Archbishop of York has the same power and dignity in his own province, as his Right Honourable and Most Reverend Brother has in that of Canterbury. He is the third peer of the realm, and has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and of all officers of state except the Lord High Chancellor. He is addressed by the ducal title of "*Grace*;" and his archiepiscopal appointment is stated in all public acts and documents to be "*By divine permission*." It is his privilege and duty to crown the Queen *Consort* of these realms.

In Ireland there are four Archbishops, one of whom, by turns, sits each session in the House of Peers as a Lord of Parliament; and is accompanied by three Bishops, who in the same manner take their annual turns to represent their own body. The Irish Archbishops possess the same power, privileges, and dignities, in their own country and provinces, as do the English ones in England. The three Archbishops are styled *Right Honourable*, from their offices as Privy Counsellors; the two first in England, and the latter in Ireland.

## DUKES.

9. His Grace, the Most Noble Bernard-Edward, DUKE OF NORFOLK, creation, June 28, 1483. *Riccardo Tertio regnante*. Aged 65.
10. His Grace, the Most Noble Edward-Adolphus, DUKE OF SOMERSET, cre. Feb. 16, 1546. *Edwardo Sexto reg.* Aged 55.
11. His Grace, the Most Noble Charles, DUKE OF RICHMOND, cre. Aug. 9, 1675. *Carolo Secundo reg.* Aged 39.
12. His Grace, the Most Noble George-Henry, DUKE OF GRAFTON, cre. Sept. 11, 1675. *Eodem Regno*. Aged 70.
13. His Grace, the Most Noble Henry-Charles, DUKE OF BEAUFORT, cre. Dec. 2, 1682. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.
14. His Grace, the Most Noble William-Aubrey-de-Vere, DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, cre. Jan. 10, 1683. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.

15. His Grace, the Most Noble George-William-Frederick, DUKE OF LEEDS, *cre.* May 4, 1694. *Gulielmo Tertio regnante.* Aged 55.
16. His Grace, the Most Noble John, DUKE OF BEDFORD, *cre.* May 11, 1694. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.
17. His Grace, the Most Noble William-Spencer, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, *cre.* May 12, 1694. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 40.
18. His Grace, the Most Noble George, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, *cre.* Dec. 14, 1702. *Anna regnante.* Aged 64.
19. His Grace, the Most Noble John-Henry, DUKE OF RUTLAND, *cre.* March 10, 1703. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
20. His Grace, the Most Noble Alexander, DUKE OF BRANDON, *cre.* Sept. 10, 1711. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
21. His Grace, the Most Noble William-Henry, DUKE OF PORTLAND, *cre.* July 6, 1716. *Georgio Primo regnante.* Aged 62.
22. His Grace, the Most Noble William, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, *cre.* April 30, 1719. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
23. His Grace, the Most Noble Charles, DUKE OF DORSET, *cre.* June 13, 1720. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.
24. His Grace, the Most Noble Henry-Pelham, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, *cre.* Nov. 13, 1756, *Georgio Secundo regnante.* Aged 45.
25. His Grace, the Most Noble Hugh, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, *cre.* Oct. 22, 1766. *Georgio Tertio regnante.* Aged 45.
26. His Grace, the Most Noble Arthur, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *cre.* May 3, 1814. *Administration Regni, Georgii Principis Walliæ.* Aged 61.
27. His Grace, the Most Noble Richard, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, *cre.* Jan. 9, 1822. *Georgio Quarto regnante.* Aged 54.

The title of DUKE is evidently identical with that of the leader of an army; and in ancient times, was analogous to the modern *Field Marshal*. The derivation is from the Latin "*Dux*," a General; and the first creation of such a dignity in England is perfectly conformable to the ancient practice of the Romans, and those other nations of Europe who adopted their manners and language. Our first duke was the gallant Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, the hero of Cressy and Poitiers. In 1337, being then Earl of Chester, his father, King Edward the Third, conferred upon him the highly deserved title of DUKE OF CORNWALL; and although this dukedom subsequently merged in the Principality of Wales, it has ever since *been vested in the heir apparent to the Crown of these realms, who, at the very hour of his birth, inherits the style and dignity of Duke of Cornwall.* The second personage who had the honour of elevation

to this rank of nobility was Henry Plantagenet, son and heir to the Earl of Derby, who was created Duke of Lancaster by the same monarch in 1351. His Grace died in 1360; and although he left no male issue, this dignity was continued in his family; being conferred on the celebrated John of Gaunt, his warlike son-in-law, who had married his second daughter, the Lady Blanche Plantagenet.

Let it not be imagined, however, that, at the period now spoken of, dukedoms were *hereditary*\*. The honour, or rather the *command* (for dignity, or title, and duty, as Blackstone says, were never separated by our ancestors) devolved upon John of Gaunt merely on account of his personal prowess, and not on account of any inherent right from having married a daughter of the *first* Duke of Lancaster. The best proof of this fact is, that the dignity expired with himself; and ever afterwards, until the time of Edward the Sixth, dukedoms were conferred on princes of the royal blood only, who, no doubt, generally executed their offices by *deputy*. It is impossible, at this distance of time, to state how this honour became *hereditary*. During the reign of Elizabeth very few dukes existed in England; and in the year 1572 the rank itself became extinct. James the First, however, revived it (but without attaching any office or duty to be performed), in the person of his favourite George Villiers, whom he created Duke of Buckingham. In succeeding reigns, this rank of nobility increased; but, independent of the Princes of the Blood Royal, it is not likely that it will ever much exceed its present number.

A Duke is commonly entitled "His Grace;" but when addressing him officially, the sovereign sometimes styles him "*Puissant Prince*;" but more generally, his "*Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor*." This affectionate mode of address was first used by King Henry the Fourth, who, being related or allied to every earl or nobleman in the kingdom, either by blood or by marriage, constantly acknowledged that connexion in this manner in all his letters and public acts. From him the usage descended to his successors, although the cause has long ago ceased.

A Duke's eldest son is generally styled Marquess, or Earl, by *courtesy*; as in the case of the Marquess of Blandford, who is the heir apparent to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough: and the younger

\* The French and other nations had adopted and made hereditary the title of Duke long before the English. The predecessors of William, Duke of Normandy, who afterwards wore the English crown, received their titles, not so much from being lords or sovereigns of the province of Normandy, as from having had, in succession, the command of a powerful military force.

sons are styled Lords; but such designations confer no rights of nobility, nor any other privilege, farther than admission into the House of Peers on occasions of ceremony; and then, only as spectators or auditors. In fact no peer's son can enjoy a seat in the House of Lords during his father's lifetime, unless by the particular creation of the King to some new dignity not already possessed by his father.

A Duke's parliamentary robes are made of fine scarlet cloth, lined with white taffeta, having four guards of ermine on each side, at equal distances; each guard being surmounted by gold lace, and the robe itself tied up to the left shoulder by a white riband. His cap is made of crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine, and having a gold tassel on the top. This costume, however, is used only on occasions of ceremony and importance, as when the king happens to be present either to open or to terminate the session of Parliament, &c.; the usual dress of *all* the peers (except the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops, and Bishops) being that of English gentlemen, as worn in the street or elsewhere. They wear boots, shoes, trowsers, &c. as fancy or convenience may suggest; and whilst the ordinary business of the House is going on, they generally sit with their heads covered.

At the coronation of a sovereign, a Duke's robes consist of a crimson velvet mantle and surcoat, lined with white taffeta; the former being doubled from the neck to the elbow with ermine, with four rows of dark spots on each shoulder. His coronet is of gold, set with strawberry leaves of the same metal at equal distances; the cap inside being of crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine spotted, and surmounted by a golden tassel. A Royal Duke's coronet differs from this, inasmuch that, for a *nephew* or *cousin* of the reigning sovereign, the strawberry leaves are alternated with crosses; whilst that of a *brother* or *younger son* has no strawberry leaves, but is surmounted by crosses and fleurs-de-lis. In all other respects the costume is the same\*.

\* Dukes are, at the present day, created by patent; anciently, by cincture of sword, mantle of state, the imposition of caps and coronets of gold upon their heads, and the placing of verges of gold in their hands. So late as the reign of James I. it was deemed necessary thus to invest the Peers in open Parliament. That monarch, in the thirteenth year of his reign, solemnly inducted the Barons created by patent, by enrobing them in scarlet mantles, with hoods furred with minever. In the same reign, however, the legal advisers of the Crown having declared that the delivery of the letters patent constituted a sufficient creation, it was determined that such ceremonies should be discontinued in future:—in modern patents, the ceremony of investiture is expressly dispensed with.

## MARQUESSSES.

28. His Lordship, the Most Honourable Charles-Ingoldsby, MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER, *cre.* Oct. 12, 1551. *Regno Edwardi Sexti.*  
Aged 56.
29. *L. K. P.* His Lordship, the Most Hon. Charles, MARQUESS OF QUEENSBERRY, *cre.* Feb. 11, 1682. *Reg. Caroli Secundi.*  
Aged 53.
30. *S. K. P.* His Lordship, the Most Hon. George, MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE, *cre.* Dec. 17, 1694. *Reg. Gulielmi Tertii.*  
Aged 43.
31. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Henry, MARQUESS OF LANDSDOWNE, *cre.* Nov. 30, 1784. *Reg. Georgii Tertii.*  
Aged 50.
32. His Lordship, the Most Hon. George-Granville, MARQUESS OF STAFFORD, *cre.* Feb. 28, 1786. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 72.
33. His Lordship, the Most Hon. George, MARQUESS TOWNSHEND, *cre.* Oct. 27, 1787. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 51.
34. His Lordship, the Most Hon. James-Brownlow-William, MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, *cre.* Aug. 18, 1789. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 39.
35. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Thomas, MARQUESS OF BATH, *cre.* Aug. 18, 1789. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 65.
36. His Lordship, the Most Hon. John-James, MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, *cre.* Oct. 2, 1790. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 19.
37. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Francis-Charles, MARQUESS OF HERTFORD, *cre.* June 29, 1793. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 53.
38. His Lordship, the Most Hon. John, MARQUESS OF BUTE, *cre.* March 11, 1796. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 37.
39. *L. K. P.* His Lordship, the Most Hon. William, MARQUESS OF THOMOND\*, *cre.* Dec. 29, 1800. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 65.
40. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Brownlow, MARQUESS OF EXETER, *cre.* Feb. 4, 1801. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 35.
41. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Spencer-Joshua-Alwyne, MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON, *cre.* Aug. 15, 1812. *Administration Regni, Georgii Principis Wallie.*  
Aged 40.
42. His Lordship, the Most Hon. John-Jeffreys, MARQUESS CAMDEN, *cre.* Aug. 15, 1812. *Eadem Administratione.*  
Aged 71.
43. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Henry-William, MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, *cre.* June 23, 1815. *Ead. Adm.*  
Aged 61.
44. His Lordship, the Most Hon. George-James-Horatio, MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY, *cre.* Sept. 30, 1815. *Ead. Adm.*  
Aged 38.

\* Created *BARON TADCASTER*, of the united kingdom, on the 13th June, 1826; but never took his rank as a representative peer of Ireland.



45. E. K. P. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Henry, MARQUESS CONYNGHAM\*, *cre.* Jan. 22, 1816. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 63.
46. His Lordship, the Most Hon. George-Augustus-Francis, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, *cre.* Dec. 7, 1816. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 22.
47. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Charles, MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY, *cre.* July 9, 1821. *Reg. Georgii Quarti.* Aged 57.
48. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Frederick-William, MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, *cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 61.
49. His Lordship, the Most Hon. William-Harry, MARQUESS OF CLEVELAND, *cre.* Sept. 17, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.

In ancient times the LORDS MARQUESSES, or MARCHES, guarded the frontiers and limits of the kingdom; as between England and Wales, and between Scotland and England, whilst *each* continued to be an enemy's country; the word *marche* signifying a boundary. These national guardians were invested with both military and civil authority; they had their own peculiar laws; and they exercised almost regal sway over the borderers of each kingdom, who were either their vassals, or subject to them during the time of their command. These *outposts* served as shields to all other parts of both kingdoms; and although almost continual warfare raged between them, their institution was so far advantageous, that invasion was guarded against and repelled, and the petty quarrels of both parties were prevented from becoming *national* by being settled on the spot; either by contest in the field, or by reprisal for depredations committed on the goods and cattle of either party. In short, they stood in the same relation to both nations, and prevented a more general effusion of blood in the same manner, that the Horatii and Curiatii did on one occasion, in regard to the armies of ancient Rome and Alba.

The authority of the Lords Marches, or Marquesesses, was abolished by statute in the 27th year of the reign of Henry the Eighth. The earliest instances on record of their creation are in the reign of Richard the Second, who conferred this dignity upon Robert de Vere, as Marquess of Dublin, in 1386; and upon John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, as Marquess of Dorset, in 1397. From that period until the reign of Edward the Sixth, Marquesates appear to have lain dormant in England. They were then resumed merely as ensigns of honour; and they soon became a regular grade of nobility, invariably *created by letters patent* from the king, who, whenever he addresses

\* BARON MINSTER of the united kingdom; so created July 9, 1821; but retaining the above rank as an Irish representative peer.

a Marquess officially, styles him his "*Right trusty and entirely beloved cousin*;" and in some cases "*Puissant Prince*."—The eldest son of a Marquess is by *courtesy* styled Earl, or Lord of some Barony or other possession belonging to his father; but he is not thereby entitled to a seat in the House of Peers, nor has he the rights or privileges of nobility.

The parliamentary and coronation costumes of a Marquess differ from those of a Duke only so far, that whilst the latter has four guards of Ermine on each side of his mantle, the former has four on the right and three on the left side; each guard being surmounted by gold lace. The golden rim or band of his coronet is surmounted by pearls and strawberry-leaves, intermingled, and of equal height.

## EARLS.

50. His Lordship, the Right Honourable John, EARL OF SHREWSBURY, *cre.* May 20, 1442. *Henrico Sexto regnante.* Aged 40.
51. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL OF DERBY, *cre.* Oct. 27, 1485. *Henrico Septimo reg.* Aged 78.
52. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-Theophilus-Henry, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, *cre.* Dec. 8, 1529. *Henrico Octavo reg.* Aged 22.
53. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Henry, EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY, *cre.* Oct. 11, 1551. *Edwardo Sexto reg.* Aged 39.
- \*53. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF DEVON, *cre.* Sept. 3, 1553. *Maria Regnante.* Aged 61.
54. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, *cre.* July 21, 1603. *Jacobo Primo reg.* Aged 54.
55. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Basil-Percy, EARL OF DENBIGH, *cre.* Sept. 14, 1622. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 35.
56. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF WESTMORELAND, *cre.* May 29, 1624. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 72.
57. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Albemarle, EARL OF LINDSEY, *cre.* Nov. 8, 1626. *Carolo Primo reg.* Aged 17.
58. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Harry, EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON, *cre.* Mar. 26, 1628. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 66.
59. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, *cre.* July 12, 1628. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 40.

60. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus-Frederick, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, *cre.* Aug. 4, 1628. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 26.
61. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, EARL OF THANET, *cre.* Aug. 5, 1628. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
62. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, EARL OF SANDWICH, *cre.* July 12, 1660. *Carolo Secundo reg.* Aged 19.
63. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF ESSEX, *cre.* April 20, 1661. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
64. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, EARL OF CARDIGAN, *cre.* April 20, 1661. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
65. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF CARLISLE, *cre.* April 20, 1661. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
66. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Walter-Francis, EARL OF DONCASTER, *cre.* Feb. 15, 1662. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 24.
67. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Cropley, EARL OF SHAPTESBURY, *cre.* April 23, 1672. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
68. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Morton-Fitzharding, EARL OF BERKELEY, *cre.* Sept. 11, 1679. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 36.
69. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Montagu, EARL OF ABINGDON, *cre.* Nov. 30, 1682. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 47.
70. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Other-Archer, EARL OF PLYMOUTH, *cre.* Dec. 6, 1682. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 42.
71. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF SCARBOROUGH, *cre.* April 15, 1690. *Gulielmo Tertio reg.* Aged 74.
73. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Charles, EARL OF ALBEMARLE, *cre.* Feb. 10, 1696. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
74. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, EARL OF COVENTRY, *cre.* April 26, 1697. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 46.
75. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF JERSEY, *cre.* Sept. 24, 1697. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
77. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Sholto, EARL OF MORTON, *cre.* March 14, 1457. *Jacobo Secundo, Scotiae, reg.* Aged 41.
78. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alexander, EARL OF HOME, *cre.* March 4, 1605. *Jacobo Sexto, Scotiae, reg.* Aged 61.
79. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, EARL OF ELGIN KINCARDINE, *cre.* June 21, 1633. *Carolo Primo reg.* Aged 65.
81. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL POULETT, *cre.* Dec. 29, 1706. *Anna regnante.* Aged 48.

2. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL OF OXFORD, AND MORTIMER, *cre.* July 24, 1711. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
3. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Washington, EARL FERRERS, *cre.* Sept. 3, 1711. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 69.
4. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF DARTMOUTH, *cre.* Sept. 5, 1711. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 45.
5. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Augustus, EARL OF TANKERVILLE, *cre.* Oct. 15, 1714. *Georgio Primo reg.* Aged 54.
6. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Heneage, EARL OF AYLESFORD, *cre.* Oct. 15, 1714. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 44.
7. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Peter-Leopold-Francis, EARL COWPER, *cre.* March 18, 1718. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
8. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Philip-Henry, EARL STANHOPE, *cre.* April 7, 1718. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 48.
9. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Philip, EARL OF HARBOROUGH, *cre.* May 4, 1719. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 33.
10. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF MACCLESFIELD, *cre.* Nov. 15, 1721. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 75.
11. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-William, EARL OF POMFRET, *cre.* Dec. 21, 1721. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
12. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, EARL GRAHAM, *cre.* May 23, 1722. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 75.
13. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-James, EARL WALDEGRAVE, *cre.* Sept. 16, 1729. *Georgio Secundo reg.* Aged 45.
14. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, *cre.* May 24, 1730. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 69.
15. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, EARL OF HARRINGTON, *cre.* Feb. 9, 1741. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 50.
16. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Charles, EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, *cre.* April 11, 1743. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 66.
17. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Richard, EARL BROOKE, AND OF WARWICK, *cre.* July 7, 1746. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
18. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Robert, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *cre.* August 20, 1746. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 41.
19. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL FITZWILLIAM, *cre.* Sept. 6, 1746. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 82.
20. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-O'Brien, EARL OF EGREMONT, *cre.* Oct. 3, 1749. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 78.
21. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL HARCOURT, *cre.* Dec. 1, 1749. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 87.
22. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Francis, EARL OF GUILFORD, *cre.* April 8, 1752. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.

103. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, EARL CORNWALLIS,  
*cre.* June 30, 1753. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
104. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Philip, EARL OF HARDWICKE,  
*cre.* April 2, 1754. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
105. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Stephen-Fox, EARL OF  
ILCHESTER, *cre.* June 5, 1756. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 43.
106. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, EARL DELAWARE,  
*cre.* March 18, 1761. *Georgio Tertio reg.* Aged 38.
107. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Pleydell, EARL OF RADNOR,  
*cre.* Oct. 31, 1765. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
108. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, EARL SPENCER,  
*cre.* Nov. 1, 1765. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 71.
109. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF CHATHAM,  
*cre.* August 4, 1766. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
110. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, EARL BATHURST,  
*cre.* August 27, 1772. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 68.
111. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Arthur-Blundell, EARL OF HILLS-  
BOROUGH, *cre.* Aug. 28, 1772. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 42.
112. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Charles, EARL OF CLARENDON,  
*cre.* June 14, 1776. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 72.
113. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, EARL OF ABERGAVENNY,  
*cre.* May 17, 1784. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 75.
114. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF NORWICH,  
*cre.* July 2, 1784. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
115. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Chetwydd, EARL TALBOT,  
*cre.* July 3, 1784. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 53.
116. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, EARL GROSVENOR,  
*cre.* July 5, 1784. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.
117. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL STRANGE,  
*cre.* Aug. 8, 1786. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 75.
118. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF MOUNT-EDGE-  
CUMBE, *cre.* Aug. 18, 1789. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 66.
119. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Hugh, EARL FORTESCUE,  
*cre.* Aug. 18, 1789. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 77.
120. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL DIGBY,  
*cre.* Oct. 30, 1790. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
121. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Algernon, EARL OF BEVERLEY,  
*cre.* Oct. 30, 1790. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 80.
122. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF MANSFIELD,  
*cre.* Aug. 1, 1792. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 53.
123. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-George, EARL OF CAER-  
NARVON, *cre.* June 29, 1793. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 58.

124. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Cecil-Cope, EARL OF LIVERPOOL, *cre.* June 1, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 45.
125. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Henry, EARL CADOGAN, *cre.* Dec. 27, 1800. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 81.
126. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Edward, EARL OF MALMESBURY, *cre.* Dec. 29, 1800. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
127. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Somerset-Richard, EARL OF CARRICK, *cre.* June 10, 1748. *Georgio Secundo reg.* Aged 50.
128. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-William, EARL OF CHARLEMONT, *cre.* Dec. 23, 1763. *Georgio Tertio reg.* Aged 55.
129. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF KINGSTON\*, *cre.* Aug. 25, 1768. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
130. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Stephen, EARL OF MOUNT-CASHEL, *cre.* Jan. 5, 1781. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 38.
131. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Right Hon. Thomas, EARL OF LONGFORD†, *cre.* June 20, 1785. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 56.
132. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF MAYO, *cre.* June 27, 1785. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.
133. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Willoughby, EARL OF ENNISKILLEN‡, *cre.* Aug. 18, 1789. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
134. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Forward, EARL OF WICKLOW, *cre.* Dec. 20, 1793. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 42.
135. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF LUCAN, *cre.* Oct. 6, 1795. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 65.
136. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Somerset-Lowry, EARL OF BELMORE, *cre.* Nov. 14, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 56.
137. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Henry-St. John, EARL O'NEIL, *cre.* Aug. 7, 1800. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
138. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, EARL OF BANDON, *cre.* Aug. 7, 1800. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 74.
139. *ƒ. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Dupré, EARL OF CALEDON, *cre.* Dec. 29, 1800. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
140. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, EARL OF ROSSLYN, *cre.* April 21, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 68.
141. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF CRAVEN, *cre.* June 18, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 21.
142. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Arthur-George, EARL ONSLOW, *cre.* June 19, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.

\* Created BARON KINGSTON, of the united kingdom, July 9, 1821.

† Created BARON SILCHESTER, of the united kingdom, July 9, 1821.

‡ Created BARON GRINSTEAD, of the united kingdom, July 18, 1815.

These Peers retain their rank as representative Earls of Ireland, though entitled to sit in the House of Lords as Barons of the United Kingdom.

143. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, EARL OF ROMNEY,  
*cre.* June 22, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
144. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Thomas, EARL OF CHICHESTER,  
*cre.* June 23, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 26.
145. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, EARL OF WILTON,  
*cre.* June 26, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 30.
146. *K. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edmund-Henry, EARL OF LIMERICK\*,  
*cre.* Feb. 11, 1803. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 72.
147. *K. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF CLANCARTY†,  
*cre.* Feb. 11, 1803. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.
148. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL POWIS,  
*cre.* May 14, 1804. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 76.
149. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. and Rev. William, EARL NELSON,  
*cre.* Nov. 20, 1805. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
150. *K. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, EARL OF GOSFORD,  
*cre.* Feb. 10, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 55.
151. *K. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Laurence, EARL OF ROSSE,  
*cre.* Feb. 16, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 72.
152. *K. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-William, EARL OF CHARLEVILLE,  
*cre.* Feb. 16, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 66.
153. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Herbert, EARL MANVERS,  
*cre.* April 1, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
154. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Horatio, EARL OF ORFORD,  
*cre.* April 1, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 47.
155. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, EARL GREY,  
*cre.* April 1, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 66.
156. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF LONSDALE,  
*cre.* April 4, 1807. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 72.
157. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Dudley, EARL OF HARROWBY,  
*cre.* July 18, 1809. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 67.
158. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
*cre.* Aug. 15, 1812. *Administratiōne Regni Georgii Principis Wallie.* Aged 75.
159. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, EARL OF HAREWOOD,  
*cre.* Aug. 15, 1812. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 62.
160. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Gilbert, EARL OF MINTO,  
*cre.* Feb. 2, 1813. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 47.
161. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Shaw, EARL CATHCART,  
*cre.* June 18, 1814. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 51.

\* Created BARON FOXFORD, of the united kingdom, July 18, 1815.

† Created VISCOUNT CLANCARTY, of the united kingdom, Nov. 17, 1823.

Though entitled to sit in the House of Peers according to the above creations, their Lordships choose to retain their rank as representative Earls of Ireland.

162. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Walter, EARL OF VERULAM,  
*cre.* Sept. 13, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 55.
163. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL BROWNLOW,  
*cre.* Sept. 13, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 50.
164. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF ST. GERMANS,  
*cre.* Sept. 13, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 64.
165. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF MORLEY,  
*cre.* Sept. 13, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 58.
166. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Augustus-Frederick-Henry, EARL  
 OF BRADFORD, *cre.* Sept. 30, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 40.
167. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Reginald, EARL BEAUCHAMP,  
*cre.* Sept. 30, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 50.
168. **F. R. D.** His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF GLEN-  
 GALL, *cre.* Jan. 22, 1816. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 36.
169. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF ELDON,  
*cre.* July 6, 1821. *Georgio Quarto reg.* Aged 79.
170. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL OF FALMOUTH,  
*cre.* July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 43.
171. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard-William-Penn, EARL HOWE,  
*cre.* July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 33.
172. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Somers, EARL SOMERS,  
*cre.* July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 70.
173. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Edward, EARL OF STRAD-  
 BROKE, *cre.* July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 35.
174. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-William, EARL VANE,  
*cre.* March 28, 1823. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
175. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Pitt, EARL AMHERST,  
*cre.* Dec. 2, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
176. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-William, EARL OF DUDLEY,  
*cre.* Sept. 24, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 48.
177. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Frederick, EARL OF CAWDOR,  
*cre.* Sept. 24, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 39.

EARLDOMS are the most ancient dignities in the Peerage of this country; and, among the Saxons, *Earl*, or Ealderman, was the next title to *Atheling*, or Prince. *Eal*, or *Earl*, in the Saxon signifies noble; as Ealred, a man's name, *noble man*; Eadelman, or Ealderman (now Alderman), *noble senator* or *counsellor*. This dignity was at one time invariably attached to the possession or government, or both united, of a particular tract of land, thence termed *Shire* or *Share*, signifying a *division* or *proportion* of the kingdom, which, from time immemorial, was thus divided for its better or more easy government.



These districts or Earldoms, either during the stay of the Romans or after the Norman conquest, had various other names to signify their conquest, jurisdiction, &c. ; as

*Provincia* or *Satrapia*, when such had been conquered, and was governed by a military deputy or lieutenant.

*Comitatus*, or county (as *Comitatus Oxoniensis*, the county of Oxford), when governed by a Count or Comes Imperii (a partner in the government) ; in which case the laws generally were of the people's own choosing, in the Comitata or Commons' Council, and the Earl's or Count's revenue arose from the profits, that is, the third penny, of all pleas in his court.

*Comitatus Palatinus*, or County Palatine, when the ruler was Comes Palatii, or Palatinus (that is, Companion in the Palace, Royal Count, or Count Palatine) ; in which case he became territorial proprietor, was invested with royal authority and prerogative (*Jura regalia*, including royal services and estreats) within his own county or Palatinate ; and administered the laws, both civil and criminal, in his own name, for his own profit, and by his own officers : in fact he was, in every respect, a King, only that he held his sovereignty of a superior lord\*.

*Ditio*, where there was no resident chief magistrate, but where the laws were occasionally or periodically administered by a Court of Justices-Itinerant delegated by the Prince for that purpose †.

\* The *Counties Palatine* of England are Chester, Lancaster, and Durham ; which formerly had very great privileges, and were invested with an independent jurisdiction, because they lay adjacent to *enemies'* countries, viz. Wales and Scotland ; so that the inhabitants might have administration of justice at home, and remain there to secure the country from invasion.

The first Count Palatine in England was Hugo, nephew to William the Conqueror, to whom was granted the Earldom of Chester, to hold with the same advantage of military tenure as the King himself held the crown of England. Afterwards, Edward the Third erected the County Palatine of Lancaster, with the title of Duchy, with nearly the same privileges as those of Chester. The Bishopric of Durham was likewise a County Palatine, as was also that of Ely, though some say that the latter was only a royal franchise ; but their jurisdictions were considerably lessened from being invested in the Crown by the 27th of Henry VIII. chap. 24. There is also mention made of the County Palatine of Hexham in 33rd of Henry VIII. chap. 20, which at that period belonged to the Archbishop of York. By the 14th of Elizabeth, however, it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland.

† This was doubtless the origin of those Commission Justicers, or *Justices in Eyre*, who were first appointed in 1176, to make a circuit round the kingdom once in seven years, and afterwards, by Magna Charta, once in every year. The word *Eyre* is synonymous with the French *cire* and the Latin *iter* or *itiner*, signifying a journey. Another class of these itinerant Justices held their courts in the forests every three years, where every thing was adjudged by forest-law only. The Jus-

And *Ager*; as *Ager Salopiensis, Eboracensis, et Cantianus* (that is, the Seigniories of Shropshire, Yorkshire, and Kent), where the commons' laws were administered; but where the Earl or Count had a large tract of land as his own seignory or domain, and likewise received the revenue of his government for his own use and profit.

There was still another officer with similar powers as regarded the administration of justice, viz. the *Comarchus*, that is, Earl, Count, Ruler, or Burgomaster of a *city*, whose jurisdiction extended no farther than the walls or boundaries thereof, but who had for the whole or part of his fee or salary a spot of ground or domain in the suburbs\*;—such was *Leofrick, Earl of Coventry*, husband of the celebrated *Godiva*, who rode naked through the streets of that city, to preserve its privileges, and to save the inhabitants from an oppressive tax †.

*Comites*, or Counts, are evidently of Norman introduction. Having had bestowed upon them the government of the Shires or Provinces, it is easy to see how these were converted into *Counties*. It is singular, however, that whilst the latter designation remains until the present day, the original title of Earl has surmounted every attempt at suppression, and survived the revolutions of conquest and time; and that, too, although for ages the wives of such personages have been styled *Comitissæ*, or Countesses †.

ices in Eyre giving way to the present Judges of Assize, and having in the course of time become sinecures, were decreed to be abolished by the 57th of George III. c. 61. on the termination of the existing interests.

\* At the head of the *Comarchi* was the Earl-Marshal of England, whose office of presiding in various courts, as the King's representative, and within the precincts of the palace, shows that the administration of the laws was essentially and inseparably connected with the dignity of Earl. This office, however, having become hereditary, and consequently almost a mere *dignity* in the family of the Duke of Norfolk, necessity occasionally compels the appointment of a *temporary* officer, entitled the Lord High Steward of England, whose business it is to preside at coronations, and on the trial of a Peer for high treason. Any of these particular duties being ended, his commission expires: he then breaks his wand, and so puts an end to his authority.

† Whilst on the subject, we must not omit the *Counties Corporate*. These were certain cities, or ancient boroughs, on which the Kings of England bestowed extraordinary privileges, similar to those of the Palatinates; annexing to them particular territories and jurisdiction. London was one of these; for at this day the citizens choose their own sheriffs, &c., and possess their own civil and criminal courts.

‡ There being no Saxon distinctive title for these females which denotes rank, except the now common appellation of Ladies, is *one proof among many* that the ancient dignities in this kingdom were *merely official*, and not hereditary, or even for life. *The consort of a King was certainly a Queen; but the wife of an Earl or those derived no further honour from her husband's office than the lady of an Archbishop or Field-Marshal does at the present day.*

We have seen that the chief business of an Earl was the administration of justice to those over whom he ruled ; to this was joined a military command like that of our lords lieutenant of counties. In fact, this very ancient office and dignity assimilated in every respect to that of governor-general of any of the British colonies, as at present constituted.

But in the course of time, when Earldoms and other dignities began to be hereditary, and created by letters patent from the King, the official duties ceased to be performed, whilst the titles and landed revenues remained. At length, instead of being confined as before to the counties and principal towns, these titles became extended, in consequence of the number of Earls, to villages, family estates, and even surnames.

The King officially addresses an Earl as his "*Right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin*;" and, in some instances, "*Puissant Prince*."

The parliamentary robes and cap of this class of nobility differ from those of Dukes and Marquesses, merely in having only three guards of ermine and gold lace on each shoulder. Their coronation robes differ only in the same slight degree ; but their *coronets*, which are of gold, and lined with velvet and ermine, have pearls raised on very high points, with strawberry leaves between, upon small elevations of the circlet or band. The Lord Treasurer, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, is said to have been the first Earl who wore a coronet : but there can be little doubt that Counts Palatine, at least, wore this emblem of nobility or royalty long before the time of Elizabeth.

#### VISCOUNTS.

178. His Lordship, the Right Honourable Henry, VISCOUNT HEREFORD, *cre.* Feb. 2, 1549, *Edwardo Sexto regnante*. Aged 53.
179. *W. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOT, *cre.* Nov. 16, 1641. *Carolo Primo reg.* Aged 52.
180. *W. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN, *cre.* Sept. 6, 1686. *Jacobo Septimo Scotiae (Secundo Angliae) reg.* Aged 63.
181. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, VISCOUNT ST. JOHN AND BOLINGBROKE, *cre.* July 8, 1712. *Anna regnante*. Aged 41.
182. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, *cre.* Sept. 10, 1721. *Georgio Primo reg.* Aged 62.
183. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Augustus-Frederick, VISCOUNT LEINSTER, *cre.* Feb. 17, 1746. *Georgio Secundo reg.* Aged 38

184. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, VISCOUNT COURTENAY,  
*cre.* May 6, 1762. *Georgio Tertio reg.* Aged 61.
185. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, VISCOUNT MAYNARD,  
*cre.* Oct. 28, 1766. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 44.
186. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Hayes, VISCOUNT DONERAILE,  
*cre.* June 22, 1785. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 44.
187. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Thomas, VISCOUNT SYDNEY,  
*cre.* June 9, 1789. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 66.
188. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, VISCOUNT HOOD,  
*cre.* June 1, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 76.
189. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Dundas, VISCOUNT DUNCAN,  
*cre.* Oct. 30, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 45.
190. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-Jervis, VISCOUNT ST.  
VINCENT, *cre.* April 21, 1801. *Eod. Reg.*
191. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, VISCOUNT MELVILLE,  
*cre.* Dec. 24, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
192. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,  
*cre.* Jan. 12, 1805. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
193. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-William, VISCOUNT ANSON,  
*cre.* Feb. 17, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 34.
194. *F. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Edward, VISCOUNT  
LORTON, *cre.* May 30, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 56.
195. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-Gerard, VISCOUNT LAKE,  
*cre.* Oct. 31, 1807. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 58.
196. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, VISCOUNT GORDON,  
*cre.* June 18, 1814. *Administracione Regni Georgii Principis  
Wallie.* Aged 46.
197. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Granville, VISCOUNT GRANVILLE,  
*cre.* July 15, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 56.
198. *F. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, VISCOUNT GORT,  
*cre.* Jan. 22, 1816. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 62.
199. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, VISCOUNT EXMOUTH,  
*cre.* Sept. 21, 1816. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 71.
200. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, VISCOUNT HUTCHINSON,  
*cre.* July 9, 1821. *Georgio Quarto reg.* Aged 73.
201. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Carr, VISCOUNT BERES-  
FORD, *cre.* March 28, 1823. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
202. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Stapleton, VISCOUNT COMBER-  
MERE, *cre.* Dec. 2, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 61.
203. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Frederick-John, VISCOUNT GODE-  
RICH, *cre.* April 25, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 47.

*The etymology of Viscount is Vice-Comes; that is, Deputy Earl or  
Count; in other words, sheriff of a county. This rank of nobility*

first became a mere dignity in the person of John, Viscount Beaumont, who was so created by letters-patent from King Henry VI. in the year 1440. Viscounts have ever since been so created, either with or without a barony. They are officially addressed by the Sovereign as his "Right trusty and well-beloved cousins." A Viscount's robes differ from those of the ranks above him in having two guards only on each shoulder, and those of plain white fur, without gold lace. His cap is the same; but his coronet is distinguished from all others by having fourteen pearls resting close to each other on the upper edge of the golden circlet.

## BISHOPS.

204. The Right Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, Charles-James, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, consecrated in 1824.
205. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, William, LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM, cons. in 1819.
206. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Charles-Richard, LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, cons. in 1826.
207. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Folliott-Herbert, LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER, cons. in 1797.
208. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry-William, LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR, cons. in 1800.
209. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, George-Isaac, LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD, cons. in 1802.
210. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Thomas, LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, cons. in 1803.
211. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry, LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH, cons. in 1805.
212. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Bowyer-Edward, LORD BISHOP OF ELY, cons. in 1809.
213. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, George-Henry, LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, cons. in 1812.
214. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, George, LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, cons. in 1813.
215. The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry, LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY, cons. in 1815. Aged 5.
216. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Herbert, LORD BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, cons. in 1816.
217. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John, LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN, cons. in 1820.
218. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, William, LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, cons. in 1820.

219. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Robert-James, LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER, *cons.* in 1824.
220. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Christopher, LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR, *cons.* in 1824.
221. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John-Banks, LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, *cons.* in 1825.
222. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Robert, LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, *cons.* in 1827.
223. The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Father in God, Hugh, LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE, *cons.* in 1827. Aged 48.
224. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Edward, LORD BISHOP OF LLANBAFF, *cons.* in 1827.
225. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John-Bird, LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER, *cons.* in 1828.
226. The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Father in God, Richard, LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, *cons.* in 1829. Aged 48.
227. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John-Henry, LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, *cons.* in 1830.
228. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry, LORD BISHOP OF EXETER, *cons.* in 1830.
229. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Edward, LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, *cons.* in 1831.
- I. H. P. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Thomas, LORD BISHOP OF LEIGHLIN AND FERNS, *cons.* in 1820.
- I. H. P. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John, LORD BISHOP OF CLOYNE, *cons.* in 1826.
- I. H. P. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Samuel, LORD BISHOP OF CORK AND ROSS, *cons.* in 1830.

The word BISHOP (from the Greek *Επισκοπος*) means an *inspector*, or *superintendent*; and was anciently applied by the Athenians to those magistrates who had the inspection of the burghers. The Jews and Romans had officers who performed similar duties; but how and when Bishops began to have the government of church affairs is at present unknown.

A Bishop has power and authority, within his own see or diocese (besides his sacred functions), to inspect the morals of the clergy and people, and to reform them by ecclesiastical censure; for which purpose he has courts under him, which are holden by his chancellor. It is also the business of the Bishop to ordain, admit, and institute priests; likewise to grant licences for marriages, to consecrate churches and burial-grounds, and to confirm, suspend, or excommunicate. The Bishops of England and Wales are all Lords of Parliament, except the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who seems to be ex-

cluded the privilege of sitting in parliament from being nominated to his office by the Duke of Athol, as lord of the Isle of Man. All other prelates are nominated by his Majesty himself, except when he pleases to give the *congé d'élire* to the dean and chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church to elect a bishop of their own choice. The Bishops of Ireland sit in the House of Peers by rotation, ranking next after the English Bishops\*.

By act of Parliament in the 31st year of Henry VIII. it was settled that Bishops should rank immediately after Viscounts, and have precedence of all Barons. Among themselves, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, take the precedence of all others—the rest taking place according to their priority of consecration. That *London* should have the precedence of all other Bishops is not to be wondered at, seeing that he is not only by his office, the Provincial Dean of Canterbury, but also that his own Diocese contains the imperial and capital city of England.

The Bishop of Winchester's precedence, likewise, is owing to his office under the Archbishop; being Sub-Dean of the Province of Canterbury; and it being his duty, in case the See of London be vacant, to execute the Archbishop's mandates for Convocation, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Durham, however, enjoys his pre-eminence on a different account. Besides his prelatial jurisdiction, he is also Count Palatine of Durham; his predecessors were Prince-bishops, and he himself performs many of the lay functions of the Earls or Princes of former times. By way of high distinction, he is still entitled *PRÆSUL DUNELMENSIS*, whilst all the other English prelates (except the Archbishops) are merely *Episcopi* †.

\* The cycle by which the Irish prelates are guided is for twelve consecutive sessions, and is so arranged, that each Archbishop sits once in every *four*, and each Bishop once in every *six* sessions; thus,—

1832	.	.	.	Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1833	.	.	.	Armagh, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1834	.	.	.	Dublin, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1835	.	.	.	Cashel, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1836	.	.	.	Tuam, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1837	.	.	.	Armagh, Elphin, Down, Waterford.
1838	.	.	.	Dublin, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1839	.	.	.	Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1840	.	.	.	Tuam, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1841	.	.	.	Armagh, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1842	.	.	.	Dublin, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1843	.	.	.	Cashel, Elphin, Down, Waterford.

† It is curious to remark the very many chains of connexion which still subsist between the dignities and rites of Christianity and those of ancient Paganism. As his holiness the Pope is the successor of the Pontifex Maximus, or rather of the *papa* or butcher-priest, who slew and offered up the sacrifices in ancient Rome, so

But it is not as ecclesiastics merely that the Bishops sit in the House of Peers : they are also Barons. Before the Conquest, the Bishops and Abbots held their lands without any obligation of secular service, but merely for purposes of religion and hospitality. William the Conqueror and his successors altered this state of things, and put them under the same obligations of military service as laymen. By the Constitutions of Clarendon \* (that is, in the 10th year of Henry II.), it was expressly declared that the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots should hold their lands as baronies ; that is, that they should be tenants *in capite* to the King ; and as such that they should have the privilege of sitting in the King's Court, or Great Council of the nation. They were, however, exempted from doing homage for their baronies, and were bound only to take the oath of fealty to the King. The prelates have always since attended in their places, and voted upon every subject that has been brought before the Lords, except in trials for high treason, and other cases of a criminal nature. On such occasions they never attend, nor vote ; such judicial assumption being considered inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel which they profess to teach. The first instance which we have on record of this kind occurred in 1338 ; on which occasion, divers Lords and others being accused of treason, and other misdemeanours, the prelates absented themselves during the trial, having first made a protestation, saving their right to be present in Parliament.

*the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Durham, successor to the *Præsul* or high-priest of the temple of Mars, whose business it was to precede and lead the chorus of the *Salli* or dancing priests in their processions through the streets during public festivals ; particularly at the *Hilaria*, or *Festa Matris Deum*, which was kept with great pomp and ceremony on the 8th of the calends of May, or the time of the vernal equinox, when the day first begins to grow longer than the night ;—answering to our 25th of March (*Lady-day*), or the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary. This *Magna Mater*, or *Magna Dea*, was *Cybele*, who was also known and worshipped as *Ops*, *Rhea*, and *Vesta*. She was the daughter of *Cælum* and *Terra*, the wife of *Saturn*, and mother of *Jupiter*. Her priests were the *Corybantes*, of whom the *Salli* were the principal sect or class ; and she was worshipped by the sound of drum, tabor, pipe, and cymbal. At the above festival, the *Præsul*, armed with a buckler or shield, went before, dancing to the sound of these instruments and of his own voice ; throwing himself into the most graceful attitudes, and with peculiar agility curvetting and turning round upon his toe, performing what in modern *parlance* is termed the *pirouette*. (*Sallis, ancylia per urilem caustu et tripudiis circumferentibus, præiret, et choream duceret.*)*

\* The *Constitutions of Clarendon* were certain ordinations or decrees made in 1164, in a great council held at Clarendon ; in which the King restrained the power of the Pope and clergy in England, whereby the exemptions of the latter from the secular jurisdiction were greatly abridged.



For the management of the affairs of the church, the clerical body had a parliament or representative assembly of their own, which was deemed competent to govern and make laws for all the clergy in the kingdom, both secular and regular\*. This miniature parliament was styled the CONVOCATION; being convened by the King's writ to the Archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all his suffragan and other bishops, deacons, archdeacons, &c. In this assembly, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided with regal state. The upper house of Bishops resembled the House of Lords; whilst the lower one was composed of the delegates from the inferior clergy, and resembled the House of Commons, with its knights of the shire and burgesses. A CONVOCATION was convened, prorogued, and dissolved by the King; and the members of both houses had the same privileges for themselves and servants as members of parliament have during the time of their session. But its mimic assemblies are now only *pro forma*, the affairs of the church being generally managed by the Imperial Parliament †.

The parliamentary costume of the Archbishops and Bishops is the *rochet*, or surplice, with lawn sleeves, and a square black cap. At coronations, the Archbishop of Canterbury wears, in addition, a superb cope, which reaches from his shoulders down to his feet. The mitre, crosier, &c. have been laid aside since the Reformation, and are now merely painted on their coats of arms.

\* These regulations, otherwise styled the *Canon Law*, form a body of Roman ecclesiastical law, relative to all matters over which that church assumed jurisdiction; being compiled from the opinions of the fathers, the decrees of general councils, and the decretal epistles and bulls of the several Popes. At the great change which took place in the church establishment during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, it was enacted by the Parliament, that a *review* of the canon law should forthwith be made; and until the same was completed, the canon law, as it stood—not being repugnant to the law of the land, nor to the royal prerogatives—should continue in force. This review, however, has never yet been made; consequently on these statutes of Henry and Elizabeth depends the authority of the canon law in England. These canons bind both clergy and laity. Not so those enacted by the clergy themselves in convocation, in the year 1603. The latter were confirmed by the King only (James I.) and not by the parliament; consequently the clergy, only, are bound by them.

† The affairs of the *Church of Scotland*, however, are still inspected and controlled by its own *General Assembly* only; consisting of clerical and lay delegates from each presbytery or district of parishes. In this assembly a lord commissioner from the King presides as his representative, and all acts passed by it are binding on the Clergy and people of Scotland.

## BARONS.

231. His Lordship, the Right Honourable Henry-William, BARON DE ROSS, *cre.* Oct. 2, 1264. *Henrico Tertio Regnante.* Aged 38.
232. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-Southwell, BARON DE CLIFFORD, *cre.* Dec. 29, 1269. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.
233. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, BARON AUDLEY, *cre.* Jan. 26, 1296. *Edwardo Primo reg.* Aged 48.
234. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Cotton-St.-John, BARON CLINTON, *cre.* Feb. 6, 1298. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 44.
235. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON DACRE, *cre.* Nov. 15, 1307. *Edwardo Secundo reg.* Aged 57.
236. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Peter-Robert, BARON WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY AND GWYDYR, *cre.* June 27, 1314. *Eod. Reg.* and June 16, 1796. *Georgio Tertio reg.* Aged 49.
237. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON STOURTON, *cre.* May 13, 1448. *Henrico Sexto reg.* Aged 55.
238. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Verney, BARON WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, *cre.* Aug. 12, 1492. *Henrico Septimo reg.* Aged 58.
239. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Kenneth-Alexander, BARON HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, *cre.* May 15, 1553. *Edwardo Sexto reg.* Aged 53.
240. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. St.-Andrew, BARON SAINT-JOHN OF BLETSOE, *cre.* Jan. 13, 1558. *Elizabetha reg.* Aged 19.
241. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Augustus, BARON HOWARD DE WALDEN, *cre.* May 14, 1597. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 32.
242. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Francis-Henry, BARON PETRE, *cre.* July 21, 1603. *Jacobo Primo reg.* Aged 38.
243. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Gregory-William, BARON SAYE AND SELE, *cre.* Aug. 9, 1603. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
244. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Everard, BARON ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR, *cre.* May 4, 1605. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 44.
245. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON CLIFTON, *cre.* July 9, 1608. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 36.
246. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Joseph-Thaddeus, BARON DORMER, *cre.* June 30, 1615. *Eod. Reg.* Aged .
247. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Francis, BARON TEYNHAM, *cre.* July 9, 1616. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.

248. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, BARON FORD, *cre.* Sept. 12, 1640. *Carolo Primo reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
249. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Anson, BARON FORD, *cre.* Oct. 24, 1643. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
250. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Hugh-Charles, BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, *cre.* April 22, 1672. *Carolo Secundo reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
251. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Granville, BARON GRANVILLE, *cre.* May 16, 1703. *Anna reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
252. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Ochonear, FORBES, *cre.* Anno 1440. *Jacobo Secundo Scotiae reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
253. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alexander-Campbell, BARON SALTOUN AND ABERNETHY, *cre.* Jan. 23, 1672. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
254. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BARON SALTON, *cre.* Anno 1445. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
255. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON CLAIR, *cre.* Jan. 26, 1489. *Jacobo Quarto Scotiae reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
256. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON COLVILLE, *cre.* April 25, 1609. *Jacobo Sexto Scotiae reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
257. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-John, NAPIER, *cre.* May 4, 1627. *Carolo Primo reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
258. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Robert-Montagu, BARON BELHAVEN AND STENTON\*, *cre.* Dec. 15, 1711. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
259. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edmund, BARON BELHAVEN, *cre.* Sept. 10, 1711. *Anna regnante.* A<sub>1</sub>
260. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Robert, BARON BELHAVEN, *cre.* Dec. 31, 1711. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
261. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON MIDDLETON, *cre.* Jan. 1, 1712. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
262. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Peter, BARON MIDDLETON, *cre.* May 29, 1725. *Georgio Primo reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
263. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-George, BARON MIDDLETON, *cre.* May 28, 1728. *Georgio Secundo reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
264. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON MIDDLETON, *cre.* May 9, 1741. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>
265. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Frederick, BARON PONSONBY, *cre.* June 12, 1749. *Eod. Reg.* A<sub>1</sub>

\* Created BARON HAMILTON of the United Kingdom, Sept. 7, 1749.

- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Lewis-Richard, BARON SONDES,  
*cre.* May 22, 1760. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 38.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Philip, BARON GRANTHAM,  
*cre.* April 7, 1761. *Georgio Tertio reg.* Aged 48.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel, BARON SCARSDALE,  
*cre.* April 9, 1761. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 79.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON BOSTON,  
*cre.* April 10, 1761. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Richard, BARON HOLLAND  
OF HOLLAND AND FOXLEY, *cre.* May 6, 1762. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 56.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON LOVEL AND HOL-  
LIND OF ENMORE, *cre.* May 7, 1762. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Charles, BARON VERNON,  
*cre.* May 12, 1762. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 50.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON DUCIE,  
*cre.* April 27, 1763. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 54.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, BARON SUNDRIDGE  
AND HAMILTON, *cre.* Dec. 22, 1766. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-William, BARON HAWKE,  
*cre.* May 20, 1776. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 30.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON FOLEY,  
*cre.* May 20, 1776. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 49.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Talbot, BARON DYNEVOR,  
*cre.* Oct. 17, 1780. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON WALSINGHAM,  
*cre.* Oct. 17, 1780. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 53.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON BAGOT,  
*cre.* Oct. 17, 1780. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 56.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON SOUTHAMPTON,  
*cre.* Oct. 17, 1780. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 25.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Fletcher, BARON GRANTLEY,  
*cre.* April 9, 1782. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 33.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON RODNEY,  
*cre.* June 19, 1782. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 47.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON CARTERET,  
*cre.* Jan. 29, 1784. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Noel, BARON BERWICK,  
*cre.* May 19, 1784. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON SHERBORNE,  
*cre.* May 20, 1784. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-James, BARON MONTAGU,  
*cre.* Aug. 8, 1786. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 53.

287. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON TYRONE,  
*cre.* Aug. 8, 1786. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 19.
288. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON CARLETON,  
*cre.* Aug. 8, 1786. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 58.
289. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON SUFFIELD,  
*cre.* Aug. 8, 1786. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 48.
290. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Guy, BARON DORCHESTER,  
*cre.* Aug. 8, 1786. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 18.
291. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON KENYON,  
*cre.* June 9, 1788. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 53.
292. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, BARON BRAYBROOKE,  
*cre.* Sept. 5, 1788. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 46.
293. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus, BARON FISHER-  
WICK, *cre.* July 3, 1790. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
294. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, BARON DOUGLAS,  
*cre.* July 8, 1790. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
295. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Hall, BARON GAGE,  
*cre.* Nov. 1, 1790. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 38.
296. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Wyndham, BARON  
GRENVILLE, *cre.* Nov. 25, 1790. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 70.
297. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-Thomas, BARON THURLOW,  
*cre.* June 12, 1792. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 15.
298. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON AUCKLAND,  
*cre.* May 22, 1793. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 45.
299. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Henry, BARON LYTTLETON,  
*cre.* Aug. 13, 1794. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 48.
300. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Welbore, BARON MENDIP,  
*cre.* Aug. 13, 1794. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 69.
301. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-John, BARON SELSEY,  
*cre.* Aug. 13, 1794. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 42.
302. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Laurence, BARON DUNDAS,  
*cre.* Aug. 13, 1794. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.
303. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Charles, BARON YARBOROUGH,  
*cre.* Aug. 13, 1794. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 48.
304. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BARON STUART OF CASTLE  
STEWART, *cre.* June 4, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
305. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. BARON STEWART OF GARLIES,  
*cre.* June 6, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 62.
306. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-George, BARON SALTERS-  
FORD, *cre.* June 7, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.
307. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Christopher, BARON DAWNAY,  
*cre.* June 9, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.

308. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON BRODRICK,  
*cre.* June 11, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 75.
309. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON CALTHORPE,  
*cre.* June 15, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 42.
310. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BARON DE DUNSTANVILLE  
AND BASSET, *cre.* June 17, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 72.
311. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON ROLLE,  
*cre.* June 20, 1796. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
312. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, BARON WELLESLEY,  
*cre.* Oct. 20, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 70.
313. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, BARON CARRINGTON,  
*cre.* Oct. 20, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 78.
314. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. and Reverend Henry-William,  
BARON BAYNING, *cre.* Oct. 20, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 32.
315. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON BOLTON,  
*cre.* Oct. 20, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 47.
316. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON WODEHOUSE,  
*cre.* Oct. 26, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 89.
317. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON NORTHWICK,  
*cre.* Oct. 26, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
318. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Atherton, BARON LILFORD,  
*cre.* Oct. 26, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 28.
319. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON RIBBLESDALE,  
*cre.* Oct. 26, 1797. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 40.
320. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON FITZGIBBON,  
*cre.* Sept. 24, 1799. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 37.
321. *f. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON CARBERRY,  
*cre.* May 9, 1715. *Georgio Primo regnante.* Aged 64.
322. *f. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON FARNHAM,  
*cre.* May 6, 1756. *Georgio Secundo reg.* Aged 63.
323. *f. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Stevenson, BARON  
DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE, *cre.* July 30, 1800. *Georgio Tertio*  
*reg.* Aged 74.
324. *f. R. P.* His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON DUNALLY,  
*cre.* July 31, 1800. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 55.
325. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON MOORE,  
*cre.* Jan. 17, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
326. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON LOFTUS,  
*cre.* Jan. 19, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
327. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON CARYSFORT,  
*cre.* Jan. 21, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 55.
328. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON ALVANLEY,  
*cre.* May 22, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 41.

329. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON ABERCROMBIE,  
*cre.* May 28, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
330. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alleyne, BARON ST. HELEN'S,  
*cre.* July 31, 1801. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 77.
331. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Thomas, BARON REDESDALE,  
*cre.* Feb. 15, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 25.
332. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Horace, BARON RIVERS,  
*cre.* April 1, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
333. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON ELLENBOROUGH,  
*cre.* April 11, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 40.
334. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-George, BARON ARDEN,  
*cre.* July 28, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
335. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus-Frederick-Charles,  
BARON SHEFFIELD, *cre.* July 29, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 28.
336. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Noel, BARON BARHAM,  
*cre.* April 27, 1805. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 48.
337. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. David-Montagu, BARON ERSKINE,  
*cre.* Feb. 10, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 54.
338. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Howe-Peter, BARON MONTEAGLE,  
*cre.* Feb. 20, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 42.
339. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, BARON ARDROSSAN,  
*cre.* Feb. 21, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 17.
340. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON LAUDERDALE,  
*cre.* Feb. 22, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 71.
341. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON GRANARD,  
*cre.* Feb. 24, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 70.
342. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON CREWE,  
*cre.* Feb. 25, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 52.
343. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON PONSONBY OF IMO-  
KILLY, *cre.* Mar. 13, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 60.
344. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, BARON AILSA,  
*cre.* Nov. 4, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged .
345. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON BREADALBANE,  
*cre.* Nov. 4, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 68.
346. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alan-Legge, BARON GARDNER,  
*cre.* Nov. 15, 1806. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 20.
347. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON MANNERS,  
*cre.* April 14, 1807. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 74.
348. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON GAMBIER,  
*cre.* Nov. 3, 1807. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 73.
349. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON HOPETOUN AND  
NIDDRY, *cre.* Jan. 28, 1809. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 26.

- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON LYNEDOCHE,  
cre. May 3, 1814. *Administracione Regni Georgii Principis  
Wallie.* Aged 80.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Rowland, BARON HILL,  
cre. May 3, 1814. *Eadem Administracione.* Aged .
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON DALHOUSIE,  
cre. July 18, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 59.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON MELDRUM,  
cre. July 18, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 69.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON ROSS,  
cre. July 18, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 64.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON MELBOURNE,  
cre. July 18, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 51.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-Almeric, BARON  
CHURCHILL, cre. July 18, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 50.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON HARRIS,  
cre. July 18, 1815. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 48.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Algernon, BARON PRUDHOE,  
cre. August 14, 1816. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 37.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON COLCHESTER,  
cre. May 13, 1817. *Ead. Adm.* Aged 32.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-William-Robert, BARON KER,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Georgia Quarto regnante.* Aged 36.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON ORMONDE,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 55.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BARON WEMYSS,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 58.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, BARON CLANBRASSIL,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON GLENLYON,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 48.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON MARYBOROUGH,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 67.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Henry, BARON ORIEL,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged .
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON STOWELL,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 84.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Henry, BARON RAVENS-  
WORTH, cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 55.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON DELAMERE,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 63.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-George, BARON FORESTER,  
cre. July 9, 1821. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 44.



371. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Nicholas, BARON BEXLEY,  
*cre.* Feb. 15, 1823. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64.
372. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Francis, BARON GIFFORD,  
*cre.* Jan. 28, 1824. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 13.
373. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Percy-Clinton-Sydney, BARON  
PENSHURST, *cre.* Oct. 28, 1824. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 49.
374. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Ulick-John, BARON SOMERHILL,  
*cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 27.
375. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON WIGAN,  
*cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 47.
376. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON RANFURLY,  
*cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 75.
377. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON FARNBOROUGH,  
*cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 70.
378. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON DE TABLEY,  
*cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 18.
379. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Archibald, BARON WHARN-  
CLIFFE, *cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 53.
380. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON FEVERSHAM,  
*cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 65.
381. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Rose, BARON SEAFORD,  
*cre.* June 13, 1826. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 58.
382. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Singleton, BARON LYNDBURST\*,  
*cre.* April 23, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 58.
383. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON FIFE,  
*cre.* April 25, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged .
384. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON TENTERDEN,  
*cre.* April 25, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 67.
385. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Conyngham, BARON  
PLUNKET, *cre.* April 25, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 65.
386. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON MELROSE,  
*cre.* July 5, 1827. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 50.
387. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON COWLEY,  
*cre.* Jan. 17, 1828. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 57.
388. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON STUART DE  
ROTHESAY, *cre.* Jan. 17, 1828. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 50.
389. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON HEYTESBURY,  
*cre.* Jan. 17, 1828. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 51.
390. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, BARON CLANWILLIAM,  
*cre.* Jan. 17, 1828. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 34.

\* This nobleman's name and title are here inserted according to his baronial rank; though, as Lord High Chancellor, he is the official Speaker of the House, and consequently ranks above all Peers below the Lord-Archbishop of Canterbury.

301. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-George, BARON DURHAM,  
*cre. Jan. 17, 1828. Eod. Reg.* Aged 38.
302. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON SKELMERSDALE,  
*cre. Jan. 17, 1828. Eod. Reg.* Aged 59.
303. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON WALLACE,  
*cre. Jan. 25, 1828. Eod. Reg.* Aged .
304. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Draper, BARON WYNEFORD,  
*cre. June 4, 1829. Eod. Reg.* Aged .

The title of *Baron* in this kingdom is coeval with its conquest by William Duke of Normandy; who, as a requital for the services done him by his followers, in enabling him to overcome the reigning and rightful King, Harold, and for assisting him to mount the English throne, portioned out the kingdom into Lordships or Baronies, giving to each a quantity of land, more or less, according to his deserts or services\*.

These lands were held under the Crown by Feudal Tenure, that is, conditionally, on the performance of certain services to the King †.

The ancient magistracies and dignities having been swept away

\* It is well known that the title of Baron is likewise applied to those officers or Judges who preside at causes in the Court of Exchequer between the King and his subjects, relating to the revenue. There are also Barons of the Cinque Ports, who are members of the Lower House of Parliament; and formerly, before there was a Lord Mayor of London, the Chief Magistrates were styled Barons. In law the husband is termed the *Baron*, and the wife the *Femme*.

† Feudal Tenure was an estate in land given by the Lord to his vassals, in lieu of wages, upon condition of assisting the said Lord in his wars and in the Council; that is, by attending him in the field with a certain quota of knights and men-at-arms, according to the extent of territory, or by governing and defending particular districts. The origin of such grants was, that Princes might be furnished with a convenient number of soldiers when occasion required, and that the frontiers of the dominions might be defended against an enemy. At first the feudal estates were held absolutely at the will of the Lord; but, afterwards, they were made hereditary; and Duchies, Earldoms, Baronies, &c. were granted absolutely to the vassals, upon the condition of fealty and homage; the latter being obliged to appear in the field upon his Lord's summons, to follow his standard, to protect his person, and never to desert him upon the score of danger; also to pay aids and taxes:—the non-performance of all or any of which the estate became forfeited. It was about the year 990, that Hugh Capet, in order to secure to himself the good-will of the great men of France, made their offices hereditary; whereas, formerly, from the most remote antiquity, all magistracies and other honours had been conferred upon select and deserving persons only, and were held merely during good behaviour. The French nobility, in consequence, began to take their surnames from their principal names and lands, which they now held by *Feudal Tenure*. William the Conqueror introduced these tenures into England; and the mode of granting them was very ceremonious and solemn. In Germany, those that were considerable were granted by delivery of a standard or banner; in France, by a ring and staff: the mode adopted by William.

by this new flood of nobility, the Barons were obliged to perform many of their duties in their several districts; consequently they held courts for the decision of causes and the punishment of crime, in which capacity they supplied the places of the Saxon Thanes. They also formed the Conqueror's Council or Parliament; for, William seeing that there would be no security for him on the throne unless there was something like a restoration of the great Council of the nation, as it was under the Saxon Kings, formed a Council of his own friends and dependents; knowing that no persons would so readily further his designs of completely extinguishing the patriotism and love for the rival dynasty, which still glowed in the hearts of the people, as his feudal tenants.

William's Parliament then consisted of about seven hundred persons, all tenants in chief of the Crown, as we find recorded in Domesday-Book\*. In process of time, however, so many of these were found to have alienated their grants wholly or in part, and to have become so impoverished, as to be unable to furnish the King with aids and services as before; consequently the privilege of sitting by right in the King's Council began gradually to decay, and they were further degraded into an inferior rank, being styled *Barones Minores*; those only who retained their territories unspoiled, viz. the *Barones Majores*, being now in the habit of assisting in the legislative Councils of the nation. Thus stood the case till the reign of Henry III., when the system of plurality of Baronies prevailed to so great a degree, and the *Barones Majores* were so few in number, that out of two hundred and fifty Baronies, there was hardly one half which were really possessed by the original tenants of the Crown. The consequence was, that many disputes arising as to the right of the new proprietors to sit in Parliament on account of having the *tenure* of alienated Baronies, (and particularly in those cases where the Pluralist-Barons, by bestowing them on their sons, contrived by such means to strengthen their Parliamentary and other interests), it was at last

\* In the time of Henry II. there were in England no less than 1115 Castles belonging to the Feudal Barons, great and small, and each Castle had a Manor attached to it. During the Civil Wars, however, many of these were demolished; and it was the policy of Henry VII., during the whole of his long reign, to render the towns large and populous, and to weaken the baronial interest throughout the kingdom, by every means in his power, as his son did that of the Clergy. The consequence is, that ruins, only, exist now to indicate the strongholds of the ancient chieftains of England.

so that no Baron nor other Tenant should in future come to the National Council who was not *summoned* thereto by the King's *writ*. Thus, a great revolution was effected in the constitution of Parliament; for, a proprietorship of land, though still depending on fealty, homage, and service to the Sovereign, no longer entitled the Lord to take a part in his Councils. On the other hand the King's *writ* (which was of course addressed principally to the Barones Majores) not only entitled the person summoned to the rank of nobility, and confirmed those already ennobled, but also conveyed with it an hereditary right, for ever, to sit in the House of Peers. The only Barons by Tenure, therefore, which remained, were the *Lords Spiritual*, who, by having Baronies annexed to their Bishoprics, are thus entitled to sit in the Upper House, as Lords of Parliament. With this may be mentioned the Feudal Tenure of the Castle of Arundel, which was specially confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the reign of Charles I., in the right of conferring on its proprietor the dignity and privileges of an Earl.

Barons by writ\* are also styled Barons by prescription; because they and their ancestors have continued Barons beyond the memory of man; and they generally have their surnames added to the title of Lord.—One summons and one sitting are sufficient to establish such a Barony, and to render it heritable either by heirs male or female. In cases where there is only one female and no male heir, the former of course succeeds; but where there are two or more females, or co-heiresses, neither can succeed during the lifetime of the other; for the Barony is then said to fall into *abeyance*; or to be, for such time, in a dormant state. This abeyance, in some cases, continues not only during the lives of all the co-heiresses, but also during those of their progeny male and female, perhaps for several generations; that is, until the posterity of all but *one* becomes extinct; in which case, the eldest male, or an only female, succeeds by prescription, as the representative of the first Baron; but if there be *more* than one female, the Barony again falls into, or continues in, abeyance, as before. The Sovereign, however, has the prerogative of terminating at his pleasure an abeyance, in favour of any of the co-heirs, or co-heiresses; but he cannot alienate the Barony to any other person, to their prejudice; it being imperative that the dignity should be conferred

\* A writ is a writing on parchment, signed by the King, closed with yellow wax having the impression of the Great Seal of England.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

of them. When terminated in favour of a male, the custom is common such person to take his seat in the House of Peers, and the title of the dormant Barony: to an heiress, however, as the mode of confirming her right, letters-patent\* are issued by the Sovereign. The latter is likewise the course observed towards Peers dying in the House, but who may happen to become heirs in abeyance. Since the reign of Richard II. letters-patent have superseded writs in the creation of Baronies and other Peerages; hereby, the succession may be regulated according to the pleasure of the Sovereign, or the wish of the person upon whom the dignity is conferred, so as to make it hereditary on heirs male to perpetuate the name; or to indicate by name the elder or younger sons, or brothers, or daughters, or their heirs, to whom it shall descend; and in default of issue in the line so indicated, such peerage becomes extinct.

Peers by writ are styled "by prescription," and as their *surnames* are added to their titles; so, those by letters-patent (as well as other dignities) are styled "by creation," and they have the name of their Barony (or otherwise) added to their rank of Peers. Notwithstanding the long discontinuance of writs of summons and commissions in the creation of *new* Peerages, such are occasionally used to when it is the Sovereign's pleasure to call up to the House of Peers the eldest sons of Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, &c.

Pluralist Barons:—such are always summoned in Baronial rank, according to their fathers; but the peerages are not thereby made plural. It is singular, that, in case a writ should issue to the eldest son of a Peer, summoning him to appear in Parliament, in any other way than by his father, though by mistake supposed to be such writ is deemed a *new creation*, and heritable as a *Barony by writ*; for the Sovereign cannot recall his act of grace.

When addressed officially by the Crown, Barons are styled "*Right Honourable* and *well beloved*."—Their robes and caps correspond with those of Bishops, in all respects, except that the former have only two ermine bands of white fur and gold lace on each shoulder. Their coronets, which were granted to them in their present fashion by King Charles the Second, have eight pearls set at equal distances on the circle; previously to his reign the Barons wore only plain circlets of gold.

\* Letters-patent are *open letters* or writings, stamped with the Great Seal, conveying or protecting the grantee in the enjoyment of any new or disputed privilege.

## PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

Ladyship, the Right Honourable Louisa, COUNTESS OF  
 ASHFIELD, *cre.* Oct. 31, 1778. *Georgio Tertio reg.* Aged 72.

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Amabella, COUNTESS DE GREY,  
 Sept. 11, 1816. *Administration Regni, Georgii Principis*  
*lie.* Aged 79.

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Joan, VISCOUNTESS CANNING,  
 Jan. 17, 1828. *Georgio Quarto reg.* Aged .

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte, BARONESS DE ROS,  
 Oct. 2, 1264. *Henrico Tertio reg.* Aged .

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Harriet-Anne, BARONESS ZOUCHE,  
 Jan. 13, 1308. *Edwardo Secundo reg.* Aged 43.

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Barbara, BARONESS GREY DE  
 BLYN AND HASTINGS, *cre.* May 2, 1322. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 20.

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Sophia-Charlotte, BARONESS HOWE,  
 Aug. 19, 1788. *Georgio Tertio reg.* Aged 68.

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Mary, BARONESS SANDYS,  
 June 19, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged .

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Margaret, BARONESS KEITH,  
 Sept. 17, 1802. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 42.

Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte-Mary-Gertrude,  
 BARONESS RAYLEIGH, *cre.* July 9, 1821. *Georgio Quarto*  
*ante.* Aged 72.

as in their own right (though their sex precludes them from Parliament) have all the immunities, privileges of pre-emption from legal forms and restraints, &c. &c., which are enjoyed by Peers of the same ranks. Their several dignities are conferred upon these Ladies in the same manner as upon Peers of the same rank; that is, by prescriptive or simple inheritance, or by patent; and they descend in like manner to their heirs. Some of them have succeeded to their titles on the ground of *abeyance* in their Baronies; whilst others have been created in reward of the services in the field, on the ocean, or in the army, of their deceased husbands.—The latter takes place, in pursuance of the previous intention of the Sovereign, in favour of the meritorious individuals themselves; but the hand of favour, in conferring the honours are conferred upon their widows or

## ENUMERATION OF LORDS HAVING SEATS.

The total number of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who have seats in the House of Peers, is 393, according to the following rank precedence: viz.

- 4 Princes of the Blood Royal.
- 3 Archbishops.
- 19 Dukes.
- 22 Marquesses.
- 128 Earls.
- 26 Viscounts.
- 27 Bishops.
- 164 Barons.

---

*Total, 393*

Of whom fourteen are not qualified to sit; ELEVEN being MING and three lunatic. Several Peers reside abroad in the qualities of ambassadors, governors, &c. &c.

Or, they may be divided into the following classes:

- 4 Princes of the Blood.
- 2 English Archbishops.
- 19 English Dukes.
- 18 English Marquesses.
- 104 English Earls.
- 21 English Viscounts.
- 24 English Bishops.
- 153 English Barons.
- 16 Scottish Representative Peers. } viz. 2 Marquesses  
5 Earls,  
2 Viscounts,  
7 Barons.
- 1 Irish Archbishop.
- 3 Irish Bishops.
- 28 Irish Representative Peers. } viz. 2 Marquesses  
19 Earls,  
3 Viscounts,  
4 Barons.

---

*Total, 393*

LIST  
OF  
SCOTTISH AND IRISH NOBLES  
WHO SIT IN THE  
HOUSE OF LORDS  
AS  
ENGLISH OR BRITISH PEERS;

BUT WHO ARE MORE COMMONLY KNOWN BY THEIR NATIONAL  
TITLES THAN BY THOSE ANNEXED:—

*The latter honours, however, being the only ones which entitle them  
to seats in PARLIAMENT.*

N. B.—In turning to the ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT OF SPIRITUAL  
AND TEMPORAL LORDS OF PARLIAMENT, the reader is to observe  
that such PEERS of SCOTLAND and IRELAND as are REPRESENTATIVES  
(marked R.S.P. and R.I.P. in the present List), are to be found under the Heads  
of their National Titles only; and not under those of their *British* Creations.

Aberdeen, Earl of, S.P. . . .	Viscount Gordon, U.K.
Aboyne, Earl of, S.P. . . .	Baron Meldrum, U.K.
Argyll, Duke of, S.P. . . .	{ Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, G.B.
Atholl, Duke of, S.P. . . .	Earl Strange, G.B.
Belcarras, Earl of, S.P. . . .	Baron Wigan, U.K.
Bellhaven and Stenton, Baron, R.S.P. . . . . .	} Baron Hamilton, U.K.
Bosborough, Earl of, I.P. . . .	Baron Poynsonby of Sysonby, G.B.
Breadalbane and Holland, Earl of, S.P. . . . . .	} Marquess of Breadalbane, U.K.
Brough and Queensberry, Duke of, S.P. . . . . .	} Earl of Doncaster, G.B.
Carysfort, Earl of, I.P. . . .	Baron Carysfort, U.K.
Caulis, Earl of, S.P. . . . .	<i>Marquess of Ailsa, U.K.</i>
<i>Clancarty, Earl of, R.I.P. . . .</i>	<i>Viscount Clancarty, U.K.</i>
<i>Charricarde, Marquess of, I.P.</i>	<i>Baron Somerhill, U.K.</i>



Clanwilliam, Earl of, I.P. . .	Baron Clanwilliam, U.K.
Clare, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Fitzgibbon, G.B.
Clifden, Viscount, I.P. . . .	Baron Mendip, G.B.
Cloncurry, Baron, I.P. . . . .	Baron Cloncurry, U.K.
Conyngnam, Marq. of, R.I.P.	Baron Minster, U.K.
Cork and Orrery, Earl of, I.P.	Baron Boyle, G.B.
Courtown, Earl of, I.P. . . .	Baron Saltersford, G.B.
Dalhousie, Earl of, S.P. . . .	Baron Dalhousie, U.K.
Darnley, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Clifton, E.P.
Donegall, Marquess of, I.P.	Baron Fisherwick, G.B.
Donoughmore, Earl of, I.P.	Viscount Hutchinson, U.K.
Downe, Viscount, I.P. . . . .	Baron Dawnay, G.B.
Downshire, Marquess of, I.P.	Earl of Hillsborough, G.B.
Drogheda, Marquess of, I.P.	Baron Moore, U.K.
Dunmore, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Dunmore, U.K.
Eglintoun, Earl of, S.P. . . .	Baron Ardrossan, U.K.
Egmont, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Lovell and Holland, G.B.
Ely, Marquess of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Loftus, U.K.
Enniskillen, Earl of, R.I.P.	Baron Grinstead, U.K.
Errol, Earl of, S.P. . . . .	Baron Kilmarnock, U.K.
Ferrard, Viscount, R.I.P. . . .	Baron Oriel, U.K.
Fife, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Fife, U.K.
Fingall, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Fingall, U.K.
Gage, Viscount, I.P. . . . .	Baron Gage, G.B.
Galloway, Earl of, S.P. . . . .	Baron Stewart of Garlies, G.B.
Glasgow, Earl of, S.P. . . . .	Baron Ross, U.K.
Gordon, Duke of, S.P. . . . .	Earl of Norwich, G.B.
Gower, Earl. <i>E. P. Courtesy</i> } <i>Title</i> . . . . . }	Baron Gower, G.B.
Granard, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Granard, U.K.
Haddington, Earl of, S.P. . . .	Baron Melrose, U.K.
Headfort, Marquess of, I.P.	Baron Kenlis, U.K.
Howden, Baron, I.P. . . . .	Baron Howden, U.K.
Kinnaird, Baron, S.P. . . . .	Baron Rossie, U.K.
Leitrim, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Clements, U.K.
Ludlow, Earl, I.P. . . . .	Baron Ludlow, U.K.
Meath, Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Baron Chaworth, U.K.
<i>Ranfurly, Earl of, I.P. . . . .</i>	<i>Baron Ranfurly, U.K.</i>
<i>Sefton, Earl of, I.P. . . . .</i>	<i>Baron Sefton, U.K.</i>

Hamilton, Duke of, S. P. . .	Duke of Brandon, E. P.
Hopetoun, Earl of, S. P. . .	Baron Hopetoun and Niddry, U. K.
Kingston, Earl of, I. P. . .	Baron Kingston, U. K.
Kinnoul, Earl of, S. P. . .	Baron Hay, G. B.
Lauderdale, Earl of, S. P. . .	Baron Lauderdale, U. K.
Leinster, Duke of, I. P. . .	Viscount Leinster, G. B.
Lennox, Duke of, S. P. . .	Duke of Richmond, E. P.
Limerick, Earl of, I. P. . .	Baron Foxford, U. K.
Londonderry, Marquess of, I. P.	Earl Vane, U. K.
Longford, Earl of, I. P. . .	Baron Silchester, G. B.
Lothian, Marquess of, S. P. . .	Baron Ker, U. K.
Middleton, Viscount, I. P. . .	Baron Brodrick, G. B.
Mentrose, Duke of, S. P. . .	Earl Graham, G. B.
Morny, Earl of, S. P. . . . .	Baron Stuart, of Castle Stuart, G. B.
Northland, Viscount, I. P. . .	Baron Ranfurly, U. K.
Ormonde, Marquess of, I. P. . .	Baron Ormonde, U. K.
Roden, Earl of, I. P. . . . .	Baron Clanbrassil, U. K.
Roseberry, Earl of, S. P. . . .	Baron Roseberry, U. K.
Shannon, Earl of, I. P. . . . .	Baron Carleton, G. B.
Sheffield, Earl of, I. P. . . . .	Baron Sheffield, U. K.
Sligo, Marquess of, I. P. . . . .	Baron Monteagle, U. K.
Strangford, Viscount, I. P. . . .	Baron Penshurst, U. K.
Thomond, Marquess of, I. P. . . .	Baron Tadcaster, U. K.
Waterford, Marquess of, I. P. . . .	Baron Tyrone, G. B.
Wellesley, Marquess, I. P. . . . .	Baron Wellesley, G. B.
Wemyss and March, Earl of, } S. P. . . . . }	Baron Wemyss, U. K.

## PERSONAL PRIVILEGES OF THE PEERAGE.

1. Peers of the Realm are the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown ; and may, whenever they consider it necessary, demand admittance to the King's presence to advise with him on affairs of moment.

2. They form the Upper House of the Imperial Parliament ; and their honours and immunities are hereditary.

3. A Peer may vote by Proxy on any question, though he should happen to be residing in a foreign country :—this privilege is denied to the members of the Commons' House. A proxy vote, however, does not extend to cases where the House is sitting in judgment.

4. All bills in any ways affecting the rights of the Peerage must originate in the House of Peers, and cannot undergo any change or alteration by the Commons.

5. Each Peer has a right, when a vote passes the House contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent or protest on the Journals of the House, with his reasons for dissenting at length.

6. A Peer sitting in judgment gives not his verdict on *oath*, like a Commoner, but upon his *honour*. He also answers all bills in Chancery upon his honour, only. If summoned as a witness, however, either in civil or criminal cases, he must be *sworn*.

7. When arraigned for any criminal offence, as treason, felony, or misprision of these offences, it must be before his Peers; who deliver their opinions as to the culprit's guilt or innocence upon their *honour*\*. But, in cases of misdemeanour, as riot, libel, conspiracy, and perjury, a Peer is tried like a Commoner, by a Jury.

8. Peers and Lords of Parliament have the privilege of franking letters through the Post-office to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. The members of the Lower House enjoy this privilege in common with their Lordships.

9. By the law of *Scandalum Magnatum*, any person convicted of spreading scandalous reports respecting a Peer, or Bishop, *no matter whether true or false*, is subject to fine and imprisonment.

10. The persons of Peers are for ever sacred and inviolable from arrest and imprisonment for debts, trespasses, &c., and they cannot be outlawed in any civil action; nor can any attachment lie against their persons †. This freedom from arrest extends to their families, servants, and followers, as well as to all persons necessarily employed

\* The trials of Peers usually take place in Courts, or wooden buildings, erected for that purpose at the expense of the Crown, in the centre of Westminster Hall; which Courts are usually pulled down as soon as the investigation terminates. The House of Peers, however, having been greatly enlarged and rendered more commodious than before, for the investigation of the conduct of the late Queen Caroline, it is presumed that in case of any future trials of Peers, the same will take place in that House.

† Scottish and Irish Peers, though not Lords of Parliament, are privileged from arrest, as appears from the following very singular case, extracted from *Fortescue's Reports*:—Lord Mordington, a Scottish Peer, but not one of the Sixteen Representatives, being arrested for debt, moved the Court of Common Pleas to be discharged, as being entitled, by the Act of Union with Scotland, to all the privileges of a Peer of Great Britain, and prayed an attachment against the Bailiff; when a rule was made to show cause. Upon this, the Bailiff made affidavit that, when he arrested his Lordship, he was so mean in his apparel, having a worn-out suit of clothes and a dirty shirt on his person, with but sixteen-pence halfpenny in his pocket, that he could not suppose him to be a Peer of Great Britain; and there-

erty, is their property except from sale or sequestration.  
to assault a Peer, or his menial servant, is a high contempt,  
to be punished with great severity.

Peers are exempt from attending or serving in courts-leet,  
turns, the militia, or the posse comitatus, in case of riot.

The houses of Peers may not be entered by officers of justice,  
but by warrant under the King's own hand, and those of six Privy  
Counsellors; four of whom must be Peers of the Realm.

Peers can qualify a certain number of chaplains: viz. a Duke,  
Marquess or Earl, *five*: a Viscount, *four*: and a Baron, *three*.

They have the privilege of sitting covered in Courts of Jus-  
tice, and are further entitled by their rank to a seat with the  
Justices on the bench.

A Peer cannot lose his nobility, but by death, or attainder for  
treason. It has been *said*, that if a Baron or other Peer waste  
his lands, so that he be not able to support his rank, the King may  
seize them; but it has been expressly held by authority of the

King, that if a Peer, through inadvertency, be had arrested him.—The Court immediately dis-  
missed him, and made the Bailiff ask pardon; with an intimation that a re-  
peat of such a mistake would subject him to fine and imprisonment.

Barons of Kingsale have, since the time of King John, enjoyed exclusively  
the honorary privilege of being covered in the royal presence, after having first  
performed the usual obeisance. This arose from their ancestor Sir John de Courcy  
(the Earl of Ulster), who was a remarkably powerful man, having engaged  
in single combat, and routed the Champion of France, on occasion of a  
dispute concerning the proprietorship of the Duchy of Normandy, between John and

Parliament itself, that a Peer cannot be degraded but by Act of Parliament\*.

17. The last, but not the least, privilege of the Peerage was granted by Act of Parliament, in the first year of Edward the VI. chap. 12. It is equivalent to the privileges, or benefit, of Clergy, formerly possessed by the ecclesiastical body, in England. In the latter case all persons who were clerks, or *who could read*, were exempted from the punishment of death for *first offences* in cases of petit treason and capital felonies; whilst persons actually in holy orders were amenable only to ecclesiastical censure and jurisdiction, and owed no responsibility to secular judges, except in case of high-treason, petty larceny, and misdemeanour. These privileges have, however, been greatly abridged by various Acts of Parliament, and a recent one (6th Geo. IV. c. 25.) provides that Clerks in holy orders, being convicted of clergyable offences, are liable to the same punishment as lay persons would be in similar situations. By the above Act of Edward, however, Peers, even although they *should not be able to read*, have their privilege for all offences clergyable *at that period*, also for the crimes of house-breaking, highway-robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches. As no subsequent law has repealed this clause in the statute of Edward, a Peer may, at this day, rob on the highway, steal horses, break into a house, or rob a church (crimes capital in a Commoner); for by pleading it to be his *first offence*, in these several felonies, he is liable to no personal punishment whatever. As *burning houses*, however, was never a clergyable offence, and as that felony is not specified in Edward's Act, as an innocent pastime befitting the rank of a nobleman, it is hard to say whether a Peer guilty of arson would not be likely to share the fate of a more common incendiary.

\* There is only one instance on record of the degradation of a Peer for this cause, by Act of Parliament: it occurred in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and happened in the case of George Neville, Duke of Bedford, on account of his poverty, which rendered him unable to support the dignity of the Peerage. "This solitary instance," says Judge Blackstone, "serves to show the power of Parliament, and, at the same time, their *tenderness in exerting so high a power*." As many of our laws and customs were borrowed from the Romans, and, through them, from the Greeks, there can be little doubt that this power of degradation is founded upon the practice of those ancients.—Among the Athenians, such as were spendthrifts by repute or conviction, or who had brought themselves and families to poverty by lewdness and prodigality, had a public mark of infamy put upon them; by which they were prevented from voting and making speeches in the senate, as well as in the popular assemblies. The Emperor Adrian, likewise, decreed that all who squandered away their estates on women, luxury, or in gaming with dice, should not appear in the theatres, or senate, but should be held up to public scorn and ridicule.

RESPECTING THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PEERAGE, PUBLIC  
AND PRIVATE BILLS, &c.

WITH

MEMORANDUMS FOR ORDER AND DECENCY TO BE KEPT IN THE UPPER  
HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT BY THE LORDS, WHEN HIS MAJESTY IS NOT  
PRESENT; LEAVING THE SOLEMNITY BELONGING TO HIS MAJESTY'S  
PRESENCE, TO BE MARSHALLED BY THOSE LORDS TO WHOM IT MORE  
PROPERLY APPERTAINS.

---

ORDER OF SITTING.

FIRST, the Lords are to sit in the same order as is prescribed  
in the Act of Parliament \*, except that the Lord Chancellor sitteth on  
Woolsack, as Speaker to the House.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AS SPEAKER.

The Lord Chancellor, when he speaks to the House, is always  
to speak uncovered, and is not to adjourn the House, or do any thing  
as the mouth of the House, without the consent of the Lords first  
except the ordinary thing about Bills, which are of course;  
and the Lords may likewise overrule, as for preferring one Bill  
before another, and such like; and in case of difference amongst the  
Lords, it is to be put to the question, and if the Lord Chancellor

of England, ordinarily to attend the Lords' House of Parliament; and that in case the Lord Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, be absent from the House of Peers, and that there be none authorized under the Great Seal from the King to supply that place in the House of Peers, the Lords may then choose their own Speaker during that vacancy.

#### THE JUDGES AND PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

IV. The Judges, and such of the King's Privy Council [as are called by Writ to attend] sitting by, are not to be covered till the Lords give them leave, which they ordinarily signify by the Lord Chancellor; and they being there appointed to attend the House, are not to speak or deliver any opinion until it be required, and they be admitted so to do by the major part of the House, in case of difference.

#### KING'S COUNSEL.

V. The Learned Counsel, &c. are likewise to attend on the wool-sacks, but are never to be covered.

#### MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

VI. Those of His Majesty's Privy Council, who are or shall be called by His Majesty's writ, as the Judges are, are to be used with the same respect the Judges are; which is, not to be covered until they shall be bid so to do by the Lords.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

VII. After the issuing the writ of summons, if the Parliament be prorogued to any farther day than was appointed for the meeting thereof by the writ of summons, it is done by writ directed to both Houses; and in that case the Lower House is to be called in, and to stand uncovered below the Peers, but not before the Lords be all set; who sitting and being all covered, the Lord Chancellor uses some words unto them to let them know the cause of their meeting, which he doth uncovered, in respect he speaks to the Lords as well as to the Commons; and after the writ is read the Parliament is accordingly prorogued. But, when the Parliament is prorogued at any time after the first meeting thereof, such prorogation is not to be by *writ, but by commission*, directed unto some of the Lords of the

Upper House. And the Lord Chancellor first acquainting the House with the purport of such commission, the Lords authorized thereby, or so many of them as are necessary, being in their robes, and seated on a form placed between the Throne and Woolsack, are to command the Usher of the Black Rod to let the Commons know the Lords Commissioners desire their immediate attendance in the House of Peers to hear the commission read; and the Commons being come up to the Bar of this House, and standing uncovered, the commission is to be read by the Clerk, after which the Parliament is to be prorogued in such manner and to such time as is commanded by the said commission.

## PROCEEDINGS ON OPENING THE PARLIAMENT.

VIII. At the beginning of a Parliament, after prayers said, and the Lord Chancellor shall have taken the oaths appointed to be taken in lieu of the abrogated Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and made, repeated, and subscribed the declaration, and taken and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration, according to the several Acts of Parliament made for those purposes; the Certificate of the Clerk of the Crown of the return of the sixteen Peers who for that part of Great Britain called SCOTLAND shall be chosen, summoned, and certified to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, shall be read; and then all the Peers and Lords of Parliament present shall in like manner take, make, and subscribe the said oaths and declaration; after which, some Bill (*pro formâ*) is to be read; which being done, the Lord Chancellor is to report His Majesty's Speech from the Throne, and then the Committee of Privileges is to be appointed; and at the beginning of every other Session during the same Parliament, after prayers said, some Bill (*pro formâ*) is to be read, His Majesty's Speech reported, and the Committee of Privileges appointed.

## FINES FOR COMING LATE.

\* IX. *Every Lord that comes after prayers, if he be a Baron or Bishop, is to pay one shilling, and if he be of any degree above, two shillings for the poor; but every Lord who comes not at all, and makes*

*\* This Order is here preserved as a memorial of the attention to public business, and of the charitable disposition of our ancestors.*



*not his just excuse, is to pay five shillings for every day's absence.—  
Vacat. per ordinem, 13th May, 1742.*

RESPECT TO BE SHOWN TO THE HOUSE.

X. Before the House sit, so much respect is to be had to that room, as none but Members of the House ought to be covered there; not so much as the eldest son of any Peer whatsoever, unless he be called by writ; neither is any other persons to stay there, nor any attendant of any Nobleman, but whilst he brings in his Lord, and then he is to retire himself.

SALUTATIONS AND OBEISANCE TO THE CLOTH OF ESTATE.

XI. When the House is set, every Lord that shall enter is to give and receive salutations from the rest, and not to sit down in his place unless he hath made his obeisance to the Cloth of Estate.

STYLE OF WRITS.

XII. If there be any difference in the form or style of the writs from the ancient, it is to be examined how it came to pass.

DIGNITY AND ORDER IN THE HOUSE.

XIII. The Lords in the Upper House are to keep their dignity and order in sitting as much as may be, and not to remove out of their places without just cause, to the hindrance of others that sit near them, and disorder of the House; but when they must needs go cross the House from one side to the other, they are to make obeisance to the Cloth of Estate.

MODE OF ADDRESS IN SPEAKING.

XIV. When any Lords speak, they address their speech to the rest of the Lords in general.

OFFENSIVE SPEECHES, &c. TO BE AVOIDED.

XV. To prevent misunderstandings, and for avoiding offensive speeches, when matters are debating either in the House or at Committees, it is for honour's sake thought fit and so ordered, that all *personal, sharp, or taxing* speeches be forborne; and whosoever answereth another man's speech, shall apply his answer to the matter

without wrong to the person; and as nothing offensive is to be spoken, so nothing is to be ill taken, if the party that speaks it shall presently make a fair exposition or clear denial of the words that might bear any ill construction; and if any offence of that kind be given, as the House itself will be very sensible thereof, so it will sharply censure the offenders, and give the party offended a fit reparation and full satisfaction.—*Per Ordinem*, 12 & 13 Junii, 1626.

## TO PREVENT MISTAKES AND UNKINDNESSES.

*Die Lunæ, 9 Augusti, 1641, post Meridiem.*

XVI. It is this day ordered by the Lords in Parliament, for avoiding of all mistakes, unkindnesses, or other differences, which may grow to quarrels tending to the breach of peace, that if any Lord shall conceive himself to have received any affront or injury from any other Member of the House, either in the Parliament House, or in any Committee, or in any of the rooms belonging to the Lords' House of Parliament, he shall appeal to the Lords in Parliament for his reparation; which if he shall not do, but occasion or entertain quarrels, declining the justice of the House, then the Lord that shall be found therein delinquent shall undergo the severe censure of the House of Parliament. And this Order is to be added to the Standing Orders of this House.

## NO LORD TO SPEAK AFTER THE QUESTION IS PUT.

*Die Veneris, 9 Januarii, 1673.*

XVII. It is this day ordered and declared by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that when a question hath been entirely put by the Speaker, no Lord is to speak against the question before voting. And it is further ordered, that this rule be annexed into the roll of the Standing Orders of this House.

## LORDS NOT TO DISCOURSE DURING THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

*Die Mercurii, 30 Martii, 1670.*

XVIII. Ordered, that if any Lord have occasion to speak with another Lord in this House whilst the House is sitting, they are to go together below the Bar; or else the Speaker is to stop the business in agitation. And that *this order be annexed to the roll, &c.*

## NO LORD TO SPEAK TWICE TO ONE MATTER.

XIX. No Lord is to speak twice to any Bill at one time of reading it, or any other proposition, unless it be to explain himself in some material point of his speech, but no new matter; and that not without leave of the House first obtained. Every Lord speaks standing uncovered, and names not Members of the House commonly by their names; but "the Lord that spoke last,—last but one,—last but two," &c. or some other note of distinction.

## MANNER OF VOTING.

XX. In voting, the lowest, after the question is put by the Lord Chancellor, begins first; and every Lord in his turn rises uncovered, and only says, "Content," or "Not Content."

## LORDS TO REMAIN IN THEIR PLACES, WHILST VOTING.

*Die Lunæ, 13 Martii, 1670.*

XXI. Ordered, that after a question is put, and the House hath voted thereupon, no Lord is to depart out of his place, unless upon a division of the House, until the House have entered upon some other business. And that this order be added, &c.

## CONTENTS TO GO BELOW THE BAR.

*Die Mercurii, 25 Novembris, 1691.*

XXII. Resolved upon the question, that for the future, when there shall be a division in the House upon any question, the *Contents* shall go below the Bar, and the *Not Contents* stay within the Bar. And it is ordered that this resolution be added, &c.

## THE FIRST AND SECOND READING OF BILLS.

XXIII. Bills are seldom opposed at the first reading, and are commonly *committed*, upon motion, at the second reading.

## THE SUBSTANCE OF BILLS TO BE DULY CONSIDERED.

*Die Martis, 5 Maii, 1668.*

XXIV. Upon report made by the Lord Chamberlain from the Committee of the whole House concerning the Bill for raising 310,000*l.* by an Imposition on Wines and other Liquors, that in regard the said Bill being very long, and consisting of many para-

spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, agreed with  
port made from the Committee, and ordered that this order be  
, &c.

USE FOREIGN TO THE MATTER TO BE ANNEXED TO BILLS OF  
SUPPLY.

*Die Mercurii, 9 Decembris, 1702.*

V. Ordered and declared, that the annexing any clause or  
to a Bill of Aid or Supply, the matter of which is foreign to  
ferent from the matter of the said Bill of Aid or Supply, is  
amentary, and tends to the destruction of the Constitution of  
overnment. And it is further ordered, that this order and  
tion be added, &c.

NO BILL TO BE READ TWICE THE SAME DAY.

*Die Martis, 28 Junii, 1715.*

VI. Ordered and declared, that for the future no Bill shall be  
vice the same day; that no Committee of the whole House  
d on any Bill the same day the Bill is committed; that no  
be received from any Committee of the whole House the same  
ch Committee goes through the Bill (when any amendments  
de to such Bill); and that no Bill be read the third time the  
law that it is reported from the Committee. (*See Order 155.*)

Bills, sometimes to facilitate and agree on great businesses either of the whole House or of Particulars. Committees of the whole House sit in the Upper House, but then the Lord Chancellor sits not upon the woolsack as a Speaker.

MODE OF SITTING ON COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

XXIX. Every Lord is to sit in his due place when the House is put into a Committee.—*Per Ord. 9 Maii, 1626.*

HOUSE NOT TO BE RESUMED WITHOUT CONSENT OF COMMITTEE.

*Die Jovis, 10 Junii, 1714.*

\* XXXI. Ordered and declared, that when the House shall be put into a Committee of the whole House, the House be not resumed without the unanimous consent of the Committee; unless upon a question put by the Lord who shall be in the Chair of such Committee.—*Ent. per Ord. 28 Junii, 1715.*

MODE OF SITTING, &c. IN SELECT COMMITTEES.

XXXII. If they be a Select Committee, they usually meet in one of the rooms adjoining to the Upper House, as the Lords like. Any of the Lords of the Committee speak to the rest uncovered, but may sit still if he please. The Committees are to be attended by such Judges or Learned Counsel as are appointed; they are not to sit there or be covered, unless it be out of favour for infirmity. Some Judge sometimes hath a stool set behind him, but never covers; and the rest never sit or cover.—The Lord Chief Justice Popham did often attend Committees; and though he was Chief Justice, Privy Councillor, and infirm, yet would he very hardly ever be persuaded to sit down, saying, it was his duty to stand and attend; and desired the Lords to keep those forms which were their due.

LORDS NOT ACTUALLY ON COMMITTEES MAY NOT VOTE.

XXXIII. Here it is to be observed, that at any Committee of our own, any Member of our House, though not of the Committee, is not excluded from coming in and speaking, but he must not vote; as also

\* Order No. XXX. was vacated by an Order of the 7th of May, 1805. The enumeration, however, in this and other instances, is preserved, in order that identity between these extracts and the roll of Standing Orders may not be destroyed.

he shall give place to all that are of the Committee, though of lower degree, and shall sit behind them, and observe the same order for sitting at a conference with the Commons.

## REPORTS OF AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

*Die Sabbathi 5 Aprilis, 1707.*

XXXIV. Ordered that on all reports made from Committees of Amendments to Bills, for the future, the Lord that makes the report do explain to the House the effect and coherence of each amendment; and that, on the Clerk's second reading of the same amendments, the Lord on the woosack do the same; and this to be added, &c.

## MANNER OF RECEIVING MESSAGES FROM THE COMMONS.

XXXV. For our meeting with any of the Lower House, it is either upon occasion of messages which they send up unto us, or upon conference when they come up to us. The manner is thus: After we have notice given us by our Usher that they have sent unto us, they attend till we have put that business to some end wherein we are, and then we (sitting all covered) send for them in, who stand all at the lowest end of the room; and then the Lord Chancellor (with such as please) riseth and goeth down to the middle of the Bar: then, the chief of the Committee in the midst, and the rest about him, come up to the Bar with three courtesies, and deliver the message to him, who, after he hath received it, retires himself to his former place; and the House being cleared and settled, he reports it to the Lords, who do help his memory if any thing be mistaken; and after the Lords have taken resolution (if the business require any answer) they are either called for in, and approaching to the Bar with three courtesies (as before), and the House sitting in order and covered (as before), the Lord Chancellor, sitting on the woosack covered, doth give them their answer in the name of the House; or else, if the resolution be not so speedy, we send them word by the Usher that they shall not need to stay for the answer, but we will send it by some express messengers of our own.

## MESSENGERS TO THE COMMONS.

XXXVI. *Here it is to be observed and noted, that we never send to the Lower House by any Members of our own, but either by some*

in a whole body, and not some Lords scattered  
both takes from the gravity of the Lords, and  
Lords from taking their proper places: we  
covered; but they are at no committee or c  
be covered or sit down in our presence, u  
person, and that by connivance in a corner  
not be covered.

WHO ARE TO SPEAK AT CONFERENCE

XXXVIII. None are to speak at a conference  
House, but those that be of the Committee  
from such conference is reported, all the Lords  
to stand up.

STRANGERS NOT ADMITTED TO CONFERENCE

XXXIX. No man is to enter at any committee  
it be such as are commanded to attend), but  
the House, or the heir apparent of a Lord that  
such Lord, or the eldest son of any Peer who l  
in this House, upon pain of being punished se  
to others.

day ordered, for the future, that no doorkeeper attending this House do presume to come or stay within the doors of this House when sitting (except particularly ordered so to do). And this order to be added, &c.

WHO MAY COME INTO THE LOBBY, &c.

XLIII. Ordered, none but Noblemen and the necessary attendants of the House do come into the lobby; nor into the Little Committee Chamber.—*Per Ord.* 23 *Maii*, *post Meridiem*, 1628.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BISHOPS AND PEERS; WITH THEIR PRIVILEGES.

XLIV. It would be resolved what privilege Noblemen and Peers have; betwixt which this difference is to be observed: That Bishops are only Lords of Parliament, but not Peers; for they are not of trial by nobility. But all Lords of Parliament having privilege for their servants from arrests, it is to be known for what time the said privilege doth extend before and after the Session, as likewise whether the same reach to retainers.—(*See Order LXV.*)

ORDERS NOT TO BE ENTERED BEFORE BEING READ.

XLV. The Clerk is to enter no order until the Lord Keeper first demand the assent of the House.—*Vide Librum* 14 *Dec.* 1621, *et* 23 *Feb.* 1623.

And the Clerk is to read every order, first, in the House before it be entered.—*V. Lib.* 20 *Maii*, 1626.

FINES.

XLVI. Whereas this High Court of the Upper House of Parliament do often find cause in their judicature to impose fines, amongst other punishments, upon offenders, for the good example of justice, and to deter others from like offences, It is ordered and declared, that at the least once before the end of every session, the Committees for the orders of the House and privileges of the Lords of Parliament do acquaint the Lords with all the Fines that have been laid that session; that thereupon their Lordships may use that power which they justly have to take off or mitigate such fines, either wholly or in part, according to the measure of penitence or ability in the offenders, or suffer all to stand, as, in equity, their Lordships shall find fit.



And that until every session be ended, no estreat is to be made of such Fines set or imposed by Parliament, nor any copy thereof to be made by the Clerk, without special order upon a public motion in a full House.—*Per Ord. 3 Aprilis, 1624.*

THE MODE OF TRIAL OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO JUDICATURE BEFORE  
THE LORDS.

XLVII. It is declared by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, in regard to the trials of such persons as shall be brought before them and come to judicature, that whereas this Court is the highest, from whence others ought to draw their light, so the proceedings thereof should be most clear and equal, as well on the one side in finding out offences where there is just ground, as on the other side in affording all just means of defence to such as shall be questioned; and therefore, in all cases of moment, the defendants shall have copies of all depositions both *pro et contra*, after publication, at a convenient time before the hearing to prepare themselves: and also, if the defendants shall demand it of the House in due time, they shall have their learned Counsel to assist them in their defence, whether they be able by reason of health to answer in person or not, so as they choose Counsel void of just exception: and if such Counsel shall refuse them, they are to be assigned as the Court shall think fit. This their Lordships do, because in all causes, as well civil as criminal and capital, they hold that all lawful helps cannot, before just Judges, make one that is guilty avoid justice; and on the other side, God defend that an innocent should be condemned.

CAUTION IN CALLING PEERS TO THE BAR.

XLVIII. As for the calling a Member of this High Court to the Bar, their Lordships hold it fit to be very well weighed at what time and for what causes it shall be.—*Per Ord. 28 Maii, 1624.*

PEERS NOT TO BE IMPRISONED WITHOUT ORDER OF THE HOUSE,  
WITH EXCEPTION.

XLIX. The privilege of the House is, that no Lord of Parliament sitting the Parliament, or within the usual times of privilege of Parliament, is to be imprisoned or restrained without sentence or order of the House; unless it be for treason or felony, or for refusing to give security for the peace.—*Per Ord. 18 Aprilis, 1626.*

ed the examining what hath been the practice in former  
times of Lords desiring leave to appear and answer accusa-  
tions in the House of Commons, their Lordships have searched and  
viewed several precedents, and thereupon conceive that it may deeply  
affect the privileges of this House for any Lord of this House  
to be accused in the House of Commons, either in person,  
or by his answer in writing, or by his Counsel there : upon  
consideration had thereof and perusal of the said precedents  
and use, It is ordered, that for the future no Lord shall either  
appear in the House of Commons, or send his answer in writing,  
or by Counsel to answer any accusation there, upon penalty  
to be committed to the Black Rod, or to the Tower, during the  
session of this House. And it is further ordered, that this order be

TO GO INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITHOUT LEAVE OF  
THE PEERS.

*Die Mercurii, 25 Novembris, 1696.*

ordered, that no Lord of this House shall go into the House  
of Commons while the House or any Committee of the whole House  
is sitting there, without the leave of this House first had ; and this  
order, &c.

THE TRIAL OF PEERS TO BE IN FULL PARLIAMENT.

And it is ordered, that this declaration be er

PROSECUTION NOT TO BE DELAYED ON

*Die Veneris, 13 Decembris,*

LIV. Forasmuch as upon writs of error  
Court of Parliament, the plaintiffs therein of  
tice rather than come to the determination of  
It is therefore ordered, that the plaintiffs in  
same and the records be brought in, shall spe  
of the Parliaments, and prosecute their writs  
officers of this House their fees justly due u  
the prosecution of the said writs of error and  
upon ; and further, shall assign their errors  
the bringing in of such writs with the record  
make default so to do, then the said Clerk, if  
writs require it, shall record that the plainti  
his writ of error, and that the House doth the  
plaintiff shall lose his writ, and that the defer  
day, and that the record be remitted. And  
writ of error shall allege diminution and pray a  
shall enter on record the

## TIME LIMITED FOR BRINGING IN APPEALS.

*Die Sabbati, 13 Julii, 1678.*

LV. Ordered, that all persons who shall be desirous to exhibit to this House any petitions of appeal from any Court of Equity, do present their petitions within fourteen days, to be accounted from and after the first day of every session or meeting of Parliament after a recess; after which time the Lords do declare they will, during every such sitting, receive no petition of appeal unless upon a decree made while the Parliament is actually sitting; in which case, the party who shall find himself aggrieved may bring his petition of appeal, provided he present it to this House within fourteen days after such decree is made and entered in any Court of Equity in England or Wales, twenty days in any of the Courts of Scotland, and forty days in any of the Courts of Equity in Ireland. And that this order be added, &c.; and likewise published in print, to the end that all persons concerned may take notice thereof and observe it accordingly.—(See Order CXVIII.)

## THE QUESTION TO BE PUT FOR REVERSING, ONLY, IN GIVING JUDGMENT ON APPEALS OR WRITS OF ERROR.

*Die Lunæ, 7 Decembris, 1691.*

LVI. Ordered, that for the future, upon giving judgment in any cases of appeals or writs of error in this House, the question shall be put for reversing, and not for affirming. And that this order be added, &c.

## NO PETITION FOR THE REHEARING OF CAUSES TO BE READ THE SAME DAY OFFERED.

*Die Jovis, 14 Februarii, 1694.*

LVII. Ordered, that no petition which relates to the rehearing of any cause or part of a cause formerly heard in this House shall be read the same day it is offered, but shall lie upon the table, and a future day be appointed for reading thereof, after twelve of the clock. And this order to be added, &c.

## CAUTION AGAINST FRIVOLOUS APPEALS.

*Die Jovis, 3 Martii, 1697.*

LVIII. Whereas, by the rules and orders of this House for preventing the bringing of frivolous appeals, all appeals are to be signed by two Counsel; It is this day ordered, that no person whatever do presume as Counsel to sign any appeal to be brought into this House for the future, unless such person hath been of Counsel in the same cause in the Courts below, or shall attend as Counsel at the Bar of this House when the said appeal shall come in to be heard; and unless he shall certify that in his judgment there is reasonable cause of appeal. And it is further ordered, that this order shall be added, &c., and affixed on the doors of this House and the Courts in Westminster Hall.—*Emendat. per Ord. 9 Aprilis, 1812.*

## PRINTED CASES OF APPEALS MUST BE SIGNED BY COUNSEL IN THE CAUSE

*Die Martis, 19 Aprilis, 1698.*

LIX. The House taking notice that upon appeals and writs of error there have been of late several scandalous and frivolous printed cases delivered to Lords of this House; for preventing whereof for the future, It is this day ordered, that no person whatsoever do presume to deliver any printed case or cases to any Lord of this House, unless such case or cases shall be signed by one or more of the Counsel who attended at the hearing of the cause in the Courts below, or shall be of Counsel at the hearing in this House. And this order to be added, &c., and affixed to the doors of this House, and the Courts in Westminster Hall.

## CAUSES APPOINTED FOR HEARING NOT TO BE PUT OFF WITHOUT TWO DAYS' NOTICE.

*Die Mercurii, 22 Decembris, 1703.*

LX. Upon consideration of the great inconveniences arising by motions and petitions for putting off causes after days have been appointed for hearing thereof; It is ordered, that when a day shall be appointed for the hearing any cause, appeal, or writ of error, argued *in this House*, the same shall not be altered but upon petition, and that no petition shall in such case be received, unless two days

notice thereof be given to the adverse party; of which notice, oath shall be made at the Bar of this House. And it is further ordered, that this order be added, &c.

RECOGNIZANCES ON APPEALS TO BE ENTERED INTO, IN EIGHT DAYS.

*Die Veneris, 26 Januarii, 1710.*

LXI. Whereas, by order of the 20th November, 1680, it is directed, that in all cases upon appeals to be brought into this House from the Courts in Westminster Hall, the party or parties appellants shall, before any answer to his or their petition, give security to the Clerk of the Parliaments, by recognizance to be entered into, to His Majesty in £100\*, to pay such costs to the defendant or defendants in such appeals as this Court shall appoint, in case the decree or judgment appealed from shall be affirmed by this Court:—It is this day ordered, that in all cases of appeals to be brought into this House from any Court in Westminster-Hall, from any Court of Equity in England or Wales, or from any Court in Scotland, or from any Court of Equity in Ireland, the party or parties appellants shall, within eight days after such appeal received, give security to the Clerk of Parliaments, by recognizance to be entered into, to Her † Majesty, of the penalty of £200 ‡, conditioned to pay such costs to the defendant or defendants in such appeal as this Court shall appoint, in case the decree or judgment appealed from shall be affirmed; and if the appellant or appellants shall neglect or refuse to give such security within the time aforesaid, that then the Clerk of the Parliaments shall inform the House thereof, and the appeal from thenceforth to be dismissed.—*Entr. per Ord. 27 Jan. 1710.—Emendat. 4 Martii, 1727, et 6 Augusti, 1807.*

CAUSES TO BE HEARD BEFORE OTHER BUSINESS.

*Die Martis, 28 Junii, 1715.*

LXII. Ordered, that on the days causes are appointed to be heard, the cause be the first business proceeded on, after prayers, and no other business to intervene.—*Emendat. per Ord. 13 Maii, 1742.*

\* Extended, in 1727, to £200. † Read *His*—never so altered.

‡ Extended to £400 in 1807.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, &c. NOT TO BE COUNSEL FOR PRIVATE  
PERSONS AT THE LORDS' BAR.

*Die Sabbati, 13 Junii, 1685.*

LXIII. Ordered, that for the future neither His Majesty's Attorney General, nor any other assistant to this House, after having taken his place on the woollack as such, shall be allowed to be of Counsel at the Bar of this House for any private person or persons whatsoever. And it is further ordered, that this order, &c.—*Emendat. per Ord. 13 Maii, 1742.*

DURING THE HEARING OF CAUSES, THE LORDS MUST BE ON THE  
BENCHES.

*Die Sabbati, 5 Aprilis, 1707.*

LXIV. Ordered, that if any Lord, at the hearing of a cause, be not on one of the benches, the Lord Chancellor shall stop proceedings until such Lord take his place on one of the said benches.—*Ent. per Ord. 28 Junii, 1715.*

PRIVILEGES OF THE SERVANTS OF LORDS FROM ARREST.

LXV. It is declared, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that the privilege of the Nobility concerning the freedom of their servants and followers from arrests doth extend to all their menial servants, and those of their family, as also those employed necessarily and properly about their estates, as well as their persons.

This freedom to begin twenty days before the return of the writ of summons in the beginning of every Parliament, and to continue twenty days before and after every session of Parliament, except in such cases wherein other provision hath been made by an Act of Parliament passed in the 12th and 13th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, An Act for Preventing any Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of Parliament.

All the Lords are to be very careful on this point, and remember the ground of this privilege, which was only in respect they should *not be distracted* by the trouble of their servants from attending the

man, either by himself or by his letter, or by some message,  
the House, upon his honour, that the person arrested is within  
of the privilege before expressed.  
for the particulars, they must be left to the judgment of the  
in the particular cases shall come in question, wherein the  
agents not all means, as well by oath or without, to find out  
the nature of the servant's quality in his Lord's service; and,  
and, if by the House it be adjudged contrary to the true intent,  
never whatsoever must not find it strange if in such case both  
themselves suffer reproof as the House shall think fit, and his servant  
no benefit by the privilege, but pay the fees: whereas the  
of the kingdom must be preferred before any personal respect,  
he to be spared that shall offend after so fair a warning.—*Per  
Martii*, 1624.—*Emendat. 22 Junii*, 1715.

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS NOT PRIVILEGED.

*Die Mercurii*, 24 *Martii*, 1696.

It is Ordered, that no common Attorney or Solicitor, though  
employed by any Peer or Lord of this House, shall be allowed  
of Parliament. And that this order be entered, &c.

NO LORD TO GIVE WRITTEN PROTECTIONS OR PRIVILEGE.



NO PETITION TO BE RECEIVED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE KING'S  
SERVANTS.

*Die Jovis, 23 Novembris, 1693.*

LXVIII. It is resolved, and this day ordered, that this House will not receive any petition for protecting their Majesties' servants. And that this order be added, &c.

THE GOODS OF PRIVILEGED PERSONS TO BE FREE.

LXIX. Ordered, the goods of privileged persons taken in execution are to be re-delivered and freed, as well as their persons.—*Per Ord. 8 Maii, 1628.*

LORDS TO ANSWER UPON THEIR HONOUR, AND NOT UPON OATH.

LXX. Ordered, that the Nobility of this kingdom and Lords of the Upper House of Parliament, whether they be plaintiffs or defendants, are of ancient right to answer or be examined in all Courts upon protestation of honour only, and not upon the common oath.—*Per Ord. 6 Maii, 1628.*

OATHS NOT TO BE IMPOSED UPON PEERS BY ANY BILLS.

*Die Veneris, 30 Aprilis, 1675.*

LXXI. Ordered, that no oath shall be imposed by any Bill, or otherwise, upon the Peers, with a penalty, in case of refusal, to lose their places and votes in Parliament or liberty of debates therein. And that this order be added, &c.

FILING A BILL AGAINST A PEER, IN CASES WHERE WITNESSES ARE  
TO BE EXAMINED, NO BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

*Die Mercurii, 3 Julii, 1678.*

LXXII. The Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled do declare, that in all cases wherein it is necessary to examine witnesses *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, it shall not be taken to be a breach of privilege of Parliament to file a Bill against a Peer in time of Parliament, and take out usual process for that purpose only. And it is ordered, that this declaration be added, &c.

FILING A BILL IN EQUITY, WITHOUT PROCESS, NO BREACH OF  
PRIVILEGE.

*Die Lunæ, 14 Decembris, 1696.*

LXXIII. Ordered, that the filing an original or any Bill in equity without service of any letter or process thereupon, within time of privilege of Parliament, against any Lord of this House, shall not be taken to be a breach of privilege of Parliament. And that this order be added, &c.

PEERS HAVE NO PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT AS TRUSTEES.

*Die Jovis, 12 Novembris, 1685.*

LXXIV. The Lord Marquess of Halifax reported that the Lords' Committees for Privileges, to whom it was referred to consider whether privilege of peerage shall be allowed to any Peer of this House, wherein he is only a trustee, have ordered him to report it as the opinion of that Committee, that privilege of Parliament ought not to be allowed to Peers in cases where they are only trustees; which opinion the House confirmed, and ordered the same to be entered as a Standing Order of this House.

PEERS HAVE NO PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE PROVING OF WILLS.

*Die Sabbati, 29 Aprilis, 1699.*

LXXV. Resolved and declared, that no Peer or Lord of this House hath privilege whereby any stop or hindrance may or can be given to the proving the will of any person whatsoever. And that this order be added, &c.

MINORS, AND WIDOWS OF PEERS, HAVE NO PRIVILEGE OF  
PARLIAMENT.

*Die Martis, 21 Februarii, 1692.*

LXXVI. Ordered and declared, that privilege of Parliament shall not be allowed to minor Peers, Noblewomen, or widows of Peers [saving their right of peerage].

WIDOWS OF PEERS MARRYING COMMONERS LOSE THEIR PRIVILEGE  
OF PEERAGE.

And it is further ordered, that if the widow of any Peer shall be married to a Commoner she shall not be allowed privilege of peerage. And that this order be added, &c.

PRINTING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE, WITHOUT LEAVE, A  
BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

*Die Lunæ, 27 Februarii, 1698.*

LXXVII. Resolved, that it is a breach of the privilege of this House for any person whatsoever to print, or publish in print, any thing relating to the proceedings of this House, without the leave of this House. And it is ordered, that this resolution be added, &c. and set on the doors of this House.

IF COMPLAINT OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE BE NOT ALLOWED, THE  
LORD TO PAY EXPENSES.

*Die Jovis, 11 Januarii, 1699.*

LXXVIII. Ordered, that in case of complaint by any Lord of this House of a breach of privilege, whereupon any person shall be taken into custody for the future; if the House, upon examination of the matter complained of, shall judge the same to be no breach of privilege, the Lord who made the complaint shall pay the fees and expenses of the person so taken into custody.

COMPLAINT OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE TO BE UPON OATH.

And it is further ordered, that no person shall be taken into custody upon such complaint of a breach of privilege, but upon oath made at the Bar of this House. (*See Order CX.*)

NO LORD TO HAVE ABOVE TWO PROXIES.

LXXIX. No Lord of this House shall be capable of receiving above two proxies, nor more to be numbered in any cause voted.—*Per Ord. 25 Feb. 1625.*

*All proxies from a spiritual Lord shall be made to a spiritual Lord, and from a temporal Lord to a temporal Lord.—Per Ord. Ib.*

## A PROXY IS VACATED ON THE LORD'S SITTING IN THE HOUSE.

LXXX. If a Peer, having leave of the King to be absent from Parliament, gives his proxy, and afterwards sits again in the House, his coming and sitting again in the House doth determine that proxy.—*Per Ord. 25 Aprilis, 1626.*

## NEW PROXIES NOT TO BE MADE WITHOUT NEW LEAVE.

LXXXI. If a Peer having leave to be absent makes his proxy and returns, he cannot make a new proxy without new leave.—*Per Ord. Ib.*

## PROXIES NOT TO BE USED IN GIVING JUDGMENT.

*Die Martis, 11 Junii, 1689.*

LXXXII. The Clerk of the Parliaments, in pursuance of the order yesterday, showed several instances where proxies have been used in preliminaries to private causes. It is ordered, that proxies may be used in such preliminary cases, but not in giving judgment; and that this order be added, &c.

## PROXIES MAY NOT BE MADE IN JUDICIAL CASES, THOUGH BY BILL.

*Die Martis, 15 Martii, 1697.*

LXXXIII. Ordered, that no proxy for the future shall be made use of in any judicial cause in this House, although the proceedings be by way of Bill. And that this order be added, &c.

## LORDS MUST VOTE FOR THEIR PROXIES, IF THEY VOTE ON THE QUESTION.

*Die Lunæ, 11 Februarii, 1694.*

LXXXIV. The House this day taking into consideration whether a Lord voting in the question, and having a proxy, is obliged to give his vote in respect of such proxy; It is ordered, that a Lord having a proxy and voting in the question, such Lord ought to give a vote for that proxy, in case proxies be called for. And it is ordered, that this order be added, &c.

## TIME FOR ENTERING PROXIES.

*Die Sabbati, 20 Martii, 1696.*

LXXXV. Ordered, that the proxy of no Lord shall be entered the same day on which he has been present in the House, and that no proxy entered in the book after three of the clock shall be made use of the same day, in any question; and that the Clerks give an account thereof to the House.—*Entr. per Ord. 16 Januarii, 1702.—Emendat. per Ord. 19 Maii, 1813.*

## PRECEDENCY GRANTED TO THE EARL OF BANBURY.

LXXXVI. The order concerning the precedency granted to the Earl of Banbury, before divers other Lords of an ancients creation, which is to be read at the beginning of every session;—viz. the Lords of this Parliament having understood by the Lords' Committees for the Privileges of the House, that they are clearly of opinion the Act of Parliament 31 Henry VIII. is most strong and plain for the settling the precedency of the Peers according to their ancienty and times of creation, have, upon full and deliberate hearing and examining the said Act in every part in open House, adjudged, and do adjudge and declare, the said Act of 31 Henry VIII. to be full and direct in the point, to enjoin every Peer upon new creation to have place according to the time of his creation and date of his letters patent, and no otherwise. And every other ancient Peer to hold his place according to his antiquity and creation, and no otherwise, unless it be in case of such persons and in such places as the said Act doth particularly mention; and whereas His Majesty was pleased to send a gracious message to this House, to let us know that it was never his intention to innovate any thing in that kind, or by that particular creation to win any power contrary to law or ancient custom in matter of placing any one before the other: but that His Majesty having resolved to confer that dignity on that noble person at the same time with the others then advanced, he being the first in quality of them, was consequently to have had the first creation; but being at that time casually forgotten, and His Majesty afterwards remembered of him, he did but assign him that rank which at first was *intended, without the least thought of injuring any in the present, or ever to do the like in future.* As also His Majesty desired this might

and are contented (the Lords particularly interested in the  
they having first given their consents) that the said Lord  
shall take the same place as he now stands entered, for his life only,  
his place of precedency not to go to his heirs; with this proviso,  
that he shall not in the least degree be brought into example to pre-  
judice the undoubted right of the Peers according to the full judg-  
ment pronounced; and with this solemn protestation, that as His  
Majesty has been pleased to promise he will never in the future seek  
to alter the precedency settled according to the antiquity of the  
titles in any sort, so the Lords will never upon any occasion here-  
after take any way to any precedency, though but for life or temporary,  
on any point impugning or contradicting this judgment, grounded  
on the aforesaid Statute, delivered upon so great and sound deli-  
beration and advice, with a general consent; which they have caused  
to be entered and enrolled, and which shall be read at the beginning  
of every session in open House amongst the orders.—*Per. Ord.*  
*1628.*

BY DESCENT MAY SIT IN THE HOUSE WITHOUT INTRODUCTION,  
FEE, OR ANY CEREMONY.

*Die Lunæ, 27 Julii, 1663.*

LXXXVIII. Upon report from the Committee for Privileges  
concerning the introduction of Lords by descent into the House of

shall desire the same. Resolved, that these votes be entered and affixed to the general roll of Orders of the House of Peers, to prevent all questions or claims of this kind for the future.

PEERS CLAIMING BY LIMITATION, TO BE INTRODUCED.

*Die Martis, 28 Junii, 1715.*

LXXXIX. Ordered, that every Peer of this realm claiming by virtue of a special limitation in remainder, and not claiming by descent, shall be introduced.

BILLS FOR RESTITUTION IN BLOOD TO BE SIGNED BY THE KING, AND TO BEGIN IN THE LORDS' HOUSE.

*Die Jovis, 2 Martii, 1664.*

XC. Upon report from the Lords' Committee for Privileges, that in pursuance of the first part of the orders of the 24th of February last, directed to the Committee upon the reading of a Bill for restoring Sir Charles Stanley in blood, it was ascertained that the said Bill began in the House of Commons; and it appearing by the records of Parliament that all Bills for the restitution in blood ought, before they be admitted and received in Parliament (upon humble petition), to have the King's allowance for presenting the said Bills, and that then they are to be prosecuted and begun in the House of Peers. Contrary to which privilege there having been errors committed by reason of beginning some Bills of this nature in the Lower House; our late Sovereign King James was pleased to take notice thereof openly, giving admonition to both Houses concerning one Act (namely, for Restitution of *Rowland Merrick* in blood), that no such Act of Restitution from thenceforth should be proceeded withal in Parliament, till the same were first allowed and signed by the King; and that then it ought to begin first in the Higher House; whereof his said Majesty did expressly will an observation and remembrance to be made. Notwithstanding which rule, by reason of the interruption of the regular and parliamentary way of proceedings occasioned by the late tumultuous times, whereby Sir Charles Stanley and his counsel have been mistaken in the proper way of bringing a Bill for the restitution of blood into the Parliament, the Lords *spiritual and temporal* in Parliament assembled do declare, that,

although they have been pleased to receive the said Bill, yet it is with the positive resolution, that, for the future, no such Act of restitution shall be proceeded withal in Parliament, till the same be first allowed and signed by the King's Majesty; and that then it shall begin first in the House of Peers; and that to this purpose the said resolution of this House, conformable to the orders of the 22d and 27th of May, in 3 Jacobi, 1606, be entered upon the roll of the Standing Orders of this House.

## COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINING THE JOURNAL-BOOK.

*Die Jovis, 23 Maii, 1678.*

XCI. Ordered, that the Lords' Sub-Committees for Privileges and Perusal of the Journal-book, have hereby power given them to examine so much of the Journal-book of this House as was left unexamined at the last prorogation, and they are hereby empowered without further order. And that for the future the said Lords' Sub-Committees are hereby empowered to meet after every session for examining of so much of the Journal-book as shall be left unexamined at the time of the ending of such session, without any further order.—*Ent. per Ord. 9 Novembris, 1685.*

## OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE, &amp;c. TO BE ADMINISTERED TO PEERS BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.

*Die Mercurii, 19 Martii, 1678.*

XCII. Whereas, by an Act passed in the 30th year of his now Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament," all and every the Peers of this realm are to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and make and subscribe the declaration in the said Act contained, in such manner as therein is directed: now for preventing interruption of debates by the late coming in of Lords to take the said oaths, and make and subscribe the said declaration,—It is ordered, that such Peers as have not taken the said oaths and subscribed the said declaration, and come to the House with an intent to do the same, are to be present for that purpose at the first sitting of the House; and it is further ordered, that this order be added, &c.



## STANDING ORDERS

### ORDERS NOT TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT BEFORE TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

*Die Veneris, 22 Maii, 1685.*

XCIII. Ordered, that no Lord under the age of twenty-one years shall be permitted to sit in this House. And it is further ordered that this be added, &c.

### CONSENTS TO, AND NOTICE OF, PRIVATE BILLS.

*Die Mercurii, 20 Aprilis, 1698.*

XCIV. Ordered, that for the future it be a general instruction to the Committees who shall meet upon private Bills, that they take notice of the consent of any person to the passing such Bill, unless a person appear before them, or that there be an affidavit of the reasons made, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill; and that when any Committee shall be appointed upon a private Bill, notice thereof be affixed on the doors of this House fourteen days before the meeting of the said Committee. And that this order be added, &c.

### THE BRINGING IN OF PRIVATE BILLS TO BE PETITIONED FOR.

*Die Jovis, 7 Decembris, 1699.*

XCV. Ordered, that for the future no private Bill shall be brought into this House until the House be informed of the matters therein contained, by petition to this House for leave to bring in such Bill; and that this order be added, &c.

### PRIVATE BILLS TO BE PRINTED BEFORE BEING READ.

*Die Veneris, 16 Novembris, 1705.*

XCVI. Ordered, that for the future no private Bill shall be read in this House a second time, until printed copies thereof be left with the Clerk of the Parliaments for the perusal of the Lords, and that the said copies shall be delivered to every person that shall be concerned in the said Bill, before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill; and in case of infancy, to be delivered to the guardian or next relation of full age, not concerned in interest in passing the said Bill. And that this order be added, &c.—*Emendat. per Or. Maii, 1742.*

Oct. 13 Jan. 1705.

SIGNATURES TO PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

*Die Sabbati, 16 Februarii, 1705.*

VIII. Ordered, that, for the future, all parties concerned in consequences of any private Bills shall sign the petition that is to bring such private Bill into this House.

PRIVATE BILLS, TO BE REFERRED TO, AND SIGNED BY, TWO JUDGES.

IX. Ordered, that when a petition for a private Bill shall be presented to this House, it shall be referred to two of the Judges, who are to summon all parties before them who may be concerned in the Bill; and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill. The same method to be observed as to private Bills that are brought into the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bills, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the Clerk, to the Judges.

TRUSTEES IN PRIVATE BILLS TO APPEAR PERSONALLY.

X. Ordered, that in all cases where trustees shall be appointed in a private Bill, the Committee to whom the said Bill is referred are to take care that the trustees appear personally before them, and

STANDING ORDERS ON PRIVATE BILLS TO BE LAID BEFORE THE  
COMMITTEE.

CII. Ordered, that for the future, when any private Bill shall be sent by the House to a Committee, there be at the same time transmitted to them a copy of these orders now made, and of all other standing orders of the House then in force, relating to the passing of private Bills.—*Ent. per Ord. 19 Feb. 1705.*

WITNESSES ON PRIVATE BILLS TO BE FIRST SWORN AT THE BAR OF  
THE HOUSE.

*Die Mercurii, 18 Decembris, 1706.*

CIII. The House being informed, that upon the reference of petitions for private Bills to the Judges, pursuant to the standing orders of this House, there arises some difficulty as to the examination upon oath of the persons who are produced before them to prove the facts as to the merits of such Bills; It is ordered, that upon the reference of any private Bill to the Judges, as aforesaid, the Judges to whom the said Bill shall be referred (unless the same shall be referred to the Judges of those parts of the United Kingdom called Scotland or Ireland) shall send to this House a list or lists of such persons' names as are to be sworn in relation to such Bill, and that they shall be thereupon sworn at the Bar of this House, in order to be examined by the Judges upon such oath, in relation to such Bill before them.—*Ent. per Ord. 20 Dec. 1706.—Emendat. per Ord. 9 Decembris, 1801.*

CAUTION TO BE OBSERVED IN MAKING, OR DISPENSING WITH,  
STANDING ORDERS.

*Die Veneris, 28 Aprilis, 1699.*

CIV. Ordered, that for the future no motion shall be granted for making any order of this House a standing order, or for dispensing with a standing order of this House, the same day it is made, nor before the House shall be summoned to consider of the said motion. And this to be added to the roll of Standing Orders.

## CERTIFICATES OF CERTIORARIES AWARDED UPON WRITS OF ERROR.

*Die Veneris, 21 Februarii, 1717.*

CV. Ordered, that in all cases upon writs of error depending in this House, when diminution shall be at any time alleged, and a *Certiorari* prayed and awarded, before *in nullo est erratum* pleaded, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall, upon request to him made, give a certificate that diminution is so alleged, and a *Certiorari* prayed and awarded thereupon. Ordered, that this order be entered, &c.

## PEREMPTORY DAYS FOR ANSWERING APPEALS.

*Die Veneris, 15 Januarii, 1719.*

CVI. Ordered, that when, upon an appeal to this House, an order is made for the respondent to answer thereto by a time limited, and no answer is put in by that time, upon proof made of due service of such order, a peremptory day shall be appointed for putting in the answer without any further notice to be given to the respondent.—*Ent. per Ord. 19 Januarii, 1719.*

## ANSWERS TO APPEALS NOT HEARD IN ONE SESSION, TO BE BROUGHT ON, THE BEGINNING OF NEXT.

*Die Martis, 29 Martii, 1720.*

CVII. Ordered, that such appeals as have been presented during this session, to which answers have been, or shall be, put in during this session, and for hearing whereof no day hath been, or shall be, appointed in this session, and all such appeals as shall be presented in any subsequent session, to which answers shall be put in, during the same session, and for hearing whereof no day shall be appointed in such session; if neither the appellant nor respondent shall apply to this House within eight days (to be accounted from and after the first day of the next session or meeting of Parliament) for a day for hearing such appeals, the same shall stand dismissed; but without prejudice to the appellants presenting any new appeals thereafter, as they shall be advised.—*Emendat. per Ord. 5 Aprilis, 1734.*

## UNANSWERED APPEALS TO STAND DISMISSED, UNLESS PROSECUTED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF NEXT SESSION.

CVIII. Ordered, that such appeals as have been presented during this session, to which no answers may have been or shall be put in

during this session, and all such appeals as shall be presented in any subsequent session, to which no answers have been or shall be put in during the same session ; if neither the appellant, within eight days (to be accounted from and after the first day of the next session or meeting of Parliament), shall apply to this House to appoint a peremptory day to answer, nor the respondent put in an answer within the said eight days, such appeals shall stand dismissed, but without prejudice to the appellants presenting any new appeals thereafter, as they shall be advised.

DATE OF ANSWERS TO APPEALS TO BE ENDORSED, AND NAMES  
ENTERED IN THE JOURNALS.

CIX. Ordered, that when any answer to an appeal shall be put in for the future, the Clerk to whom it shall be delivered do immediately endorse thereon the day on which such answer is brought in ; and that the names of the parties answering and to whose appeals such answers are put in, be the same day entered in the Journal of this House.—*Ent. per Ord. 5 Aprilis, 1720.*

AFFIDAVIT OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE IN IRELAND, SUFFICIENT  
TO TAKE A PERSON INTO CUSTODY.

*Die Veneris, 3 Junii, 1720.*

CX. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into consideration the standing order of the eleventh of January, 1699, which requires oath of a breach of privilege to be made at the Bar of this House, in order to the taking any person into custody ; and the same being read, this explanation of and addition to the said order was made, viz.: That the same is to be understood only of breaches of privilege committed in Great Britain, but that oath made by affidavit in writing of a breach of privilege committed in Ireland may be sufficient ground to take into custody the person thereby proved to have been guilty of such breach of privilege, though no oath be made thereof at the Bar of this House. Ordered, that the said explanation and addition be entered, &c.

PREVENTION OF DISORDER IN THE HOUSE WHEN THE KING IS  
PRESENT.

*Die Lunæ, 19 Decembris, 1720.*

CXI. Upon report from the Lords' Committees appointed to con-

of this House, and those leading thereunto, particularly to the Painted Chamber, shall be kept shut, and no person whatsoever but the Lords and assistants of this House, the eldest sons of those who have a right to sit and vote in this House, and the officers and attendants thereto belonging] shall be suffered to come within the doors of this House, other than the Master of the Ceremonies, unless he shall certify the Lord Great Chamberlain to be foreigners, or other foreigners of distinction; nor shall any ladies or gentlemen be permitted to come into the House at any of the doors, unless the Lord doth move the House for such by name:—And, on the first session, none but such as shall apply by name to the Lord Great Chamberlain, or his Deputy, and be admitted by his Lordship's consent:—And that no person whatsoever do presume to stand upon the throne, or steps thereof, but such as carry His Majesty's chair; who shall stand behind the chair; and those that bear the robes upon the second step of the throne.

On such days as His Majesty shall come publicly to this House, the Painted Chamber, and lobby leading from it to the House, shall, by the care of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Gentleman Usher, and doorkeepers, be kept clear from footmen, and other persons [except such gentlemen and servants as attend the King with their robes]. And that no person be covered when any person is there; and also that the Knight Marshal's Men appointed

to this House and Westminster Hall, the first day of every session of Parliament.—*Emendat. per Ord. 22 Februarii, 1733.*

ORDER OF THE DAY FOR PUBLIC BUSINESS NOT TO BE READ TILL  
THE HOUSE IS CLEARED.

*Die Mercurii, 25 Januarii, 1720.*

CXII. Ordered, that when an order of the day is appointed to be read, for taking any public business into consideration, the Lord on the wooll sack do stop the reading of the order till the House shall be cleared of all persons that have no right to be in the House, when sitting, if any such shall be there at that time.—*Ent. per Ord. 26 Jan. 1720.*

PRINTING THE WORKS, LIVES, OR WILLS, OF LORDS, WITHOUT  
CONSENT, A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

*Die Mercurii, 31 Januarii, 1721.*

CXIII. Notice being taken, that the works, lives, and last wills of divers Lords of this House have been frequently printed imperfectly, and published after their deaths, without the direction or consent of the heirs, executors, administrators, or trustees of such Lords; It is, therefore, resolved and declared, that if, after the death of any Lord of this House, any person presume to publish in print his works, or any part of them not published in his life-time, or his life, or last will, without consent of his heirs, executors, administrators, or trustees, the same is a breach of privilege of this House.

Ordered, that the said resolution and declaration be entered, &c. and printed and published, and affixed on the doors of this House, to the end all persons that may be therein concerned may the better take notice of the same.

TIME FOR ENTERING AND SIGNING PROTESTS IN THE CLERK'S BOOKS.

*Die Martis, 27 Februarii, 1721.*

CXIV. Ordered, that such Lords as shall make protestation, or enter their dissents from any votes of this House (as they have a right to do without asking leave of the House, either with or without their reasons), shall cause their protestation, or dissents, to be entered in *the Clerk's book*, the next sitting day of this House, before the hour of two o'clock, otherwise the same shall not be entered, and shall

sign the same before the rising of the House the same day.—*Ent. per Ord. 3 Martii, 1721.*

## CLERKS AND OFFICERS NOT TO BE DISPLACED WITHOUT ORDER.

*Die Jovis, 6 Februarii, 1723.*

CXV. Ordered, that the Clerk-Assistant, and other Clerks officiating at the table of this House (except the Clerk of the Parliaments) shall not be at any time suspended, or removed from their offices or employments, without the order of the House.—*Ent. per Ord. 10 Feb. 1723.—Emendat. per Ord. 5 Februarii, 1825.*

## WRITTEN PROTECTIONS DECLARED NULL AND VOID, &amp;c.

*Die Martis, 25 Februarii, 1723.*

CXVI. The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the several lists of certificates of written protections delivered yesterday at the Bar, by the Secondaries of the two Compters in London, the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, and the High Bailiff of Westminster, which are entered in their respective offices; and the said officers attending were called in, and the standing order of this House of the 15th of April, 1712, in relation to written protections, being read, they were severally examined as to their knowledge of the said order, as also touching the manner or method of their entering written protections, and then they were directed to withdraw, and the following order and declaration was made.

Ordered and declared, that all the said written protections are null and void, and all other protections, which shall be at any time hereafter given contrary to the said standing order, shall be taken to be null and void; and that no Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Secondary, or other officer, whose duty it is to issue any legal process, or to execute the same, or cause the same to be executed, shall receive or allow, or have any regard to, or make any entry in his office, of any written protection which is or shall be signed, or pretended to be signed, by any Lord of this House: but that nothing herein contained shall be understood in any sort to derogate from the ancient privilege of the Lords of Parliament, with respect to their menial servants, and those of their family; as also those employed necessarily and properly about their estates, as well as their persons; or to expose to arrests those who are really servants to them, as aforesaid.—*Ent. per Ord. 29 Feb. 1723, &c. &c.—(See Order LXVII.)*



PRINTED CASES TO BE DISTRIBUTED FOUR DAYS BEFORE CAUSES  
ARE HEARD.

*Die Veneris, 18 Decembris, 1724.*

CXVII. Ordered, that, in all causes on appeals, or writs of error, appointed to be heard in this House, the appellants and respondents, the plaintiffs and defendants, or their respective agents, or solicitors, do, for the future, deliver to the Clerk of the Parliaments, or Clerk-Assistant, to be distributed to the Lords of this House, the printed cases upon such appeals or writs of error, at least four days before the hearing of the same; and that no other or different cases in any such causes be at any time afterwards printed or delivered. And it is further ordered, that this order be forthwith printed and affixed on the doors of this House and Westminster Hall, to the end, &c.—*Ent. per Ord. 12 Jan. 1724.—Emendat per Ord. 28 Feb. 1764.*

TIME FOR BRINGING APPEALS, LIMITED.

*Die Jovis, 24 Martii, 1725.*

CXVIII. Ordered, that no petition of appeal from any decree or sentence of any court of equity in England or Ireland, or of any court in Scotland, before this time signed and enrolled or extracted, shall be received by this House after five years, to be accounted from the expiration of this present session of Parliament, and the end of the next session ensuing the said five years; nor shall any petition of appeal, from any decree or sentence of any of the said courts, to be hereafter signed and enrolled or extracted, be received by this House, after five years from the signing and enrolling, or extracting, of such decree or sentence, and the end of fourteen days, to be accounted from and after the first day of the session or meeting of Parliament, next ensuing the said five years; unless the person entitled to such appeal be within the age of one and twenty years, or covert, *non compos mentis*, imprisoned, or out of Great Britain and Ireland: in which case, such person shall and may be at liberty to bring his or her appeal for reversing any such decree or sentence at any time within five years next after his or her full age, discovery, coming of sound mind, enlargement out of prison, or coming into Great Britain or Ireland; and fourteen days to be accounted from and after the first day of the session or meeting of Parliament next ensuing the said five years,

mitted to take into consideration matters relating to the proceedings on appeals and writs of error, It is ordered, that at the hearing of causes, for the future, one of the counsel for the appellants open the cause; then the evidence on their side shall be read; and done, the other counsel for the appellants may make observations on the evidence; then one of the counsel for the respondents shall be heard, and the evidence on their side to be read; after which the other counsel for the respondents shall be heard, and one counsel for the appellants to reply.—*Ent. per Ord. 4 Martii, 1727.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES A WAIVER OF PRIVILEGE.

*Die Mercurii, 17 Martii, 1730.*

XXI. Ordered, that no declaration made by any Lord of this House of a waiver of his privilege, shall be construed to be a waiver of privilege, unless it be in writing signed by himself, or unless such declaration be made in person openly in this House.—*Ord. 22 Martii, 1730.*

WHICH LORDS COMING TO A COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES SHALL BE OF THAT COMMITTEE.

*Die Veneris, 25 Februarii, 1731.*

XXI. Ordered, that all the Lords who shall come to any Committee of Privileges shall be of that Committee.—*Ent. per Ord. 29 Februarii, 1731.*

ing in of answers to appeals; It is ordered and declared, that w  
 upon an appeal to this House, an order hath been or shall be n  
 or the respondent or respondents to answer thereto by a time limi  
 of the session of Parliament, wherein such order hath been or shal  
 made, shall determine before the time so limited for answering shal  
 expired, and no answer shall be put in during the same session, se  
 of such order upon the respondent to such appeal, by the spac  
 ive weeks at least before the first day of the then next session,  
 be deemed good service; and the appellat may apply to this H  
 or a peremptory day for putting in the answer in case the respon  
 shall not put in his answer within three days, to be computed fro  
 first day of the next session of Parliament. And it is further ord  
 hat this order and declaration be entered, &c. and affixed on  
 floors of this House and Westminster Hall.

APPEALS TO BE HEARD, IN CONSECUTIVE SESSIONS, AS THEY ST  
 APPOINTED.

*Die Jovis, 8 Junii, 1749.*

CXXIV. Upon report from the Lords' Committees appointe  
 consider of the standing order of this House of the 5th of April, 17  
 n relation to the hearing of appeals left undetermined in a for  
 session, and what alterations or amendments are proper to be m  
 herein, in order to render the same more effectual; It is order  
 hat all such appeals as have been presented, for hearing when  
 days have been appointed during this session, which shall not  
 determined in this session; and all such appeals as shall be present  
 or hearing, whereof days shall be appointed in any subsequent sessi  
 which shall not be determined in the same session, shall be heard  
 determined in the beginning of next session of Parliament, in the sa  
 order and course as they shall stand to be heard at the end of this  
 any future session, without any new application to this House  
 appoint a day for hearing the same: and that such of the said appe  
 as shall stand first to be heard at the end of this or any future sessi  
 of Parliament shall stand to be heard upon the Wednesday in t  
 week next after that week in which any subsequent session of Pa  
 rliament shall begin; the second upon the Friday following, and th  
 third upon the Monday following; and from thence the rest of the sa  
 appeals, in course, upon every Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, unt  
 they shall be all heard and determined; and that in case any suc

appeal shall not be adjourned by order of this House, made before the day on which the same is hereby appointed to be heard, and the party or parties on one side shall attend by their counsel, and the parties on the other side shall not attend by their counsel, on the said day appointed for hearing thereof; such appeal shall be heard *ex parte*: and in case neither of the said parties to such appeal shall attend by their counsel on the said day appointed for hearing thereof, then such appeal shall stand absolutely dismissed; but without prejudice in this last case to the appellant or appellants presenting any new appeal thereafter, in such manner as the appellants might have done in case such former appeal had not been presented to this House, as he or they shall be advised.

Ordered, that the standing order aforementioned be vacated and made void; and that this order be substituted instead thereof, and declared to be a Standing Order; and that it be entered, &c. and affixed on the doors of this House and Westminster Hall. (See *Orders CLXXXII. and CC.*)

NO LORDS HAVE PRIVILEGE AGAINST WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

*Die Mercurii, 8 Junii, 1757.*

CXXV. Ordered and declared, that no Peer or Lord of Parliament hath privilege of peerage or of Parliament against being compelled by process of the courts in Westminster Hall to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to him: and it is further ordered, that this order and declaration be entered, &c.

REGULATIONS FOR BILLS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF LANDS.

*Die Mercurii, 19 Maii, 1762.*

CXXVI. Upon the report made from the Lords' Committees appointed to take into consideration the roll of standing orders of this House, in relation to the standing order of the 16th of February, 1705, No. C., it is ordered, that where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place, and to buy or settle lands in another place, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly: but if the Bill shall be to purchase and settle other lands, in that case the

Committee are to take care that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase; or if it shall be made to appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall then be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes; in either of these cases, provision shall be made in the Bill that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold, as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accomptant-General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account there, *ex parte* the purchaser or purchasers of the estate of the person or persons mentioned in the title of the said Bill, pursuant to the method prescribed by the Act of the 12th year of King George I. chap. 32. and the general orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward, according to the Act of the 12th year of George II. chap. 24., and shall, when so paid in, be laid out in the purchase of Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer bills. And it is further ordered, that the interest arising from the money so laid out in the said Navy or Victualling bills, or Exchequer bills, and the money received for the same, as they shall be respectively paid off by Government, shall be laid out in the name of the said Accomptant-General in the purchase of other Navy or Victualling, or Exchequer bills: all which said Navy, and Victualling, and Exchequer bills shall be deposited in the Bank, in the name of the said Accomptant-General, and shall there remain until a proper purchase or purchases be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill, and until the same shall (upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the Court of Chancery in a summary way, by the persons to be named in the Bill), be ordered to be sold by the said Accomptant-General, for the completing such purchase in such manner as the said Court shall think just and direct. And it is further ordered, that if the money arising by the sale of such Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer bills shall exceed the amount of the original purchase money so laid out as aforesaid, then, and in that case only, the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of the applications to the Court, shall be paid to such person or persons respectively as would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of *the lands directed to be purchased*, in case the same had been pur-

chased pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons.—*Emendat. per Ord. 18 Junii, 1795.*

Ordered, that the standing order before mentioned be vacated and made void; and that this order be substituted instead thereof, and declared to be a Standing Order, &c.—*Emendat. per Ord. 18 Martii, 1777, et 18 Junii, 1795.*

TIME LIMITED FOR BRINGING CROSS APPEALS.

*Die Martis, 8 Martii, 1763.*

CXXVII. Ordered, that for the future, if the respondent or respondents to any appeal depending in this House shall be desirous to exhibit a cross appeal, they shall present the same within one week after the answer put in to the original appeal, otherwise the same shall not be received.—*Ent. per Ord. 10 Martii, 1763.*

TIME FOR DELIVERY, AND CONTENTS OF PRINTED CASES IN CLAIMS OF PEERAGE.

*Die Veneris, 20 Martii, 1767.*

CXXVIII. Ordered, that this House, or any Committee thereof, do not proceed to the hearing upon any claim to a title of honour, until fourteen days after printed cases shall have been delivered, which shall contain a pedigree and also an abstract of the proofs and authorities upon which such claim may be founded, together with the dates thereof, and references where the same may be found.—*Ent. per Ord. 24 Martii, 1767.—Emendat. per Ord. 6 Aprilis, 1824.*

NONE BUT PERSONS HAVING A RIGHT, TO BE IN THE HOUSE WHEN SITTING.

*Die Veneris, 18 Aprilis, 1788.*

\* CXXX. Upon consideration of the report from the Lords' Committees for Privileges, to whom it was referred to consider of the rules and orders of this House for preserving order therein, It is ordered, that for the future no person shall be in any part of the House during the sitting of the House, except Lords of Parliament and Peers of the United Kingdom, not being members of the House of Commons, and heirs apparent of such Peers or of Peeresses of the United King-

\* *Order CXXXIX, which referred to the descents of Peers, was repealed on the 18th of June, 1802.*

dom in their own right, and such other persons as attend this House as assistants; and that this be added, &c.—*Emendat. per Ord. 26 Maii, 1802.\**

PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS, RELATIVE TO ESTATES IN SCOTLAND,  
TO BE REFERRED TO TWO JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SESSION.

*Die Mercurii, 16 Maii, 1792.*

CXXXI. Ordered, that for the future, where a petition for a private Bill concerning estates in land or heritable subjects, situate in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be offered to this House, it shall be referred to two of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, who are forthwith to summon all parties before them who may be concerned in the Bill; and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill. The same method is to be observed as to private Bills, concerning estates in land or heritable subjects situated in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, brought from the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bill, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the Clerk, to two of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, to whom such Bill shall be referred.

CONSENTS OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND, GIVEN BEFORE THE JUDGES, TO  
BE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AT COMMITTEES.

CXXXII. Ordered, that, for the future, all persons concerned in the consequences of such private Bills as aforesaid, and who reside in Scotland, may give their consent to the passing of such Bills before two Judges of the Court of Session, to whom such private Bills as aforesaid shall be referred; and the certificate of the said Judges, by which it shall appear that on a day and at a place to be therein expressed, such person or persons did appear personally before them, and being aware of the interest they may have in such Bill, did give his, her, or their, consent for him or themselves, and for those for whom, according to the law of Scotland, he, she, or they, may be entitled to consent, and did accept the trust proposed to be vested in him or them by the said Bill, and did in their presence sign a Bill

\* This Order was substituted for two Standing Orders of the 5th of April and the 24th of November, 1707.

(which Bill, together with the said certificate, must be produced), shall be held as sufficient evidence of the consent of such person or persons before any Committee of this House to whom the consideration of such Bill may be referred.

CONSENTS OF HEIRS OF ENTAIL TO BE IN PERSON, OR BY INSTRUMENTS  
DULY EXECUTED.

CXXXIII. Ordered, that it be a general instruction to the Judges who shall meet to take the consent of heirs of entail concerned in the consequences of private Bills, relating to estates in Scotland, that they take no notice of the consent of any person to the passing of such Bill, unless such person appear before them, or that it be made manifest to them by an instrument under the hand of a notary public, duly executed according to the forms required by the law of Scotland, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill.

Ordered, that the said orders be made Standing Orders, and that they be entered, &c.—*Emendat. per Ord.* 24 Feb. 1806, 18 Feb. 1817, et 11 Maii, 1824.

ALL STANDING ORDERS, RELATIVE TO BILLS SENT TO COMMITTEES,  
TO BE LAID BEFORE THEM.

*Die Lunæ, 11 Martii, 1793.*

\* CXXXIX. Ordered, that for the future, when any Bill shall be sent by this House to a Committee, there shall be, at the same time, transmitted to such Committee a copy of all the standing orders of the House, then in force, relating to the passing of such Bills; and such Committee shall examine, in the first place, whether the said orders have, or have not, been complied with, and shall report the same to the House.—Ordered, that the said order, &c.—*Ent. per Ord.* 14 Martii, 1793.—*Emendat. per Ord.* 8 Februarii, 1825.

PETITION FOR A DIVORCE BILL TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF  
THE TRIAL.

*Die Mercurii, 28 Martii, 1798.*

† CXXI. Ordered, that for the future no petition for any bill of divorce shall be presented to this House, unless an official copy of the

\* Orders CXXXIV., CXXXV., CXXXVI., CXXXVII., and CXXXVIII. were vacated by an Order of the 8th of Feb. 1825.

† Order CXL. was vacated by an Order of the 8th February, 1825.



bill of divorce, the petitioner praying for the same  
in order to his being examined at the Bar, if  
fit, whether there has or has not been any col-  
lectly on his part, relative to any act of adulte-  
committed by his wife, or whether there be any  
indirectly between him and his wife, or any other  
touching the said bill of divorce, or touching an  
tence of divorce had in the Ecclesiastical Court  
ing any action at law which may have been brought  
against any person for criminal conversation with  
wife ; and also, whether, at the time of the ad-  
petitioner complains, his wife was by deed or o-  
sent living separate and apart from him, and re-  
as in him lies from her conjugal duty, or whether  
of such adultery cohabiting with him, and under  
authority of him as her husband. Ordered, that  
declared Standing Orders, and that they be ent

CONSENTS TO PRIVATE BILLS WHERE THE PETITIONERS ARE  
TENANTS FOR LIFE, AND IN TAIL

*Die Lunæ, 29 Aprilis, 1799*

of the petitioner, the Committee shall not in such case be required to take the consent of any of the persons in remainder, after the estate of such tenant in tail, to the passing of such bill.

## CONSENTS, WHERE WOMEN HAVE AN INTEREST.

CXLVI. Ordered, that in all private Bills, when any married or unmarried woman, or when any widow desires to consent to the sale or exchange of any estate in which she may have an interest, or upon which she may be entitled to a jointure or rent charge of any sort, or if she shall desire to sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of such jointure, rent charge, or interest, the Committee shall require, not only her own consent in person, but also that of her trustee or trustees.

## CONSENTS, WHERE CHILDREN HAVE AN INTEREST.

CXLVII. Ordered, that in all private Bills, when any estate is proposed to be sold or exchanged, on which the whole or any part of the fortune of any child or children is secured, or in which any such child or children hath or have an interest, the Committee shall take the consent of any such child or children, if he, she, or they, is or are under age, by his, her, or their parents or guardians; and if of age, then the consent of the trustee or trustees for such child or children shall also be taken, as well as the personal consent of such party.

## TRUSTEES TO CONSENT IN PERSON.

CXLVIII. Ordered, that the consent of all trustees shall be required in person before the Committee, where any money is to pass through the hands of any such trustees, whether for jointure, pin money, the fortunes of younger children, or any other interest whatsoever; but the consent of trustees to preserve contingent remainders only, shall not be necessary.

## NEW APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES TO BE WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

CXLIX. Ordered, that when any of the parties interested in any private Bill shall have power by such Bill to name a trustee in the room of any trustee dying, resigning, or refusing to exercise his trust, provision shall be made in the Bill that such new trustee shall be appointed by or with the approbation of the Court of Chancery.

## NOTICE OF PETITION TO BE GIVEN TO MORTGAGEES.

CL. Ordered, that when a petition shall be presented to the House for any private Bill, notice shall be given to any person being a mortgagee upon the estate intended to be affected by such Bill.

## SCHEDULES OF VALUE, &amp;c. TO BE ANNEXED TO BILLS FOR EXCHANGING OR SELLING ESTATES.

CLI. Ordered, that in any private Bill for exchanging an estate in settlement, and substituting another estate in lieu thereof, there shall be annexed to such Bill a schedule or schedules of such respective estates, showing the annual rent and the annual value thereof, and also of the value of the timber growing thereupon; and in all private Bills for selling a settled estate, and purchasing another estate to be settled to the same uses, there shall be annexed to such Bill a schedule or schedules of such estates, specifying the annual rent thereof, and that every such schedule shall be signed and proved upon oath by a surveyor or other competent person, before the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred.

## CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT WHETHER THE STANDING ORDERS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

CLII. Ordered, that the Lord who shall be in the Chair of a Committee, to whom any private Bill shall be committed, shall state to the House, when the report from such Committee is made, how far the Orders of the House in relation to such private Bill have or have not been duly complied with.

Ordered, that these Orders shall be transmitted to the Committee to whom any private Bill shall be referred, for their guidance and instruction; and, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

## BILLS FOR SELLING LANDS IN SCOTLAND AND PURCHASING OTHERS TO BE SETTLED IN LIEU THEREOF.

*Die Mercurii, 22 Maii, 1799.*

CLIII. Ordered, that where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and to buy or settle lands in another place in *the said part of Great Britain called Scotland*, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made

out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly; but if the Bill shall be to purchase and settle other lands, in that case the Committee are to take care, that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase; or if it shall be made appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made, and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes, in either of those cases provision shall be made in the Bill that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers without fee or reward into the Bank of Scotland, or Royal Bank of Scotland, or the Bank of the British Linen Company in Scotland, under the direction and by the authority of the Court of Session, and in the name of the trustees named in the Act, and shall, when so paid in, produce the highest interest that can be obtained for the same: and it is further ordered, that the interest arising from the money so paid in shall be laid out in the name of the said trustees, and shall annually accumulate and be added to the principal sum itself, to carry interest together, until a proper purchase can be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill, and until the same shall, upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the said Court of Session in a summary way by the persons to be named in the Bill, be ordered to be paid by the Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, or Cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, or the Bank of the British Linen Company in Scotland, for the completing such purchase, in such manner as the said Court shall think just and direct: and it is further ordered, that when a sum equal to the amount of that obtained by the sale of lands directed to be sold shall be reinvested in the purchase of new estates, then and in that case the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of application to the Court, shall be paid to the person or persons respectively who would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands sold pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons. Ordered, that the said Order, &c.—*Emendat. per Ord. 16 Aprilis, 1810, et 21 Martii, 1817.*

PROVISION TO BE MADE IN ENCLOSURE BILLS, &c. THAT THE PURCHASE MONEY BE PAID INTO THE BANK.

*Die Mercurii, 7 Maii, 1800.*

CLIV. Ordered, that in any enclosure, road, drainage, paving, dock, or navigation Bill, whenever any sum of money is, under the provisions of such Act, to be paid for the purchase or exchange of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or which sum of money ought to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be settled to the same uses, provision shall be made in the said Bill, that such sum of money, not being less than the sum of two hundred pounds, be paid into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, to be placed to his account, ex parte the Commissioners under such particular Bill, or under such other title as by the said Bill shall be directed, pursuant to the method prescribed by the Act of the first year of King George the Fourth, chapter thirty-five, and the General Orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward, and shall, when so paid in, there remain until the same shall by order of the said Court, upon a petition to be preferred to the said Court in a summary way, be applied either in the purchase of land tax, or towards the discharge of any debts or encumbrances affecting the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments so purchased or exchanged, or until the same shall upon the like application be laid out in a summary way, by order of the said Court, in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be settled to the like uses; and in the meantime, and until such order can be made, such money may, by order of the said Court, be laid out in some of the public funds, or in government or real securities, and the dividends or interest arising therefrom shall, by order of the said Court, be paid to such person or persons as would for the time being be entitled to the rents and profits of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased, conveyed, and settled; and in case such sum of money shall be less than the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, then and in such case such sum of money shall, with the approbation of the Commissioners acting *under such Act*, or any three or more of them, be paid into the *Bank of England*, and applied by order of the Court of Exchequer

in manner hereinbefore directed, or may without any order of the Court of Exchequer be paid into the hands of two trustees, to be nominated by the person or persons who for the time being would be entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased and settled; such nomination to be approved of by three or more of the said Commissioners, and such nomination and approbation to be in writing under the hands of the persons so nominating and approving; and the money so paid to such trustees shall by them be applied in like manner as is before directed with respect to the money so to be paid into the Bank in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, but without any order of the said Court touching the application thereof: and in case such sum of money shall not exceed twenty pounds, then the same shall be paid to the person or persons who for the time being would be entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased and conveyed, for his, her, or their own use and benefit: And it is hereby further ordered, That if any Commissioner in an enclosure or drainage Bill shall find any difficulty in obtaining a purchase in land, which may be equal in value to such sum of money, not exceeding two hundred pounds, as by the said Standing Order is directed to be paid into the Bank to await a future purchase, or which purchase may be disadvantageous in other respects, such Commissioner shall be at liberty to apply such sum of money towards the expenses of such act, so far as the proportion of the party entitled to such sum shall amount to; and if there shall be any surplus of such two hundred pounds, they may apply such surplus, after such application, in diminution of the sum allowed to be charged upon the estate for the purpose of enclosure or drainage. Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.—*Emendat. per Ord. 7 Julii, 1823.*

ADDITION TO THE STANDING ORDER, THAT NO BILL BE READ TWICE  
THE SAME DAY.

*Die Mercurii, 20 Maii, 1801.*

CLV. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into consideration the Standing Order of the 28th of June, 1715, by which it is ordered and declared, that for the future no Bill shall be read twice the same day; that no Committee of the whole House proceed

on any Bill the same day the Bill is committed ; that no report be received from any Committee of the whole House the same day such Committee goes through the Bill, when any amendments are made to such Bill ; and that no Bill be read the third time the same day reported from the Committee ; and the same being read, this explanation of and addition to the said Standing Order was made ; (videlicet) that it is the duty of the Speaker of this House, in no case to put a question contrary to the Standing Order of the House. Ordered, that the said explanation and addition be entered on the roll of Standing Orders. (*See Order XXVI.*)

PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS RELATIVE TO ESTATES IN IRELAND  
TO BE REFERRED TO TWO JUDGES IN IRELAND.

*Die Mercurii, 9 Decembris, 1801.*

CLVI. Upon consideration of the report from the Committee appointed to consider of the Standing Orders respecting private Bills, so far as they may affect that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland : Ordered, that for the future, when a petition for a private Bill concerning estates in land, situated in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, shall be offered to this House, it shall be referred, if the parties desire it, to two Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, in Ireland, who are forthwith to summon all parties before them who may be concerned in the Bill, and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill. The same method is to be observed as to private Bills concerning estates in land situated in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, brought from the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bills, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the clerk, to the Judges aforesaid, or any two of them.—*Emendat. per Ord. 1 Martii, 1806.*

CONSENT OF PERSONS GIVEN BEFORE THE JUDGES IN IRELAND TO  
BE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AT COMMITTEES.

CLVII. Ordered, that for the future all persons concerned in the consequences of such private Bills as aforesaid, and who reside in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called

Ireland, may give their consent to the passing of such Bills before the two Judges to whom such Bills shall be referred; and the certificate of the said Judges, or of any two of them, by which it shall appear, that on a day and at a place to be therein expressed, such person or persons did appear personally before them, and being aware of the interest they may have in such Bill, did give his, her, or their consent for him or themselves, and for those for whom, according to law, he, she, or they may be entitled to consent; and if any trustee or trustees shall be appointed by such Bill, that such trustee or trustees did appear personally before them, and did accept the trust proposed to be vested in him or them by the said Bill, and that the said several persons did in their presence sign a Bill (which Bill together with the said certificate must be produced), shall be held as sufficient evidence of the consent of such person or persons before any Committee of this House, to whom the consideration of such Bill may be referred.—*Emendat. per Ord. 1 Martii, 1806.*

SUCH CONSENT TO BE PERSONAL, OR BY AN INSTRUMENT DULY  
EXECUTED.

CLVIII. Ordered, that it be a general instruction to the Judges who shall meet to take the consent of all persons concerned in the consequences of private Bills relating to estates in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, that they take no notice of the consent of any person to the passing of such Bill, unless such person appear before them, or that it be made manifest to them by an instrument under the hand of a notary public, duly executed according to the forms required by law, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill.

BILLS FOR SELLING LANDS IN IRELAND, AND PURCHASING OTHER  
LANDS THERE IN LIEU THEREOF.

CLIX. Ordered, that where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and to buy or settle lands in another place in the said part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, *but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly; but if the Bill shall be to purchase and*



settle other lands, in that case the Committee are to take care that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase ; or if it shall be made appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made, and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes, in either of those cases provision shall be made in the Bill, that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold, as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, without fee or reward, into the Bank of Dublin, under the direction and by the authority of the Court of Chancery, and in the name of the trustees named in the Act, and shall, when so paid in, produce the highest interest that can be obtained for the same ; and that the interest arising from the money so paid in shall be laid out in the name of the said trustees, and shall annually accumulate and be added to the principal sum itself to carry interest together, until a proper purchase can be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill, and until the same shall, upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the said Court of Chancery in a summary way by the persons to be named in the Bill, be ordered to be paid by the Treasurer of the Bank of Dublin for the completing such purchase, in such manner as the said Court shall think just and direct ; and that if the money arising by the principal and accumulated interest of such sum or sums shall exceed the amount of the original purchase money so laid out as aforesaid, then and in that case only the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of the applications to the Court, shall be paid to the person or persons respectively who would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands directed to be purchased, in case the same had been purchased pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons. Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

CLAIM TO VOTE FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF IRELAND TO  
BE BY PETITION, &c.

*Die Veneris, 2 Aprilis, 1802.*

CLX. Upon report from the Lords' Committees appointed to consider of the descent of the Peerages of Ireland :—

*Ordered, that in all cases where any person who did not sit and*

ed by the person so claiming, or by some person on his behalf, showing the manner in which the claimant derives title to the Peerage in question, and praying that the right of the claimant to vote at the elections of Peers of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, may be admitted by this House.

RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE, ADMITTING SUCH CLAIM, TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN IRELAND.

LXI. Ordered, that the Clerk of the Parliaments do transmit to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland a copy of every resolution of this House, admitting the claim of a Peer of Ireland to vote at the elections of Peers of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE, ADMITTING SUCH CLAIM, TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN IRELAND.

LXII. Ordered, that in case any Peerage of Ireland now is or after shall be in abeyance, the persons claiming to be coheirs thereof, or any of them, may, by petition to this House, state such facts, and pray that the same may be examined by the House.

RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE, ADMITTING SUCH CLAIM, TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN IRELAND.

CLAIMS OF PERSONS TO BE PEERESSES OF  
RIGHT.

CLXVI. Ordered, that every person cla  
Ireland in her own right be at liberty in l  
Peerage; and that such claim be proceeded  
and allowed, in the same manner as is prov  
claiming to vote as aforesaid. (See Orde  
the said Orders be declared Standing O  
entered, &c.

LETTERS-PATENT ADVANCING A REPRESENT  
TO A HIGHER DIGNITY TO BE READ IN

*Die Lunæ, 28 Martii, 1*

\* CLXVIII. Upon report from the Lords'  
appointed to consider in what manner the  
the temporal Peers of that part of the United  
advanced to higher dignity, shall take their

Ordered, that when any Peer who is one

and promoted shall take his place in the House according to his said rank and dignity.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

NO BILL FOR NATURALIZATION TO BE READ A SECOND TIME WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE OF CONDUCT.

*Die Veneris, 2 Januarii, 1807.*

\* CLXXI. Ordered, that no Bill for naturalizing any person born in any foreign territory shall be read a second time, until the petitioner shall produce a certificate from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State respecting his conduct.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

NO BILL FOR RENEWING LETTERS-PATENT TO BE READ A THIRD TIME, UNLESS THRICE NOTICED IN THE GAZETTE.

*Die Lunæ, 28 Martii, 1808.*

CLXXII. Ordered, that no Bill for extending the term of any letters-patent for any invention or discovery, granted by His Majesty under the Great Seal of England, Scotland, or Ireland, shall be read a third time in this House, unless notice shall have been inserted three times in the London Gazette, (and also three times in the Edinburgh Gazette, if the letters-patent be under the Great Seal of Scotland, and three times in the Dublin Gazette, if under the Great Seal of Ireland) in the months of August and September, or either of them, immediately preceding the session in which application for such Bill shall be made to Parliament, that an application was intended to<sup>a</sup> be made to Parliament to obtain such Bill.—*Emendat. per Ordinem 8 die Februarii, 1825.*

NOB UNLESS THE TERM OF SUCH PATENT SHALL EXPIRE WITHIN TWO YEARS.

CLXXIII. Ordered, that no Bill for the purpose aforesaid shall be read a third time in this House, unless it shall appear that the letters-patent, the term of which it is intended by such Bill to extend, will expire within two years from the commencement of the session of Parliament in which the application for such Bill shall be made.

<sup>a</sup> *The Order CLXIX. was vacated by Order of the 8th of Feb. 1825. CLXX. was superseded by CLXXI., which follows.*

patent were granted by His Majesty; and the invention was not acquired by such person or otherwise, from the inventor or owner of the same, or that such invention was known and pursued by any person before the said petition.—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared

NO PRIVATE BILL TO BE READ TILL A COPY  
IS DELIVERED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE

*Die Mercurii, 15 Martii,*

CLXXV. Ordered, that no private Bill, that shall be referred to two of His Majesty's judges, shall be read till a copy of the said petition, and of the report thereupon, shall be delivered, by the party or parties, to the Lord appointed by this House to take the charge of the Bill.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared amended.  
*Emendat. per Ordinem 8 die Februarii, 1825.*

NO DIVORCE BILL TO BE RECEIVED WITHOUT  
THE CONSENT OF THE OFFENDING PARTIES FROM THE HOUSE

*Die Martis, 2 Maii, 1825.*

aforsaid shall not be inserted in the said Bill.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

## TIME FOR LAYING CASES IN APPEAL ON THE TABLE.

*Die Veneris, 12 Julii, 1811.*

CLXXVII. Ordered, that when any appeal shall be presented to this House on or after the first day of any session or meeting of Parliament, the appellant and respondent shall severally lay the prints of their cases respectively upon the table of this House, or deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments for that purpose, within a fortnight after the time appointed for the respondent to put in his answer to the said appeal; and in default of so doing by the appellant, the said appeal shall stand dismissed, but without prejudice to the appellant presenting a new appeal within the first fourteen days of the next session of Parliament, or within the then remainder of the time limited by the Standing Order, No. 118, for presenting appeals to this House; and in case of default on the part of the respondent, the appellant shall be at liberty forthwith to set down his cause *ex parte*.

## TIME FOR LAYING CASES IN WRITS OF ERROR ON THE TABLE.

CLXXVIII. Ordered, that when any writ of error shall be brought into this House during the sitting of Parliament, the plaintiff and defendant shall severally lay the prints of their cases upon the table of this House, or deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments for that purpose, within a fortnight after the time limited by this House for the plaintiff to assign errors, unless an earlier day be specially appointed for that purpose, in respect of such writ of error being brought merely for delay.—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF SESSION IN SCOTLAND  
TO BE CERTIFIED BY TWO COUNSEL.

*Die Jovis, 9 Aprilis, 1812.*

CLXXIX. Ordered, that when any *petition of appeal* shall be presented to this House from any *interlocutory judgment* of either *division of the Lords of Session in Scotland*, the counsel who

shall sign the said petition, or two of the counsel for the party or parties in the court below, shall sign a certificate or declaration, stating either that leave was given by the division of the judges pronouncing such interlocutory judgment to the appellant or appellants to present such petition of appeal, or that there was a difference of opinion amongst the judges of the said division pronouncing such interlocutory judgment.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN TO A RESPONDENT OF THE TIME WHEN AN  
APPEAL IS TO BE PRESENTED.

CLXXX. Ordered, that, to prevent delay on the part of the respondent or respondents to any petition of appeal presented to this House, in delivering their printed cases pursuant to the Standing Orders of the same, previous to any petition of appeal being presented to this House a notice shall be given to the agent or agents of the party or parties in the court below, who shall be made respondent or respondents to the said appeal, of the time when such petition of appeal is intended to be presented to this House, and the day on which such notice was given or caused to be given shall be indorsed by the agent or agents for the petitioner on the back of the said appeal.—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

CASES ON APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR TO CONTAIN PROOFS TAKEN  
IN THE COURTS BELOW.

*Die Mercurii, 24 Februarii, 1813.*

CLXXXI. Ordered, that for the future the printed cases delivered in appeals and writs of error, depending before this House, shall contain a copy of so much of the proofs taken in the courts below as the party or parties intend to rely on, respectively, on the hearing of the cause before this House, together with references to the documents where the same may be found.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

TIME AND DAYS FOR HEARING CAUSES.

*Die Lunæ, 3 Maii, 1813.*

CLXXXII. Ordered, that upon Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, *being the days appointed for hearing causes in this House, the House do meet at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and do proceed to hear*

the said causes the first business after prayers, and do continue hearing the same in the course and order in which they stand in the paper of causes till a quarter before four of the clock in the afternoon, and that no other business do intervene.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c. (*See CC.*)

NO BILL FOR ANY CANAL OR OTHER PUBLIC LOCAL PURPOSE TO BE READ A THIRD TIME, UNLESS NOTICE BE GIVEN IN THE COUNTY NEWSPAPER, &c.

*Die Martis, 6 Julii, 1813.*

CLXXXIII. Ordered, that no Bill for making any cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of supplying any city, town, or place with water, or for making, extending, or improving the navigation of any river, or for making any canal for the purposes of navigation, or for making any railway or tram road, or any tunnel or archway, or any bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, or for varying or altering any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road already made, or for altering any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, by increasing or altering any tolls or duties, or by altering, extending, or diminishing any works mentioned in such Act, shall be read a third time in this House, unless notice that an application was intended to be made to Parliament to obtain such Bill shall be inserted in some one newspaper of every county in or through which any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, is intended to be made or carried, or in which any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, already made and intended to be varied or altered, shall be, or in which such river or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be extended or improved, is situated (or if there be not any newspaper printed in such counties respectively, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining thereto), three times at the least in the months of August, September, October, and November, or any of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made; and unless such notice shall also have



which such river or such part thereof as navigable, or the navigation thereof to be situated, at Michaelmas or Epiphany, precedent in which such application is intended such notice on the door of the Session House county, riding, or division where such gene be holden; save and except as to any Bill purposes in Scotland, in which case, instead on the door of the Sessions House, such notice paper, and affixed to the church door of the parish in which the work or purpose in view is to be carried on in the months of August, September, October, or November, immediately preceding the session in which such application is intended to be made.

That in that part of the United Kingdom in which such application is intended to be made to the House of Commons, a Bill for regulating county rates or cess, or for raising any gaol or house of correction, by rates or duties, or for continuing or amending any Act in relation to any of those purposes, or for the repeal of any of the existing tolls, rates, or duties, or for the

SUCH NOTICES TO CONTAIN THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND PARISHES  
CONCERNED.

CLXXXIV. Ordered, that such several notices shall contain the names of the parishes and townships in, to, or through which any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or turnpike road, is intended to be made, carried, varied, or altered, or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be extended or improved, is situated.

A MAP OR PLAN, WITH LIST OF LAND-OWNERS, ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE,  
&c. TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THE CLERK OF PARLIAMENTS.

CLXXXV. Ordered, that no Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, a map or plan of such intended cut or canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or of any intended extension or alteration in any cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, already made (as the case may be), and of the several lands from which any streams of water shall be intended to be taken for the use of any such cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, shall have been deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments; in which map or plan shall be described the line of such intended cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or of such intended alteration, and the lands through which the same is intended to be carried, or from which any streams of water are intended to be taken, together with a book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners, and also of the occupiers of such lands respectively; and that there be also annexed to the said map or plan an estimate of the expense of such undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising money to defray such expense), such estimate to be signed by the person or persons making the same; and if such money is proposed to be raised by subscription, that there be also annexed to the said map or plan an account of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with

the sums by them subscribed respectively; and there shall also be annexed to such map or plan an estimate of the probable time within which the whole of such work may be completed, if not prevented by inevitable accident.

THE MAP, PRINTED ON A SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE, TO BE ANNEXED TO THE BILL.

CLXXXVI. Ordered, that previous to the second reading in this House of any Bill for making any navigation, aqueduct, cut, or canal, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or for improving the same, the map or plan of the said navigation, aqueduct, cut, or canal, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, which is directed to be lodged in the Parliament office as before mentioned, shall be engraved or printed upon the scale of an inch at least to a mile, and annexed to the printed copies of the Bill, and shall be laid upon the table of this House.

APPLICATION TO LAND-OWNERS, &C. WITH LIST OF ASSENTS OR DISENTS, TO BE DEPOSITED IN LIKE MANNER.

CLXXXVII. Ordered, that no Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners, and also to the occupiers of the lands in or through which any such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, is intended to be made or carried, or any such alteration is intended to be made, for the consent of such persons respectively; and unless such map or plan as aforesaid, or a duplicate thereof, shall at the time of such application have been shown to them respectively; and unless separate lists shall have been made of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them upon such application have assented to or dissented from such intended cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or such alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof; and unless such list shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments at the same time as the map or plan and book of reference mentioned in the Standing Order, No. 185.

THE SAME TO BE DONE WHERE POWER IS GIVEN TO DEVIATE FROM  
THE LINE DESCRIBED IN THE MAP.

CLXXXVIII. Ordered, that in case any Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall contain a clause to empower the persons who shall make such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to vary or deviate from the line particularly described in the map or plan deposited as aforesaid with the Clerk of the Parliaments, such Bill shall not be read a third time in this House unless a like application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the lands through which such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, might pass, by virtue of the power so given to alter or vary the line thereof, and unless a like list as aforesaid of such owners or reputed owners and occupiers be deposited at the time and in the manner aforesaid with the Clerk of the Parliaments, as if it had been originally proposed to carry such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, through the lands of such persons respectively.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO THE OWNERS, &c. OF LANDS, STREAMS,  
AND MILLS FROM WHICH WATER MAY BE TAKEN TO THEIR PRE-  
JUDICE.

CLXXXIX. Ordered, that no Bill for making or improving any navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners, and also to the occupiers of lands, streams, and mills from which any water shall by such Bill be proposed to be taken for the purposes of such navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, to the prejudice of such owners or reputed owners or occupiers of such lands, streams, and mills respectively.

A MAP OR PLAN TO BE DEPOSITED, IN CASE OF MAKING A NEW ROAD,  
OR VARYING THE LINE OF ROAD BEFORE USED.

CXC. Ordered, that no Bill for any turnpike road, whereby power shall be given to make a new road, or to alter or vary the line of road

book of reference containing a list of the reputed owners, and also the occupiers of and that there be also annexed to the said of the expense of such undertaking (in intended to be made for raising money to estimate to be signed by the person or persons if such money is proposed to be raised by such also annexed to the said map or plan an account subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the sums by them subscribed respectively; and annexed to such map or plan an estimate of the which the whole of such work may be completed inevitable accident.

ALL POWERS, GIVEN BY ANY BILL FOR THE PURPOSE, TO CEASE, IF THE WORK BE NOT COMPLETED.

CXCI. Ordered, that no Bill for any such except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time there shall be contained therein a provision, intended to be carried into effect under the authority, if the work not have been completed, so as to answer the object of the Bill, and the time to be limited by such Bill, all the powers

probable expense of the proposed work shall have been subscribed by persons under a contract, binding the subscribers, their heirs, executors, and administrators, for payment of the money so subscribed, within a limited time, nor unless there shall be contained in such Bill a provision that the whole of the probable expense of such work shall be subscribed in like manner before the powers and authorities to be given by such Bill shall be put in force.

PROVISION TO BE MADE IN BILLS FOR CANALS, &c. CROSSING PUBLIC ROADS, RESPECTING THE ASCENT, FENCES, &c.

CXCIII. Ordered, that no such Bill for any cut, canal, or aqueduct, which shall cross any public road, shall be read a third time in this House, unless there shall be contained therein a provision that the ascent to every bridge to be made over such cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of such public road, shall not be more than one foot in thirteen, and that the fence on each side of such bridge shall not be less than four feet above the surface of the bridge.

Ordered, that the said orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered, &c.

AN APPENDIX TO BE ADDED TO CASES IN APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

*Die Mercurii, 8 Decembris, 1813.*

CXCIV. Ordered, that in all cases of appeals and writs of error which were depending in this House, and the printed cases in which were delivered on or before the 24th day of February, 1813, the party or parties do respectively print an appendix to the said cases delivered, and do therein set forth so much of the proofs taken in the Courts below, as they intend to rely on, respectively, on the hearing of the said causes, and which is not already set forth in the printed cases by them so respectively delivered, and that such appendix do contain a reference to the documents where the same may be found; and further, that the party or parties do deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments, or to the Clerk-assistant, to be distributed to the Lords of this House, at least four days before the hearing of the said causes.

Ordered, that the said order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

AFFIDAVITS RELATING TO PUBLIC LOCAL BILLS, TAKEN IN SCOTLAND,  
TO BE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

*Die Veneris, 17 Junii, 1814.*

CXCV. Ordered, that upon every Bill for making any cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of supplying any city, town, or place in Scotland with water, or for making, extending, or improving the navigation of any river, or for making any canal for the purposes of navigation, or for making any railway or tram road, or any tunnel or archway, or any bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road in Scotland, or for varying or altering any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway, or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any such turnpike road already made, or for altering any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, by increasing or altering any tolls or duties, or by altering, extending, or diminishing any works mentioned in such Act in Scotland, an affidavit taken before the Sheriff or Stewart Depute, or Sheriff Substitute or Stewart Depute of the County or Stewartry in Scotland, to which any such Bill may in whole or part relate, attested under the hand and seal of such Sheriff or Stewart Depute, or Sheriff Substitute or Stewart Depute, shall be received by the Committee to whom any such Bill shall be referred, as evidence that the several matters required by the Standing Orders of the 6th day of July, 1813, Nos. 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, and 190, have been complied with.

SUCH AFFIDAVITS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFICATES FROM THE  
SHERIFF, &C.

CXCVI. Ordered, that every such affidavit shall be accompanied with a certificate of the Sheriff or Stewart Depute, or Sheriff Substitute or Stewart Depute before whom it is made, stating that a printed copy of the Bill to which such affidavit relates was in his possession three days before the person making the affidavit appeared before him, and that after having examined such person into the grounds of his knowledge of the facts therein set forth, he was of opinion that the affidavit was made by a person in every respect competent of his own knowledge to speak to the facts therein attested. Ordered, that the said orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

ills regarding estates in land or heritable estates in Scotland, portions following, viz. :

ths of the ten next in succession to the person or persons or such private Bill ; provided it is satisfactorily proved to ittee, that those of this the first ten, whose consent has obtained, are absent abroad, or cannot be found in the of Great Britain.

irds of the twenty next in succession after the said ten : f the twenty next in succession after the said twenty ; and of all the other persons concerned in the said Bill ; without nevertheless, as heretofore, to every person concerned to gainst the said Bill, and to be heard for his interest therein. hat the said order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

OTTEE TO REPORT UPON EXPEDIENCY OF BILLS FOR RE-  
GULATING TRADE, &c.

*Die Mercurii, 7 Julii, 1819.*

II. Ordered, that for the future no Bill, regulating the f any trade ; altering the laws of apprenticeship in relation rticular business ; affixing marks to designate the quality nufacture ; prohibiting the manufacture of any species of y ; or extending the term of any patent, shall be read a ne in this House, until a Select Committee shall have in-



persons, party or parties in the court below, have made a party or parties in the appeal before the House, by leave of the House, upon petition or otherwise, party or parties to the said appeal, after the printed appeal shall have been delivered. Ordered, that the following be declared a Standing Order, &c.

DAYS FOR HEARING APPEALS AND WRITS

*Die Lunæ, 7 Julii, 1823.*

CC. Ordered, that until the number of appeals depending before this House shall be sufficiently reduced, do sit to hear writs of error on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week, unless the House shall think fit to adjourn any of such days, save and except on the first day of Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas Term, and on any day on which the House shall for special cause resolve to adjourn.—*Emendat. per Ord. 13 Februarii, 1824.*

TIME OF DAY FOR HEARING SUCH CAUSES

*Privileges*, then the House shall proceed to prayers at twelve o'clock at noon of the said day, and immediately after to the hearing of causes.—*Enacted per Ord. 19 Martii, 1824.*

## THREE LORDS TO ATTEND EACH DAY.

CCII. Ordered, that three Lords be required to attend upon each of the said days of hearing appeals and writs of error.

## THREE TO BE CALLED OVER ON THE FIRST MONDAY AFTER MEETING IN EACH SESSION.

CCIII. Ordered, that for the better enforcing the attendance of the Lords upon the hearing of appeals and writs of error, the House be called over on the Monday next after the meeting of each session of Parliament.

## METHO OF BALLOTING FOR LORDS WHO ARE TO ATTEND, &amp;c.

CCIV. Ordered, that the next day after the House is called, the titles of such Lords as shall then be and as shall have been present in such session, antecedent to the said call, shall be written on separate slips of paper, and put into balloting glasses at the table; and that three of the said titles be drawn out by the Clerks, and set down in rotation, as the same are drawn, till all the titles be so drawn out, and that days be appointed for the attendance of each set of Lords, whose titles have been so drawn; after which the titles of the remainder of the Lords (upon the roll), save as to those who it is hereafter provided shall be excused from the ballot, shall in like manner be ballotted for, and subsequent days appointed for their attendance: And that letters be written by the Lord Chancellor or the Speaker to the said Lords, requiring their attendance on the days so appointed for the same; and that a list of the said Lords, and of the days on which their attendance is so required, in rotation, be printed and transmitted to each of the said Lords.

## METHO TO ATTEND, OR SOME OTHER IN THEIR STEAD, UNDER A PENALTY.

CCV. Ordered, that the three Lords so set down in rotation do personally attend on the days respectively fixed for such their attendance, during the time that the House shall on such days sit in the hearing of causes, under a penalty of fifty pounds, to be incurred and paid by any Lord who shall make default in that respect,

unless he shall procure some other Lord to attend in his stead; and that the said three Lords be, on the evening preceding the day appointed for such their attendance, duly summoned for that purpose.

LORDS UNABLE TO ATTEND FROM AGE, &c. TO BE EXCUSED FROM  
BALLOT.

CCVI. Ordered, that such Lords as are unable to serve from age, being seventy years old and upwards, or from permanent infirmity, do certify the same by letter to the Lord Chancellor, or to the Clerk of the Parliaments, on or before the commencement of the session, and that thereupon they be excused from the ballot.

LORDS UNDER ILL HEALTH, &c. TO BE EXCUSED ON THE DAY  
FIXED.

CCVII. Ordered, that such Lords as are unable to serve, from ill health or domestic affliction, or for other special cause to be admitted by the House, be excused for their absence on the day appointed for such their attendance.

LORDS TAKING THEIR SEATS, &c. BY DESCENT, AFTER BALLOT, TO BE  
SET DOWN, AND DAYS APPOINTED FOR ATTENDANCE.

CCVIII. Ordered, that all Lords who shall take their seats after the ballot, by descent, or shall be introduced upon a new creation, or otherwise, shall be set down at the bottom of the list in the order in which they respectively take their seats, and days shall be appointed for their attendance in rotation.

COPY OF ORDERS RELATING TO THE ATTENDANCE OF LORDS IN  
CAUSES, TO BE TRANSMITTED TO EACH.

CCIX. Ordered, that a copy of such Standing Orders as relate to the attendance of the Lords on the hearing of causes, shall be transmitted to each Lord, together with the list, according to the fifth Order.—(See Order 204.)—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House.

BILLS FOR BODIES CORPORATE TO BE REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE,  
AND THREE-FOURTHS OF THE JOINT STOCK TO BE VESTED IN  
THE BANK, &c.

*Die Mercurii, 2 Junii, 1824.*

CCX. Ordered, that in future, with the exception of Bills for

House enacting and declaring that certain persons shall form a body politic and corporate, who shall only be bound to the extent of their respective shares, or granting to the same the privilege of a perpetual succession and a common seal, or the right of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, at law or in equity, or of suing any person who shall commit any felony, misdemeanour, or offence, or any Bill conveying to any number of persons who shall be bound conjointly and severally to the extent of their respective fortunes one or more of the aforesaid privileges; such Bill, when first read, shall be referred to a select Committee; and that no such Bill shall be read a second time till the Committee to which it is referred have reported that it has to their satisfaction been read, in a satisfactory manner, that three-fourths of the capital intended to form the joint stock of such company is deposited in the Bank of England, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or in the public funds in the name of trustees, to be transferred to such company when they are by law constituted a body politic and corporate, or when by law acquired any of the aforesaid privileges.—*Emendat. per* 29 Martii, 1830.

SIMILAR PROVISIONS FOR BILLS IN FAVOUR OF BODIES ALREADY  
CORPORATE.

XXI. Ordered, that in future, when any Bill shall be brought

individual proprietors.—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

PROOFS AND PEDIGREE OF CLAIMANTS OF IRISH PEERAGE TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE, &c. TWO DAYS BEFORE HEARING.

*Die Jovis, 17 Junii, 1824.*

CCXII. Ordered, that this House, or any Committee thereof, do not proceed to the hearing upon any claim to vote for the Representative Peers of Ireland, until after a statement or abstract of the proofs, and also of the pedigree upon which such claim may be founded, together with the dates thereof, shall be laid on the table of the House, and also delivered to the Lord in the chair of the said Committee to which the said claim may be referred, two days before the hearing.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

BILLS GIVING EXTENDED POWERS TO BODIES CORPORATE NOT TO BE READ A THIRD TIME, UNTIL CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

*Die Lunæ, 1 Junii, 1829.*

CCXIII. Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that no Bill to empower any company already constituted by Act of Parliament to execute any work other than that for which it was originally established, shall be read a third time in this House, unless the Committee on the Bill shall have specially reported—

- 1st. That a draft of the proposed Bill was submitted to a meeting of the proprietors of such company at a meeting held specially for that purpose :
- 2d. That such meeting was called by advertisement inserted for four consecutive weeks in the newspapers of the county or counties wherein such new works were proposed to be executed ; or if there are no newspapers published in such county or counties, then in that of the nearest county wherein a newspaper is published :
- 3d. That such meeting was held at a period not earlier than seven days after the last insertion of such advertisement :

4th. That at such meeting the draft of the proposed Bill was submitted to the proprietors then present, and was approved of by at least three-fifths of such proprietors.

That in case any proprietor of such company, or any person authorised to act for him in that behalf, shall at such meeting as aforesaid have dissented, such proprietor shall be permitted, on petitioning the House, to be heard by the Committee on the proposed Bill, by himself, his counsel or agents.

*Ordered*, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same.

---

## ACT OF PARLIAMENT

(31 HEN. VIII. cap. 10.)

### *For placing of the Lords.*

I. "FORASMUCH as in all great councils and congregations of men, having sundry degrees and offices in the commonwealth, it is very requisite and convenient that an order should be had and taken for the placing and sitting of such persons as be bounden to resort to the same, to the intent that they, knowing their places, may use the same without displeasure or let of the Council; therefore the King's most Royal Majesty, although it appertaineth unto his prerogative royal to give such honour, reputation, and placing to his councillors, and other his subjects, as shall be seeming to his most excellent wisdom, is nevertheless pleased and contented for an order to be had and taken in this his most high Court of Parliament, that it shall be enacted by authority of the same in manner and form as hereafter followeth:"

SEATS APPROPRIATED FOR THE KING'S CHILDREN, AND THE KING'S VICEGERENT.

II. First, it is enacted by authority aforesaid, that no person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be of

(except only the King's children), shall at any time hereafter attempt or presume to sit or have place at any side of the cloth of estate in the Parliament Chamber, neither of the one hand of the King's Highness, nor of the other, whether the King's Majesty be there personally present or absent : " And forasmuch as the King's Majesty is justly and lawfully supreme head in earth, under God, of the Church of England, and for the good exercise of the said most royal dignity and office, hath made Thomas Lord Crumwel, and Lord Privy Seal, his Vicegerent for good and due ministration of justice, to be had in all causes and cases touching the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and for the godly reformation and redress of all errors, heresies, and abuses in the said Church : " It is therefore also enacted by authority aforesaid, that the said Lord Crumwel, having the said office of Vicegerent, and all other persons which hereafter shall have the said office of the grant of the King's Highness, his heirs or successors, shall sit and be placed, as well in this present Parliament as in all Parliaments to be holden hereafter, on the right side of the Parliament Chamber, and upon the same form that the Archbishop of Canterbury sitteth upon, and above the same Archbishop and his successors, and shall have voice in every Parliament to assent or dissent as other the Lords of the Parliament.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

III. And it is also enacted, that next to the said Vicegerent shall sit the Archbishop of Canterbury ; and the next to him, on the same form and side, shall sit the Archbishop of York ; and next to him, on the same form and side, the Bishop of London ; and next to him, on the same side and form, the Bishop of Durham ; and next to him, on the same side and form, the Bishop of Winchester ; and then all the other Bishops of both provinces of Canterbury and York shall sit and be placed on the same side, after their ancienties, as it hath been accustomed.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD TREASURER, LORD PRESIDENT OF  
THE KING'S COUNCIL, AND LORD PRIVY SEAL.

IV. " And forasmuch as such other personages which now have and hereafter shall happen to have other great offices of the realm—*that is to say, the offices of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer,*

the Lord President of the King's most honourable Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Great Chamberlain of England, the Constable of England, the Lord Marshal of England, the Lord Admiral, the Grand Master or Lord Steward of the King's most honourable Household, the King's Chamberlain, and the King's Secretary—have not heretofore been appointed and ordered for the placing and sitting in the King's most high Court of Parliament, by reason of their offices :” It is therefore now ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the King's Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, being of the degree of Barons of Parliament, or above, shall sit and be placed, as well in this present Parliament as in all other Parliaments hereafter to be holden, on the left side of the said Parliament Chamber, on the higher part of the form of the same side, above all Dukes, except only such as shall happen to be the King's son, the King's brother, the King's uncle, the King's nephew, or the King's brothers' or sisters' sons.

THE GREAT CHAMBERLAIN, THE CONSTABLE, THE LORD MARSHAL, AND THE LORD ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND; ALSO THE LORD STEWARD OF THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD, AND THE KING'S CHAMBERLAIN.

V. And it is also ordained and enacted by authority aforesaid, that the Great Chamberlain, the Constable, the Marshal, the Lord Admiral, the Great Master or Lord Steward, and the King's Chamberlain, shall sit and be placed after the Lord Privy Seal, in manner and form following; that is to say, every of them shall sit and be placed above all other personages, being of the same estates or degrees that they shall happen to be of; that is to say, the Great Chamberlain first, the Constable next, the Marshal third, the Lord Admiral the fourth, the Grand Master or Lord Steward fifth, and the King's Chamberlain the sixth.

THE KING'S CHIEF SECRETARY, BEING A BARON.

VI. And it is also enacted by authority aforesaid, that the King's Chief Secretary, being of the degree of a Baron of the Parliament, shall sit and be placed afore and above all Barons not having any of the offices above mentioned; and if he be a Bishop, that then he shall sit and be placed *above all other Bishops not having any of the offices above remembered.*



VIII. And it is further enacted, that if any at any time hereafter shall happen to have of Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Council, Lord Privy Seal, or Chief Secretary, or any other Baron of the Parliament, by reason of no interest to give any assent or dissent in the trial in every such case, such of them as shall happen to be of the degree of a Baron shall sit and be placed at the top of the sacks, in the midst of the said Parliament to sit upon one form, or upon the uppermost sack above, the other in order as is above rehearsed.

PLACES OF OFFICERS OF STATE IN TRIALS

IX. Be it also enacted by authority aforesaid, that in all treasons by Peers of this realm, if any of the Peers shall be called hereafter to be triours of such treason shall be called to the offices aforesaid, that then they having taken the oaths and be placed according to their offices, above the other Peers that shall be called to such trials, in manner as is above mentioned and rehearsed.

INDEX  
TO  
THE STANDING ORDERS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

---

A.

	Order.	Page.
ACCUSATIONS in the House of Commons, Lords not to answer	L.	57
Act of Parliament for placing of the Lords . . . . .		117
Address, Mode of, in speaking . . . . .	XIV.	48
Allegiance, Oaths of, &c. to be administered to Peers before the commencement of business . . . . .	XCII.	71
Amendments to Bills, Reports of . . . . .	XXXIV.	53
Answering Appeals, Peremptory days for . . . . .	CVI.	75
Answers to Appeals, Dates of, to be endorsed, and names entered in the Journals . . . . .	CIX.	76
_____ not heard in one session, to be brought on the beginning of next . . . . .	CVII.	75
_____, Times limited for putting in . . . . .	CXXIII.	81
Appeals and Writs of Error, Cases in, An Appendix of proofs to be added to . . . . .	CXCV.	109
_____, Cases on, to contain proofs taken in the Courts below . . . . .	CLXXXI.	102
_____, Days for hearing . . . . .	CC.	112
_____, Time of day for hearing . . . . .	CCI.	ib.
Three Lords to attend each day . . . . .	CCII.	113
House to be called over on the first Monday after meeting in each session . . . . .	CCIII.	ib.
Method of balloting for Lords who are to attend, &c.	CCIV.	ib.
Lords to attend, or some other in their stead, under a penalty . . . . .	CCV.	ib.
Lords unable to attend from age, &c. to be excused from ballot . . . . .	CCVI.	114

	Order.	Page.
Lords under ill health, &c. to be excused on the day fixed . . . . .	CCVII.	114
Lords taking their seats by descent, after ballot, to be set down, and days appointed for attendance . . . . .	CCVIII.	ib.
Copy of Standing Orders relative to the attendance of Lords in causes, to be transmitted to each . . . . .	CCIX.	ib.
Appeals, Answers to, Dates of, to be endorsed, and names entered on the Journals . . . . .	CIX.	76
———— not heard in one session, to be brought on the beginning of the next . . . . .	CVII.	75
————, Times limited for putting in . . . . .	CXXIII.	81
————, Cross, Time limited for bringing . . . . .	CXXVII.	85
————, Frivolous, Caution against . . . . .	LVIII.	60
———— from judgment of the Court of Session in Scotland, to be certified by two counsel . . . . .	CLXXIX.	101
———— of murder and felony, Trial of Peers in Parliament not to extend to . . . . .	LIII.	58
————, Notice to be given to a respondent of the time when the same is to be presented . . . . .	CLXXX.	102
———— or Writs of Error, The question to be put for <i>reversing</i> , only, in giving judgment on . . . . .	LVI.	59
————, Peremptory days for answering . . . . .	CVI.	75
————, Printed cases of, must be signed by counsel in the cause . . . . .	LIX.	60
————, Recognizances on, to be entered into, in eight days . . . . .	LXL.	61
————, Revived, Supplemental cases to be delivered in, stating the orders of the House . . . . .	CXCIX.	111
————, Time limited for bringing in . . . . .	LV.	59
————, Time for laying cases in, on the table . . . . .	CLXXVII.	101
———— to be heard, in consecutive sessions, as they stand appointed . . . . .	CXXIV.	82
————, Unanswered, to stand dismissed, unless prosecuted at the commencement of next session . . . . .	CVIII.	75
Arrest, Attorneys and Solicitors of Lords not privileged from . . . . .	LXVI.	63
————, Privileges of the servants of Lords, from . . . . .	LXV.	62
Attorney-general, &c. not to be counsel for private persons at the Lords' bar . . . . .	LXIII.	ib.
Attorneys and Solicitors of Lords not privileged from arrest . . . . .	LXVI.	63

## B.

Balloting, Method of, for Lords who are to attend at the hearing of causes . . . . .	CCIV.	113
Lords unable to attend from age to be excused from . . . . .	CCVI.	114
Lords taking their seats, by descent, after, to be set down, and days appointed for attendance . . . . .	CCVIII.	ib.
<i>Banbury, Earl of</i> , Precedency granted to the . . . . .	LXXXV.	68

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

123

	Order.	Page.
Bar, Caution in calling Peers to the . . . . .	XLVIII.	56
Bill, Addition to the Standing Order that none is to be read twice the same day . . . . .	CLV.	93
Bills, Reports of Amendments to . . . . .	XXXIV.	53
— for Restitution in Blood to be signed by the King, and to begin in the Lords' House . . . . .	XC.	70
—, Divorce, none to be received without a clause prohibiting the offending parties from marrying . . . . .	CLXXVI.	100
Petition for, to be accompanied by a copy of the trial . . . . .	CXLI.	87
Petitioners for, to attend on the second reading . . . . .	CXLII.	88
—, Enclosure, Road, Navigation, &c., Provision to be made in, that the purchase money be paid into the Bank . . . . .	CLIV.	92
—, First and second reading of . . . . .	XXIII.	50
— for Bodies Corporate to be referred to a Committee, and three- fourths of the joint stock to be vested in the Bank, &c. . . . .	CCX.	115
Similar provisions for Bills in favour of bodies already cor- porate . . . . .	CCXI.	ib.
— giving extended powers to bodies corporate, not to be read a third time, until certain conditions are reported to have been complied with . . . . .	CCXIII.	116
— for Canals, Navigation, Roads, or other public local pur- poses, none to be read a third time, unless notice be given in the county newspaper, &c. . . . .	CLXXXIII.	103
Such notices to contain the names of towns and parishes concerned . . . . .	CLXXXIV.	105
A map or plan, with list of landowners, estimates, &c. to be deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments . . . . .	CLXXXV.	ib.
The map, one inch to a mile, to be annexed to the Bill . . . . .	CLXXXVI.	106
Application to landowners, &c., with assents and dissents, to be appended in like manner . . . . .	CLXXXVII.	ib.
The same to be done where power is given to deviate from the line described . . . . .	CLXXXVIII.	107
Application to be made to the owners, &c. of lands, streams, and mills, who may be prejudiced . . . . .	CLXXXIX.	ib.
A map or plan to be deposited, in case of making a new road, or varying the line before used . . . . .	CXC.	ib.
All powers given by any Bill for such purposes to cease, if the work be not completed within time . . . . .	CXCI.	108
Four-fifths of the probable expense to be subscribed . . . . .	CXCII.	ib.
Provision to be made for canals, &c. crossing public roads . . . . .	CXCIII.	109
— for Naturalization, None to be read a second time without certificate of conduct . . . . .	CLXXI.	99
— for regulating Trade, &c. Committee to report upon the ex- pediency of . . . . .	CXCVIII.	111

	Order.
Bills, None for renewing Letters-Patent to be read a third time, unless thrice noticed in the gazette . . . . .	CLXXXII.
nor unless the term of such patent shall expire within two years . . . . .	CLXXXIII.
nor unless application be made by the Discoverer or his representative . . . . .	CLXXXIV.
— for sale and purchase of lands, Regulations for . . . . .	CXXXVI.
— not to be read twice the same day . . . . .	XXVI.
—, Private, Chairman of the Committee on, to report whether the Standing Orders have been complied with . . . . .	CLII.
—, Consents of Heirs of Entail to, relating to estates in Scotland, to be in person, or by instruments duly executed	CXXXIII.
—, Consents to, where Children have an interest . . . . .	CXLVIL.
—, Consents to, where the petitioners are Tenants for Life and in tail, &c. . . . .	CXLV.
—, Consents to, where Women have an interest . . . . .	CXLVI.
—, Consents to, of persons in Ireland, before the judges in Ireland, to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CLVII.
—, Consents to, in Ireland, to be personal or by an instrument duly executed . . . . .	CLVIII.
—, Consents of persons in Scotland to, given before the judges, to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CXXXII.
— for exchanging or selling estates, Schedules of Value, &c. to be annexed to . . . . .	CLI.
— for selling lands in Ireland, and purchasing others in lieu thereof . . . . .	CLIX.
— for selling lands in Scotland, and purchasing others, to be settled in lieu thereof . . . . .	CLIII.
—, New appointment of Trustees for persons in- terested in, to be with the approbation of the Court of Chancery . . . . .	CXLIX.
—, None to be read till a copy of the petition, &c. is delivered to the Chairman of the Committees . . . . .	CLXXV.
—, Notice of petition for, to be given to Mortgagees, when necessary . . . . .	CL.
—, relative to estates in Ireland, Petitions for, to be referred to two judges in Ireland . . . . .	CLVI.
—, relative to estates in Scotland, Consents of persons to, to be in certain proportions . . . . .	CXCVII.
—, Petitions for, relative to estates in Scotland, to be referred to two judges of the Court of Session . . . . .	CXXXI.
—, Trustees in, to consent in person . . . . .	CXLVIII.
—, Public Local, in Scotland, Affidavits relating to, taken in Scotland, to be evidence before the Committee . . . . .	CXC.V.
<i>Such affidavits to be accompanied by certificates . . . . .</i>	CXCVI.

	Order.	Page.
Committees, All Standing Orders relative to, to be them . . . . .	CXXXIX.	87
nce of, to be duly considered . . . . .	XXIV.	50
y, No clause foreign to the matter to be annexed to Peers, Difference between; with their Privileges . .	XXV.	51
for Restitution in, to be signed by the King, and to e Lords' House . . . . .	XLIV.	55
ate, Bills for, (See Bills for Bodies Corporate)	CCX., &c.	115, &c.
ilege, Complaint of, to be upon oath . . . . .	LXXVIII.	66
—, Filing a Bill against a Peer, where witnesses amined, is not a . . . . .	LXXII.	64
—, Filing a Bill in Equity, without process, . . . . .	LXXIII.	65
—, If complaint of, be not allowed, the Lord to es . . . . .	LXXVIII.	66
— in Ireland, Affidavit of, sufficient to take a custody . . . . .	CX.	76
—, Printing the proceedings of the House with- . . . . .	LXXVII.	66
—, Printing the Works, Lives, or Wills of out consent, a . . . . .	CXIII.	78
ds not to discourse during the transaction of . .	XVIII.	49
C.		
e House . . . . .	XXVII.	51
rigation, or Road Bill, &c., None to be read a third s notice be given in the county newspaper . .	CLXXXIII.	103
otices to contain the names of towns and parishes cerned . . . . .	CLXXXIV.	105
p or plan, with list of land-owners, estimate of ex- se, &c. to be deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments	CLXXXV.	ib.
ap, printed on a scale of one inch to a mile, to be exed to the Bill . . . . .	CLXXXVI.	106
ation to land-owners, &c. with list of assents or ents, to be deposited in like manner . . .	CLXXXVII.	ib.
ame to be done where power is given to deviate n the line described in the map . . . . .	CLXXXVIII.	107
ation to be made to the owners, &c. of lands, ams, and mills, from which water may be taken beir prejudice . . . . .	CLXXXIX.	ib.
p or plan to be deposited for new roads, or varying former line of road . . . . .	CXC.	ib.
wers given by any Bill for <i>such purposes</i> , to cease, ve work be not completed within the time . .	CXCI.	108
ths of the probable expense to be subscribed . .	CXCII.	ib.

Causes appointed for hearing not to be put off without two	
notice . . . . .	
——, during the hearing of, The Lords must be on the bench	
——, Mode of proceeding at the hearing of . . . . .	
——, No petition for the rehearing of, to be read the same	
offered . . . . .	
——, Printed cases to be distributed four days before the	
ing of . . . . .	
——, Time and Days of hearing . . . . .	
——, Time of day for hearing . . . . .	
—— to be heard before other business . . . . .	
—— to have precedence of private Bills . . . . .	
Caution against frivolous appeals . . . . .	
—— in calling Peers to the bar . . . . .	
—— to be observed in making or dispensing with Star	
Orders . . . . .	
Certiorari, Certificates of, awarded upon Writs of Error . . . . .	
Claim of a Coheir to an Irish Peerage in abeyance, to be by	
tion . . . . .	
Claims of Peerage, Time for delivery and contents of pr	
cases in . . . . .	
—— in Abeyance, not to be proceeded on, u	
by recommendation of the King . . . . .	
—— to be referred to the Committee of Privi	
—— of Persons to be Peeresses of Ireland in their own	
—— to vote for the Representative Peers of Ireland, to	
petition, &c. . . . .	
Resolutions of the House admitting such Claims.	

## OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

127

	Order.	Page.
for examining the Journal book . . . . .	XCI.	71
House not to be resumed without consent of . . . . .	XXXI.	52
Lords not actually on, may not vote at . . . . .	XXXIII.	ib.
of Privileges, Lords coming to a, shall be of that Committee . . . . .	CXXI.	81
of the whole House, Mode of sitting on . . . . .	XXIX.	52
on Private Bills, Chairman of, to report whether the Orders have been complied with . . . . .	CLII.	90
or Conferences, Strangers not admitted to . . . . .	XXXIX.	54
Select, Mode of sitting in . . . . .	XXXII.	52
Conferences with the . . . . .	XXXVII.	54
House of, Lords not to answer accusations in the House, no Lord to go into the, without leave of the House . . . . .	L.	57
Messages from the, Manner of receiving . . . . .	LI.	ib.
Messengers to the . . . . .	XXXV.	53
of Committees, Strangers not admitted to . . . . .	XXXVI.	ib.
with the Commons . . . . .	XXXIX.	54
Who are to speak at . . . . .	XXXVII.	ib.
of Heirs of Entail in Scotland, to be in person, or by Instrument duly executed . . . . .	XXXVIII.	ib.
of persons in Ireland to Private Bills before the judges and, to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CLVII.	94
to Private Bills, to be personal, or Instrument duly executed . . . . .	CLVIII.	95
in Scotland, to Private Bills, given before the to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CLXII.	86
to Private Bills, relative to estates in Scot- to be in certain proportions . . . . .	CLXVII.	111
to, and Notice of Private Bills . . . . .	XCIV.	72
to Private Bills, of Trustees, to be in person . . . . .	CLXVIII.	89
where Children have an interest . . . . .	CLXVII.	ib.
where the petitioners are Tenants for Life, tail, &c. . . . .	CLXV.	88
where Women have an interest . . . . .	CLXVI.	89
to go below the bar, in Divisions . . . . .	XXII.	50
bodies, Bills for, to be referred to a Committee, and fourths of the joint stock to be vested in the Bank, &c. . . . .	CCX.	115
Similar provisions for Bills in favour of bodies already corporate . . . . .	CCXI.	ib.
Bills giving extended powers to, not to be read in time, until certain conditions are reported to have been complied with . . . . .	CCXIII.	116
The Attorney-General, &c. not to be, for private persons, at the bar . . . . .	LXIII.	62



	Order.	Page.
Court of Session in Scotland, Appeals from the judgment of, to be certified by two Counsel . . . . .	CLXXXIX.	101
Cross Appeals, Time limited for bringing . . . . .	CXXVII.	85
D.		
Descent, Peers by, may sit in the House without Introduction, fee, or ceremony . . . . .	LXXXVIII.	63
Dignity and order in the House . . . . .	XIII.	48
Discourse, Lords not to, during the transaction of Business . . . . .	XVIII.	49
Disorder, Prevention of, in the House, when the King is present . . . . .	CXI.	76
Divorce Bill, None to be received without a clause prohibiting the offending parties from marrying . . . . .	CLXXVI.	109
Petition for a, to be accompanied by a copy of the trial . . . . .	CXLI.	87
Petitioners to attend on the second reading of . . . . .	CXLI.	88
Doorkeepers not to stay within the House . . . . .	XLII.	54
E.		
Enclosure, Navigation and Road Bills, &c., Provision to be made in, that the purchase money be paid into the Bank . . . . .	CLIV.	92
Estates, Bills for exchanging or selling, Schedules of Value, &c. to be annexed to . . . . .	CLL.	90
— in Ireland, Petitions for private Bills relative to, to be referred to two judges in Ireland . . . . .	CLVI.	94
— in Scotland, Petitions for private Bills relative to, to be referred to two judges of the Court of Session . . . . .	CXXXI.	86
F.		
Filing a Bill against a Peer, without process, no Breach of Privilege ———, in cases where witnesses are to be examined, no Breach of Privilege . . . . .	LXXIII.	65
Fines . . . . .	LXXII.	64
Fringes . . . . .	XLVI.	55
Fringes, Caution against . . . . .	LVIII.	60
G.		
Goods of Privileged Persons to be free . . . . .	LXIX.	64
H.		
Habeas Corpus, No Lords have privilege against Writs of . . . . .	CXCV.	83
Hearing of causes, Mode of proceeding at the . . . . .	CXIX.	81
—, Printed Cases to be distributed four days before the . . . . .	CXVII.	80
Heirs of Entail to estates in Scotland,—their consents to private Bills to be in person, or by instruments duly executed . . . . .	CXXXIII.	75

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

129

	Order.	Page.
Honour, Lords to answer on their, and not upon Oath, . . . . .	LXX.	64
House, Calling of the . . . . .	XXVII.	51
——, Clerks and Officers of the, not to be displaced without order . . . . .	CXV.	79
——, Dignity and Order in the . . . . .	XIII.	48
—— not to be resumed without consent of Committee . . . . .	XXXI.	52
——, Prevention of disorder in the, when the King is present . . . . .	CXL.	76
——, Respect to be shown to the . . . . .	X.	48
—— when sitting, None but persons having a right, to be in the . . . . .	CXXX.	85
—— of Commons, Lords not to answer accusations in the . . . . .	L.	57
——, no Lord to go into the, without leave of the Peers . . . . .	LL.	ib.

I.

Imprisoned, Peers not to be, without order of the House; with exceptions . . . . .	XLIX.	56
Introduced, Peers claiming by Limitation, to be . . . . .	LXXXIX.	70
Introduction, fee, or any ceremony, Peers by Descent may sit in the House without . . . . .	LXXXVIII.	69
Ireland, Affidavit of Breach of Privilege in, sufficient to take a person into custody . . . . .	CX.	76
——, Consents of persons in, to Private Bills, given before the judges in Ireland, to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CLVII.	94
——, to be personal, or by an instrument duly executed . . . . .	CLVIII.	95
——, Estates in, Petitions for Private Bills relative to, to be referred to two judges in Ireland . . . . .	CLVI.	94
——, Lands in, Bills for selling, and purchasing others in lieu thereof . . . . .	CLIX.	95
——, Peeresses of, in their own right, Claims of persons to be . . . . .	CLXVI.	98
——, Representative Peers of, Claim to vote for, to be by petition . . . . .	CLX.	96
Irish Peerage, Claims of, not to be proceeded on, unless recommended by his Majesty . . . . .	CLXIII.	97
——, to be referred to the Committee of privileges . . . . .	CLXIV.	ib.
—— in Abeyance, Notice to be given of, by the House to his Majesty . . . . .	CLXV.	98
——, The claim of a Coheir to, to be by petition . . . . .	CLXII.	97
——, Proofs and pedigree of Claimants of, to be laid on the table, &c. two days before hearing . . . . .	CCXII.	116
Irish Representative Peers, Letters-Patent advancing them to higher dignities, to be read in the House . . . . .	CLXVIII.	98

Judicial cases, Proxies may not be made in, though by

K.

King's Counsel never to be covered . . . . .  
— servants, No petition to be received for their protec  
arrest . . . . .

L.

Lands in Ireland, Bills for selling, and purchasing othe  
thereof . . . . .  
— in Scotland, Bills for selling, and purchasing othe  
thereof . . . . .  
—, Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase of  
Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Irel  
higher dignity, to be read in the House . . . . .  
—, No Bill for renewing, to be read a third  
less thrice noticed in the Gazette . . . . .  
Nor unless the term of such patent shu  
within two years . . . . .  
Nor unless application be made by the di  
or his representative . . . . .  
Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced . . . . .  
Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without c  
breach of privilege . . . . .  
Lobby. Who may come into the . . . . .

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

131

	Order.	Page.
Lords to attend at the Hearing of Causes, or some other in their stead, under a penalty . . . . .	CCV.	113
— unable to attend from age, &c. to be excused from ballot for the Hearing of Causes . . . . .	CCVI.	114
— under ill health, &c. to be excused from hearing Causes . . . . .	CCVII.	ib.
— taking their seats by Descent, after ballot for the Hearing of Causes, to be set down, and days appointed for their attendance . . . . .	CCVIII.	ib.
— Attendance of, at the Hearing of Causes, Standing Orders relative to, to be transmitted to each . . . . .	CCIX.	ib.

M.

Messages from the Commons, Manner of receiving . . . . .	XXXV.	53
Messengers to the Commons . . . . .	XXXVI.	ib.
Minors and Widows of Peers have no privilege of Parliament, saving their right of Peerage . . . . .	LXXVI.	65
Mistakes and unkindnesses, To prevent . . . . .	XVI.	49
Mortgagees, Notice of petition for Private Bills to be given to, when necessary . . . . .	CL.	90

N.

Naturalization, No Bill for, to be read a second time without a certificate of conduct . . . . .	CLXXI.	99
Non-contents to stay within the Bar, in Divisions . . . . .	XXII.	50

O.

Oath, Lords not to answer on, but upon their Honour . . . . .	LXX.	64
— not to be imposed on Peers by any Bills . . . . .	LXXI.	ib.
— of Allegiance to be administered to Peers before the commencement of business . . . . .	XCII.	71
Obisance and Salutations to the Cloth of Estate . . . . .	XI.	48
Offensive speeches, &c. to be avoided . . . . .	XV.	ib.
Officers and Clerks of the House not to be displaced without order . . . . .	CXV.	79
Order and Dignity in the House . . . . .	XIII.	48
Order of the day for Public Business not to be read till the House is cleared . . . . .	CXII.	78
Orders not to be Entered before being Read . . . . .	XLV.	55

P.

Parliament, Act of, for placing of the Lords . . . . .		117
—, Lords not to sit in, before twenty-one years of age . . . . .	XCIII.	72
—, Proceedings on opening the . . . . .	VIII.	47
—, Prorogation of . . . . .	VII.	46
Peerage, Claims of, Time for delivery and contents of printed cases . . . . .	CXXXVIII.	35

	Order.	Page.
Peerage, Privilege of, Widows of Peers marrying Commoners lose it . . . . .	LXXVI.	65
— Irish, Claims of, not to be proceeded on, unless recommended by his Majesty . . . . .	CLXIII.	97
—, to be referred to the Committee of privileges . . . . .	CLXIV.	ib.
—, Proofs and pedigree of Claimants of, to be laid on the table, &c. two days before hearing . . . . .	CCKII.	116
—, if in Abeyance, Notice of, to be given by the House to the King . . . . .	CLXV.	98
—, The claim of a Coheir to, to be by petition . . . . .	CLXII.	97
Peeresses of Ireland, in their own right, Claims of persons to be Peers and Bishops, Difference between, with their privileges . . . . .	CLXVI.	98
— by Descent may sit in the House without introduction, fee, or ceremony . . . . .	LXXXVIII.	69
—, Caution in calling, to the bar . . . . .	XLVIII.	56
— claiming by Limitation to be introduced . . . . .	LXXXIX.	70
—, Filing a Bill against, where witnesses are to be examined, no Breach of Privilege . . . . .	LXXII.	64
—, Filing a Bill against, without process, no Breach of Privilege . . . . .	LXXIII.	65
— have no Privilege of Parliament against the proving of wills . . . . .	LXXV.	ib.
— as Trustees . . . . .	LXXIV.	ib.
— not to be imprisoned without order of the House, with exceptions . . . . .	XLIX.	56
—, Oaths of Allegiance to be administered to, before the commencement of Business . . . . .	XCII.	71
—, Oaths not to be imposed on, by any Bills . . . . .	LXXI.	64
—, Trial of, to be in full Parliament . . . . .	LII.	57
—, in Parliament, not to extend to Appeals of Murder or Felony . . . . .	LIII.	58
—, Widows of, marrying Commoners, lose their Privilege of Peerage . . . . .	LXXVI.	66
—, Representative of Ireland, Claim to vote for, to be by petition, &c. . . . .	CLX.	96
—, Letters-Patent advancing such to higher dignities, to be read in the House . . . . .	CLXVIII.	98
—, Resolutions of the House, admitting Claims to vote for, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland . . . . .	CLXI.	97
Persons who have a right to be in the House when sitting . . . . .	CXXX.	85
Petition, Claim to vote for the Representative Peers of Ireland, to be by . . . . .	CLX.	96
— for a Divorce Bill to be accompanied by a copy of the trial . . . . .	CXII.	87

	Order.	Page.
Petitions for private Bills relative to Estates in Ireland to be referred to two judges in Ireland . . . . .	CLVI.	94
————— in Scotland, to be referred to two judges of the Court of Session . . . . .	CXXXI.	86
————— for protection of the King's Servants from arrest not to be received . . . . .	LXVIII.	64
————— for Rehearing of Causes, not to be read the same day offered . . . . .	LVII.	59
————— for Private Bills, Signatures to . . . . .	XCVIII.	78
Petitioners to attend on the second reading of Divorce Bills . . . . .	CXLII.	88
Precedency granted to the Earl of Banbury . . . . .	LXXXVI.	68
Prevention of Disorder in the House, when the King is present . . . . .	CXI.	76
Printed Cases in Claims of Peerage, Time for delivery, and contents of . . . . .	CXXVIII.	85
————— of Appeals must be signed by counsel in the cause . . . . .	LIX.	60
————— to be distributed four days before Causes are heard . . . . .	CXVII.	80
Printing the Proceedings of the House, without leave, a Breach of Privilege . . . . .	LXXVII.	66
————— the works, lives, or wills of Lords, without consent, a Breach of Privilege . . . . .	CXIII.	78
Private Bills, Causes to have precedence of . . . . .	XCVII.	73
—————, Chairman of the Committee on, to report whether the Standing Orders have been complied with . . . . .	CLII.	90
—————, Consents to, and notice of . . . . .	CIV.	72
—————, Consents of Trustees interested in, to be in person . . . . .	CXLVIII.	89
—————, Consents to, where Children have an interest . . . . .	CXLVII.	ib.
—————, where the petitioners are Tenants for Life and in tail, &c. . . . .	CXLV.	88
—————, where Women have an interest . . . . .	CXLVI.	89
—————, New appointment of Trustees for persons interested in, to be with the approbation of the Court of Chancery . . . . .	CXLIX.	89
—————, None to be read, till a copy of the Petition, &c. is delivered to the chairman of the Committees . . . . .	CLXXV.	100
—————, Notice of petition for, to be given to Mortgagees when necessary . . . . .	CL.	90
—————, Signatures to petitions for . . . . .	XCVIII.	73
—————, Standing Orders on, to be laid before the Committee . . . . .	CII.	74
—————, The bringing in of, to be petitioned for . . . . .	XCV.	72
————— to be printed before being read . . . . .	XCVI.	ib.
————— to be referred to and signed by two judges . . . . .	XCIX.	73
—————, Trustees in, to appear personally . . . . .	CL.	ib.
—————, Witnesses on, to be first sworn at the bar of the House . . . . .	CIII.	74
————— for Enclosures, Navigation, or Roads, &c., Provision to be made in, that the purchase money be paid into the Bank . . . . .	CLIV.	92

	Order.	Page.
Private Bills for exchanging or selling estates, Schedules of Value to be annexed to . . . . .	CLL.	90
————— for selling lands in Ireland, and purchasing others in lieu thereof . . . . .	CLIX.	95
—————, Consent to, of persons in Ireland, before the judges in Ireland, to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CLVII.	94
—————, in Ireland, to be personal, or by an instrument duly executed . . . . .	CLVIII.	95
————— relative to estates in Ireland, Petitions for, to be referred to two judges in Ireland . . . . .	CLVI.	94
————— for selling lands in Scotland, and purchasing others to be settled in lieu thereof . . . . .	CLIII.	90
————— relative to estates in Scotland, Consents of Heirs of Entail to, to be in person, or by instruments duly executed . . . . .	CXXXIII.	87
—————, Consents of persons in Scotland to, to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CXXXII.	86
————— in Scotland, Consents of persons to be in certain proportions . . . . .	CXCVII.	111
—————, Petitions for, to be referred to two judges of the Court of Session . . . . .	CXXXI.	86
Privilege, Breach of, Complaint of, to be upon oath . . . . .	LXXVIII.	66
—————, If complaint of, be not allowed, the Lord to pay expenses . . . . .	LXXVIII.	ib.
—————, Filing a Bill in Equity against a Peer, without process, not a . . . . .	LXXIII.	65
—————, Filing a Bill against a Peer, in cases where witnesses are to be examined, not a . . . . .	LXXII.	64
—————, in Ireland, Affidavit of, sufficient to take a person into custody . . . . .	CX.	76
—————, Printing the Proceedings of the House without leave, a . . . . .	LXXVII.	68
—————, Printing the Works, Lives, or Wills of Lords, without consent, a . . . . .	CXIII.	78
————— from Arrest does not extend to Lords' attorneys or solicitors . . . . .	LXVI.	63
—————, Lords have none, against Writs of Habeas Corpus . . . . .	CXXV.	83
————— of the servants of Lords, from arrest . . . . .	LXV.	62
————— or Protections, Written, Lords not to give to any person . . . . .	LXVII.	63
—————, What constitutes a Waiver of . . . . .	CXX.	81
————— of Parliament, Minors and Widows of Peers have none, saving their right of Peerage . . . . .	LXXVI.	65
—————, Peers have none against the Proving of Wills . . . . .	LXXV.	ib.
—————, Peers have none as Trustees . . . . .	LXXIV.	ib.
————— of Peerage, Widows of Peers marrying Commoners, lose it . . . . .	LXXVI.	65

## OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

135

	Order.	Page.
Persons, The Goods of, to be free . . . . .	LXIX.	64
Committee of, Lords coming to a, shall be of that Committee . . . . .	CXXI.	81
of Bishops and Peers . . . . .	XLIV.	55
Council, Members of, and Judges not to be covered or until the Lords give them leave . . . . .	IV. & VI.	46
Orders of the House, Printing without leave, a Breach of Order . . . . .	LXXVII.	66
on opening the Parliament . . . . .	VIII.	47
Session of Parliament . . . . .	VII.	46
Session not to be delayed on Writs of Error . . . . .	LIV.	58
Protection of the King's servants from arrest, No petition to be made for . . . . .	LXVIII.	64
Prerogative or Privilege, Written, Lords not to give to any person by Order, Written, declared to be null and void . . . . .	LXVII.	63
Time for entering and signing, in the Clerks' books . . . . .	CXVI.	79
Orders from Spiritual Lords to be made to Spiritual Lords, and from Temporal Lords to Temporal Lords . . . . .	CXIV.	78
Orders Temporal Lords to Temporal Lords . . . . .	LXXIX.	66
Orders Lords must vote for their, if they vote on the question may not be made in judicial cases, though by Bill . . . . .	LXXXIV.	67
New, not to be made without new leave . . . . .	LXXXIII.	ib.
No Lord to have above two . . . . .	LXXXI.	ib.
Orders not to be used in giving judgment . . . . .	LXXXIX.	66
Time for entering . . . . .	LXXXVII.	67
Order vacated on the Lord sitting in the House . . . . .	LXXXV.	68
Order vacated on the Lord sitting in the House . . . . .	LXXX.	67
Business, Order of the Day for, not to be read till the business is cleared . . . . .	CXII.	78
Local Bills. ( <i>See Bills for canals, navigation, roads, &amp;c.</i> <i>canals, &amp;c.</i> ) . . . . .	CLXXXIII., &c. 103, &c.	
Orders, Affidavits relating to, taken in Scotland, to be sworn before the Committee . . . . .	CXCIV.	110
Such affidavits to be accompanied by certificates from the Sheriff, &c. . . . .	CXCVI.	ib.

## Q.

Orders being put, Lords not to speak after the . . . . .	XVII.	49
--	-------	----

## R.

Orders of Bills, Addition to the Standing Order, that none be read twice the same day . . . . .	CLV.	93
Orders ———, The first and second . . . . .	XXIII.	50
Orders chances on appeals to be entered into in eight days . . . . .	LXI.	61
Orders reasons for Bills for the sale and purchase of lands . . . . .	CXXVI.	83
Orders delay of causes, <i>No petition for, to be read the same day</i> for . . . . .	LVII.	59



	Order.	Page.
Reports of amendments to Bills . . . . .	XXXIV.	53
Representative Peers of Ireland, Claim to vote for, to be by petition, &c. . . . .	CLX.	96
_____ , Letters-Patent advancing such to higher dignities, to be read in the House . . . . .	CLXVIII.	98
_____ , Resolutions of the House admitting claims to vote for, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland . . . . .	CLXI.	97
Respect to be shown to the House . . . . .	X.	48
Respondent, Notice to be given to a, of the time when an Appeal is to be presented . . . . .	CLXXX.	102
Restitution in blood, Bills for, to be signed by the King, and to begin in the Lords' House . . . . .	XC.	70
Reversing only, The question to be put for, in giving Judgment on Appeals or Writs of Error . . . . .	LVI.	59
Right, Persons who have a, to be in the House when sitting . . . . .	CXXX.	85
S.		
Sale and purchase of lands, Regulations for Bills for the . . . . .	CXXVI.	83
Salutation and Obeisance to the Cloth of Estate . . . . .	XI.	48
Scotland, Consents of Heirs of Entail in, to private Bills, to be in person, or by instruments duly executed . . . . .	CXXXIII.	87
_____ Consents to private Bills, given before the judges in, to be sufficient evidence at Committees . . . . .	CXXXII.	86
_____ , Court of Session in, Appeals from judgment of the, to be certified by two counsel . . . . .	CLXXXIX.	101
_____ , Estates in, Consents of persons to Private Bills, relative to, to be in certain proportions . . . . .	CXCVII.	111
_____ , Petitions for Private Bills relative to, to be referred to two judges of the Court of Session . . . . .	CXXXI.	86
_____ , Lands in, Bills for selling, and purchasing others in lieu thereof . . . . .	CLIII.	90
_____ , Public Local Bills in, Affidavits relating to, taken in Scotland, to be evidence before the Committee . . . . .	CXCIV.	110
Such affidavits to be accompanied by certificates from the Sheriff, &c. . . . .	CXCVI.	ib.
Select Committees, Mode of sitting in . . . . .	XXXII.	52
Servants of the King, No petition to be received for their protection from arrest . . . . .	LXVIII.	64
_____ of the Lords, Privileges of, from Arrest . . . . .	LXV.	62
Sitting, Order of . . . . .	I.	45
Solicitors and Attorneys of Lords not privileged from arrest . . . . .	LXVI.	63
Speaker, The Lord Chancellor as . . . . .	II.	45
Speaking, Mode of address in . . . . .	XIV.	48
Speak, Lords not to, after the Question is put . . . . .	XXIX.	49

	Order.	Page.
Speak, No Lord to, twice to one matter . . . . .	XIX.	50
—, Who are to, at Conferences . . . . .	XXXVIII.	54
Speaker, Choice of a, by the Lords . . . . .	III.	45
Speeches, Offensive, to be avoided . . . . .	XV.	48
Standing Order, Addition to the, that no Bill is to be read twice the same day . . . . .	CLV.	93
— Orders, All, relative to Bills sent to Committees, to be laid before them . . . . .	CXXXIX.	87
—, Caution to be observed in making or dispensing with . . . . .	CIV.	74
—, Chairman of Committee on private Bills to re- port whether they have been complied with . . . . .	CLII.	90
—, Copy of, relative to the attendance of Lords in hearing Causes of Appeal, &c. to be transmitted to each . . . . .	CCIX.	114
— on private Bills to be laid before the Committee . . . . .	CII.	74
Strangers not admitted to Conferences or Committees . . . . .	XXXIX.	54
Supply, Bills of, No clause foreign to the matter to be added to . . . . .	XXV.	51

## T.

Tenants for life and in tail, Consents to Private Bills where the petitioners are . . . . .	CXLV.	88
Time and days for Hearing Causes . . . . .	CLXXXII.	102
— for bringing Appeals, Limited . . . . .	CXXVIII.	80
— limited for bringing Cross Appeals . . . . .	CXXVII.	85
— for hearing causes of Appeals and Writs of Error . . . . .	CC. & CCI.	112
— for laying Cases in Appeal on the table . . . . .	CLXXVII.	101
— in Writs of Error on the table . . . . .	CLXXXIII.	ib.
— limited for putting in Answers to Appeals . . . . .	CXXIII.	81
— for delivery and contents of printed cases in Claims of Peerage . . . . .	CXXVIII.	85
— for entering and signing Protests in the Clerks' books . . . . .	CXIV.	78
— for entering Proxies . . . . .	LXXXV.	68
Trade, Bills for regulating, &c. Committee to report upon the expediency of . . . . .	CXCVIII.	111
Trial, Mode of, of persons brought to judicature before the Lords . . . . .	XLVII.	56
— of Peers to be in full Parliament . . . . .	LII.	57
— in Parliament not to extend to appeals of Murder or Felony . . . . .	LIII.	58
Trustees for persons concerned in Private Bills, to consent in person, . . . . .	CXLVIII.	89
— interested in Private Bills, New appointment of, to be with the approbation of the Court of Chancery . . . . .	CXLIX.	ib.
— in private Bills to appear personally . . . . .	CI.	73
—, Peers have no Privilege of Parliament as . . . . .	LXXXIV.	65

## U.

Unanswered Appeals to stand dismissed, unless prosecuted at the commencement of next session . . . . .	CVIII.	75
---	--------	----

138 INDEX TO THE STANDING ORDERS, &c.

	Order.	Page.
Unkindnesses and mistakes, To prevent . . . . .	XVI.	49
V.		
Vote, Claim to, for the Representative Peers of Ireland, to be by Petition, &c. . . . .	CLX.	96
Voting, Lords to remain in their places whilst . . . . .	XXI.	50
——, Manner of . . . . .	XX.	50
W.		
Waiver of Privilege, What constitutes a . . . . .	CXX.	81
Widows of Peers and Minors have no Privilege of Parliament saving their right of Peerage . . . . .	LXXXVI.	63
—— marrying Commoners lose their Privilege of Peerage . . . . .	LXXXVI.	66
Wills, Peers have no Privilege of Parliament against the proving of ——, works, or lives of Lords, Printing the, without consent, a Breach of Privilege . . . . .	CXIII.	78
Witnesses on Private Bills to be first sworn at the bar of the House . . . . .	CIII.	74
Works, lives, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without consent, a Breach of Privilege . . . . .	CXIII.	78
Writs of Error, Certificates of Certiorari awarded upon . . . . .	CV.	75
—— and Appeals, Cases in, An appendix of proofs to be added to . . . . .	CXCIV.	109
——, to contain proofs taken in the Courts below . . . . .	CLXXXI.	102
——, Days for hearing. ( <i>See appeals and writs of error.</i> ) . . . . .	cc., &c. 112, &c.	
——, The question to be put for reversing, only, in giving judgment on . . . . .	LVI.	59
——, Prosecution not to be delayed on . . . . .	LIV.	58
——, Time for laying cases in, on the table . . . . .	CLXXVIII.	101
—— of Habeas Corpus, No Lords have privilege against . . . . .	CXXV.	83
——, Style of . . . . .	XII.	45
Written Protections declared null and void . . . . .	CXVI.	79
—— or Privilege, Lords not to give to any person . . . . .	LXVII.	63

ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS  
OF  
PARLIAMENT:

INCLUDING THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND  
IRELAND, THE REPRESENTATIVE IRISH PRELATES FOR  
SESSION 1831; AND THE PEERESSES OF ENGLAND,  
GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
IN THEIR OWN RIGHT;

IN WHICH

ARE MINUTELY NOTED, ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING

TO THE

BIRTH, TITLES, SUCCESSION, MARRIAGE, HEIRSHIP, AND  
RELATIONSHIP OF EACH PEER;

ALSO

THE YEARS OF THEIR CREATION, NAMES AND SURNAMES, OFFICIAL  
APPOINTMENTS, PARLIAMENTARY PATRONAGE, COUNTRY SEATS,  
AND TOWN RESIDENCES.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

- Bn.* . . . . . Born.  
*Co. Se.* . . . . . Country Seat.  
*Dr.* . . . . . Daughter.  
    *E. Dr.* . . . . . Eldest Daughter.  
    *Y. Dr.* . . . . . Youngest Daughter.  
*H. App.* . . . . . Heir Apparent.  
*H. Pres.* . . . . . Heir Presumptive.  
*G. B.* . . . . . Peerage of Great Britain.  
*I. P.* . . . . . Irish Peerage.  
*Mar.* . . . . . Married.  
*N. & S.* . . . . . Name and Surname.  
*Offi.* . . . . . Office, or Offices.  
*O. Offi.* . . . . . Other Offices.  
*O. T.* . . . . . Other Title, or Titles.  
*Parl. Pat.* . . . . . Parliamentary Patronage.  
*Rel.* . . . . . Relationship.  
*S.* . . . . . Son.  
    *E. S.* . . . . . Eldest Son.  
    *Y. S.* . . . . . Youngest Son.  
*S. P.* . . . . . Scottish Peerage.  
*Suc.* . . . . . Succeeded.  
*To. Res.* . . . . . Town Residence.  
*U. K.* . . . . . Peerage of the United Kingdom.  
*Y. C.* . . . . . Year of Creation.  
*I. R. P.* . . . . . Irish Representative Peer or Prelate.  
*S. R. P.* . . . . . Scottish Representative Peer.

ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS  
OF  
PARLIAMENT.

ABER

**M. ABERCORN**, Marquess of, in Great Britain, Year of Creation 1790  
*Name and Surname.* John-James Hamilton.

**OTHER TITLES.** *English Peerage.* Viscount Hamilton of Hamilton, County of Leicester . . . 1786  
*Scottish Peerage.* Earl of Abercorn . . . . . 1606  
Baron of Paisley . . . . . 1585  
Abercorn . . . . . 1604  
Hamilton . . . . . )  
Mountcastle . . . . . ) 1606  
and Kilpatrick . . . . . )

*Irish Peerage.* Viscount and Baron Strathcarrick . . . . . 1701, and 1617  
Baron Mountcastle . . . . . 1701  
A Baronet of Ireland.

*Dec.* 21st January . . . . . 1811  
Succeeded his grandfather, as 2d Marquess, 27th January . . . 1818

*His Predecessor.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Claude Hamilton.  
*Country Seats.* Duddingstone House, Edinburghshire, Baron's Court, Ireland; and Bentley Priory, Middlesex.  
*Relationship.* His Lordship's mother is the Countess of Aberdeen.

A. HISON.

**M. ABERCROMBIE**, (1) Baron, of Alford and Tullibody, County of Clackmannan . . . Y. of C. 1801  
S. & S. George Abercrombie.  
*En.* 17th of October . . . . . 1770  
*Married,* Montague, 3d dr. of the late, and sister to the present, Viscount Melville . . . . . 1790

ABER

*Suc.* his mother, Baroness Abercrombie (who had been raised to the Peerage of Great Britain, on account of the services and lamented death of her husband, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who commanded the expedition to Egypt in 1801, and fell at the battle of Alexandria), 11th Feb. 1821  
His Lordship is an Advocate at the Scottish Bar.

*H. Ap.* Hon. George-Ralph Abercrombie, born May . . . . . 1800  
*Co. Sc.* Tullibody, Clackmannanshire.

*Rel.* Brother-in-law to the present Viscount Melville; father to the Hon. George-Ralph Abercrombie, M.P. for Clackmannanshire.

113. **ABERGAVENNY**, Earl of, Y. of C. 1784

*N. & S.* Henry Neville, K.T.  
*O. T.* Viscount Neville . . . . . 1784  
Baron Abergavenny . . . . . 1450

*Offices.* Recorder of Harwich.  
Patent-Inspector of Prosecutions at the Custom-house.

*Bn.* 22d Feb. . . . . 1755

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, and 16th Baron, 10th Sept. . . . . 1785

*Mar.* Mary, dr. of John Robinson, Esq. of Wyke House, Middlesex, 3d Oct. . . . . 1781

*H. Ap.* His third son, John, Viscount Neville, a Clergyman of the Church of England, born 25th Dec. . . . . 1789

*Town Resid.* 34, Berkeley-square.

*Co. Se.* Castle Abergavenny, Co. Monmouth; Eridge Park, Kent; and Kidbrook, Sussex.

69. ABINGDON, Earl of, Y. of C. 1682

*N. & S.* Montagu Bertie, D.C.L.  
*O. T.* Baron Norreys, of Rycote, Co. Oxford, by writ, 8th May . 1572

*Offl.* Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire\*. High Steward of Abingdon.

*Bn.* April . . . . . 1784

*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, 26th Sept. . . . . 1799

*Mar.* Emily, dr. of General Gage, 27th Aug. . . . . 1807

*H. Ap.* Montagu, Lord Norreys, M. P. for Oxfordshire, born 19th June . . . . . 1808

*To. Res.* 5, Great Stanhope-street.  
*Co. Se.* Wytham Abbey, Berkshire.

47. AILESBURY, Marquess of, Y. of C. 1821

*N. & S.* Charles-Bruce-Brudenell Bruce, K.T.

*O. T.* Earl of Ailesbury . . . 1776

Earl Bruce . . . . . 1821

Viscount Savernake . . . . . 1746

Baron Bruce of Tottenham, Wilts . 1773

*Bn.* 14th of Feb. . . . . 1814

*Suc.* his father, as 2nd Earl of Ailesbury, 19th April . . . . . 1793

*Mar.* Henrietta-Maria, dr. to the first Lord Berwick, 10th Apr. . 1804

*H. Ap.* Geo.-William-Frederick, Earl Bruce, born 20th Nov. . 1804

*To. Res.* 41, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Tottenham Park, near Marlborough, Wilts; Jerveux Abbey, and

Tanfield Hall, Yorkshire; and East Sheen, Surrey.

*Rel.* Brother-in-law to Lord Berwick: cousin to the Earl of Cardigan.

*Parliamentary Patronage.* Two Members for Marlborough; two Members for Great Bedwin.

344. AILSA, (First) Baron of, in Ayrshire, U.K. . . . Y. of C. 1806

*N. & S.* Archibald Kennedy, K.T., F.R.S.

*O. T.* S. P. EARL OF CASSILIS . 1509

Baron Kennedy . . . . . 1452

A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . . 1682

*Mar.* Margaret, dr. of John Erskine, Esq. of Don, 1st June . 1793

*Suc.* his father, as 12th Earl, 30th Dec. . . . . 1794

*H. Ap.* Archibald, Lord Kennedy, M. P. for Evesham, born . . . 1794

*To. Res.* Whitehall Gardens.

*Co. Se.* Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; Cassilis, on the river Don, same Co.; and St. Margaret's, Isleworth, Middlesex.

*Rel.* Lord Kennedy married to Miss Allardyce of Dunotar, Aberdeenshire.

Second son, John, to Augusta Fitzclarence, dr. to his Majesty. Dr. Margaret married to Viscount Kinnaird, eld. son to the Earl of Newburgh.

Alicia-Jane to Jonathan Peel, Esq. brother to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. for Tamworth.

73. ALBEMARLE, Earl of, in Normandy . . . . Y. of C. 1696

*N. & S.* William-Charles Keppel.

*O. T.* Viscount Bury, Co. Lancaster . . . . . 1696

Baron Ashford, of Ashford, in Kent . . . . . 1696

*Offl.* Master of the Horse to his Majesty †.

\* *Lords Lieutenants of Counties* are officers of great distinction; being appointed by the King to manage the standing militia, and all military matters within their district. In case of rebellion, they are to form the militia, and to march at their head, according as the King shall appoint. The office of *Custos Rotulorum* is frequently joined with that of Lord Lieutenant; as is also Vice-Admiral in counties on the sea-coast; being united in the same person.—There being a Lord Lieutenant-General over all Ireland, the office of Lord Lieutenant in the counties of that kingdom is executed by one or more Governors.

*Custos Rotulorum* is the officer who has the custody of the Rolls or Records of the Sessions of the Peace of a county. He is also a Justice of the Peace, and of the Quorum in the county where he holds his office.

† *The Master of the Horse* has the charge of all the King's stables and horses; also power over equerries and pages, footmen, grooms, farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all other trades in any way relating to the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use, one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the King's pay, and wearing the King's livery. In any solemn cavalcade he rides next behind the King.

*Bn.* 14th May, and *suc.* his father, as 4th Earl, 13th Oct. . . . 1772

*Mar. First*, Elizabeth, 4th dr. of Lord de Clifford, 9th April . . . 1792  
*Second*, Charlotte-Susannah, dr. of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., 12th Feb. . . . . 1822

*H. Ap.* Augustus Frederick, *Viscount Bury*, a naval officer.

*Co. Se.* Elvedon Hall, Suffolk; and Quiddenham, Norfolk.

*Rel. Sons-in-law*, Sir James Macdonald, Bart. M.P. for Calne; and Thomas Wenman Coke, Esq. M.P. for Norfolk. His Lordship is grandfather to Viscountess Barrington, whose Lord is a Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Sedgfield.

328. ALVANLEY, Baron, Co. Chester . . . . Y. of C. 1801

*N. & S.* William Arden.

*Off.* An officer in the army.

*Bn.* 20th Feb. . . . . 1789

*Suc.* his father, as 2nd Baron, 19th March . . . . . 1804

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, an officer of rank.

*To. Res.* 4, Park Place, St. James's.

*Co. Se.* Turporley, Cheshire; and Hampstead, Middlesex.

*Rel.* His Lordship's mother is *sister* to Lord Skelmersdale.

175. AMHERST, (First) Earl, of Arracan, East Indies, Y. of C. 1826

*N. & S.* William-Pitt Amherst.

*O. T.* Viscount Holmesdale, in Kent 1826

Baron Amherst of Montreal, same County . . . . . 1788

*Off.* Late Governor-Gen. of India.

A Privy Councillor.

A Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

*Bn.* January . . . . . 1773

*Suc.* his uncle, as 2nd Baron,

Aug. 3. . . . . 1797

*Mar.* Sarah, Countess Dowager of Plymouth, 24th July . . . . 1800

*H. App.* Viscount Holmesdale,

M. P. for East Grinstead.

*To. Res.* 66, Grosvenor-street.

*Co. Se.* Montreal, near SevenOaks, Kent.

*Rel.* Step-father to the Earl of Plymouth.

43. ANGLESEY, (1) Marquess of, Y. of C. 1815

*N. & S.* Henry-William Paget, K.G.,

G. C. B., G. C. H., K.M.T., K.S.G., K. G. H.

*O. T.* Earl of Uxbridge, Co. Middlesex . . . . . 1784

Baron Paget, of Beaudesert, Co.

Stafford . . . . . 1550

A Baronet of Ireland.

*Off.* Lord Lient.-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant, Cust. Rot. and Vice-Admiral of the County of Anglesey.

Constable of the Castle, and Mayor of the Borough of Caernarvon; Ranger of Snowdon Forest, Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales.

Vice-Admiral of North Wales and of the County of Caernarvon.

A General Officer in the Army.

Colonel of the 7th Regiment of Hus-

sars.

*Bn.* 17th May . . . . . 1768

*Mar. First*, Caroline-Elizabeth,

dr. of the 4th Earl of Jersey, 25th July . . . . . 1795

*Second*, Charlotte Cadogan, dr. of the first Earl of Cadogan,

(formerly the Lady of Sir H. Wellesley, now Baron Cowley) 1810

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl and 10th Baron, 13th March . . . 1812

*H. Ap.* Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, M. P. for the Co. of Anglesey,

born 6th July . . . . . 1797

*To. Res.* Uxbridge House, 1, Burlington Gardens.

*Co. Se.* Beaudesert, Staffordshire; Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight; Stalbridge Park, Dorsetshire; Plas Newydd,

Anglesey.

*Rel.* Besides the Member for Anglesey, his Lordship is, also, father to Lord

William Paget, a commander in the R. N. He is, father-in-law to the

Duke of Richmond, to Earl Mount-Charles, M. P. for Donegalshire (son

to the Marquess of Conyngham) to the Hon. Arthur Chichester, M. P.

for Wexfordshire, and nephew to the Marquess Donegal, and to G. S.

Byng, Esq. M. P. for Milborne Port. His Lordship's brothers are, the Right

Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G. C. B. a Privy Councillor, (son-in-law to the Earl

of Westmoreland); Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B., a General Officer in the Army,

and Member of the Board of General Officers, Colonel of the 80th Foot,

Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, (brother-in-law to



(the Earl of Dartmouth); and Sir Charles Paget, K. C. B., Rear-Admiral of the White. His Lordship's *brothers-in-law* are, the Earl of Galloway, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Murray, M. P. for Perthshire, the Earl of Enniskillen, and the Earl of Cadogan.

*Uncle* to Lord Graves.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Milborne Port; one Member for Angleseyshire.

193. ANSON, Viscount, of Shugborough and Orgrave, Co. Stafford . . . . . Y. of C. 1806

*N. & S.* Thomas-William Anson.

*O. T.* Baron Soberton of S. Hants 1806

*Offi.* Master of His Majesty's Buck Hounds.

*Bn.* 20th October . . . . . 1795

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Viscount,

31st July . . . . . 1818

*Mar.* Louisa-Catherine, dr. of

Nathaniel Phillips, of Sleebeck

Hall, Pembrokeshire, 11th Feb. 1819

*H. Ap.* Thomas-George, born 8th

August . . . . . 1825

*To. Res.* 13, St. James's-square.

*Co. Se.* Shugborough Park, near Lich-

field, Staffordshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *grandson* to Mr.

Coke, M. P. for Norfolk; *nephew* to

Sir George and Sir William Anson,

Lieutenants-General in the Army, the

former of whom is M. P. for Lichfield;

*brother* to the Hon. George Anson,

M. P. for Yarmouth; and *bro.-in-law*

to the Earl of Roseberry.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Lichfield.

179. ARBUTHNOT, Viscount,

S. P. . . . . Y. of C. 1641

*A Representative Peer of Scotland,*

elected Sept. 2d, . . . . . 1830

*N. & S.* John Arbuthnot.

*O. T. S. P.* Baron Inverbervie.

*Offi.* Lord Rector of the University and

King's College of Aberdeen.

*Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.*

*Bn.* 16th Jan. . . . . 1778

*Suc.* his father, as 8th Viscount, 27th

Feb. . . . . 1800

*Mar.* Margaret, dr. of Walter Ogil-

vie, Esq. of Clova, 25th June . 1805

*H. Ap.* John, born 4th June . . 1806

*Co. Res.* Edinburgh, and Arbuthnot

House, Kincardineshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Hon.

Hugh Arbuthnot, C. B. a Lieut.-Col.

in the Army, and M. P. for Kincardineshire.

334. ARDEN, (First) Baron, of A., Co. Warwick . . Y. of C. 1802

*N. & S.* Charles-George Perceval,

F. R. S. and F. S. A.

*O. T. I. P.* Baron Arden, of Lohort

Castle, Co. Cork . . . . . 1770

*Offi.* Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the

County of Surrey.

*Registrar of Court of Appeals for*

*Prizes, of the Court of Admiralty,*

*and of the Court of Delegates.*

A Trustee of the Hunterian Museum.

A Lord of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

A Privy Councillor.

*Bn.* 1st October . . . . . 1756

*Suc.* his mother, in the Irish Barony,

June . . . . . 1784

*Mar.* Margaret-Elizabeth, eld. dr.

of Sir T. Spencer Wilson, Bart.

of Charlton, Kent, Feb. . . . . 1787

*H. Ap.* George-James, a Captain,

R. N., born 14th March . . . . 1794

*To. Res.* 26, St. James's-place.

*Co. Se.* Nork House, Surrey; Lohort

Castle, Co. Cork.

*Rel.* Brother to the late Rt. Hon. Spencer

Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer,

who was assassinated by Bellingham

in the lobby of the House of Commons;

*brother-in-law* to Lord Redesdale; and

*uncle* to Spencer Perceval, Esq. M. P.

for Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

339. ARDROSSAN, Baron,

Co. of Ayr, U. K. . . . . Y. of C. 1806

*N. & S.* Archibald-William Montgomerie,

*O. T. S. P.* EARL OF EGLIN-

TOUN,

1507. New patent . . . . . 1611

Baron Montgomerie . . . . . 1448

*Bn.* 29th Sept. . . . . 1812

*Suc.* his grandfather, as 15th Earl,

and 2d Baron of Ardrossan, 14th

Dec. . . . . 1819

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's cousin, W. Mont-

gomerie, Esq. of Annick Lodge.

*Co. Se.* Eglintoun Castle; Skelmorlie

Castle; and Coilsfield House, Co. of

Ayr; Polnoon Lodge, Renfrewshire.

His Lordship is a MIXON.

244. ARUNDEL, Baron,

of Wardour Castle, Wilts, Y. of C. 1605

*N. & S.* Everard Arundel, F. R. S. and

F. S. A.

*O. T.* Count of the Holy Roman

Empire; which honour was conferred on his ancestor, Sir Thomas Arundel, by the Emperor Rodolph II. at Prague, for having captured the Turkish standard at Gran with his own hand . . . 1595  
*Suc.* his father, as 10th Baron, 14th July . . . . . 1817  
*Mar.* Mary, dr. of George, 1st Marquess of Buckingham, 26th Feb. 1811  
*H. Præ.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Henry Benedict Arundel.  
*Co. Se.* Wardour Castle, Wilts; and Irtham Hall, Lincolnshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* and *nephew* to the Baroness Clifford; *brother-in-law* to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *uncle* to the Marquess of Chandos, M.P. for Buckinghamshire.  
 His Lordship is a **CATHOLIC**, and was in consequence, until the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, excluded from his seat in the House of Lords.

94. ASHBURNHAM, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1730

*N. & S.* Bertram Ashburnham.  
*O. T.* Viscount St. Asaph . . . 1730  
*Baron* Ashburnham . . . 1689  
*Bn.* Nov. 23. . . . . 1797  
*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl . . . 1830  
*To. Res.* 30, Dover street.  
*Co. Se.* Ashburnham Place, Sussex.  
*Rel.* *Nephew* to the Duke of Montrose, and to the Earl of Beverley.

298. AUCKLAND, Baron,

of West A. Co. Durham Y. of C. 1793  
*N. & S.* George Eden.  
*O. T.* I. P. Baron Auckland . . . 1789  
*Off.* *A Privy Councillor.*  
*Master of the Mint.*  
*President of the Board of Trade.*  
*Auditor and one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital.*  
*Bn.* 25th Aug. . . . . 1784  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 28th May . . . . . 1814  
*H. Præ.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden.  
*To. Res.* 30, Lower Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Eden Farm, near Bromley, Kent.  
*Rel.* *Brother* to the Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire; *bro.-in-law* to Baron Bexley, and to Lord F. G. Osborne, M.P. for Cambridgeshire.

232. AUDLEY, Baron,  
 of Helleigh Cast. Staffords. Y. of C. 1296

By writ of summons, 20th Oct. . . 1403  
*N. & S. Geo.*-John-Thicknesse Touchet.  
*Bn.* Jan. . . . . 1783  
*Mar.* Anne-Jane, eld. dr. of Admiral Donnelly, April . . . 1816  
*Suc.* his father, as 22d Baron, 21st Aug. . . . . 1818  
*H. Ap.* George-Edward, born 26th June . . . . . 1817  
*Co. Se.* Sandridge Park, Wiltshire.

86. AYLESFORD, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1714

*N. & S.* Heneage Fynch, F.S.A.  
*O. T.* Baron of Guernsey . . . 1702  
*Off.* *A Trustee of Rugby School.*  
*Bn.* 24th April . . . . . 1786  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, 21st Oct. . . . . 1812  
*Mar.* Augusta-Sophia, sister to the present Earl Brooke and Warwick, 23d April . . . . . 1821  
*H. Ap.* Heneage, Lord Guernsey, born 24th Dec. . . . . 1824  
*To. Res.* 7, Audley-square.  
*Co. Se.* Aylesford in Kent; Aldbury, Surrey; and Packington Hall, Warwickshire.  
*Rel.* *Bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Warwick; *nephew* to the Marquess of Bath, to Baron Carteret, and to Lord John Thynne, M.P. for Bath; *cousin* to Viscount Weymouth; to Lords William and H. F. Thynne, both members for Weobly.

279. BAGOT, Baron,

of B. Bromley, Co. Stafford Y. of C. 1780  
*N. & S.* William Bagot, F.A.S. and F.L.S.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1627  
*Bn.* 11th Sept. . . . . 1773  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 22d Oct. . . . . 1798  
*Mar.* *First,* Emily, dr. to Charles, 1st Lord Southampton, 29th May . . . . . 1799  
*Second,* Louisa, eld. dr. of George, 3d Earl of Dartmouth, 17th Feb. . . . . 1807  
*H. Ap.* William, born 7th March 1811  
*Co. Se.* Blithfield House, Staffordshire; and Pool Park, Denbighshire.  
*Rel.* *Brother* to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., late Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Netherlands; also to the Rt. Rev. Richard Bagot,

Bishop of Oxford, who is married to a sister of the present Earl of Jersey: *bro.-in-law* to the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., and a *Licut.-General*; also to the present Earl of Dartmouth.

138. BANDON, Earl of,  
I. P. . . . . Y. of C. 1080  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland*,  
for life; elected in . . . . 1800  
*N. & S. James Bernard.*  
*Bn.* 14th June . . . . . 1785  
*Mar.* daughter of the Rt. Hon.  
Charles Broderick, late Arch-  
bishop of Cashel . . . . .  
*H. Ap. Viscount Bernard*, M.P. for  
Bandon bridge.  
*Co. Se.* Castle Bernard, near Bandon,  
Co. Cork; and Basingbourne Hall,  
Essex.  
*Rel. Nephew* to the Dowager Viscountess  
Doneraile; *brother* to the Rev. Richard  
Bernard, D.D. Dean of Leighin; and  
*brother-in-law* to Viscount Doneraile.  
*2d. Cons.* to the Earl of Shannon (Baron  
Carleton in the English Peerage).  
*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Bandon  
bridge.

208. BANGOR, Lord Bishop of,  
*Translated* from Exeter in . . . 1830  
*N. & S. Rt. Rev. Christopher Bethell*,  
D.D.  
*O. Offl.* Archdeacon of Anglesey and  
Bangor.  
*Consecrated* Bishop of Gloucester. 1824  
*Trans.* to Exeter . . . . . 1830  
*Co. Res.* Bangor Palace, Caernarvonshire.  
*N.B.* The Bishop of Bangor is Diocesan  
over Caernarvonshire, and *parts* of  
Anglesey, Merionethshire, Denbigh-  
shire, and Montgomeryshire; all in the  
Province of Canterbury.

336. BARHAM, Baron,  
of B. Court and Teston, Kent  
Y. of C. 1805  
*N. & S. Charles-Noel Noel.*  
*Bn.* 2d Oct. . . . . 1781  
*Suc.* his mother, as 2d Baron, 12th  
April . . . . . 1823  
*Mar. First*, Elizabeth, dr. of T.  
Welman, Esq. of Poundisford  
Park, Somersetshire, 1st July 1809  
*Second*, Elizabeth, dr. of the late  
*Hon. Sir Charles Grey* (niece  
to Earl Grey), May . . . . 1817  
*Third*, Arabella, 2d dr. of Sir  
James Hamlyn Williams, Bt.

of Clovelly, 29th June (who  
died 4th Oct. 1829) . . . . 1820  
*H. Ap.* Hon. C. G. Noel.

*Co. Se.* Barham Court and Teston, both  
in Kent.

*Rel.* His Lordship is the eldest *son* of Sir  
Gerrard-Noel Noel, of Exton Park,  
Co. of Rutland, and M.P. for the same  
county.

35. BATH, Marquess of, Y. of C. 1789  
*N. & S. Thomas Thynne*, K.G., D.C.L.  
F.S.A., and F.L.S.

*O. T. Viscount Weymouth, Co. }  
Dorset . . . . . } 1692  
Baron Thynne, of Warminster,  
Wilts . . . . . }*

*A Baronet . . . . . 1641*  
*Offl. Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotu-  
lorum of Somersetshire.*

*Bn.* 25th Jan. . . . . 1765  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Marquess,  
19th Nov. . . . . 1796

*Mar.* Isabella, dr. of George, 4th  
Viscount Torrington, 24th April 1794

*H. Ap.* Thomas, *Viscount Wey-  
mouth*, born 9th April . . . 1796

*Co. Se.* Longleate, Wilts.

*Rel. Brother* to George, Baron Carteret,  
and to Lord John Thynne, F.S.A.  
and M.P. for Bath; *uncle* to the Earls  
of Aylesford and Chesterfield; *father*  
to Lord W. Thynne and Lord Henry-  
Frederick Thynne, both M.P. for  
Weobly; and *father-in-law* to Earl  
Cawdor; to the Hon. Henry Lascelles  
(2d son to the Earl of Harewood),  
M.P. for Northampton; and to the  
Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Weobly.

213. BATH & WELLS, Lord  
Bishop of,

*Translated* from Chester . . . 1824

*N. & S. Rt. Rev. Henry-George Law*,  
D.D., F.A.S.

*O. Offl.* Visitor of Wadham College,  
Oxford.

*Cons.* Bishop of Chester . . . . 1812  
*Mar.* Jane, eld. dr. of Gen. Adeane.

*To. Res.* 4, Langham-place.

*Co. Res.* Palace, Wells, Co. Somerset.

*Rel. Son* to the Rt. Rev. Edmund Law,  
Bishop of Carlisle in 1767. *Brother*  
to Edward, first Baron Ellenborough,  
late Lord Chief Justice of the King's  
Bench; and to the Rt. Rev. John,  
Bishop of Elphin in 1735. *Uncle* to  
the present Lord Ellenborough.

Bishoprick of Bath and Wells  
all Somersetshire, the same  
the Province of Canterbury.

ATHURST, Earl,  
Sussex . . . . . Y. of C. 1772  
Henry Bathurst, K.G., D.C.L.,  
S.A.

Henry Bathurst, of Battles-  
Beds. . . . . 1711

Apsley, of Apsley, Sussex 1771  
Privy Councillor.

Brother of the Exchequer.  
Clerk of the Crown.

Brother of the Trinity House.  
1st President of the King's  
Council.

May . . . . . 1762

Father, as 3d Earl, 6th  
Duke of Devonshire . . . . . 1794

Marquess of Bath, sister of Charles,  
Duke of Richmond, 1st  
Duke of Devonshire . . . . . 1789

Henry-George, Lord Apsley,  
and M.P. for Cirencester,  
17th Feb. . . . . 1790

Wotton Park, Cirencester, Glou-  
cester; and Langworth Lodge,  
Cirencester.

Father to the Member for Ciren-  
cester.

Father-in-law to the Hon.  
General F. C. Ponsonby, Lieut.-  
Governor of Malta (second son of the Earl  
of Bessborough, and nephew of Earl  
of Bessborough, 2d *cons.* to the Bishop of  
Cirencester.)

One Member for Cirencester.

AYNING, Baron,  
Berks . . . . . Y. of C. 1797

Rev. Henry-William Pow-  
ell.

Baron of Eye, in Suffolk.  
Aynham Hall, Suffolk . . . . . 1797

Brother, as 3d Baron,  
Aynham Hall, Suffolk . . . . . 1823

Home Rectory, Eye, Suffolk;  
Aynham Hall, Suffolk.

EAUCHAMP, Earl  
Y. of C. 1815

John-Reginald Pindar.  
Count Elmley . . . . . 1815

Beauchamp, of Powyke,  
Gloucestershire . . . . . 1806

John, dr. of John, first  
Clonmell, 14th March . . . . . 1814

Brother, as 3d Earl, 13th  
March . . . . . 1823

H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the Hon.  
Henry-B. Lygon, Lieut.-Col. and M.P.  
for the County of Worcester; who was  
married in 1824 to Caroline, dr. of  
William, 2d Earl of St. Germans.

To. Res. 37, Portman-square.  
Co. Se. Madresfield Court, Worcestershire.

Rel. This nobleman, who changed his  
surname from Lygon to Pindar, is  
*son-in-law* to the Earl of Clonmell;  
*brother* to the Member for Worcester-  
shire, and to Lieut.-Col. Edw.-Pindar  
Lygon, C.B. and K.S.W.; *brother-*  
*in-law* to Sir Charles Kent, Bart., and  
to the Earl of Longford.

13. BEAUFORT, Duke of  
Y. of C. 1682

N. & S. Henry-Charles Somerset, K.G.,  
D.C.L.

O. T. Marquess and Earl of Wor-  
cester . . . . . 1513 and 1642

Earl of Glamorgan . . . . . 1650

Viscount Grosmont.  
Baron Herbert, of Chepstow  
and Rugland . . . . . } 1506

Baron Gower . . . . . }

Baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle.  
Baron De Bettecourt, (confirmed  
1803) . . . . . 1307

I. P. Viscount Somerset of Cashel,  
Tipperary . . . . . 1626

Offl. Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotu-  
lorum of the Counties of Gloucester,  
Monmouth, and Brecon.

Receiver of Rents for Monmouthshire.  
Constable of St. Briaval's Castle.

Warden of the Forest of Dean, and  
Colonel of the Monmouth Militia.

Bu. 22nd Dec. . . . . 1766

Suc. his father, as 6th Duke, 11th  
Oct. . . . . 1803

Mar. Charlotte-Leveson, dr. of  
Granville, first Marquess of Staf-  
ford, 16th May . . . . . 1791

H. Ap. Henry, Marquess of Wor-  
cester, M.P. for Monmouth, bn.  
5th Feb. . . . . 1792

To. Res. 5, Grosvenor-square.  
Co. Se. Troy House, Monmouthshire;  
Heythorpe House, Oxon; Badminton  
House; Stoke Gifford; and Worcester  
Lodge, Gloucestershire.

Rel. Besides the Member for Monmouth,  
his Grace is *father*, also, to Lord Gran-  
ville-Charles-Henry Somerset, M.P. for  
Monmouthshire: *father-in-law* to the  
Hon. Frederick G. Calthorpe (br. and  
successor to Lord Calthorpe), M.P.

for Bramber; to Lord Edward O'Bryen (2d br. to the Marquess of Thomond); and to the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder (2d son to the Earl of Harrowby), M.P. for Tiverton: *brother* to the late Lord Charles-Henry Somerset, Gov.-General of the Cape of Good Hope; to Lord Robert-Edward-Henry, Lieut.-Gen. K.C.B., K.T.S., and K.S.W., M.P. for Gloucestershire, and *late* Lieut.-General of Ordnance; to Lord John-Thomas-Henry Somerset, a field-officer in the army; and to Lord Fitzroy-James-Henry Somerset, Major-General, K.C.B. Three of his Lordship's brothers are connected by marriage with the families of Viscount Courtenay, Earl of Mountnorris, and Lord Maryborough.

*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Monmouth.

#### 16. BEDFORD, Duke of

Y. of C. 1694  
*N. & S.* John Russel, F.S.A. F.L.S.  
*O. T.* Marquess of Tavistock . . . 1694  
 Earl of Bedford . . . . . 1549  
 Baron Russel, of Cheney's, Bucks 1538  
 Baron Russel, of Thornhaugh . 1603  
 Baron Rowland, of Streatham, Surrey . . . . . 1695  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.  
 Recorder of Bedford.  
*Bn.* 6th July . . . . . 1766  
*Suc.* his brother Francis, as 6th Duke, 2d March . . . . . 1802  
*Mar.* *First*, Georgiana-Elizabeth, dr. of George, 4th Viscount Torrington, 21st March . . . 1786  
*Second*, Georgiana, sister to the present Duke of Gordon, 23rd June . . . . . 1803  
*H. Ap.* Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for the County of Bedford, born 13th May . . . 1788  
*To. Res.* 6, Belgrave-square.  
*Co. Se.* Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire; Thorney, in the Isle of Ely; Cheney's, Buckinghamshire; Bedford House, Exeter; and Tavistock House, Devon.  
*Rel.* Besides the Member for Bedfordshire, (who is married to a sister of the present Earl of Harrington) his Grace is *father* likewise to Lord John Russel, M.P. for Tavistock; and brother to Lord William Russel, M.P. for the same borough. The Duchess is *youngest sister* to the Duke of Gordon, *to the Duchess-Dowager* of Richmond, and *to the Marchioness Cornwallis*;

*sister-in-law* to the Duke of Manchester; *aunt* to the Duke of Richmond; to George, Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Huntingdonshire; to Baroness Braybrooke; and to Lady Eliot, wife of the Rt. Hon. Granville, Lord Eliot, (eldest son to the Earl of St. Germain's,) M.P. for Liskeard and *late*, a Lord of the Treasury.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Tavistock.

#### 258. BELHAVEN & STENTON, Baron,

in Haddingtonshire

Y. of C. (*Original Patent.*) 1647  
 Renewed . . . . . 1675  
*A Representative Peer of Scotland*, elected Sept. 2nd . . . . . 1830  
*N. & S.* Robert-Montgomery Hamilton.  
*Bn.* . . . . . 1793  
*Suc.* his father, as 8th Baron, 25th Oct. . . . . 1814  
*Mar.* Hamilton, dr. of Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield . 1816  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. William Hamilton.  
*Co. Se.* Beil's Castle, Haddingtonshire; Wishaw, Lanarkshire.

#### 136. BELMORE, Earl of, I.P.

Y. of C. 1797  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland*, for life; elected in . . . . . 1819  
*N. & S.* Somerset-Lowry Corry.  
*O. T.* I. P. Viscount Corry, and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, Co. Fermanagh . . . 1781 and 1789  
*Offl.* *Governor-General and Vice-Admiral of Jamaica.*  
*A Governor and Cust. Rot. of County Tyrone.*  
 A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland.  
*Bn.* 11th July . . . . . 1774  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 2d Feb. 1802  
*Mar.* his Cousin, Juliana, 2d dr. of Henry-Thomas, Earl of Carrick, 20th Oct. . . . . 1800  
*H. Ap.* Armar-Lowry, Viscount Corry, M.P. for Co. Fermanagh, born 23rd Dec. . . . . 1801  
*Co. Se.* Castle Inniskillen; and Castle Coole, Fermanagh, Ireland.  
*Rel.* Besides the Member for Fermanagh, the Earl of Belmore is *father*, likewise, to the Hon. Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry, M.P. for the County Tyrone, (who is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Shaftesbury) *brother-in-law* and *cousin* to the present Earl of Carrick.

261. BERESFORD, (1st) Viscount  
Y. of C. 1823  
N. & S. William-Carr Beresford, D.C.L.,  
G.C.B., K.T.S., K.F.M., K.P., and  
K.G.H.  
G. T. Bann Beresford, of Albuera  
and Dungarvon, Co. Waterford 1814  
Duke of Elyas . . . . . }  
Marquess of Campo . . . . . } in  
Major . . . . . } Portugal.  
Comd. of Francoso . . . . . }  
Off. *Lieut. Master-General of the Ord-*  
*nance.*  
A Privy Councillor.  
*Governor of Jersey.*  
A General in the Army.  
Col. of the 51st Regt. of Foot; and  
A Field-Marshal in Portugal.  
Bn. . . . . 1770  
To. Res. 16, Cavendish-square.  
Co. St. Dunngarvon in Ireland; and  
Bensford-hall, Staffordshire.  
Rel. Uncle to the present Marquess of  
Waterford, and to the Viscountess In-  
gouin (br.-in-law to Earl Talbot, and  
whose Lord is M.P. for Hertford):  
brother to Rear-Admiral Sir John-Poe  
Benedict, Bart. of Bagnail, Co. Wa-  
terford, M.P. for Northallerton: half-  
brother to the Rt. Hon. and most Rev.  
Lord John-George, Archbishop of Arm-  
agh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland;  
to Lord George-Thomas Beresford, (a  
Privy Councillor for Ireland, Compt-  
roller of the Household, Governor and  
Capt. Gen. of, and M.P. for, the Co. of  
Waterford, and Col. of the Waterford  
Militia); to the lady of Sir John Wil-  
liam-Bridges, of WoottonCourt,  
Essex, M.P. for Coleraine; and to the  
wife of Major-Gen. Sir Dennis Paek,  
K.C.B.; nephew to the late Rt. Hon. and  
most Rev. Wm., Lord Archbishop of  
Tuam, created Baron Decies: cousin to  
the present Baron Decies; to the Hon.  
and Rt. Rev. George, Bishop of Kil-  
more; to the Hon. John-Claudius Be-  
nedict, Privy Councillor for Ireland,  
(formerly M.P. for, now an alderman of,  
Dublin); and to Marcus Beresford,  
Esq. M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed;  
and to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir  
George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart. Military  
Treasury of Ireland, Col. of the  
Londonerry Militia.

262. BERKELEY, Earl of  
Y. of C. 1679

N. & S. Thomas-Moreton-Fitzhardinge  
Berkeley.

O. T. Viscount Durzley . . . . . 1679  
Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley  
Castle, Co. Gloucester . . . . . 1295  
Baron Mowbray, Segrave, and  
Breaus . . . . . 1679  
Bn. 19th Oct. . . . . 1796  
Suc. his father, as 6th Earl, 8th  
Aug. . . . . 1810  
H. Pre. His Lordship's brother,  
the Hon. George-Charles-Grant-  
ley-Fitzhardinge Berkeley, born  
10th Feb. . . . . 1800  
To. Res. Berkeley House, 6, Spring-  
gardens.  
Co. St. Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire;  
and Cranford Lodge, Middlesex.  
Rel. Cousin to Colonel George-Henry-  
Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., K.T.S.,  
and K.S.W.; 2d cousin to the pre-  
sent Earl Craven.

His Lordship has never taken his seat in  
the House of Peers; his forbearance in  
that respect arising from deference to-  
wards his illegitimate brother, Col.  
Berkeley.

284. BERWICK, Baron,  
of Attingham, Shropshire Y. of C. 1784  
N. & S. Thomas-Noel Hill, D.C.L. and  
F.S.A.

Bn. 21st Oct. . . . . 1770  
Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, in  
Jan. . . . . 1789  
Mar. Miss Sophia Dubouchet,  
8th Feb. . . . . 1812  
H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the Hon.  
William-Noel Hill, Ambassador to the  
Sardinian Court.  
Co. St. Attingham Hall, near Shrews-  
bury, Shropshire.  
Rel. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to the  
Marquess of Ailesbury.

121. BEVERLEY, Earl of  
Y. of C. 1790

N. & S. George Percy.  
O. T. Lord Lovaine, Baron of Aln-  
wick . . . . . 1784  
Off. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.  
Bn. 22d June . . . . . 1778  
Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, in  
Dec. . . . . 1830  
Mar. the sister of the present Lord  
Wharnclyffe, in . . . . . 1801  
To. Res. 8, Portman-square.  
Co. St. Lovaine, Yorkshire; and Ben-  
nington, Herts.  
Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Rt.  
Rev. and Hon. Hugh Percy, Bishop  
of Carlisle; uncle to the Earl of Ash-

burnham: *cousin* to the present Duke of Northumberland, to Baron Pradhoe, and to the Baroness Glenlyon: *nephew* to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. *Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Beeralston.

371. BEXLEY, (1st) Baron, of Bexley, Co. Kent . . . Y. of C. 1823  
*N. & S.* Nicholas Vausittart, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

*Offl.* A Director of Greenwich Hospital. A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

*Bn.* 29th April . . . . . 1766  
*Mar.* Catherine-Isabella, dr. of 1st Lord Auckland . . . . . 1806

*To. Res.* 31, Great George-street, Westminster.

*Co. Se.* Foot's-Cray Place, Kent.  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the present Lord Auckland.

181. BOLINGBROKE & ST. JOHN, Viscount, of B., Lincolnshire . . . Y. of C. 1712  
*N. & S.* Henry St. John.

*O. T.* Viscount St. John . . . . . 1716  
Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tre-

goze . . . . . 1712  
Baron St. John, of Battersea, Surrey . . . . . 1716

A Baronet . . . . . 1611  
*Bn.* March . . . . . 1786

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Viscount Bolingbroke, and 5th Viscount St. John, 18th Dec. . . . . 1824

*Mar.* Maria, 2d dr. of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart., 3d June 1812

*H. Ap.* The Hon. Henry St. John, born in . . . . . 1820

*Co. Se.* Lydiard Tregoze, Wiltshire.

315. BOLTON, Baron, of B. Castle, Yorkshire . . . Y. of C. 1797  
*N. & S.* William-Orde Powlett.

*Bn.* 31st Oct. . . . . 1782  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 30th July . . . . . 1807

*Mar.* Maria, eld. dr. of Guy, first Lord Dorchester, 12th May . . . 1810

*H. Pr.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Thomas-Orde Powlett, born in . . . . . 1787

*Co. Se.* Hackwood Park, Hampshire; and Bolton Hall, Yorkshire.

*Rel.* Lady Bolton is cousin to the present Lord Dorchester.

269. BOSTON, Baron, of B. Lincolnshire . . . . . 1761

*N. & S.* George Irby, D.C.L.

*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1704  
*Bn.* 24th Dec. . . . . 1777

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron, 23d March . . . . . 1825

*Mar.* Rachel-Ives, eld. dr. of William Drake, Esq. of Amersham, Bucks, 17th Oct. . . . . 1801

*H. Ap.* Hon. George-Ives Irby, born 14th Sept. . . . . 1802

*To. Res.* 17, Park Crescent, Portland-place.

*Co. Se.* Llanidon, Anglesea, North Wales; Heidsor Lodge, near Maidenhead, Bucks.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Henry-John, present Lord Selsey; and *fa.-in-law* to Viscount Kirkwall, son and heir to the Countess of Orkney.

259. BOYLE, Baron, of Marston, Co. Somerset Y. of C. 1711  
*N. & S.* Edmund Boyle.

*O. T.* I. P. EARL OF CORK . . . 1620  
EARL OF ORRERY . . . . . 1660

Viscount Dungarvon . . . . . 1620  
Baron Boyle of Youghal . . . 1616

Baron of Broghill . . . . . 1628

*Offl.* A General Officer in the Army.

*Bn.* 21st Oct. . . . . 1767  
*Suc.* his father, as 8th Earl, Oct. 1798

*Mar.* Isabella-Henrietta, 3d dr. of W. Poyntz, Esq. of Midgham House, Berkshire, 9th Oct. . . . 1795

*H. Ap.* Charles, *Viscount Dungarvon*, mar. to Catherine, yst. dr. of the 2d Earl of Howth, born Dec. . . . . 1800

*Co. Se.* Marston Hall, near Frome, Co. Somerset.

*Rel. Brother* to the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, a Capt. in the Royal Navy, father to the Hon. John Boyle, M.P. for Cork.

166. BRADFORD, Earl of, of B., Shropshire . . . Y. of C. 1815  
*N. & S.* Geo.-Augustus-Frederick-Henry Bridgeman, D.C.L.

*O. T.* Viscount Newport, in Shropshire.

Baron Bradford, of B. same Co. A Baronet.

*Bn.* 23d Oct. . . . . 1789  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 7th Sept. 1825

*Mar.* Georgiana-Elizabeth, eld. dr. of the late Sir T. Moncrief, Bart. of Moncrief, Perthsh., 5th March 1818

*H. Ap.* Orlando-George-Charles, Viscount Newport, born 24th April . . . . . 1819

Co. Se. Weston Park, Co. Stafford; and Castle Bromwich, in Warwickshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is brother to the Hon. Charles-Orlando Bridgeman, Captain, R.N., and to the Hon. Orlando-Henry Bridgeman, Captain in the Army, mar. to Frances, dr. of the Earl of Kilmorey, 2d *cons.* to the present Viscount Torrington.

20. BRANDON, Duke of, of B., in Suffolk . . . Y. of C. 1711

N. & S. Alexander-Hamilton Douglas, F.R.S., and F.S.A.

O. T. E. P. Baron of Dutton, Co. Chester . . . . . 1711

S. P. DUKE OF HAMILTON, Lanarkshire . . . . . 1643

Marquess of Hamilton . . . . . 1599

Marquess of Clydesdale . . . . . 1633

Marquess of Douglas . . . . . )

And Earl of Angus (by suc- ) 1761

cession from Archibald, last Duke of Douglas) . . . . .

Earl of Lanark . . . . . 1639

Earl of Arran . . . . . 1503

Lord Macanshire and Polmont 1639

Lord Hamilton of Abernethy and Aberbrothwick . . . . . 1445

Baron of Kineil and Cadyow (now Hamilton) . . . . . 1294

*French Peerage.* DUC DE CHATELHERAULT, in Poitou,

with which dignity James, 2d Earl of Arran, was invested by

Henry II., King of France, in 1549

His Grace, as Duke of Hamilton, is Premier Peer of Scotland.

*Offi. Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, since 1646.*

*Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and Col. of the Militia of that Co.*

*Bn.* 3d Oct. . . . . 1767

*Suc.* his father, as 6th Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton, and as 10th Duke of Hamilton, 16th Feb. . . . . 1819

*Mar.* Susan-Euphemia, eld. dr. of William Beckford, Esq. of Font-hill Abbey, Wilts, 26th April . 1810

*H. Ap.* William-Alexander-Anthony-Archibald, Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, born 19th Feb. . . . . 1811

*To. Res.* Pulteney Hotel, Albemarle-street.

*Co. Se.* Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Kincil House, Co. Linlithgow; Brodick

Castle, Buteshire; and Ashton Hall, Lincolnsh.

*Rel.* Brother to the late Lord Archibald Hamilton, M.P. for Lanarkshire, and to Lady Anne Hamilton, who remained for so many years the attached friend and companion of the late Queen Caroline: *bro.-in-law* to the Duke of Somerset, and to the Earl of Dunmore: *cousin* to the Earl of Galloway; and *son-in-law* to Mr. Beckford of Font-hill.

His Grace sat in the Peers as Baron Dutton, during the Dukedom of his father; that is, from 1799 to 1819.

202. BRAYBROOKE, Baron, of B., Northamptonshire, Y. of C. 1783

N. & S. Richard-Aldworth-Neville Griffin, L.L.D., F.S.A.

*Offi.* Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Recorder of Saffron-Walden, Essex.

High Steward of Wokingham, Berks.

*Bn.* 26th Sept. . . . . 1783

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron, 1st March . . . . . 1825

*Mar.* Jane, eld. dr. of Charles, 2d Marquess Cornwallis, 13th May 1819

*H. Ap.* Richard Cornwallis, born 17th March . . . . . 1820

*To. Res.* 10, New Burlington-street.

*Co. Se.* Audley End, Essex; and Billingbere, Oakingham, Berks.

*Rel.* The Baroness Braybrooke is *cousin* to the present Earl Cornwallis. The Baron is *cousin* to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; to Lord Nugent, M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the Baroness Arundel of Wardour: *brother* to the Rev. George-Neville-Griffin Grenville, Rector of Hwarden, Flintshire, and Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, (married to Charlotte, sister to the present Earl of Dartmouth): *bro.-in-law* to Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq. M.P. for Wenlock.

345. BREADALBANE, (1st) Baron, of Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1806

N. & S. John Campbell, F.R.S.

O. T. S. P. EARL OF BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND . 1681

Viscount Campbell of Tay and Pentland.

Viscount Glenorchy and Taymouth . . . . . 1617



- Baron Benedraloch, Ormelie, and Weik . . . . . 1480  
 Baronet of Nova Scotia . . . . . 1625  
*Offl.* A Lieutenant-General in the Army.  
 Vice-President of the Caledonian Asylum.  
 Counsellor of State to the King, in Scotland.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1762  
*Suc.* his cousin John, as 4th Earl, 26th Jan. . . . . 1782  
*Mar.* Mary-Turner, dr. and heiress to David Gavin, Esq. of Langton, 2d Sept. . . . . 1793  
*H. Ap.* John, *Viscount Glenorchy*, born 16th Oct. . . . . 1796  
*To. Res.* 21, Park-lane.  
*Co. Sc.* Taymouth Castle, Perthshire; and Kilchurn Castle, Argyleshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *father-in-law* to the Marquess of Chandos, M.P. for Bucks. only son of the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
223. BRISTOL, Lord Bishop of,  
*Cons.* 1827  
*N. & S.* The Rt. Rev. Robert Gray, D.D.  
*Offl.* A Prebendary of Durham.  
*To. Res.* 36, Great George-street, Westminster.  
*Co. Sc.* Palace, Bristol.  
*N.B.* The Diocess of this Prelate is in the Province of Canterbury, and includes Dorsetshire, and *part* of Gloucestershire, with the City of Bristol.
48. BRISTOL, (1st) Marquess of,  
 Y. of C. 1826  
*N. & S.* Frederick-Wm. Hervey, F.R.S. and F.A.S.  
*O. T.* Earl of Bristol . . . . . 1714  
 Earl Jermyn of Horninghurst, Suffolk . . . . . 1826  
 Baron Hervey of Ickworth, Suffolk . . . . . 1703  
*Offl.* Hereditary Steward of Bury St. Edmund's.  
*Bn.* 2d June . . . . . 1769  
*Suc.* his father (who was Lord Bishop of Derry), as 5th Earl, 8th July . . . . . 1803  
*Mar.* Elizabeth-Albana, dr. of Clotworthy, 1st Lord Temple-town, 20th Feb. . . . . 1798  
*H. Ap.* Frederick-William, *Earl of Jermyn*, M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's, born 15th July . . . 1800  
*To. Res.* 6, St. James's-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk; and Putney Heath, Surrey.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *father* to the Member for Bury St. Edmund's: *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Erme; *uncle* to the deceased lady of Baron Seaford; *grand-uncle* to Lord Howard de Walden, and to his brother, the Hon. Major Ellis, M.P. for Seaford.  
*Parl. Pat.* One member for Bury St. Edmund's.
308. BRODRICK, (1st) Baron, of Pepper-Harrow, Surrey, Y. of C. 1796  
*N. & S.* George Brodrick.  
*O. T.* I. P. VISCOUNT MIDDLETON . . . . . 1717  
 Baron Brodrick of Middleton, County Cork . . . . . 1715  
*Offl.* Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Surrey.  
*Bn.* 1st Nov. . . . . 1754  
*Suc.* his father, as 4th Viscount, 22d Sept. . . . . 1765  
*Mar.* First, Frances, dr. of Thomas, 1st Earl of Chichester . . . 1778  
 Second, Maria, dr. of Richard Benyon, Esq., of Gidea Hall, Essex, 13th June . . . . . 1797  
*H. Ap.* George Allan, born 10th June . . . . . 1806  
*Co. Sc.* Pepper-Harrow, Surrey; and Middleton, Co. Cork.  
*Rel.* Brother to the late Archbishop of Cashel, and to the Hon. John Brodrick, a Lieut.-Gen.; *uncle* to Charles Brodrick, Esq., married to Emma, 3d dr. of Lord le Despencer.
97. BROOKE & WARWICK, Earl, of W. Castle, Warwickshire  
 Y. of C. 1746 and 1759  
*N. & S.* Henry-Richard Greville, K.T.  
*O. T.* Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, Co. Warwick . 1620  
*Offl.* A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.  
*Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Warwickshire.*  
 Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia.  
*Bn.* 11th April . . . . . 1779  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, 2d May; and  
*Mar.* Sarah, widow of John-George, 4th Lord Monson, and eld. dr. of John, 2d Earl of Mexborough, 21st Oct. . . . . 1816  
*H. Ap.* George, Lord Brooke, born 28th March . . . . . 1818

*To. Res.* 2, Seamore-place, Curzon-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Warwick Castle, Warwickshire;  
 Brooke House, Dorset; and Ealing,  
 Middlesex.  
*Rel.* Brother to Sir Charles-J. Greville,  
 K.C.B. a Major General, Colonel of the  
 28th Foot, and late M.P. for Warwick:  
*bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Clonmel, and  
 the Countess of Mansfield: *step-father*  
 to Lord Monson: *son-in-law* to the  
 Earl of Mexborough.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Warwick.

395. BROUGHAM & VAUX, (1st)  
 Baron, U. K. . . . . Y. of C. 1830  
*Speaker of the House of Peers.*  
*N. & S.* Henry Brougham.  
*Off.* Lord High Chancellor of Great  
 Britain\*.  
 A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
 Official Visitor of Oriel College, Ox-  
 ford, and of Pembroke and Cath-  
 erine Hall, Cambridge.  
 An Official Trustee of the British  
 Museum.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 A Member of Council of the London  
 University.  
 A Perpetual Governor of King's Col-  
 lege, London.  
*Ba. in* . . . . . 1779  
*Mar.* the widow of John Slade, Esq.  
 of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, James  
 Brougham, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 5, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Brougham Hall, Westmoreland.  
*Rel.* Brother to James Brougham, Esq.  
 M.P. for Winchelsea; and to William  
 Brougham, Esq., M.P. for South-  
 wark. The Baroness is *cous.* to Baron  
 Auckland, and to Baron Henley, I.P.

163. BROWNLOW, (1st) Earl,  
 Y. of C. 1815  
*N. & S.* John Cust, F.R.S. and F.S.A.  
*O. T.* Viscount Alford . . . . . 1815  
 Baron Brownlow of Belton, Lin-  
 colnshire . . . . . 1776  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1677  
*Off.* Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot., and Vice-  
 Admiral of Lincolnshire.  
 Recorder of Boston.  
 Colonel of the South Lincoln Militia.  
*Ba.* 19th Aug. . . . . 1779  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 25th  
 Dec. . . . . 1807  
*Mar. First,* Sophia, 2d dr. of  
 Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.,  
 24th July . . . . . 1810  
*Second,* Caroline, 2d dr. of G.  
 Fludyer, of Ayston, Co. Rut-  
 land, 22d Sept. . . . . 1818  
*Thirdly,* Emma-Sophia, eld. dr.  
 of Richard, present Earl of  
 Mount Edgecombe (a Lady  
 of the Queen's Bedchamber),  
 17th July . . . . . 1828  
*H. Ap.* John-Hume, Viscount Al-  
 ford, born (first marriage) 15th  
 Oct. . . . . 1812  
*To. Res.* 16, Charles-street, Berkeley-  
 square.  
*Co. Sc.* Belton House, Grantham, Lin-  
 colnshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is brother to the Hon.  
 and Rev. John Cockayne Cust, a Can-  
 on of Windsor (married to the *eld.*  
*dr.* of the Earl of Kilmorey); to the  
 Hon. Captain Peregrine Francis Cust,  
 M.P. for Clitheroe (married to Isabella,  
*dr.* of the late Duke of Buccleugh);  
 and to the Hon. Capt. Edward Cust,  
 Equerry to Prince Leopold of Saxe  
 Cobourg, and M.P. for Lostwithiel.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Clitheroe.

\* The Lord High Chancellor may very properly be termed the King's Notary or Secretary; being appointed by him to act with the same power and authority as he would himself. He is the highest public officer in the kingdom, being supreme judge of the Court of Chancery, Keeper of the King's Conscience, a Privy Councillor by virtue of his office, Keeper of the Great Seal and Speaker of the House of Lords by prescription. In the latter capacity he sits before the throne, on the left hand, and declares His Majesty's will. As a judge, he has the King's power to moderate the rigour of the written laws, and to govern his judgment by the laws of nature and conscience, so as to direct all things according to equity and justice; whilst all other judges and justices are tied strictly to the letter of the law, as contained in Acts of Parliament, &c. Out of his Court issue all writs or summonses for parliaments and convocations, edicts, proclamations, charters, protections, patents, &c.; and he is visitor, in right of the King, of all Royal hospitals, colleges, and foundations; and patron of all Royal livings which are valued at 20l. per annum, or under, in the King's books. He is likewise guardian of infants and lunatics, and has the general superintendence over all charitable institutions in the kingdom.

27. BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS,  
 (1st) Duke of, . . . Y. of C. 1822  
*N. & S. Rich.-Nugent-Temple-Brydges-  
 Chandos Grenville, K.G., D.C.L.,  
 and F.S.A.*  
*O. T.* Marquess of Buckingham . 1784  
 First Marquess of Chandos . . 1822  
 Earl Temple . . . . . 1749  
 Viscount and Baron Cobham . 1718  
*I. P.* Earl Nugent . . . . . 1776  
*Off.* Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of  
 Buckinghamshire.  
*A Privy Councillor.*  
*Bn.* March . . . . . 1776  
*Suc.* his father, as 1st Marquess  
 of Buckingham, and 2d Earl  
 Temple, &c. 11th Feb. . . . 1813  
*Mar.* Anne-Elizabeth, *eld. dr.* and  
*heirss* of James-Brydges, Duke  
 of Chandos, 16th April . . . 1796  
*H. Ap.* Richard-Plantagenet-Bryd-  
 ges-Chandos-Temple Grenville,  
*Marquess of Chandos, M. P.*  
 for the County of Buckingham  
 (married to Mary, *yst. dr.* of  
 John, Marquess of Breadalbane),  
 born 11th Feb. . . . . 1797  
*To. Res.* Buckingham House, 91,  
 Pall Mall.  
*Co. Sc.* Stowe Park, and Wootton, Buck-  
 inghamshire; Avington, Hampshire;  
 Gosfield, Essex; and Buckingham  
 Cottage, Ryde, Isle of Wight.  
*Rel.* His Grace is *fa.* to the Member for  
 Buckinghamshire: *grandfa.* to Earl  
 Temple: *bro.* to Lord Geo.-Nugent-  
 Temple Grenville, *Baron Nugent*, and  
 M. P. for Aylesbury: *bro.-in-law* to  
 Everard, Lord Arundel of Wardour;  
 and *cous.* to the Earl of Egremont.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Buck-  
 ingham, two for Saint Mawes, one for  
 Winchester, and one for Bucking-  
 hamshire.

98. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Earl  
 of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1746  
*N. & S. Geo.-Robert-Hobart Hampden.*  
*O. T.* Baron Hobart of Blickling,  
 Norfolk . . . . . 1728  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1611  
*Suc.* his uncle, as 5th Earl, 5th Feb. 1816  
*Mar.* Miss Jane Glover, 3d May 1819  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the  
 Hon. Augustus-Edward Hobart.  
*To. Res.* 1, Spanish-place, Manchester-  
 square.  
*Co. Sc.* Great Missenden, Bucks.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *cous.* to the Vis-

countess Goderich; and *sec. cons.* to  
 the late Marchioness of Londonderry.

38. BUTE, Marquess of, Y. C. 1796  
*N. & S. John-Crichton Stuart, F.R.S.*  
*O. T.* Earl of Windsor . . . }  
 Viscount Mountjoy of the Isle } 1796  
 of Wight . . . . . }  
 Baron Mount-Stuart of Wortley,  
 Yorkshire . . . . . 1761  
 Baron Cardiff of Castle Cardiff 1776  
 S. P. Earl of Dumfries and Bute 1633  
 Earl of Bute & Viscount Kingarth 1703  
 Viscount Ayr . . . . . 1622  
 Baron Crichton, of Sanquhar . 1485  
 Lord Mountstuart, of Cumnoch,  
 Cumra, and Inchmarnoch . 1400  
 A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . 1627  
*Off.* Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Gla-  
 morganshire.  
 Recorder of Banbury.  
*Lord Lieut. of Buteshire.*  
 Hereditary Sheriff and Coroner of  
 Buteshire, and Keeper of Rothsay  
 Castle, in the Isle of Bute.  
*Bn.* 3d Aug. . . . . 1793  
*Suc.* his maternal grandfather, as  
 Earl of Dumfries, &c. 7th Ap. 1806  
 His *pat. grandfa.*, as 2d Mar-  
 quess of Bute, &c. 16th Nov. 1814  
*Mar.* Maria, *eld. dr.* of Geo.-Aug-  
 ustus, 3d Earl of Bute, July 28 1818  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, Lord  
 Patrick-James-Crichton Stuart, M. P.  
 for Cardiff.  
*To. Res.* Camden-hill, Kensington.  
*Co. Sc.* Mountstuart, I. of Bute; Wrex-  
 ton-abbey, Oxon; Cardiff Castle, Gla-  
 morgansh.; & Dumfries House, Ayrsh.  
*Rel.* The Marchioness is *niece* to the pre-  
 sent Earl of Guilford. The Marquess  
 is *brother* to the Member for Cardiff;  
*cous.* to Henry Villiers Stuart, late M. P.  
 for Banbury; and *nephew* to the Vis-  
 countess Sandon (*dr.-in-law* to the Earl  
 of Harrowby); *bro.* to Lord Dudley  
 Coultts Stuart, M. P. for Arundel.  
*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Cardiff.

249. BYRON, Baron,  
 of Rochdale, Lancashire, Y. of C. 1643  
*N. & S. George-Anson Byron.*  
*Off.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.*  
*Suc.* his cousin, the immortal Poet,  
 as 7th Baron, 19th April . . . 1824  
*Md.* Elizabeth-Mary, *dr.* of Sache-  
 verell-Chandos Pole, Esq., of  
 Raiborne, Derbysh., 18th March 1816

*H. Ap.* George-Anson, born 30th June . . . . . 1818  
*To. Res.* 21, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square.

125. CADOGAN, Earl, Y. of C. 1800  
*N. & S.* Charles-Henry-Sloane Cadogan.  
*O. T.* Viscount Chelsea . . . . . 1800  
 Baron Cadogan of Oakley, Bucks 1718  
*Ba.* 13th June . . . . . 1749  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 3d April 1807  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. George Cadogan, Captain, R.N. C.B., K.M.T.

*Co. Se.* Sandy-Downham, near Brandon, Suffolk.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Hon. and Rev. Gerald-Valerian Wellesley (rector of Chelsea), to Lord Cowley (both brothers to the Duke of Wellington and to the Marquess Wellesley), and to the present Marquess of Anglesea.

139. CALEDON, Earl of, Y. of C. 1800

*A Representative Peer of Ireland* for life, elected in . . . . . 1804

*N. & S.* Duprè Alexander, K.P.

*O. T.* I. P. Viscount Alexander . . . . . 1797  
 Baron Caledon, of Caledon, Co. Tyrone . . . . . 1790

*Off.* *A Governor of Tyrone-shire*, and *A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland.*

Colonel of the Tyrone Militia.  
*Ba.* 14th Dec. . . . . 1777

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 22d March . . . . . 1802

*Mar.* Catherine-Freeman, 2d dr. of Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, 16th Oct. . . . . 1811

*H. Ap.* James Duprè, Viscount Alexander, born July . . . . . 1813

*To. Res.* 5, Carlton-House Terrace West, and 3, St. James's Square.

*Co. Se.* Bounds Park, Kent; and Castle Caledon, Tyrone county.

*Rel. Son-in-law* to the present Earl of Hardwicke; *brother-in-law* to Baron Blayney; *cousin* to the two Members for Old Sarum.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Old Sarum.

309. CALTHORPE, Baron, of C., Norfolk . . . . . Y. of C. 1796  
*N. & S.* George-Gough Calthorpe.  
*O. T.* A Baronet.

*Bn.* June . . . . . 1797

*Suc.* his brother, as 3d Baron, 5th June . . . . . 1807

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Frederick Calthorpe, M.P. for Bramber (married to Charlotte, eld. dr. of the Duke of Beaufort).

*To. Res.* 33, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Ampton Park, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; Elvetham, Hants; and Edgebaston House, near Birmingham, Co. Warwick.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Bramber.

4. CAMBRIDGE, His Royal Highness the (1st) Duke of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1801  
*N. & S.* Prince Adolphus-Frederick, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., F.S.A.

*O. T.* First Earl of Tipperary . . . . . } U.K. 1801  
 First Baron of Culloden }

*Off.* *Governor General of the Kingdom of Hanover.*

*Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's.*

Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael.

*A Privy Councillor.*

*A Field Marshal in the Army.*

Colonel of the Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards, and

Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Reg. of Foot.

*Bn.* 24th Feb. . . . . 1774

*Mar.* Her Serene Highness Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, Princess of Hesse, dr. of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse (born July 25th, 1797), May 7th . . . . . 1818

*H. Ap.* Prince George-William-Frederick-Charles, born 26th March . . . . . 1819

*To. Res.* Cambridge House, 94, Piccadilly.

*Rel.* His Royal Highness is the 5th and yst. surviving son of his late Majesty George III., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Hanover; brother to his present Majesty William IV.;

to Prince Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale; to Prince Augustus-Frederick, Duke of Sussex;

to Princess Augusta-Sophia; to Princess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse Homburg; to Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester; and to Princess Sophia;

cousin to Prince William-Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, and to Princessa Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester: uncles

- to Princess Alexandrina-Victoria, dr. to the late Duke of Kent, and presumptive heiress to the Throne: *son-in-law* to His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse: *bro.-in-law* to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Princess Dowager of Leiningen.
42. CAMDEN, (1st) Marquess, Y. of C. 1812  
*N. & S.* John Jeffreys Pratt, K.G., F.S.A., M.A.  
*O. T.* Earl Camden, of Camden Place, Kent . . . . . 1786  
 Earl of Brecknock . . . . . 1812  
 Viscount Bayham . . . . . 1786  
 Baron Camden . . . . . 1765  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
*A Teller of the Exchequer.*  
*An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.*  
*Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot., and Vice-Admiral of the Co. of Kent, and City of Canterbury.*  
 Recorder of the City of Bath.  
 A Director of Greenwich Hospital.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 A Trustee of the British Museum.  
*Bn.* 11th Feb. . . . . 1759  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl Camden, April . . . . . 1794  
*Mar.* Frances, dr. and heiress of William Molesworth, Esq., of Wembury, Devonshire, 31st Dec. 1785  
*H. Ap.* George-Charles, Earl of Brecknock, born 2d May . . . 1799  
*To. Res.* 22, Arlington-street.  
*Co. Se.* Wilderness Park, near Seven Oaks, Kent; Bayham Park, Sussex; and Brecknock Priory, South Wales.  
*Rel.* Uncle to the lady of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Grevernet, M.P. for Breconshire; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., M.P. for St. Germans; and to the present Marquess of Londonderry: *grand-uncle* to Viscount Castlereagh, M.P. for Downshire.
395. CANNING, (1st) Viscountess Y. of C. 1828  
*N. & S.* Joan Canning.  
*Rel.* *Widow* of the late Rt. Hon. George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime Minister.
- G. CANTERBURY, *Ld.* Archbishop of,  
*Translated from London in* . . . 1828
- N. & S.* Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Howley, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.  
*Cons.* Bishop of London in . . . 1813  
*O. T.* Metropolitan and Primate of all England.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
 A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 A Governor of Beccles School.  
 Visitor of All Souls, Baliol, and Merton Colleges, Oxford.  
 One of the Visitors of Harrow School.  
 An official Trustee of the British Museum.  
 President of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.  
*To. Res.* Lambeth Palace, and 4, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.  
*Co. Se.* Addington Park, near Croydon, Surrey.  
*N. B.* The Arch-Diocese of Canterbury comprehends only about three-fourths of the County of Kent.
321. CARBERRY, Baron, of C., Co. Cork . . . Y. of C. 1715  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland* for life, elected in . . . . . 1829  
*N. & S.* John-Evans Freke.  
*O. T.* A Baronet of Ireland . . . 1768  
*Offi.* A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland.  
*Bn.* 11th Nov. . . . . 1765  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baronet . . . 1777  
 His cousin, as 6th Baron, 4th March . . . . . 1807  
*Mar.* Catherine-Charlotte, 3d dr. of Arthur, 2d Earl of Arran, 25th Jan. . . . . 1785  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. George-Evans Freke.  
*Co. Se.* Castle Freke, Co. Cork; and Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire.
64. CARDIGAN, Earl of, Y. of C. 1661  
*N. & S.* Robert Brudenell.  
*O. T.* Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wivil, Leicestershire . . . 1627  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1611  
*Bn.* 26th April . . . . . 1769  
*Suc.* his uncle, as 6th Earl, 24th Feb. 1811  
*Mar.* Penelope-Anne, 2d dr. of John-George Cooke, Esq. of Harefield Park, Middlesex, 8th March . . . . . 1794  
*H. Ap.* James-Thos., *Lord Brudenell*, M.P. for Fowey (mar. to E. J.-Henrietta, *eld. dr.* of Ad-

miral Tollemache), born 16th Oct. . . . . 1797  
*To Res.* 36, Portman-square.  
*Co. Se.* Dean Park, Wansford, Northamptonshire; Templemore House, Co. Tipperary.  
*Rel.* *Cousin* to the Earl of Aylesbury; *grand-uncle* to the Duke of Buccleugh; *fa.-in-law* to Earl Howe, to the Earl of Chichester, and to Lord Bingham, (son to the Earl of Lucan).

268. CARLETON, Baron, of C., Yorkshire . . . Y. of C. 1786  
*N. & S.* Henry Boyle, K.P.

O. T. I. P. EARL OF SHANNON }  
 Viscount Boyle . . . . . } 1756  
 Baron Castle Martyr, of Castle Martyr, Co. Cork

*Off.* A Privy Councillor, and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland.  
*Cust. Rot.* of the Co. of Cork.  
 A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland.

*Bn.* 8th Aug. . . . . 1771  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron and 3d Earl, 20th May . . . . . 1807

*Mar.* Sarah, dr. of John Hyde, Esq. of Castle Hyde, 9th June 1798

*H. Ap.* Richard, Viscount Boyle, M.P. for Corkshire, born 5th May . . . . . 1809

*Co. Se.* Castle Martyr, Co. Cork.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to the Earl of Besborough (Baron Ponsonby, English Peerage); and *uncle* to the Earl of Bandon.

224. CARLISLE, Lord Bishop of, Translated from Rochester, Sept. 1827  
*N. & S.* Rt. Rev. and Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.

*Cons.* Bishop of Rochester in June 1827  
*Co. Res.* Rose Castle, Cumberland.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Earl of Beverley; *uncle* to the Earl Ashburnham; *cousin* to the Duke of Northumberland, to Baron Prudhoe, and to the Baroness Glenlyon; *nephew* to Baron Willoughby d'Eresby.

*N.B.* The Lord Bishop of Carlisle is Diocesan over parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland; all in the Province of the Archbishop of York.

63. CARLISLE, Earl of, Y. of C. 1661  
*N. & S.* George Howard.

O. T. Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, Northumberland . . . } 1661  
 Baron Dacre of Gillesland . . . }

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorksh.*

*Bn.* 17th Sept. . . . . 1773  
*Suc.* his father, as 6th Earl, 4th Sept. . . . . 1825

*Mar.* Georgiana, eld. dr. of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire, 21st March . . . . . 1801

*H. Ap.* George-William-Frederick, Viscount Morpeth, M.P. for Yorkshire, born 18th April . . . 1802

*To. Res.* 12, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Castle Howard, Yorkshire; and Naworth Castle, Cumberland.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the present Marquess of Stafford; *bro.-in-law* to the Duke of Rutland; *uncle* to Earl Cawdor; *father* to the Member for Yorkshire; *father-in-law* to the Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles (3d son of the Earl of Harewood); to the Hon. George-James-Welbore-Agar Ellis (only son of Viscount Clifden), M.P. for Oakhampton; to George Granville, Baron Gower (Earl Gower, son and heir to the Marquess of Stafford and the Countess of Sutherland), and to William Cavendish, Esq. M.P. for Cambridge University (grandson to Lord George Cavendish, who is presumptive heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire).

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Morpeth.

123. CARNARVON, Earl of, Y. of C. 1793  
*N. & S.* Henry-George Herbert.

O. T. Baron Porchester, of High Clere, Southamptonshire . . . 1780  
*Off.* High Steward of Newbury.

*Bn.* 3d June . . . . . 1772  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 3d June . . . . . 1811

*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. and heiress of Col. Ackland, 26th April . . . 1796

*H. Ap.* Henry-John-George, Lord Porchester, born 8th June . . . 1800

*To. Res.* 43, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* High Clere House, Hampshire; and Pixton, Somersetshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the present Earl of Egremont; *bro.-in-law* to Baron Ducie; *uncle* to the Hon. G.-F. Moreton, (who married Elizabeth, eld. dr. of John, 2d Baron Sherborne); to the Countess of Denbigh; and to the

Lady of James-Houghton Langston, Esq. of Sarsden, Oxon, M.P. for the City of Oxford: *brother* to the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert (who mar. Letitia-Dorothea, 2d dr. of Joshua, Viscount Allen).

127. CARRICK, Earl of, Y. of C. 1748

*A Representative Peer of Ireland* for life, elected in . . . . . 1819

N. & S. Somerset-Richard Butler.

O. T. Viscount Ikerrin, Co. Tipperary . . . . . 1629

*Offl.* A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Bn.* 27th Sept. . . . . 1779

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, 20th

July . . . . . 1813

*Mar.* Anne, eld. dr. of Owen

Wynne, Esq. of Haslewood, Co.

Sligo, 1st Sept. . . . . 1811

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, Lieut.-

Col. the Hon. Henry-Edward Butler.

*Co. Se.* Mount Juliet, Kilkenny Co.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the

Rev. Henry Maxwell (brother to Lord

Farnham); to Somerset, Earl of Bel-

more; to Francis Savage, Esq. of Holy-

wood, Downshire; and to the Hon. C.-

H.-Butler Clarke (br. to the Marquess

of Ormonde) M.P. for Kilkennyshire;

*uncle* to the Earl of Ossory.

313. CARRINGTON, Baron,

of Upton, Notts . . . Y. of C. 1797

N. & S. Robert Smith, F.R.S., F.A.S.,

and D.C.L.

O. T. I. P. Baron Carrington of

Buleot Lodge . . . . . 1796

*Offl.* President of the Society for the

Support and Encouragement of Sun-

day Schools throughout the British

Empire.

Captain of Deal Castle.

*Bn.* in . . . . . 1752

*Mar.* Anne, dr. of Henry-B. Ber-

nard, Esq. of South Cave, York-

shire.

*H. Ap.* Robert-John Smith, M.P.

for Buckinghamshire, (mar. E.-

Catherine, dr. of Cecil, 1st Lord

Forester), born 16th Jan. . . . . 1796

*To. Res.* Whitehall Yard.

*Co. Se.* Wycombe Abbey, and Wen-

dover House, Bucks; Deal Castle,

Kent.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *father* to the Mem-

ber for Buckinghamshire: *brother* to

John Smith, Esq. M.P. for Chichester; to Samuel Smith, Esq. of Woodhall Park, Hertfordshire, and *uncle* to Abel Smith, Esq., both *Members* for Wendover; *bro.* likewise to George Smith, Esq. and *uncle* to John Abel Smith, Esq. (son to Samuel), both *Members* for Midhurst, Sussex: *bro.-in-law* to William Manning, Esq. (a banker in London and Bank Director): *fa.-in-law* to Elizabeth-Catherine (sister to Baron Fo- rester, and to the Hon. Geo.-Cecil- Weld Forester, M.P. for Wenlock); to Philip-Henry, Earl Stanhope; to H.-W.-W. Wynne, Esq. (brother to Sir Watkin-Williams Wynne, Bart., M.P. for Denbighshire); and to Lord Granville-Charles-Henry Somerset (2d son of the Earl of Beaufort), M.P. for Monmouthshire.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Wend- over; one Member for Wycombe; one Member for Midhurst.

283. CARTERET, Baron,

of Hawnes, Bedfordshire Y. of C. 1784

N. & S. George Thynne.

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

*Bn.* 23d Jan. . . . . 1770

*Suc.* his uncle, as 2d Baron, 17th

June . . . . . 1826

*Mar.* Harriet, sister to Viscount

Courtenay, 9th May . . . . . 1797

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, Lord

John Thynne, F.S.A., M.P. for Bath.

*To. Res.* 23, Grosvenor-place.

*Co. Se.* Hawnes Place, Bedfordshire; and

Carteret, Cornwall.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Mar-

quess of Bath, and to the Member for

Bath: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Courte-

may: *uncle* to the Earl of Ashburnham,

the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of

Chesterfield, and Viscount Weymouth;

also to Lord W. Thynne, and Lord

H. F. Thynne, both Members for

Wcoby; to the Countess Cawdor, and

the lady of the Hon. Henry Lascelles

(2d son to the Earl of Harewood), M.P.

for Northallerton.

327. CARYSFORT, Baron,

of Norman Cross, Huntingdon-

shire, U. K. . . . . Y. of C. 1801

N. & S. John Proby.

O. T. I. P. EARL OF CARYSFORT 1789

Baron Carysfort, Co. Wicklow . 1782

*Offl.* A Major General in the Army.

*Bn.* in . . . . . 1776

father, as 2d Baron and  
th April . . . . . 1828

His Lordship's brother, the  
Granville-Levison Proby, Capt.  
Navy.

46, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
Iton Hall, near Stilton, Hunt-  
shire; and Kilcarra Castle,  
Iw, Ireland.

Lordship's brother is married  
siece of the Earl of Wicklow;  
epmother is aunt to the Duke  
kingham and Chandos, and to  
ugent.

ATHCART, (1st) Earl,  
Y. of C. 1814

William-Shaw Cathcart, G.C.B.,  
K.A.N., K.A., K.S.A., and  
, and St. G.

scout Cathcart . . . . . } 1807  
Greenock, U.K. . . . . }

Baron Cathcart . . . . . 1447

*Admiral of Scotland.*  
*or of Hull.*  
*oy Councillor in England and*  
*nd.*

eral Officer in the Army.  
l of the 2nd Regiment of Life  
rds.

father, as 10th Baron  
rt . . . . . 1776

izabeth, dr. of Andrew  
Esq., June . . . . . 1779

Charles-Murray, *Lord*  
ck, a Col. in the Army,  
ent.-Colonel of the Royal

orps, born 21st Dec. . . . . 1783

shaw Park, Clackmananshire.

Lordship has two sons, Colonels  
Army, viz. Lord Greenock and

n. F. Cathcart; he is *fa.-in-law*  
*de* to Lady Georgiana Greville

the Hon. R. Greville, and the  
as Dowager Mansfield); *cousin*

Duke of Brandon and Hamilton;  
*ate* Duchess of Somerset; and

Countess Dunmore; *brother* to  
n. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart,

lary of York; and to Louisa,  
es of Mansfield (in her own  
*bro.-in-law* to Baron Lyne-

and to the Hon. Robert-Fulke  
e (2d husband of the Countess  
sfield), brother to Earl Brooke

arwick; and to Major-Gen. Sir  
-John Greville, *late* M.P. for  
k; *uncle* to the Duke of Athol;

to Baron Glenlyon; to the Viscountess  
Strathallan; to the Lady of Sir J. E.  
Macgregor Murray, Bart.; and to the  
Lady of the Rev. Daniel-Heneage-  
Finch Hatton (brother to the Earl of  
Winchilsea.)

177. CAWDOR, (1st) Earl,  
of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire,

U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1827

N. & S. John-Frederick Campbell, F.R.S.  
O. T. Viscount Emlyn of Emlyn,

Co. Caermarthen . . . . . 1827

Baron Cawdor . . . . . 1796

*Bn. Nov.* . . . . . 1790

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 1st  
June . . . . . 1821

*Mar.* Lady Elizabeth, eld. dr. of  
Thomas, 2d Marquess of Bath,

30th July . . . . . 1816

*H. Ap.* John-Frederick Vaughan,  
*Viscount Emlyn*, born in . . . . . 1817

*To. Res.* 9, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Sc.* Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire; Glan-  
fred, Cardiganshire; Golden-grove,  
Carmarthenshire; and Stackpole Court,  
Pembrokeshire.

*Rel. Son-in-law* to the present Marquess  
of Bath.

128. CHARLEMONT, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1763

*A Representative Peer of Ireland*  
*for life*, elected in . . . . . 1806

N. & S. Francis-William Caulfeild,  
M.R.I.A.

O. T. I.P. Viscount Caulfeild . . . . . 1665

Baron Caulfeild of Charlemont 1620

*Offl.* A Trustee of the Irish Lincn  
Manufacture.

*Bn.* 3d Jan. . . . . 1775

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 4th  
Aug. . . . . 1792

*Mar.* the dr. and co-heiress of W.  
Birmingham, Esq. of Ross Hill,

Galwayshire, 9th Feb. . . . . 1802

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the  
Hon. Henry Caulfeild.

*To. Res.* 15, Upper Grosvenor-street.

*Co. Sc.* Castle Caulfeild, Tyrone; and  
Marino, near Dublin.

152. CHARLEVILLE, (1st) Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1806

*A Representative Peer of Ireland*  
*for life*, elected in . . . . . 1801

N. & S. Charles-William Bury, F.R.S.  
M.R.I.A.



O. T. I. P. First Viscount Charleville . . . . . 1800  
 First Baron Tullamore, of Tullamore, King's County . . . . . 1797  
*Offl.* A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland.  
*Bn.* 30th June . . . . . 1764  
*Mar.* Catharine-Maria, dr. and heiress of T. T. Dawson, Esq. (widow of James Tisdale, Esq.), 4th June . . . . . 1798  
*H. Ap.* Charles-William, Lord Tullamore, M. P. for Carlow (married to Beaujolois-Harriet-Charlotte, niece to the Duke of Argyle), born April . . . . . 1801  
*To. Res.* 14, Cavendish-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Charleville Forest, Tullamore, Ireland.  
*Rel.* Father to the *Member* for Carlow, who is connected by marriage with the family of Argyle.  
*Parl. Pat.* His Lordship returns the *Member* for Carlow.

109. CHATHAM, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1766

N. & S. John Pitt, K.G.  
*O. T.* Viscount Pitt, of Burton Pynsent, Somersetshire . . . . . 1766  
 Baron Chatham, of C., Kent . . . . . 1761  
*Offl.* *Governor General of the Fortress of Gibraltar.*  
 A General Officer in the Army.  
 Colonel of the 4th Regt. of Foot.  
 High Steward of Colchester.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.  
*Bn.* 10th Sept. . . . . 1756  
*Suc.* his father as 2d Earl, 11th May . . . . . 1778  
*Mar.* Mary-Elizabeth, 2d dr. of Thomas, first Viscount Sidney, 9th July . . . . . 1783  
*To. Res.* 10, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Hayes, Kent; and Burton Pynsent, Somersetshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *son* to the immortal Earl of Chatham; *brother* to the late Rt. Hon. William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister for upwards of twenty years; *bro.-in-law* to Lieutenant-Col. the Hon. H. G. P. Townshend, of 1st Foot Guards; to the Hon. Georgiana Townshend, Housekeeper of Windsor

Castle; to the Baroness Dynevor, and to the late Duchess of Buccleugh; *uncle* to Viscount Sydney; to Lady Hester-Lucy Stanhope (sister to the Earl of Stanhope), who has so long resided among the barbarous hordes of Asia Minor.

226. CHESTER, Lord Bishop of,  
*Cons. in* . . . . . 1828  
 N. & S. Rt. Rev. John-Bird Sumner, D.D.

*Offl.* A Prebendary of Durham.  
*Co. Res.* The Palace, Chester.  
*Rel.* *Brother* to the Rt. Rev. C. R. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Winchester; —to George Holme Sumner, Esq., M.P. for Guildford.  
 N. B. The Bishop of Chester's Diocese includes Cheshire and Lancashire, with parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire; all in the Ecclesiastical Province of York.

60. CHESTERFIELD, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1628

N. & S. George-Augustus-Frederick Stanhope.  
*O. T.* Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, Northamptonshire . . . . . 1616  
*Offl.* A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.  
 Hereditary Governor of the Incorporated Hospital and School of Repton.  
*Bn.* 23d May . . . . . 1805  
*Suc.* his father, as 6th Earl, 29th Aug. . . . . 1815  
*H. Pre.* Colonel Philip Stanhope, his Lordship's 2d cousin.  
*To. Res.* Chesterfield House, South Audley-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Bradby Hall, Derbyshire; and Shelford, Nottinghamshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the Marquess of Bath; to Baron Carteret; and to Lord John Thynne, M.P. for Bath; *cousin* to Viscount Weymouth; to Lords Edward and Henry-Frederick Thynne, both M.P.s for Weobly; to the Countess Cadwor; to the Lady of the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M.P. for Galwayshire; and to the Earl of Aylesford.

221. CHICHESTER, Lord Bishop of,  
*Cons. in* . . . . . 1831  
 N. & S. Rt. Rev. Edward Malby, D.D.

Residentiary of St. Paul's,  
*Chapel to the King.*  
 Bishopric of Chichester.  
 forms the Diocese of  
 being situated in the  
 Canterbury.

HESTER, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1801  
 y-Thomas Pelham.  
 Pelham, of Stanmer,  
 . . . . . 1762  
 . . . . . 1611  
 in the Army.  
 . . . . . 1804  
 as 3rd Earl, 4th  
 . . . . . 1826  
 dr. of the Earl of Car-  
 Aug. . . . . 1828  
 Lordship's brother, the  
 sick-Thomas Pelham.  
 Stratton-street, Piccadilly.  
 er Park, Lewes, Sussex.  
 to the Earl of Cardigan :  
 to Lord Brudenell, and  
 tessa Howe : *nephew* to the  
 eds; and to Lord Francis-  
 Osborne, M.P. for Cam-  
 : *cousin* to the Marquess  
 en.

MONDELEY, Marquess  
 . . . . . Y. of C. 1815  
 rge-James-Horatio Chol-  
 Cholmondeley . . . 1706  
 Savage . . . . . 1815  
 Falpas . . . . . 1706  
 mondeley, of Namp-  
 shire . . . . . 1689  
 shburgh, of N., in the  
 Anglesa . . . . . 1716  
 ant Cholmondeley . 1661  
 ewburgh, of Kells,  
 ire . . . . . 1716  
 hereditary Great Chamber-  
 gland.  
 . . . . . 1792  
 her, as 2d Marquess,  
 . . . . . 1827  
 ne, 2d dr. of Lieut-  
 Campbell, Oct. . . 1812  
 s Lordship's brother, Lord  
 illiam Cholmondeley, M.P.  
 Rising (mar. to M. E. Geor-  
 of the Rt. Hon. Charles  
 t, M.P. for Ashburton.)  
 , *Carlton House Terrace.*

*Co. Sc.* Trant Place, Middlesex; Hough-  
 ton, Fakenham, Norfolk; and Chol-  
 mondeley Castle, Nantwich, Cheshire.  
*Rel.* The Marquess is *cousin* to Baron  
 Willoughby d'Eresby, with whom he  
 holds the joint-hereditary grand-  
 chamberlainship of England; and to  
 the Countess of Cläre: *brother* to one  
 of the Members for Castle Rising;  
 2d *cousin* to the Lady of Gilbert-John  
 Heathcote, Esq. (son to Sir Gilbert  
 Heathcote, M.P. for Rutlandshire).  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Castle  
 Rising.  
 N.B. His Lordship had previously sat  
 in the House of Peers, as Baron New-  
 burgh, viz. from the year 1821, until  
 the late Marquess of Cholmondeley's  
 decease.

356. CHURCHILL, (1st) Baron,  
 of Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire,  
 Y. of C. 1815  
 N. & S. Francis Almeric Spencer.  
*Offl. Ranger of Wychwood Forest.*  
*Ba.* 26th Dec. . . . . 1779  
*Mar.* Frances, dr. of Augustus-  
 Henry Fitzroy, 3d Duke of  
 Grafton, 25th Nov. . . . . 1801  
*H. Ap.* Francis-George, 6th Oct. 1802  
*Co. Sc.* Cornbury Park, Wychwood  
 Forest; and Witney, Oxfordshire;  
 Wimbledon, Surrey; and West La-  
 vington House, near Devizes, Wilt-  
 shire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Duke  
 of Marlborough: *uncle* to the Mar-  
 quess of Blandford, M.P. for Wood-  
 stock: *grand-uncle* to the Earl of  
 Sunderland: *bro.-in-law* to the Vis-  
 count Clifden; to the Rev. Arch-  
 deacon Nares, D.D.; to the Earl of  
 Shaftesbury; to the Duke of Grafton;  
 to Lieutenant-Gen. Lord Chas. Fitzroy,  
 sen.; to the Hon. and Rev. Lord Henry  
 Fitzroy, Prebendary of Westminster;  
 and to Lord William Fitzroy, Capt.  
 R.N.: the Baroness is *aunt* to the  
 Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St.  
 Edmund's; and to Lieut.-Col. Lord  
 Charles Fitzroy, jun. M.P. for Thet-  
 ford (married to Anne, dr. of Lord  
 George-A.-H. Cavendish): *grand-aunt*  
 to Viscount Ipswich.

363. CLANBRASSIL, (1st) Baron,  
 of Hyde Hall, Herts . Y. of C. 1821  
 N. & S. Robert Jocelyn, K.P.  
*O. T.* A Bart. of England . . . 1665

**I.P. EARL OF RODEN**, of High Roding, Tipperary . . . . . 1771  
 Viscount Jocelyn . . . . . 1755  
 Baron Newport of Newport . . . . . 1743  
*Offl. Auditor General of the Exchequer of Ireland.*  
*Cust. Rot. of Louthshire.*  
 A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.  
 A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.  
 A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.  
 President of the Sunday School Society for Ireland.  
*Bn.* 27th Oct. . . . . 1778  
*Suc.* His father, as 3rd Earl of Roden, 29th June . . . . . 1820  
*Mar.* Maria-Frances-Catherine, 2d. dr. of Thomas, Lord le Despencer.  
*H. Ap.* Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, born 20th Feb. . . . . 1816  
*Co. Sc.* Hyde Hall, Hertfordshire; Dundalk House, Louthshire; and Tullymore Park, Castlewellan.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Percy Jocelyn, late Bishop of Clogher: *uncle* to Viscount Powerscourt: *son-in-law* to Baron le Despencer.  
*Part. Pat.* The Member for Dundalk.  
 147. **CLANCARTY**, Earl of, of C., Co. Cork, . . . . . Y. of C. 1803  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland for life* (though possessing an hereditary seat in the House of Lords since 1815).  
*N. & S.* Richard Le-poeer-Trench, G.C.B.  
*O.T.* First Viscount Clancarty, U.K., 17th Nov. . . . . 1823  
 First Baron Trench, of Garbally, U.K., 4th Aug. . . . . 1815  
*I. P.* Viscount Dunlo, of Dunlo and Ballinasloe, Galway and Roscommon counties . . . . . 1801  
 Baron Kilconnel, of Garbally, Galwayshire . . . . . 1797  
 First Marquess of Heusden, in the Peerage of the Netherlands, so created by King William in . . . . . 1818  
*Offl. A Governor and Cust. Rot. of the County of Galway.*  
 Colonel of the Galway Militia.  
*Vice Admiral of Connaught.*  
 A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.  
*His Lordship was Ambassador at the Hague from 1813 to 1818.*  
 19th May . . . . . 1767

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 27th April . . . . . 1805  
*Mar.* Henrietta-Margaret, 2d dr. of the Rt. Hon. John Staples, in Feb. . . . . 1796  
*H. Ap.* William-Thomas, Viscount Dunlo, born 21st Sept. . . . . 1803  
*Co. Sc.* Garbally Park, Galwayshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *fa.-in-law* to Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. of Borris, Kilkenny, M.P. for Carlowshire: *brother* to the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Magee, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Glandelagh, Primate of Ireland; to the Hon. William Trench, Sec. to the Commissioners of Customs in Ireland: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Castlemaine; and to the Earl of Rathdown.  
 390. **CLANWILLIAM**, (1st) Baron, of C., Co. Tipperary, U.K.  
 Y. of C. 1828  
*N. & S.* Richard Meade.  
*O.T.* I. P. EARL OF CLANWILLIAM . . . . . 1776  
 Viscount Clanwilliam.  
 Baron Gilford, of Gilford, Downshire . . . . . 1766  
 A Baronet of Ireland . . . . . 1763  
 His Lordship was *late* Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador-Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin.  
*Bn.* 15th Aug. . . . . 1795  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, 3d Sept. . . . . 1805  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's *uncle*, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade.  
*Co. Sc.* Lissane, Tipperary Co.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the Counts Paul Szczeny and Martinitz, Chamberlains to the Emperor of Austria.  
 112. **CLARENDON**, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1776  
*N. & S.* John-Charles Villiers.  
*O.T.* Baron Hyde of Hindon, Wiltshire . . . . . 1756  
 A Count of Prussia . . . . . 1782  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent.*  
 Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster.  
*Bn.* 14th Nov. . . . . 1757  
*Suc.* his brother, as 3d Earl, 7th March . . . . . 1824  
*Mar.* Maria-Eleanor, yst. dr. and co-heiress of the late Admiral Forbes, 5th Jan. . . . . 1791

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's nephew,  
George-William-Frederick Vil-  
liers, born in . . . . . 1800

*To. Res.* 18, North Audley-street.  
*Co. Sc.* The Grove, near Watford, Herts;  
Hindon, Wilts; and Penline Castle,  
Caermarthenshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nucle* to T. H.  
Villiers, Esq. M.P. for Bletchingly:  
*cousin* to the Earl of Essex; to Maj.  
Gen. the Hon. Thomas-Edward Con-  
ingsby; to Rear Admiral the Hon.  
Thos.-Bladen Coningsby; and to the  
Dowager Baroness Monson; 2d *cous.*  
to Arthur-Algernon Coningsby, Esq.,  
(mar. to the 3d sister of the Duke of  
St. Alban's); 3d *cous.* to Baron Mon-  
son. The Countess is 2d *cous.* to the  
Earl of Granard.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Wootton  
Bassett.

49. CLEVELAND, (1st) Marquess  
of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1827  
*N. & S.* William-Harry Vane.

*O. T.* Earl of Darlington . . . } 1754  
Viscount Barnard . . . . }  
Baron Barnard of B. Castle,  
Durham . . . . . 1699

*Off.* Lord Lieut. and Vice Admiral of  
the County Palatine of Durham.

*Bn.* 27th July . . . . . 1766  
*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl of  
Darlington, 8th Sept. . . . . 1792

*Mar.* First, Katherine, dr. of  
Harry, 6th and last Duke of  
Bolton, 19th Sept. . . . . 1787

Second, Miss E. Russel, of New-  
ton House, Yorkshire, July . 1813

*H. Ap.* Henry, Earl of Darling-  
ton, late M.P. for Saltash (mar.  
to Sophia, eld. dr. of John, 4th  
Earl Powlett), born 16th Aug. 1788

*To. Res.* 17, St. James's-square.

*Co. Sc.* Raby Castle, near Darlington,  
Durham; Newton House, Yorkshire.

*Rel.* Besides the late Member for Saltash,  
the Marquess is, also, *father* to Lord  
Wm.-John-Frederick Powlett (Vane),  
late M.P. for the county of Durham,  
(mar. to Caroline, 5th dr. of William,  
first Earl of Lonsdale); *fa.-in-law* to  
Mark Milbanke, Esq., M.P. for  
Camelford; to Lieut.-Col. Meyrick, of  
the 3d Foot Guards; and to the Hon.  
Richard-Pepper Arden, of Pepper  
Hall, Yorkshire (who is *bro.* and *heir*  
*pres.* to Baron Alvanley).

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Camelford;  
two Members for Ilchester; two Mem-  
bers for Winchelsea.

250. CLIFFORD, Baron,  
of Chudleigh, Devon . Y. of C. 1672  
*N. & S.* Hugh-Charles Clifford.

*Bn.* 22d May . . . . . 1790

*Suc.* his father, as 8th Baron,  
April 29th . . . . . 1831

*Mar.* his 2d *cousin*, Mary-Lucey,  
dr. of Thomas Weld, Esq., of  
Lullworth Castle, Dorset, in . 1818

*H. Ap.* A Son, born in . . . . . 1819

*To. Res.* 8, Mansfield-street, Portland-  
place.

*Co. Sc.* Wybrook Park, Devonshire;  
and East Park Hall, Lancashire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the  
Hon. Charles-Langdale Stourton, who  
is brother,—and to the Hon. Charles  
Stourton, who is eld. son and heir,—  
to Baron Stourton. The Clifford and  
Stourton families are further connected;  
inasmuch that the present Baroness is  
*niece* to Baroness Stourton (who is sister  
to T. Weld, Esq. of Lullworth, who in  
1826 was consecrated Catholic Bishop  
of Amylea, and a Cardinal on the  
15th of March, 1830). The Dowager  
Baroness is 2d *cous.* and *aunt* to Baron  
A undel of Wardour.

His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

245. CLIFTON, Baron,  
of Leighton Bromswold, Co. Huntingdon.  
Y. of C. 1608

*N. & S.* Edward Bligh.

*O. T.* I. P. EARL OF DARNLEY 1725  
Viscount Darnley, of Athboy,  
Meath Co. . . . . 1722

Baron Clifton, of Rathmore . 1721

*Off.* Lord Lieut. of Meathshire.  
Hereditary High Steward of Graves-  
end and Milton, in Kent.

*Bn.* 25th Feb. . . . . 1795

*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, in  
April . . . . . 1831

*Mar.* Emma-Jane, 2d dr. of the Rt.  
Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., late  
Secretary at War, and M. P. for  
Queen's Co.

*Co. Sc.* Cobham Hall, near Gravesend,  
Kent; and Rathmore, Co. Meath, Ir.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to Lieut.  
Gen. the Hon. Edward Bligh; to the  
Hon. Wm. Bligh, a Col. in the Army;

(*brother* to the Countess of Galloway);

to the lady of Sir Laurence-Vaughan Palk, Bart., late M. P. for Ashburton; and to Charles Brownlow, Esq. of Lurgan, M. P. for Armagh Co.: *bro.* to the Hon. J. D. Bligh, Secretary of Embassy in Holland.

234. CLINTON, Baron,  
of Maxtock, Warwickshire Y. of C. 1298  
*N. & S.* Robert-Cotton-St. John Trefusis.

*Offi.* One of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

A Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.  
Aide-de-Camp to the King.  
High Steward of Huntingdon.

*Bn.* 24th April . . . . . 1787

*Suc.* his father, as 16th Baron,  
28th Aug. . . . . 1797

*Mar.* Frances-Isabella, eld. dr. of  
Wm. S. Poyntz, Esq. of Cowdray  
Park, Sussex, 4th Aug. . . . . 1814

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon.  
Charles Rodolphus Trefusis (who is  
*son-in-law* to the Marquess of Lothian,  
S. P.—Baron Ker, U. K.)

*Co. Sc.* Trefusis Castle, Cornwall.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Hon. and Rev.  
Edward-Geo. Moore (bro. to the Earl of  
Mountcashel), and to Baron Rolle.  
The Baroness is a lady of the Queen's  
Bedchamber.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Ashburton.

CLOYNE, Lord Bishop of,  
*cons.* in . . . . . 1826

*A Representative Prelate of Ire-*  
*land for session* . . . . . 1831 and 1832

*N. & S.* The Rt. Rev. John Brinkley,  
D. D. and F. R. S.

*O. Offi.* President of the Royal Irish  
Academy.

*Res.* Cloyne Palace, Cork.

359. COLCHESTER, Baron,  
of C. Essex . . . . . Y. of C. 1817  
*N. & S.* Charles Abbot.

*Offi.* A Post Captain in the Navy.

*Bn.* 12th March . . . . . 1798

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 8th  
May . . . . . 1829

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the  
Hon. Philip-Henry Abbot, Barrister-  
at-Law.

*Co. Sc.* Kidbrooke, Sussex.

*Rel. His Lordship is son* to the late  
Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of

the House of Commons from 1802 to  
1817, then elevated to the Upper House  
of Parliament, as Baron Colchester.

256. COLVILLE, Baron,  
of Culross, Clackmannanshire Y. C. 1609  
*A Representative Peer of Scot-*  
*land*; elected June 3d . . . . . 1831  
*N. & S.* John Colville.

*Offi.* A Rear-Admiral of the Red.

*Bn.* in . . . . . 1768

*Suc.* his father, as 10th Baron,  
8th March . . . . . 1811

*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. of Francis  
Forde, Esq. in . . . . . 1790

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, Lieut-  
Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville,  
G. C. B.

*To. Res.* 29, Portland-place.

*Co. Sc.* Broomwell House, near Bristol.

*Rel.* The Baroness is *niece* to Sir Francis  
Forde, Bart.

202. COMBERMERE, (1st) Vis-  
count, of C., Co. Chester Y. of C. 1826  
*N. & S.* Stapleton Stapleton-Cotton,  
G. C. B. K. G. H. K. T. S.

*O. T.* First Baron Combermere . 1814  
A Baronet . . . . . 1677

*Offi.* Governor of Sheerness.

*A Privy Councillor in Ireland.*

*Late Commander-in-Chief of the Army*  
*in the East Indies.*

*Col.* of the 1st Regt. of Life Guards.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1769

*Suc.* his father, as 6th Baronet . 1807

*Mar. First,* Anna-Maria, eld. dr.  
of Thos., 3rd Duke of New-  
castle.

*Second,* Caroline, 2d dr. of  
William-Fulke Greville, Esq.,  
22d June . . . . . 1814

*H. Ap.* The Hon. Wellington  
Cotton, born 24th Nov. . . . . 1818

*Co. Sc.* Combermere Abbey, Cheshire.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Duke of New-  
castle; and to Sir H. M. Mainwaring,  
Bart.

45. CONYNGHAM, (1st) Marquess  
Y. of C. 1816

*A Representative Peer of Ireland*  
*for life* (but possessing an here-  
ditary seat in the House of Peers,  
as First Baron Minster,  
of Minster Abbey, Kent, U. K.

July 9, 1821); elected in . . . . . 1800

*N. & S.* Henry Conyngham, K.P.  
F.S.A. and M.R.I.A.

*O. T. I. P.* First Earl Conyngham . . . . . 1797

First Earl of Mount-Charles }  
First Viscount Slane . . . . . } 1816

First Viscount Conyngham, of  
Mount-Charles . . . . . 1789

First Viscount Mount-Charles . 1797

Baron Conyngham, of Mount-Charles . . . . . 1753

*Offl.* A Lieutenant-General in the Army.  
*Cust. Rot. of the County Clare.*

Late Lord Steward of the King's Household.

*A Privy Councillor in England.*  
*Late Judge of the Marshalsea Court, and the Court of the King's Palace.*

A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Bn.* 26th Dec. . . . . 1766

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron Conyngham, 22d May . . . . . 1787

*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. of Joseph Denison, Esq., a Merchant in London, 5th July . . . . . 1794

*H. Ap.* Francis Nathaniel, *Earl of Mount Charles, late M.P. for Donegalshire, late a Lord of the Treasury, Master of the Robes to the King, and first Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber (mar. to Jane, dr. of the Marquess of Anglesey), born 11th June . . . . . 1797*

*To. Res.* 5, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Slane Castle, Co. Meath; and Mount-Charles, Co. Donegal.

*Rel. Father* to one of the Members for Donegalshire; and to Lord Albert Conyngham, Secretary to the Ambassador in Prussia; *fa.-in-law* to Lord Strathaven, *late M.P. for Huntingdonshire (son of the Earl of Aboyne, Baron Meldrum, of Morvern, English Peerage); brother* to Sir Francis-Nathaniel Burton (Conyngham), G.C.B., Gov. of Lower Canada (mar. to Valentina-Alicia, sister to Lord Cloncurry); and to William-Joseph Denison, Esq., M.P. for Surrey. The Marchioness is aunt to John-Evelyn Denison, Esq. M.P. for Nottinghamshire (*son-in-law* to the Duke of Portland).

CORK AND ROSS, *Lord Bishop of, cont. in* . . . . . 1830

*A Representative Prelate of Ireland for session* . . . 1831 and 1832

*N. & S.* The Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D.

*Res.* Bishop's Castle, Cork.

103. CORNWALLIS, Earl, of Eye, in Suffolk . . . Y. of C. 1753

*N. & S.* James Mann.

*O. T.* Viscount Brome . . . . . 1753

Baron Cornwallis . . . . . 1661

A Baronet . . . . . 1627

*Bn.* 20th Sept. . . . . 1778

*Suc.* his father (who was, also, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and Dean of Durham), as 5th Earl, 20th Jan. . . . . 1824

*Mar.* Maria-Isabella, dr. of Francis Dickins, Esq. *late M.P. for Northampton, Dec. . . . . 1804*

*H. Ap.* Charles-James, *Viscount Brome, born 17th Dec. . . . . 1813*

*To. Res.* 6, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

*Co. Se.* Linton Place, near Maidstone, Kent.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to Baroness Braybrooke; to the lady of Lord Eliot, M.P. for Liskeard (son of the Earl of St. Germans, and *late a Lord of the Treasury*); and *fa.-in-law* to Charles Ross, Esq. M.P. for St. Germans.

74. COVENTRY, Earl of, Co. Warwick . . . . . Y. of C. 1697

*N. & S.* George-William Coventry.

*O. T.* Viscount Deerhurst, Co. Gloucester . . . . . 1697

Baron Coventry, of Ailesbury . 1628

*Offl.* *Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Worcestershire.*

Recorder of Worcester City.

High Steward of Tewkesbury.

*Bn.* 16th Oct. . . . . 1784

*Suc.* his father, as 8th Earl, 26th March . . . . . 1831

*Mar.* *First,* to Emma-Susanna, 2d dr. of the First Earl Beauchamp . . . . .

*Second,* to Mary, dr. of Aubrey, 6th Duke of St. Alban's . . .

*H. Ap.* George-William Viscount Deerhurst.

*To. Res.* 106, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Croome Court, near Upton, and Springhill, Worcestershire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., late M.P. for New Romney; and is connected, by marriage, with the families of Beauchamp and St. Alban's.

387. COWLEY, (1st) Baron, of Wellesley, Co. Somerset Y. of C. 1828 N. & S. Henry Wellesley, G.C.B.

*Offt.* Late *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Austrian Court*, which office he filled many years.

*A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.*

*Bn.* 20th Jan. . . . . 1773

*Mar.* First, Charlotte, 2d dr. of Charles, First Earl of Cadogan (now Marchioness of Anglesey), 26th Sept. . . . . 1803

*Second*, Georgiana - Charlotte-Augusta, eld. dr. of James, First Marquess of Salisbury, Feb. . . . . 1816

*H. Ap.* Henry Wellesley, born 17th July . . . . . 1804

*Res.* Vienna.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Marquess of Wellesley; to Baron Maryborough; to the Duke of Wellington; and to the Hon. and Rev. Gerald-Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, late Rector of Chelsea, and Chaplain to the late King; *uncle* to the Marquess of Douro, M.P. for Aldeburgh; and to the Hon. William-Pole-Tylney-Long Wellesley, M.P. for Essex: *bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Salisbury.

87. COWPER, Earl, Y. of C. 1718 N. & S. Peter-Leopold-Louis-Francis Cowper, F.R.S.

O. T. Viscount Fordwich . . . 1718  
Baron Cooper, of Wingham,  
Kent . . . . . 1706

A Baronet . . . . . 1642

A Count of the Holy Roman  
Empire . . . . . 1778

*Bn.* 6th May . . . . . 1778

*Suc.* his brother, as 5th Earl, 12th  
Feb. . . . . 1799

*Mar.* Amelia-Mary, dr. of Peniston, First Viscount Melbourne,  
21st July . . . . . 1805

*H. Ap.* George-Augustus-Frederick, Viscount Fordwich, M.P. for Canterbury, born 26th June 1806  
*To. Res.* 11, Little Maddox-street, Hanover-square.

*Co. Se.* Colne Green, and Pensangar, Heris; and Ratling Court, Kent.

*Rel.* *Father* to one of the Members for Canterbury: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Melbourne, Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the Rt. Hon. Frederick Lamb, G.C.B., late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain; and to the Hon. George Lamb, M.P. for Dungarvon.

141. CRAVEN, Earl, Y. of C. 1801 N. & S. William Craven.

O. T. Viscount Uffington, of  
U., Berks . . . . . 1770

Baron Craven, of Hampstead  
Marshall, Berks . . . . . 1645

*Bn.* 18th July . . . . . 1809

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 30th  
July . . . . . 1825

*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the  
Hon. George-Augustus Craven.

*To. Res.* Clarendon-hotel, 169, New  
Bond-street.

*Co. Se.* Hampstead Lodge, Barham  
Place, and Ashdown Park, all in  
Berkshire; Coombe Abbey, near  
Coventry.

342. CREWE, Baron,  
of C., Cheshire . . . Y. of C. 1806  
N. & S. John Crewe.

*Offt.* A Lieut. General.

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 28th  
April . . . . . 1829

*Mar.* Miss Hungerford, of Calne 1807

*Co. Se.* Crewe Hall, near Nampton,  
Cheshire.

2. CUMBERLAND AND TIVIOT-  
DALE, His Royal Highness the  
(1st) Duke of . . . Y. of C. 1799

N. & S. Prince Ernest-Augustus, K.G.  
G.C.B. K.S.P. G.C.H. and F.R.S.

O. T. I. P. EARL OF ARMAGH 1799

*Offt.* A Field Marshal.

President of the Board of General  
Officers, and of the Royal Naval  
Asylum.

- Chancellor of the University of Dublin.*  
A Privy Councillor.  
Ba. June 5th . . . . . 1771
- Mar. Princess Frederica-Sophia-Charlotte, dr. of Frederick, 5th Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Salms-Braunfels, 29th May . . . . . 1815
- H. Ap. Prince George-Frederick-Alexander - Ernest - Augustus, born 27th May . . . . . 1819
- To Res. Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace.  
Co. Se. Kew Green, Middlesex.  
Rel. His Royal Highness being 5th son of his late Majesty, King George III., stands in the same relationship to his present Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family, as the Duke of Cambridge.
235. DACRE, Baron,  
of Gillesland, Cumberland Y. of C. 1307  
N. & S. Thomas Brand.  
Ba. March 15th . . . . . 1774  
Suc. his mother, as 19th Baron,  
Oct. 3d . . . . . 1819
- Mar. Barbarina, widow of Valentine Wilmot, Esq. of Farnborough, and dr. of the late Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart.,  
Dec. . . . . 1819
- To Res. 2, Chesterfield-street, May Fair.  
Co. Se. The Hoo, near Welwyn, Hertfordshire.  
Rel. His Lordship is brother to Major Gen. the Hon. Henry Trevor (formerly Brand), C.B., *heir pres.* to the Barony.
352. DALHOUSIE, (1st) Baron,  
of D. Castle, Co. Edinburgh, U.K.  
Y. of C. 1815  
N. & S. George Ramsay, G.C.B.  
O. T. I.P. EARL OF DALHOUSIE,  
in Mid Lothian . . . . . 1633  
Baron Ramsay, of Dalhousie  
and Kerrington . . . . . 1618  
A Lieut. Gen.  
Col. of the 26th Reg. of Foot.  
Ba. Oct. 23d . . . . . 1770  
Suc. his father, as 9th Earl,  
Nov. 4th . . . . . 1787
- Mar. Christian, only dr. and heiress of Charles Brown, Esq. of Coalston, Haddingtonshire, in 1805  
H. Ap. George, Lord Ramsay,  
born 3d Aug. . . . . 1806
- Co. Se. Dalhousie Castle, Mid Lothian; and Coalston, Haddingtonshire.  
Rel. His Lordship is *eld. brother* to William Maule (formerly Ramsay), Esq. of Panmure, M.P. for the County of Forfar; and to Maj. Gen. the Hon. James Ramsay.
84. DARTMOUTH, Earl of,  
of D., Devonshire . . Y. of C. 1711  
N. & S. William Legge, D.C.L. F.R.S. and F.S.A.  
O. T. Viscount Lewisham . . . 1711  
Baron Dartmouth . . . . . 1682  
Offl. Col. of the Staffordshire Militia.  
Ba. Nov. 29th . . . . . 1784  
Suc. his father, as 4th Earl, Nov. 2d . . . . . 1810
- Md. First, Charlotte-Frances, dr. of Chas., present Earl Talbot 1821  
Secondly, Frances, 2d dr. of George, present Viscount Barrington, Oct. 25th . . . 1828
- H. Ap. William-Walter, Viscount Lewisham, born August 12th 1823  
To Res. 12, Berkeley-square.  
Co. Se. Sandwel Park, Staffordshire; Woodshal Hall, Huddersfield, Yorkshire; and Blackheath, Kent.  
Rel. His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Earl Talbot; to Viscount Barrington; to Baron Bagot; to the Hon. and Rev. George-Neville Grenville, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge; and to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.
307. DAWNAY, Baron,  
of Cowick, Yorkshire, G.B.  
Y. of C. 1796  
N. & S. John-Christopher-Burton Dawnay.  
O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1642  
I.P. VISCOUNT DOWNE, of Co. Downe . . . . . 1680  
Offl. Colonel of the 2d West York Militia.  
Ba. Nov. 15th . . . . . 1764  
Suc. his father, as 5th Viscount,  
Dec. 21st . . . . . 1780
- Mar. Louisa, dr. of George Welsted, Esq. of Apsley, Dec. 31st 1815  
H. Pre. to the Irish Honours, his Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Wm-Henry-Burton Dawnay, A.M.  
To Res. 11, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.  
Co. Se. Cowick Hall, & Danby Lodge, Yorkshire.



232. DE CLIFFORD, Baron,  
of C. Castle, Herefordshire Y. of C. 1269  
N. & S. Edward Southwell Clifford,  
D.C.L.  
*Bn.* June 20th . . . . . 1767  
*Suc.* his father, as 18th Baron,  
Nov. 1st . . . . . 1777  
*Mar.* Mary-Elizabeth, dr. of His  
Grace Joseph, Lord Archbishop  
of Tuam, and 3d Earl of Mayo 1789  
*H. and Hss. Pre.* His Lordship's  
nephew and nieces, the progeny of his  
three deceased sisters,—among whom  
the Barony is likely (the fourth time)  
to fall into *abeyance*.  
*To. Res.* 3, Carlton House Terrace,  
Pall-Mall.  
*Co. Sc.* King's Weston Park, near Bris-  
tol.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to  
the Earl of Albemarle: *uncle* to Vis-  
count Sydney; to Viscount Bury; to  
the lady of John Russel, Esq. (son  
to Lord Wm. Russel); and to the  
Hon. Sophia Mary Townsend, and  
Mary Elizabeth Cholmondeley (sisters  
to Viscount Sydney).  
*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Kinsale.
310. DE DUNSTANVILLE & BAS-  
SET, (1st) Baron,  
of Tehidy and Stratton, Cornwall, G. B.  
Y. of C. 1796 and 1797  
N. & S. Francis Basset, D.C.L.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1779  
*Offl.* Recorder of Penryn.  
*Bn.* Aug. 9th . . . . . 1757  
*Mar. first.* Frances-Susannah, dr.  
of J.-H. Coxe, Esq. of Stone-  
Easton, in . . . . . 1780  
*Secondly.* Harriet, dr. of Sir W.  
Lemon, Bart. . . . . 1824  
*Hss. Ap.* His Lordship's only  
child and daughter Frances,  
born April 30th . . . . . 1781  
*To. Res.* South Place, Knightsbridge.  
*Co. Sc.* Tehidy Park, Cornwall.
396. DE GREY, (1st) Countess,  
of Wrest, Beds. . . . Y. of C. 1816  
N. & S. Amabella-Hume Campbell,  
*O. T.* Baroness Lucas, of Crud-  
well, Wilts. . . . . 1663  
*Bn.* Jan. 22d . . . . . 1751  
*Suc.* her mother, the Marchioness  
*De Grey, in the Barony of Lu-  
cas, Jan. 10th . . . . . 1797*  
*Mar.* Alexander, Lord Polwarth,  
afterwards Lord Hume in the
- Peerage of Great Britain, 20th  
May . . . . . 1776  
*Hss. Pre.* Her Ladyship's sister, Mary-  
Jemima, Dowager Baroness of Gran-  
tham.  
*To. Res.* 4, St. James's-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Wrest House, Silsoe, Bedford-  
shire; and Putney-heath, Surrey.  
*Rel.* *Widow* of Lord Hume (son to the  
late Earl of Marchmont): *sister* to the  
Dowager Baroness of Grantham; *amt*  
to Baron Grantham, and to Viscount  
Goderich.
369. DELAMERE, (1st) Baron,  
of Vale Royal, Cheshire Y. of C. 1821  
N. & S. Thomas Cholmondeley.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1767  
*Mar.* Henrietta-Elizabeth, yst. dr.  
of Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn,  
Bart., Dec. 17th . . . . . 1810  
*H. Ap.* Hugh Cholmondeley,  
born 3d Oct. . . . . 1811  
*Co. Sc.* Vale Royal, Cheshire.  
*Rel.* *Son-in-law* to the Member for Den-  
bighshire. The Baroness is *cousin*  
to the Duke of Buckingham; to the  
Baroness Arundel of Wardour; and  
to Lord Nugent, M.P. for Aylesbury;  
*niece* to the Right Hon. C.-Watkins-  
W. Wynn, M.P. for Montgomery-  
shire; and to the Hon. Henry-Watkins  
Wynn, late Minister Plenipotentiary  
to the Swiss Cantons.
106. DELAWARR, Earl  
Y. of C. 1761  
N. & S. George-John West.  
*O. T.* Viscount Cantalupe . . . 1761  
Baron Delawarr . . . . . 1294  
Baron West . . . . . 1342  
*Bn.* Oct. 26th . . . . . 1791  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, July  
28th . . . . . 1795  
*Mar.* Elizabeth, yst. dr. of John-  
Frederick, 3d Duke of Dorset,  
June 21st . . . . . 1813  
*H. Ap.* George-John-Frederick,  
*Viscount Cantalupe*, born April  
25th . . . . . 1814  
*To. Res.* 17, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Bourne House, Caxton, Cam-  
bridgeshire; & Buckhurst Park, East  
Grinstead, Sussex.  
*Rel.* The Countess is *cousin* to the  
Duke of Dorset.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for East Gri-  
stead.

**HIGH, Earl of, Y. of C.** 1622  
 5th Percy Feilding.  
 1st and Baron Feilding.  
 Newnham Paddox . . . 1620  
 Liz . . . . . 1633  
**OF DESMOND** . . . }  
 Callan, and . . . . . 1622  
 Feilding . . . . . }  
 Spaburgh, of the Ger-  
 man Empire.  
 1st of Rugby School.  
*of the King's Bedchamber.*  
 25th . . . . . 1796  
 and father, as 7th Earl,  
 . . . . . 1801  
 .-Elizabeth-Kitty, eld.  
 Thomas, present Lord  
 May 8th . . . . . 1822  
 Adolph-William-Basil,  
 Feilding, born April 9, 1823  
 & Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq.  
 Leinsterhorpe, Northampton-  
 shire, near Newnham Paddox, near  
 Feilding, co. Warwick.  
 Successor to Baron Ducie.

**STANLEY, Earl of, Y. of C.** 1485  
 Edward-Smith Stanley, M.A.  
 1st Stanley . . . . . 1627  
 Elizabeth . . . . . }  
*Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of*  
*Warwick.*  
 Councillor.  
 8th . . . . . 1752  
 and father, as 12th Earl,  
 . . . . . 1776  
 .-Elizabeth, only dr. of  
 6th Duke of Hamilton  
 London, June 23d . . . 1774  
 .-Miss Farren, a cele-  
 brated actress, of the Theatre  
 Covent Garden, May 1, 1797  
 Edward, Lord Stanley,  
 Lancashire, born April  
 . . . . . 1775  
 & Grosvenor-square.  
 Grosvenor Park, near Prescott,  
 Lancashire; and The Oaks, Wood-  
 stock, Surrey.  
 Successor to Lord Stanley, M.P. for  
 Lancashire; grandfather to the Hon.  
 G. Stanley, M.P. for Wind-  
 sor; Secretary of State for Ire-  
 land; *in-law* to the Earl of Wilton.  
 Once Member for Lancashire.

**DE ROS, Baron,**  
 & Castle, Yorks. Y. of C. 1264  
*Baron of Englewood.*  
*Baroness Wm. Fitzgerald De Ros.*

*Bn. in* . . . . . 1792  
*Suc. his mother as 19th Baron,*  
*Jan. 9th* . . . . . 1831  
*H. Ap.*  
*To. Res. 7, Stratford-place.*  
*Co. Se. Strangford, Downshire; and*  
*Boyle Farm, Kent.*  
*Rel. Cousin to the Duke of Leinster:*  
*his Lordship's brother, William-Len-*  
*nnox-Lascelles, is married to Georgiana,*  
*sister to the Duke of Richmond.*

378. **DE TABLY, Baron,**  
 of T. House, Cheshire. Y. of C. 1826  
*N. & S. George Leycester.*  
*O. T. A Baronet of Ireland* . . . 1671  
*Bn. Oct. 23th* . . . . . 1811  
*Suc. his fa., as 2d Baron, in June* 1827  
*H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the*  
*Hon. Henry-Leycester Fleming.*  
*Co. Se. Tabley House, Cheshire.*  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.

53. **DEVON, Earl of, Y. of C.** 1553  
*N. & S. William Courtenay.*  
*O. T. Viscount Courtenay, of Pow-*  
*derham Castle, Devonshire* . 1762  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1644  
*Bn. 30th July* . . . . . 1763  
*Suc. his father, as 3d Viscount,*  
 14th Dec. . . . . 1788  
 Made good his title to the Earl-  
 dom, March 14 . . . . . 1831  
*H. Pre. to the Earldom and Baronetcy,*  
 his Lordship's 3d cousin, William  
 Courtenay, Esq., Clerk Assistant to  
 the House of Lords, and son of the  
 Rt. Rev. Henry-Reginald Courtenay,  
 Bishop of Exeter (who died in 1803).  
*Res. Paris.*  
*Co. Se. Powderham Castle, Devonshire.*  
*Rel. His Lordship is 3d cousin to the*  
*Earl of Aylesford; to the Clerk of Par-*  
*liament above-mentioned; and to the*  
*Rt. Hon. Thos.-Peregrine Courtenay,*  
*M.P. for Totness, a Privy Councillor,*  
*late Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade,*  
 and a Commissioner for the Affairs of  
 India: *bro.-in-law* to Baron Carteret.

17. **DEVONSHIRE, Duke of,**  
 Y. of C. 1694  
*N. & S. William-Spencer Cavendish,*  
*K.G., K.A., D.C.L.*  
*O. T. Marquess of Harrington* . 1694  
*Earl of Devonshire* . . . . . 1618  
*Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke* 1605  
*Baron Clifford* . . . . . 1628

*Offl. Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household\*.*

*Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Derbyshire.*

*A Privy Councillor.*

*High Steward of Derby.*

*Late Ambassador Extraordinary at the Russian Court.*

*Bn. May 21st . . . . . 1790*

*Suc. his fa., as 6th Duke, July 29, 1811*

*H. Pre. His Grace's uncle, the Earl of Burlington.*

*To. Res. Devonshire House, 78, Piccadilly.*

*Co. Sc. Chatsworth House, and Hardwicke Hall, Derbyshire; Chiswick House, Middlesex; Londesborough and Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire; and Lismore Castle, Waterford, Ireland.*

*Rel. His Grace is bro.-in-law to the Earl of Carlisle and to Viscount Granville: nephew to the Earl of Burlington: 2d cousin to the Hon. W. Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire: cousin to the Hon. H.-F.-C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby.*

*Parl. Pat. One Member for Derbyshire; one for Derby; two for Knaresborough; one for Dungarvon; and one for Youghall.*

120. DIGBY, Earl,

*Co. Lincoln . . . . . Y. of C. 1790*

*N. & S. Edward Digby, D.C.L.*

*O. T. Viscount Coleshill, Co. Warwick . . . . . 1790*

*Baron Digby, of Sherborne, Dorset . . . . . 1765*

*I. P. Baron Digby, of Greashill 1620*

*Offl. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Dorsetshire, and of the Town of Poole.*

*Bn. Jan. 6th . . . . . 1773*

*Suc. his fa., as 2d Earl, Sept. 25, 1793*

*H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Digby, A.M.*

*To. Res. 35, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.*

*Co. Sc. Sherborne Castle, Dorset; and Coles-hill, Warwickshire.*

66. DONCASTER, Earl of,

*Co. York . . . . . Y. of C. 1662*

*N. & S. Walter-Francis-Montague Scott Douglas, K.T.*

*O. T. Baron Tynedale, Northumberland . . . . . 1662*

*S. P. DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH and QUEENSBERRY, 1684 & 1673*

*Marquess of Dumfries-shire. Earl of Drumlanrigg and Sanquhar . . . . . 1662*

*Earl of Buccleugh and Dalkeith . . . . . 1619 & 1673*

*Viscount Nith, Thorthorwold, and Ross.*

*Baron Douglas of Kinmount, Middlebie, Dornoch, & Drumlanrigg.*

*Baron Whitechester and Eskdale 1673*

*Lord Scott of Buccleugh . . . 1606*

*Offl. Lord Lieut. and Sheriff-Principal of Mid-Lothian.*

*President of the Highland Society.*

*President of the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh.*

*Bn. Nov. 25th . . . . . 1806*

*Suc. his father, as 5th Duke of Buccleugh, and 7th Duke of Queensberry, 20th June . . . 1819*

*Mar. Charlotte-Anne Thynne, yst. dr. of the present Marquess of Bath, Aug. 14th . . . . . 1829*

*H. Ap. A son, born 9th Sept. . . 1831*

*To. Res. Montague House, Whitehall Gardens.*

*Co. Sc. Boughton House, near Kettering, Northamptonshire; Richmond, Surrey; Dalkeith House, near Edinburgh; Langholm Castle, and Drumlanrigg Castle, Dumfries-shire; and Bowhill, Selkirkshire.*

*Rel. Son-in-law to the Marquess of Bath: bro.-in-law to Viscount Stopford (son and heir to the Earl of Courtown); to the Hon. Peregrine-Francis Cust (bro. to Earl Brownlow), M.P. for Clitheroe; to Viscount Weymouth; to Lords Edward and H.-F. Thynne, both Members for Wexbury; to the Countess Cawdor; to the lady of the Hon. H. Lascelles (2d son to the Earl of Harewood), M.P. for Galway-shire; and to Viscount Marsham, who is the only son of the Earl of Romney.*

\* The Lord Chamberlain has control over the King's chamber (excepting the Bedchamber, which is under the Groom of the Stole), the Royal wardrobe, and the chaplains, physicians, heralds, comedians, huntsmen, messengers, handicrafts, and artisans belonging to the Royal household. He is likewise the licenser of plays, and all productions brought out at the Theatres Royal. It is his business also to inspect the charges of coronations, Royal marriages, public entries, cavalcades, and funerals; and all furniture for and in the Houses of Parliament.

is niece to Baron Carleton, Lord John Thynne, M.P. succeeds to the Earl of Chester, Viscount St. Asaph. His Grace has the power of appointment as Commissioner for Dumfries, Peebles, Roxburgh, and Selkirk; besides one for the Select Vestries of Boroughs; and half of the City of Edinburgh.

**DELAUNE, Viscount,**  
 1785. Y. of C. 1785  
*Peer of Ireland, elected*

as St. Leger.  
*of the Co. of Cork.*  
 1830. as 2d Viscount . 1830  
 in the House, near Cork.

**CHESTER, Baron,**  
 1786. Y. of C. 1786  
 of Carleton.  
 of the 7th Hussars.

1811. as 3d Baron, June 3 1826  
 Lordship's uncle, the Hon. Richard Carleton, A.M. Regt, Berkshire; and Esholt,

Lordship, who is a MINOR, is the Baroness Bolton.

**COMMER, Baron,**  
 1615. Y. of C. 1615  
 of Thaddeus Dormer.  
 1615. as 11th Baron, Dec. 9 1826  
 eld. dr. of Sir Henry Comber, Bart., May 5th 1829  
 of Lodge, Bucks; and Grove, Warwick.

Lordship is a CATHOLIC, and succeeded to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

**COMBES, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720**  
 of Sackville Germaine, K.G. of Dorset and Middlesex . . . . . 1603 & 1675  
 of Sackville . . . . . 1782  
 of Sackville, Cranfield, and . . . . . 1782, 1675, & 1567  
 of Councillor.

1767. as 5th Duke, Feb. 14, 1815  
 is Lordship's brother, the Duke of Sackville Germaine.  
 of Harley-street, London, near Thrapston House, near Thrapston, Leicestershire.

294. **DOUGLAS, Baron,**  
 of D. Castle, Lanark, G.B. Y. of C. 1790  
 N. & S. Archibald Douglas.

*Offl. Lord Lieut. and Hereditary Sheriff of Lanarkshire.*

*Bn. March 25th . . . . . 1773*

*Suc. his father, as 2d Baron,*

*Dec. 26th . . . . . 1827*

*H. Ap. The Hon. A. Douglas.*

*Co. Se. Douglas and Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire; and Amesbury, Wilts.*

*Rel. His Lordship is brother-in-law to Baron Montague.*

273. **DUCIE, Baron,**  
 of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, Y.C. 1763  
 N. & S. Thos.-Reynolds Moreton, F.S.A.

*Bn. Aug. 31 . . . . . 1776*

*Suc. his father, as 4th Baron,*

*Aug. 20th . . . . . 1808*

*Mur. Frances (deceased), dr of*

*Henry, First Earl of Caernarvon,*

*Dec. 5 . . . . . 1797*

*H. Ap. Henry-George-Francis,*

*born 8th May . . . . . 1802*

*To. Res. 36, Dover-street, Piccadilly.*

*Co. Se. Tortworth Court, Spring Park, Gloucestershire.*

*Rel. Fa.-in-law to the Earl of Denbigh, and to J.-H. Langston, Esq., M.P. for the City of Oxford. His Lordship's eld. son and heir is married to Elizabeth, eld. dr. of Baron Sherborne.*

176. **DUDLEY, (1st) Earl of,**  
 of D. Castle, Staffordshire, Y. of C. 1827  
 N. & S. John-William Ward, F.R.S.

*O. T. Viscount Dudley and Ward 1763*

*Viscount Ednam, of E., Rox-*

*burghshire . . . . . 1827*

*Baron Ward, of Birmingham,*

*Warwickshire . . . . . 1643*

*Offl. Recorder of Kidderminster.*

*A Privy Councillor.*

*Bn. Aug. 9 . . . . . 1781*

*Suc. his father, as 4th Viscount*

*Dudley and Ward, April 25 . 1823*

*To. Res. 9, Park-lane.*

*Co. Se. Hemley Hall, Sedgely Park, and Dudley Castle, Staffordshire.*

323. **DUFFERIN & CLANEBOY, Baron** . . . . . Y. of C. 1800  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland for life; elected in . . . . . 1820*

*N. & S. James-Stevenson Blackwood.*

*O. T. A Baronet.*

*Offl. A Governor of Downshire.*

*Col. of the North Downshire Militia.*

*A Trustee of the I. Lin. Manufacture.*

*Bn.* July 8th . . . . . 1755  
*Suc.* his mother, who was First  
 Baroness, Feb. 8 . . . . . 1807  
*Mar.* Anne-Dorothen, dr. of John,  
 1st Lord Oriel, Nov. 15th . . . 1801  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the  
 Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood.  
*To. Res.* 17, Cavendish-square.  
*Co. Se.* Ballyleidy House, Downshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is brother to the Hon.  
 Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., K.C.B.  
 and Rear Admiral of the Blue.

324. DUNALLY, Baron,  
 of Kilbooy, Co. Tipperary, Y. of C. 1800  
*A Representative Peer of Ire-*  
*land for life; elected in . . . . .* 1829  
*N. & S.* Henry-Sadlier Prittie.  
*Bn.* March 3d . . . . . 1775  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, Jan. 3, 1801  
*Mar. First,* Miss Maria Trant,  
 niece of John, first Earl of  
 Clare, 19th July . . . . . 1802  
*Second,* Emily-Maude, dr. of  
 Cornwallis, First Viscount  
 Hawarden, Feb. 10 . . . . . 1826  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the  
 Hon. Francis-Aldborough Prittie, late  
 M.P. for Tipperary.  
*Co. Res.* Dunally Castle, Tipperary.  
*Rel.* Half-brother to the Earl of Charle-  
 ville: brother to one of the Members  
 for Tipperary: bro.-in-law to Colonel  
 Bernard, M.P. for King's County,  
 Ireland; and to Viscount Hawarden.

189. DUNCAN, Viscount,  
 of Camperdown . . . . . Y. of C. 1797  
*N. & S.* Robert-Dundas-Duncan Haldane.  
*O. T.* Baron Duncan, of Lundie,  
 Forfarshire . . . . . 1797  
*Bn.* March 21 . . . . . 1785  
*Suc.* his father, the celebrated Ad-  
 miral Duncan, as 2d Viscount  
 and Baron, Aug. 4 . . . . . 1804  
*Mar.* Jane, dr. of the late Sir H.-  
 H. Dalrymple, Bart., Jan. 5 . . . 1805  
*H. Ap.* Adam, born March 25 . . . 1812  
*Co. Res.* Lundie, Perthshire, and Cam-  
 perdown, Forfarshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is bro.-in-law to Sir  
 H.-D. Hamilton, Bart.; to Sir G.

Fergusson, Bart.; and to Sir J.-H.  
 Dalrymple, Bart.

302. DUNDAS, Baron,  
 of Aske, Yorkshire . . . Y. of C. 1794  
*N. & S.* Laurence Dundas, D.C.L. F.S.A.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1762  
*Offi.* Lord Mayor of York.  
 Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of  
 Orkney and Shetland.  
*Bn.* April 10 . . . . . 1766  
*Suc.* his fa., as 2d Baron, June 14, 1820  
*Mar.* Harriet, 3d dr. of Gen. Hale,  
 April 21 . . . . . 1794  
*H. Ap.* Thomas, M.P. for York,  
 born April 5 . . . . . 1795  
*To. Res.* 17, Hertford-street, May Fair.  
*Co. Se.* Aske Hall, and Upleatham Park,  
 Yorkshire; Case House, Falkirk, Stir-  
 lingshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is father to the Hon.  
 Thomas Dundas, M.P. for York:  
 brother to the Hon. Sir Robert Lau-  
 rence Dundas, K.C.B., M.P. for  
 Richmond in Yorkshire: bro.-in-law  
 to Viscount Milton; and to John-Chas.  
 Ramsden, Esq., M.P. for Yorkshire.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Richmond.

205. DURHAM, Lord Bishop of,  
 translated from Llandaff . . . . . 1626  
*N. & S.* Rt. Rev. William-Van Mil-  
 dert, D.D.  
*Cons.* Bishop of Llandaff in . . . 1819  
*Offi.* Count Palatine, and Cust. Rot. of  
 the Principality of Durham.  
*A Privy Councillor.*  
*To. Res.* 23, Hanover-square.  
*Co. Se.* Bishop's Palace, and Auckland  
 Castle, Durham.  
*N.B.* The Bishopric of Durham is in the  
 Province of York, and comprehends  
 Durham and Northumberland.

391. DURHAM, (1st) Baron,  
 of the city of D. . . . . Y. of C. 1827  
*N. & S.* John-George Lambton.  
*Offi.* Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal\*.  
*A Privy Councillor.*  
*Bn.* April 12 . . . . . 1792  
*Mar. First,* Miss H. Cholmon-  
 deley, Jan. . . . . 1812

\* The Lord Privy Seal is the fifth great officer of the Crown, and always a member of the King's Council. Through his hands pass all grants of Charters, pardons, &c. having the King's signature, to which he puts the King's Privy Seal, before they pass the Great Seal of England in the hands of the Lord Chancellor.— Until the reign of Henry VIII. the Lord Privy Seal was usually a Bishop or other ecclesiastic: since which time the office has generally been conferred upon temporal Lords above the rank of Baron.

2dly, Louisa-Elizabeth, dr. of Charles, 2d Earl Grey, Dec. 9 1816  
*H. Ap.* Charles-William, born Jan. 16 . . . . . 1818  
*To. Res.* 13, Cleveland-row, St. James's, Co. *Se.* Lambton Hall, Durham; Copse Hill, Wimbledon, Surrey.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *son-in-law* to Earl Grey: *bro.-in-law* to the Hon. H.-F.-Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Derby: *nephew* to the Earl of Jersey.

277. DYNEVOR, Baron, of D., Co. Caermarthen\* Y. of C. 1780  
*N. & S.* George-Talbot Rice.  
*Off.* Lord Lieutenant, and Cust. Rot. of Caermarthenshire.  
*Bn.* Oct. 8th . . . . . 1765  
*Suc.* his mother, as 3d Baron, March 14 . . . . . 1793  
*Mar.* Frances, dr. of Thomas, First Viscount Sydney.  
*H. Ap.* George-Rice-Trevor, late M.P. for Caermarthenshire (mar. to Frances, eld. dr. of Lord Charles Fitzroy, late M.P. for Thetford) born Aug. 5 . . . . . 1795  
*To. Res.* 34, Dover-street, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Dynevor Castle, Caermarthenshire; and Barrington Park, near Burford, Oxon.  
*Rel.* Father to the Member for Caermarthenshire: brother to the Dean of Gloucester.

100. EGREMONT, Earl of, Co. Cumberland . . . Y. of C. 1749  
*N. & S.* George-O'Brien Wyndham, F.R.S. and F.S.A.  
*O. T.* Baron Cockermonth . . . 1749  
*A Baronet* . . . . . 1661  
*Off.* Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of *Sussex*.  
*Bn.* Dec. 18 . . . . . 1751  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, Aug. 21 1763  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Percy-Charles Wyndham.  
*To. Res.* 4, Grosvenor-place.  
*Co. Se.* Petworth, *Sussex*; Orchard-Wyndham, near Wratchet, Somerset-

shire; Cockermonth Castle, Cumberland; and Wresil Castle, Yorkshire.  
*Rel.* Uncle to the Earl of Caermarvon, and the Earl of Romney: *grand-uncle* to Lord Porchester, M.P. for Wootton Bassett, and to Viscount Marsham.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for New Shoreham.—One for *Sussex*.

169. ELDON, (1st) Earl of, Co. Durham . . . . Y. of C. 1821  
*N. & S.* John Scott, D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A.  
*O. T.* Viscount Encombe, of E., Dorsetshire . . . . . 1821  
*Baron Eldon* . . . . . 1799  
*Off.* A Privy Councillor.  
*High Steward of the University of Oxford.*

A Governor of the Charter House.  
*Bn.* June 4 . . . . . 1751  
*Mar.* Elizabeth (deceased), dr. of A. Surtees, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
*H. Ap.* His Lordship's grandson, John, Viscount Encombe, M.P. for Truro, born in Nov. . . . . 1805  
*To. Res.* 1, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Encombe House, Dorsetshire.  
*Rel.* Brother to Baron Stowell: *fa.-in-law* to Henry Bankes, Esq. late M.P. for Dorsetshire: *grandfather* to one of the members for Truro; to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Marlborough; and to George Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle.  
 His Lordship was Lord High Chancellor of England for upwards of twenty-five years.

79. ELGIN AND KINCARDINE-SHIRE, Earl of, Y. C. 1633 and 1647  
*A Representative Peer of Scotland*; elected June 3d . . . . . 1831  
*N. & S.* Thomas Bruce.  
*O. T.* S.P. Baron Bruce, of Kinloss, and of Torry . . . . . 1603 and 1647  
*Off.* A Lieutenant-General.  
*A Privy Councillor.*  
 A Trustee of the British Museum.

\* The Manor of this Nobleman is the only one in Wales, and perhaps in Great Britain, in which a remnant of the ancient custom of the payment of *Gwârô Merched* (Anglicè, *Marchet*), or "Maid's Fee," still subsists. This is a composition fee of ten shillings, paid by the tenants to the Lord of the Manor on the marriage of each of their daughters, on account of the said Lord waiving his claim to sleep the first night with the bride.

*Bn.* July 20 . . . . . 1766  
*Suc.* his brother, as 6th Earl of Elgin, and 11th Earl of Kincardineshire, July 15 . . . . . 1771  
*Mar.* First, Mary, dr. of W.-H. Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton . . . . . 1799  
*Second*, Elizabeth, yst. dr. of J.-T. Oswald, Esq. Sept. 21 1810  
*H. Ap.* George-Charles Constantine, *Lord Bruce*, born 5th April 1800  
*Co. Sc.* Broomhall, & Archerfield House, Fifeshire.  
*Rel. Fa.-in-law* to Robert-Adam Dundas, Esq. M.P. for Edinburgh.

333. ELLENBOROUGH, Baron, of E., in Cumberland. Y. of C. 1802  
*N. & S.* Edward Law.  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Joint Chief Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of King's Bench.*  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 13th Dec. . . . . 1818  
*Mar.* First, Octavia-Catharine, yst. dr. of Robert, First Marquess of Londonderry (*deceased*), Dec. . . . . 1813  
*Second*, Jane-Elizabeth, dr. of Admiral Digby (*divorced in* 1830), Sept. 15 . . . . . 1824  
*H. Ap.* Edward, born Feb. 16 . . . . . 1823  
*To. Res.* 22, Grosvenor-place.  
*Co. Sc.* Rochester, Surrey.  
*Rel.* Brother to the Hon. Charles-E. Law, Common Serjeant to the City of London: *bro.-in-law* to the Marquess Londonderry (Earl Vane): *nep.* to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

212. ELY, Lord Bishop of, *trans.* from Chester in . . . . . 1812  
*N. & S.* Rt. Rev. Bowyer-Edward Sparke, D.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S.  
*Cons.* Bishop of Chester . . . . . 1809  
*Offl.* Official Visitor of St. John's, Jesus, and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge.  
*To. Res.* 37, Dover-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Bishop's Palace, Ely, and Wisbeach Castle, Cambridgeshire.  
*N. B.* The Bishoprick of Ely is in the Province of Canterbury: comprehending the Isle of Ely, and part of Cambridgeshire.

133. ENNISKILLEN, Earl of, Y. of C. 1789

A Representative Peer of Ireland, for life (although entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, as an English Baron); elected in . . . . . 1804  
*N. & S.* John Willoughby Cole, K. J.  
*O. T.* First BARON GRINSTEAD, of G., Wiltshire, of the U.K. 1811  
*I. P.* Viscount Enniskillen . . . . . 1791  
*Baron Mountfloreance* . . . . . 1811  
*Offl.* Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the Co. of Fermanagh.  
 Col. of the Fermanagh Militia.  
 A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  
*Bn.* March 23d . . . . . 1791  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, May 22 . . . . . 1804  
*Mar.* Charlotte, 4th dr. of Henry, First Earl of Uxbridge (*deceased*), Oct. . . . . 1804  
*H. Ap.* William-Willoughby, Lord Mountfloreance, born Jan. . . . . 1804  
*Co. Sc.* Florence Court, Fermanagh.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to the Earl of Belmore, Governor of Jamaica: *2d cous.* to Viscount Corry, late M. for Fermanaghshire; and to the Hon. Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry, M. for Tyrone; *bro.* to Lieut. Gen. Sir Galbraith-Lowry Cole, G.C. Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.—Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope: *uncle* to the Duke of Waterford; and to Arthur-Henry Cole, Esq. M.P. for Enniskillen: *bro.-in-law* to Baron Grantham.  
*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Enniskillen.

76. ERROL, Earl of, Y. of C. 14  
*N. & S.* William-Geo.-Hay Carr.  
*O. T. S. P.* Baron Hay, of Slaines.  
*Offl.* Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland . . . . . 18  
*Bn.* Feb. 21 . . . . . 18  
*Suc.* his father, as 18th Earl, Jan. 26 . . . . . 18  
*Mar.* Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, daughter of His Majesty, by the late amiable MRS. JORDAN, Dec. 4 . . . . . 18  
*H. Ap.* William, Lord Hay, born 3d May . . . . . 18  
*Co. Sc.* Errol House, Aberdeenshire.  
*Rel.* Son-in-law to his Majesty: *bro.-in-law* to Captain James Wemyss, R. late M.P. for Fifeshire. The Countess

his Majesty, and to all the  
and Princesses of the Royal

ERSKINE, Baron,  
and Castle, Cornwall Y.C. 1806  
David-Montague Er-

Extraordinary at Mu-

1773

father, the celebrated

Erskine,—the immortal

of TRIAL BY JURY,

anon, Nov. 17 . . . . . 1823

my, dr. of Gen. Cad-

of Philadelphia, in . . . . . 1800

sumas, born in . . . . . 1802

sch, in Bavaria.

amount, Ayrshire, and Hamp-

shires.

Lordship is *cousin* to the present

Buchan.

SEX, Earl of, Y. of C. 1661

George-Capell Coningsby,

& F. S. A.

ment Malden, in Essex 1661

Capell, of Hadham, Herts 1641

under and High Steward of

Essex.

13 . . . . . 1757

father, as 5th Earl,

5 . . . . . 1799

son, dr. of H. Bazett,

and widow of E. Stephen-

son, in June . . . . . 1786

His Lordship's *nephew*,

Algernon-Capell Coningsby,

mar. to Caroline-Janetta, 3d

William, 8th Duke of St.

John, Belgrave-square.

Co. Se. Cashibury Park, near Watford,  
Herts.

Rel. *Brother* to Maj. Gen. the Hon.

T.-E.-C., Coningsby; and to Rear-

Admiral the Hon. T. B. C. Con-

ingsby; *grand-uncle* to Baron Monson.

His Lordship's *heir* is *bro.-in-law* to

the Duke of St. Albans.

227. EXETER, Lord Bishop of,  
*consecrated* in . . . . . 1830

N. & S. Rt. Rev. Henry Phillpott,

D.D.

O. *Offl.* Dean of Chester.

Visitor of Exeter College, Oxford.

To. *Res.* 13, Grosvenor-place.

Co. *Res.* Bishop's Place, Exeter.

N. B. The Bishop of Exeter is Diocesan

over Cornwall, Devonshire, and the

Scilly Islands; all in the Province of

Canterbury.

Rel. *Brother* to John Phillpotts, Esq.

M.P. for Gloucester.

40. EXETER, Marquess of,  
Y. of C. 1801

N. & S. Brownlow Cecil, K.G.

O. T. Earl of Exeter . . . . . 1605

Baron Burghley, Northampton-

shire . . . . . 1571

Offl. *Joint-Hereditary Grand Almoner*

to the King in *Fec.*

Lord. *Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Rut-*

landshire.

Recorder of the Borough of Stam-

ford.

Ba. 2d July . . . . . 1795

Suc. his father, as 2nd Marquess

and 11th Earl, 1st May. . . . . 1804

Mar. Isabella, dr. of W.-S. Poyntz,

Esq. of Cowdray, Sussex, 12th

May . . . . . 1824

H. Ap. William-Alleyne, Lord

Burghley, born 30th April . . . . . 1825

Envoy is a person deputed to negotiate some particular affair with a foreign  
state; but not deemed so honourable or important as an Ambassador.  
Persons sent from the first-rate powers of Europe to the petty states and  
Italy and Germany, do not go in quality of Ambassadors, but as Envoys;  
of a lower rank of diplomacy. Likewise, when the message from one great  
power to another is not of very great importance, it is frequently executed by an  
Envoy who may be either *Ordinary* or *Extraordinary*: both enjoy the protection  
of nations with all the privileges of Ambassadors; but they are not  
received with an equal degree of ceremony. When an Envoy continues any con-  
tinued time at the court of his mission, he is sometimes termed resident at that



*To. Res.* 4, Great Stanhope-street, May-Fair.

*Co. Sc.* Burghley House, near Stamford, Lincolnshire.

*Rel. Brother* to Lord Thomas Cecil, M.P. for Stamford: *bro.-in-law* to the Rt. Hon. Henry-Manvers Pierrepont.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Stamford.

199. EXMOUTH, (1st) Viscount,  
Y. of C. 1816

*N. & S.* Edward Pellew, G.C.B., K.C.S., K.F.M., D.C.L., K.W.

*O. T.* Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, Devonshire . . . . . 1814

A Baronet . . . . . 1796

*Offl.* An Admiral of the White.  
An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

*Bn.* 19th April . . . . . 1759

*Mar.* Susannah, dr. of James Frowd, Esq.

*H. Ap.* The Hon. Pownal-Bastard Pellew, Capt. R.N., born 1st July . . . . . 1786

*Co. Sc.* Trevery, Cornwall.

*Rel. Brother* to Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B., Admiral of the White; and *brother-in-law* to Admiral Sir L.-W. Halsted, K.C.B. His 2nd son, Capt. F.-B.-R. Pellew, R.N.-C.B., is *son-in-law* to Lady Holland, and *brother-in-law* to Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. His 3rd son, the Hon. and Rev. George Pellew, is *son-in-law* to Viscount Sidmouth.

170. FALMOUTH, (1st) Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1821

*N. & S.* Edward Boscawen.

*O. T.* Viscount Falmouth }  
Baron Boscawen-Rose, } 1720  
Co. Cornwall . . . . . }

*Offl.* Recorder of Christchurch and Truro.

*Bn.* May 10 . . . . . 1787

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Viscount, Feb. 8 . . . . . 1808

*Mar.* Anne-Frances, dr. of H. Bankes, Esq. of Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire, Aug. 27 . . . . . 1810

*H. Ap.* George-Henry Boscawen Rose, *Lord Boscawen-Rose*, born July 8 . . . . . 1811

*To. Res.* 2, St. James's-square.

*Co. Sc.* Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall; and Wool-Hampton House, Newbury, Berkshire.

*Rel. Son-in-law* to one of the *Members* for Dorsetshire: *bro.-in-law* to G. Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle; and to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Marlborough; also to Lord Arthur Somerset; and to the Rt. Hon. Sir George Warrender, Bart. M.P. for Honiton.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Truro; one Member for St. Michaels.

377. FARNBOROUGH, (1st) Baron,  
of Bromley Hill, Kent, Y. of C. 1826

*N. & S.* Charles Long, G.C.B., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

*Offl.* A Trustee for the British and Hunterian Museums.

*President of the Committee for Inspection of National Monuments.*

A Director of Greenwich Hospital.

A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

*Bn.* . . . . . 1760

*Mar.* Amelia-E., dr. of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., 28th May . . . . . 1793

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Rev. William Long, D.C.L., a Canon of Windsor.

*To. Res.* Whitehall Gardens.

*Co. Sc.* Bromley Hill, Kent.

His Lordship was Joint-Secretary of the Treasury in 1800, a Lord of the Treasury in 1804; and afterwards Pay-Master-General of the Forces.

322. FARNHAM, Baron,  
of F. Cavanshire . . . Y. of C. 1756

A *Representative Peer of Ireland*,

for life; elected in . . . . . 1825

*N. & S.* John-Maxwell Barry.

*Offl.* Governor of the County of Cavan, and Col. of its Militia.

A Privy Councillor for Ireland.

A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Bn.* Jan. 18 . . . . . 1767

*Suc.* his cousin (Earl of Farnham) as 5th Baron, July 23 . . . . . 1823

*Mar.* Juliana-Lucy, eld. dr. of Arthur, Earl of Mountnorris, July . . . . . 1789

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Rev. Henry Maxwell, A.M., (married

to Anne, eld. dr. of the Earl of Carrick.)  
*Co. Sc.* Farnham, Cavanshire; and Newtown Barry, Co. Wexford.  
*Rel.* The Baroness is *half-sister* to the present Earl of Mountnorris; *sister* to the lady of Lord John Somerset.

33. FERRERS, Earl,  
of Chartley, Staffordshire Y. of C. 1711  
*N. & S.* Washington Shirley.  
*O. T.* Viscount Tamworth . . . 1711  
Baron Ferrers, of Chartley, Bourchier, and Louvaine . . . 1677  
A Baronet . . . . . 1611  
*Bn.* Nov. 13 . . . . . 1760  
*Suc.* his brother, as 8th Earl, 2d May . . . . . 1827  
*Mar.* Frances, dr. of the Rev. W. Ward, 24th July . . . . . 1781  
*H. Ap.* Robert-William, *Viscount Tamworth*, born in . . . . . 1783  
*To. Res.* 2, Harley-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Chartley Castle, near Lichfield, Staffordshire; Staunton-Harold, near Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and Radcliffe-on-Wreke, Leicestershire.  
*Rel.* The Countess is *cous.* to Earl Dudley.

380. FEVERSHAM, (1st) Baron,  
of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire,  
Y. of C. 1826  
*N. & S.* Charles Duncombe.  
*Bn.* 5th December . . . . . 1764  
*Mar.* Charlotte, dr. of William, 2d Earl of Dartmouth, Sept. 24 1795  
*H. Ap.* William, born Jan. 14 . 1798  
*To. Res.* 24, Arlington-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Duncombe Park, near Helmsley, Yorkshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *father* to the Hon. William Duncombe (mar. to Louisa, 3rd dr. of the present Earl of Gallogway), M.P. for Yorkshire. The Baroness is *aunt* to the present Earl of Dartmouth; to the Baroness Bagot; and to the lady of Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.

383. FIFE, Baron, . Y. of C. 1827  
*N. & S.* James Duff, K.T., K.F.  
*O. T. I. P.* EARL OF FIFE . . . 1759  
*Off.* Viscount Maeduff . . . 1759  
Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, Cavanshire . . . . . 1735  
A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.  
*Lord Lieut. of Banffshire.*

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl, April 17 . . . . . 1811  
*Mar.* Mary-Caroline, 2nd dr. of Louisa, Countess of Dysart (deceased), in . . . . . 1799  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, Lieutenant-General Alexander Duff, M. P. for Elgin, &c.  
*Co. Sc.* Duff House, and Balvenie Castle, Banffshire; Innes House, Morayshire; Mar House, and Dalgetty Castle, Aberdeenshire.  
His Lordship, who is a Major-General in the Spanish Army, was greatly distinguished as an officer during the war in Spain and Portugal, previously to 1814.

293. FISHERWICK, Baron,  
of F. Staffordshire . . Y. of C. 1790  
*N. & S.* George-Augustus Chichester, K.P.  
*O. T. I. P.* MARQUESS OF DONEGAL . . . . . 1791  
Earl of Donegal & Belfast 1791 & 1647  
Viscount Chichester . . . . . } 1625  
Baron Belfast . . . . . }

*Off.* A Governor of the County of Antrim.  
A Privy Councillor for Ireland.  
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  
President of the Belfast Academical Institution.  
*Bn.* August 13 . . . . . 1769  
*Suc.* his father, as 2nd Marquess, January 5 . . . . . 1799  
*Mar.* Anna, dr. of Sir E. May, Bart., August 8 . . . . . 1795  
*H. Ap.* George-Hamilton Chichester, *Earl of Belfast*, M.P. for Antrimshire, born Feb. 10 . . . 1797  
*Co. Sc.* Haye Park, Downshire; Ormeau, and Fisherwick Lodge, Antrim.  
*Rel.* *Father* to the Earl of Belfast (who is *brother-in-law* to the Earl of Glengall): *uncle* to Col. Arthur Chichester (married to Lady Augusta Paget, 4th dr. to the Marquess of Anglesey), M.P. for Wexfordshire; and to Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., of Green Castle, M.P. for Belfast.  
*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Belfast.

320. FITZGIBBON, Baron,  
of Sidbury, Devonsh. Y. of C.G.B. 1799  
*N. & S.* John Fitzgibbon.

- O. T. I. P. EARL of CLARE . . . 1795  
 Viscount Fitzgibbon, of Lime-  
 rick . . . . . 1793  
 Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower  
 Conello, Limerick . . . . . 1789  
*Bn.* in June . . . . . 1792  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, and  
 Baron, Jan. 28 . . . . . 1802  
*Mar.* Elizabeth-Julia-Georgiana,  
 dr. of Peter, late Baron Gwydyr,  
 and of the Baroness Willoughby  
 D'Eresby, April 14 . . . . . 1826  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the  
 Hon. Richard Hobart Fitzgibbon,  
 M.P. for Limerickshire.  
*To. Res.* 48, Belgrave-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Mount Shannon, near Limerick,  
 Ireland.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is brother-in-law to  
 Baron Willoughby D'Eresby, and  
 Gwydyr.
99. FITZWILLIAM, Earl,  
 Y. of C. 1746  
*N. & S.* William-Wentworth Fitzwil-  
 liam, D.C.L.  
 O. T. Viscount Milton, of Norbo-  
 rough, Northamptonshire . . . 1746  
 Lord Fitzwilliam and Baron  
 Milton . . . . . 1742  
 I. P. Earl Fitzwilliam, Ty-  
 roneshire . . . . . 1716  
 Viscount Milton, Co. West-  
 meath . . . . . 1716  
 Baron Fitzwilliam, of Lifford . 1742  
*Off.* A Privy Councillor.  
 High-Steward of Hull.  
*Cust. Rot. of the Soke of Peterborough.*  
 Recorder of Higham-Ferrers.  
*Bn.* May 30 . . . . . 1748  
*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl, Aug. 9  
*Mar. First,* Charlotte, yst. dr. of  
 William, 2nd Earl of Besbo-  
 rough, in . . . . . 1770  
*Second,* Louisa, Lady-Dowager  
 Ponsonby, 4th dr. of Richard,  
 Viscount Molesworth, (*de-*  
*ceased*) . . . . . 1823  
*H. Ap.* Charles-William, Viscount  
 Milton, born May 4 . . . . . 1786  
*To. Res.* 4, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Wentworth House, Yorkshire;  
 Milton Park, Northamptonshire; and  
 Malton, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.  
*Rel.* Father to Lord Milton, who mar.

his *cous.*, Charlotte, 2d dr. of Thomas'  
 1st Baron Dundas: *uncle* to the pre-  
 sent Lord Dundas; to the Hon. Col.  
 Sir Robert-L. Dundas, K. C. B.;  
 and *grand-uncle* to the Hon. John-  
 Charles Dundas, both Members for  
 Richmond in Yorkshire: *uncle* also  
 to the lady of John-Charles Ramsden,  
 Esq., M.P. for Malton.

His Lordship was Lord-Lieutenant of  
 Ireland in 1795.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Malton;  
 two Members for Peterborough; one  
 Member for Higham-Ferrers.

276. FOLEY, Baron,  
 of Kidderminster, Worcestershire,  
 Y. of C. 1776

*N. & S.* Thomas Foley.

*Off.* Recorder of Droitwich.

*Bn.* Dec. 22 . . . . . 1789

*Suc.* his father, as 3rd Baron, 2nd  
 July . . . . . 1783

*Mar.* Cecilia-Olivia-Geraldine, 5th  
 dr. of William-Robert, 2nd Duke  
 of Leinster, August . . . . . 1806

*H. Ap.* Edward-Thomas, born  
 December 11 . . . . . 1808

*To. Res.* Mivart's Hotel, 44, Brock-street.

*Co. Sc.* Whitley Court, Worcestershire;  
 Stoke-Edith Park, Hereford.

*Rel.* His Lordship is father to the Hon.  
 Edward-Thomas Foley, M. P. for  
 Ludgershall: *cousin* to John-H.-H.  
 Foley, Esq., M.P. for Droitwich; to  
 the Earl of Harrington; to the Mar-  
 chioness of Tavistock; to the Duchess  
 of Leinster; and to the Earl of Sef-  
 ton: *brother-in-law* to the Duke of  
 Leinster; to Lord William-Charles  
 O'Brien Fitzgerald, M.P. for Kildare-  
 shire; to the Viscountess Chabot; and  
 to the Dowager-Baroness Kinnaird.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Droitwich.

252. FORBES, Baron, Y. of C. 1440

*A Representative Peer of Scotland,*  
 elected September 2nd . . . . . 1830

*N. & S.* James-Ochoncar Forbes.

O. T. A Baronet of Nova Scotia 1628

*Off.* Lord Commissioner to the General  
 Assembly of the Church of Scotland\*.  
 Premier Baron of Scotland.

A General in the Army, and Colonel  
 of the 21st Regiment of Foot.

\* The Church of Scotland is governed by one General Assembly (in which Lord Forbes presides), 15 Synods, and 78 Presbyteries. It contains 899 parishes, supporting 938 Clergymen, whose incomes vary from 200*l.* to 500*l.* per annum.

*Bn.* 7th March . . . . . 1765  
*Suc.* his father, as 17th Baron,  
 July 29th . . . . . 1804  
*Mar.* Elizabeth, eldest dr. of  
 W. Hunter, Esq. of Polmoor,  
 Peebles co. 2d July . . . . . 1792  
*H. Ap.* James, a captain in the  
 Coldstream Guards, born 9th  
 April . . . . . 1796  
*Co. Sc.* Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *uncle* to the Duke  
 of Athol.

370. FORESTER, Baron,  
 of Willey Park, Shropshire, Y. of C. 1821  
*N. & S.* John-George Weld Fo-  
 rester.

*Bn.* 9th August . . . . . 1801  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 23d  
 May . . . . . 1828  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *brother*, the  
 Hon. George-Cecil Weld Forester,  
 M.P. for Wenlock.

*To. Res.* 14, Great Stanhope-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Willey Park, and Ross-Hall,  
 Shropshire.

*Rel.* *Brother* to the *Member* for Wen-  
 lock: *brother-in-law* to the Hon. Ro-  
 bert-John Smith (*son and heir* of Bar-  
 on Carrington), M.P. for Bucking-  
 hamshire.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Wenlock.

119. FORTESCUE, (1st) Earl,  
 Y. of C. 1789  
*N. & S.* Hugh Fortescue, D.C.L. and  
 F.S.A.

*O. T.* 1st Viscount Ebrington, of  
 E., Gloucestershire . . . . . 1789  
 Baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill,  
 Devonshire . . . . . 1746

*Off.* *Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of De-*  
*vonshire.*

*High Steward* of Barnstaple and South  
 Molton.

*Bn.* 12th March . . . . . 1753  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron F.,  
 10th July . . . . . 1785

*Mar.* Hester, dr. of the Rt. Hon.  
 George Grenville, May 10th . . . . . 1782

*H. Ap.* Hugh, *Viscount Ebring-*  
*ton*, born 13th Feb. . . . . 1783

*To. Res.* 17, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Sc.* Castle Hill, South Molton,  
 Devon; and Ebrington Hall, Glou-  
 cestershire.

*Rel.* *Father* to Viscount Ebrington,  
 M.P. for Devonshire; and to the Hon.  
 George-Matthew Fortescue, M.P. for  
 Hindon; *father-in-law* to Baron King;

to the Hon. Newton Fellowes (*brother  
 and heir* to the Earl of Portsmouth);  
 and to George Wilbraham, Esq. M.P.  
 for Stockbridge. *Viscount Ebrington*  
 is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Harrowby;  
*bro.-in-law* to Viscount Sandon, M.P.  
 for Tiverton; and to the lady of the  
 Hon. John-James Stuart Wortley (*son  
 and heir* to Baron Wharnccliffe).

295. GAGE, Baron,  
 of High-Meadow, Gloucestershire,  
 Y. of C. 1790  
*N. & S.* Henry-Hall Gage.

A Baronet . . . . . 1622

*O. T.* I. P. VISCOUNT GAGE,  
 of Castle Island, Kerry  
 Baron Gage, of Castlebar,  
 Mayshire . . . . . } 1720

*Bn.* 14th Dec. . . . . 1791

*Suc.* his father, 4th Viscount, and  
 3d Baron, 29th Jan. . . . . 1808

*Mar.* Elizabeth-Maria, dr. of the  
 Hon. Edward Foley, March 8th 1813

*H. Ap.* Henry-Edward-Hall, born  
 9th Jan. . . . . 1814

*To. Res.* Grillon's Hotel, 7, Albemarle-  
 street.

*Co. Sc.* Firlie Place, Lewes, Sussex; and  
 Westbury House, Hampshire.

*Rel.* The baroness is *cousin* to Baron  
 Foley; 2d *cousin* to the Hon. Ed-  
 ward-Thomas Foley, M.P. for Lud-  
 gershall; 3d *cousin* to John-Hodgetts-  
 H. Foley, Esq. M.P. for Droitwich.

348. GAMBIER, (1st) Baron,  
 of Iver, Bucks . . . . . Y. of C. 1807

*N. & S.* James Gambier, G.C.B.

*Off.* An Admiral of the Red.

*Bn.* 13th Oct. . . . . 1756

*Mar.* Louisa, 2d dr. of D. Matthew,  
 Esq. of Felix Hall, Essex, in 1798

*Co. Sc.* Iver, Buckinghamshire.

346. GARDNER, Baron,  
 of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, Y. C. 1806

*N. & S.* Alan-Legge Gardner.

*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1794

*I. P.* Baron Gardner . . . . . 1800

*Bn.* Jan. 29th . . . . . 1810

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron, Dec.  
 27 . . . . . 1815

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *cousin*, Francis-  
 Charles Gardner, Esq.

*Rel.* *Grandson* to Baron Carrington;  
 to the Hon. Robert John Smith, M.P.  
 for Buckinghamshire; to the Countess  
 Stanhope; and to the Lady of Lord

Granville - Charles - Henry Somerset,  
M.P. for Monmouthshire.  
*Co. Se.* Court-Garden, Bucks; Uttox-  
eter, Staffordshire.

372. GIFFORD, Baron,  
of St. Leonard's, Devon Y. of C. 1824  
*N. & S.* Robert-Francis Gifford.  
*Bn.* 19th March . . . . . 1817  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, Sept. 4 1826  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother,  
John, born in . . . . . 1821  
*Co. Se.* Putney Common, Surrey.  
His Lordship is a MINOR.

169. GLENGALL, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1816  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland,*  
for life, elected in Jan. . . . . 1830  
*N. & S.* Richard Butler.

O. T. Viscount Caher . . . . . 1816  
Baron Caher, of C. co. Tipperary 1543  
*Offl.* A Governor of Tipperary.  
*Bn.* 17th May . . . . . 1794  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 30th

Jan. . . . . 1819  
*To. Res.* 54, Lower Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Seat.* Caher Castle, Tipperary, Ire-  
land.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the  
Earl of Belfast, M.P. for Antrimshire.

364. GLENLYON, (1st) Baron,  
of G., Perthshire . . . Y. of C. 1821  
*N. & S.* James Murray, F.R.S.  
*Offl.* A Major-General, and

*A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.*  
*Bn.* 29th May . . . . . 1782  
*Mar.* Emily-Frances, 2d dr. of  
Hugh, 2d Duke of Northum-  
berland, in . . . . . 1810

*H. Ap.* George-Augustus-Frede-  
rick-John, born 20th Sept. . . . 1814  
*Rel.* His Lordship is eldest brother to the  
Duke of Athol: *bro.-in-law* to the  
Duke of Northumberland; and to  
Baron Prudhoe.

5. GLOUCESTER, & EDINBURGH,  
His Royal Highness the Duke of  
Y. of C. 1764

*N.* Prince William-Frederick, K.G.  
G.C.B. G.C.H. F.R.S. F.A.S.  
*O. T. I. P.* Earl of Connaught . 1764  
*Offl.* A Field Marshal.

*Governor of Portsmouth.*  
Col. of the 3d regiment of Foot Guards.  
*Chancellor of the University of Cam-  
bridge.*

*Lord High Steward of the city of  
Gloucester.*

President of the Russell Institution.  
Ranger of Bagshot Park and Walk.  
A Privy Councillor.

*Bn.* 15th Jan. . . . . 1776

*Suc.* his father, Prince William-  
Henry, brother to His Majesty  
King George III., 25th Aug. . . 1805

*Mar.* his cousin, the Princess Mary,  
4th dr. of His Majesty King  
George III., 22d July . . . . . 1816

*To. Res.* Gloucester House, Park  
Lane.

*Co. Se.* Bagshot Park, Surrey; and  
Boldrewood Lodge, Hants.

*Rel.* His Royal Highness is cousin and  
*bro.-in-law* to His Majesty King  
William IV.; and to all the Princes and  
Princesses of the Royal Family of Great  
Britain: *brother* to the Princess Sophia  
of Gloucester. Her Royal Highness  
the Duchess is *sister* to the reigning  
Sovereign; also to the Princes and  
Princesses.

220. GLOUCESTER, Lord Bishop of,  
consecrated in . . . . . 1824

*N. & S.* Rt. Rev. Christopher Bethel, D.D.  
*O. Offl.* Rector of Kirkby-Whiske, York-  
shire.

*Co. Res.* Bishop's Palace, Gloucester.  
N. B. The Bishopric of Gloucester is  
in the Province of Canterbury, and com-  
prehends only part of Gloucestershire.

203. GODERICH, (1st) Viscount,  
of Nocton, Lincolnshire Y. of C. 1827  
*N. & S.* Frederick-John Robinson.

*Offl.* Principal Secretary of State for  
the Colonies.

A Director of Greenwich Hospital.  
A Governor of the Charter House.  
Recorder of Lincoln.  
A Privy Councillor.

*Bn.* Nov. 1 . . . . . 1782

*Mar.* Sarah-Albina-Louisa, dr. of  
Robert, 4th Earl of Bucking-  
hamshire, Sept. 1 . . . . . 1814

*H. Ap.* A Son, born in Oct. . . . 1827  
*To. Res.* Whitehall Gardens.

*Co. Se.* Notting-Hill, Surrey; and  
Nocton, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

*Rel.* Brother to Baron Grantham:  
*nephew* to the Countess De Grey.  
The Viscountess is *cousin* to the pre-  
sent Earl of Buckinghamshire.

196. GORDON, Viscount,  
of Aberdeen, U.K. . . Y. of C. 1814

*N. & S.* George Hamilton-Gordon, K.T.,  
F.R.S., and F.H.S., F.A.S.

**O. T. S. P. EARL OF ABER-DEEN** . . . . . }  
 Viscount Formantine . . . . . } 1682  
 Lord Haddo, Methlies, Tarves, and Kellie . . . . . }  
 A Baronet of Nova Scotia. }  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor, and late *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen.*  
*President of the Society of Antiquaries. President of the British Institution, Pall-Mall.*  
 A Trustee of the British Museum.  
 A Governor of Harrow School.  
*Bn.* Jan. 28 . . . . . 1784  
*Suc.* his grandfather, as 4th Earl, Aug. 13 . . . . . 1801  
*Mar. first,* Catherine-Elizabeth, dr. of James, 1st Marquess of Abercorn, July . . . . . 1805  
*Second,* Harriet, dr. of the Hon. J. Douglas, (grand-daughter of James, 5th Earl of Morton, and widow of Viscount Hamilton), July 8 . . . . . 1815  
*H. Ap.* George-John-James, Lord Haddo, born Sept. 28 . . . . . 1816  
*To. Res.* 7, Argyll-street.  
*Co. Se.* Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, and Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *uncle-in-law* and *step-father* to the Marquess of Abercorn: *brother* to the Hon. Capt. W. Gordon, R.N., M.P. for Aberdeenshire. The Countess is *sister* to the Earl of Morton: *niece* to the Earl of Harewood: *cousin* to Viscount Lascelles; to the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M.P. for Northallerton (married to Louisa, 2d dr. of the Marquess of Bath); to the Hon. W. S. Scbright Lascelles (married to Caroline-Georgiana, eld. dr. of the Earl of Carlisle); to the Countess of Sheffield; and to the lady of E. B. Portman, Esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire.

198. GORT, Viscount, Y. C. 1816  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland,* for life; elected in . . . . . 1820  
*N. & S.* Charles Vereker.  
*O. T. I. P.* Baron Rittarlton, of K., Galwayshire . . . . . 1810  
*Offi.* A Governor of Galwayshire. Constable of Limerick, and Col. of its Militia.  
 A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1768

*Suc.* his *uncle*, as 2d Viscount, May 23 . . . . . 1817  
*Mar. first,* Jane, dr. of R. Westropp, Esq. (widow of W. Stamer, Esq. of Cornelly), in 1789  
*Second,* Elizabeth, eld. dr. of J. Pallister, Esq. of Derry-luskan, Tipperary, in . . . . . 1810  
*H. Ap.* John Prendergast (married to Maria, eld. dr. of the Rt. Hon. Standish O'Grady, Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer), born April 21 1790  
*Co. Se.* Lough-Cooter Castle, Galway.  
 151. GOSFORD, Earl of, Y. of C. I. P. 1806  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland,* for life; elected in . . . . . 1811  
*N. & S.* Archibald Acheson.  
*O. T. I. P.* Viscount Acheson, of Market Hill, Armaghshire 1785  
 Baron Gosford . . . . . 1776  
 A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . . . . 1628  
*Offi.* Governor and Cust. Rot. of Armaghshire.  
 Col. of the Armagh Militia.  
 A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1775  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, Jan. 14 1807  
*Mar.* Mary, dr. of R. Sparrow, Esq. of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk, in July . . . . . 1805  
*H. Ap.* Archibald, Viscount Acheson, M.P. for Armaghshire, born 20th Aug. . . . . 1806  
*To. Res.* Brunswick Hotel, 52, Jernyn-street.  
*Co. Se.* Gosford Castle, Armagh Co.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *father* to the Member for Armaghshire; *brother-in-law* to Lord George-Frederick-Cavendish Bentinck (*brother* to the Duke of Portland), M.P. for King's Lynn.  
 251. GOWER, Baron, of Sittingham, Yorkshire Y. of C. 1702  
*N. & S.* George-Granville Leveson Gower.  
*O. T. EARL GOWER;* being the courtesy title of the eldest son of the Marquess of Stafford. His Lordship was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Gower, Nov. 14 . . . . . 1826  
*Bn.* Aug. 8 . . . . . 1786  
*Mar.* his *second-cousin* Harriet-Elizabeth-Georgiana, dr. of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle, May 27 . . . . . 1803

*H. Ap.* Evelyn, born in . . . 1825  
*To. Res.* 2, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Sc.* Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire, and Lettleshall, near Newport, Salop.

*Rel.* His Lordship is the *eldest son* of the Marquess of Stafford: *nephew* to Viscount Granville: *son-in-law* to the present Earl of Carlisle:—to *all* which refer for particulars of relationship.

12. GRAFTON, Duke of,  
 Northamptonshire . . . Y. of C. 1675  
*N. & S.* George-Henry Fitzroy.  
*O. T.* Earl of Euston and Arlington . . . } 1672  
 Viscount Thetford and Ipswich }  
 Baron Arlington and Sudbury 1663  
*Offl.* Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest.

*Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of Suffolk.*

A Trustee of the Hunterian Museum. Recorder of Thetford.

*Hereditary Receiver-General of the profits of the Seals in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.*

*Bn.* Jan. 14 . . . . . 1760

*Mar.* Charlotte-Maria, dr. of James, 2d Earl Waldegrave (*deceased*).

*Suc.* his father as 4th Duke, March 14 . . . . . 1811

*H. Ap.* Henry, Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's, born in . . . . . 1790

*To. Res.* 47, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Sc.* Euston Hall, Thetford, Norfolk; and Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

*Rel.* *Father* to the Member for Bury St. Edmund's, and to Lord Charles Fitzroy, M. P. for Thetford: *grandfather* to the Earl of Ipswich: *father-in-law* to Sir William Oglander, Bart.: *bro.-in-law* to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. William Fitzroy; and to Baron Churchill, *second-cousin* to Baron Southampton.—The Earl of Euston and his brother, Lord Charles Fitzroy, are *nephews* to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and to the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Thetford; one Member for Bury St. Edmund's.

92. GRAHAM, Earl,  
 of Belford, Northumberland,  
 Y. of C. 1722

*N. & S.* James Graham, K.G., & D.C.L.

2. *T.* Baron Belford . . . . . 1722

S. P. DUKE OF MONTROSE 1707  
 Marquess of Montrose, Graham, and Buchanan . . . 1644, 1707  
 Earl of Montrose and Kincardine 1594  
 Viscount Dundaff

Lord Graham, Aberruthven, } 1445  
 Mugdock, and Fintrie . . . } 1451

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor, and *late* Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

*Lord Justice General of Scotland.*

*Lord Lieut. of Stirling and Dumbarton shires.*

*Chancellor of the University of Glasgow.*

An Extraordinary Director of the Bank of Scotland.

*Bn.* Feb. 8th . . . . . 1755

*Suc.* his father, 3d Duke, and Earl Graham, Sept. 23 . . . 1790

*Mar. First,* Jemima-Elizabeth, dr. of John, 2d Earl of Ashburnham, Feb. . . . . 1785

*Secondly,* Caroline-Maria, dr. of George, 4th Duke of Manchester, July 24th . . . 1790

*H. Ap.* James, Marquess of Graham, M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge; a Privy Councillor, and Commissioner for the Affairs of India; also Col. of the Stirlingshire Militia; born, July 16 . . . . . 1799

*To. Res.* 25, Grosvenor Square.

*Co. Sc.* Buchanan House, Dumbartonshire.

*Rel.* *Father* to the Member for Cambridge Borough, and to the Countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham: *father-in-law* to Viscount Clive, (eld. son and heir to the Earl of Powis) M.P. for Ludlow, and to the Duke of Manchester: *uncle* to the Earl of Ashburnham; to Baron Douglas, of Douglas Castle; and to the Baroness Montagu. The Duchess is *aunt*—and the Marquess of Graham, *consin*, to the Marchioness of Tweeddale; and to Viscount Mandeville, M. P. for Huntingdonshire.

341. GRANARD, (1st) Baron,  
 of Castle Donnington, Leicestershire . . . . . Y. of C. 1806

*N. & S.* George Forbes.

*O. T.* I. P. EARL OF GRANARD 1684  
 Viscount Forbes . . . . . } 1673  
 Baron of Clanehugh . . . . . }

A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . . 1623

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.

*Clerk of the Crown\* and of the Hanaper† in Ireland.*  
*Governor of the Co. of Longford.*  
 A Lieut.-General.  
 A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-  
 facture.  
*Bn.* June 14 . . . . . 1760  
*Suc.* his father, as 6th Earl,  
 April 16 . . . . . 1780  
*Mar.* Selina-Frances, 4th dr. of  
 John, 1st Earl of Moira, May . . . . . 1779  
*H. Ap.* George-John, Viscount  
 Forbes, M.P. for Longfordsh.,  
 born May 3 . . . . . 1785  
*Co. Se.* Castle Forbes, Longford, Ireland.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is father to Viscount  
 Forbes, (*Cust. Rotulorum* and M.P.  
 for the County of Longford; also a  
 Major General and Aide-de-camp to  
 the King): *father-in-law* to Lord  
 Raneliffe, M. P. for Nottingham;  
*cousin* to the Earl of Berkeley. The  
 Countess is *aunt* to the Marquess of  
 Hastings.

267. GRANTHAM, Baron,  
 of G., Lincolnshire. . . . . Y. of C. 1761  
*N. & S.* Thomas-Philip Weddell, F.S.A.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1689  
*Off.* Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Bed-  
 fordshire.  
*Bn.* 8th Dec. . . . . 1781  
*Suc.* his father, as 3rd Baron, 20th  
 July . . . . . 1786  
*Mar.* Henrietta-Frances, y. dr. of Wil-  
 liam, 1st Earl of Enniskillen.  
*H. Ap.* Frederick-William, born  
 11th Apr. . . . . 1810  
*To. Res.* 1, St. James's Square.  
*Co. Se.* Newby Hall, Boroughbridge,  
 Yorkshire; and West Cowes, Isle of  
 Wight.  
*Rel.* Brother to Viscount Goderich:

*nephew* to the Countess De Grey; *bro.-*  
*in-law* to the Earl of Enniskillen; to  
 Lieut.-Gen. Galbraith-Lowry Cole,  
 K.C.B., Gov. and Commander-in-  
 Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

281. GRANTLEY, Baron,  
 of Markenfield, Yorkshire, Y. of C. 1782  
*N. & S.* Fletcher Norton.  
*Off.* High Steward of Guildford.  
*Bn.* 14th July . . . . . 1796  
*Suc.* his uncle, as 3d Baron, 12th  
 Nov. . . . . 1822  
*Mar.* Charlotte-Earle, 2d dr. of Sir  
 William Beechey, 26th July . . . . . 1825  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, George-  
 Chapple Norton, Esq. a Commissioner  
 of Bankruptcies (mar. to the grand-dr.  
 of the late Richard-Brinsley Sheridan).  
*Co. Se.* Womersley, near Guildford, Surrey;  
 Grantley Park, Yorkshire.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Guildford.

197. GRANVILLE, Viscount,  
 of Stone Park, Staffordshire, Y. C. 1815  
*N. & S.* Granville-Leveson Gower,  
 G.C.B.  
*Off.* A Privy Councillor.  
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Mi-  
 nister Plenipotentiary at the Court  
 of France.  
*Bn.* 12th Oct. . . . . 1773  
*Mar.* Henrietta-Elizabeth, dr. of  
 William, 5th Duke of Devon-  
 shire, 24th Dec. . . . . 1809  
*H. Ap.* Granville-George, born  
 11th May . . . . . 1815  
*To. Res.* 16, Bruton-street.  
*Co. Se.* Tixal, near Lichfield, Staffordsh.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *half-brother* to the  
 Marquess of Stafford; and *uncle* to  
 Baron Gower;—to which refer for fur-  
 ther relationship. He is *uncle* to the  
 Duke of Devonshire: *bro.-in-law* to the

\* *Clerk of the Crown Office* is chief manager in cases of error, trials of Peers, indictments of the Crown, informations, recognizances, writing of pleadings, declarations, and other proceedings upon record.

† The *Hanaper Office* belongs to the Common-law Court in Chancery; for anciently all writs relating to the business of the *subject*, and their returns, were kept in a hamper (*in hanaperio*) or wicker basket, made with a cover, to fasten or lock it up; whilst others, relating to matters in which the Crown was interested, were preserved in a small sack or bag (*in parva boga*): hence arose the distinctions of Hanaper and Petty Bag Office. The *Clerk of the Hanaper* is sometimes called the Warden of the Hanaper. He receives all sums of money due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs; and attends the Keeper of the Seals daily, in term-time, and at all times of sealing. He also takes into his custody all sealed charters, patents, and the like, which he now puts into bags, as he anciently did into hampers, for the more easy removal of them from place to place.

These offices are the same in England as in Ireland.



Countess of Carlisle:—to which titles also refer for further particulars.

254. GRAY, Baron,  
of Gray, Perthshire, S. P. Y. of C. 1437  
*A Representative Scottish Peer,*  
*lected Sept. 2 . . . . .* 1830  
*N. & S. Francis Gray, F.R.S.*  
*Bn. Sept. 1 . . . . .* 1765  
*Suc. his brother, as 15th Baron,*  
*Dec. 12 . . . . .* 1807  
*Mar. Mary-Anne, dr. of J. John-*  
*stone, Esq., in . . . . .* 1794  
*H. Ap. John, Master of Gray,*  
*born May 12 . . . . .* 1798  
*Co. Se. Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire.*

296. GRENVILLE, (1st) Baron,  
of Wotton, Bucks . . . Y. of C. 1790  
*N. & S. William Wyndham Gren-*  
*ville, D.C.L. and F.R.S. and F.S.A.*  
*Offl. A Privy Councillor in England and*  
*Ireland.*

*Chancellor of the University of Ox-*  
*ford.*

*Auditor of the Exchequer.*

*A Governor of the Charter House.*

*An Elder Brother of the Trinity*  
*House.*

*High Steward of Bristol.*

*A Trustee of the British Museum.*

- Bn. 25th Oct. . . . .* 1759  
*Mar. Anne, dr. of Thomas, 1st*  
*Lord Camelford, 18th July . . . . .* 1792  
*Co. Se. Dropmore Lodge, Bucks; and*  
*Boconnoc, Cornwall.*  
*Rel. His Lordship is uncle to the Duke*  
*of Buckingham; to Baron Nugent,*  
*M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the Ba-*  
*roness Arundel, of Wardour: grand-*  
*uncle to the Marquess of Chandos,*  
*M.P. for Bucks: great-grand-uncle to*  
*Earl Temple: cousin to the Earl of*  
*Egremont.*

156. GREY, Earl, . . . Y. of C. 1806  
*N. & S. Charles Grey.*

*O. T. Viscount Howick . . . . .* 1806  
*Baron Grey, of Howick, North-*  
*umberland . . . . .* 1801

*A Baronet . . . . .* 1746  
*Offl. A Privy Councillor.*

*First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime*  
*Minister to the King of Great Bri-*  
*tain.*

*A Governor of the Charter House.*

- Bn. 13th March . . . . .* 1764  
*Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 14th*  
*Nov. . . . .* 1807

*Mar. Mary-Elizabeth, dr. of Wil-*  
*liam-Brabazon, 1st Baron Pon-*  
*sonby, of Imokilly, 18th Nov. . . . .* 1794

*H. Ap. Henry, Viscount Howick,*  
*M.P. for Higham-Ferrers, and*  
*Joint Under-Secretary for the*  
*Colonies, born 28th Dec. . . . .* 1802

*To. Res. 43, Berkeley-square.*  
*Co. Se. Howick House, near Alnwick,*  
*Northumberland.*

*Rel. Father-in-law to Baron Durham,*  
*Lord Privy Seal: bro. to Lieut.-Gen.*  
*the Hon. Henry-George Grey, col. of*  
*the 13th dragoons: uncle to Sir George*  
*Grey, Bart.; to the Baroness Barham;*  
*to the lady of Francis Baring, Esq.*  
*M.P. for Portsmouth (son to Sir*  
*Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. for Wy-*  
*combe; nephew to Alexander Baring,*  
*Esq. M.P. for Callington; cousin to*  
*William-Bingham Baring, Esq., the*  
*other Member for Callington); and*  
*to William-Henry Whitbread, Esq.*  
*M.P. for Bedford. The Countess is*  
*sister to the present Baron Ponsonby*  
*of Imokilly; to Richard, Lord Bishop*  
*of Killaloe and Kilfenora; and to the*  
*Hon. George Ponsonby, M. P. for*  
*Youghall.*

400. GREY DE RUTHYN, Ba-  
roness, . . . . . Y. of C. 1322  
*N. & S. Barbara Yelverton.*

*O. T. Baroness Hastings, of Ash-*  
*ley-Weyford and Valence . . . . .* 1264  
*Bn. 20th May . . . . .* 1810

*Suc. her father (19th Baron), as*  
*2d Baroness, 29th Oct. . . . .* 1810

*H. Pres. Her Ladyship's cousin, Frede-*  
*rick-Henry Powis.*

*Co. Se. Brandon House, Warwickshire.*

116. GROSVENOR, Earl, Y. C. 1784  
*N. & S. Robert Grosvenor.*

*O. T. Viscount Belgrave . . . . .* 1784  
*Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, Che-*  
*shire . . . . .* 1761

*A Baronet . . . . .* 1621  
*Offl. A Privy Councillor.*

*Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire.*  
*Bn. 22d Mar. . . . .* 1767

*Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 5th*  
*Aug. . . . .* 1802

*Mar. Eleanor, eld. dr. of Thomas,*  
*late Earl of Wilton, 28th April . . . . .* 1794

*H. Ap. Richard, Viscount Bel-*  
*grave, M.P. for Cheshire, born*  
*27th Jan. . . . .* 1795

*To. Res. 33, Upper Grosvenor-street.*  
*Co. Se. Eaton Hall, near Chester; Moor*

Park, Herts; and Healkin Castle, Flintshire.  
*Rel. Father to Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheshire (who is son-in-law to the Marquess of Stafford and to the Countess of Sutherland: bro.-in-law to Earl Gower; to Lord Francis Leveson Gower, late Chief Secretary in Ireland, and M.P. for Sutherlandshire, and to the Countess of Surrey) and to the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester: father also to the Earl of Wilton (who is son-in-law to the Earl of Derby: bro.-in-law to Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire; father to the Hon. Edw. Geoffry Smith Stanley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and M.P. for Windsor): cousin to General Thomas Grosvenor (who is bro.-in-law to Sir William Heathcote, Bart. M.P. for Hampshire).*  
*Parl. Pat. Two Members for Shaftesbury; two Members for Stockbridge; one Member for Chester; and one Member for Hindon.*

102. GUILFORD, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1752  
*N. & S. The Rev. Francis North, M.A.*  
*O. T. Baron Guilford of G., Surrey 1683*  
*Offl. Rector of Southampton and Alversford, Hampshire.*  
*Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.*  
*Ba. 17th Dec. . . . . 1772*  
*Suc. his cousin, as 6th Earl, 14th Oct. . . . . 1827*  
*Mar. first, Esther, dr. of the Rev. J. Harrison, 20th Feb. . . . 1798*  
*Secondly, Harriet, dr. of Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B. 4th May . . . . . 1826*  
*H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Brownlow North, Esq.*  
*To. Res. 18, Hertford-street, May-Fair.*  
*Co. Se. Wroxton Abbey, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, and Waldershare-Park, near Dover.*  
*Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Rev. Charles-Augustus North, a prebendary of Winchester: bro.-in-law to the Rev. W. Garnier, and to the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey (second son of Baron Walsingham), both prebendaries of Winchester: cousin to Baron Wilmoughby de Broke: second cousin to the Marchioness of Bute.*  
*Parl. Pat. The Member for Banbury.*

89. HARBOROUGH, Earl of,  
 of H., Leicestershire, . Y. of C. 1719  
*N. & S. Philip Sherard.*  
*O. T. Baron Sherard of Harborough . . . . . 1714*  
*I. P. Baron Sherard of Leictrim . . . . . 1627*  
*Bn. 30th Aug. . . . . 1797*  
*Suc. his father, as 6th Earl, 10th Dec. . . . . 1807*  
*Co. Se. Stapleford, Leicestershire; and Glaiston, Rutlandshire.*  
*Rel. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland; (brother to Viscount Lowther, Member for the same county, and son to the Earl of Lonsdale), also to Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart.*

104. HARDWICKE, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1754  
*N. & S. Philip Yorke, K.G., F.R.S., and F.S.A.*  
*O. T. Viscount Royston . . . 1754*  
*Baron Heardwicke, of H., Gloucestershire . . . . . 1733*  
*Offl. A Privy Councillor*  
*Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Cambridgeshire.*  
*High Steward of Cambridge University.*  
*A Trustee of the British Museum.*  
*Bn. 31st May . . . . . 1757*  
*Suc. his uncle, as 3d Earl, 16th May . . . . . 1790*  
*Mar. Elizabeth, dr. of James, 5th Earl of Balcarras, 24th July . 1782*  
*H. Pre. His Lordship's half-brother, the Right Hon. Charles-Philip Yorke, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.*  
*To. Res. 3, James's-square.*  
*Co. Se. Wimpole Hall, near Arrington, Cambridgeshire; and Tyttenhanger, near St. Alban's, Herts.*  
*Parl. Pat. One Member for Reigate.*  
*Rel. His Lordship is half-brother, also, to Vice-Adm. Sir Joseph-Sydney Yorke, K.C.B. and M.P. for Reigate (married to the Dowager Marchioness of Clanricarde, who is aunt to the present Marquess): bro.-in-law to the Bishop of Kildare: fa.-in-law to Viscount Pollington (3d son of the Earl of Mexborough); to the Earl of Caledon; to Baron Stuart de Rothsay, late Amb. Ext. to the Court of France; and to Viscount Eastnor, M.P. for Hereford (2d son of Earl Somers): cousin to the Countess de*

Gray; to the Dowager Baroness Grantham; and to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for Rutlandshire: 2d *cousin* to Baron Grantham; and to Viscount Goderich, Colonial Secretary. His Lordship was Lord-Lieut. and Gov.-Gen. of Ireland from 1801 to 1806.

159. HAREWOOD, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1812

N. & S. Henry Lascelles.

O. T. Viscount Lascelles . . . 1812

Baron Harewood, of H., York-  
shire . . . . . 1796

Offi. Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of  
Yorkshire.

High Steward of Allertonshire

Bn. 25th Dec. . . . . 1767

Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 3d

April . . . . . 1820

Mar. Henrietta, eld. dr. of Lieut.-

Gen. Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.,

3d Sept. . . . . 1794

H. Ap. Edward, Viscount Las-

celles, born in July . . . . 1796

To. Res. 13, Hanover-square.

Co. Se. Harewood House, near We-

therby, Yorkshire.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for North-

allerton.

Rel. His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Sir

John-Saunders Sebright, Bart., M.P.

for Hertfordshire: *father* to Viscount

Lascelles; to the Hon. Henry Las-

celles, M.P. for Northallerton (who

is *son-in-law* to the Marquess of

Bath: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Wey-

mouth; to the Countess Cawdor; to

the Duchess of Buccleugh and

Queensbury; and to Lord William

Thynne, M.P. for Weobly); and to

the Hon. William-Saunders-Sebright

Lascelles (who is *son-in-law* to the

Earl of Carlisle: *bro.-in-law* to Vis-

count Morpeth, M.P. for Yorkshire;

to Countess Gower; to the lady of

the Hon. G.-J.-W. Agar Ellis, M.P.

for Oakhampton; and to the lady of

William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for

Cambridge University): *fa.-in-law* to

the Earl of Sheffield; and to Edmund-

Berkeley Portman, Esq., M.P. for

Dorsetshire: *uncle* to the Earl of

Morton; and to the Countess of Aber-

deen: *grand-uncle* to the Marquess of

Abercorn.

95. HARRINGTON, Earl of,  
Northamptonshire . . . Y of C. 1742

N. & S. Charles Stanhope.

O. T. Viscount Petersham, of P.,

Surrey . . . . . 1742

Baron Harrington, of H., North-

amptonshire . . . . . 1729

Offi. A Lord of the King's Bed-chamber.

Bn. 2th April . . . . . 1780

Suc. his father, as 4th Earl, 15th

Sept. . . . . 1829

H. Ap. His Lordship's brother, Lieut.-

Col. the Hon. Lincoln-Edwin-Robert

Stanhope.

To. Res. Stable Yard, St. James's Pa-

lace.

Co. Se. Elvaston Hall, Derbyshire; and

Gawesworth, Cheshire.

Rel. His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the

Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bed-

fordshire (*son and heir* to the Duke

of Bedford); and to the Duke of

Leinster: *cousin* to Baron Foley; to

the Earl of Sefton, M.P. for Droit-

wich; and to the Duke of Newcastle:

2d *cousin* to the Duke of Grafton; to

the lady of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon.

William Fitzroy; and to the Ba-

roness Churchill: 3d *cousin* to the

Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St.

Edmund's; and to Lord Charles Fitz-

roy, Jun., M.P. for Thetford.

357. HARRIS, Baron,

of Seringapatam and Mysore, East

Indies . . . . . Y. of C. 1815

N. & S. William-George Harris.

Offi. A Major-General.

Bn. Jan. 17 . . . . . 1782

Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, May 1829

Mar. First, Eliza-Serena-Anne,

dr. of W. Dick, Esq. . . . 1809

Second, Miss Temple . . .

H. Ap. George-Francis-Robert,

born Aug. 14 . . . . . 1810

Co. Se. Belmont, Kent.

Rel. *Bro.-in-law* to the Rt. Hon. Stephen-

Rumbold Lushington, a Member of

the Privy Council.

157. HARROWBY, (1st) Earl of,

Y. of C. 1809

N. & S. Dudley Rider, D. C. L. and

F.S.A.

O. T. First Viscount Sandon, of

S., Staffordshire . . . . 1809

Baron Harrowby, of H., Lin-

colnshire . . . . . 1776

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

A Governor of the Charter House.

High Steward of Tiverton.

A Trustee of the British Museum.  
*Late* Lord President of the Privy Council.  
*Bn.* Dec. 22 . . . . . 1762  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, June 20, 1803  
*Mar.* Susan, dr. of Granville, 1st Marquess of Stafford, in . . . 1795  
*H. Ap.* Dudley, *Viscount Sandon*, M.P. for Tiverton, born May 23 1798  
*To. Res.* 39, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Sandon Hall, Lichfield, Staffordshire; and Norton, Gloucestershire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to Henry, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; *father* to Viscount Sandon, and to the Hon. Granville-Dudley Ryder, both *Members* for Tiverton: *fo.-in-law* to Viscount Ebrington (son of Earl Fortescue), M.P. for Devonshire; and to the Hon. John-James-Stuart Wortley (son of Baron Wharmcliffe); *bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Stafford; to the lady of Edward, Lord Archbishop of York; to Viscount Granville; and to the Duke of Beaufort. The lady of Viscount Sandon is *aunt* to the Marquess of Bute; to Lord Patrick J.-H.-Crichton-Stuart, M.P. for Cardiff; and to Henry-Villars Stuart, Esq., M.P. for Banbury.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Tiverton.

46. HASTINGS, Marquess of,  
 U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1816  
*N. & S. Geo.* Augustus-Francis-Rawdon Hastings.  
*O. T.* Earl of Rawdon, } U.K. . 1816  
 Viscount Loudon }  
 Baron Rawdon, of R., York-  
 shire, G.B. . . . . 1783  
 Baron Hastings, Molines and  
 Moles, Hungerford and New-  
 march, and Botreaux, E.P.  
 1461, 1445, 1426, and 1368  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1665  
 I. P. Earl of Moira . . . } 1761  
 Baron Rawdon . . . . . }  
*Offi.* Hereditary Governor of the In-  
 corporated School and Hospital of  
 Repton.  
*Bn.* Feb. 4 . . . . . 1808  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Marquess,  
 Nov. 28 . . . . . 1826  
*To. Res.* Burlington Hotel, 29, Old  
 Burlington-street.  
*Co. Se.* Rawdon Hall, Yorkshire;  
 Donington Hall, Leicestershire; and

Loudon Castle, Ayrshire; and Moira,  
 Downshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the  
 Countess of Granard: *son and heir* to  
 the Countess of Loudon: *cousin* to  
 Viscount Forbes, M.P. for Longford-  
 shire; to Baroness Rancliffe.

275. HAWKE, Baron,  
 of Towton, Yorkshire . Y. of C. 1776  
*N. & S.* Edward-Wm.-Harvey Hawke.  
*Bn.* July 15 . . . . . 1799  
*Suc.* his father, as 4th Baron,  
 Nov. 29 . . . . . 1824  
*Mar.* Elizabeth-Francis, 2d dr. of  
 Sir J. Ramsden, Bart. (deceased)  
 Aug. 1 . . . . . 1821  
*H. Pre.* His Lordship's *brother*, the  
 Hon. Stanhope-Harvey Hawke.  
*Co. Se.* Towton and Scarthing Halls,  
 and Womersley House, Yorkshire.  
*Rel.* *Brother-in-law* to John-Charles  
 Ramsden, Esq. M.P. for Malton;  
 and to the Baroness Muncaster.

260. HAY, Baron,  
 of Pedwardine . Y. of C. G.B. 1711  
*N. & S.* Thos.-Robert-Hay Drummond.  
*O. T.* S. P. EARL OF KINNOUL 1633  
 Viscount Duplin . . . . } 1627  
 Baron Hay of Kinfauns . . }  
*Offi.* Lord Lyon King at Arms in Scot-  
 land.

*Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire*, and  
 Colonel of the Perthshire Militia.  
*Bn.* 5th April . . . . . 1785  
*Suc.* his father, as 10th Earl and  
 4th E. Baron, April 12 . . . 1804  
*Mar.* Louisa Burton, 2d dr. of  
 Admiral, Sir Charles Rowley,  
 K.C.B. Aug. 17 . . . . . 1824  
*H. Ap.* George, *Viscount Duplin*,  
 born July 16 . . . . . 1827  
*To. Res.* 51, Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Duplin Castle, and Cromlix Cot-  
 tage, Perthshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the  
 Rt. Rev. George, Lord Bishop of  
 Rochester: *nephew* to the Hon. and  
 Very Rev. Edward-Auriol-Hay Drum-  
 mond, Dean of Bocking, and Preben-  
 dary of York and Southwell: *cousin*  
 to Edward-William-Hay Drummond,  
 Esq. Keeper of the Records in the  
 Lion Office of Scotland.

209. HEREFORD, Lord Bishop of,  
*translated* from Gloucester . . . 1815

N. & S. Rt. Rev. Isaac Huntingford,  
D.D., F.R.S.

Cons. Bishop of Gloucester in . . . 1802

O. Offi. Warden of Winchester College.

Co. Se. Bishop's Palace, Hereford; and  
Winchester College, Hampshire.

N.B. The Bishop of Hereford is Diocesan over Herefordshire; and parts of Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, and Worcestershire;—all in the Province of Canterbury.

178. HEREFORD, Viscount,  
Premier Viscount in England,  
Y. of C. 1549

N. & S. Henry Devereux.

O. T. A Baronet.

Offi. Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Bn. Feb. 9 . . . . . 1777

Suc. his father, as 14th Viscount,

Dec. 31 . . . . . 1804

Mar. Frances-Elizabeth, 3d dr. of

the late Sir George Cornwall,

Bart., Dec. 12 . . . . . 1805

H. Ap. Henry Cornwall, Nov. 21 1807

Co. Se. Nanterribba Hall, Montgomeryshire; and Tregoya, Brecon.

Rel. His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Sir James Cockburn, Bart., late Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of the Bermuda Islands (*bro. to the Rt. Hon. Sir George Cockburn, Admiral of the White, M.P. for Plymouth*); to the Right Hon. Alexander Cockburn, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plenipo. to the Republic of Colombia; and to the Rev. William Cockburn (*bro.-in-law to Sir Robert Peel*).

37. HERTFORD, Marquess of,  
Y. of C. 1793

N. & S. Francis-Charles-Ingram-Seymour Conway, K. G.

O. T. Earl of Yarmouth, Norfolk 1793

Viscount Beauchamp, of Hache 1750

Baron Conway, of Ragley . . . 1702

I. P. Baron Conway and Kilmultagh, Antrimshire . . . 1703

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

Cust. Fot. of Antrimshire.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall.

Recorder of Coventry and Bodmyn.

Chief Steward and Vice Admiral of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Ba. March 11 . . . . . 1777

Suc. his father, as 3d Marquess,

June 17 . . . . . 1822

Mar. Miss Maria Fagniana, May

18 . . . . . 1798

H. Ap. Richard, Earl of Yarmouth, born Feb. 22 . . . . 1800

To. Res. Dorchester House, Park-lane; and Villa, Regent's Park.

Co. S. Ragley, Warwickshire; and Sudbourn Hall, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Rel. His Lordship is *cousin* to Lord Henry, and Lord Robert Seymour, Joint Clerks of the Crown, &c. in the King's Bench, Ireland; 2d *cousin* to Henry Seymour, Esq. Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons; and to Horace-Beauchamp Seymour, Esq., M.P. for Bodmyn.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Oxford; two Members for Aldeborough; one Member for Bodmyn; and one Member for Lisburn.

339. HEYTESBURY, (1st) Baron,  
of H., Wiltshire . . . Y. of C. 1828

N. & S. William A'Court, G.C.B.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1795

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia.

Bn. May 11 . . . . . 1779

Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, July

22 . . . . . 1817

Mar. Maria-Rebecca, 2d dr. of

the Hon. William-Henry Bouverie (brother to the 2d Earl Radnor), Oct. 3 . . . . . 1808

H. Ap. William-Henry-Ashe, born July 11 . . . . . 1809

Res. Petersburg, Russia.

Co. Se. Heytesbury House, Wiltshire.

Rel. Brother to Edward-Henry A'Court, Esq. Capt. R.N., and M.P. for Heytesbury; *bro.-in-law* to the Hon. Philip-Pleydell Bouverie, a Banker in Westminster, and M.P. for Cocker-mouth. The Baroness is *cousin* to the present Earl of Radnor.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Heytesbury.

351. HILL, (1st) Baron,  
of Almarer and Hawkestone,

Shropshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1814

N. & S. Rowland Hill, G.C.B., K.T.S.,

K.M.T., K.S.G.

*Off. General Commanding in Chief of the British Forces.*

Col. of the 53d Regt. of Foot.

*Governor of Hull, and*

A Privy Councillor.

*Ba. Aug. 11 . . . . . 1772*

*H. Pres. His Lordship's nephew, Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. of Hawkestone, M.P. for Shropshire.*

*To. Res. Westbourne House, Paddington; and Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards.*

*Co. Se. Hardwicke Grange, Shrewsbury.*

*Rel. Nephew to the Rev. Rowland Hill, the celebrated dissenting preacher; uncle to the Member for Shropshire; brother to Sirs Robert-Chambre, Francis-Bryan, and Thomas-Noel, Hill, three distinguished military officers.*

111. HILLSBOROUGH, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1772

*N. & S. Arthur-Blundell-Sandys-Trumbal Hill, D.C.L.*

*O. T. Viscount Fairfield . . . . . 1772*

*Baron Harwich . . . . . 1756*

L. P. MARQUESS OF DOWN-  
SHIRE . . . . . 1789

Earl and Viscount of Hills-  
borough, Downshire . . . . . 1751

Viscount Kilwarlin . . . . . } 1717

Baron Hill of Kilwarlin . . . . . }

*Off. Hereditary Constable of Hills-  
borough Fort.*

A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-  
facture.

*Ba. Oct. 8 . . . . . 1788*

*Suc. his father, as 3d Marquess,*

*Sept. 7 . . . . . 1801*

*Mar. Maria, eld. dr. of Ocher,  
5th Earl of Plymouth, Oct. 25 1811*

*H. Ap. Arthur-Wills-Blundell-  
Sandys-Trumbal-Windsor, Earl  
of Hillsborough, born Aug. 6 . 1812*

*Co. Se. Hillsborough Castle, Downshire;  
Hill Park, Kent; Timweston, Bucks;  
Easthamstead, Berks; North Aston,  
Oxon.*

*Rel. His Lordship is the eld. son of the  
Baroness Sandys (Dowager Marchio-  
ness of Downshire); brother to Lord  
Arthur-Moyses-William Hill (2d son  
and heir ap. of Baroness Sandys),  
M.P. for Downshire; bro.-in-law to  
the Earl of Plymouth; and to the  
lady of the Hon. Robert-Henry Clive,  
M.P. for Ludlow (who is son to the*

Earl of Powis, and brother to Viscount  
Clive, also Member for Ludlow). The  
Marchioness is 2d cousin to the children  
of the Hon. William-Wellesley-Long  
Pole, by the late lamented Catherine-  
Tylney Long, dr. and heiress of Sir  
James-Tylney Long, Bart.

*Parl. Pat. The Member for Carrick-  
fergus.*

270. HOLLAND, Baron,  
of Holland, Lincolnshire Y. of C. 1762  
*N. & S. Henry-Richard-Vassal Fox,  
F.R.S., and F.S.A.*

*O. T. Baron Holland, of Foxley,  
Wiltshire . . . . . 1763*

*Off. Recorder of Nottingham.*

A Privy Councillor.

Chancellor of the Duchy and County  
Palatine of Lancaster.

*Ba. Nov. 21 . . . . . 1773*

*Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, Dec.*

*26 . . . . . 1774*

*Mar. Elizabeth, dr. and heiress of  
Richard Vassal, Esq. and widow  
of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.*

*July 9 . . . . . 1797*

*H. Ap. Henry-Edward, born  
March 7 . . . . . 1802*

*To. Res. 30, Old Burlington-street, and  
Holland House, Kensington.*

*Co. Se. Foxley, Wiltshire; and Ampt-  
hill Park, Bedfordshire.*

*Rel. His Lordship is nephew to the late  
eminent statesman, the Right Hon.  
Charles-James Fox.*

78. HOME, Earl of, Y. of C. 1605  
*A Representative Peer of Scotland;*

*elected Sept. 2 . . . . . 1830*

*N. & S. Alexander-Home Ramey.*

*O. T. S. P. Baron Home and  
Dunglas . . . . . 1473*

*Off. Lord Lieut. of Berwickshire.*

Col. of the Berwick Militia.

*Ba. Nov. 11 . . . . . 1769*

*Suc. his father, as 10th Earl, Oct. 8 1786*

*Mar. Elizabeth, 2d dr. of Henry,  
3d Duke of Buccleugh, Nov. 9 1798*

*H. Ap. Cospatrick-Alexander,  
Lord Dunglas, born Oct. 27 . 1799*

*Co. Se. Hirsal, Berwickshire.*

*Rel. The Countess is aunt to the Duke  
of Buccleugh; to the lady of Viscount  
Stopford (son to the Earl of Courtown);  
and to the lady of the Hon. Peregrine-  
Francis Cust (bro. to Earl Brownlow,  
and to the Hon. Edward Cust, M.P.  
for Lostwithiel), M.P. for Clitheroe.*

188. HOOD, Viscount,  
of Whitley, Warwickshire Y. of C. 1796  
*N. & S.* Henry Hood.  
*O. T.* Baron Hood, of Cather-  
ington, Hants . . . . . 1795  
A Baronet . . . . . 1778  
I. P. Baron Hood, of Cather-  
ington . . . . . 1782  
*Bn.* Aug. 26 . . . . . 1753  
*Suc.* his mother, in the English  
Barony, May 25 . . . . . 1806  
his father, as 2d Viscount,  
Jan. 27 . . . . . 1814  
*Mar.* Jane, dr. and heiress of F.  
Wheeler, Esq. of Whitley, War-  
wickshire, in . . . . . 1774  
*H. Ap.* His Lordship's grandson,  
Samuel, Lieut. of the 3d Foot  
Guards, born Jan. 10 . . . . . 1808  
*Co. Se.* Whitley Abbey, near Coventry;  
Catherington House, Hampshire.  
*Rel.* 2d cousin to Baron Bridport.

349. HOPETOUN & NIDDRY,  
Baron, of H. and N. Castle, Linlith-  
gowshire, . Y. of C. 1809 and 1814.  
*N. & S.* John Hope.  
*O. T. S. P.* EARL OF HOPE-  
TOUN . . . . . } 1703  
Viscount Aithrie . . . . . }  
Baron Hope, of Lanark . . . }  
*Off.* Lord Lieut. and Hereditary Sheriff  
of Linlithgowshire.  
Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben  
Castle.  
*Bn.* 15th Nov. . . . . 1803  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl and 2d  
Baron, 27th Aug. . . . . 1823  
*Mar.* Louisa, eldest daughter of  
Godfrey, 3d Baron Macdonald of  
Slate, 4th June . . . . . 1826  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the  
Hon. James Hope, a Captain in the  
2d Foot Guards.  
*Co. Se.* Hopetoun House, Linlithgow-  
shire; Raehills, Dumfriesshire; and  
Ormiston House, Haddingtonshire.  
*Rel.* *Cousin-in-law* to Admiral Sir Wil-  
liam-Johnstone Hope, G.C.B. K.T.S.,  
and *nephew* to the Hon. Sir Alexander  
Hope, G.C.B. and M.P. for Linlith-  
gowshire: *cousin* to Henry-Thomas  
Hope, Esq. M.P. for East Loos: *son-  
in-law* to the present Baron Macdonald  
(*Lord of the Isles*).

239. HOWARD, Baron,  
of Effingham, Surrey, . Y. of C. 1553

*N. & S.* Kenneth-Alexander Howard,  
G.C.B. and K.T.S.  
*Off.* A Lieut. General.  
Col. of the 70th Regt. of Foot.  
*Bn.* 29th Nov. . . . . 1767  
*Suc.* his *kinsman*, Richard, 4th  
Earl of E., as 11th Baron, Dec.  
11th . . . . . 1816  
*Mar.* Charlotte, dr. of Neil, 3d  
Earl of Roseberry, 27th May . 1800  
*H. Ap.* Henry Howard, Esq., M.P.  
for New Shoreham, born 23d  
Aug. . . . . 1806  
*Co. Se.* The Grange, near Rotherham,  
Yorkshire.  
*Rel.* *Bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Roseberry.

241. HOWARD DE WALDEN,  
of W, Essex, Baron, . Y. of C. 1597  
*N. & S.* Charles-Augustus Ellis.  
*Bn.* 5th June . . . . . 1799  
*Suc.* his great-grandfather, the 4th  
Earl of Bristol, in this Barony,  
(in right of his mother, *deceased*,  
who was daughter of Lord Her-  
vey, eldest son of the said Earl)  
8th July . . . . . 1803  
*Mar.* Lucy, 3d dr. of William-  
Henry, 4th Duke of Portland,  
8th Nov. . . . . 1828  
*To. Res.* 2, Audley-square.  
*Co. Se.* Claremont, Surrey.  
*Rel.* *Son* of Baron Seaford: *brother* to  
Major the Hon. Augustus-Frederick  
Ellis, M.P. for Seaford: *son-in-law*  
to the Duke of Portland: *nephew* to  
the Marquess of Bristol, and to the  
Countess of Erne: *cousin* to the Earl  
of Jermyn, M.P. for Bury St. Ed-  
munds. The Baroness is *sister* to the  
Marquess of Titchfield: *niece* to the  
Right Hon. George-Frederick Caven-  
dish Bentinck, G.C.B., M.P. for  
King's Lynn.

401. HOWE, Baroness,  
of Langar, Notts . . . Y. of C. 1788  
*N. & S.* Sophia-Charlotte Waller.  
*Bn.* 19th Feb. . . . . 1762  
*Suc.* her father, the first Baron,  
5th August . . . . . 1799  
*Mar.* *First*, Penn-Asheton, eldest  
son of Asheton, first Viscount  
Curzon, 31st July . . . . . 1787  
*Secondly*, Sir Jonathan-Wathen  
Waller, Bart., in . . . . . 1812  
*H. Ap.* Richard-William, Earl  
Howe, born 11th Dec. . . . . 1786  
*To. Res.* 9, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

*Co. Se.* Pope's Villa, Twickenham, Middlesex; and Gopsal Hall, Leicestershire.

*Rel.* Her Ladyship is daughter to the late gallant Admiral Howe; mother of Earl Howe; aunt to the Marquess of Sligo; sister-in-law to Baron Stowell; and to the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P. for Clitheroe (married to the Baroness Zouche).

171. HOWE, (1st) Earl, of Langar, Notts. . . . Y. of C. 1821  
*N. & S.* Richard-William-Penn-Curzon Howe.

*O. T.* Viscount Curzon . . . . 1802  
 Baron Curzon, of Penn House, Bucks . . . . . 1794

*Off.* A Trustee of Rugby School.  
*Bn.* 11th Dec. . . . . 1796

*Suc.* his grandfather, as second Viscount, 19th March . . . . 1820

*Mar.* Harriet-Georgiana, second dr. of Robert, 6th Earl of Cardigan, 19th March . . . . ? 1820

*H. Ap.* George-Augustus-Frederick-Louis, Viscount Curzon, born 16th Jan. . . . . 1821

*To. Res.* 3, South Audley-street.

*Co. Se.* Penn House, Bucks; Hagley, Staffordshire; and Whalley Abbey, Lancashire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is son and heir to Baroness Howe; cousin to the Marquess of Sligo; son-in-law to the Earl of Cardigan; bro.-in-law to Lord Brudenell, M.P. for Fowey; and to the lady of Lord Bingley (son and heir to the Earl of Lucan), nephew to the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P. for Clitheroe (who is married to the Baroness Zouche).

*Parl. Mem.* One Member for Clitheroe.

52. HUNTINGDON, Earl of, Y. of C. 1529

*N. & S.* Francis-Theophilus-Henry Hastings.

*O. T.* Baron Hastings, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire . . 1461

*Bn.* 26th Nov. . . . . 1808

*Suc.* his father, as 12th Earl, Dec. 1828

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the

Rev. John-Armstrong Hastings.

*To. Res.* 47, Baker-street.

*Co. Se.* Chan House, Radnorshire.

206. HUTCHINSON, Viscount, Y. of C. U.K. 1821

*N. & S.* John Hely Hutchinson, G.C.B. K.C. F.S.A.

First Baron Hutchinson, of Alexandria and Knocklofty . . 1801

*O. T. I. P.* EARL OF DONOUGHMORE . . . . . 1800

Viscount Suirdale . . . . . 1797

Baron Donoughmore of Knocklofty . . . . . 1783

*Off.* Governor of Stirling Castle.

A General Officer, and

Col. of the 18th Regt. of Foot.

*Bn.* 15th May . . . . . 1757

*Suc.* his brother, as second Viscount

and Earl, 22d Aug. . . . . 1825

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's nephew, John-

Hely Hutchinson, Esq.

*Co. Se.* Palmerston, near Dublin; and

Knocklofty House, co. Tipperary.

*Rel.* His Lordship is uncle to the

Ladies of the Very Reverend the

Deans of Cloyne and Ross, viz. T-

Burgh and J. F. Bond; and to the

Lady of Thomas Bernard, Esq. M.P.

for King's County.

105. ILCHESTER, Earl of, Y. of C. 1756

*N. & S.* Henry-Stephen-Fox Strangways, D.C.L.

*O. T.* Baron Ilches- { Somer- }  
 ter and Stavordale } set- } 1746  
 Baron Redlynch . . { shire. }

*Bn.* 21st Feb. . . . . 1787

*Suc.* his father, as third Earl, 5th

Sept. . . . . 1802

*Mar.* Caroline-Leonora, dr. of the

late Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Geo.

Murray, D.D. Lord Bishop of

St. David's, 6th Feb. . . . . 1812

*H. Ap.* Henry, Lord Stavordale,

born 7th Jan. . . . . 1816

*To. Res.* 31, Old Burlington-street.

*Co. Se.* Melbury House, near Sher-

borne, Dorset; Redlynch, Somerset-

shire; and Abbotsbury Castle, near

Dorchester.

*Rel.* Bro.-in-law to Sir Christopher Cole,

K.C.B. Capt. R.N.; and to the Mar-

quess of Lansdowne; uncle to the

Earl of Kerry. His Lordship's child-

ren are second-cousins to the Duke of

Athol; to Baron Glenlyon; and to

the Viscountess Strathallan.

75. JERSEY, Earl of, Y. of C. 1697-

*N. & S.* George-Child Villiers.



- O. T.* Viscount Villiers of Dartford . . . . . 1690  
 Baron Villiers of Hoo, Kent }  
*I. P.* Viscount Grandison . . . 1620  
*Bn.* 19th August . . . . . 1773  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, 22d Aug. 1805  
*Mar.* Sarah-Sophia, eldest daughter of John, 10th Earl of Westmoreland, May 23d . . . . . 1604  
*H. Ap.* George-Augustus-Frederick, *Viscount Villiers*, M.P. for Rochester, born 4th April . . . 1803  
*To. Res.* 38, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Se.* Osterley Park, Middlesex; and Middleton Park, near Bicester, Oxfordshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Lord William Russel, M.P. for Tavistock (who is *uncle* to the Duke of Bedford); to the Hon. Charles-William Wyndham (*bro.* to the Earl of Egremont; *father* to Wadham Wyndham, Esq. M.P. for New Sarum); to the Duke of Argyll; to Baron Ponsonby; and to the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bagot, Lord Bishop of Oxford: *uncle* to Baron Durham; and to the Lady of the Hon. Henry-Grey Bennet (*bro.* to the Earl of Tankerville, and late Member for Shrewsbury); to the children of the present Marquess of Anglesey by his *first* wife (now Duchess of Argyll) viz. the Earl of Uxbridge, M.P. for Angleseyshire (who married the *niece* of his *stepfather*, the Duke of Argyll); to Lord William Paget; to the Duchess of Richmond; to the Lady of the Earl of Mountcharles (*eldest son* of the Marquess of Conyngham), M.P. for Donegalshire; and to the Lady of Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for Wexfordshire (*nephew* to the Marquess of Donegal).
403. KEITH, Baroness,  
 of Banheath, Dumbartonshire,  
 Y. of C. U. K. 1803  
*N. & S.* Margaret-Mercer Elphinstone.  
*O. T.* I. P. Baroness Keith, of  
 Stonehaven Marischal, Dumbar-  
 tonshire . . . . . 1797  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1733
- Suc.* her father, the gallant Ad-  
 miral, George, Viscount Keith, in 1823  
*Mar.* Auguste-Charles-Joseph,  
 Count de Flahaulte, 28th July. 1817  
*To. Res.* 103, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* East-Cliff Lodge, Kent; and  
 Aldie, Perthshire.
291. KENYON, Baron,  
 of Gredington, Flintshire, Y. of C. 1738  
*N. & S.* George Kenyon, D.C.L. and  
 F.S.A.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1784  
*Offi.* A Bencher of the Middle Temple.  
*Custos Brevium of the King's Bench.\**  
*Bn.* 22d July . . . . . 1776  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 4th  
 April . . . . . 1802  
*Mar.* Margaret-Emma, dr. of Sir T.  
 Hanmer, Bart. (*deceased*), Feb. 1 1803  
*H. Ap.* Lloyd, born 1st April . 1805  
*To. Res.* 9, Portman-square.  
*Co. Se.* Gredington Hall, Ellesmeres,  
 Flintshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Hon.  
 Thomas Kenyon, Clerk of the Out-  
 lawries in the Court of King's Bench.
360. KER, Baron,  
 of Kerstreugh, Roxburghshire,  
 Y. of C. U. K. 1821  
*N. & S.* John-William-Robert Ker.  
*O. T.* S. P. MARQUESS OF  
 LOTHIAN . . . . . 1701  
 Earl of Lothian and Ancrum  
 1633 and 1606  
 Viscount of Brien . . . . . 1701  
 Baron Ker of Newbottle . . . 1591  
 Baron Jedburgh . . . . . 1622  
*Offi.* Recorder of the Borough of Hunt-  
 ington  
*Lord Lieutenant of Roxburghshire.*  
 Col. of the Edinburgh Militia.  
*Bn* 1st Feb. . . . . 1794  
*Suc.* his father, as 7th Marquess,  
 and second English Baron,  
 Apr. 27th . . . . . 1824  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, Lord  
 Henry-Francis-Charles Ker.  
*To. Res.* 33, Clarges-street, Picadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Newbottle House, Mid-Lothian;  
 and Mount-Teviot Lodge, Roxburgh-  
 shire.

\* *Custos Brevium* is a clerk of the Court of King's Bench, who files writs and all warrants of attorney, and transcribes or makes out all records of *Nisi Prius*. There is a similar officer in the Common Pleas, who has the charge of the writs and records of *Nisi Prius*.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.* to Lord Robert Ker, Secretary to the Most Noble Order of the Thistle: *son-in-law* to Earl Talbot: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Ingletrie, M.P. for Armagh: *cous.* to Viscount Vallerort, M.P. for Lostwithiel; to the Hon. George Edgumbe, Sec. of Legation in Switzerland;—and to the Countess Brownlow (*son* and *dr.* to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe): 3d *cous.* to the Earl of Buckinghamshire: *fa.-in-law* to the Hon. Charles-Rodolph Trefusis (who is *brother* and *heir pres.* to Baron Clinton).

262. KING, Baron,  
of Ockham, Surrey . . . Y. of C. 1725  
*N. & S.* Peter King.

*Bn.* 31st Aug. . . . . 1776

*Suc.* his *fa.*, as 7th Baron, Nov. 23 1793

*Mar.* Hester, dr. of Hugh, 1st Earl Fortescue, 26th May . . . . . 1804

*H. Ap.* William, born 20th Feb. 1805  
*To Res.* 38. Dover-street, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Ockham Park, near Ripley, Surrey; and Ashley Lodge, near Nunhead, Somersetshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *son-in-law* to Earl Fortescue: *brother-in-law* to Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for Devonshire; to the Hon. George-Matthew Fortescue, *late* M.P. for Hindon; to the lady of the Hon. Newton Fellowes (*bro.* and *h. pres.* to the Earl of Portsmouth); and to the lady of George Wilbraham, Esq., M.P. for Cheshire. The Baroness is *cous.* to the Duke of Buckingham; to Baron Nugent, M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the Baroness Arundell of Wardour; 2d *cous.* to the Marquess of Chandos, M.P. for Buckinghamshire.

His Lordship has lately distinguished himself in the literary world by being the author of the life of his *kinsman*, the immortal *John Locke*.

129. KINGSTON, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1768

*A Representative Peer of Ireland, for life* (though a Baron of the U.K.), elected in . . . . . 1800

*N. & S.* George King.

*O. T.* 1st Baron Kingston of Michelstown, U.K. 9th July 1821

*I.P.* Viscount Kingsborough . . . 1764

*Baron Kingston* . . . . . 1764

*A Baronet of Ireland* . . . . . 1682

*Off.* A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Bn.* 28th April . . . . . 1771

*Suc.* his *fa.*, as 3d Earl, April 17 1799

*Mar.* Helena, dr. of Stephen, 1st Earl of Mountcashel, 7th May 1794

*H. Ap.* Edward, Viscount Kingsborough, born in . . . . . 1795

*To. Res.* 3, Whitehall-place.

*Co. Se.* Mitchelstown Castle, Cork.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *fa.* to the Hon. Robert King, M.P. for Corkshire: *bro.* to Viscount Lorton; and to Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry King, C.B., *late* M.P. for Sligo-shire: *cous.* to the Viscountess Lorton: *nuc.* to the Earl of Mountcashel: to the lady of William-Yates Peel, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University: *bro.-in-law* to G.-R. Dawson, Esq., M.P. for Harwich; and to the Hon. R. King (son of Vis. Lorton), *late* M.P. for Corkshire.

195. LAKE, Viscount, Y. of C. 1807  
*N. & S.* Francis-Gerard Lake.

*O. T.* Baron Lake, of Delhi, Laswarae; and Aston-Clinton, Bucks 1804

*Off.* A Lord of the King's Bedchamber. A Lieut.-General in the Army.

*Bn.* 31st March . . . . . 1772

*Suc.* his *fa.*, as 2d Viscount, Feb. 20 1808

*Mar.* Priscilla, dr. of Sir C. Whitworth, and *widow* of Sir Bel-lingham Graham, Bart., 1st Jan. 1800

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Warwick Lake.

*Co. Se.* Aston-Clinton, Bucks.

*Rel.* *Brother-in-law* to Col. Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., one of his Majesty's Aides-de-camp. The Viscountess was *sister* to the late Earl Whitworth, who was ambassador to the Courts of France, Petersburg, &c.

31. LANSDOWNE, Marquess of,  
Y. of C. 1784

*N. & S.* Henry-Fitzmaurice Petty, D.C.L. F.R.S.

*O. T.* Earl of Wycombe . . . . . 1784

Viscount Calne and Calstone,

Bucks . . . . . 1784

Baron Wycombe, of Chipping

W., Bucks . . . . . 1760

*I. P.* Earl of Kerry and Shel-

burne . . . . . 1722 & 1753

Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitz-

maurice . . . . . 1722

Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and

Dunkerron . . . . . 1250

*Off.* Lord President of the King's Council \*.

Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire.

A Privy Councillor.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

President of the Zoological Society.

Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

*Bn.* 2d July . . . . . 1780

*Suc.* his brother, as 3d Marquess,

15th Nov. . . . . 1809

*Mar.* Louisa-Emma, 5th dr. of

Henry-Thomas, 2d Earl of Il-

chester, 30th March . . . . . 1808

*H. Ap.* William-Thomas, Earl of

Kerry, born 30th March . . . . . 1811

*To. Res.* Lansdowne House, 54, Berke-

ley-square.

*Co. Se.* Bowood, near Chippenham,

Wiltshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the

Earl of Ilchester; and to the lady of

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. Captain

R.N.: *cousin* to the Right Hon.

Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry,

and late M.P. for Kerryshire.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Calne.

340. LAUDERDALE, (1st) Baron,

of Thirlestane, Berwickshire,

Y. of C. U. K. 1806

*N. & S.* James Maitland, K.T.

*O. T.* S. P. EARL OF LAUDER-

DALE . . . . . 1624

Viscount Maitland and Lauder-

dale . . . . . 1616 & 1624

Baron Thirlestane, Boltoun, and

Lauderdale . . . . . 1590

A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . . . . 1672

*Off.* Heritable Royal Standard-Bearer

of Scotland.

A Privy Councillor.

An Advocate at the Scottish Bar.

*Bn.* Jan. 26 . . . . . 1759

*Suc.* his fa., as 8th Earl, Aug. 17 1789

*Mar.* Eleanor, dr. and heiress of

Anthony Todd, Esq., Aug. 15 1782

*H. Ap.* James, Viscount Maitland,

M.P. for Appleby, born Feb. 12 1784

*To. Res.* Warren's Hotel, Regent-street.

*Co. Se.* Thirlestane, and Lauder Castle,

Berwickshire; Dunbar House, East

Lothian.

*Rel.* Besides the Member for Appleby,

his Lordship is *fa.* also to the Hon.

Anthony Maitland, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and M.P. for Berwickshire: *fa.-in-law* to John Warrender, Esq. (who is brother to the Rt. Hon. Sir George Warrender, Bart., a Commissioner for the affairs of India, and M.P. for Honiton): *uncle* to the Marquess of Tweeddale; and to Lord John Hay, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and late M.P. for Haddingtonshire.

398. LE DESPENCER, Baroness,  
Premier Baroness of England.

Y. of C. 1264

*N. & S.* Mary-Frances-Elizabeth Sta-

pleton.

*Bn.* March 24th . . . . . 1822

*Suc.* her grandfather, the 22d Baron,

Oct. 3d . . . . . 1831

*Haz. Pres.* The four daughters of the late

Hon. and Rev. Miles-John Stapleton.

*Rel.* Her Ladyship is *grand-daughter* to

H. Banks, Esq., late M.P. for Dorset-

shire: *niece* to G. Banks, Esq., M.P.

for Corfe Castle; and to W. J. Banks,

Esq., M.P. for Marlborough.

*Co. Seats.* Gray's Court, Oxfordshire;

and Mereworth Castle, Kent.

LEIGHLIN and FERNS, Lord

Bishop of,

*Trans.* from Limerick in . . . . . 1822

*A Representative Prelate of Ire-*

*land for session* . . . . . 1831 and 1832

*N. & S.* The Rt. Rev. Thomas Elring-

ton, D. D.

*Cons.* Bishop of Limerick, &c. in 1820

*Res.* Ferns Palace, Wexfordshire.

15. LEEDS, Duke of, Y. of C. 1694

*N. & S.* George-William-Frederick Os-

borne, K. G.

*O. T.* Earl of Danby . . . . . 1674

Viscount Latimer of Danby . . . . . 1673

Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, } 1673

Yorkshire . . . . . }

Baron Conyers . . . . . 1509

A Baronet . . . . . 1620

Marquess of Carmarthen . . . . . 1689

S. P. Viscount Dunblane, in

Perthshire . . . . . 1675

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

\* The President of the Council is the fourth great officer of state in England. His office is to attend on the King on all matters of public import, to propose business at the Council Table, and to report to His Majesty the transactions which take place there.

*Late* Master of the Horse to the King.  
*Governor of the Islands of Scilly.*  
*Lord Lieut. of the North Riding of*  
*Yorkshire.*  
 Ranger of Richmond Forest, York-  
 shire.  
 Constable of Middleham Castle.  
*Bn.* July 21 . . . . . 1755  
*Suc.* his father, as 6th Duke,  
 Jan. 31 . . . . . 1799  
*Mar.* Charlotte, dr. of George, 1st  
 Marquess Townshend, Aug. 17 1797  
*H. Ap.* Fran.-Godolphin D'Arcy,  
 Marquess of Carmarthen, born  
 May 21 . . . . . 1798  
*To. Res.* Whitehall.  
*Co. Se.* Hornby Castle, Catterick, York-  
 shire.  
*Rel.* *Father* to the Marquess of Carmar-  
 then, (who is mar. to Louisa-Catherine,  
 3d dr. of R. Caton, Esq., of Mary-  
 land in America, widow of Sir F.-E.-B.  
 Harvey, Bart., and sister to the Mar-  
 chioness Wellesley): *brother* to Lord  
 Francis-Godolphin Osborne, M.P. for  
 Cambridgeshire, (who is *bro.-in-law*  
 to Baron Auckland): *uncle* to the Earl  
 of Chichester.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Helstone.

183. LEINSTER, Viscount,  
 of Taplow, Bucks . . Y. of C. 1746  
*N. & S.* Augustus-Frederick Fitz-  
 gerald.  
*G. T. I. P. DUKE OF LEINSTER* 1766  
 Marquess of Kildare . . . . . 1761  
 Earl of Kildare . . . . . 1316  
*Premier Peer, Marquess, and*  
*Earl of Ireland.*  
 Baron of Offaley, King's Co. . 1205  
*Offi.* Governor and Cust. Rot. of the  
 County of Kildare.  
*Bn.* Aug. 21 . . . . . 1791  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Duke, Oct. 20 1804  
*Mar.* Charlotte-Augusta, youngest  
 dr. of Charles, 3d Earl of Har-  
 rington, June 16 . . . . . 1818  
*H. Ap.* Charles-William, Mar-  
 quess of Kildare, born March 30 1819  
*To. Res.* 6, Carlton-house Terrace.  
*Co. Se.* Carlton House, Maynooth, Co.  
 Kildare.  
*Rel.* His grace is *brother* to Lord Wil-  
 liam-Charles-O'Brien-Fitzgerald, M.P.  
 for Kildare; to the Viscountess de  
 Chabot; to Baroness Foley; and to  
 the Dow. Baroness Kinnaird: *uncle*  
 to Sir Charles Ross, Bart.; to Sir Ed-  
 ward-Baker-Baker, Bart.; and to Lord

Kinnaird: *bro.-in-law* to the present  
 Earl of Harrington, and to the Mar-  
 chioness of Tavistock.

215. LICHFIELD & COVENTRY,  
 Lord Bishop of, translated from  
 Gloucester . . . . . 1824  
*N. & S.* Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry  
 Ryder, D.D., Dean of Wells.  
*Bn.* 21st July . . . . . 1777  
*Cons.* Bishop of Gloucester in . 1815  
*Mar.* Sophia, daughter of Thomas-  
 March Phillips, Esq. . . . . 1802  
*To. Res.* 5, Belgrave-street, Bel-  
 grave square.  
*Co. Se.* Bishop's Palace, Lichfield.  
*Rel.* *Brother* to the Earl of Harrowby;  
 and to the Right Hon. Granville Dud-  
 ley Ryder, M.P. for Tiverton: *uncle*  
 to Viscount Sandon, also M.P. for  
 Tiverton; to Capt. Saurin, R.N.; and  
 to the Lady of the Hon. Charles-Stuart  
 Wortley, M.P. for Bossiney.  
 N. B. The diocess of Lichfield and  
 Coventry is in the Province of Canter-  
 bury; and the spiritual authority of the  
 Bishop extends over Staffordshire, Derby-  
 shire, and parts of Warwickshire and  
 Shropshire.

318. LILFORD, Baron,  
 of L., Northamptonshire Y. of C. 1797  
*N. & S.* Thomas Atherton Powis.  
*Bn.* Dec. 2 . . . . . 1801  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron,  
 July 4 . . . . . 1825  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the  
 Hon. Robert-Vernon Powis.  
*To. Res.* Clarendon Hotel, 169, New  
 Bond-street.  
*Co. Se.* Lilford Park, near Oundle, Nor-  
 thamptonshire; and Bewsey Hall,  
 near Warrington, Lancashire.

146. LIMERICK, (1st) Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1803  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland*  
*for life* (though entitled to sit in  
 the House of Lords as Baron  
 of the U.K.), elected in . . . . 1800  
*N. & S.* Edmund-Henry Pery, M.R.I.A.  
*O. T.* 1st BARON FOXFORD, of  
 Stackpole Court, Clareshire, U.K. 1815  
 1st Viscount Limerick . . . . . 1803  
 I. P. Baron Glentworth, of  
 Mallow . . . . . 1790  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
*Bn.* Jan. 8th . . . . . 1758  
*Suc.* his father, who was likewise  
 Lord Bishop of Killaloe, as 2d

- Baron, July 7th . . . . . 1794  
*Mar.* Alice-Mary, dr. and heiress of H. Ormsby, Esq. of Cloghan, Mayshire, Jan. 29th . . . . . 1783  
*H. Ap.* Henry-Hartstonge, Lord Glentworth, born May 29th . . . . . 1789  
*To. Res.* 4, Mansfield-street, Portland-place.  
*Co. Se.* Southill Park, Bracknell, Berkshire; and Limerick, Ireland.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *fa.-in-law* to Thomas-Spring Rice, Esq. M.P. for Limerick; *cousin* to the Viscountess Northland; and to the lady of Nicholson Calvert, Esq. M.P. for Hertfordshire (who is *father* to John Calvert, Esq., Sec. to the Lord Chamberlain, and M.P. for Huntingdon; *brother* to Charles Calvert, Esq. M.P. for Southwark); 2d *cousin* to the Hon. Thomas Knox, M.P. for Dungannon; and to the Hon. John-Henry Knox, M.P. for Newry (who is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Kilmorey).
217. LINCOLN, Lord Bishop of, translated from Bristol . . . . . 1827  
*N. & S. Rt. Rev.* John Kaye, D.D., F.R.S.  
*O. Off.* Master of Christ's College, and *Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Cambridge.*  
*Cous.* Bishop of Bristol in . . . . . 1820  
*Co. Se.* Buckden Palace, Huntingdonshire.  
*N. B.* The Bishop of Lincoln's spiritual authority extends over Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and part of Hertfordshire;—all in the Province of Canterbury.
57. LINDSEY, Earl of, of Uffington, Lincolnshire Y. of C. 1626  
*N. & S.* Albemarle-George-Augustus-Frederick Bertie.  
*Bn.* 4th Nov. . . . . 1814  
*Suc.* his father, as 10th Earl, 17th Sept. . . . . 1818  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *brother*, the Hon. Montagu-Peregrine Bertie.  
*Co. Se.* Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire. His Lordship is a *MINOR*.
124. LIVERPOOL, Earl of, Y. of C. 1796  
*N. & S.* Charles-Cecil-Cope Jenkinson.  
*O. T. Baron* Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire . . . . . 1786
- A Baronet . . . . . 1661  
*Bn.* 29th May . . . . . 1785  
*Suc.* his half brother, as 3d Earl, 14th Dec. . . . . 1828  
*Mar.* Julia, dr. of Sir G.-A.-W.-S. Evelyn (*deceased*), July 19th 1810  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *nephew*, James Walter, Viscount Grimston.  
*To. Res.* 45, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Pitchford Hall, near Shrewsbury; and Bucksted Park, near Uckfield, Sussex.  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Verulam; *cousin* to the Rt. Rev. John, Lord Bishop of St. David's.
225. LLANDAFF, Lord Bishop of, consecrated in . . . . . 1827  
*N. & S. Rt. Rev.* Edward Copleston, D.D.  
*O. Off.* Dean of St. Paul's, London.  
*To. Res.* The Deanery, St. Paul's.  
*Co. Se.* Llandaff Court, Glamorganshire.  
*N. B.* The Bishop of Llandaff exercises his spiritual authority over only a part of Monmouthshire and part of Glamorganshire. His Diocese is in the Province of Canterbury.
326. LOFTUS, Baron, of Long L., Yorkshire Y. of C. U.K. 1601  
*N. & S.* John Loftus, K.P. and D.C.L.  
*O. T. I. P. MARQUESS OF ELY,* in Wicklowshire . . . . . 1800  
 Earl of Ely . . . . . 1794  
 Viscount Loftus, of Ely . . . . . 1789  
 Baron Loftus, of L. Hall, Wexfordshire . . . . . 1785  
*Off.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland. Cust. Rot. of Wexfordshire.  
*A Governor of the Cos. of Wexford and Fermanagh.*  
 Col. of the Wexford Militia.  
*Bn.* Feb. 15th . . . . . 1770  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Marquess and Baron, Mar. 22d . . . . . 1806  
*Mar.* Anna-Maria, eld. dr. of Sir Henry-Watkin Dashwood, Bart., May 22d . . . . . 1810  
*H. Ap.* John-Henry, Viscount Loftus, born Jan. 19th . . . . . 1814  
*To. Res.* 8, Connaught-place.  
*Co. Se.* Rathfarnham Castle, near Dublin; Ely Castle, Fermanagh; and Loftus Hall, Wexford Co., Ireland.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord Robert-Ponsonby-Tottenham Loftus, D.D., Bishop of Clogher (who is *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Hawarden, to the Dean

of Clogher, and to the Baroness Dunally).  
*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Wexford.

204. LONDON, Lord Bishop of, translated from Chester in . . . 1823  
*N. & S.* Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles-James Blomfield, D.D.

*O. Off.* Dean of the Chapel Royal.  
 A Privy Councillor.  
*Provincial Dean of Canterbury.*  
 Visitor of Sion College, and one of the Visitors of Harrow School.  
 An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

President of the Society for the relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Diocese of London.

*Cons.* Bishop of Chester in . . . 1824  
*To. Res.* 22, St. James's-square.

*Co. Se.* Fulham House, Middlesex.  
*N. B.* The Bishop of London is Diocesan of Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire;—all in the Province of Canterbury.

131. LONGFORD, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1785

*A Representative Peer of Ireland for life* (though a Baron of the U.K.); elected in . . . 1800

*N. & S.* Thomas Pakenham, K.P. F.S.A.

*O. T.* 1st BARON SILCHESTER, of S., Southampton, U. K.

July 9th . . . 1821  
*I. P.* Baron Pakenham . . . 1756

*Off. Cust. Rot. of the co. Westmeath.*  
 A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Bn.* 14th May . . . 1774  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron, 3d

June . . . 1792

— his grandmother, as 1st Earl, 27th Jan. . . . 1794

*Mar.* Georgiana, dr. of William, 1st Earl Beauchamp, Jan. . . 1817

*H. Ap.* Edward-Michaels, Lord Silchester, born 30th October . 1817

*Co. Se.* Pakenham Hall, Westmeath; and Longford Castle, Longfordshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is brother to the Hon. Hercules Pakenham, C.B. (*Aide-de-camp* to the King—*son-in-law* to Baron Le Despencer, and *bro.-in-law* to the Countess of Roden); to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham, Archdeacon of Emly; and to the Duchess of Wellington; uncle to the Marquess of Douro, M.P. for Alde-

burgh; *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Beauchamp; and to Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, M.P. for Worcestershire; 2nd cousin to Baron Longford of Somerhill; and to the Marquess of Headfort.

156. LONSDALE, (1st) Earl of, of Lowther-Castle, Westmoreland,  
 Y. of C. U. K. 1807

*N. & S.* William Lowther, K. G. F. S. A.

*O. T.* Viscount and Baron Lowther, of Whitehaven, Cumberland . . . 1797

A Baronet . . . 1764

*Off.* Lord Lieut. of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

A Colonel in the Army and of the Cumberland Militia.

Recorder of Carlisle.

*Bn.* 29th Dec. . . . 1757

*Suc.* his kinsman, as 2nd Viscount, &c. in . . . 1802

*Mar.* Augusta, dr. of John, 9th Earl of Westmoreland, 12th

July . . . . 1781

*H. Ap.* William, Viscount Lowther, a Director of Greenwich

Hospital, &c. M.P. for Westmoreland, born 31st Jan. . . 1787

*To. Res.* 12, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

*Co. Se.* Lowther Castle, Westmoreland; Cottesmore Park, near Oakam, Rutlandshire; and Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland.

*Rel.* Besides Viscount Lowther, his Lordship is father also to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, the other Member for Westmoreland (who is a Lieut.-Col. in the Army, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Harborough); *fa.-in-law* to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. M.P. for Haslemere; to Lord W.-J.-F. Powlet, M.P. for Durham (*son* of the Marquess of Cleveland); brother to Sir John Lowther, Bart. M.P. for Cumberland; *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Westmoreland; *uncle* to John-Henry Lowther, Esq., M.P. for Wigton. The Countess is *aunt* to Lord Burghersh, Major-General in the Army, Env. Ext. and Min. Plenipo. to the Court of Tuscany (who is *son-in-law* to Baron Maryborough); to the Hon. Henry-Sutton Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis; to the Countess of Jersey; to the Lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget,

- K.C.B. (*bro.* to the Marquess of Anglesey, &c.); and to the Lady of Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire (eldest son of the Earl of Besborough).  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Haslemere; two Members for Cokermonth; one Member for Carlisle; one Member for Appleby.
194. LORTON, Viscount,  
 Y. of C. 1806  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland*, for life; elected in . . . . 1820  
*N. & S.* Robert-Edward King.  
*O. T.* Baron Erris, of Boyle, Roscommonshire . . . . . 1800  
*Offi. Cust. Rot. and Governor of Roscommonshire*, and Col. of its Militia.  
 A Lieut. General in the Army.  
 A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  
*Bn.* 12th Aug. . . . . 1773  
*Mar.* His cousin, Frances, dr. of Lawrence, Earl of Rosse, 9th Dec. . . . . 1799  
*H. Ap.* Robert, M.P. for Roscommonshire, born 17th July . . 1804  
*To. Res.* 84, Eaton-square.  
*Co. Se.* Rockingham House, Roscommonshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.* to the Earl of Kingst<sup>o</sup>n; and to Major Gen. the Hon. Henry King, C.B., M.P. for Sligo-shire; *uncle* to Viscount Kingsborough; to the Hon. Robert King, M.P. for Corkshire; and to the Earl of Mountcashel; to the Lady of William-Yates Peel, Esq. M.P. for Yarmouth (who is *bro.* to Sir Robert Peel, M.P. for Tamworth; *bro.-in-law* to G.R. Dawson, Esq. M.P. for Harwich). The Viscountess is *aunt* to the Earl of Rosse; *grand-aunt* to Lord Oxmantown, M.P. for King's County.
271. LOVEL & HOLLAND, Baron, of Enmore, Somersetshire, Y. of C. 1762  
*N. & S.* John Perceval.  
*O. T. I. P.* EARL OF EGMONT 1733  
 Viscount Perceval of Kenturk . 1722  
 Baron Perceval of Burton . . 1715  
 A Baronet of Ireland . . . . 1661  
*Bn.* Aug. 13 . . . . . 1767  
*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl and 3d Baron, Feb. 25 . . . . . 1822  
*Mar.* Bridget, dr. of Col. Wynn, (*deceased*) 10th March . . . 1792  
*H. Ap.* Charles-James, Viscount Perceval.
- Co. Se.* Enmore Castle, Somersetshire; and Sundon House, Herts: Erwar-ton, Suffolk; and Kanturk Castle, Corkshire.
135. LUCAN, Earl of, Y. of C. 1795  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland*, for life; elected in . . . . 1800  
*N. & S.* Richard Bingham.  
*O. T. I. P.* Baron Bingham, of Castlebar. . . . . 1776  
 A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . 1632  
*Bn.* 6th Dec. . . . . 1764  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 29th March . . . . . 1799  
*Mar.* Elizabeth, 3rd dr. and co-heiress of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg (*deceased*), May 26 1794  
*H. Ap.* George-Charles, Lord Bingham, Col. of the 17th Lancers, born 16th April . . 1800  
*To. Res.* G. 1, Albany.  
*Co. Se.* Laleham, near Staines, Middlesex; and Castlebar, co. Mayo, Ireland.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *fa.-in-law* to George-Granville-Venables Vernon, Esq. (eldest son of his Grace the Archbishop of York), M.P. for Lichfield; and to Lord Elcho (eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss); *bro.-in-law* to Earl Spencer; *uncle* to Viscount Althorpe, M.P. for Northamptonshire; and to the Baroness Lyttleton. Lord Bingham is *half-brother* to the Earl of Surrey (*son and heir* to the Duke of Norfolk), M.P. for Horsham.
362. LYNDHURST, (1st) Baron, of L., Co. Southampton Y. of C. 1827  
*N. & S.* John-Singleton Copley.  
*Offi.* Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.  
 Late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.  
 A Privy Councillor.  
 A Lord of Trade and Plantation.  
 Official Visitor of Oriol College, Oxford, and of Pembroke and Catherine Hall, Cambridge.  
 An Official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, &c.  
*Bn.* May 21 . . . . . 1773  
*Mar.* Sarah-Garay, dr. of C. Brunsdell, Esq., and *widow* of Col. C. Thomas, First Foot Guards, in . . . . . 1819  
*To. Res.* 25, George-street, Hanover-square.

Co. Se. Wimbledon Common, Surrey; Hanwell Park, Middlesex.

350. LYNEDOCH, (1st) Baron, of Balgowan, Perthsh., Y. of C. U.K. 1814 N. & S. Thomas Graham, G.C.B.

Offi. A General Officer, and Col. of the 14th Regt. of Foot. Governor of Dumbarton Castle, Scotland.

Bn. in . . . . . 1750  
Mar. Mary, dr. of Charles, 9th Lord Cathcart (deceased).

Rel. Bro.-in-law to Viscount Cathcart; to the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, Prebendary of York; and to the Countess of Mansfield: uncle to Ld. Greenock.

To. Res. 12, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Co. Se. Cosgrove Priory, Bucks; and Balgowan, Perthshire, N. B.

299. LYTTLETON, Baron, of Frankley, Worcestershire, Y. of C. 1794 N. & S. William-Henry Lyttleton.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1618  
I. P. Baron Westcote, of Ballymore . . . . . 1776

Bn. April 3 . . . . . 1782  
Suc. his half-brother, as 3d Baron, Nov. 12 . . . . . 1828

Mar. Sarah, eld. dr. of George-John, 2d Earl Spencer, Mar. 4 1813  
H. Ap. George-William, born March 31 . . . . . 1817

Co. Se. Hagley Park, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

Rel. Son-in-law to Earl Spencer: bro.-in-law to Sir R. Colt Hoare, Bart.; to the Rt. Hon. Reginald-Pole Carew; and to Viscount Althorpe, M.P. for Northamptonshire. The Baroness is cousin to the Duke of Devonshire; also to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Co. Kilkenny; to Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Fred.-Cavendish Ponsonby; and to the Hon. William-F.-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole (all sons of the Earl of Besborough): cousin-in-law to Viscount Melbourne.

Parl. Pat. The Member for Bewdley.

90. MACCLESFIELD, Earl of, of M. Cheshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1721  
N. & S. George Parker, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

O. T. Viscount Parker, of Ewelme, Oxon . . . . . 1721  
Baron Parker, of Macclesfield . 1715

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

Captain of the Yeomen of the King's Guard.

Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Oxfordshire.

High Steward of Henley.  
President of the Board of Agriculture.

Bn. Feb. 24 . . . . . 1755  
Suc. his father, as 4th Earl, Feb. 9 1795

Mar. Mary-Frances, dr. and co-heiress of the Rev. Dr. Drake (deceased), May 25 . . . . . 1780

H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Thomas Parker.

To. Res. 9, Conduit-street.  
Co. Se. Sherborne Castle, Oxfordshire; and Bucfastleigh, Devonshire.

Rel. His Lordship is fa.-in-law to the Earl of Haddington: uncle to John Fane, Esq., M.P. for Oxfordshire (who is cousin to the Earl of Westmoreland; to the Countess of Lonsdale; and to the lady of Sir John Lowther, Bart., M.P. for Cumberland): 2d cousin to Lord Burghersh, Min. Plenipo. at the Court of Tuscany; to the Countess of Jersey; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K.C.B.; to the lady of Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire (cid. son of the Earl of Besborough); to the Hon. Henry-Sutton Fane, and to John-Thomas Fane, Esq. (a Clerk of the Privy Seal), both Members for Lyme Regis; to Viscount Lowther, and to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, Members for Westmoreland; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., M.P. for Haslemere; to the lady of Lord W.-J.-F. Powlett, M.P. for Durham (son of the Marquess of Cleveland); and to John-Henry Lowther, Esq., M.P. for Wigton: kinsman to Sir H. Fane, M.P. for Hastings; and cousin to Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for Hampshire.

126. MALMESBURY, Earl of, Y. of C. 1800

N. & S. James-Edward Harris.  
O. T. Viscount Fitz-Harris, of Heron Court, Hants . . . . . 1800

Baron Malmesbury, of M., Wiltshire . . . . . 1788

Offi. Governor of the Isle of Wight.  
Bn. Aug. 19 . . . . . 1778

Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, in Nov. . . . . 1820

Mar. Harriet-Susan, dr. of F.-B.



Dashwood, Esq., of Well-Vale,  
Lincolnshire (*deceased*), June 17, 1806

*H. Ap.* James Howard, *Viscount*

*Fitz-Harris*, born Mar. 25 . . . 1807  
*Co. Se.* Heron Court, Hampshire; and  
Great Durnford, Wiltshire.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Lieut.-Col. Bell,  
Dep. Quarter-Master-General at the  
Cape of Good Hope; and to Lieut.-  
Gen. the Hon. Sir Galbraith-Lowry  
Cole, G.C.B. (*brother* to the Earl of  
Enniskillen, and *uncle* to the Hon.  
Arthur-Henry Cole, M.P. for Ennis-  
killen), Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of  
the Cape of Good Hope.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Christ-  
church.

22. MANCHESTER, Duke of,  
Y. of C. 1719

*N. & S.* William Montagu.

*O. T.* Earl of Manchester . . . 1626

Viscount Mandeville . . . { 1620

Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton } 1620

*Off. Post-Master-Gen. of Great Britain  
and Ireland.*

*Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Hunt-  
ingdonshire.*

A Privy Councillor.

*Late Capt.-Gen. and Gov. of Jamaica.*

*Bn. in* . . . . . 1768

*Suc.* his father, as 5th Duke, Sept. 2, 1788

*Mar.* Susan, 3d dr. of Alexander,

4th Duke of Gordon, Oct. 7,

(*deceased*) . . . . . 1793

*H. Ap.* George, *Viscount Mandev-  
ville*, M.P. for Huntingdonshire,

born July 9 . . . . . 1799

*To. Res.* 4, Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane.

*Co. Se.* Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon-  
shire.

*Rel.* His Grace is *fa.-in-law* to the

Marquess of Tweeddale; and to John-

Hales Calcraft, Esq. (*eld. son* of the

Rt. Hon. John Calcraft, M.P. for

Wareham): *bro.-in-law* to the Duke

of Montrose; to the Duke of Gordon;

and to the Duchess of Bedford; *uncle*

to the Marquess of Graham, M.P. for

Cambridge Borough; to the Countess

of Winchelsea and Nottingham; and

to the lady of Viscount Clive (*eld. son*

of the Earl of Powis), M.P. for Lud-

low. His Grace's children are *cousins*

to the Duke of Richmond; to Lord

John-George Lennex, M.P. for Chi-

chester; to the lady of Maj.-Gen. Sir

Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.; to the

*lady of the Hon. W.-L.-L. Fitzgerald*

de Ros (*son of the Baroness de Ros*);

to the Baroness Braybrooke; to the

lady of Lord Elliott, M.P. for Liskeard

(*eld. son of the Earl of St. Germans*);

to the lady of Charles Ross, Esq., M.P.

for St. Germans; to the Marquess of

Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire;

and to Lord John Russel, M.P. for

Tavistock.

347. MANNERS, (1st) Baron,  
of Foston, Lincolnshire Y. of C. 1807  
*N. & S.* Thomas-Manners Sutton.

*Off.* A Privy Councillor in England and  
Ireland.

*Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College,  
Dublin.*

*Bn. Feb.* 24 . . . . . 1756

*Mar. First,* Anne, dr. of Sir J.

Copley, Bart., of Sprotbo-

rough, Nov. . . . . 1803

*Second,* Jane, dr. of James Butler,

Esq., of Fethard, in . . . . 1815

*H. Ap.* A son, born Aug. 17 . . . 1818

*To. Res.* 56, Upper Brook-street.

*Co. Se.* The Grove, Yoxford, Suffolk.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *uncle* to the Rt.

Hon. Charles-Manners Sutton, M.P.

for Scarborough, and Speaker of the

House of Commons; 2d *cousin* to the

Duke of Rutland; to Major-General

Lord Charles-Somerset Manners; to

Lord Robert-William Manners, M.P.

for Leicestershire; 3d *cousin* to Baron

Forester; to the Hon. George-Cecil-

Weld Forester, M.P. for Wenlock;

and to the lady of the Hon. Robert-

John Smith (son and heir to Baron

Carrington), M.P. for Buckingham-

shire. The Baroness is *aunt* to the

Earl of Glengall; and to the Countess

of Belfast.

395. MANSFIELD, Countess of,  
Nottinghamshire . . . Y. of C. 1778

*N. & S.* Louisa Greville.

*Bn. 1st July* . . . . . 1758

*Suc.* her first husband's uncle,

William, 1st Earl, Sept. 1 . . . 1796

*Mar. First,* David, 7th Viscount

Stormont (afterwards 2d Earl

Mansfield, of Caen Wood),

May 5 . . . . . 1776

*Second,* the Hon. R.-F. Greville,

son of Francis, 1st Earl of

Brooke and Warwick, Oct. 19, 1797

*H. Ap.* William, Earl of Mansfield,

of Caen Wood, born 7th March, 1771

*Co. Se.* Cumlorgian Castle, Dumfries-

shire, N. B.; and Richmond Hill, Surrey.

*Rel.* Her Ladyship is widow of David, 2d Earl of Mansfield: *mother* to the present Earl, and to Maj.-Gen. the Hon. G. Murray: *widow* also of the Hon. Robert-Fulke Greville, uncle to the Earl Brooke and Warwick: *mother-in-law* and *aunt* to the Hon. G. Cathcart, 3d son of Earl Cathcart; and to the Rev. D.-H.-Finch Hatton, brother to the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham: *sister* to the present Earl Cathcart: *aunt* to the Duke of Athol, and to Lord Lynedoch: *grand-mother* to Viscount Stormont: *aunt* to Lord Greenock; and 2d *cousin* to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

122. MANSFIELD, Earl of,  
of Caen Wood, Middlesex, Y. of C. 1792  
N. & S. William Murray, F.R.S. and  
F.A.S.

O. T. S. P. Viscount Stormont . 1621

Baron Scone and Balvaird, 1605 & 1641

*Off.* Lord-Lieut. of Clockmannashire.  
Hereditary Keeper of Scone Palace,  
Perthshire.

Bn. March 7 . . . . . 1777

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, Sept. 1 1796

*Mar.* Frederica, dr. of William  
Markham, late Lord Archbishop  
of York, Sept. 16 . . . . . 1797

*H. Ap.* William-David, Viscount  
Stormont, M.P. for Aldborough,  
born Feb. 21 . . . . . 1806

*To. Res.* 50, Portland-place.

*Co. Se.* Caen Wood, Middlesex; and  
Scone Palace, Perthshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *son* of the Countess of Mansfield; and *half-brother* to her children by the Hon. Robert-Fulke Greville: *uncle* to the Earl Brooke and Warwick (refer to Countess of Mansfield): *nephew* to the present Earl Cathcart; and to the Hon. and Rev. Archibald-Hamilton Cathcart, Prebendary of York: *cousin* to the Duke of Athol; to Baron Glenlyon; to Viscountess Strathallan; and to the lady of Sir Evan-John-Macgregor Murray, Bart.

153. MANVERS, Earl,  
Y. of C. 1806

N. & S. Charles-Herbert Pierrepont.

O. T. Viscount Newark . . . . . 1796

Baron Pierrepont . . . . . 1778

Bn. Aug. 11 . . . . . 1778

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, June 16 1816

*Mar.* Mary-Letitia, eld. dr. of A.-  
H. Eyre, Esq., of Grove Park,  
Nottinghamshire, Aug. 23 . . . 1804

*H. Ap.* Charles, Viscount Newark,  
M.P. for East Retford, born  
Sept. 2 . . . . . 1805

*To. Res.* 13, Portman-square.

*Co. Se.* Pierrepont House, and Thoresby  
Park, near Ollereton, Nottinghamshire.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Bassetlaw.

18. MARLBOROUGH, Duke of,  
Y. of C. 1702

N. & S. George-Spencer Churchill, F.S.A.

O. T. Marquess of Blandford . 1702

Earl of Sunderland and Marl-  
borough . . . . . 1643 and 1689

Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton 1603

Baron Churchill, of Sandridge 1685

A Prince of the Holy Roman Em-  
pire.

*Off.* High Steward of Oxford and  
Woodstock.

Bn. 6th March . . . . . 1766

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Duke, 30th  
Jan. . . . . 1817

*Mar.* Susan, dr. of John, 7th Earl  
of Galloway, 15th Sept. . . . . 1791

*H. Ap.* George, Marquess of Bland-  
ford, M.P. for Woodstock, born  
27th Dec. . . . . 1793

*Co. Se.* Blenheim House, Oxfordshire;  
and Lockeridge House, Wiltshire.

*Rel.* His Grace is *brother* to Baron  
Churchill; and to the Countess of  
Shaftesbury: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount  
Clifden; to the Earl of Galloway; to  
the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles-James  
Stewart D.D., Bishop of Quebec;

and to the Hon. Edward-Richard  
Stewart (who is *bro.-in-law* to the  
Earl of Wemyss): *uncle* to the Hon.  
G.-J.-W. Agar Ellis, M.P. for Oak-  
hampton (son of Viscount Clifden);

to Lord Ashley, M.P. for Dorchester;  
and to the Hon. Anthony-William-  
Ashley Cooper (both *sons* of the  
Earl of Shaftesbury): *cousin* to the  
Duke of Bedford: 2d *cousin* to the  
Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bed-  
fordshire; and to Lord John Russell,  
M.P. for Tavistock. The Duchess is  
*aunt* to Lord Garlies, M.P. for Cocker-  
mouth; to the Lady of the Hon. W.  
Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire (eldest  
son of Baron Feversham); to Sir James-  
Robert-George Graham, Bart. M.P.  
for Cumberland; and to Baron Crofton.

His Grace's son, the Marquess of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock, is son-in-law to the Earl of Galloway (being married to his cousin, the Hon. Jane Stewart). His Grace's other son, Lord Charles - Spencer Churchill, is son-in-law to J. Bennett, Esq. M.P. for Wiltshire.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Woodstock.

365. MARYBOROUGH, (1st) Baron, of M., Queen's County,

Y. of C. U. K. 1821

N. & S. William-Wellesley Pole.

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

Constable of Maryborough Castle, Ireland.

Late Master of the King's Buckhounds.

*A Governor and Cust. Rot. of Queen's County, Ireland.*

*Bn.* 20th May . . . . . 1763

*Mar.* Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dr. of the Hon. J. Forbes (2d son of George, 3d Earl of Granard), 17th May . . . . . 1784

*H. Ap.* William (married to Catherine, eldest dr. and heiress of Sir J. Tynley Long, Bart. [*deceased*]) 22d June . . . . . 1788

*To. Res.* 3, Saville-street.

*Co. Se.* Abingdon Hall, Cambridge-shire; and Fern Hill, Windsor.

*Rel.* His Lordship is brother to the Marquess of Wellesley; to the Duke of Wellington; to the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, a Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Chelsea; and to Baron Cowley, Amb. Ext. and Plen. at the Court of Vienna: uncle to the Marquess of Douro, M.P. for Aldeburgh. The Baroness is grand-aunt to the Earl of Granard: great-grand-aunt to Viscount Forbes, M.P. for Longfordshire.

185. MAYNARD, Viscount, of Easton Lodge, Essex. Y. of C. 1766  
 N. & S. Henry Maynard.

*Offi.* Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot., and Vice Admiral of Essex.

O. T. Baron Maynard, of Much-Easton . . . . . 1766

A Baronet . . . . . 1681

*Bn.* 3d Mar. . . . . 1786

*Suc.* his uncle, as 3d Viscount, 10th March . . . . . 1824

*Mar.* Mary, dr. of R. Rabbett, Esq. of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk, 28th Dec. . . . . 1810

*H. Ap.* Charles-Henry.

*To. Res.* 38, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex.

*Rel.* His Lordship is 3rd cousin to Baroness Zouche.

132. MAYO, Earl of, Y. of C. 1785

*A Representative Peer of Ireland, for life; elected in . . . . . 1816*

N. & S. John Bourke, D.C.L.

O. T. I. P. Viscount Mayo . . . 1781

Baron of Naas, Kildareshire . 1776

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.

*Bn.* June 18th . . . . . 1766

*Suc.* his father, who was likewise Archbishop of Tuam, as 4th Earl, 20th August . . . . . 1794

*Mar.* Arabella, dr. of W.-M.

Praed, Esq. of Bitton, Devonshire, 24th May . . . . . 1792

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, Richard, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

*To. Res.* 24, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.  
*Co. Se.* Palmerston House, Kildare, Ireland.

*Rel.* His Lordship is also brother to the Dean of Ossory: bro.-in-law to Baron de Clifford: 2d cousin to the Earl of Clanwilliam.

355. MELBOURNE, Baron, of M., Derbyshire Y. of C. U.K. 1815  
 N. & S. William Lamb.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1755

I. P. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE 1781

Baron Melbourne, of Kilnere, Cavanshire . . . . . 1770

*Offi.* Secretary of State for the Home Department.

A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

*Bn.* Mar. 15th . . . . . 1779

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Viscount and Baron, July 22d . . . . . 1828

*Mar.* Caroline, dr. of Frederick, 3d Earl of Besborough (*deceased*), Nov. 13th . . . . . 1785

*H. Ap.* George-Augustus-Frederick, born Aug. 11th . . . . . 1807

*To. Res.* Whitehall.

*Co. Se.* Melbourne Hall, Derby; and Brocket Hall, Herts.

*Rel.* Brother to the Hon. Fred.-James Lamb, K.C.B., late Envoy Extra-

ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid; to the Hon. George Lamb, M.P. for Dungarvon; and to the Countess Cowper: *son-in-law* to the Earl of Besborough: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire; to Major-General the Hon. Fred.-Cavendish Ponsonby; and to the Hon. William-F.-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole: *uncle* to Viscount Fordwich, M.P. for Canterbury.

353. MELDRUM, (1st) Baron, of Morven, Aberdeenshire Y. of C. 1827  
N. & S. George Gordon, K.T.

O. T. S. P. EARL OF ABOYNE }  
Baron Gordon, of Glenlivet and } 1660  
Strathaven . . . . . }

Off. Col. of the Aberdeenshire Militia.  
Bn. June 28th . . . . . 1761  
Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, Dec.

23th . . . . . 1794  
Mar. Catherine, 2d dr. of Sir Charles Cope, Bart. of Brewerne, Oxfordshire, April 4th . . . 1791

H. Ap. Charles, Lord Strathaven, a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber, and M.P. for Huntingdonshire, born Jan. 4th . . . . 1792

To. Res. 20, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Co. Se. Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire; and Orton, near Peterborough, Huntingdonshire.

Rel. His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill; *uncle* to the Duchess of Brandon, Hamilton, and Chatelherault: *fa.-in-law* to Charles-Compton Cavendish, Esq. (who is *son* to Lord G.-A.-H. Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire; *brother* to the Hon. H.-F.-C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby; *cousin* to the Duke of Devonshire; and *uncle* to William Cavendish, Esq. M.P. for Cambridge University); *cousin* to the Earl of Galloway; to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles-James Stewart, D.D. Bishop of Quebec; to the Hon. Edward-Richard Stewart (who is *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Wemyss; to the Countess of Stamford and Warrington; and to the Baroness Rossmore); to the Duchess of Marlborough; and to the widow of Lord Spencer-S. Chichester: 2d *cousin* to Lord Garlies, M.P. for Cockermouth;

to the Marchioness of Blandford; to the Lady of the Hon. W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire (eld. *son* of Baron Feversham; *nephew* to Thomas-Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. M.P. for Hertford); to the Marquess of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock; to Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for Wexfordshire (*nephew* to the Marquess of Donegal, and *son-in-law* to the Marquess of Anglesey); and to Baron Crofton. Lord Strathaven is *son-in-law* to the Marquess of Conyngham: *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Mount Charles, M.P. for Donegalshire (who is *son-in-law* to the Marquess of Anglesey); and to Lord Albert-Denison Conyngham, Sec. of Legation at the Court of Berlin.

336. MELROSE, (1st) Baron, of Tynningham, Haddingtonshire, Y. of C. U. K. 1827

N. & S. Thomas Hamilton.  
O. T. S. P. EARL OF HADDINGTON . . . . . 1619

Baron Binning and Byres . . 1613  
Off. A Privy Councillor.

Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Park.  
Bn. June 21st . . . . . 1780  
Suc. his father, as 9th Earl, having previously been created Baron Melrose of the U.K., Mar. 17th 1828

Mar. Maria, eld. child of George, 4th Earl of Macclesfield, Nov. 23d . . . . . 1802

H. Pres. His Lordship's *cousin*, George-Baillie Hamilton, Esq. (but not to the Barony of the U. K.)

To. Res. 9, Conduit-street.  
Co. Se. Tynningham House, Dunbar, N. B.

Rel. His Lordship is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Macclesfield: *cousin* to the Earl of Hopetoun.

191. MELVILLE, Viscount, of M., Edinburghshire, Y. of C. U. K. 1802

N. & S. Robert-Saunders Dundas, K.T. F.R.S.

O. T. Baron Duncira, of D., Perthshire, U. K. . . . . 1802  
Off. Late First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Privy Seal in Scotland.

A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

*A Governor of the Bank of Scotland. Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's.*  
*Bn.* March 14th . . . . . 1771  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Viscount, May 29th . . . . . 1811  
*Mar.* Miss Saunders, dr. of H. S., Esq. M.D., and co-heiress of Admiral Sir C. Saunders, K.B. in . . . . . 1796  
*H. Ap.* Henry, M.P. for Winchester, born Feb. 25th . . . . . 1801  
*Co. Sc.* Wimbledon, Surrey; Melville Castle, near Edinburgh; and Duneira, Perthshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Baron Abercrombie; *uncle* to Robert-Adam Dundas, Esq. M.P. for Ipswich, (*son-in-law* to the Earl of Elgin); *cousin* to the Rt. Hon. William Dundas, M.P. for Edinburghshire, Clerk, Register, and Keeper of the Signet, &c. in Scotland; *kinsman* to Baron Dundas; to the Baron's son, the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M.P. for York; and to his *brother*, the Hon. Sir Robert-Laurence Dundas, K.C.B. M.P. for Richmond; also to his Lordship's *sisters*, the Viscountess Milton; and the lady of John-Charles Ramsden, Esq. M.P. for Malton.

300. MENDIP, Baron, of M., Somersetshire . Y. of C. 1794  
*N. & S.* Henry-Welbore Agar Ellis, F.S.A.  
*O. T. I. P.* VISCOUNT CLIFDEN 1781  
 Baron Clifden, of Gowran, Kilkenny . . . . . 1776  
*Offl.* Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland.  
 Recorder of Gowran.  
*Bn.* Jan. 22 . . . . . 1761  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Irish Viscount and Baron, Jan. 1 . . . . . 1789  
 —his *great-uncle*, as 2d English Baron, Feb. 2 . . . . . 1802  
*Mar.* Caroline, eld. dr. of George, 3d Duke of Marlborough, March 10, (*deceased*) . . . . . 1792  
*H. Ap.* George-James-Welbore, born Jan. 14 . . . . . 1797  
*To. Res.* 22, Hanover-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Gowran Castle, and Ringwood Lodge, Kilkenny, Ireland; and Roehampton, Surrey.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the Duke of Marlborough; to Baron

Churchill; and to the Countess of Shaftesbury. His son, the Hon. George-James-Welbore Agar-Ellis, F.R.S., and F.S.A., M.P. for Oakhampton, is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Carlisle; *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Morpeth. M.P. for Yorkshire; to the Countess Gower; and to the Lady of the Hon. W.-S. Lascelles (2d son to the Earl of Harewood).

261. MIDDLETON, Baron, of M. Warwickshire . Y. of C. 1712  
*N. & S.* Henry Willoughby.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1677  
*Offl.* High Steward of Sutton Coldfield.  
*Bn.* April 24 . . . . . 1761  
*Suc.* his father, as 6th Baron, June 14 . . . . . 1809  
*Mar.* Jane, dr. of Sir R. Lawley, Bart., Aug. 21. . . . . 1793  
*To. Res.* 1, Cleveland-row.  
*Co. Sc.* Middleton Hall, Warwick; Wollarton House, Notts; and Bird-sall, Yorkshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Scarborough; to the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley-Saunderson Saville, a Prebendary of York; to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. William-Lumley Saunderson, G.C.B.; to Francis Lawley, Esq., M.P. for Warwickshire; and to Paul-Bellby Thomson, Esq., M.P. for Wenlock, (*son-in-law* to Baron Bray-brooke); *cousin* to Henry Willoughby, Esq. late M.P. for Newark.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Mem. for Newark.

160. MINTO, Earl of, of M., Roxburghshire Y. of C. U.K. 1813  
*N. & S.* Gilbert-Elliott-Murray Kyn-ynmound.  
*O. T.* Viscount Melgund, of M., Forfarshire . . . . . 1813  
 Baron Minto of M. . . . . 1797  
 A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . . . . 1700  
*Bn.* Nov. 16 . . . . . 1782  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, June 21 . . . . . 1814  
*Mar.* Mary, eld. dr. of Patrick Brydone, Esq., Sept. 4 . . . . . 1806  
*H. Ap.* William-Hugh, Viscount Melgund, born March 19 . . . . . 1814  
*Co. Sc.* Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

263. MONSON, Baron, of Burton, Lincolnshire, Y. of C. 1728  
*N. & S.* Frederick-John Monson.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1611  
*Ba.* Feb. 3 . . . . . 1809  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Baron,  
 Nov. 14 . . . . . 1809  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's 2d cousin, Wil-  
 liam-John Monson, Esq.  
*Ta. Res.* 11, Carlton-house Terrace.  
*Co. Sc.* Burton House, near Lincoln.  
*Rel. Grandson* to the Earl of Mexbo-  
 rough: *son* of the Countess of Brooke  
 and Warwick: *nephew* to Viscount  
 Pallington: *cousin* to Lord Brooke:  
*grand nephew* to the Earl of Essex.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Gattou.

286. MONTAGU, Baron,  
 of Boughton, Northamptonshire,  
 Y. of C. 1786

N. & S. Henry-James-Montagu Scott,  
 D.C.L.

*Off.* Lord Lieut. of Selkirkshire.  
 Keeper of Geddington Chase.

*Ba.* Dec. 16 . . . . . 1776

*Suc.* his grandfather, as 2d Baron  
 (George, Duke of Montagu),  
 May 23 . . . . . 1790

*Mar.* Jane-Margaret, dr. of Arch-  
 ibald, 1st Lord Douglas,  
 Nov. 22 . . . . . 1804

*To. Res.* 6, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Sc.* Ditton Park Berks; and Bought-  
 on House, Northamptonshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *uncle* to the Duke  
 of Buccleugh; to the lady of Vis-  
 count Stopford (son of the Earl of  
 Courtown); and to the Lady of the  
 Hon. Peregrine-Francis Cust (son of  
 Earl Brownlow) M.P. for Clitheroe.

338. MONTEAGLE, Baron,  
 of Westport, Co. Mayo,  
 Y. of C. U.K. 1806

N. & S. Howe-Peter Browne, K.P.

O. T. I. P. MARQUESS OF SLIGO 1800

Earl of Altamont . . . . . 1771

Viscount Westport, of W.,  
 Mayshire . . . . . 1768

Baron Monteagle . . . . . 1760

*Off.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.

*A Governor and Cust. Rot. of the*  
*County of Mayo.*

*Col.* of the South Mayo Militia.

*A Trustee* of the Irish Lincn Manu-  
 facture.

*En.* 13th May . . . . . 1788

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Marquess,  
 2d Jan. . . . . 1809

*Mar.* Hester-Catherine, eld. dr. of  
 John, 13th Earl of Clanricarde,  
 4th March . . . . . 1816

*H. Ap.* George-John, Earl of Al-  
 tamont, born 31st May . . . . . 1820

*To. Res.* 2, Mansfield-street.

*Co. Sc.* Westport House, Mayshire;  
 and Brownston House, Kildare.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of  
 Clanricarde: (*son-in-law* to Viscount-  
 ess Canning); *cousin* to James Browne,  
 Esq. M.P. for Mayshire; and to  
 Earl Howe: 2d *cousin* to the Earl of  
 Desart: *nephew* to the Baroness Howe.

264. MONTFORT, Baron,  
 of Horscheath, Cambridgeshire,  
 Y. of C. 1741

N. & S. Henry Bromley, D.C.L.

*Ba.* May 14 . . . . . 1773

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron, Oct.  
 24 . . . . . 1799

*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. of J. Watts,  
 Esq., Sept. 5 . . . . . 1793

*Co. Sc.* Monck's Grove, Chertsey, Surrey.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to Earl  
 Cadogan.

325. MOORE, Baron,  
 of M. Place, Kent. Y. of C. U.K. 1801

N. & S. Charles Moore.

O. T. I. P. MARQUESS OF DRO-  
 GHEDA . . . . . 1791

Earl of Drogheda . . . . . 1661

Viscount Moore, of Drogheda . . . . . 1621

Baron Moore, of Millefont . . . . . 1616

*Ba.* Aug. 23 . . . . . 1770

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Marquess,  
 Dec. 22 . . . . . 1821

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's nephew, Henry-  
 F.-Seymour Moore, Esq., who is  
*grandson* to Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.,  
 M.P. for Queen's County: *nephew*  
 to the Lady of Lord Clifton; and  
*grandson* to the Earl of Darnley.

*Co. Sc.* Moore Abbey, Kildare.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *uncle* to the brother  
 and sisters of the present Marquess of  
 Westmeath (one of whom, Catherine-  
 Anne, is married to Francis Bruen,  
 Esq., who is nearly related to one of  
 the *Members* for Carlowshire): also  
 to Alexander-Robert Stewart, Esq.,  
 (*cousin* to the late and present Mar-  
 quess of Londonderry; *son-in-law* to  
 the Marquess Camden; 2d *cousin* to  
 Viscount Castlereagh, M.P. for Down-  
 shire), *cous.* to the Marquess of Hert-  
 ford; 2d *cousin* to the Earl of Yarmouth.

166. MORLEY, (1st) Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1815

*N. & S.* John Parker, D.C.L. & F.R.S.  
*O. T.* Baron Boringdon, of B.,  
 Devonshire . . . . . 1784  
 Viscount Boringdon, of North  
 Molton . . . . . 1815  
*Offl.* Col. of the North Devon Militia.  
*Bn.* May 3 . . . . . 1772  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron,  
 April 27 . . . . . 1788  
*Mar.* First, Augusta, 2d dr. of  
 John, Earl of Westmoreland,  
 June 20 . . . . . 1804  
*Secondly,* Frances, dr. of Thos.  
 Talbot, Esq., of Gonville,  
 Norfolk, Aug. 22 . . . . . 1809  
*H. Ap.* Edmund, Viscount Boring-  
 don, born June 10 . . . . . 1810  
*To. Res.* Kent House, South-place.  
 Knightsbridge.  
*Co. Sc.* Saltram, and North-Molton, De-  
 vonshire.

77. MORTON, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1457  
*A Representative Peer of Scot-  
 land, elected* 2d Sept. . . . . 1830  
*N. & S.* George-Sholto Douglas.  
*O. T. S. P.* Baron Dalkeith,  
 and Aberdour . . . . . 1457  
 Baron Douglas, of Lochleven  
*Bn.* Dec. 23 . . . . . 1789  
*Suc.* his cousin, as 17th Earl,  
 July 17 . . . . . 1827  
*Mar.* Francis, eld. dr. of the Right  
 Hon. Sir George Rose, G.C.B.,  
 M.P. for Christchurch, June 24 1817  
*H. Ap.* Lord Aberdour, born  
 April 13 . . . . . 1818  
*Co. Sc.* Aberdour Castle, Fifeshire;  
 and Dalmahoy, Midlothian.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is brother to the  
 Countess of Aberdeen: uncle to the  
 Marquess of Abercorn: nephew to the  
 Earl of Harewood: cousin to Viscount  
 Lascelles; to the Hon. Henry Las-  
 celles, M.P. for Northallerton; to the  
 Countess of Sheffield; and to the Lady  
 of Edmund-Berkeley Portman, Esq.,  
 M.P. for Dorsetshire. His Lordship's  
 brother, the Hon. and Rev. Charles  
 Douglas, is bro.-in-law to the Earl of  
 Arran; and to the Baroness Car-  
 rry.

130. MOUNTCASHEL, Earl of  
 Y. of C. 1781  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland,*  
 for life; elected in . . . . . 1826  
*N. & S.* Stephen Moore.  
*O. T. I. P.* Viscount Mountcashel,  
 of Tipperary . . . . . 1766  
 Baron Kilworth, of Moore Park,  
 Corkshire . . . . . 1764  
*Bn.* Aug. 20 . . . . . 1792  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, Oct. 27 1822  
*Mar.* Miss Anne-Maria Wyss, a  
 native of Switzerland, May 31 1819  
*H. Ap.* Stephen, Lord Kilworth,  
 born March 11 . . . . . 1825  
*Co. Seats.* Moore Park, Corkshire; Gil-  
 gorm Castle, Antrimshire; and Mount-  
 cashel Lodge, Dublinshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is father-in-law to  
 William-Yates Peel, Esq., M.P. for  
 Yarmouth, (brother to the Right Hon.  
 Sir Robert Peel, Bart., late Secretary  
 of State for the Home Department,  
 and M.P. for Tamworth; and bro.-in-  
 law to George-Robert Dawson, Esq.,  
 M.P. for Harwich). His Lordship's  
 brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edward-  
 George Moore, is married to Anne-  
 Matilda, sister of Baron Clinton.

118. MOUNT EDGECUMBE,  
 Earl of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1789  
*N. & S.* Richard Edgumbe, D.C.L.,  
 F.R.S., & F.S.A.  
*O. T.* Viscount Mount Edge-  
 cumbe and Valletort . . . . . 1781  
 Baron Edgumbe, of Mount  
 E., Devonshire . . . . . 1742  
*Offl.* Lord-Lieut., Vice-Admiral, and  
 Cust. Rot. of Cornwall.  
 High Steward of Plympton, Devonshire.  
 A Privy Councillor.  
*Bn.* 14th Sept. . . . . 1764  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, 4th Feb. 1795  
*Mar.* Sophia, (deceased) 3d dr. of  
 John, 2d Earl of Buckingham-  
 shire, 27th Feb. . . . . 1789  
*H. Ap.* Ernest-Augustus, Viscount  
 Valletort, Col. of the Cornwall  
 Militia, and M.P. for Plympton,  
 born 28th March . . . . . 1797  
*Co. Sc.* Mount Edgumbe, near Ply-  
 mouth; Cotele, Cornwall; and Rich-  
 mond Hill, Surrey.  
*Rel.* Father to the Hon. George Edge-  
 cumbe, Sec. of Legation to the Swiss  
 Cantons; fa.-in-law to Earl Brown-  
 low (bro. to the Hon. Peregrine-  
 Francis Cust, M.P. for Clitheroe; and  
 to the Hon. Edward Cust, M.P. for

Lostwithiel). His Lordship's children are *cous.* to the Marquess of Lothian: 2d *cous.* to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; and to the Viscountess Goderich.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Lostwithiel; One Member for Plympton-Earle.

## 158. MULGRAVE, Earl of, G.B.

Y. of C. 1812

*N. & S.* Constantine-Henry Phipps.  
*O. T.* Viscount Normanby, of N., Yorkshire . . . . . 1812  
Baron Mulgrave, of M., Yorks. 1794  
I. P. Baron Mulgrave, of New Ross, Wexfordshire . . . . . 1767  
*Bn.* May 15th . . . . . 1797  
*Suc.* his fa., as 2d Earl, in April 1831  
*H. Ap. Geo.*-Aug.-Constantine, Viscount Normanby, born July 23, 1819  
*To. Res.* 80, Harley-street.  
*Co. Se.* Mulgrave Castle, Whitby, Yorks.  
*Rel.* *Son-in-law* to Baron Ravensworth; *neph.* to the Hon. Edmund Phipps, M.P. for Scarborough; to the Hon. H.-T. Liddel, late M.P. for Northumberland; and to the lady of the Hon. W.-Keppel Barrington (eld. son of Viscount Barrington).  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Scarborough.

## MUNSTER, (1st) Earl of,

U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1831  
*N. & S.* George Fitzclarence.  
*O. T.* Viscount Fitzclarence, and } 1831  
Baron Tewkesbury . . . . . }  
*Off.* A Colonel in the Army.  
Aide-de-camp to the King.  
Lieutenant of the Tower of London.  
Col. of the First Regt. of Tower Hamlets Militia.  
A Com. of the Royal Military College, and of the Royal Military Asylum.  
*Bn.* Jan. 29th . . . . . 1794  
*Mar.* Mary, dr. of the Earl of Egremont, Oct. 18th . . . . . 1819  
*H. Ap.* William-George, Viscount Fitzclarence, born May 19th . 1824  
*To. Res.* 13, Belgrave-st., Belgrave-sq.  
*Co. Se.* Upper Lodge, Bushy Park, Middlesex.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is the *eldest son* of his Majesty, King William the Fourth, by the late Mrs. Jordan, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; *nephew* to all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family; *son-in-law* to the Earl of Egremont; *bro.* to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., a Col. in the Army, Equerry and Aide-de-camp to the King, and Lieut. Col. of

the 7th Regt. of Foot (who is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Glasgow); to Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, a Capt. in the Royal Navy, Groom of the Robes, and Ranger of Bushy Park; to the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, Chaplain to the King; to Lady Sophia Sidney (who is the *wife* of Sir Philip-Charles Sidney, Bart., Equerry to the King); to Lady Mary Fox (who is the *wife* of Lieut.-Col. Charles-Richard Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, M.P. for Calne, and *eld. son* of Lord Holland); to the Countess of Errol; to Lady Augusta Kennedy-Erskine (*widow* of the Hon. John Kennedy-Erskine, 2d *son* of the Earl of Cassilis, S.P., now Marquess of Ailsa, U.K.); and to the Viscountess Falkland.

## 257. NAPIER, Baron,

of Merchistoun, S.P. . . Y. of C. 1627  
*A Representative Peer of Scotland*, elected June 3d . . . . . 1831  
*N. & S.* William-John Napier.  
*O. T.* A Baronet of Nova Scotia . 1666  
*Off.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*Bn.* 13th Oct. . . . . 1786  
*Suc.* his fa., as 8th Baron, Aug. 1 1823  
*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. of the Hon. Andrew-Cochrane Johnstone, in 1816  
*H. Ap.* Francis, born 15th Sept. . 1819  
*Co. Se.* Thirlstane Castle, Selkirkshire; and Merchistoun Castle, Midlothian.  
*Rel.* The Baroness is 2d *cousin* to the Earl of Hopetoun.

## 149. NELSON, (1st) Earl,

of Merton and Trafalgar Y. of C. 1805  
*N. & S.* The Rev. William Nelson, D.D.  
*O. T.* 1st Viscount Merton and Trafalgar, of M., Surrey . . 1805  
Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, Norfolk . . . . . 1801  
DUKE OF BRONTE, in Sicily.  
*Off.* A Prebendary of Canterbury.  
*Bn.* 20th April . . . . . 1757  
*Suc.* his bro., the gallant Admiral Ld. Nelson, as 2d Baron, Oct. 21 1805  
*Mar.* 1st, Sarah (*deceased*), dr. of the Rev. H. Yonge, 9th Nov. 1786  
2d, G. Hilaire, *widow* of G. H. Barlow, Esq. (*son* of Sir G. Barlow, Bart.), Mar. 26th . 1829  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *nephew*, Thomas Bolton, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 23, Portman-square.  
*Co. Se.* Trafalgar House, near Salisbury.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *fa.-in-law* to Baron Bridport.



24. NEWCASTLE, Duke of,  
of N.-under-Line, Staffordshire,

Y. of C. 1756

N. & S. Henry-Pelham-Fiennes-Pelham  
Clinton, K.G.

O. T. Earl of Lincoln . . . . 1572

Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of  
Nottinghamshire.

Cust. Rot. of Newark.

High Steward of Retford.

Steward and Keeper of the Forest of  
Sherwood.

Bn. 30th Jan. . . . . 1735

Suc. his fa., as 4th Duke, May 17 1795

Mar. Georgiana-Elizabeth, dr. of

E.-M. Mundy, Esq., of Shipley,

Derbyshire (deceased), July 18 1817

H. Ap. Henry Pelham, Earl of  
Lincoln, born 22d May . . . . 1811

To. Res. 17, Portman-square.

Co. Sc. Nottingham Castle, and Clumber  
Park, Tuxford, Notts.

Rel. His Grace is bro.-in-law to Baron  
Combermere: cons. to the Earl of Har-  
rington; to the Marchioness of Tavi-  
stock; to the Duchess of Leinster; to the  
Earl of Sefton; and to Baron Foley.

Parl. Pat. 2 Members for Aldborough;  
two for Boroughbridge; one for Bas-  
setlaw; and one for Newark.

9. NORFOLK, Duke of, Y.C. 1483  
Premier Duke, and Earl Marshal of  
England.

N. & S. Bernard-Edward Howard, F.R.S.  
and F.S.A.

O. T. Earl of Surrey, Arundel\*,  
and Norfolk . . . . 1483, 1433, 1644

Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestree,  
and Maltravers . . . . 1483

Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England †.

Bn. 21st Nov. . . . . 1765

Suc. his cous., as 12th Duke, Dec. 16, 1815

Mar. Elizabeth, 3d dr. of Henry,  
Earl of Fauconberg (dec.) Apr. 23, 1789

H. Ap. Henry-Charles, Earl of  
Surrey, born 12th Aug. . . . 1791

To. Res. 21, St. James's-square.

Co. Sc. Arundel Castle, Sussex; Forn-  
ham, Bury St. Edmunds, and Far-  
sham Park Farm, Suffolk; Worksop

Abbey, Notts; and Clift-house, West  
Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Rel. Fa. to the Earl of Surrey, M.P. for  
Horsham (who is mar. to Charlotte-  
Sophia, eld. dr. of George Granville,  
Marquess of Stafford): grandfa. to  
Lord Fitz-Alan: bro.-in-law to Lord  
Petre: unc. to the ladies of the Hon.  
Charles Petre, and the Hon. Henry-  
Valentine-Stafford Jerningham.  
His Grace is a CATHOLIC.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Horsham;  
two for Steyning; and one for New  
Shoreham.

41. NORTHAMPTON, Marquess  
of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1812

N. & S. Spencer-Joshua-Alwyne Com-  
pton, A.M. and F.S.A.

O. T. Earl of Northampton . . . 1618

Earl Compton, of C., War. Co.

Baron Wilmington, of W., } 1812

Sussex

Offi. Recorder of Northampton.

Bn. 2d Jan. . . . . 1790

Suc. his fa., as 2d Marquess, May 24 1823

Mar. Margaret, eld. dr. of Major-  
Gen. D.-M. Clephane, of Tor-  
loisk, Ross-shire, 24th July . 1815

H. Ap. Charles, Earl Compton,  
born 26th May . . . . . 1816

Co. Sc. Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire;  
and Compton Wynyates, War. Co.

25. NORTHUMBERLAND, Duke  
of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1766

N. & S. Hugh Percy, K.G. F.S.A.

O. T. Earl of Northumberland . 1749

Earl Percy . . . . . 1769

Baron Percy . . . . . 1749

Baron Markworth . . . . . 1743

A Baronet . . . . . 1660

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot. and Vice-Ad-  
miral of Northumberland and New-  
castle-upon-Tyne.

High-Steward of Launceston, and  
Constable of Launceston Castle.

Am. Extr. at the Court of France on  
the occasion of the Coronation of  
King Charles X. in 1825. Also late

\* His Grace enjoys the Earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, without any patent or creation; but merely by inheritance and possession of Arundel Castle.

† This office was formerly one of very great authority and dignity in England; the Earl-Marshal having several courts under his jurisdiction. He is still the head of the College of Arms, or Herald's Office, and has the direction of all ceremonial matters appertaining to coronations, the proclamation of war and peace, royal funerals, &c. &c. He has also some pre-eminence in the Marshalsea Court, where 'tis as judge on all crimes committed within the verge of the king's court.

*Lord Licut. Gen. and General Governor of Ireland.*

*Bn.* 20th April . . . . . 1785

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Duke, 10th

*July* . . . . . 1817

*Mar.* Charlotte-Florentia, 2d dr.

of Edward, first Earl of Powis,

29th April . . . . . 1817

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, Baron

Prudhoe.

*To. Res.* Northumberland House,

Charing-cross; and The Lodge,

Phœnix Park, Dublin.

*Co. Se.* Sion House, Middlesex; Al-

wick, Warkworth, and Prudhoe Castles,

Northumberland; Werrington Park,

Cornwall; and Stanwick and Armine,

Yorkshire.

*Rel.* His Grace is son-in-law to the Earl

of Powis: brother to Baron Prudhoe,

and to the Baroness Glenlyon: bro-

in-law to Viscount Clive, and to the

Hon. Robert-Henry Clive, both Mem-

bers for Ludlow; also to the lady of

Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, M.P. for

Denbighshire: nephew to the Earl of

Beverley: cousin to Lord Lovaine, M.P.

for Beeralston, (who is bro.-in-law to

Baron Wharnclyffe); to the Hon. Al-

gernon Percy, Envoy Extraordinary to

the Republic of Switzerland; to Hugh,

Lord Bishop of Carlisle; and to the

Countess of Ashburnham.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Launceston:

two Members for Newport in Cornwall.

317. NORTHWICK, Baron,

of N. Park, Worcestershire, Y. C. 1797

*N. & S.* John Rushout, F.S.A.

*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1661

*Off.* A Governor of Harrow School.

*Bn.* 16th Feb. . . . . 1770

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 20th

*Oct.* . . . . . 1800

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, he

Hon. and Rev. George Bowles (for-

merly Rushout), bro.-in-law to the

Earl of Galloway.

*To. Res.* 2, Connaught-place.

*Co. Se.* Northwick Park, Worcester-

shire.

*Rel.* Bro.-in-law to Sir Charles Cock-

erell, Bart., M.P. for Evesham.

211. NORWICH, Lord Bishop of,

consecrated in . . . . . 1805

*N. & S. Rt. Rev.* Henry Bathurst,

D.C.L. and F.S.A.

*To. Res.* 20, Upper Brook-street.

*Co. Se.* Bishop's Palace, Norwich.

*Rel.* His Lordship is second cousin to the

Earl Bathurst.

*N. B.* The diocess of Norwich com-

prehends Norfolk, part of Suffolk, and

part of Cambridgeshire; being in the

province of Canterbury.

114. NORWICH, Earl of,

Y. of C. 1784

*N. & S.* George-Hamilton Gordon,

G.C.B.

*O. T.* Baron Gordon, of Huntly,

Gloucestershire . . . . . 1784

*Baron Beauchamp of Bletshoe* . 1363

*Baron Mordaunt, of Turvey,*

*Bedfordshire* . . . . . 1532

*S. P. DUKE OF GORDON* . . . 1684

*MARQUESS OF HUNTLEY, and*

*Premier Marquess in Scotland* 1599

*Earl of Huntly and Enzie 1449 & 1599*

*Viscount Inverness* . . . . . 1599

*Baron Gordon of Strathbogie* }

*Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber,* }

*Strathaven, Achindoun, Bal-* }

*more, Garthie, and Kincar-* }

*dine* . . . . . } 1376

*Offl. Keeper of the Great Seal of Scot-*

*land.*

*Governor of Edinburgh Castle.*

*Hereditary Keeper of the Castle of In-*

*verness.*

*Lord Licut. of Aberdeenshire.*

*Chancellor of Marischal College, Aber-*

*deen.*

*A General Officer in the Army.*

*Col. of the (Royal Scots) 1st Regt. of*

*Foot.*

*Bn.* in Feb. . . . . 1770

*Suc.* his father, as 5th Duke, 17th

*June* . . . . . 1827

*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. of Alexander

Brodie, Esq. of Burnside, 11th

*Dec.* . . . . . 1813

*H. Pres.* His Grace's kinsman, the Earl

of Aboyne.

*Co. Se.* Gordon and Huntly Castles,

Banffshire; Strathbogie Castle, Aber-

deenshire; and Kinrara Lodge, Strath-

spsey, Inverness-shire.

*Rel.* His Grace is bro.-in-law to the

Duke of Bedford, and to the Duke of

Manchester: uncle to the Duke of

Richmond; to Lord John-George

Lennox, M.P. for Chichester; to the

Lady of Maj. Gen. Sir Peregrine

Maitland, K.C.B.; to the Lady of

the Hon. W.-L.-L. Fitzgerald de Ros

(son of the Baroness de Ros); to

Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Hunt-

ingdonshire; to the Marchioness of

Tweeddale; to the Baroness Braybrooke; to the Lady of Lord Elliott (eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans), M.P. for Liskeard; to the Lady of Charles Ross, Esq. M.P. for St. Germans; to the Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire; and to Lord John Russel, M.P. for Tavistock.

137. O'NEILL, (1st) Earl, of Shane's Castle, Antrimshire,  
Y. of C. 1800  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland*, for life; elected in . . . . . 1800  
N. & S. Charles-Henry-St. John O'Neill, K.P.  
O. T. I. P. Viscount Raymond and O'Neill . . . . . 1800  
Baron O'Neill of Shane's Castle  
1795 and 1793

*Offi.* Late Joint Postmaster General of Ireland.

A Privy Councillor of the same.

*A Governor of the County of Antrim*, and Col. of its Militia.

A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Bn.* 22d Jan. . . . . 1779

*Suc.* his father, as Viscount and

Baron, June . . . . . 1798

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. John-Bruce-Richard O'Neill, Constable of the Castle of Dublin, and M.P. for Antrimshire.

*Co. Se.* Shane's Castle, and Raymond Cottage, Antrimshire.

*Rel.* 2d cousin to the Earl of Cork and Orrery; 3d cousin to Viscount Dunganon; and to the Hon. John Boyle, M.P. for Corkshire.

142. ONSLOW, Earl of, of O., Salop . . . . . Y. of C. 1801  
N. & S. Arthur-George Onslow.  
O. T. Viscount Cranley, of C. Surrey 1801  
Baron Onslow, of O. and West Clandon, Surrey . . . . . 1716  
Baron Cranley, of Imber Court 1776  
A Baronet.

*Bn.* 25th Oct. . . . . 1777

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, 22d

Feb. . . . . 1827

*Mar.* Mary, eldest dr. of G. Fludyer, Esq. of Ayston, Rutlandshire, 21st July . . . . . 1818

*H. Ap.* Arthur-George, Viscount Cranley, born 16th June . . . . . 1820  
*To. Res.* St. George's Hotel, 34, Albemarle-street.

*Co. Se.* Clandon Park, Surrey.

*Rel.* His Lordship is nephew to Arthur Onslow, Esq. King's Ancient Serjeant.

154. ORFORD, Earl of, Suffolk . . . . . Y. of C. 1806

N. & S. Horatio Walpole, M.A.

O. T. Baron Walpole, of W., and of Wolterton, Norfolk 1723 and 1756.

*Offi.* Col. of the West Norfolk Militia.

High Steward of the Borough of Lynn.

*Bn.* June 14th . . . . . 1783

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, 15th

June . . . . . 1822

*Mar.* Mary, eldest dr. of W. A.

Fawknes, Esq. July 23d . . . . . 1812

*H. Ap.* Horatio-William, Lord

Walpole, born 18th April . . . . . 1813

*Co. Se.* Wolterton Park, Aylsham,

Norfolk.

*Rel.* Brother to the Hon. John Walpole, M.P. for King's Lynn; uncle to Sir

William-L.-G. Hoste, Bart.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for King's Lynn.

366. ORIEL, Baron, U.K. of Ferrard, Louthshire Y. of C. 1821

N. & S. Thomas-Henry Skeffington (late Foster).

O. T. Baron Oriel, of Collon, Louthshire . . . . . 1790

I. P. VISCOUNT FERRARD . . . . . 1797

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.

*Governor of Louthshire*, and Col. of its Militia.

A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Bn.* in . . . . . 1765

*Suc.* his mother, as Irish Viscount and Baron, 20th Jan. . . . . 1824

— his father, as 2d English Baron, 23d Aug. . . . . 1828

*Mar.* Harriet, Viscountess Massarene and Baroness Loughneagh

(in her own right), Nov. 20 . . . . . 1810

*H. Ap.* A son, born 30th Nov. . . . . 1812

*Co. Se.* Oriel Temple, Louthshire; and Antrim Castle, co. Antrim.

*Rel.* His Lordship is bro.-in-law to Baron Dufferin and Claneboey. The Baroness is cousin to the Earl of Roden;

2d cousin to Viscount Powerscourt.

361. ORMONDE, (1st) Baron, U. K. of Llanthony, Monmouthshire,

Y. of C. 1821

N. & S. James Wandesford Butler, K.P.

O. T. I. P. 1st MARQUESS OF ORMONDE . . . . . 1825

- Earl of Ormonde and Ossory  
1328 and 1527.
- Viscount Thurles, of T., Tip-  
perary . . . . . 1535
- Baron Arklow, of A. . . . .
- Off. Gov. and Cust. Rot. of Kilkenny-  
shire, and Col. of its Militia.*
- Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland.
- Bn.* 15th July . . . . . 1774
- Suc.* his *bro.* as 18th Earl, 10th  
Aug. . . . . 1820
- Mar.* Grace-Louisa, dr. of the Rt.  
Hon. John Staples, of Tyrone-  
shire, 27th Oct. . . . . 1807
- H. Ap.* John, *Earl of Ossory*,  
M.P. for Kilkennyshire, born  
24th Aug. . . . . 1808
- To. Res.* 14, Weymouth-street, Port-  
land-place.
- Co. Se.* Kilkenny Castle, Ireland.
- Rel.* His Lordship is *father* to the Mem-  
ber for Kilkennyshire; *bro.-in-law* to  
Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. M.P. for  
Carlowshire. The Marchioness is 2d  
cousin to the present Viscount Moles-  
worth.
227. OXFORD, Lord Bishop of,  
*consecrated in* . . . . . 1829
- N. & S.* Rt. Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D.
- O. Off.* *Dean of Canterbury.*
- Bn.* in . . . . . 1782
- Mar.* Harriet, *yst. dr.* of George,  
4th Earl of Jersey, Dec. 21st . 1806
- Installed* Dean of Canterbury in . 1827
- Co. Se.* Cuddesden Palace, near Oxford.
- Rel.* *Brother* to Baron Bagot; and to Sir  
Charles Bagot, Ambassador at the  
Court of the Netherlands; *bro.-in-  
law* to the Earl of Jersey; to Sir Edw.  
Paget, G.C.B.; and to the Earl of  
Dartmouth.
- N. B.* This Prelate is Diocesan of  
Oxfordshire only; the same being in the  
Province of Canterbury.
32. OXFORD and MORTIMER,  
Earl of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1711
- N. & S.* Edward Harley.
- O. T.* Baron Harley, of Wigmore,  
Herefordshire . . . . . 1711
- Bn.* Feb. 20th . . . . . 1773
- Suc.* his *uncle*, as 5th Earl, Oct.  
8th . . . . . 1790
- Mar.* Jane-Elizabeth, dr. of the  
Rev. J. Scott (*deceased*), Mar.  
3d . . . . . 1794
- H. Ap.* Alfred, *Lord Harley*, born  
Jan. 10th . . . . . 1809

*Co. Se.* Brampton Park, Oxon; Eye-  
wood House, Herefordshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the Hon.  
and Rev. William Harley, Prebendary  
of Worcester; *kinsman* to Sir Charles-  
G. Morgan, Bart. M.P. for Mon-  
mouthshire; and to his *son*, George-  
Gould Morgan, Esq. M.P. for  
Brecon; also to the Baroness Rod-  
ney; and to the lady of Hugh-Owen  
Owen, Esq. M.P. for Pembroke (*son*  
to Sir John Owen, Bart. M.P. for  
Pembrokeshire).

53. PEMBROKE and MONT-  
GOMERY, Earl of,

Y. of C. 1551 & 1605

- N. & S.* Robert-Henry Herbert.
- O. T.* Baron Herbert, of Cardiff,  
Glamorganshire . . . . . 1551
- Baron Herbert, of Shurland, I.  
of Sheppy, Kent . . . . . 1605
- Baron Ross, of Kendall, West-  
moreland . . . . .
- Baron Parr, Marmion, and St.  
Quentin . . . . .
- Off.* Hereditary Visitor of Jesus College,  
Oxford.
- High Steward of the Borough of Wilton.
- Bn.* Sept. 19th . . . . . 1791
- Suc.* his father, as 12th Earl of P.  
and 9th Earl of M., Oct. 26th . 1827
- Mar.* the Princess Octavia Spinelli,  
dr. of the Duke of Lorinc, and  
*widow* of the Sicilian Prince de  
Rubari, Aug. 17th . . . . . 1814
- H. Pres.* His Lordship's *brother*, the  
Hon. Sidney Herbert.
- Co. Se.* Wilton House, near Salisbury.
- Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the  
Earl of Normanton.
- Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Wilton.

373. PENSHURST, (1st) Baron, U.K.  
of P. Kent, . . . . . Y. of C. 1825

*N. & S.* Percy-Clinton-Sydney Smythe,  
G.C.B. and K.T.S., D.C.L., F.R.S.,  
& F.S.A.

- O. T.* I. P. VISCOUNT STRANG-  
FORD, of S., Downshire . . 1628
- A Grandee of Portugal.
- Off.* A Privy Councillor.
- Bn.* 31st August . . . . . 1780
- Suc.* his father, as 8th Viscount,  
1st Oct. . . . . 1801
- Mar.* Ellen, y. dr. of Sir T. Burke,  
Bart. (*widow* of N. Browne,  
Esq.,) 17th June . . . . . 1817

*H. Ap.* George-Augustus-Frederick Sydney, born 13th April . . . 1818  
*To. Res.* 68, Harley-street.

Viscount Strangford is the translator of several pieces of the Portuguese poet Camoens. He was Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon in . . . . . 1806  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the Swedish Court in . . . . . 1817  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the Court of Constantinople in . . . . . 1820  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the Court of Peterburgh in . . . . . 1825

216. PETERBOROUGH, Lord Bishop of, translated from Llandaff in . . . . . 1819  
*N. & S.* Rt. Rev. Herbert Marsh, D.D., F.R.S., and F.A.S.

*O. Offi.* Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Cambridge.  
*Cons.* Bishop of Llandaff in . . . 1816  
*Co. Se.* Bishop's Palace, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

*N. B.* Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire compose His Lordship's Diocess; being situated in the province of Canterbury.

242. PETRE, Baron, of Writtle, Essex . . . . . Y. of C. 1603  
*N. & S.* William-Henry-Francis Petre, F.R.S.

*Bn.* 22d Jan. . . . . 1793  
*Suc.* his father, as 11th Baron, 29th March . . . . . 1809

*Mar.* First, Frances-Charlotte, (deceased) eld. dr. of Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart., 2d June . . . . . 1815

Secondly, Emma, dr. of H. Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, M.P. for New Shoreham, 18th April . . . . . 1823

*H. Ap.* William, born 30th Dec. 1817  
*To. Res.* 3, Mansfield-street, Portland-place.

*Co. Se.* Thorndon Hall, near Brentford, Essex; Buckenham House, Norfolk; and Dunket Hall, Lancashire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is nephew to the Duke of Norfolk: cousin to the Earl of Surrey, M.P. for Horsham: brother to the Hon. Ed. Petre, Treasurer to the Associated Catholic Charities for *Educating, Clothing, and Apprenticing Children of poor Catholics.*

*His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.*

385. PLUNKET, (1st) Baron, U.K. of Newton, Corkshire, Y. of C. 1827  
*N. & S.* William-Conyngham Plunket, D.C.L.

*Offi.* Lord Chancellor of Ireland.  
A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

*Bn.* in . . . . . 1765  
*Mar.* Miss M<sup>c</sup>Causland of Sligo-shire (deceased).

*H. Ap.* Thomas, in holy orders.  
*Rel.* Father to the Hon. John Plunket, a barrister (who is son-in-law to the Rt. Hon. C.-K. Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland); also to the Hon. David Plunket, a barrister, and Prothonotary to the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

*Res.* Dublin.  
*Co. Se.* Old Connaught, Wicklowshire.

70. PLYMOUTH, Earl of, Y. of C. 1682  
*N. & S.* Other-Archer Windsor.

*O. T.* Baron Windsor, of Bradenham, Bucks . . . . . 1529  
*Bn.* 2d July . . . . . 1789

*Suc.* his father, as 6th Earl, 12th June . . . . . 1799

*Mar.* Mary, eld. dr. of John-Frederick, 3d Duke of Dorset, 5th August . . . . . 1811

*To. Res.* 27, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Hewell-Grange, Worcestershire; Knoll Park, Kent; and St. Fagan's Castle, Glamorganshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is brother-in-law to the Marquess of Downshire; to the Hon. Robert-Henry Clive, M.P. for Ludlow (son to the Earl of Powis, and brother to Viscount Clive, also Member for Ludlow); 2d cousin to the children of the Hon. William-Pole-Tylney-Long Wellesley, by the late lamented Catherine-Tylney Long, dr. and heiress of Sir James-Tylney-Long Long, Bart. The Countess is cousin to the Duke of Dorset.

91. POMFRET, Earl of, of Pontefract, Yorkshire Y. of C. 1721  
*N. & S.* Thomas-William-Fermor, K.T.S., F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L.

*O. T.* Baron Leominster, of L., Herefordshire . . . . . 1692  
A Baronet . . . . . 1641

*Offi.* A Lieut.-General.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1770

*Suc.* his brother, as 4th Earl, April 1830  
*Mar.* Annabel-Elizabeth, eld. dr. of Sir Richard Borough, Bart.  
*H. Ap.* George-William-Richard, born 31st Dec. . . . . 1824  
*To. Res.* 33, Portman-square.  
*Co. Se.* Easton Hall, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *uncle* to Sir George-William Denys, Bart.

265. PONSONBY, Baron, of Sysonby, Leicestershire Y. of C. 1749  
*N. & S.* Frederic Ponsonby.

O. T. I. P. EARL OF BESBOROUGH.  
 Viscount Duncannon, of the Fort of D., Co. Waterford.

Baron Besborough, of B., Co. Kilkenny.

*Off.* Vice Admiral of Munster Province.

*Bn.* 24th Jan. . . . . 1758

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, 11th March . . . . . 1793

*Mar.* Henrietta-Frances (deceased), 2d dr. of John, 1st Earl Spencer, 27th Nov. . . . . 1780

*H. Ap.* John-William, Viscount Duncannon, born 31st Aug. . 1781

*To. Res.* 20, St. James's-square.

*Co. Se.* Besborough House, Kilkenny, Ireland; Sysonby, Leicestershire; and Roehampton, Surrey.

*Rel.* Father to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire (mar. to Maria, 3d dr. of the Earl of Westmoreland); to Major-Gen. the Hon. Frederic-Cavendish Ponsonby, Lieut.-Gov. of Malta (mar. to Emily-Charlotte, y. dr. of Earl Bathurst); and to the Hon. William-Francis-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole (mar. to Barbara, dr. and heiress of Anthony, 6th Earl of Shaftesbury): *fu.-in-law* to Viscount Melbourne: *bro.-in-law* to Earl Spencer; and to Earl Fitzwilliam: *uncle* to Viscount Milton; *grand-uncle* to the Duke of St. Albans; to the lady of A.-A. Capel, Esq. (nephew and heir to the Earl of Essex); and to the lady of Montague-John Cholmeley, Esq., M.P. for Grantham. His Lordship's sons are cousins to Viscount Milton; to Viscount Althorpe, M.P. for Northamptonshire; to Baron Lyttleton; and to the Duke of Devonshire.

343. PONSONBY, Baron, U.K. of Imokilly, Corkshire Y. of C. 1806

*N. & S.* John Ponsonby.

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Brazilian Court.*

*Bn.* in . . . . . 1770

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 5th Nov. . . . . 1806

*Mar.* Elizabeth-Frances, dr. of George, 4th Earl of Jersey, 13th Jan. . . . . 1803

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's nephew William, born in . . . . . 1816

*Res.* Rio Janeiro, Brazils, South America.

*Co. Se.* Bishop's Court, Kildare, Ireland.

*Rel.* Brother to the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard, Lord Bishop of Kilkaloe and Kilfenora; to the Hon. George Ponsonby, M.P. for Youghall; and to the Countess Grey. The Baroness is *sister* to the Earl of Jersey; to the lady of the Hon. C.-W. Wyndham (brother to the Earl of Egremont); to the Duchess of Argyll; and to the lady of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard, Lord Bishop of Oxford.

21. PORTLAND, Duke of, Y. of C. 1716

*N. & S.* William-Henry-Cavendish-Scott Bentinck, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

O. T. Marquess of Titchfield, Southamptonshire . . . . . 1716

Earl of Portland, Dorsetshire

Viscount Woodstock, of W., Oxon . . . . . 1689

Baron Cirencester, of C., Gloucestershire . . . . .

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

*Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Middlesex.*

A Family Trustee of the British Museum.

*Bn.* 24th June . . . . . 1768

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Duke, 30th Oct. . . . . 1809

*Mar.* Henrietta, eld. dr. and heiress of General Scott, of Balcomie, Fifeshire, 4th Aug. . . . . 1795

*H. Ap.* William-John, Marquess of Titchfield, born 12th Sept. . 1800

*To. Res.* 19, Cavendish-square.

*Co. Se.* Welbeck Abbey, Notts; Balsover Castle, Derbyshire; Bulstrode, Bucks; Fullarton House, and Dean Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland.

- Rel.* The Duke is *father* to Lord George-Cavendish-Scott Bentinck, M.P. for King's Lynn: *fa.-in-law* to John-Evelyn Denison, Esq. (son of William-Joseph Denison, Esq., M.P. for Surrey; and *nephew* of the Marchioness of Conyngham); and to Baron Howard de Walden: *brother* to Lord William-Henry-Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., Governor General and Lieut. General of India (who is *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Gosford): *nephew* to Lord George-A.-H. Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire: *cousin* to the Duke of Devonshire; and to the Hon. H.-F.-C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby: 2d *cousin* to William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University (who is heir, in the 2d *degree*, to the dukedom of Devonshire).
- Parl. Pat.* One Member for King's Lynn.
96. PORTSMOUTH, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1743  
N. & S. John-Charles Wallop.  
O. T. Viscount Lyntonington . . . }  
Baron Wallop, of Farley W., } 1720  
Co. Southampton . . . }
- Offi.* Bailiff of Burley, in the New Forest, Hants.  
*Bn.* Dec. 18 . . . . . 1767  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, May 16 1797  
*Mar.* Grace, dr. of Fletcher, 1st Baron Grantley (*deceased*), in . 1799  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *brother*, the Hon. Newton Fellowes (*son-in-law* to the Earl Fortescue).
- Co. Sc.* Hurstbourne Park, Hampshire; and Farley Wallop, Southamptonshire.
- His Lordship is in a state of *mental imbecility*, and has been incapable of managing his affairs for several years.
81. POULETT, Earl, Y. of C. 1706  
N. & S. John Poulett.  
O. T. Viscount Hinton, of H. St. George, Somersetshire . . . 1706  
Baron Poulett . . . . . 1627  
*Offi.* Col. of the Somersetshire Militia.  
*Bn.* July 5 . . . . . 1783  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, Jan. 14 1819  
*Mar.* Charlotte-Fanny, dr. of H.-B. Portman, Esq., of Bryanstone House, Dorsetshire, Aug. 23 . 1820  
*H. Ap.* John, Viscount Hinton, born June 8 . . . . . 1821  
*To. Res.* 5, Dean-street, South Audley-street.
- Co. Sc.* Hinton St. George, Somersetshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother-in-law* to Edmund-Berkeley Portman, Esq., M.P. for Dorsetshire (*son-in-law* to the Earl of Harewood); and to the Earl of Darlington, M.P. for Saltash (son of the Marquess of Cleveland).
148. POWIS, (1st) Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1804  
N. & S. Edward Clive, D.C.L.  
O. T. 1st Viscount Clive, of Ludlow 1804  
1st Baron Herbert, of }  
Cherbury . . . } Shrop- }  
1st Baron Clive, of } shire. } 1804  
Walcot . . . . . }  
1st Baron Powis, of Powis, }  
Montgomeryshire . 1804 and 1794  
I. P. Baron Clive, of Plassey . 1762  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Lord Licut. of Shropshire.*  
Recorder of Shrewsbury and Ludlow.  
*Bn.* March 7 . . . . . 1754  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Irish Baron,  
Nov. 22 . . . . . 1774  
*Mar.* Henrietta-Antonia (*deceased*),  
dr. of Henry-Arthur, Earl Powis,  
and *sister* and *heir* of the last  
Earl of the Herbert family, May 7 1784  
*H. Ap.* Edward, Viscount Clive,  
M.P. for Ludlow (who is *son-in-law*  
to the Duke of Montrose:  
*bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of  
Graham, M.P. for Cambridge  
Borough; and to the Countess  
of Winchelsea and Nottingham),  
born March 22 . . . . . 1785  
*To. Res.* 45, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Walcot Hall, near Ludlow,  
Shropshire; Oakley Park, same Co.;  
and Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire.  
*Rel.* The Earl is likewise *father* to the  
Hon. Robert-Henry Clive, the other  
*Member* for Ludlow: *fa.-in-law* to  
Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, Bart.,  
M.P. for Denbighshire; and to the  
Duke of Northumberland: *kinsman*  
to Edward-Bolton Clive, Esq., M.P.  
for the City of Hereford; and to  
Henry Clive, Esq., M.P. for Mont-  
gomery.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Bishop's  
Castle; two Members for Ludlow;  
and one Member for Montgomery.
358. PRUDHOE, (1st) Baron,  
of P. Castle, Northumberland,  
Y. of C. 1816

*N. & S.* Algernon Percy.  
*Off.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*Bn.* Sept. 15 . . . . . 1792  
*To Res.* Northumberland House, Charing-cross.  
*Co. Se.* Stanwick Park, Yorkshire.  
*Rel.* *Brother* to the Duke of Northumberland: *bro.-in-law* to Baron Glenlyon: *nephew* to the Earl of Beverly: *cousin* to Lord Lovaine, M.P. for Beeralston; to Hugh, Lord Bishop of Carlisle; and to the Countess of Ashburnham.

29. QUEENSBERRY, Marquess of, Y. of C. 1682

*A Representative Peer of Scotland,* elected Sept. 2 . . . . . 1830  
*N. & S.* Charles Douglas, K.T.  
*O. T.* Earl of Queensberry . . . 1633  
*S. P.* Viscount Drumlanrig . . }  
 Baron Douglas, of Hawick and } 1628  
 Tibbers }  
 A Baronet of Nova Scotia . . . 1668  
*Off.* *Lord Lieut. of Dumfries-shire, and Col. of its Militia.*  
*Bn.* in March . . . . . 1777  
*Suc.* his *kinsman*, William, the 4th Duke, as 5th Marquess, Dec. 23 1810  
*Mar.* Caroline, 3d dr. of Henry, 3d Duke of Buccleugh, Aug. 13 1803  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *brother*, John Douglas, Esq., of Lockerby.  
*Co. Se.* Amesbury, Wilts; Middleton-Stoney, Oxon; Kinnmount and Drumlanrig, Dumfries-shire.  
*Rel.* *Brother* to the Hon. William Robert-Keith Douglas, M.P. for Dumfries: *bro.-in-law* to Major-Gen. Sir Thomas-Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B. The Marchioness is *aunt* to the present Duke of Buccleugh; to the lady of Viscount Stopford (son of the Earl of Courtown); and to the lady of the Hon. Peregrine-Francis Cust (*son* of Earl Brownlow), M.P. for Clitheroe.

107. RADNOR, Earl of, Y. of C. 1765

*N. & S.* William-Pleydell Bouverie.  
*O. T.* Viscount Folkestone, of F., Kent . . . . . 1747  
 Baron Longford, of L., Wiltshire 1747  
 Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleshill, Berkshire . . . 1765  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1713  
*Off.* *Recorder of Salisbury.*  
*High Steward of Wallingford.*  
*Bn.* 11th May . . . . . 1779

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, 27th Jan. 1823  
*Mar. First,* Catherine (*deceased*), dr. of Henry, Earl of Lincoln, Oct. 2 . . . . . 1810  
*Secondly,* Anne-Judith, 3d dr. of Sir H.-P.-St. John Mildmay, Bart. 24th May . . . 1814  
*H. Ap.* Jacob, *Viscount Folkestone*, born 18th Sept. . . . 1815  
*To Res.* 52, Lower Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Longford Castle, near Salisbury, Wiltshire; and Coleshill House, Berks.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Hon. Duncombe-Pleydell Bouverie, Capt. R.N. and M.P. for New Sarum; to the Hon. and Rev. F.-P. Bouverie, a Canon of Windsor; and to the Hon. P.-P. Bouverie, M. P. for Coker-mouth: *bro.-in-law* to Paulet-St. John Mildmay, Esq., mayor of and M.P. for Winchester. His Lordship's *daughter*, Catherine (*wife* of Col. Buckley of the Grenadier Guards), is 2d *cousin* to the Duke of Newcastle.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Downton; one Member for New Sarum (Salisbury).

376. RANFURLY, (1st) Baron, U.K. of Ramphordie, Renfrewshire, Y. of C. 1826

*N. & S.* Thomas Knox.  
*O. T.* I. P. VISCOUNT NORTH-LAND . . . . . 1791  
 Baron Wells, of Dungannon, Tyroneshire . . . . . 1781  
*Off.* A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.  
*Bn.* 5th Aug. . . . . 1754  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Viscount, 5th Nov. . . . . 1818  
*Mar.* Diana-Jane, eldest dr. of the last Viscount Perry, 2d June . 1785  
*H. Ap.* The Hon. Thomas Knox, M.P. for Dungannon, born 19th April . . . . . 1786  
 (Married to Mary-Juliana, eldest dr. of the late Archbishop of Armagh.)  
*Co. Se.* Dungannon Park, Tyroneshire.  
*Rel.* Besides the *Member* for Dungannon, his Lordship is *father* also to the Hon. John-Henry Knox, M.P. for Newry (who is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Kilmoney): *brother* to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. William, Lord Bishop of Derry; and to the Hon. and Rev. Edmund Knox, Dean of Down: *cousin* to Viscount de Vesci.

*Parl. Pat.* The Member for Dungannon.



368. RAVENSWORTH (1st) Baron, of R. Castle, Durham . Y. of C. 1821  
*N. & S.* Thomas-Henry Liddell.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1642  
*Bn.* Feb. . . . . 1775  
*Mar.* Maria-Susanna, dr. of J. Simpson, Esq., and *grandaughter* of Thomas, 8th Earl of Strathmore, 26th March . . . . . 1796  
*H. Ap.* Henry-Thomas, born 10th March . . . . . 1797  
*Rel.* *Bro.-in-law* to the present Earl of Strathmore (who is *fa.-in-law* to the Baron's brother, the Rev. George Liddell); *father* to the Hon. Thomas-Henry Liddell (*son-in-law* to Lord George Seymour); *fa.-in-law* to Viscount Normanby; to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.; and to the Hon. W. K. Barrington, eldest son of Viscount Barrington.  
*Co. Se.* Percy's Cross, Fulham; and Ravensworth Castle, Durham.

404. RAYLEIGH (1st) Baroness, of Terling Place, Essex . Y. of C. 1821  
*N. & S.* Charlotte-Mary-Gertrude Strutt.  
*Bn.* 29th May . . . . . 1758  
*Mar.* Joseph-Holden Strutt, Esq. Col. in the Army, 23d Feb. . . . . 1793  
*H. Ap.* John-James, born 30th Jan. . . . . 1796  
*Co. Se.* Terling Place, Essex.  
*Rel.* The Baroness is *sister* to the Baroness de Ros; *aunt* to the Duke of Leinster; to Lord William-Charles-O'Brien Fitzgerald, M.P. for Kildare-shire; to the Viscountess de Chabot; to the Baroness Foley; and to the Dowager Baroness Kinnaird; *grand-aunt* to the present Baron Kinnaird.

331. REDESDALE, Baron, U.K. of R., Northumberland . Y. of C. 1802  
*N. & S.* John-Thomas-Freeman Mitford, F.R.S. and F.S.A.  
*Offi.* A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
*Bn.* 9th Sept. . . . . 1805  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, Feb. 1830  
*To. Res.* 49, Harley-street.  
*Co. Se.* Batsford Park, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship, is *nephew* to Baron Arden; *consin* to Spencer Perceval, Esq. M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight; to the Lady of Sir William Heathcote,

Bart. M.P. for Hampshire; and to the Earl of Egmont.

319. RIBBIESDALE, Baron, of Gisburne Park, Yorkshire . Y. of C. 1797  
*N. & S.* Thomas Lister, D.C.L.  
*Bn.* 23d Jan. . . . . 1790  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, 22d Sept. . . . . 1826  
*Mar.* Adelaide, eldest dr. of T. Lister, Esq. 9th Feb. . . . . 1826  
*H. Ap.* A son, born 28th April 1823  
*Co. Se.* Gisburne Park, and Malham-water, Yorkshire.

11. RICHMOND, Duke of, in Yorkshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1675  
*N. & S.* Charles Lennox, K.G.  
*O. T.* Earl of March . . . . . }  
 Baron of Settrington in York- }  
 shire . . . . . } 1675  
*S. P. DUKE OF LENNOX* . . . . . }  
 Earl of Darnley . . . . . }  
 Baron Methuen, of Tarbolton }  
 Duke D'Aubigny in the Peer- }  
 age of France . . . . . 1683  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
 Postmaster General.  
 A Lieut. Col. in the Army.  
 Col. of the Sussex Militia.  
 High Steward of Chichester.  
*Bn.* 3d August . . . . . 1791  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Duke, 28th August . . . . . 1819  
*Mar.* Caroline, eld. dr. of Henry-William, 1st Marquess of Anglesey, 10th April . . . . . 1817  
*H. Ap.* Charles, Earl of March, born 27th Feb. . . . . 1818  
*To. Res.* 9, Cavendish-square.  
*Co. Se.* Goodwood Park, near Chichester; and West Stoke, Sussex.

*Rel.* His Grace is *brother* to Lord John-George Lennox, M.P. for Chichester (who is *son-in-law* to the Hon. John Rodney, Chief Secretary to the Government at Ceylon, and *uncle* to Baron Rodney); to Lord Sussex Lennox (*son-in-law* to Baron Cloncurry); *son-in-law* to the Marquess of Anglesey; *brother-in-law* to Charles-Augustus Fitzroy, Esq. (*son* of Lord Charles Fitzroy, and *nephew* of the Duke of Grafton and the Baroness Churchill); to Major Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.; to the Hon. W.-L.-L.-Fitzgerald De Ros (*son* of the Baroness De Ros); to the Earl of Uxbridge, M.P. for Anglesey; to the lady of the

Earl of Mountcharles (*eld. son* of the Marquess of Conyngham, and M.P. for Donegalshire); and to the lady of Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for Milborne Port (*nephew* to the Marquess of Donegal); *nephew* to the Duke of Gordon, and to the Duchess of Bedford: *cousin* to the children of the Duke of Manchester, viz. Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Huntingdonshire; the Marchioness of Tweeddale; and the lady of John-Hales Calcraft, Esq. (*son* of the Rt. Hon. John Calcraft, Paymaster-General of the Forces, and M.P. for Wareham): *cousin* also to the Baroness Braybrooke; to the lady of Lord Elliott, M.P. for Liskeard (*eld. son* of the Earl of St. Germans); to the lady of Charles Ross, Esq., M.P. for St. Germans; to the Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire; and to Lord John Russel, M.P. for Tavistock.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Chichester.

332. RIVERS, Baron,  
of Sudley Castle, Gloucestershire,

Y. of C. 1802

N. & S. William-Horace-Pitt Rivers.

*Bn.* 21st July . . . . . 1810

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Baron, 25th

Jan. . . . . 1831

*To. Res.* 10. Grosvenor-place.

*Co. Se.* Eltham Lodge, Kent; Rushmore Lodge, Dorsetshire; and Hare Park, Newmarket.

His Lordship's father, the late Lord Rivers, was found drowned in the Serpentine River, Hyde Park, on the 25th January, 1831.

214. ROCHESTER, Lord

Bishop of, translated from Sodor and

Mann in . . . . . 1827

N. & S. Rt. Rev. George Murray, D.D.

*O. Offl.* Dean of Worcester.

Vicar of Bromesgrove, Worcestershire.

*Cons.* Bishop of Sodor and Mann

in . . . . . 1813

*Mar.* Sarah-Maria, 2d dr. to Robert-Hay

Drummond, 9th Earl of Kinnoul.

*Co. Se.* Bromley Palace, Kent.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to the present Duke of Athol; to Baron Glenlyon; to the Viscountess Strathallan; and to the lady of Sir Evan-John-M'Gregor Murray, Bart.: *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Kinnoul.

*N. B.* The Bishop of Rochester is Diocesan over *parts* of Kent, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; all in the province of Canterbury.

282. RODNEY, Baron,

of R. Stoke, Somersetshire, Y. C. 1782

N. & S. George Rodney.

*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . . 1764

*Offl.* Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Radnorshire.

Col. of the North Hampshire Militia.

*Bn.* 17th June . . . . . 1782

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron, 2d

Jan. . . . . 1802

*Mar.* Charlotte-Georgiana, 2d dr.

of Sir Charles Morgan, of Fredegard, Bart., 27th Feb. . . . . 1819

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Thomas-James Harley (formerly Rodney).

*Co. Se.* Great Alresford, Hampshire.

*Rel.* 2d *cousin* to the Earl of Oxford:

*son-in-law* to one of the members for Monmouthshire; *brother* to the Prebendary of Hereford.

311. ROLLE, (First) Baron,

of Stevenstone, Devonshire Y. of C. 1796

N. & S. John Rolle.

*Offl.* Recorder of Torrington, Devonshire.

Col. of the South Devon Militia.

*Bn.* Oct. 16 . . . . . 1756

*Mar.* First, Judith-Maria (*deceased*), dr. of Henry Walrond, Esq., July 22 . . . . . 1778

Secondly, Louisa, y. dr. of Robert, 15th Baron Clinton,

Sept. 24 . . . . . 1822

*To. Res.* 18. Upper Grosvenor-street.

*Co. Seats.* Stevenston, near Torrington; and Bicton, near Honiton, Devonshire.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Bethell Walrond, Esq. M.P. for Sudbury; and to Baron Rolle.

143. ROMNEY, Earl of,

in Kent . . . . . Y. of C. 1801

N. & S. Charles Marsham.

*O. T.* Viscount Marsham, of the

Mote . . . . . 1801

Baron Romney, of R. . . . . 1716

A Baronet . . . . . 1663

*Offl.* President of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts throughout

England and Wales.

*Bn.* Nov. 22 . . . . . 1777  
*Suc.* his father, as 2nd Earl,  
 March 1 . . . . . 1811  
*Mar.* Sophia, dr. of W.-M. Pitt,  
 Esq., of Kingston House, Dorset  
 (deceased), Sept. 9 . . . . . 1806  
*H. Ap.* Charles, *Viscount Mar-*  
*sham*, born 31st July . . . . . 1808  
*To. Res.* 8, St. James's-square.  
*Co. Se.* Mote Park, Maidstone, Kent.  
*Rel.* Nephew to the Earl of Egremont:  
 cousin to the Earl of Caernarvon: 2nd  
 cousin to Lord Porchester.

## 390. ROSEBERRY, Baron, U.K.

Y. of C. 1828

*N. & S.* Archibald-John Primrose,  
 D.C.L. & F.R.S.

*O. T. S. P.* EARL OF ROSE-  
 BERRY . . . . . 1703

*Viscount* Rosebery and *Inver-*  
*keithing* . . . . . 1700, 1703

*Baron* Dalmeny and *Prim-*  
*rose* . . . . . 1700

*A Baronet* of Nova Scotia . . . . . 1651

*Bn.* Oct. 14 . . . . . 1783

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl,  
 March 25 . . . . . 1814

*Mar. First*, Henrietta, 2nd dr. of  
 the Hon. W. Bouverie, (son  
 of William, 1st Earl of Rad-  
 nor) May 20 (divorced) . . . . . 1808

*Secondly*, Anne-Margaret, eid.  
 dr. of Thomas, 1st *Viscount*  
*Anson*, in . . . . . 1819

*H. Ap.* Archibald, *Lord Dalmeny*,  
 born Oct. 2 . . . . . 1809

*To. Res.* 139, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Warren Wood, Herts; Rose-  
 bery, Edinburghshire; and *Dalmeny*  
 Park, Linlithgowshire, N.B.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to  
 Baron Howard, of Effingham; and to  
*Viscount Anson*. Lord Dalmeny is  
*cousin* to the Earl of Radnor; and to  
 the Hon. Duncombe-Pleydell Bou-  
 verie, M.P. for New Sarum.

## 354. ROSS, (1st) Baron, U.K.

of Halkhead, Renfrewshire, Y. of C. 1815

*N. & S.* George Boyle, F.R.S. & F.S.A.

*O. T. S. P.* EARL OF GLASGOW 1703

*Viscount* Kelburn . . . . . 1703

*Baron* Boyle, of Kelburn, Stew-  
 arton, Cumra, Fenwick,  
 Largs, and Dalry . . . . . 1699 & 1703

*Off.* *Lord Lieut.* of Ayrshire.

An Extraordinary Director of the  
 Bank of Scotland.

*Bn.* March 26 . . . . . 1766

*Suc.* his father, as 4th Earl,  
 March 7 . . . . . 1775

*Mar. First*, Augusta (deceased),  
 dr. of James, 15th Earl of Errol,  
 in . . . . . 1788

*Secondly*, Julia, dr. of the Right  
 Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.  
 in . . . . . 1824

*H. Ap.* James, *Viscount Kelburn*,  
 born April 10 . . . . . 1792

*Co. Se.* Halkhead, Renfrewshire; Kel-  
 burn House, Ayrshire; and Etal,  
 Northumberland.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *fa.-in-law* to Lieut.  
 Col. Fitzclarence (son to His Ma-  
 jesty, and *bro.-in-law* to the present  
 Earl of Errol).

## 151. ROSSE, Earl of, Y. of C. 1806

*A Representative Peer* of Ireland,  
 for life, elected in . . . . . 1809

*N. & S.* Laurence Parsons, M.R.I.A.

*O. T. I. P.* Baron Oxmantown . . . . . 1792

*A Baronet* . . . . . 1677

*Off.* *A Privy Councillor* in Ireland.

*Cust. Rot. and a Governor* of King's  
 County, Ireland.

*Bn.* May 21 . . . . . 1758

*Suc.* his uncle, as 2d Earl, April  
 20 . . . . . 1807

*Mar.* Alice, dr. of John Lloyd,  
 Esq., of Gloster, King's County,  
 April 5 . . . . . 1797

*H. Ap.* William, *Lord Oxman-*  
*town*, M.P. for King's County,  
 born June 17 . . . . . 1800

*Co. Se.* Birr Castle, Parson's Town,  
 King's County.

## 140. ROSSLYN, Earl of,

*Co. Midlothian* . . . . . Y. of C. 1801

*N. & S.* James-St. Clair Erskine, G.C.B.

*O. T.* Baron Loughborough, of  
 L., Surrey . . . . . 1795

*A Baronet* of Nova Scotia . . . . . 1666

*Off.* *Late Lord Privy Seal*.

*Lord Lieut.* of Fifeshire.

*Director for Life* of the *Scottish Chan-*  
*cery*.

*A General* in the Army.

*Col.* of the 9th Reg. of Lancers.

*Member* of the Board of General Of-  
 ficers.

*A Commissioner* of the Royal Military  
 College and Asylum.

A Privy Councillor and Councillor of State in Scotland.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1762  
*Suc.* his Maternal Uncle, as 2d Earl, 3d Jan. . . . . 1805  
*Mar.* Henrietta-Elizabeth, dr. of the Hon. Ed. Bouverie (deceased).  
*H. Ap.* James-Alexander, Lord Loughborough, M.P. for Dysart, and Lieut-Col. of the 9th Lancers.  
*To. Res.* 10, St. James's-square.  
*Co. Se.* Dysart House, Fifeshire; and Laigle House, Yorkshire.

## 19. RUTLAND, Duke of,

Y. of C. 1703

*N. & S.* John-Henry Manners, K.G.  
*O. T.* Marquess of Granby, Notts 1703  
 Earl of Rutland . . . . . 1525  
 Baron Manners, of Haddon, Derbyshire . . . . . 1679  
*Offi.* Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Leicestershire, and  
 Col. of the Militia of the same County.  
 Recorder of Cambridge, Grantham, and Scarborough.  
 A Trustee of the British Museum.  
*Bn.* 4th Jan. . . . . 1778  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Duke, 24th Oct. . . . . 1787  
*Mar.* Elizabeth (deceased), dr. of Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle, 22d April . . . . . 1799  
*H. Ap.* Charles-Cecil-John, Marquess of Granby, born 16th May 1815  
*To. Res.* 28, Sackville-street.  
*Co. Se.* Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire; Cheveley Park, Cambridgeshire; and Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

*Rel.* His Grace is *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Carlisle: *brother* to Major-General Lord Charles-Somerset Manners; and to Lord Robert-William Manners, M.P. for Leicestershire; *uncle* to Baron Forester; to the Hon. George-Cecil-Weld Forester, M.P. for Wenlock; and to the lady of the Hon. Robert-John Smith (son and heir to Baron Carrington), M.P. for Buckinghamshire; *nephew* to Baron Manners; and to the late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: 2d *cousin* to the Right Hon. Charles-Manners Sutton, M.P. for Scarborough, and Speaker of the House of Commons.

*Parl. Post.* Two Members for Cambridge; one Member for Scarborough; and one Member for Bramber.

## 14. ST. ALBANS, Duke of,

Y. of C. 1683

*N. & S.* William-Aubrey-de-Vere Beauclerk.

*O. T.* Earl of Burford, of B., Oxon . . . . . 1676  
 Baron Hedington, same Co. . . . . 1676  
 Baron Vere, of Hanworth, Middlesex . . . . . 1750

*Offi.* Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

Hereditary Grand Falconer of England.

*Bn.* 24th March . . . . . 1801  
*Suc.* his father, as 9th Duke, 17th July . . . . . 1825

*Mar.* Harriet, widow of Thomas Coutts, Esq., Banker, in June, 1827

*H. Pres.* His Grace's brother, Lord Frederick-Charles-Peter Beauclerk.

*To. Res.* 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Holly Lodge, Highgate; Redbourn Hall, near Brigg, Lincolnshire; and Gatton, Surrey.

*Rel.* His Grace is *bro.-in-law* to Arthur-Algernon Capel, Esq. (who is *nephew* and *h. pres.* to the Earl of Essex); also to Montague-John Cholmeley, Esq. (son of Sir M. Cholmeley, Bart.), M.P. for Grantham: *grand-nephew* to the Earl of Besborough; 2d *cousin* to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire; to Major Gen. the Hon. Frederick-Cavendish Ponsonby, C.B. &c., Lieut. Gov. of Malta; to the Hon. William-Francis-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole; to Viscount Milton; and to Lord-George-A.-F. Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire; 3d *cousin* to the Duke of Devonshire; to the Hon H.-F.-C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby; and to the Hon. G.-A.-F. Lamb (son to Viscount Melbourne): *cousin*, in the 4th degree, to William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University.

## 212. ST. ASAPH, Lord Bishop of,

translated from Hereford in . . . 1815

*N. & S.* Right Reverend John Luxmore, D.D.

*O. Offi.* Archdeacon of St. Asaph.

*Cons.* Bishop of Bristol in . . . 1807

*Trans.* to Hereford . . . . . 1808

*To. Res.* 10, Whitehall-place.

*Co. Se.* Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire.

*N. B.* Flintshire, and parts of Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Shrop-

shires, all in the province of Canterbury, compose this Prelate's diocese.

222. ST. DAVIDS, Lord Bishop of, consecrated in . . . . . 1825  
N. & S. Right Reverend John-Banks Jenkinson, D.D.

O. Off. Dean of Durham.

Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter, Cardiganshire.

Co. Sc. Aberguilly Palace, Caermarthen-shire.

Rel. His Lordship is *cousin* to the late and present Earls of Liverpool; and to the Countess of Verulam.

N. B. The spiritual authority of the Bishop of St. Davids extends over the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Brecknock, and parts of Radnor, Glamorgan Hereford, Merioneth, and Montgomeryshires; all in the province of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

164. ST. GERMAN'S, Earl of, in Cornwall . . . . . Y. of C. 1815  
N. & S. William Eliot, M.A.

O. T. Baron Eliot, of St. Germans 1784

Bn. 1st April . . . . . 1766

Suc. his brother, as 2d Earl, 17th Nov. . . . . 1823

Mar. First, Georgiana-Augusta, (deceased), dr. of Granville, 1st Marquess of Stafford, in . . . 1797

Secondly, Letitia (deceased), eld. dr. of Sir W.-P.-A.-A'Court, Bart., in . . . . . 1809

Thirdly, Charlotte (deceased), dr. of Lieut. Gen. J. Robertson . 1812

Fourthly, Susan, yr. dr. of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., in . 1814

H. Ap. Edward Granville, Lord Eliot, M.P. for Liskeard, born 20th August . . . . . 1798

To. Res. 7, New Burlington-street.

Co. Sc. Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; and Downham, Gloucestershire.

Rel. *Father* to Lord Eliot, and *uncle* to the lady of Major Gen. Sir William-Henry Pringle, K.C.B., both *Members* for Liskeard: (Lord Eliot is *bro.-in-law* to the Marquess Cornwallis;) *fa.-in-law* to Col. the Hon. Henry-B. Lygon (*brother* to Earl Beauchamp), M.P. for Worcestershire: *bro.-in-law* to the present Marquess of Stafford; to Baron Heytesbury, Ambassador at Petersburg; and to Edward-Henry-

A'Court, M.P. for Heytesbury.  
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Liskeard; and two Members for St. Germans.

330. ST. HELENS, (1st) Baron, of St. H., Isle of Wight, Y. of C. 1801  
N. & S. Alleyne Fitzherbert, F.S.A.

O. T. I. P. 1st Baron St. Helens 1791  
Off. A Privy Councillor of England and Ireland.

A Lord of the King's Bed-chamber.  
A Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums.

Bn. in . . . . . 1753

H. Pres. Henry-Gally Knight, Esq. his Lordship's *nephew*.

To. Res. 19, Grafton-street, Bond-street.  
Co. Sc. Newport House, Bucks.

240. ST. JOHN, Baron, of Bletsoe . . . . . Y. of C. 1558  
N. & S. Saint-Andrew-Beauchamp-St. John.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1660

Bn. Nov. 8 . . . . . 1811

Suc. his father, as 14th Baron,

Oct. 15 . . . . . 1817

H. Pres. His Lordship's *cousin*, the Rev. Edward-Beauchamp-St. John, A.M.

Co. Sc. Bletsoe Park, Bedfordshire.

Rel. *Step-son* to Sir John Vaughan, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who is also his Lordship's *cousin-in-law*.

His Lordship is a *MINOR*.

190. ST. VINCENT, Viscount, of Meaford, Staffordshire, Y. of C. 1801  
N. & S. Edward-Jervis Jervis.

Suc. his uncle (the late Earl, &c.), as 2d Viscount, March 15 . . . 1823

Mar. First, Mary-Cassandra (deceased), 2d dr. of Thomas, 10th Baron Saye and Sele, Jan. 29 1790

Second, Mary-Anne, 2d dr. of T. Parker, Esq. . . . .

H. Ap. William Jervis, born 11th Oct. . . . . 1794

To. Res. 30, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Co. Sc. Aston Hall, Staffordshire.

Rel. *Bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Northesk: *uncle* to Lord Roschill.

210. SALISBURY, Lord Bishop of, translated from St. David's . . . 1825

N. & S. Rt. Rev. Thomas Burgess, D.D., F.R.S., and F.A.S.

6. *Off.* Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

*Prebendary of Durham.*

President of the Royal Society of Literature.

*Provincial Precentor of Canterbury.*

*Cons.* Bishop of St. Davids in . . . 1803

*Co. Se.* Salisbury Palace, Wiltshire; and Salisbury Tower, Windsor Castle.

*N.B.* The Bishop of Salisbury's Diocese is in the Province of Canterbury, and comprehends the Counties of Wilts and Berks.

34. SALISBURY, Marquess of, Y. of C. 1789

*N. & S.* James-Brownlow-William-Gascoyne Cecil, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

0. T. Earl of Salisbury, Wiltshire 1605

Viscount Cranbourne, of C., Dorsetshire . . . . . 1604

Baron Cecil, of Essington, Rut-

landshire . . . . . 1603

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

High Steward of Hertford.

Col. of the Hertfordshire Militia.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

*Bn.* April 17 . . . . . 1791

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Marquess, June 13 . . . . . 1823

*Mar.* Frances-Mary, dr. and heiress of B. Gascoyne, Esq., Feb. 2 . . . 1821

*H. Ap.* James-Emilius-William Evelyn, *Viscount Cranbourne*, born Oct. 29 . . . . . 1821

*To. Res.* 4, Grafton-street, Bond-street.

*Co. Se.* Hatfield House, and Cecil Lodge, Hertfordshire; Aldborough, Suffolk; and Childwell Hall, Lancashire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother-in-law* to Baron Cowley; and to the Marquess of Westmeath: *cousin* to the Marquess of Downshire; and to Lord Arthur-Moyses-William Hill, M.P. for Downshire. The Marchioness is *niece* to General Isaac Gascoyne, Col. of the 54th Regt. of Foot, and M.P. for Liverpool.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Hertford.

306. SALTERSFORD, Baron,

of S., Cheshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1794

*N. & S.* James-George Stopford, K.P.

0. T. I. P. EARL OF COURTTOWN } 1762

Viscount Stopford . . . . . }

Baron Courtown, of C., Wex-

fordshire . . . . . 1758

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

*A Governor of Wexfordshire.*

*Bn.* Aug. 15 . . . . . 1765

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Earl, Mar. 30 1810

*Mar.* Elizabeth, eld. dr. of Henry,

3d Duke of Buccleugh, Jan. 29 1791

*H. Ap.* James-Thomas, *Viscount*

*Stopford*, born March 27 . . . 1794

*Co. Se.* Courtown House, Wexfordshire.

*Rel.* *Brother* to Lieut. Gen. the Hon.

Sir Edward Stopford, K.C.B. and

K.T.S.; to the Hon. Robert Stopford,

K.C.B., *Admiral of the Blue*; and to

the Hon. and Rev. Richard-Bruce

Stopford, A.M., Chaplain in Ordinary

to the King, a Canon of Windsor, and

Prebendary of Hereford (mar. to the

sister of Baron Lilford). The Countess

is *aunt*, and Viscount Stopford *cousin*

and *bro.-in-law*, to the Duke of Buc-

cleugh and Queensberry; and to the

lady of the Hon. Peregrine-Francis

Cust (*son* of Earl Brownlow), M.P.

for Clitheroe.

253. SALTOUN & ABERNETHY,

Baron . . . . . Y. of C. 1445

*A Representative Peer of Scotland*,

elected 2d Sept. . . . . 1830

*N. & S.* Alexander-George Fraser, C.B.,

K.S.G. and K.M.T.

*Off.* A Colonel in the Army.

A Major in the Grenadier Guards, and

Aide-de-camp to the King.

*Bn.* 22d April . . . . . 1785

*Suc.* his father, as 16th Baron,

13th Sept. . . . . 1793

*Mar.* Catherine, dr. of Edward,

1st Lord Thurlow (*deceased*) . . . 1815

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the

Hon. William Fraser.

*To. Res.* 1, Great Cumberland-street,

Hyde Park.

*Co. Se.* Philorth House, Aberdeenshire;

and Ness Cottage, Inverness.

62. SANDWICH, Earl of,

Kent . . . . . Y. of C. 1660

*N. & S.* John-William Montagu.

0. T. Viscount Hinchinbrook . . . }

Baron Montagu, of St. Neots, } 1660

Hants . . . . . }

*Bn.* 8th Nov. . . . . 1811

*Suc.* his father, as 7th Earl, 20th

May . . . . . 1818

*To. Res.* 31, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Hinchinbrook House, near Hun-

tingdon.

*Rel.* *Nephew* to the Earl of Belmore,

Gov. Gen. of Jamaica: *bro.-in-law* to William-Bingham Baring, Esq., M.P. for Callington: *cousin* to Viscount Corry, M.P. for Fermanaghshire; and to the Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry, M.P. for Tyronehire.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Huntingdon.

His Lordship is a MINOR.

402. SANDYS, (1st) Baroness, of Ombersley, Worcestershire,

Y. of C. 1802

N. & S. Mary Hill.

O. T. DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE, &c.

Mar. Arthur, 2d Marquess of

Downshire, in . . . . . 1786

H. Ap. Her Ladyship's 2d son, Lord Arthur-Moyses-William Hill, M.P. for Downshire.

Co. Se. Ombersley Court, Worcestershire.

Rel. Widow of the late Marquess of Downshire: *mother* to the present Marquess.

Only Daughter of the Hon. Martin Sandys.

Niece and Heiress to Edwin, last Baron Sandys.

243. SAYE and SELE, Baron,

Y. of C. 1603

N. & S. Gregory-William Eardley-Twisleton Fiennes.

Bn. 14th April . . . . . 1769

Suc. his father, as 11th Baron, 1st

July . . . . . 1788

Mar. Maria-Marrow, eld. dr. of the late Baron Eardley, 8th Sept. 1794

H. Ap. William-Thomas, born 24th April . . . . . 1798

To. Res. 25, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

Co. Se. Broughton Castle, Oxfordshire; and Belvidere, near Dartford, Kent.

71. SCARBOROUGH, Earl of,

Y. of C. 1630

N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson.

O. T. Viscount Lumley . . . . . 1689

Baron Lumley, of L. Castle,

Durham . . . . . 1681

I. P. Viscount Lumley, of

Waterford . . . . . 1628

Bn. 18th April . . . . . 1757

Suc. his brother, as 6th Earl, 5th

Sept. . . . . 1807

Mar. Harriet, dr. of Henry, 5th

Baron Middleton, 25th May . 1787

H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. John-Lumley-Saunderson Saville, Prebendary of York.

To. Res. 14, Portman-square.

Co. Se. Lumley Castle, Durham; and Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire.

Rel. His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to Baron Middleton: *brother* to Lieut. Gen. the

Hon. Sir William-Lumley Saunderson,

G.C.B. (married to the widow of the

late Col. Lynch Cotton, brother to

Lord Combermere.)

268. SCARSDALE, Baron,

of S., Derbyshire . . . Y. of C. 1761

N. & S. Nathaniel Curzon.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1641

Bn. 27th Sept. . . . . 1751

Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 5th

Dec. . . . . 1804

Mar. First, Sophia-Susanna (*deceased*), dr. of Edward, 1st Viscount Wentworth, 18th Aug. 1777

Secondly, Felicite-Anne de Wattines,

of Flanders.

H. Ap. Nathaniel, born 3d Jan. 1778

Co. Se. Reddleston Hall, Derbyshire.

Rel. His Lordship is *brother* to the Hon.

Henry Curzon, Vice-Admiral of the

Red: 2d cousin to Earl Howe: *cousin*

to the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P. for

Clitheroe (*married* to the Baroness

Zouche); and to the lady of Dugdale

Stratford Dugdale, Esq., M.P. for

Warwickshire.

381. SEAFORD, (1st) Baron,

of S., Sussex . . . Y. of C. 1826

N. & S. Charles-Rose Ellis.

Bn. 19th Dec. . . . . 1771

Mar. Elizabeth-Catherine-Caroline, dr. of Augustus, Lord

Hervey (eld. son of Frederick,

Earl of Bristol and Bishop of

Derry) (*deceased*), 1st Aug. . 1798

H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron

Howard de Walden (in right of

his mother), born 5th June . . 1799

To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud-

ley-street.

Co. Se. Seaford, Sussex.

Rel. *Father* to Lord Howard de Walden;

and to the Hon. Major Augustus-

Frederick Ellis, M.P. for Seaford;

who are both related to the families of

the Duke of Portland and the Mar-

quess of Bristol.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Seaford.

301. SELSEY, Baron,

of S., Sussex . . . . . Y. of C. 1794

N. & S. Henry-John Peachey, F.R.S.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1736

Off. A Captain in the Royal Navy.

Bn. 4th Sept. . . . . 1787

Suc. his father as 3d Baron, 27th

June . . . . . 1816

Mar. Anne-Maria-Louisa, dr. of

Frederick, 2d Baron Boston, in 1817

H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the

Hon. & Rev. John-William Peachey,

A.M.

To. Res. 33, Lower Grosvenor-street.

Co. Se. Westdean House, near Chi-

chester, Sussex; and Newselles Park,

Herts.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to Lord Boston; and

to the Rev. Leveson-Venables Vernon,

son of His Grace, Edward, Lord Arch-

bishop of York.

67. SHAFTESBURY, Earl of,

Y. of C. 1672

N. & S. Cropley-Ashley Cooper.

O. T. Baron Ashley, of Win-

borne, St. Giles, Dorsetshire . 1661

Baron Cooper of Paulett,

Somersetshire . . . . . 1672

A Baronet . . . . . 1622

Off. A Privy Councillor.

Chairman of the Committees in the

House of Lords.

Bn. 27th Dec. . . . . 1768

Suc. his brother, as 6th Earl, 14th

May . . . . . 1811

Mar. Anne, dr. of George, 4th

Duke of Marlborough, 10th Dec. 1796

H. Ap. Anthony, Lord Ashley,

born 28th April . . . . . 1801

To. Res. 24, Grosvenor-square.

Co. Se. St. Giles's House, Cranbourne,

Dorsetshire; and Rosedale House, near

Richmond, Surrey.

Rel. His Lordship is father to Lord

Ashley, a Commissioner of the India

Board, and M.P. for Dorchester:

bro.-in-law to the Duke of Marlbo-

rough, and to Baron Churchill; su-

in-law to the Hon. H.-T.-L. Corry,

M.P. for Tyrone (son of the Earl

of Belmore); 2d cousin to the Earl of

Radnor; and to the Hon. Duncombe-

Pleydell Bouverie, M.P. for New Sa-

rum. The Countess is aunt to the

Marquess of Blandford, M. P. for

Woodstock; and to the Hon. George-

James-Welbore-Agar Ellis, M.P. for

Oakhampton (who is son to Viscount

Clifden; and son-in-law to the Earl of

Carlisle).

Parl. Pat. One Member for Dorchester.

335. SHEFFIELD, Baron, U. K.

of S., Yorkshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1802

N. & S. George-Augustus-Frederick-

Charles-Baker Holroyd.

O. T. I. P. EARL OF SHEF-

FIELD . . . . . 1816

Viscount Pevensey . . . . . } 1816

Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore

and Roscommon . 1781 and 1783

Bn. 16th March . . . . . 1802

Suc. his father, as 2d Earl and

Baron, 30th May . . . . . 1821

Mar. Harriett, eldest dr. of Henry,

2d Earl of Harewood, 6th June 1825

To. Res. 20, Portland-place.

Co. Se. Sheffield Place, Uckfield, Sus-

sex; and Greave Hall, Yorkshire.

Rel. Son-in-law to the Earl of Harewood:

bro.-in-law to Viscount Lascelles; to

the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M.P. for

Northallerton; to the Lady of Ed-

mund-Berkeley Portman, Esq. M.P.

for Dorsetshire; to the Hon. Arthur-

Charles Legge (brother to the Earl of

Dartmouth), a Captain in the 1st Life

Guards; to Sir John-Thomas Stanley,

Bart; and to Sir William-Henry

Clinton, G.C.B.: 2d cousin to the

Earl of Guildford; to the Hon. and

Rev. Charles-Augustus North; and to

the Ladies of the Rev. W. Garnier,

A.M., and the Hon. and Rev. Thomas

de Grey (2d son of Baron Walsing-

ham), all Prebendaries of Winchester.

285. SHERBORNE, Baron,

of S., Gloucestershire . Y. of C. 1784

N. & S. John Dutton.

Bn. in . . . . . 1779

Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 22d

May . . . . . 1820

Mar. Mary, daughter and heir-

ess of Henry, Baron Stawel,

11th August . . . . . 1803

H. Ap. James-Henry Legge,

born in May . . . . . 1804

(Married to his cousin, Elizabeth, dr. of

Thomas, Earl of Suffolk and Berks.)

To. Res. 53, Lower Grosvenor-street.

Co. Se. Sherborne Lodge, near North-

leach, and Standish House, near

Stroudwater, Gloucestershire.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Suffolk

and Berkshire; and to the Russian



Prince Bariatsky: *fa-in-law* to the Hon. George-Francis Moreton, eldest son of Baron Ducie.

50. SHREWSBURY, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1442

*Premier Earl of England.*

*N. & S. John Talbot, F.S.A.*

*O. T. Baron Talbot.*

*I. P. Earl of Waterford and Wexford . . . . . 1446*

*Bn. 18th March . . . . . 1791*

*Suc. his uncle, as 17th Earl, 5th April . . . . . 1827*

*Mar. Maria, eldest dr. of W. Talbot, Esq. of Castle Talbot, Wexfordshire, 27th June . . . . . 1814*

*Co. Se. Heythrop House, Oxfordshire; Grafton Hall, Worcestershire; and Alton Abbey, Staffordshire.*

*His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.*

192. SIDMOUTH, (1st) Viscount, of S., Devonshire . . . Y. of C. 1805

*N & S. Henry Addington, D.C.L. and F.S.A.*

*Offl. A Privy Councillor.*

*Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park.*

*A Governor of the Charter House.*

*An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.*

*Recorder of Devises.*

*High Steward of Westminster and Reading.*

*Bn. in . . . . . 1757*

*Mar. First, Ursula-Mary, dr. of L. Hammond, Esq. of Charn, Surrey (deceased) . . . . .*

*Secondly, Marianne, dr. of*

*Baron Stowell, and widow of*

*T. Townshend, Esq. of Honington, in . . . . . 1823*

*H. Ap. William Leonard (in holy orders).*

*Co. Se. Richmond Park, Surrey; and Upper Ottery, Devonshire.*

*Rel. Son-in-law to Baron Stowell. The Viscountess is niece to the Earl of Eldon: 2d cousin to Viscount Encombe, M.P. for Truro.*

*Parl. Pat. His Lordship possesses one-third of the patronage of the borough of Devises.*

255. SINCLAIR, Baron, Y. C. 1489

*A Representative Peer of Scotland,*

*elected Sept. 2d . . . . . 1830*

*N. & S. Charles St. Clair.*

*Bn. in . . . . . 1768*

*Suc. his kinsman, as 9th Baron, 25th April . . . . . 1782*

*Mar. First, Mary-Agnes, dr. of James Chisholme, of Chisholme, and Erceles Castle, Strathglass, N. Britain, 13th Feb. (deceased) . . . . . 1802*

*Secondly, Isabella, y. dr. of A. Chatto, Esq. of Mainhouse, Roxburghshire, Sept. . . . . 1816*

*H. Ap. James, a Captain in the 1st Foot Guards, born 2d July. 1803*

*Co. Se. Herdmanston, Haddingtonshire; and Nesbit House, Berwickshire.*

392. SKELMERSDALE, (1st) Baron, of S., Lancashire . . . Y. of C. 1828

*N. & S. Edward-Boole Wilbraham.*

*Bn. March 7 . . . . . 1771*

*Mar. Mary-Elizabeth, dr. of the Rev. E. Taylor, Kent, April 19 1796*

*H. Ap. Richard, born Oct. 27 . 1801*

*To. Res. 55, Portland-place.*

*Co. Se. Latham House, near Ormskirck, Lancashire.*

*Rel. Father-in-law to Edward-Geoffrey Stanley, Esq. (grandson of the Earl of Derby), M.P. for Windsor: cousin to George Wilbraham, Esq., M.P. for Stockbridge: uncle to Lord Alvanley: bro-in-law to Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., M.P. for Cheshire.*

374. SOMERHILL, (1st) Baron, of S., Kent . . . U.K. Y. of C. 1826

*N. & S. Ulick-John De Burgh.*

*O. T. I. P. 1st MARQUESS OF*

*CLANRICARDE . . . . . 1825*

*Earl of Clanricarde . . . . . 1543*

*Baron Dunkellin . . . . . 1802*

*Bn. Dec. 20 . . . . . 1802*

*Suc. his father, as 14th Earl, July 27 . . . . . 1803*

*Mar. Harriet, dr. of Viscountess*

*Canning, April 8 . . . . . 1825*

*H. Ap. Ulick, Lord Dunkellin,*

*born in July . . . . . 1827*

*To. Res. 14, St. James's-square.*

*Co. Se. Portumna Castle, Galway, Ireland.*

*Rel. Son-in-law to Viscountess Canning; and to the late Rt. Hon. George Canning, Prime Minister of G. B.: bro-in-law to the Marquess of Sligo; and to the Earl of Howth. The Marchioness is niece to the Duchess of Portland; cousin to the Marquess of Titchfield; to the Baroness Howard de Walden; and to the children of*

the Earl of Moray: 2d *cousin* to the Rt. Hon. Stratford Canning, late Amb. Ext. and Plenipo. at Constantinople; to Henry Canning, Esq., Consul-Gen. at the Hanseatic Towns; and to Baron Garvagh.

172. SOMERS, (1st) Earl, Y. of C. 1821  
N. & S. John-Somers Cocks.

O. T. 1st Viscount Eastnor, of E.  
Castle, Herefordshire . . . 1821  
Baron Somers, of Evesham,  
Worcestershire . . . . . 1784  
A Baronet . . . . . 1772  
Off. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of  
Herefordshire.

Chief Steward of Hereford.  
Recorder of Gloucester.

Ba. May 6 . . . . . 1760  
Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, Jan. 30 1806

Mar. Margaret, dr. of the Rev.  
T.-R. Nash, D.D., in . . . . . 1785

H. Ap. John-Somers, Viscount  
Eastnor, M. P. for Hereford,  
born March 19 . . . . . 1733

Co. Se. Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire;  
and Reigate, Surrey.

Rel. His Lordship is *father* to the Hon.  
and Rev. J.-S. Cocks, Prebendary of  
Hereford: *cousin* to the Earl of St.  
Germans; and to James Cocks, Esq.,  
M. P. for Reigate. Viscount Eastnor  
is *son-in-law* to the Earl of Hardwicke:  
*bro.-in-law* to Viscountess Pollington;  
to the Countess Caledon; and to the  
Baroness Stuart de Rothsay.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Reigate.

10. SOMERSET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1546  
N. & S. Edward-Adolphus Seymour,  
D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

O. T. Baron Seymour, of Hache,  
Somersetshire . . . . . 1546

A Baronet . . . . . 1611

Offl. President of the Royal Institution.  
Ba. Feb. 24 . . . . . 1775

Suc. his father, as 12th Duke,  
Dec. 15 . . . . . 1793

Mar. Charlotte, 2d dr. of Archi-  
bald, 9th Duke of Hamilton and  
Brandon, June 24 . . . . . 1800

H. Ap. Edward-Adolphus, Lord  
Seymour, born Dec. 20 . . . 1604

To. Res. Park-lane.

Co. Se. Bulstrode Park, Bucks; Bradley  
House, Wilts; Berry Castle, Devon-  
shire; and Farley Park, Somerset.

Rel. His Grace is *bro.-in-law* to the  
Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; to

Lady Anne Hamilton, who so affec-  
tionately attended the late Queen Caro-  
line; and to the Countess of Dunmore.

266. SONDES, Baron,  
of Lees Court, Kent . . . Y. of C. 1760  
N. & S. Lewis-Richard Watson.

Ba. in May . . . . . 1792  
Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, June 20 1806

H. Pres. His Lordship's *brother*, the  
Hon. George-John Milles (assumed  
instead of *Watson*).

Co. Se. Lees Court, Kent; and Rocking-  
ham Castle, Northamptonshire.

Rel. Bro. to the Hon. Richard Watson,  
M. P. for Canterbury.

280. SOUTHAMPTON, Baron,  
of S., Hants . . . . . Y. of C. 1780  
N. & S. Charles Fitzroy.

Ba. 28th Sept. . . . . 1804  
Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, 14th  
June . . . . . 1810

Mar. Harriet, dr. of the Hon.  
Henry-Fitzroy Stanhope, Feb. 23 1826

H. Pres. His Lordship's *brother*, the  
Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

To. Res. 44, Curzon-street, May-fair.

Co. Se. Fitzroy Place, Middlesex; Whit-  
tlebury Lodge, near Towcester.

Rel. His Lordship is 2d *cousin* to the  
Duke of Somerset; to the Duke of  
Grafton; to Lord Henry Fitzroy,  
Prebendary of Westminster; and to  
the Baroness Churchill; 3d *cousin* to  
the Earl of Euston, M. P. for Bury St.  
Edmunds; and to Lord Charles Fitz-  
roy, Jun., M. P. for Theiford. The  
Baroness is *cousin* to the Earl of Har-  
rington; to Lieut. Col. the Hon. L.-  
E.-R. Stanhope, a groom of the King's  
bed-chamber; to the Marchioness of  
Tavistock; to the Duchess of Leinster;  
to the Earl of Sefton, M. P. for Droit-  
wich; to Baron Foley; and to the  
Duke of Newcastle.

103. SPENCER, Earl, Y. of C. 1765  
N. & S. George-John Spencer, K.G.,  
F.R.S., and F.S.A.

O. T. Viscount Althorp, and  
Spencer . . . . . 1765 and 1761

Baron Spencer, of Althorp,  
Northamptonshire . . . . . 1761

Offl. A Privy Councillor.

A Governor of the Charter House.  
An Elder Brother of the Trinity  
House.

High Steward of St. Albans.

- A Trustee of the British Museum.
- Bn.* 1st Sept. . . . . 1753  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, Oct. 31 1783  
*Mar.* Lavinia, dr. of Charles, 1st Earl of Lucan, 6th March . . . 1781  
*H. Ap.* John-Charles, *Viscount Althorp*, born 29th May . . . 1782  
*To Res.* 27, St. James's-place.
- Co. Se.* Althorp Park, Northamptonshire; Brandon, Norfolk; Wimbledon Park, Surrey; and Westfield House, Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.
- Rel. Father* to Viscount Althorp (*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and M.P. for Northamptonshire); *father-in-law* to Baron Lyttleton; *uncle* to the Duke of Devonshire; to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire; to Major Gen. the Hon. Frederick-Cavendish Ponsonby; and to the Hon. William-Francis-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole; *uncle-in-law* to Viscount Melbourne; *bro-in-law* to the Earl of Lucan; and to the Earl of Besborough. The Countess is *aunt* to Lord Bingham; to the lady of George-Granville-Venables Vernon, Esq., M.P. for Lichfield (eld. son of the Archbishop of York); and to Lady Elecho.
32. STAFFORD, Marquess of,  
 Y. of C. 1786  
*N. & S.* George-Granville-Leveson Gower, K.G.  
*O. T.* Earl Gower . . . . . 1746  
 Viscount Trentham, of T., Staffordshire . . . . . 1746  
 Baron Gower, of Sittenham, Yorkshire . . . . . 1702  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1620  
*Offl. Lord Lieut. and High Sheriff of Sutherlandshire.*  
 A Privy Councillor.  
 A Trustee of the British Museum.  
 Recorder of Stafford.
- Bn.* 9th Jan. . . . . 1758  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Marquess, 26th Oct. . . . . 1803  
*Mar.* Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and Baroness Strathnaver in her own right, Sept. 4 1785  
*H. Ap.* George Granville, *Earl Gower* (summoned to sit in the House of Lords, as Baron Gower, in 1826; and *son-in-law* to the Earl of Carlisle), born 8th Aug. 1786  
*To Res.* Stafford House, Stable-yard, St. James's Palace.
- Co. Se.* Trentham Hall, Stafford Dunrobin Castle, co. Sutherland Westhill, Surrey.
- Rel. Father* to Baron Gower; and Francis-Leveson Gower, M.P. for Sutherlandshire (who is *son-in-law* to Countess of Mansfield, and to Hon. Robert-Fulke Greville, the Earl Brooke and Warwick *in-law* to the Earl of Surrey, M. Horsham) eld. son and heir to the Earl of Norfolk; and to Viscount B (eld. son and heir of Earl Grosbrother to Viscount Granville *in-law* to the Hon. and Mos. Edward Venables-Vernon, Lord bishop of York; to the Earl Germans; to the Duke of Be and to the Earl of Harrowby to Sir James Macdonald, Bart. for Calne, and a Clerk of the Seal; to the Earl of Carlisle; Elliott, M.P. for Liskeard; to the Earl of the Hon. H.-B. Lygon, M.P. for Worcestershire (*brother* to Earl champ); to the Marquess of Chester, M.P. for Monmouth; to the Earl of Granville-Charles-Henry Se M.P. for Monmouthshire; and to the Earl of the Hon. Frederick-Gougthorpe, M.P. for Bramber (*whither* to Baron Calthorpe); to the Earl of Granville-Dudley Ryder (2d son of the Earl of Harrowby), M.P. for Tiverton; and to the lady Hon. James Stuart-Wortley (the heir of Lord Wharnclyffe).
248. STAFFORD, Baron, Y. of C. 1786  
*N. & S.* George-William-Stafford  
 nyngphan.  
*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . .  
*Bn.* 27th April . . . . .  
*Suc.* his ancestor, William, as 14th Baron, on the reversal of the attainder on his family in 1758.  
*Mar.* Frances, y. dr. of E. Sulgrave, Esq., of Haughley Park Suffolk, in . . . . .  
*H. Ap.* Henry-Valentine (married to Miss Howard, niece to the Duke of Norfolk), born 2d Jan 1758.  
*Co. Se.* Cossey Hall, Norfolk Skiffnall Manor, Shropshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro-in-law* to Richard Bedingfield, Bart., father-in-law to Lord Petre.  
 His Lordship is a *CATHOLIC*.

FORD & WARRING-  
Y. of C. 1628 and 1796  
e-Harry Grey.

rey, of Groby . . . 1603  
mere, of Dunham  
eshire . . . . . 1796  
ent. and Cust. Rot. of

to the Co. Palatine of

. . . . . 1765

as 6th Earl of S.  
of W., 23d May . . . 1819

Charlotte-Eliza-  
of Francis, Lord  
son of Francis, 5th  
yess), in Dec. . . . 1797

ed-Harry, Lord Grey of  
ed to his cousin, Catherine,  
present Earl of Wemyss),  
ril . . . . . 1802

ll-street, Berkeley-square.  
am Park, Cheshire; and  
Suffordshire.

to the Earl of Wemyss ;  
roness Rossmore : *fa-in-*

Rev. James-Thomas Law  
ishop of Bath and Wells,  
to Baron Ellenborough) :

Duke of Portland ; and  
H.-C. Bentinck, G.C.B.,

King's Lynn : *2d cousin*  
ess of Titchfield ; to the  
ward de Walden ; and to

John-Evelyn Denison, Esq.  
Marchioness of Conyng-

Countess is *aunt* to Lord  
*in-law* to the Earl of

the lady of Walter-Fred.  
sq., M.P. for Argyllshire

the Duke of Argyll) ; and  
of her *son*, Lord Grey of

HOPE, Earl, Y. of C. 1718  
-Henry Stanhope, F.R.S.

t Mahon, Minorca  
hope, of Elvaston, } 1717

of the Records in Birming-  
er, Dublin Castle.

the Medico-Botanical So-  
ondon.

. . . . . 1781  
t, as 4th Earl, 15th

. . . . . 1816

Mar. Catherine-Lucy, dr. of Ro-  
bert, 1st Baron Carrington, 19th  
Nov. . . . . 1803

H. Ap. Philip-Henry, Viscount  
Mahon, M.P. for Wootton Bas-  
sett, born 31st Jan. . . . . 1805

To. Res. 12, Albemarle-street.

Co. Sc. Chevening Place, near Seven  
Oaks, Kent; and Mahon House, De-  
vonshire.

Rel. *Father* to the member for Wootton  
Bassett : *half-bro.* to Lady Hester-

Lucy Stanhope, who has long resided  
among the *Arabs* of Syria : *son-in-law*

to Baron Carrington : *bro.-in-law* to  
the Hon. Robert-John Smith, M.P.

for Buckinghamshire; to the lady of  
the Rt. Hon. H.-W.-W. Wynne,

Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of  
Denmark; and to the lady of Lord

Granville-Charles-Henry Somerset  
(*2d son* to the Duke of Beaufort), one

of the Lords of the Treasury, and M.P.  
for Monmouthshire : *2d cousin* to

the Duke of Buckingham; to Baron Nu-  
gent, M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the

Baroness Arundell, of Wardour : *3d*  
*cousin* to the Earl of Haddington; and

to the Marquess of Chandos, M.P. for  
Buckinghamshire : *grand-nephew* to

Baron Granville. The Countess is  
*aunt* to Baron Gardiner :—for farther

particulars see the relationship of her  
*father*, Baron Carrington.

305. STEWART, Baron,  
of Garlies, Wigtounshire, Y. of C. 1796

N. & S. George Stewart, K.T.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1627  
S. P. EARL OF GALLOWAY . 1623

Baron Garlies . . . . . 1607  
Offi. A Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Lord Lieut. of the Stewartry of Kirk-  
cudbright, and of Wigtounshire.

Bn. 24th March . . . . . 1768  
Suc. his father, as 8th Baron and

Earl, 14th Nov. . . . . 1806  
Mar. Jane, 2d dr. of Henry, 1st

Earl of Uxbridge . . . . . 1797  
H. Ap. Randolph, Lord Garlies,

M.P. for Cockermonth, born  
16th Sept. . . . . 1800

Co. Sc. Galloway House, Powtoun,  
Wigtounshire; and Garlies, Kirkcud-  
bright.

Rel. His Lordship is *father* to the Member  
for Cockermonth; *brother* to the Hon.  
and Right Rev. Charles-James Stewart,

Bishop of Quebec; to the Hon. E.-R. Stewart (married to Catherine, sister of the Earl of Wemyss, of the Countess of Stamford and Warrington, and of the Baroness Rossmore); to the Duchess of Marlborough; and to Harriet, *widow* of Lord Spencer Chichester; *father-in-law* to the Marquess of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock (*eld. son* of the Duke of Marlborough); and to the Hon. W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire (*eld. son* of Baron Feversham); *uncle* to Sir James-R.-G. Graham, Bart., M.P. for Cumberland; to the Marquess of Blandford (who married his *cousin*); to Lord Charles Churchill (*son-in-law* to John Benett, Esq., M.P. for Wiltshire); to Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for Wexfordshire (*nephew* also to the Marquess of Donegal; and *son-in-law* to the Marquess of Anglesey); and to Baron Crofton. The Countess is *sister* to the Marquess of Anglesey; to the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B. (a Privy Councillor, and *son-in-law* to the Earl of Westmoreland); to Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. (*bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Dartmouth); to the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, K.C.B. Rear-Adm of the White; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., and M.P. for Perthshire; and to the Dowager Baroness Graves; *aunt* to the Earl of Uxbridge, M.P. for Angleseyshire; to the Duchess of Richmond; to the lady of the Earl of Mountcharles, M.P. for Donegalshire; to Arthur-Algermon-Capel Coningsby, Esq. (*nephew* and *heir* to the Earl of Essex, and *bro.-in-law* to the Duke of St. Albans); to Lord Mountflorencia, and the other children of the Earl of Enniskillen; and to Baron Graves.

237. STOURTON, Baron,  
of S. Wilis . . . . Y. of C. 1448  
*N. & S.* William Stourton.  
*Bn.* June 6th . . . . . 1776  
*Suc.* his father, as 17th Baron,  
April 29th . . . . . 1816  
*Mar.* Catherine, dr. of T. Weld,  
Esq. of Lullworth Castle, Dor-  
setshire, in October . . . . . 1800  
*H. Ap.* Charles (married to Mary-  
Lucy, dr. of Charles, 7th Lord

Clifford of Chudleigh), born  
July 13th . . . . .  
*To. Res.* 10, Mansfield-street, P.  
place.  
*Co. Se.* Allerton Park, Wetherby  
shire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *father* to the  
Sir Edward-Marmaduke Vis-  
Bart.  
His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

367. STOWELL, (1st) Bart  
of S. Park, Gloucestershire, Y. of C.  
*N. & S.* William Scott, D.C.L.,  
and F.A.S.

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Master of the Faculties,* J  
*Commons.*

A Trustee of the British Mus  
*Late* Judge of the Admiralty a  
sistory Court, and Vicar-ge  
the Province of Canterbury.

*Bn.* Oct. 28th . . . . .

*Mar. First,* Anna-Maria (*deceased*)  
*eld. dr.* of J. Bagnall, Esq.

Early Court, in . . . . .

*Secondly,* Louisa-Catherin  
Dow. Marchioness of Slig  
in . . . . .

*H. Ap.* William, born May 23

*To. Res.* 11, Grafton-street, Bon

*Co. Se.* Stowell Park, Northleac  
cestershire; and Early Court, I  
Berks.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *elder broth*  
Earl of Eldon; *father* to t  
countess Sidmouth; *grand-*  
Viscount Encombe, M.P. for

173. STRADBROKE, Earl  
in Suffolk . . . . . Y. of C.

*N. & S.* John-Edward-Cornwall

*O. T.* Viscount Dunwich, Suffo

Baron Rous, of Denningto

Suffolk . . . . .

A Baronet . . . . .

*Bn.* Nov. 13th . . . . .

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, Au

17th . . . . .

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *bro*

Hon. Capt. Henry-John Rou

*To. Res.* 33, Hertford-street, Mi

*Co. Se.* Henham Hall, Wangfo

Blythborough, Suffolk.

*Rel.* *Brother-in-law* to Adm

Henry Hotham, K.C.R. (*be*

Baron Hotham, M.P. for Lee

117. STRANGE, Earl, Y. of C. 1786  
*N. & S. John Murray, K.T. and F.R.S.*  
*O. T. E. P. Baron Strange . . . 1628*  
 Baron Murray, of Stanley,  
 Gloucestershire . . . . . 1786  
 S. P. DUKE OF ATHOLL . . . 1703  
 Marquess of Atholl and Tullibardine . . . . . 1676 and 1703  
 Earl of Atholl and Tullibardine  
 1457 and 1606  
 Viscount Glenalmond, Balquhidir, and Glenlyon . . . . .  
 Baron Murray of Tullibardine 1604  
 Lord Balvenie and Gask . . .  
*Lord of the Isle of Man\* . . .*  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. and Hereditary Sheriff*  
*of Perthshire.*  
*Ba. June 26th . . . . . 1778*  
*Sac. his father, as 5th Duke, Nov. 5 1830*

*H. Pres. James, Baron Glenlyon, a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, and a Major-General.*

*Co. Sc. Atholl House and Dunkeld Palace, Perthshire, N. B.; Mona Castle, Isle of Man.*

*Rel. His Grace is brother to Baron Glenlyon: bro.-in-law to Viscount Strathallan.*

180. STRATHALLAN, Viscount,  
 Y. of C. 1686

*A Representative Peer of Scotland;*  
*elected Sept. 2d . . . . . 1830*

*N. & S. James-Andrew-John-Laurence-Charles Drummond.*

*O. T. S. P. Baron Drummond of Cromlix . . . . . 1686*

\* THE ISLE OF MAN is a distinct territory from England, Scotland, and Ireland; not being governed by the laws of either of these kingdoms: nor does any Act of the British Parliament extend to it, unless so expressly stated in the Act itself. It was formerly a subordinate feudatory kingdom, subject to the Kings of Norway: then to King John and Henry the Third of England: afterwards to the Kings of Scotland, and then again to the Crown of England: at length, we find Henry the Fourth claiming it by right of conquest, and disposing of it to the Earl of Northumberland; upon whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, ancestor of the Earls of Derby, in 1406. After several other vicissitudes, on the death of James, tenth Earl of Derby, in 1735, the Duke of Atholl succeeded to the Lordship of the Island, as heir-general by a female branch of the Derby family. In the mean time, though the title of *King* had long been disused, the Earls of Derby maintained a sort of regal sway over Man, by assenting or dissenting from laws; and no English writ or process was of any authority in the Island. Such an independent jurisdiction being, in the course of time, found to be inconvenient for the purposes of public justice, by affording a ready asylum for debtors, outlaws, traitors, and particularly for smugglers, the interest of the then proprietors, viz. the Duke and Duchess of Atholl †, was purchased by the British government in 1765 for 70,000*l.* Thus the Island and its dependencies became vested in the Crown, and subject to the regulations of the British Excise and Customs as far as regards the exportation of spirits and other articles to England, Scotland, and Ireland, which are either contraband, or have not paid a duty to the King. These, however, do not interfere with the consumption on the Island itself; such being regulated by the internal laws, and for the support of the government of Man. In all other respects, likewise, this Island retains its peculiar laws and government ‡, and is still a convenient refuge for debtors and for outlaws, except those who have been guilty of murder and other enormous crimes. The Duke of Atholl still holds his landed property in the Island, with all manorial rights, and the patronage of the Bishop of Sodor and Man and other ecclesiastical benefices; on payment of the annual sum of 10*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, and rendering two falcons to the Kings and Queens of England upon the days of their coronation.

† The Duchess was heiress to her father's barony of Strange and Lordship of Man, being the only child of James, 2d Duke of Atholl. The Scottish honours descended to the Duke's nephew John, who by marrying his cousin reunited the family possessions and dignities as before.

‡ *Tinewald* was the name borne by the ancient Parliament or annual convention of the inhabitants of Man. The magistrates are to this day styled Deemsters.

Baron Maderty . . . . . 1609  
*Bn.* March 24th . . . . . 1767  
*Suc.* his *kinsman*, as 6th Viscount, the attainer on his family being annulled by Act of Parliament (after a lapse of 78 years), June 17th . . . . . 1824  
*Mar.* Amelia-Sophia, dr. of John, 4th Duke of Atholl, Jan. 15th 1809  
*H. Ap.* William-Henry, born Mar. 5th . . . . . 1810  
*Co. Sc.* Strathallan Castle, Perthshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to Henry Drummond, Esq. Banker, of Charing-cross, &c.: *bro.-in-law* to the Duke of Atholl; and to Baron Glenlyon.

304. STUART, Baron,  
of Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire, G. B.

Y. of C. 1796

N. & S. Francis Stuart, K. T.

O. T. S. P. EARL OF MORAY,

1611 and 1561

Baron Doune . . . . . 1581  
*Off.* Lord Lieut. of Elgin and Moray shires.

*Bn.* 2d Feb. . . . . 1771

*Suc.* his father, as 10th Earl, 28th

Aug. . . . . 1810

*Mar.* First, Lucy, 2d dr. of Gen.

Scott, of Balcombie, Fifeshire

(*deceased*), 26th Feb. . . . . 1795

*Secondly*, Margaret-Jane, eld dr.

of Sir P. Ainslie, of Pilton,

Edinburghshire, 7th Jan. . . . . 1801

*H. Ap.* Francis, Lord Doune, born

7th Nov. . . . . 1795

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to Baron Gray, of Gray: *3d cousin* to the Earl of Wemyss; to the Countess of Stamford and Warrington; to the Earl of Galloway; to the Baroness Rossmore; and to the Countess of Sutherland.

*Co. Sc.* Dunbrisl Castle, Fifeshire; Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire; Darnaway, Elginshire; and Doune Castle, Perthshire.

388. STUART DE ROTHESAY,  
(1st) Baron, in the Isle of Bute,

Y. of C. 1828

N. & S. Charles Stuart, G.C.B.

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

*Late Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.*

3d Jan. . . . . 1780

*Mar.* Margaret, 3d dr. of Philip,  
3d Earl of Hardwicke, 6th Feb. 1816

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the  
Hon. John Stuart, Capt. R.N.

*To. Res.* Carlton-terrace.

*Rel.* *Cousin* to Baron Wharnccliffe (married to the sister of the Earl of Erne); to the lady of the Rt. Hon. William Dundas (*cousin* to Viscount Melville), M.P. for Edinburgh; to the Countess of Beverley: *2d cousin* to the Hon. John-James-Stuart Wortley (*son-in-law* to the Earl of Harrowby, and *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Sandon, M.P. for Tiverton); and to the Earl of Buckinghamshire: *3d cousin* to the Marquess of Bute; to Lord Patrick-J.-H.-Crichton Stuart, M.P. for Cardiff; and to Henry-Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P. for Banbury: *son-in-law* to the Earl of Hardwicke: *bro.-in-law* to Viscountess Pollington; to the Countess Caledon; and to Viscountess Eastnor (V. Eastnor is M.P. for Hereford).

289. SUFFIELD, Baron,

of S., Norfolk . . . . . Y. of C. 1786

N. & S. Edward Harboard.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1745

*Bn.* 10th Nov. . . . . 1781

*Suc.* his brother, as 3d Baron, 1st

Aug. . . . . 1821

*Mar.* First, Georgiana (*deceased*),

dr. of George, 2d Baron Ver-

non, 19th Sept. . . . . 1809

*Secondly*, Emily-Harriet, y. dr.

of E. Shirley, Esq., of Ealing-

ton Park, Worcestershire, 12th

Sept. . . . . 1826

*H. Ap.* Edward Vernon, born

19th June . . . . . 1813

*To. Res.* Vernon House, Park-place, St.

James's-street.

*Co. Sc.* Gunton Hall, Norfolk; and

Middleton Hall, near Manchester.

*Rel.* *Cousin-in-law* to Baron Vernon.

54. SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE,

Earl of, . . . . . Y. of C. 1603 and 1625

N. & S. Thomas Howard, F.S.A.

O. T. Viscount Andover, of A., in

Hampshire . . . . . 1621

Baron Howard, of Charlton,

Wilts . . . . . 1621

*Off.* Col. of the Berkshire Militia 1621

*Bn.* 18th Aug. . . . . 1776

*Suc.* his father, as 16th Earl of S.

and 9th Earl of B., 23d Feb. . . . . 1820

*Mar.* Elizabeth-Jane, *eld. dr. of James, 1st Baron Sherborne, 14th Jan.* . . . . . 1803

*H. Ap.* Charles-John, *Viscount Andover, born 7th Nov.* . . . . . 1804

*Co. Sc.* Charlton, near Devizes, Wilts; and Suffolk House, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

*Rel. Brother-in-law to Baron Sherborne; and father-in-law to the Hon. James-Henry-Legge Dutton, *eld. son and heir to the same lord.**

274. SUNDRIDGE & HAMILTON, Baron, in Kent and Leicestershire,

Y. of C. 1766 and 1776

*N. & S.* George-William Campbell.

*O. T. S. P.* DUKE OF ARGYLL 1701

Marquess of Argyll, and of Lorn and Kintyre . . . . . 1641 and 1701

Earl of Argyll, and of Campbell and Cawal . . . . . 1457 and 1701

Viscount Lochow and Glenilla 1701

Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyria . . . . . 1701

*Off.* Hereditary Master of the King's Household in Scotland.

Lord Lieut., and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire.

Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Carrick, and Dunvoir Castles.

Admiral of the Western Isles.

Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of his Majesty's State Councillors for Scotland.

*Bn.* 22d Sept. . . . . 1768

*Sac.* his mother, in the English Barony, 20th Sept. . . . . 1790

— his father, as 6th Duke, 24th May . . . . . 1806

*Mar.* Caroline-Elizabeth, *dr. of George, 4th Earl of Jersey, in Nov.* . . . . . 1810

*H. Pres.* His Grace's brother, Lord John-Douglas-Edward-Henry Campbell.

*To. Res.* 29, Upper Brook-street.

*Co. Sc.* Inverary Castle, Argyllshire; and Roseneath, Dumbartonshire.

*Rel.* His Grace is *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Jersey; to Baroness Ponsonby; to the lady of the Hon. and Most Rev. Richard Bagot, Lord Bishop of Oxford; and to General Clavering: *brother to Lady Charlotte Bury, widow of Col. Campbell, of Shawfield, Argyllshire, and wife of the Rev. Mr. Bury: uncle to the lady of the Earl of Uxbridge; and to Walter-*

Frederick Campbell, Esq., M.P. for Argyllshire (*son-in-law* to the Earl of Wemyss and March): kinsman to Archibald Campbell, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, and M.P. for Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarion. The Duchess (who was the *first wife* of the Marquess of Anglesey) is *mother* to the Earl of Uxbridge (who mar. her present lord's *niece*), M.P. for Angleseyshire; to the Duchess of Richmond; to the lady of the Earl of Mount Charles (*eld. son* of the Marquess of Conyngham), M.P. for Donegalshire; and to the lady of Arthur Chichester, Esq. (*nephew* to the Marquess of Donegal), M.P. for Wexfordshire: *aunt* to Baron Durham.

3. SUSSEX, His Royal Highness, the (1st) Duke of . . . Y. of C. 1801  
*N.* Prince Augustus-Frederick, K.G., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

*O. T.* Earl of Inverness in Scotland . . . . . 1801  
Baron of Arklow in Ireland . . . . . 1801

*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

High Steward of Plymouth.

*President of the Royal Society.*

*President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

Col. of the Hon. Artillery Company.

Ranger of Hyde and St. James's Parks.

*Bn.* Jan. 27 . . . . . 1773

*Mar.* Augusta de Ameland, *dr. of John, 4th Earl of Dunmore, Jan. 27 and April 4* (which marriage was contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act). 1793

*Son,* Augustus-Frederick D'Este, a Colonel in the Army, born Jan. 13 . . . . . 1794

*To. Res.* Kensington Palace.

*Rel.* His Royal Highness is 6th son of his late Majesty King George III., and stands in the same degrees of consanguinity to his present Majesty and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family as the Duke of Cumberland, &c.

187. SYDNEY, Viscount, of St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire, Y. of C. 1789

*N. & S.* John-Robert Townshend, F.S.A.

*O. T.* Baron Sydney, of Chislehurst, Kent . . . . . 1783



*Offi.* High Steward of Yarmouth.  
*Bn.* Aug. 9 . . . . . 1805  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Viscount,  
 Jan. . . . . 1831  
*To. Res.* 3, New Burlington-street.  
*Co. Se.* Sydney Lodge, Frognall, Kent.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the Hon. H.-G.-P. Townshend, Col. of the 1st Foot Guards; to Lady Georgiana Townshend, Housekeeper of Windsor Castle; to Baroness Dynevor; to the Earl of Chatbam; to Baron De Clifford; and to the Earl of Leitrim; to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry; and to the lady of the Hon. Peregrine-Francis Cust, M.P. for Clitheroe (*bro.* to Earl Brownlow): *kinsman* to the Marquess Townshend; and to Baron Bayning, of Foxley: *cousin* to Viscount Clements, M.P. for Leitrim; and to the Hon. George-Rice-Trevor, M.P. for Caermarthenshire.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Whitchurch.

115. TALBOT, Earl, Y. of C. 1784  
*N. & S.* Charles-Chetwynd-Talbot Chetwynd, K.P., F.R.S., and F.S.A.  
*O. T.* Viscount Ingestrie, of I., Staffordshire . . . . . 1784  
 Baron Talbot, of Hensol, Glamorganshire . . . . . 1733  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Staffordshire.*  
*Bn.* April 25 . . . . . 1777  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, May 19 1793  
*Mar.* Frances-Thomasine, *eld. dr.* of C. Lambert, Esq., Meathshire (*deceased*), Aug. 23 . . . 1800  
*H. Ap.* Henry, *Viscount Ingestrie*, a Captain R.N., and M.P. for Hertford, born Nov. 8 . . . 1803  
*To. Res.* 71, Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Ingestrie Hall, near Stafford.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *father* to the Member for Hertford; *cousin* to the Marquess of Downshire; and to Lord A.-M.-W. Hill, M.P. for Downshire. Viscount Ingestrie is *bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Waterford.  
 Earl Talbot succeeded the late Duke of Richmond in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and continued in the government of that country until 1821.

85. TANKERVILLE, Earl of,  
 Y. of C. 1714  
*N. & S.* George-Augustus Bennet.

*O. T.* Baron Ossulston, of O., Middlesex . . . . . 1682  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Bn.* April 28 . . . . . 1776  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, Dec. 10 1822  
*Mar.* Corisande-Armandine-Leonice-Sophia, *dr.* of the Duke de Grammont, July 28 . . . . . 1806  
*H. Ap.* Charles, *Lord Ossulston*, born Jan. 10 . . . . . 1810  
*To. Res.* 26, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey; and Chillingham Castle, near Belford, Northumberland.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the Hon. Henry-Grey Bennet, *late* M.P. for Shrewsbury (who is *son-in-law* to Lord William Russel, M.P. for Tavistock); *cousin* to John Bennet, Esq., M.P. for Wiltshire; *bro.-in-law* to Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., M.P. for Staffordshire; and to the Hon. and Rev. W. Beresford (*bro.* to Baron Decies).

384. TENTERDEN, (1st) Baron, of Hendon, Middlesex . Y. of C. 1827  
*N. & S.* Charles Abbot.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
*Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench.*  
 A Deputy Speaker of the House of Peers.  
*Bn.* 7th Oct. . . . . 1762  
*Mar.* Mary, *eld. dr.* of I.-L. Lamotte, Esq., of Basildon, Berks, 13th July . . . . . 1795  
*H. Ap.* John-Henry Abbot, barrister-at-law, a Marshal and Associate to the Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts, born Aug. 6 1796  
*To. Res.* 28, Russell-square; and 4, Serjeants-Inn, Chancery-lane.  
*Co. Se.* Hendon Place, Hendon, Middlesex.

247. TEYNHAM, Baron, of T., Kent . . . . . Y. of C. 1616  
*N. & S.* Henry-Francis-Roper Curzon, D.C.L.  
*Bn.* 9th May . . . . . 1768  
*Suc.* his *cousin*, as 14th Baron, 7th Sept. . . . . 1824  
*Mar.* First, Bridget (*deceased*), *dr.* and heiress of T. Hawkins, Esq., of Nash Court, Kent, 21st May 1788  
 Second, Sarah, *yst. dr.* of Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart., of B. Park, Mayoshire, 16th July . 1823

*H. Ap.* Henry (*step-father* to the Earl of Shrewsbury), born in . 1789  
*Co. Sc.* Linstead Lodge, Kent.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is 2d *cousin* to Baron Dacre; and to Major Gen. the Hon. Henry Trevor (formerly Brand), C.B.

61. THANET, Earl of,  
 Kent . . . . . Y. of C. 1628  
*N. & S.* Charles Tufton.  
*O. T.* Baron Tufton, of T., Sussex 1626  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1611  
*Off.* Hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland.  
*Bn.* Sept. 10 . . . . . 1770  
*Suc.* his *bro.* as 10th Earl, in Jan. 1825  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Henry Tufton, M.P. for Appleby.  
*Co. Sc.* Heathfield-place, Kent; Balbrook, Sussex; Skipton Castle, Yorkshire; Appleby Castle, Westmoreland; and Newbottle, Northamptonshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is 2d *cousin* to the Duke of Dorset.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Appleby.

39. THOMOND, Marquess of,  
 Y. of C. 1800  
*A Representative Peer of Ireland, for life (though a Baron of the U.K.), elected in . . . . . 1816*  
*N. & S.* William O'Bryen, K.P.  
*O. T.* 1st BARON TADCASTER, of T., Yorkshire, U.K. . . . 1826  
*I. P.* Earl of Inchiquin . . . 1654  
 Baron of Inchiquin and Burren, Co. Clare . . . . . 1543  
*Off.* A Privy Councillor of Ireland.  
 Late a Governor of the County of Cork.  
 A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  
*Suc.* his *uncle*, as 2d Marquess, Feb. 10 . . . . . 1808  
*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. of T. Trotter, Esq., of Duleck, Sept. 16 . . 1739  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, Rear-Admiral Lord James O'Bryen.  
*To. Res.* 11, Lower Berkeley-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Rostelan Castle, Cork.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *fa.-in-law* to the Hon. George-Frederick Hotham, Capt. R.N. (*brother* to Baron Hotham, M.P. for Leoninster); *cousin* to the Countess of Orkney; 3d *cousin* to Viscount Kirkwall.

297. THURLOW, Baron,  
*of T., Suffolk . . . . . Y. of C. 1792*  
*N. & S.* Edward-Thos.-Hovell Thurlow.

*Bn.* Nov. 12 . . . . . 1814  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Baron, June 4 1829  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *uncle*, the Rev. Thomas Thurlow.  
*Co. Sc.* Knight's Hill, Dulwich, Kent.  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.

182. TORRINGTON, Viscount,  
 of Devonshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1721  
*N. & S.* George Byng.  
*O. T.* Baron Byng, of Southill, Bedfordshire . . . . . 1721  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1715  
*Off.* An Ensign in the 69th Regt. of Foot.  
*Bn.* Sept. 9th . . . . . 1812  
*Suc.* his father, as 7th Viscount, June 22d . . . . . 1831  
*Co. Sc.* Yokes-place, near Mereworth, and Godden-green, Kent.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *neph.* to the Hon. Edmund Byng, a Commis. in the Colonial Audit Office; and to the Hon. Fred.-Gerald Byng, Sen. Clerk in the Foreign Office: 2d *cous.* to the Marchioness of Bath: 3d *cous.* to the Earl of Bradford; to the lady of William-Wolryche Whitmore, Esq., (who is *son* to Thomas Whitmore, Esq.), M.P. for Bridgenorth; to the Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire; to Lord John Russel, M.P. for Devonshire; to Viscount Weymouth; Lord Henry-Frederick, and Lord Edward Thynne, both *members* for Weobly; to the Countess Cawdor; to the lady of the Hon. Henry Lascelles (son of the Earl of Harewood), M.P. for Galwayshire; and to the Duchess of Buccleugh and Queensberry: 4th *cous.* to George Byng, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex; and to Sir John Byng, K.C.B., late Commander of the Forces in Ireland.  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.

33. TOWNSHEND, Marquess,  
 Y. of C. 1787  
*N. & S.* George-Ferrars Townshend.  
*O. T.* Earl of Leicester . . . 1784  
 Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, Norfolk . . . . . 1682  
 Baron Townshend, of Lynn Regis, Norfolk . . . . . 1661  
 Baron Ferrars, of Chartley . . 1299  
 Baron Compton . . . . . 1572  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1617  
*Off.* High Steward of Tamworth.

- Bn.* Dec. 13 . . . . . 1778  
*Suc.* his father, as 3d Marquess,  
 July 27 . . . . . 1811  
*Mar.* Sarah, dr. of W. D. Gardner,  
 Esq., May 12 . . . . . 1807  
*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, Lord  
 Charles Townshend, M.P. for Tam-  
 worth.  
*Co. Se.* Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire;  
 Raynham Hall, Norfolk; and Ball's  
 Park, Hertfordshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *kinsman* to Vis-  
 count Sydney; to Baron Bayning, of  
 Foxley; and to Baroness Dynevor.

TUAM, Lord Archbishop of,  
*Trans.* from Elphin in . . . . . 1819  
*A Representative Prelate of Ire-*  
*land for session* . . . 1831 and 1832  
*N. & S.* The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev.  
 Power-le-Poer Trench, D.D.

## PRIMATE OF CONNAUGHT.

*O. Off.* Bishop of Ardagh.  
 A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
*Cons.* Bishop of Waterford in . 1802  
*Trans.* to Elphin in . . . . . 1810  
*Res.* Bishop's Palace, Tuam.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the Earl of Clancarty.

30. TWEEDDALE, Marquess of,  
 Y. of C. 1694

*A Representative Peer of Scotland,*  
 elected June 3d . . . . . 1831  
*N. & S.* George Hay, K.T., K.C.B.  
*O. T. S.P.* Earl of Gifford . . . 1694  
 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646  
 Viscount Walden . . . . . 1694  
 Baron Hay, of Yester . . . . . 1487  
*Off.* Hereditary Chamberlain of Dum-  
 ferline.  
*Lord Lieut. of Haddingtonshire.*  
 A Col. in the Army, and Aide-de-  
 camp to the King.

*Bn.* Feb. 1 . . . . . 1787  
*Suc.* his father, as 8th Marquess,  
 Aug. 9 . . . . . 1804  
*Mar.* Susan, 3d dr. of William,  
 5th Duke of Manchester, Mar. 28 1816  
*H. Ap.* George, Earl of Gifford,  
 born April 26 . . . . . 1822  
*Co. Se.* Yester House, Haddingtonshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *son-in-law* to the  
 Duke of Manchester: *neph.* to the  
 Earl of Lauderdale: *bro.* to Lord John  
 Hay, Captain R.N., and *late* M.P.  
 for Haddingtonshire; and to the lady  
 of John-Henry Ley, Esq., Chief Clerk  
 of the House of Commons: *bro.-in-*

*law* to Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for  
 Huntingdonshire; and to the lady of  
 John-Hales Calcraft, Esq. (*son* of the  
*late* Rt. Hon. John Calcraft, M.P.  
 for Wareham): *cousin* to Viscount  
 Maitland, M.P. for Appleby; and to  
 the Hon. Anthony Maitland, Captain  
 R.N., and M.P. for Berwickshire.  
 The Marchioness is *niece* to the Duke  
 of Gordon; and to the Duchess of  
 Bedford: *cousin* to the Duke of Rich-  
 mond; to Lord John-George Lennox,  
 M.P. for Sussex; to Baroness Bray-  
 brooke; and to the lady of Lord  
 Eliot (*eld. son* of the Earl of St. Ger-  
 mans), M.P. for Liskeard; to the  
 Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bed-  
 fordshire; and to Lord John Russel,  
 Paymaster of the Forces, and M.P.  
 for Devonshire.

287. TYRONE, Baron,  
 of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, G.B.  
 Y. of C. 1786

*N. & S.* Henry De la Poer-Beresford.

*O. T. I. P.* MARQUESS OF WA-

TERFORD . . . . . 1789

Earl of Tyrone . . . . . 1746

Viscount Tyrone . . . . . } 1720

Baron Beresford, of B., Cavan-

shire . . . . . }

Baron De la Poer, of Curragh-

more, Waterfordshire . . . . . 1375

A Baronet . . . . . 1665

*Bn.* April 26 . . . . . 1811

*Suc.* his father, as 3d Marquess,

July 16 . . . . . 1826

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, Lord

William De la Poer-Beresford.

*Co. Se.* Ford Castle, Northumberland;

Curraghmore House, Co. Waterford;

and Walworth, Londonderryshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *brother* to the lady

of Viscount Ingestrie (*eld. son* of

Earl Talbot), M.P. for Dublin City:

*nephew* to the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev.

John-George, Lord Archbishop of

Armagh; to the Rt. Hon. Lord G.-T.

Beresford, Governor and Cust. Rot. of

Waterfordshire; 2d *cousin* to George,

Lord Bishop of Kilmore; to the Rt.

Hon. John-Claudius Beresford, an

Alderman of Dublin; to Baron Decies:

3d *cous.* to Lieut. Col. Marcus Beres-

ford, M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed

(who is *cousin* to the Earl of Miltown).

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Berwick.

His Lordship is a MIXED.

174. VANE, (1st) Earl,  
U.K. Y. of C. 1823  
N. & S. Charles-William-Vane Stewart,  
G.C.B., K.T.S., K.S.G., K.B.E.,  
K.R.E., K.S., and D.C.L.  
O. T. 1st Viscount Seaham, of S.,  
Durham . . . . . 1823  
1st Baron Stewart, of S. Court 1814  
I.P. MARQUESS OF LONDON-  
DERRY . . . . . 1816  
Earl of Londonderry . . . 1796  
Viscount Castlereagh . . . 1795  
Baron Stewart . . . . . 1789  
*Off. A Privy Councillor.*  
A Lieut. Gen. and Colonel of the 10th  
Hussars.  
Cust. Rot. of Londonderry and Down-  
shires.  
*Bn.* May 18 . . . . . 1778  
*Suc.* his brother, as 3d Marquess,  
Aug. 12 . . . . . 1822  
*Mar. First,* Catharine (*deceased*),  
y. dr. of John, 3d Earl of  
Darnley, Aug. . . . . 1804  
*Second,* Frances-Anne, dr. of Sir  
H.-Vane Tempest, and the  
Countess of Antrim, April 3 1819  
*Heirs Ap.* Frederick-Wm.-Robert,  
*Viscount Castlereagh*, M.P.  
for Downshire, born July 7 . 1805  
George-Henry-Robert-Charles,  
*Viscount Seaham*, bn. Ap. 26 1821  
*To. Res.* Holderness House, Park-lane.  
*Co. Se.* Winyard House, and Seaham  
Hall, near Stockton-upon-Tees, Dur-  
ham; Mount Stewart, Downshire, Ire.  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Major Gen. Lord  
Charles Fitzroy (*bro.* to the Duke of  
Grafton); to Thomas Wood, Esq.,  
M.P. for Breconshire; to Baron Gar-  
vagh; to the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry  
Hardinge, K.C.B., *late* Secretary at  
War, and M.P. for Newport (Corn-  
wall); to Baron Ellenborough; to the  
Earl of Darnley; and to the lady of  
Sir Lawrence-Vaughan Palk, Bart.,  
*late* M.P. for Ashburton: *son-in-law*  
to the Countess of Antrim: *cousin*  
to the Marquess Camden; and to Alex-  
ander-Robert Stewart, Esq. (*son-in-*  
*law* to the Marquess Camden, and  
*nephew* to the Marquess of Drogheda):  
*2d cousin* to the Earl of Brecknock.
272. VERNON, Baron,  
of Kinderton, Cheshire. Y. of C. 1762  
N. & S. George-Charles-Venables Vernon.  
*Bn.* Dec. . . . . 1779

- Suc.* his father, as 4th Baron,  
March 27 . . . . . 1829  
*Mar.* Frances-Maria, dr. of the  
*late* Rt. Hon. Sir J.-Borlase  
Warren, Bart., G.C.B., Aug. 25 1802  
*H. Ap.* George-John (*son-in-law*  
to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., *late*  
M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne),  
born June 22 . . . . . 1803  
*To. Res.* 21, Hertford-street, May-fair.  
*Co. Se.* Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire; Briton  
Ferry, Glamorganshire; and Nuttal  
Temple, near Bingham, Notts.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *neph.* to the Hon.  
and Rt. Rev. Ed., Lord Archbishop of  
York: *cous.* to G.-Granville Venables,  
Esq., *late* M.P. for Lichfield: *bro.-in-*  
*law* to the Rev. Brooke Boothby, Pre-  
bendary of Southwell: *2d cous.* to the  
children of Baron Suffield.

162. VERULAM, (1st) Earl,  
U.K. Y. of C. 1815  
N. & S. James-Walter Grimston.  
O. T. Viscount Grimston . . . 1815  
Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury,  
Herts . . . . . 1790  
A Baronet . . . . . 1628  
S. P. Baron Forrester, of Cor-  
storphine . . . . . 1633  
I. P. Viscount Grimston . . . }  
Baron Dunboyne, of D., Meath-  
shire . . . . . } 1719  
*Off. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Hert-*  
*fordshire.*  
*Bn.* Sept. 26 . . . . . 1775  
*Suc.* his father, as 4th Irish Vis-  
count, &c. Jan. 1 . . . . . 1809  
— his *cous.* as 8th Scottish Baron, in 1808  
*Mar.* Charlotte, dr. of Charles, 1st  
Earl of Liverpool, Aug. 11 . 1807  
*H. Ap.* James Walter, *Viscount*  
*Grimston*, M.P. for St. Alban's,  
born Feb. 22 . . . . . 1809  
*To. Res.* 42, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Gorhambury Park, near St.  
Alban's, Hertfordshire.  
*Rel. bro.-in-law* to the present Earl of  
Liverpool: *cousin* to the lady of the  
Hon. Berkeley Paget (brother to the  
Marquess of Anglesey). The Countess  
is *cousin* to the Rt. Rev. John-Bankes-  
Jenkinson, Lord Bishop of St. David's.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for St. Alban's.

93. WALDEGRAVE, Earl,  
of W., Northamptonshire Y. of C. 1729  
N. & S. John-James Waldegrave.

*O. T.* Viscount Chewton . . . 1729  
 Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton,  
 Somersetshire . . . . . 1685  
 A Baronet . . . . . 1643  
*Bn.* July 30 . . . . . 1785  
*Suc.* his *bro.* as 6th Earl, June 29 1794  
*Mar.* Miss Anne King, of Hastings.  
*H. Ap.* A son, *Viscount Chewton*,  
 born Feb. 8 . . . . . 1816  
*To. Res.* 44, Lower Brook-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Strawberry Hill, Twickenham,  
 Middlesex; and Navestoke, Essex.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is 2d *cousin* to His  
 Hoyal Highness the Duke of Glou-  
 cester; and to the Princess Sophia.

393. WALLACE, (1st) Baron,  
 of Knaresdale, Northumberland.

Y. of C. 1828

*N. & S.* Thomas Wallace.  
*Offl.* A *Privy Councillor*.  
 A *Commissioner of the India Board*.  
 A Director of Greenwich Hospital.  
*Mar.* Jane, dr. of John, 2d Earl  
 of Hopetoun, and *wid.* of Henry,  
 1st Visc. Melville, 16th Feb. . 1814  
*Co. Sc.* Carlton Hall, Cumberland.  
*Rel.* The Baroness is *aunt* to the present  
 Earl of Hopetoun.

278. WALSINGHAM, Baron,  
 of W., Norfolk . . . Y. of C. 1780

*N. & S.* the Rev. Thomas de Grey.  
*Offl.* Archdeacon of Surrey; Prebendary  
 of Windsor and Winchester; *late*  
 Chaplain to the King; Rector of  
 Fawley, in the New Forest, Hamp-  
 shire; and of Colborne, Isle of Wight.  
*Bn.* in . . . . . 1778  
*Suc.* his brother, as 4th Baron,  
 26th April . . . . . 1831  
*Co. Sc.* Staines, Middlesex; and Mer-  
 ton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the  
 Earl of Guildford: *cous.* to Baron  
 Boston; and to the Baroness Selsey:  
 2d *cous.* to the Countess of Orkney.

312. WELLESLEY, (1st) Baron,  
 of W., Somersetshire, G.B.

Y. of C. 1797

*N. & S.* Richard Wellesley, K.G., K.P.,  
 K.C., K.S.L., and D.C.L.

*O. T.* I.P. 1st MARQUESS WEL-  
 LESLEY, of Norragh . . . 1799

Earl Mornington of M. Meath-  
 shire . . . . . } 1760

Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan  
 Castle, Meath . . . . . }

Baron Mornington . . . . . 1746

*Offl.* A *Privy Councillor* in England  
 and Ireland.

*Lord Steward of the King's House-  
 hold\**, and *Judge of the Marshalsea  
 Court*.

Cust. Rot. of Meathshire.

*Late* Gov. Gen. of India; and Lord  
 Lieut. Gen., and Gen. Gov. of  
 Ireland.

*Bn.* 20th June . . . . . 1756

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, &c.  
 22d May . . . . . 1784

*Mar. First*, Hyacinth-Gabrielle  
 (*deceased*), dr. of M.-Pierre  
 Roland . . . . . 1794

*Secondly*, Marianne, dr. of R.  
 Caton, Esq., of Philadelphia,  
 and *widow* of Robert Pater-  
 son, Esq., 29th Oct. . . . . 1825

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *brother*, Baron  
 Maryborough.

*To. Res.* St. John's Lodge, Regent's  
 Park.

*Co. Sc.* Marble Hall, Twickenham;  
 Upton, Somersetshire; and Trim  
 Castle, Meathshire.

*Rel.* Besides Baron Maryborough, his  
 Lordship is *brother*, also, to the Duke  
 of Wellington; to the Hon. and Rev.  
 Gerald - Valerian Wellesley, D.D.,  
 Chaplain to the King, a Prebendary  
 of Durham, and *late* Rector of St.  
 Luke's, Chelsea; and to Baron Cowley,  
 Ambassador Extra., and Plenipo-  
 tentiary at the Court of Vienna: *uncle*

\* The *Lord Steward of the King's Household* has the civil government and jurisdiction of the King's servants *below stairs*; viz. over all the officers and servants of the Royal Household, except those of the King's Chamber, Stable, and Chapel. He is appointed to his office by the delivery of the white staff, which is esteemed his commission. It is his business, at the commencement of the Parliament, to attend the King, and to administer the oaths of allegiance, &c. to all the Members of the House of Commons. At the death of the King, he breaks his staff over the hearse in which the royal corpse is deposited; thereby terminating his own functions, and discharging all his under officers.

to the Hon. William-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley; to the lady of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, K.C.B., Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary at the Hague; to the lady of Lord Fitzroy-J.-H. Somerset, K.C.B.; to the lady of Lord Burghersh, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Tuscany; and to the Marquess of Douro: *cousin* to Viscount Dungannon.

26. WELLINGTON, 1st Duke of, in Somersetshire. U. K. Y. of C. 1814  
N. & S. Arthur Wellesley, K.G., G.C.B., K.A., K.B.E., K.C.S., K.E., K.F.M., K.G.F., K.M.J., K.M.T., K.S., K.S.E., K.S.G., K.T.S., K.W., D.C.L.

O. T. 1st Marquess of Douro . . . 1814

1st Marquess and Earl of Wellington . . . . . 1812

1st Viscount Wellington of W. and Talavera . . . . . 1869

1st Baron Douro of Wellesley, Somersetshire . . . . .

PRINCE OF WATERLOO, in the Netherlands . . . . . 1815

DUKE OF VITTORIA, Marquess of Torres Vedras, and Count Vimeira, in Portugal . . . . .

DUKE OF CIUDAD Rodrigo, and a Grandee of the Highest Class, in Spain . . . . .

Off. A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

*Late* First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime Minister of the British Empire.

A *Field-Marshal*; Colonel of the Rifle-Brigade, and Grenadier Guards.

*Constable of the Tower of London.*

*Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of Hants, and of the Tower Hamlets.*

A *Commissioner of the India Board.*

A *Lord of Trade and Plantations.*

A Governor of the Charter House.

*Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports.*

An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

A Commissioner of the Royal Military College, and of the Royal Military Asylum.

A FIELD-MARSHAL OF AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, FRANCE, AND THE NETHERLANDS.

A CAPTAIN-GENERAL IN SPAIN, and MARSHAL-GENERAL IN PORTUGAL.

*Be. 1st May* . . . . . 1769

*Mar.* Catherine, 3d dr. of Edward-Michael, 2d Baron Longford, 10th April . . . . . 1806

*H. Ap.* Arthur, *Marquess of Douro*, M.P. for Aldeburgh, born 3d Feb. . . . . 1807

*To. Res.* Apsley-House, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly.

*Co. Sc.* Strathfieldsay, Hants.

*Rel.* His Grace is *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Longford; and to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham, Archdeacon of Emly; *brother* to the Marquess Wellesley; to Baron Maryborough; to Baron Cowley; and to the Hon. and Rev. Gerald-Valerian Wellesley, Rector of Chelsea, &c. (*see these titles for further particulars*): *cousin* to Viscount Dungannon.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Dover.

362. WEMYSS, 1st Baron, of W. Fifeshire. U. K. Y. of C. 1821

N. & S. Francis-Wemyss Charteris-Douglas.

O. T. S. P. EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH . . . 1633 & 1697

*Offi. Lord-Lieut. of Peebleshire.*

Viscount Peebles . . . . . 1697

Baron Elcho . . . . . 1628

Baron Douglas of Nidpath . . . 1697

*Bn.* 15th April . . . . . 1772

*Suc.* his grandfather, as 7th Earl of Wemyss, 24th Aug. . . . . 1808

His kinsman (the late Duke of Queensberry), as 4th Earl of March, &c., 23d Dec. . . . . 1810

*Mar.* Margaret, dr. of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, 31st May . . . . . 1794

*H. Ap.* Francis, *Lord Elcho* (*son-in-law* to the Earl of Lucan),

*To. Res.* 19, Stratford-place, Oxford-str.

*Co. Sc.* Gosford-House, Haddingtonshire; and Nidpath-Castle, Peebleshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *father-in-law* and *uncle* to Walter-Frederick Campbell, Esq., M.P. for Argyleshire (*nephew* to the Duke of Argyle); and to Lord Grey, of Groby (eldest son of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington); *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; to the Hon. Edward-Richard Stewart (*brother* to the Earl of Galloway); and to Baron Rossmore; *cousin* to George-Anthony-Legh Keck, M.P. for Leicestershire; 2d *cousin* to the Duke of Gordon, and

to the Duchess of Bedford: 3d *cousin* to the Duke of Richmond; to the *children* of the Duke of Manchester; to those of the Duke of Bedford by his present Duchess; and to the Baroness Braybrooke; to the lady of Lord Elliott, M.P. for Liskeard; and to the lady of Charles Ross, Esq., M.P. for St. Germans.

56. WESTMORLAND, Earl of,  
Y. of C. 1624  
N. & S. John Fane, K.G.  
O. T. Baron Burghersh . . . 1624  
Offl. A Privy Councillor.  
*Lord Lieutenant, and Cust. Rot. of Northamptonshire.*  
A Governor of the Charter-House.  
Recorder of Lyme-Regis.  
Bn. 1st Jan. . . . . 1759  
Suc. his father, as 10th Earl, 26th April . . . . . 1774  
Mar. first, Sarah-Anne (*deceased*), dr. and heiress of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, 20th May, . . . . . 1782  
Secondly, Jane, dr. and co-heiress of Richard Saunders, Esq., March . . . . . 1800  
H. Ap. John, *Lord Burghersh*, born 3d Feb. . . . . 1784  
To. Res. 31, Grosvenor-square.  
Co. Se. Althorp-Hall, near Wandsford, Northamptonshire; and Brimpton-House, Yeovil, Somerset.  
Rel. His Lordship is *father* to Lord Burghersh (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples); and to the Hon. H-Sutton Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis: *fu.-in-law* to the Earl of Jersey; to the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K.C.B.; and to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire (*eldest son* of the Earl of Besborough): *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Lonsdale; and to his *brother*, Sir John Lowther, Bart., M.P. for Cumberland: *uncle* to Viscount Lowther; and to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, both *members* for Westmorland; also to John-Henry Lowther, Esq., M.P. for Wigton; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., M.P. for Haslemere; to the lady of Lord W.-J.-F. Powlett, M.P. for Durham (who is *son* of the Marquess of Cleveland); and to John-Thomas Fane, Esq., M.P. for Lyme Regis, a Clerk of the Privy Seal, and

Lieut. Col in the army: Sir H. Fane, M.P. for Haslemere to John Fane, Esq., M.P. for Lyme Regis.  
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Lyme Regis.

379. WHARNCLIFFE, (John) of Wortley, Yorkshire. Y. of C. N. & S. James-Archibald-Stewart Mackenzie.  
Bn. in Oct. . . . .  
Mar. Elizabeth-Caroline-Mary, dr. of John, 1st Earl of Eborac, 30th March . . . . .  
H. Ap. John, born 23rd April, 1770. To. Res. 15, Curzon-street, Manchester. Co. Se. Wortley Hall, Sheffield; Broom Hall, Fulham, London. sex; and Belmont, Perthshire.  
Rel. *Father* to the Hon. John Wortley, M.P. for Bossall; *in-law* to the Earl of Lincoln; and *brother-in-law* to Viscount Tiverton; *in-law* to the Right Hon. William-Dudley Ryder, the other Bishop of Tiverton; and to the Hon. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of the Rt. Hon. William Melville for Edinburgh; and to the Hon. Beverley; *cousin* to Baron Rothesay; 3d *cousin* to the Hon. Herbert-Crichton Stuart, Cardiff; and to Henry-Villiers, M.P. for Banbury.  
Parl. Pat. One Member for Banbury. Previous to his elevation to the Peerage, Lord Wharncliffe was in the County of York, in the House of Parliament, for several years.

134. WICKLOW, Earl of,  
Y. of C.  
A Representative Peer of Ireland for life, elected in . . . . .  
N. & S. William-Forward Herbert, O. T. Viscount Wicklow, of Wicklow Castle, Carlowshire . . . . .  
Offl. A Governor of Wicklow, Col. of its Militia.  
Bn. in . . . . .  
Suc. his father, as 3d Earl, Sept. . . . .  
Mar. Cecil-Frances, dr. of

James, 1st Marquess of Abercorn, in Feb. . . . . 1816

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Francis-F. Howard, *son-in-law* to the Bishop of Kilmore.

*To. Res.* 2, Cavendish-square.

*Co. Sc.* Skelton Abbey, Co. Wicklow, Ireland; Castle Forward, Donegalshire.

*Rel.* 2d *cousin* to the Earl of Charlemont; and to the Hon. Henry Caulfield, M.P. for Armaghshire. The Countess is  *aunt* to the Marquess of Abercorn: *sister-in-law* to the Earl of Aberdeen.

375. WIGAN, (1st) Baron, of Haigh Hall, Lancashire, Y. of C. 1826 N. & S. James Lindsay.

O. T. S. P. EARL OF BALCARRAS,

Co. Fife . . . . . 1651

Baron Lindsay, of Cumberland 1633

*Bn.* 24th April . . . . . 1783

*Suc.* his father, as 7th Earl, 27th

March . . . . . 1825

*Mar.* Maria-Margaret-Frances, dr.

of John, 1st Baron Muncaster,

11th Nov. . . . . 1811

*H. Ap.* Alexander-William-Craw-

ford, *Lord Lindsay*, born 16th

Oct. . . . . 1812

*To. Res.* 21, Berkeley-square.

*Co. Sc.* Earlsferry Abbey, Fifeshire;

and Haigh Hall, near Wigan, Lan-

cashire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *nephew* to the Hon.

and Rt. Rev. Charles-Dalrymple Lind-

say, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kildare:

*cousin* to Lieut. Col. James Lindsay,

M. P. for Wigan: *brother* to the Hon.

Robert Lindsay, Collector of Customs

at Agra, in the East Indies. The

Countess is *cousin* to Baron Muncaster.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Wigan.

238. WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE,

Baron . . . . . Y. of C. 1492

N. & S. Henry Verney.

*Bn.* 5th April . . . . . 1773

*Suc.* his brother, as 8th Baron,

1st Sept. . . . . 1820

*Mar.* Margaret, 3d dr. of Sir John

Williams, Bart., March . . . 1829

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's *sister*, Louisa,

wife of the Rev. Robert Bernard, a

Prebendary of Winchester.

*To. Res.* 21, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

*Co. Sc.* Compton Verney, near Stratford-

on-Avon, Warwickshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.-in-law* to the lady of George Lucy, Esq., M.P. for Fowey: *cousin* to the Earl of Guildford; to the Hon. and Rev. Charles-Augustus North, a Prebendary of Winchester; and to the ladies of the Rev. W. Garnier, A.M., and the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey (2d son of Baron Walsingham), Prebendaries of the same cathedral.

236. WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY and GWYDYR, Baron,

Y. of C. 1796 and 1314

N. & S. Peter-Robert-Drummond Bur-

rell.

O. T. A Baronet.

*Off.* Joint Hereditary Grand Chamber-

lain of England.

A Privy Councillor.

*Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Caer-*

*narvonshire.*

*Bn.* in March . . . . . 1782

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron Gwy-

dyr, 29th June. . . . . 1820

*Suc.* his mother, as 19th Baron

Will. D'Eresby, 29th Dec. . 1828

*Mar.* Clementina-Sarah, dr. and

sole heiress of James, 1st Lord

of Perth, 20th April . . . . 1807

*H. Ap.* Alberic, born 25th Dec. 1821

*To. Res.* 142, Piccadilly.

*Co. Sc.* Langley Park, Kent; Grim-

sthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire; Gwydyr

Castle, Denbighshire; and Drummond

Castle, Perthshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to the Mar-

quess of Cholmondeley; and to Lord

Henry-William Cholmondeley, M.P. for

Castle Rising: 2d *cousin* to Sir Charles-

Merrick Burrell, Bart., M.P. for

Shoreham; and to Walter Burrell, Esq.

M.P. for Sussex: *bro.-in-law* to the

Earl of Clare: *father-in-law* to Gil-

bert-John Heathcote, Esq. (son to Sir

Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for

Rutlandshire).

145. WILTON, Earl of,

Y. of C. 1801

N. & S. Thomas-Grosvenor Egerton.

O. T. Viscount Grey de Wilton, of

W. Castle, Herefordshire . . 1784

*Bn.* 30th Dec. . . . . 1799

*Suc.* his maternal grandfather, as

2d Earl, 23d Sept. . . . . 1814

*Mar.* Mary-Margaret, dr. of Ed-

ward, 12th Earl of Derby, 29th

Nov. . . . . 1821



*H. Ap.* Thomas, *Viscount Grey de Wilton*, born 9th Oct. . . . 1825  
*To. Res.* 13, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Heaton House, Lancashire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is 2d son of Earl Grosvenor: brother to Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheshire; and to the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester: son-in-law to the Earl of Derby: bro.-in-law to Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire (who is father to the Hon. Edward-G.-S. Stanley, M.P. for Windsor).

206. WINCHESTER, Lord Bishop of, translated from Llandaff . . . 1827  
*N. & S. Rt. Rev.* Charles-Richard Sumner, D.D. and F.R.S.

*O. Offi.* Prelate of the Order of the Garter.

*Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury.*  
 Visitor of Magdalen, New, Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford; of Winchester College, Hampshire; and of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark.

*Cons.* Bishop of Llandaff in . . . 1826  
*To. Res.* 19, St. James's-square.

*Co. Sc.* Palace, Winchester; and Farnham Castle, Surrey.

*Rel.* Brother to the Rt. Rev. J.-B. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Chester;—to George Holme Sumner, Esq., M.P. for Guildford.

*N. B.* The extensive diocese of this prelate, which is in the Province of Canterbury, comprehends the counties of Surrey and Hants, with the Isles of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney.

28. WINCHESTER, Marquess of,  
 Y. of C. 1551

*Premier Marquess of England.*

*N. & S.* Charles-Ingoldsby Paulet.

*O. T.* Earl of Wiltshire . . . 1549

Baron St. John, of Basing . . . 1538

*Offi.* Groom of the Stole to the King\*.

A Privy Councillor.

*Bn.* in . . . . . 1774

*Suc.* his father, as 13th Marquess,

22d April . . . . . 1800

*Mar.* Anne, 2d dr. of G. Andrews, Esq., of Shotney Hall, Nor-

thumberland, 31st July .

*H. Ap.* John, Earl of *Wiltshire*

a Lieut. Col., born 3d June

*To. Res.* 27, Cavendish-square

*Co. Sc.* Ampport House, near

and Rothfield Park, Hants

*Rel.* Brother to Lord Henry

G.C.B., and Admiral of the

bro.-in-law to Vice-Admiral

seph-S. Yorke, K.C.B., and

Reigate.

59. WINCHILSEA & NO

HAM, Earl of, Y. of C. 1628

*N. & S.* George-William-Finch

*O. T.* Viscount Maidstone, of

Kent . . . . .

Lord of the Royal Manor of V

Baron Finch of Daventry, No

amptonshire . . . . .

A Baronet . . . . .

*Bn.* 22d May . . . . .

*Suc.* his cousin, as 9th Earl of

and 5th of Nottingham, 2d A

*Mar.* Georgiana-Charlotte, eld

of James, 3d Duke of Mont

26th July . . . . .

*H. Ap.* George-James, *Visc*

*Maidstone*, born 31st May

*To. Res.* 5, Suffolk-street, Pall-

*Co. Sc.* Burleigh Park, Rut

Eastwell Park, Kent; as

Northamptonshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is son-in-

present Duke of Montrose: b

to the Marquess of Graham,

Cambridge Borough, who i

a Privy Councillor, a Com

for the Affairs of India, a

the Stirling Militia; also t

of Viscount Clive, M.P. fo

(eld. son of the Earl of Powi

to the Earl of Mansfield.

ship's brother, the Hon.

Daniel-Henry-Finch Hat

in-law to the Countess of M

316. WODEHOUSE, (1s

of Kimberley, Norfolk . Y. of

*N. & S.* John Wodehouse.

*O. T.* A Baronet . . . . .

*Offi.* Recorder of Falmouth.

*Bn.* in . . . . .

*Mar.* Sophia, dr. and heiress c

\* The Groom of the Stole presides over all things pertaining to the K chamber: the word stole signifies a robe of honour.

ley, Esq., of Bruton Ab-  
Somerset (*deceased*), in . 1769  
John, born 11th Jan. . 1777  
ther to Rear Admiral Philip  
house; and to the Hon. John  
house, Lord Lieut., &c., of  
Hk.  
Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

WESTMEATH, (1st) Marquess  
of . . . . . Y. of C. 1822  
*representative Peer of Ireland elected  
life, in February, 1831.*  
George-Thomas-John Nugent.  
P. Earl of Westmeath . 1621  
Delvin . . . . . 1557  
and Lieut. of Westmeathshire,  
Colonel of its Militia.  
by 17th . . . . . 1785  
father, as 8th Earl, Dec.  
1785 . . . . . 1814  
family-Anne-Bennet-Eliza-  
2d dr. of James, 1st Mar-  
of Salisbury (a Lady of  
Queen's Bedchamber), May  
1785 . . . . . 1812  
His Lordship's brother,  
son. Robert-Seymour Nus-  
born June 2d . . . . . 1805  
Castletown-Delvin, and Clonyn,  
Westmeathshire; and Clonteen, Ros-  
commonshire.  
son-in-law to the Hon. Lionel-  
les Dawson (who is brother to  
Earl of Portarlington, I.P.); to  
the Bruen, Esq. (who is brother  
to the Bruen, Esq., late M.P. for  
Westmeathshire); to the Marquess of  
Down; and to Baroness Cowley.

WORCESTER, Lord Bishop of,  
of from Chichester in . . 1831  
Rt. Rev. Robert-James  
D.D.  
Bishop of Chichester in . 1824  
A Canon Residentiary of St.  
Mary's.  
of the Closet to the King.  
Palace, Worcester; Hartlebury  
Castle, Worcestershire.  
The diocese of this prelate is in  
Province of Canterbury, and is  
divided into part of Worcestershire and  
part of Warwickshire.

WYNFORD, Baron,  
Esq., Dorsetshire. Y. of C. 1820  
& William-Draper Best.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.  
A Deputy Speaker of the House of  
Peers.  
Late Lord Chief-Justice of the Court  
of Common Pleas.  
Co. Se. Leasons, St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

303. YARBOROUGH, Baron,  
of Y. Lincolnshire. G.B., Y. of C. 1794  
N. & S. Charles-Anderson Pelham,  
D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.  
Offi. A Deputy Lieutenant of the Isle  
of Wight.  
Recorder of the Boroughs of Newport  
and Grimsby.  
Bn. 8th Aug. . . . . 1781  
Suc. his father as 2d Baron, 23d  
Sept. . . . . 1823  
Mar. Henrietta-Anna-Maria-  
Charlotte, 2d dr. of the Hon.  
John-Bridgeman Simpson (son  
of the 1st Baron Bradford),  
11th Aug. (*deceased*) . . . . 1806  
H. Ap. Charles-Anderson Wors-  
ley, born 12th April . . . . 1809  
To. Res. 17, Arlington-street, Piccadilly.  
Co. Se. Appledurcombe Park, Isle of  
Wight; and Brocklesby Hall, Lin-  
colnshire.  
Rel. His Lordship's children are cousins  
to the Earl of Bradford.  
Parl. Pat. One Member for Newtown,  
in the Isle of Wight.

7. YORK, Lord Archbishop of,  
translated from Carlisle . . . 1807  
Primate of England.  
N. & S. Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Ed-  
ward Harcourt (late Venables Vernon),  
D.C.L.  
Cons. Bishop of Carlisle . . . 1791  
O. Offi. A Privy Councillor.  
Lord High Almoner to the King.  
Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford.  
A Governor of the Charter-house.  
Bn. 10th Oct. . . . . 1757  
Mar. Anne, 3d dr. of Granville,  
1st Marquess of Stafford . . 1784  
Eldest Son, George-Granville-Venables-  
Vernon, Esq., late M.P. for Lichfield  
(married to Elizabeth, eldest dr. of  
Richard, 2d Earl of Lucan.)  
To. Res. 40, Grosvenor-square.  
Co. Se. Bishops-Thorpe, Palace, near  
York.  
Rel. His Grace is 6th son of George  
Venables Vernon, Esq., created 1st  
Baron Vernon in 1762; father to the

*late* Member for Lichfield; *uncle* to the present Lord Vernon; to the lady of the Rev. Brooke Boothby, Prebendary of Southwell; and to the Hon. Henry-Sedley-V. Vernon, Lieut. Col. in the Grenadier Guards; *grand uncle* to the Hon. George-John-V. Vernon, M.P. for Derbyshire; *bro.-in-law* to the present Marquess of Stafford; to Viscount Granville; to the Duchess of Beaufort; and to the Countess of Harrowby; *fa.-in-law* to Sir J.-V.-B. Johnstone, Bt., M.P. for Yorkshire.

*N. B.* The Province of the Archbishop of York contains the Dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man; the Prelate's own diocese consisting of the *greater part* of Yorkshire and all Nottinghamshire.

*Church Pat.* His Grace has the disposal of all the Dignities in the Cathedral Church of York;—the Deanery only excepted. He has likewise the Sub-

deanery and six Prebend the Collegiate Church of sixteen Stalls in Southwark Church.

399. ZOUCH, Baronet of Harringworth . . . Y.

*N. & S.* Harriet-Anne-Bissham . . .

*Bn.* 7th Sept. . . . .

*Suc.* her father, as 1st Bar

11th Nov. . . . .

*Mar.* the Hon. Robert C

M.P. for Clitheroe, 14th

*H. Ap.* Robert, born 16th

*To. Res.* 24, Upper Brook-

*Co. Se.* Parham Park, Suss

*Rel. Sister* to the lady of C

R.N.; her ladyship's husb

to Earl Howe; *bro.-in-law*

Howe, and Dugdale-Str

dale, Esq., *late* M.P. fo

shire; *cousin* to Baron S

THE

S AND PEERESSES OF SCOTLAND

IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY STAND ON THE

ELECTION ROLL;

AND THE

LEGAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS, AND  
PEERESSES OF IRELAND,

ACCORDING TO THEIR

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE;

WITH

NOTICES IN EVERY CASE WHEREIN THE INDIVIDUAL IS NOT  
ESSENTIAL PRELATE OR PEER, NOR POSSESSES A SEAT  
IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY BEING LIKEWISE A PEER OF  
ENGLAND, GREAT BRITAIN OR THE UNITED KINGDOM

## PEERS AND PEERESSES OF SCOTLAND.

### DUKES.

- Created.
1. HAMILTON, Duke of . . . . . April 12, 1643  
(His Grace being *Duke of Brandon* in the  
Peerage of Great Britain, refer to that dig-  
nity in the Alphabetical Descriptive List,  
for particulars.)
  2. BUCCLEUGH and QUEENSBERRY, Duke of (*Earl of  
Doncaster, G. B.*) . . . . . April 20, 1673
  3. LENNOX, Duke of (*Duke of Richmond, G. B.*) . . . . . Sept. 9, 1675
  4. GORDON, Duke of (*Earl of Norwich, G. B.*) . . . . . Nov. 1, 1684
  5. ARGYLL, Duke of (*Baron Sundridge, G. B.*) . . . . . June 3, 1701
  6. ATHOLL, Duke of (*Earl Strange, G. B.*) . . . . . June 30, 1703
  7. MONTROSE, Duke of (*Earl Graham, G. B.*) . . . . . April 24, 1707
  8. ROXBURGHE, Duke of . . . . . April 25, 1707  
N. & S. James-Henry Innes-Kerr.  
O. T. Marquess of Beaumont and Cesford.  
Co. Se. Fleurs Castle, Roxburghshire; & Brox-  
mouth, Haddingtonshire.  
His Grace is a MINOR.

### MARQUESSSES.

9. QUEENSBERRY, Marquess of . . . . . Feb. 11, 1682  
(*A Representative Peer*. Refer to the Alpha-  
betical Descriptive List for particulars.)
10. TWEEDDALE, Marquess of (*a Representative Peer*). Dec. 17, 1694
11. LOTHIAN, Marquess of (*Baron Ker, U. K.*) . . . . . June 23, 1701

### EARLS, and COUNTESSSES (*in their own right*).

12. SUTHERLAND, Countess of (*Marchioness of Stafford, E. P.*) 1061  
N. & S. Elizabeth Gower-Sutherland.

## PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

245

Created.

- O. T. Baroness Strathnaver . . . . . 1245  
 Her Ladyship is *Premier Countess* of Scotland;  
 and her Earldom is the most ancient Peerage  
 in Great Britain.  
*Co. Se.* Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.
- ERROL, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*). . . . . March 17, 1452
- ERSKINE, Earl of . . . . . Aug. 6, 1457  
*N. & S.* John Erskine-Miller.  
*O. T.* Baron Erskine of Alloa.  
*Co. Se.* Alloa House, Clackmananshire.
- LESLIE, Earl of . . . . . Mar. 20, 1457  
*N. & S.* George-William-Evelyn Leslie.  
*O. T.* Baron Leslie.  
*Off.* A Lieutenant in the 7th Reg. of Foot.  
*Co. Se.* Leslie House, Fifeshire; and Rothies  
 Castle, Elginshire.  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.
- MORTON, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*). . . . . Mar. 14, 1457
- BUCHAN, Earl of . . . . . 1469  
*N. & S.* Henry-David Erskine.  
*O. T.* Baron Cardross.  
*Co. Se.* Dryburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire; and  
 Kirkhill, Linlithgowshire.
- ARDROSSAN, Earl of (*Baron Ardrossan, U. K.*) . . . . . 1507
- AILSA, Earl of (*Baron Ailsa, U. K.*) . . . . . 1509
- CAITHNESS, Earl of . . . . . Oct. 2, 1545  
*N. & S.* Alexander Sinclair.  
*O. T.* Baron Berriedale.  
*Off.* Lord Lieutenant of Caithness-shire.  
*Co. Se.* Barrogil Castle, Caithness-shire.
- MORAY, Earl of (*Baron Stuart of Castle S., G. B.*) Jan. 30, 1562
- HOME, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*). . . . . March 4, 1605
- STRAITHMORE and KINGHORN, Earl of . . . . . July 10, 1606  
*N. & S.* Thomas-Lyon Bowes.  
*O. T.* Lord Glamis.  
*Co. Se.* Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streatlam  
 Castle, and Gibside, Durham.
- ABERCORN, Earl of (*Marquess of Abercorn, G. B., Vis-  
 count Strabane, I. P.*) . . . . . July 10, 1606
- HADDINGTON, Earl of (*Baron Melrose, U. K.*) March 20, 1619
- GALLOWAY, Earl of (*Baron Stewart of Garlies,  
 G. B.*) . . . . . Sept. 19, 1623

Created

27. LAUDERDALE, Earl of (*Baron Lauderdale, U.K.*) Mar. 14, 162-
28. LOUDON, Countess of (*Dow. March. of Hastings, U.K.*) May 12, 163-  
*N. & S.* Flora-Rawdon Campbell.  
*O. T.* Baroness Mauchline.  
*Co. Se.* Loudon Castle, Ayrshire.
29. KINNOUL, Earl of (*Baron Hay, G.B.*) . . . May 25, 163-
30. DUMFRIES & BUTE, Earl of (*Marquess of Bute, G.B.*) Jun. 12, 163-
- \*30. STIRLING, Earl of . . . June 14, 163-  
*N. & S.* Alexander Alexander.  
*O. T.* Viscount Canada.
31. ELGIN & KINCARDINE, Earl of (*Repres. Peer*). Jun. 21, 163-
32. TRAQUAIR, Earl of . . . June 23, 163-  
*N. & S.* Charles Stuart.  
*O. T.* Baron Linton.  
*Co. Se.* Traquair Castle, Tweeddale.  
 His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
33. WEMYSS & MARCH, Earl of (*Baron Wemyss, U.K.*) Jun. 25, 163-
34. DALHOUSIE, Earl of (*Baron Dalhousie, U.K.*) June 29, 163-
35. AIRLIE, Earl of . . . April 2, 163-  
*N. & S.* David Ogilvy.  
*O. T.* Baron Ogilvy.  
*Offi.* Lord Lieut. of Forfarshire.  
*Co. Se.* Airlie Castle, Forfarshire; and Cluny,  
 Perthshire.
36. CARNWATH, Earl of . . . April 20, 163-  
*N. & S.* Robert-Alexander Dalzell.  
*O. T.* Baron Dalzell and Liberton.  
*Offi.* A Major General in the Army.  
*Co. Se.* Glenhay House, Dumfries-shire.
37. LEVEN and MELVILLE, Earl of . . . Oct. 11, 164-  
*N. & S.* David Leslie, C.B.  
*O. T.* Lord Balgonie.  
*Offi.* A Captain, Royal Navy.  
*Co. Se.* Melville House, and Balgonie, Fifeshire.
38. DYSART, Countess of . . . Aug. 3, 164-  
*N. & S.* Louisa Tollemache.  
*O. T.* Baroness Huntingtower.  
 Her Ladyship is *widow of JOHN MANNERS, Esq.*  
*Co. Se.* Ham House, Surrey; and Helmingham  
 Park, Suffolk.

- Created.  
 LEIRE, Earl of . . . . . Aug. 4, 1646  
 N. & S. Thomas-James Douglas.  
 O. T. Baron Daer.  
 Co. Se. St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.
- ORTHESK, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*). . . . . Nov. 1, 1647
- ALCARRAS, Earl of (*Baron Wigan, U. K.*) . . . . . Jan. 9, 1651
- BOYNE, Earl of (*Baron Meldrum, U. K.*) . . . . . Sept. 10, 1660
- EWBURGH, Earl of . . . . . Dec. 31, 1660  
 N. & S. Thomas-Eyre Livingstone.  
 O. T. Viscount Kinnaird.  
 Co. Se. Hassop, Derbyshire ; & Slindon, Sussex.  
 His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
- DONALD, Earl of . . . . . May 12, 1669  
 N. & S. Archibald Cochrane.  
 O. T. Lord Cochrane.  
 Co. Se. Culross Abbey, Perthshire.
- STORE, Earl of . . . . . June 20, 1677  
 N. & S. Anthony-Adrian-Keith Falconer.  
 O. T. Lord Inverury and Halkerston.  
 Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire ; Inghismaldy  
 and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.
- BREADALBANE, Earl of (*Baron Breadalbane, U. K.*) June 28, 1677
- ABERDEEN, Earl of (*Viscount Gordon, U. K.*) . . . . . Nov. 30, 1682
- DUNMORE, Earl of . . . . . Aug. 16, 1686  
 N. & S. George Murray.  
 O. T. Viscount Fincastle.  
 Co. Se. Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire ; and Glen-  
 finart, Argyllshire.
- AKNEY, Countess of . . . . . Jan. 3, 1696  
 N. & S. Mary O'Bryen.  
 O. T. Viscountess Kirkwall.  
 Her Ladyship is the *widow* of the Hon. Thomas  
 Fitzmaurice.  
 Co. Se. Taplow Court, Bucks.
- ALFIELD, Earl of . . . . . June 24, 1701  
 N. & S. Lewis-Alexander-Grant Ogilvie.  
 O. T. Viscount Redhaven.  
 Prof. An Advocate at the Scottish Bar.  
 Co. Se. Castle Grant, Inverness-shire ; and  
 Callen House, Banffshire.



Created.

51. STAIR, Earl of . . . . . April 8, 1703  
*N. & S.* John-William Dalrymple.  
*O. T.* Viscount Dalrymple.  
*Co. Se.* Stair House, Ayrshire; and Culhorn,  
 Wigtonshire.
52. ROSEBERRY, Earl of (*Baron Roseberry, U. K.*) April 10, 1703
53. GLASGOW, Earl of (*Baron Ross, U. K.*) . . . April 12, 1703
54. PORTMORE, Earl of . . . . . April 13, 1703  
*N. & S.* Thomas-Charles Colyear.  
*O. T.* Viscount Milsington.  
*Offi.* Colonel of the North Lincoln Militia.  
*Co. Se.* Weybridge, Surrey; and Portmore  
 Castle, Roxburghshire.
55. HOPETOUN, Earl of (*Baron Hopetoun and Niddry,  
 U. K.*) . . . . . April 15, 1703

## VISCOUNTS.

56. FALKLAND, Viscount . . . . . Nov. 10, 1620  
*N. & S.* Lucius Cary.  
*Offi.* A Capt. in the 7th Reg. of Foot.  
 A Lord of the Bedchamber.  
*Co. Se.* Worley Hall, Berkshire.  
*Rel.* Son-in-law to His Majesty.
57. STORMONT, Viscount (*Earl of Mansfield, G. B.*) Aug. 16, 1621
58. KENMURE, Viscount . . . . . May 8, 1633  
*N. & S.* John Gordon.  
*Offi.* Vice-Lieut. of Kirkcudbright Stewartry.  
*Co. Se.* Kenmure Castle, Kirkcudbright.
59. ARBUTHNOT, Viscount (*a Representative Peer*) Nov. 16, 1641
60. DUNBLANE, Viscount (*Duke of Leeds, in England*) Feb. 2, 1673
61. STRATHALLAN, Viscount (*a Representative Peer*) Sept. 6, 1686

## BARONS.

62. FORBES, Baron (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . 1440
63. SALTOUN & ABERNETHY, Baron (*a Representative  
 Peer*) . . . . . June 28, 1445
64. GRAY, Baron (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . 1445

## PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

249

	Created.
CATHCART, BARON ( <i>Earl Cathcart, U. K.</i> ) . . . . .	1447
SINCLAIR, BARON ( <i>a Representative Peer</i> ) . . . . .	Jan. 26, 1489
SEMPLÉ, BARON . . . . .	1493
N. & S. Selkirk Semple.	
Co. Se. Semple House, Renfrewshire.	
ELPHINSTONE, BARON . . . . .	1509
N. & S. John Elphinstone.	
Off. An Officer in the Royal Horse Guards.	
Co. Se. Cumbernauld House, Dumbartonshire.	
SOMERVILLE, BARON . . . . .	1430
N. & S. Mark Somerville.	
To. Res. 28, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.	
Co. Se. Langlee and Melrose, Roxburghshire ; and Somerville-Aston, Gloucestershire.	
SANDILANDS, BARON . . . . .	1564
N. & S. James Sandilands.	
Co. Se. Calder House, Midlothian.	
BLANTYRE, BARON . . . . .	July 10, 1606
N. & S. Charles-Walter Stuart.	
Co. Se. Erskine House and Blantyre, Renfrew- shire ; and Lenoxlove, Haddingtonshire.	
His Lordship is a MINOR.	
SOMERVILLE, BARON ( <i>a Representative Peer</i> ) . . . . .	April 25, 1609
CRANSTOUN, BARON . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1609
N. & S. James-Edward Cranstoun.	
Res. Cranstoun House, St. Christophers, in the West Indies.	
His Lordship is a MINOR.	
FAIRFAX, BARON ( <i>a Representative Peer</i> ) . . . . .	May 4, 1627
FAIRFAX, BARON . . . . .	Oct. 18, 1627
N. & S. The Rev. Bryan Fairfax.	
Res. Virginia, North America.	
ASTON, BARON . . . . .	Nov. 28, 1627
N. & S. The Rev. Walter-Hutchinson Aston.	
Off. Rector of Hartfield, Sussex.	
Vicar of Tardebigg, Worcestershire, and of Tamworth, Warwickshire.	
Co. Se. Broomsgrove, Worcestershire.	
M'KAY, BARON . . . . .	June 20, 1628
N. & S. Eric M'Kay.	
To. Res. 16, St. James's-place, St. James's.	
Co. Se. Tongue and Skibo, Sutherlandshire.	

- C
78. FORRESTER, Baron (*Earl of Verulam, U. K., and  
Viscount Grimston, I. P.*) . . . . July 22,
79. KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Baron . . . . June 25,  
N. & S. Camden-Grey Maclellan.
80. ELIBANK, Baron . . . . Mar. 18,  
N. & S. Alexander-Oliphant Murray.  
Co. Se. Darn Hall, Peebles-shire; and Ballen-  
crief, Haddingtonshire.
81. BELHAVEN AND STENTON, Baron (*a Representative  
Peer*) . . . . Dec. 15,
82. DUFFUS, Baron . . . . Dec. 8,  
N. & S. Benjamin-Dunbar Sutherland.  
Co. Se. Hempriggs, and Achergill Tower, Caith-  
ness-shire.
83. ROLLO, Baron . . . . Jan. 10,  
N. & S. John Rollo.  
Co. Se. Duncruib, Perthshire.
84. RUTHVEN, Baron . . . .  
N. & S. James Ruthven.  
Co. Se. Freeland House, Perthshire.
85. NAIRNE, Baron . . . . Jan. 27,  
N. & S. William-Murray Nairne.  
Co. Se. Strathaird, Inverness-shire.
86. KINNAIRD, Baron . . . . Dec. 28,  
N. & S. George-William-Fox Kinnaird.  
*Offi.* An Officer in the 1st Life Guards.  
*To. Res.* 5 A., Mansion House, Albany.  
Co. Se. Kinnaird House and Rossie Priory,  
Perthshire.

THE  
SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS  
OF  
IRELAND.

---

PRINCES OF THE ROYAL BLOOD.

- Created.
87. ARMAGH, Earl of (*Duke of Cumberland, G.B.*) April 23, 1799
88. CONNAUGHT, Earl of (*Duke of Gloucester, G.B.*) Nov. 14, 1764

ARCHBISHOPS.

- Consecrated.
89. ARMAGH, Lord Archbishop of . . . . . 1822
- N. & S.* The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Lord  
John-George-De-la-Poer Beresford, D.D.  
*Primate of all Ireland.*  
*O. Offi. Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick.*  
*Lord Almoner.*  
A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.
- |                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| <i>Cons.</i> Bishop of Cork . . . . . | in 1806 |
| <i>Trans.</i> to Raphoe . . . . .     | in 1807 |
| ——— to Clogher . . . . .              | in 1819 |
| ——— to Dublin . . . . .               | in 1820 |
| ——— to Armagh . . . . .               | in 1822 |
- To. Res.* 30, Charles-street, St. James's.  
*Co. Res.* Archiepiscopal Palace, Armagh.  
*Rel.* Uncle to the Marquess of Waterford (to  
which refer); cousin to the Bishop of Kilmore.  
*Parl. Pat.* Returns the Member for Armagh.

- Consecrated.
90. DUBLIN, Lord Archbishop of . . . . . 1831  
*N. & S.* Right Hon. and Most Rev. Richard  
 Whately, D.D.  
*Metropolitan and Primate of Ireland.*  
*O. Offi. Bishop of Glandelagh.*  
 Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick.  
 Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin.  
 A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
*Res.* Stephen's Green, and Tallagh Castle, Dublin.
91. CASHEL, Lord Archbishop of . . . . . 1822  
*N. & S.* The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Richard  
 Laurence, D.D.  
*Primate of Munster.*  
*O. Offi. Bishop of Emyly.*  
 A Privy Councillor in Ireland.
92. TUAM, Lord Archbishop of (*a Representative Pre-  
 late for session 1831 and 1832*) . . . . . 1802

## DUKE.

- Created.
93. LEINSTER, Duke of (*Viscount Leinster, G.B.*) Nov. 16, 1766

## MARQUESSSES.

94. WATERFORD, Marquess of (*Baron Tyrone, G.B.*)  
 Aug. 19, 1789
95. DOWNSHIRE, Marquess of (*Earl of Hillsborough,  
 G.B.*) . . . . . Aug. 19, 1789
96. DONEGAL, Marquess of (*Baron Fisherwick, G.B.*)  
 June 27, 1791
97. DROGHEDA, Marquess of (*Baron Moore, U.K.*) June 27, 1791
98. WELLESLEY, Marquess (*Baron Wellesley, G.B.*) Dec. 2, 1799
99. THOMOND, Marquess of (*Baron Tadcaster, U.K.,  
 and a Representative Peer*) . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800
100. HEADFORT, Marquess of (*Baron Kenlis, U.K.*) Dec. 29, 1800
101. SLIGO, Marquess of (*Baron Monteagle, U.K.*) Dec. 29, 1800
102. ELY, Marquess of (*Baron Loftus, U.K.*) . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800

- Created.
103. LONDONDERRY, Marquess of (*Earl Vane, U. K.*) Jan. 22, 1816
104. CONYNGHAM, Marquess (*Baron Minster, U. K.,  
and a Representative Peer*) . . . . . Jan. 22, 1816
105. WESTMEATH, Marquess of (*a Representative Peer*) Jan. 12, 1822
106. ORMONDE, Marquess of (*Baron Ormonde, U. K.*) Oct. 5, 1825
107. CLANRICARDE, Marquess of (*Bar. Somerhill, U. K.*) Oct. 5, 1825

EARLS, and COUNTESS (*in her own right*).

108. CORK AND ORRERY, Earl of (*Baron Boyle, G.B.*) Oct. 26, 1620
109. ROSCOMMON, Earl of . . . . . Aug. 5, 1622  
N. & S. Michael-James-Robert Dillon.  
O. T. Lord Kilkenny-West.
110. DESMOND, Earl of (*Earl of Denbigh, in England*) Nov. 22, 1622
111. MEATH, Earl of . . . . . April 16, 1627  
N. & S. John Brabazon, K. P.  
O. T. Lord Ardee.  
*Offi.* Custos Rotulorum of Wicklowshire.  
*Res.* Dublin.  
*Co. Se.* Killruddery House, Wicklow; and  
Eaton Court, Herefordshire.
112. FINGALL, Earl of . . . . . Sept. 26, 1628  
N. & S. Arthur-James Plunkett, K. P.  
O. T. Lord Killeen.  
*Offi.* A Visitor and Trustee of the Royal Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.  
*Res.* Great Denmark-street, Dublin.  
*Co. Se.* Killeen Castle, Meathshire.  
His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
113. CAVAN, Earl of . . . . . April 30, 1647  
N. & S. Richard-Ford-William Lambart, K. C.  
O. T. Viscount Kilcourseie.  
*Offi.* A General in the Army.  
Col. of the 45th Regt. of Foot.  
Gov. of Calshot Castle.  
*Co. Se.* Eaglehurst House, Hampshire.
114. WATERFORD and WEXFORD, Earl of (*Earl of Shrewsbury, in England*) . . . . . July 17, 1661
115. GRANARD, Earl of (*Baron Granard, U. K.*) . . . . . Dec. 30, 1684

Created.

116. **ATHLONE**, Earl of . . . . . March 4, 1691  
*N. & S.* George-Godart-Henry De Ginkell.  
*O. T.* Lord Aughrim.  
 Baron de Reede and Ginkell, &c. in Holland.  
*Res.* Amerongen Castle, Utrecht, Holland.
117. **FITZWILLIAM**, Earl (*Earl Fitzwilliam, G. B.*) . July 21, 1717
118. **KERRY** and **SHELburne**, Earl of (*Marquess of Lansdowne, G. B.*) . . . . . Jan. 17, 1722
119. **DARNLEY**, Earl of (*Baron Clifton in England*) June 29, 1725
120. **EGMONT**, Earl of (*Baron Lovell & Holland, G. B.*) Nov. 6, 1733
121. **BESBOROUGH**, Earl of (*Baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, G. B.*) . . . . . Oct. 6, 1739
122. **CARRICK**, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . June 10, 1748
123. **SHANNON**, Earl of (*Baron Carleton, G. B.*) . April 17, 1756
124. **LANESBOROUGH**, Earl of . . . . . July 20, 1756  
*N. & S.* Brinsley Butler.  
*O. T.* Lord Newtown.  
*Co. Se.* Hill House, Gloucestershire ; and Belvedere House, Westmeath.
125. **FIFE**, Earl of (*Baron Fife, U. K.*) . . . . April 26, 1759
126. **LUDLOW**, Earl . . . . . Oct. 3, 1760  
*N. & S.* George-James Ludlow, G.C.B.  
*O. T.* Viscount Preston.  
*Off.* A General, and Col. of the 38th Reg.  
 Lieut. Gov. of Berwick.  
*To. Res.* 15, New Burlington-street.  
*Co. Se.* Ardsalla, Meathshire ; & Cople, Bedfordsh.
127. **TYRCONNEL**, Earl of . . . . . May 1, 1761  
*N. & S.* John-Delaval Carpenter.  
*O. T.* Viscount Carlingford.  
*Co. Se.* Kiplin Park, N. Riding of Yorkshire.
128. **MOIRA**, Earl of (*Marquess of Hastings, U. K.*) Jan. 30, 1762
129. **ARRAN**, Earl of . . . . . April 12, 1762  
*N. & S.* Arthur-Saunders Gore.  
*O. T.* Viscount Sudley.  
*To. Res.* 10, Dover-street, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Saunders Court, Wexfordshire ; Heron Hall, Essex ; and Arran Lodge, Sussex.
130. **COURTOWN**, Earl of (*Baron Saltersford, G. B.*) April 12, 1762

- Created.
131. MILTOWN, Earl of . . . . . May 10, 1763  
*N. & S.* Joseph Leeson.  
*O. T.* Viscount Russborough.  
*Co. Se.* Russborough House, Wicklow.
132. CHARLEMONT, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) Dec. 23, 1763
133. MEXBOROUGH, Earl of . . . . . Feb. 11, 1766  
*N. & S.* John Saville.  
*O. T.* Viscount Pollington.  
*To. Res.* 102, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Methley Hall, Yorkshire.
134. WINTERTON, Earl of . . . . . Feb. 12, 1766  
*N. & S.* Edward-Garth Turnour.  
*O. T.* Viscount Turnour.  
*Co. Se.* Shillinglee Park, Surrey.
135. HOWTH, Earl of . . . . . Sept. 3, 1767  
*N. & S.* William St. Lawrance.  
*O. T.* Viscount St. Lawrance.  
*Co. Se.* Howth Castle, near Dublin.
136. KINGSTON, Earl of (*Baron Kingston, U. K., also a Representative Peer*) . . . . . Aug. 25, 1768
137. SEFTON, Earl of . . . . . Nov. 30, 1771  
*N. & S.* William-Philip Molyneux.  
*O. T.* Viscount Molyneux.  
*Offi.* M. P. for Droitwich.  
*To. Res.* 21, Arlington-street, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Croxteth Hall, Lancashire; and Stoke Farm, near Windsor.
138. RODEN, Earl of (*Baron Clanbrasill, U. K.*) . . . Dec. 1, 1771
139. LISBURNE, Earl of . . . . . July 10, 1776  
*N. & S.* John Vaughan.  
*O. T.* Lord Vaughan.  
*Offi.* A Colonel in the Army.  
*Co. Se.* Lisburne House, Devonshire; and Cross-wood, Cardiganshire.
140. CLANWILLIAM, Earl of (*Baron Clanwilliam, U. K.*) July 20, 1776
141. NUGENT, Earl (*Duke of Buckingham, U. K.*) . . July 21, 1776
142. ALDBOROUGH, Earl of . . . . . Feb. 9, 1777  
*N. & S.* Benjamin-O'Neale Stratford.  
*O. T.* Viscount Amiens.  
*Offi.* A Governor of Wicklowshire.  
*Co. Se.* Belan Hall, Kildare; Stratford Lodge, Wicklowshire; and Mount Neale, Carlowshire.



Created.

143. MOUNT-CASHEL, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) Jan. 5, 1781
144. ANTRIM, Countess of . . . . . June 19, 1785  
*N. & S.* Anne-Catherine Macdonnell.  
*O. T.* Viscountess Dunluce.  
*Co. Se.* Wynyard House, Durham; and Glenarm Castle, Antrimshire.  
*Rel.* Wife of Edmund Macdonnell, Esq.: mother of the Marchioness of Londonderry.
145. LONGFORD, Earl of (*Baron Silchester, U. K., and a Representative Peer*) . . . . . June 20, 1785
146. PORTARLINGTON, Earl of . . . . . June 21, 1785  
*N. & S.* John Dawson.  
*O. T.* Viscount Carlow.  
*Offi.* A Lieut. in the 74th Foot.  
*Co. Se.* Emo Park, Queen's County.  
*Parl. Pat.* Returns the Mem. for Portarlington.
147. MAYO, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . June 24, 1785
148. ANNESLEY, Earl . . . . . Aug. 18, 1789  
*N. & S.* William-Richard Annesley.  
*O. T.* Viscount Glerawley.  
*Offi.* A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  
*Co. Se.* Castlewellan, Downshire.
149. ENNISKILLEN, Earl of (*Baron Grinstead, U. K., also a Representative Peer*) . . . . . Aug. 18, 1789
150. ERNE, Earl of . . . . . Aug. 18, 1789  
*N. & S.* Abraham Creighton.  
*O. T.* Viscount Creighton.  
*Co. Se.* Crum-Castle, Fermanagh.
151. CARYSFORT, Earl of (*Baron Carysfort, U. K.*) Aug. 18, 1789
152. KILKENNY, Earl of . . . . . Dec. 20, 1793  
*N. & S.* Edmund Butler.  
*O. T.* Viscount Mountgarret.  
*Co. Se.* Ballycondra, Kilkennyshire.
153. MOUNTNORRIS, Earl of . . . . . Dec. 20, 1793  
*N. & S.* George Annesley, F.A.S.  
*O. T.* Viscount Valentia.  
*Offi.* A Governor of Wexfordshire.  
*Co. Se.* Camolin Park, Wexfordshire; and Arley Hall, Staffordshire.
154. DESART, Earl of . . . . . Dec. 20, 1793  
*N. & S.* John-Otway-O'Connor Cuffe.  
*O. T.* Viscount Castle-Cuffe.  
*Co. Se.* Desart, Kilkennyshire.  
*His Lordship is a MINOR.*

Created.

- CLONMEL, Earl of . . . . . Dec. 20, 1793  
*N. & S.* Thomas Scott.  
*O. T.* Baron Earlsfort.  
*To. Res.* 41, Upper Brook-street.  
*Co. Se.* Weston House, Warwickshire; and  
 Lisson-Earl, Tipperaryshire.
- VICKLOW, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . . Dec. 20, 1793
- CLARE, Earl of (*Baron Fitzgibbon, G. B.*) . . . June 10, 1795
- LEITRIM, Earl of . . . . . Oct. 6, 1795  
*N. & S.* Nathaniel Clements.  
*O. T.* Viscount Clements.  
*Off.* Cust. Rot. of Leitrim and Donegalshires.  
 A Gov. of Donegalshire.  
 A Trustee of the Irish Lincn Manufacture.  
 Port-Searcher of Dublin.  
*To. Res.* 6, Great Cumberland-street.  
*Co. Se.* Killadoon, Kildareshire; and Manor  
 Hamilton, Leitrimshire.
- LUCAN, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . . Oct. 6, 1795
- ELMORE, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . . Nov. 14, 1797
- LANDAFF, Earl of . . . . . Nov. 14, 1797  
*N. & S.* Francis-James Mathew.  
*O. T.* Viscount Mathew.  
*Co. Se.* Thomastown House, Tipperary.
- O'NEIL, Earl (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . Aug. 7, 1800
- BANDON, Earl of . . . . . Aug. 7, 1800  
*N. & S.* James Bernard.  
*O. T.* Viscount Bernard.  
 Viscount and Baron Bandon.  
*Co. Se.* Castle Bernard, near Bandon, Cork-  
 shire; and Basingbourne Hall, Essex.
- CATTLE-STEWART, Earl of . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800  
*N. & S.* Robert Stewart.  
*O. T.* Viscount Stewart.  
*Co. Se.* Stewart Hall, Tyronehire.
- DUNOUGHMORE, Earl of (*Visc. Hutchinson, U. K.*) Dec. 29, 1800
- CALEDON, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . . Dec. 29, 1800
- BENMORE, Earl of . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800  
*N. & S.* Valentine Browne.  
*O. T.* Viscount Castlerosse.  
*Off.* A Trustee of the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.  
*Co. Se.* Castle Rosse, Kerryshire.  
 His Lordship is a *CATHOLIC*.

168. LIMERICK, Earl of (*Baron Foxford, U. K., also  
a Representative Peer*) . . . . Feb. 11, 1
169. CLANCARTY, Earl of (*Viscount Clancarty, U. K.,  
also a Representative Peer*) . . . Feb. 11, 1
170. GOSFORD, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . Feb. 10, 1
171. ROSSE, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . . Feb. 10, 1
172. NORMANTON, Earl of . . . . Feb. 10, 1  
N. & S. Wellbore-Agar Ellis.  
O. T. Viscount Somerton.  
*To. Res.* 3, Seymour-place, Park-lane.  
*Co. Se.* Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire.
173. CHARLEVILLE, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) Feb. 20, 1
174. BANTRY, Earl of . . . . Jan. 22, 1  
N. & S. Richard White.  
O. T. Viscount Beerhaven.  
*Co. Se.* Bantry House, Corkshire.
175. GLENGALL, Earl of (*a Representative Peer*) . Jan. 22, 1
176. SHEFFIELD, Earl of (*Baron Sheffield, U. K.*) . Jan. 22, 1
177. KILMOREY, Earl of . . . . Jan. 12, 1  
N. & S. Francis Needham.  
O. T. Viscount Newry and Morne.  
*Offi.* A General, and Col. of the 86th Regt.  
*Co. Se.* Morne Park, Downshire; and Sha-  
vington, Shropshire.  
*Parl. Pat.* Returns the Member for Newry.
178. RATHDOWNE, Earl of . . . . Jan. 12, 1  
N. & S. Henry-Stanley Monck.  
O. T. Viscount Monck.  
*Co. Se.* Charleville, Wicklow; and Ballytram-  
mon, Wexfordshire.
179. LISTOWEL, Earl of . . . . Jan. 12, 1  
N. & S. William Hare.  
O. T. Viscount Ennismore.  
*To. Res.* Kingston House, Knightsbridge.  
*Co. Se.* Listowel Castle, Kerryshire; Conva-  
more, Corkshire; & Kingston House, Mid-  
dlesex.
180. DUNRAVEN and MOUNTEARL, Earl of . . Jan. 12, 1  
N. & S. Wyndham-Henry-Wyndham Quin.  
O. T. Viscount Adare.  
*Offi.* Cust. Rot. of Limerickshire.  
*Co. Se.* Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire;  
and Adare Abbey, Limerickshire.

Created.

181. NORBURY, Earl of . . . . . June 25, 1827  
*N. & S.* John Toler.  
*O. T.* Viscount Glandine.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
 A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  
*Res.* Dublin.  
*Co. Se.* Cabragh House, Dublinshire.

## VISCOUNTS.

182. GORMANSTON, Viscount . . . . . Aug. 7, 1478  
*N. & S.* Jenico Preston.  
*Offi.* A Trustee of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.  
*Co. Se.* Gormanston Castle, Meathshire.  
 His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
183. GRANDISON, Viscount (*Earl of Jersey, E. P.*) Jan. 3, 1620
184. DILLON, Viscount . . . . . March 16, 1621  
*N. & S.* Henry-Augustus-Dillon Lee.  
*Offi.* A Colonel in the Army.  
*Co. Se.* Ditchley Hall, Oxfordshire; and  
 Loughlyn House, Roscommonshire.
185. LUMLEY, Viscount (*Earl of Scarborough, E. P.*) July 12, 1628
186. STRANGFORD, Viscount, (*Baron Penshurst, U. K.*) July 17, 1621
187. TAAFE, Viscount . . . . . Aug. 1, 1628  
*N. & S.* Rhodolphus Taaffe.  
*O. T.* A Count of the Holy Roman Empire.  
*Res.* Elischaw Castle, Bohemia.  
 His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
188. RANELAGH, Viscount . . . . . Aug. 25, 1628  
*N. & S.* Thomas Heron Jones.  
*Co. Se.* Fulham, Middlesex.  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.
189. FITZWILLIAM, Viscount . . . . . Aug. 5, 1629  
*N. & S.* John Fitzwilliam, F.R.S.  
*Co. Se.* Richmond Green, Surrey.
190. KINGSLAND, Viscount . . . . . June 29, 1646  
*N. & S.* Matthew Barnewall.  
*Co. Se.* Turvey House, near Dublin.

- Created.
191. MASSERENE, Viscount, . . . . . Nov. 21, 1660  
*N. & S.* ——— Skeffington.  
*Co. Se.* Antrim Castle, Antrimshire; and Oriel  
 Temple, Louthshire.  
 His Lordship, who is a MINOR, is son to  
 VISCOUNT FERRARD (to which refer.)
192. CHOLMONDELEY, Viscount (*Marquess of Cholmon-*  
*deley, U. K.*) . . . . . March 29, 1661
193. DOWNE, Viscount (*Baron Dawnay, G. B.*) . . Feb. 19, 1680
194. STRABANE, Viscount (*Marquess of Abercorn, G. B.*  
 and *Earl of Abercorn, S. P.*) . . . . . Dec. 2, 1701
195. MOLESWORTH, Viscount . . . . . July 16, 1716  
*N. & S.* Richard Pigot Molesworth.  
*Co. Se.* Breedenstoun, & Swordes, near Dublin.
196. CHETWYND, Viscount . . . . . June 29, 1717  
*N. & S.* Richard-Walter Chetwynd.  
*Co. Se.* North-Aston Park, Oxfordshire.
197. MIDLETON, Viscount (*Baron Brodrick, G. B.*) Aug. 15, 1717
198. BOYNE, Viscount . . . . . Aug. 20, 1717  
*N. & S.* Gustavus Hamilton.  
*To. Res.* 15, Portland-place.  
*Co. Se.* Stackallan, Meathshire; and Burwater  
 Hall, near Ludlow, Shropshire.
199. ALLEN, Viscount . . . . . Aug. 28, 1717  
*N. & S.* Joshua-William Allen.  
*Offi.* A Military Officer.  
*Co. Se.* Ladytown, Kildareshire.
200. GRIMSTON, Viscount (*Earl Verulam, U. K., and*  
*Baron Forrester, S. P.*) . . . . . May 18, 1719
201. BARRINGTON, Viscount . . . . . July 1, 1720  
*N. & S.* William-Keppel Barrington.  
*To. Res.* 16, Cavendish-square.  
*Co. Se.* Sedgfield House, Durham; and  
 Beckett House, Berks.
202. GAGE, Viscount (*Baron Gage, G. B.*) . . . . . Sept. 14, 1720
203. PALMERSTON, Viscount . . . . . March 12, 1722  
*N. & S.* Henry-John Temple.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in England.  
 M. P. for Cambridge University.  
*To. Res.* 8, Great Stanhope-street, May-fair.  
*Co. Se.* Broadlands Park, Hampshire.

Created.

204. GALWAY, Viscount . . . . . July 17, 1727  
*N. & S.* William-George-Monckton Arundel.  
*Co. Se.* Serlby Hall, Nottinghamshire.
205. POWERSCOURT, Viscount . . . . . Feb. 4, 1743  
*N. & S.* Richard Wingfield.  
*Co. Se.* Powerscourt Castle, Wicklowshire.  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.
206. ASHBROOK, Viscount . . . . . Sept. 30, 1751  
*N. & S.* Henry Flower.  
*Co. Se.* Castle Durrrow, Kilkennyshire; and  
 Beaumont Lodge, Berkshire.
207. MOUNTMORRES, Viscount . . . . . June 29, 1763  
*N. & S.* Francis-Hervey De Montmorency.
208. DUNCANNON, Viscount . . . . . Feb. 17, 1766  
*N. & S.* Arthur Hill-Trevor.  
*To. Res.* 3, Grafton-street, Bond-street.  
*Co. Se.* Brinkynalt Castle, Denbighshire.
209. SOUTHWELL, Viscount . . . . . July 18, 1776  
*N. & S.* Thomas-Anthony Southwell.  
*Co. Se.* Hindlip House, Worcestershire; and  
 Castle Mattress, Limerickshire.  
 His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
210. DE VESCI, Viscount . . . . . June 19, 1776  
*N. & S.* John Vesey.  
*Res.* Merrion-square, Dublin.  
*Co. Se.* Abbey Leix, Queen's County.
211. LIFFORD, Viscount . . . . . Jan. 4, 1781  
*N. & S.* James Hewitt.  
*Off.* A Commissioner of Excise.  
*Co. Se.* Santry House, Dublinshire.
212. BANGOR, Viscount . . . . . Jan. 13, 1781  
*N. & S.* Edward-Southwell Ward.  
*Off.* A Lieut. in the Royal Navy.  
*Co. Se.* Castle-Ward, Downshire.
213. MELBOURNE, Viscount (*Baron Melbourne, U. K.*) Jan. 11, 1781
214. CLIFDEN, Viscount (*Baron Mendip, G. B.*) . . . . . Jan. 12, 1781
215. DONERAILE, Viscount (*a Representative Peer*) June 22, 1785
216. NORTHLAND, Viscount (*Baron Ranfurly, U. K.*) July 5, 1791

- Created.
217. **HARBERTON, Viscount** . . . . . July 5, 1791  
*N. & S.* Henry Pomeroy, F.S.A.  
*To. Res.* 36, Upper Brook-street.  
*Co. Se.* Carbery Castle, Kildareshire.
218. **HAWARDEN, Viscount** . . . . . Dec. 20, 1793  
*N. & S.* Cornwallis Maude.  
*Offi.* A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  
*Co. Se.* Dundrum, Tipperaryshire.
219. **FERRARD, Viscount** (*Baron Oriel, U. K.*) . . . . . Nov. 14, 1797
220. **AVONMORE, Viscount** . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800  
*N. & S.* Barry-John Yelverton.  
*Offi.* Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery.  
*Co. Se.* Bellisle, Tipperaryshire.
221. **TEMPLETOWN, Viscount** . . . . . March 8, 1806  
*N. & S.* John-Henry Upton, F.S.A.  
*To. Res.* 10, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Se.* Castle Upton, Antrimshire; and Wotton, Surrey.
222. **LISMORE, Viscount** . . . . . May 30, 1806  
*N. & S.* Cornelius O'Callaghan.  
*Co. Se.* Shanbally Castle, Tipperaryshire.
223. **LORTON, Viscount** (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . May 30, 1806
224. **FRANKFORT, Viscount** . . . . . Jan. 22, 1816  
*N. & S.* Lodge-Reymond de Montmorency.  
*Offi.* A Lieut. in the 10th Hussars.  
*Res.* Merrion-square, Dublin.  
*Co. Se.* Frankfort, Kilkennyshire; and Maryville, near Dublin.
225. **GORT, Viscount** (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . Jan. 22, 1816
226. **CASTLEMAINE, Viscount** . . . . . Jan. 12, 1822  
*N. & S.* William Handcock.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
A Governor of Westmeathshire.  
Constable and Governor of Athlone.  
*Co. Se.* Moydrum Castle, Westmeath.  
*Parl. Pat.* Returns the Member for Athlone.
227. **GUILLAMORE, Viscount, of Cahir Guillamore,**  
Limerickshire . . . . . Jan. 1831  
*N. & S.* Standish O'Grady.  
*O. T.* Baron O'Grady, of Rockbarton . . . . . 1831  
*Offi.* Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

## BISHOPS\*.

- |   | Consecrated.     |
|---|------------------|
| 228. MEATH, Lord Bishop of<br>N. & S. The Right Hon. and Right Reverend<br>Nathaniel Alexander, D.D.<br>O. <i>Offi.</i> A Privy Councillor in Ireland.<br>A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.<br>Res. Ardbraccon House, Meathshire.<br>Rel. <i>Cousin</i> to the Earl of Caledon.           | 1801             |
| 229. KILDARE, Lord Bishop of<br>N. & S. The Right Hon. and Right Reverend<br>Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D.<br>O. <i>Offi.</i> A Privy Councillor in Ireland,<br>Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin.<br>Rel. <i>Uncle</i> to the Earl of Balcarras.   | 1803             |
| 230. DERRY, Lord Bishop of<br>N. & S. The Hon. and Right Rev. Richard<br>Ponsonby, D.D.<br>Cons. Bishop of Killaloe in<br>Res. Down House, Londonderryshire.<br>Rel. <i>Brother</i> to Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly.  | 1831<br><br>1828 |
| 231. KILMORE, Lord Bishop of<br>N. & S. The Right Rev. George de la Poer<br>Beresford, D.D.<br>O. <i>Offi.</i> A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.<br>Res. Kilmore House, Cavanshire.<br>Rel. <i>Cousin</i> to the Archbishop of Armagh: <i>2d</i><br><i>cousin</i> to the Marquess of Waterford. | 1802             |
| 232. CLONFERT AND KILMACDUAGH, Lord Bishop of<br>N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butson, D.D.<br>Res. Clonfert House, Galwayshire.   | 1804             |
| 233. CLOGHER, Lord Bishop of<br>N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Lord Robert-Ponsonby-<br>Tottenham Loftus, D.D.<br>Res. Clogher Palace, Tyronehire.<br>Rel. <i>Brother</i> to the Marquess of Ely.   | 1804             |
| 234. CORK AND ROSS, Lord Bishop of ( <i>a Representative<br/>Prelate for session 1831 and 1832</i> )  | 1830             |
| 235. KILLALA AND ACHONRY, Lord Bishop of<br>N. & S. The Rt. Rev. James Verschoyle, D.D.<br>Res. Killala Castle, Mayoishire.   | 1810             |

\* The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other Bishops in Ireland:—the rest according to priority of consecration.



	Consecrated.
236. ELPHIN, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1812
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> John Leslie, D.D.	
<i>Trans.</i> from Dromore in . . . . .	1820
<i>Res.</i> Elphin House, Roscommonshire.	
<i>Rel.</i> <i>Son-in-law</i> to the late Bishop of Cork and Ross.	
237. OSSORY, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1813
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> The Rt. Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D.	
<i>Res.</i> Kilkenny Palace.	
<i>Rel.</i> <i>Bro.-in-law</i> to the Earl of Kilkenny.	
238. WATERFORD AND LISMORE, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1813
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> The Hon. and Right Reverend Richard Bourke, D.D.	
<i>Res.</i> Bishop's Palace, Waterford.	
<i>Rel.</i> <i>Bro. and heir pres.</i> to the Earl of Mayo.	
239. DROMORE, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1819
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> Rt. Rev. James Saurin, D.D.	
<i>Trans.</i> from — in . . . . .	1820
<i>Co. Se.</i> Dromore House, Downshire.	
240. DOWN AND CONNOR, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1820
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> The Rt. Rev. Richard Mant, D.D.	
<i>Trans.</i> from Killaloe in . . . . .	1823
<i>Res.</i> Knocknagoney Palace, Belfast.	
241. LEIGHLIN AND FERNS, Lord Bishop of ( <i>a Representative Prelate for session 1831 and 1832</i> ) . . . . .	1820
242. RAPHOE, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1822
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> The Rt. Rev. William Bisset, D.D.	
<i>O. Offi.</i> Dean of the Vice-Royal Chapel, Dublin.	
<i>Res.</i> Bishop's Palace, Raphoe, Donegalshire.	
243. LIMERICK, ARDFERT, AND AGHADOE, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1822
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> Rt. Rev. John Jebb, D.D.	
<i>Res.</i> Bishop's Palace, Limerick.	
244. CLOYNE, Lord Bishop of ( <i>a Representative Prelate for session 1831 and 1832</i> ) . . . . .	1826
245. KILLALOE AND KILFENORA, Lord Bishop of . . . . .	1831
<i>N. &amp; S.</i> The Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, D.D.	
<i>O. Offi.</i> Dean of Down.	
<i>Res.</i> Clarisford Palace, Killaloe, Clareshire.	
<i>Rel.</i> <i>Brother</i> to the Earl of Ranfurly, U.K.; and to the late Bishop of Derry; cousin to Viscount De Vesci.	

BARONS, AND BARONESSES (*in their own right*).

Created.

- \*245. KINGSALE, BARON . . . . . 1181  
*N. & S.* The Rev. Thomas De Courcy.  
*O. T.* Baron de Courcy and Ringrove.  
*Co. Se.* Kinsale, Corkshire.
246. TRIMLESTON, BARON . . . . . Mar. 4, 1461  
*N. & S.* John-Thomas Barnewall, M.R.I.A.  
*Co. Se.* Trimleston Castle, Meathshire.  
 His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
247. DUNSANY, BARON . . . . . 1461  
*N. & S.* Edward Plunkett.  
*Co. Se.* Dunsany Castle, Meathshire.
248. DUNBOYNE, BARON . . . . . June 11, 1541  
*N. & S.* James Butler.  
*Co. Se.* Ballyvannion, Clareshire.
249. LOWTH, BARON . . . . . June 15, 1541  
*N. & S.* Thomas Plunkett.  
*Co. Se.* Lowth Hall, Lowthshire.  
 His Lordship is a MINOR.
250. DIGBY, BARON (*Earl of Digby, G. B.*) . . . . . July 29, 1620
251. BLAYNEY, BARON . . . . . July 29, 1621  
*N. & S.* Andrew-Thomas Blayney.  
*Offi.* A Lieut. General.  
*Co. Se.* Castle-Blayney, Monaghanshire.
252. SHERRARD, BARON (*Earl of Harborough, G. B.*) July 10, 1627
253. CONWAY and KILLULTAGH, BARON (*Marquess of Hertford, G. B.*) . . . . . Oct. 16, 1703
254. CARBERRY, BARON (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . May 9, 1715
255. AYLMER, BARON . . . . . May 1, 1718  
*N. & S.* Matthew-Whitworth Aylmer, K.C.B.  
*Offi.* A Lieut. Gen. and Col. of the 56th Reg.  
*Captain General and Governor in Chief of Canada and its Dependencies.*  
*Co. Se.* Batchacre Park, Staffordshire.
256. FARNHAM, BARON (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . May 6, 1756

- |  | Created.       |
|--|----------------|
| 257. BRANDON, Baron . . . . .                                      | Sept. 16, 1758 |
| N. & S. The Rev. William Crosbie, D.D.                             |                |
| Offi. Rector of Castle-Island, Kerryshire.                         |                |
| Res. Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.                                   |                |
| Co. Se. Castle-Island, Kerry.                                      |                |
| 258. LISLE, Baron . . . . .  | Sept. 18, 1758 |
| N. & S. John Lysaght.  |                |
| Co. Se. Mountnorth, Corkshire.                                     |                |
| 259. CLIVE, Baron ( <i>Earl of Powis, U.K.</i> ) . . . . .         | March 15, 1762 |
| 260. MULGRAVE, Baron ( <i>Earl of Mulgrave, U.K.</i> ) . . . . .   | Sept. 3, 1767  |
| 261. ARDEN, Baron ( <i>Baron Arden, U.K.</i> ) . . . . .           | May 23, 1770   |
| 262. NEWBOROUGH, Baron . . . . .                                   | July 23, 1776  |
| N. & S. Thomas-John Wynn.  |                |
| Offi. M.P. for Caernarvonshire.                                    |                |
| Co. Se. Glynnllivon Castle, Caernarvonshire.                       |                |
| 263. MACDONALD, Baron . . . . .                                    | July 27, 1776  |
| N. & S. Godfrey Bosville-Macdonald.                                |                |
| Offi. A Major General in the Army.                                 |                |
| Co. Se. Gunthwaite, Yorkshire; and Armidale,<br>Isle of Skye, N.B. |                |
| 264. KENSINGTON, Baron . . . . .                                   | July 28, 1776  |
| N. & S. William Edwardes.  |                |
| Co. Se. Johnston and Westmead, Pembroke-<br>shire.                 |                |
| 265. WESTCOTE, Baron ( <i>Baron Lyttleton, G.B.</i> ) . . . . .    | July 29, 1776  |
| 266. ONGLEY, Baron . . . . .                                       | July 30, 1776  |
| N. & S. Robert-Henley Ongley.                                      |                |
| To. Res. Langham-place.  |                |
| Co. Se. Old Warden, Bedfordshire.                                  |                |
| 267. MASSY, Baron . . . . .  | Aug. 4, 1776   |
| N. & S. Hugh-Hamon Massy.  |                |
| Co. Se. Hermitage, Limerickshire.                                  |                |
| 268. ROKEBY, Baron . . . . .                                       | Feb. 26, 1777  |
| N. & S. Matthew Montague.  |                |
| Co. Se. Monk's Horton, Kent.                                       |                |
| 269. MUSKERRY, Baron . . . . .                                     | Jan. 5, 1781   |
| N. & S. Matthew-Fitzmaurice Deane.                                 |                |
| Co. Se. Springfield Castle, Limerickshire.                         |                |
| 270. HOOD, Baron ( <i>Viscount Hood, G.B.</i> ) . . . . .          | Sept. 12, 1732 |

Created.

271. RIVERSDALE, Baron . . . . . Oct. 13, 1783  
*N. & S.* William Tonson.  
*Offi.* A Governor of Corkshire.  
*Col.* of the South-Cork Militia.  
*Co. Se.* Finghurst Manor, Buckinghamshire ;  
 and Linnegar, Corkshire.
272. MUNCASTER, Baron . . . . . Oct. 21, 1783  
*N. & S.* Lowther-Augustus-John Pennington.  
*Co. Se.* Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, and  
 Warten Hall, Yorkshire.
273. AUCKLAND, Baron (*Baron Auckland, G.B.*) . . . . . Nov. 16, 1789
274. KILMAINE, Baron . . . . . Nov. 16, 1789  
*N. & S.* John-Cavendish Browne.  
*Co. Se.* Gaulston Park, Westmeath ; and  
 Neale Park, Mayoshire.
275. CLONCURRY, Baron . . . . . Nov. 16, 1789  
*N. & S.* Valentine-Browne Lawless.  
*Co. Se.* Lyons Castle, Kildare ; and Abington,  
 Limerickshire.
276. CLONBROCK, Baron . . . . . June 6, 1790  
*N. & S.* Robert Dillon.  
*Co. Se.* Clonbrock, Galwayshire.
277. ST. HELENS, Baron (*Baron St. Helens, U.K.*) . . . . . 1791
278. WATERPARK, Baron . . . . . June 14, 1792  
*N. & S.* Richard Cavendish, F.S.A.  
*Co. Se.* Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire ; Water-  
 park, Corkshire.
279. GRAVES, Baron . . . . . July 4, 1794  
*N. & S.* William-Thomas Graves.  
*Offi.* A Capt. in the 2d Foot Guards.  
*To. Res.* 5, Hanover-street, Hanover-square.  
*Co. Se.* Bishop's Court, Devonshire.
280. BRIDPORT, Baron . . . . .  
*N. & S.* Samuel Hood.  
*To. Res.* 12, Wimpole-street.  
*Co. Se.* Cricket Lodge, Somersetshire ; and  
 Redlinch, Wilts.  
*Rel.* Son of Viscount Hood, and *son-in-law* of  
 Earl Nelson.
281. RANCLIFFE, Baron . . . . . Oct. 1, 1795  
*N. & S.* George-Augustus-Henry-Anne Parkyns.  
*Offi.* A Capt. in the Army.  
*M.P.* for Nottingham.  
*Co. Se.* *Bunney Park*, Nottinghamshire.

- |   | Created.      |
|---|---------------|
| 282. HUNTINGFIELD, Baron . . . . .  | July 16, 1796 |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> Joshua Vanneck.<br><i>Co. Se.</i> Heveningham Hall, Suffolk.<br><i>Parl. Pat.</i> Returns one Member for Dunwich.  |               |
| 283. CARRINGTON, Baron ( <i>Baron Carrington, G.B.</i> )  | July 16, 1796 |
| 284. ROSSMORE, Baron . . . . .  | Oct. 19, 1796 |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> Warner-William Westenra.<br><i>Offi.</i> A Gov. and Cust. Rot. of Monaghanshire.<br><i>Co. Se.</i> Rossmore Park, Monaghanshire.   |               |
| 285. KEITH, Baroness ( <i>Baroness Keith, U.K.</i> ) . . . . .  | Mar. 7, 1797  |
| 286. HOTHAM, Baron . . . . .  | Mar. 7, 1797  |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> Beaumont Hotham.<br><i>Offi.</i> A Lieut. Col. in the Army.<br><i>M.P.</i> for Leominster.<br><i>To. Res.</i> 36, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.<br><i>Co. Se.</i> South-Dalton House, Yorkshire.   |               |
| 287. CREMORNE, Baron . . . . .  | Nov. 7, 1797  |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> Richard Dawson.<br><i>Co. Se.</i> Dawson Grove, Monaghanshire; and<br>Chelsea Farm, Middlesex.<br>His Lordship is a MINOR.   |               |
| 288. NORWOOD, Baron . . . . .   | Nov. 14, 1797 |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> Daniel Toler.<br><i>Rel.</i> Eldest son of the Earl of Norbury.  |               |
| 289. HEADLEY, Baron . . . . .   | Nov. 14, 1797 |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> Charles-Allanson Winn.<br><i>To. Res.</i> 43, Lower Brook-street.<br><i>Co. Se.</i> Bramham Hall, Yorkshire.   |               |
| 290. TEIGNMOUTH, Baron . . . . .  | Nov. 14, 1797 |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> John Shore, F.S.A.<br><i>Offi.</i> A Privy Councillor in England.<br>Pres. of the Brit. and Foreign Bible Society.<br>A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.<br><i>To. Res.</i> Portman-square.<br><i>Co. Se.</i> Clapham, Surrey.<br><i>N.B.</i> This Nobleman succeeded Lord Cornwallis<br>in the Government of India in 1792. |               |
| 291. CROFTON, Baron . . . . .   | Dec. 9, 1797  |
| <i>N. &amp; S.</i> Edward Crofton.<br><i>Offi.</i> A Capt. in the 7th Dragoons.<br><i>Co. Se.</i> Motc Park, Roscommonshire.  |               |

Created.

292. FFRENCH, Baron . . . . . Feb. 14, 1798  
*N. & S.* Charles Ffrench.  
*Offi.* A Trustee of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.  
*Co. Se.* Castle-Ffrench, Galwayshire.  
 His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
293. HENLEY, Baron . . . . . Nov. 9, 1799  
*N. & S.* Frederick-Morton Eden, G.C.B.,  
 F.R.S.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in England.  
*To. Res.* 46, Hertford-street, May-fair.  
*Co. Se.* Russel Farm, Hertfordshire.
294. LANGFORD, Baron . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* Hercules-Langford Rowley.  
*Co. Se.* Summerhill House, Meathshire.
295. DE BLAQUIERE, Baron . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* John-Blaquiere.  
*Co. Se.* Portleman, Westmeath; and Ardkill,  
 Londonderryshire.
296. DUFFERIN and CLANEBOY, Baron (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . July 30, 1800
297. HENNIKER, Baron . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* John-Minet-Henniker Major, D.C.L.  
*To. Res.* 21, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Broadstairs, Kent; Stratford House,  
 Essex; Major House, and Worlingworth  
 Hall, Suffolk.
298. VENTRY, Baron . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* Thomas-Townsend-Aremberg Mullins.  
*Co. Se.* Burnham House, Kerry.
299. WALLSCOURT, Baron . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* Joseph Blake.  
*Offi.* A Captain in the 62d Regt. of Foot.  
*Co. Se.* Ardfry, Galwayshire.
300. MOUNT-SANDFORD, Baron . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* George Sandford.  
*Co. Se.* Castlerea, Roscommonshire.
301. DUNALLY, Baron (*a Representative Peer*) . . . . . July 30, 1800
302. HARTLAND, Baron . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* Thomas Mahon.  
*Offi.* A Gov. of Roscommonshire.  
*A Lieutenant General.*  
*To. Res.* 40, Grosvenor-place.  
*Co. Se.* Stokestown House, Roscommon.

- Created.
303. CLANMORRIS, BARON . . . . . July 30, 1800  
*N. & S.* Denis-Arthur Bingham.  
*Co. Se.* Newbrook, Mayshire.
304. RADSTOCK, BARON . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800  
*N. & S.* Granville-George Waldegrave, C.B.  
*Offi.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*To. Res.* 18, Baker-street, Portman-square.
305. GARDNER, BARON (*Baron Gardner, U. K.*) . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800
306. NUGENT, BARON . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800  
*N. & S.* George-Grenville-Nugent Temple.  
*Offi.* M.P. for Aylesbury.  
*To. Res.*  
*Co. Se.* Lilleys, Buckinghamshire.  
*Rel.* Brother to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (to which refer).
307. ASHTOWN, BARON . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800  
*N. & S.* Frederick Trench.  
*To. Res.* 17, Hereford-street, Oxford-street.  
*Co. Se.* Chessel House, Hampshire; and Woodlawn, Galwayshire.
308. CLARINA, BARON . . . . . Dec. 29, 1800  
*N. & S.* Eyre Massey, B.A.  
*Co. Se.* Elm Park, Limerickshire.
309. RENDLESHAM, BARON . . . . . Feb. 1, 1806  
*N. & S.* John Thellusson.  
*Co. Se.* Rendlesham Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
310. DECIES, BARON . . . . . Dec. 24, 1812  
*N. & S.* The Rev. John-Horsley Beresford, D.D.  
*Offi.* Rector of Tuam.  
*Co. Se.* Bolam House, Northumberland.  
*Rel.* Uncle to the Archbishop of Armagh, and to the Bishop of Kilmore: *grand-uncle* to Earl Annesley; and to the Marquess of Waterford: *father* to the Member for Berwick-upon-Tweed.
311. GARVAGH, BARON . . . . . Oct. 28, 1818  
*N. & S.* George Canning, F.R.S. and F.S.A.  
*To. Res.* 41, Hertford-street, May-fair.  
*Co. Se.* Garvagh House, Londonderry.  
*Rel.* Cousin to the late Rt. Hon. George Canning; and through him related to the Marchioness Clanricarde, &c.

Created.

312. HOWDEN, Baron . . . . . Oct. 18, 1819  
*N. & S.* John-Francis Cradock, G.C.B. and K.C.  
*Offi.* A Gen. Officer, and Col. of the 43d Regt.  
*Co. Se.* Grimston Park, Tadcaster, and Spald-  
 ington Hall, near Howden, Yorkshire.
313. DOWNES, Baron . . . . . Dec. 10, 1822  
*N. & S.* Ulysses-Bagenal Burgh, K.C.B.,  
 K.T.S., and K.S.A.  
*Offi.* A Gov. of Carlowshire.  
 A Col. and Aide-de-Camp to the King.  
*To. Res.* 87, Pall-Mall.  
*Co. Se.* Bert House, Kildare.
314. BLOOMFIELD, Baron . . . . . May 11, 1825  
*N. & S.* Benjamin Bloomfield, G.C.B. & K.G.H.  
*Offi.* A Major-Gen., and Col. of the 1st Batt. of  
 Royal Artillery.  
 A Privy Councillor in England.  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-*  
*tentiary at the Court of Sweden.*  
*Res.* Stockholm.  
*Co. Se.* Redwood, Tipperary.  
*Rel. Father* to the Hon. John-A.-D. Bloom-  
 field, Secretary to the same Legation.
315. FITZGERALD and VESEY, Baroness . . . . . June 27, 1826  
*N. & S.* Catherine Fitzgerald.  
*Co. Se.* Inchicronan, Clareshire.  
*Rel.* Her Ladyship is *wife* of the Rt. Hon.  
 James Fitzgerald.



CLASSIFICATION  
OF THE  
SCOTTISH PEERAGE.

---

8 Dukedoms.  
3 Marquesates.  
45 Earldoms.  
6 Viscounties.  
25 Baronies.

---

87 total number.

OR,

16 Representatives in the present Parliament.

1 Entitled to sit in the House of Lords, as an English Peer.

12 ——— as Peers of Great Britain (*since 1707*).

16 ——— as Peers of the United Kingdom (*since 1800*).

---

45 *Peers of Parliament*\*.

42 *Electors* merely—but possessing all privileges of Peerage,  
—— except sitting in Parliament.

---

87 total number.

OR,

43 Peers who *actually* sit and vote in the House of Lords.

4 Peeresses in their own right (*all Countesses*).

2 *Minors*, who are, likewise, Peers in England.

5 *Minors*, Peers of Scotland only.

2 Catholic Peers.

31 *Electors* merely.

---

87 total number.

\* There are two Lords, viz.—the Marquess of *Abercorn* and Earl *Verulam*, who are Peers in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

CLASSIFICATION  
OF THE  
IRISH PEERAGE.

---

2 Royal Earldoms.  
4 Archbishoprics.  
1 Dukedom.  
14 Marquesates.  
74 Earldoms.  
46 Viscounties.  
18 Bishoprics.  
71 Baronies.

---

230 total number.

OR,

21 Representatives for life *merely*.

7 Representatives for life, who have seats in the House of Peers, independent of those for which they were elected.

4 Representative Prelates, for Session 1831.

*Entitled to sit in the House of Lords:—*

5 as English Peers.

28 as Peers of Great Britain.

28 as Peers of the United Kingdom.

---

93 *who are Peers and Lords of Parliament.*

18 Prelates, not in rotation to sit in the House of Lords.

6 Peers possessing seats in the *Lower House* of Parliament, being elected thereto as Commoners, but still retaining the privileges of Peerage.

113 *Electors* merely, but possessing all privileges of Peerage, except sitting and voting as Peers of Parliament.

230 total number.

OR,

90 Protestant Peers and Prelates who *actually* sit and vote in the House of Lords.

4 Peeresses in their own right.

3 Archbishoprics out of rotation.

15 Bishops out of rotation.

3 Minors, who are likewise English Peers.

6 Minors, Peers of Ireland only.

7 Catholic Peers.

102 *Electors* merely.

---

230 total number.

INDEX  
TO THE PEERAGE  
OF  
SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 24. ABERCORN, E. of,         | 46. Breadalbane, E. of,                 |
| 47. Aberdeen, E. of,         | 280. Bridport, B.                       |
| 42. Aboyne, E. of,           | 2. Buccleugh and Queensberry, D. of,    |
| 35. Airlie, E. of,           | 17. Buchan, E. of,                      |
| 142. Aldborough, E. of,      |   |
| 199. Allen, V.               | 20. Caithness, E. of,                   |
| 148. Annesley, E.            | 166. Caledon, E. of,                    |
| 144. Antrim, Css. of,        | 254. Carberry, B.                       |
| 59. Arbutnot, V.             | 36. Carnwath, E. of,                    |
| 261. Arden, B.               | 122. Carrick, E. of,                    |
| 5. Argyll, D. of,            | 283. Carrington, B.                     |
| 89. Armagh, Abp. of,         | 151. Carysfort, E. of,                  |
| 87. Armagh, E. of,           | 91. Cashell, Abp. of,                   |
| 129. Arran, E. of,           | 19. Cassilis, E. of,                    |
| 206. Ashbrook, V.            | 226. Castlemain, V.                     |
| 307. Ashtown, B.             | 164. Castle-Stewart, E. of,             |
| 76. Aston, B.                | 65. Cathcart, B.                        |
| 116. Athlone, E. of          | 113. Cavan, E. of,                      |
| 6. Atholl, Duke of,          | 132. Charlemont, E. of,                 |
| 273. Auckland, B.            | 173. Charleville, E. of,                |
| 220. Avonmore, V.            | 196. Chetwynd, V.                       |
| 255. Aylmer, B.              | 192. Cholmondeley, V.                   |
|                              | 169. Clancarty, E. of,                  |
| 41. Balcarras, E. of,        | 303. Clanmorris, B.                     |
| 163. Bandon, E. of,          | 107. Clanricarde, M. of,                |
| 212. Bangor, V.              | 140. Clanwilliam, E. of,                |
| 174. Bantry, E. of,          | 157. Clare, E. of,                      |
| 201. Barrington, V.          | 308. Clarina, B.                        |
| 81. Belhaven and Stenton, B. | 214. Clifden, V.                        |
| 160. Belmore, E. of,         | 259. Clive, B.                          |
| 121. Besborough, E. of,      | 233. Clogher, Bp. of,                   |
| 71. Blantyre, B.             | 276. Clonbrock, B.                      |
| 251. Blayney, B.             | 275. Cloncurry, B.                      |
| 314. Bloomfield, B.          | 232. Clonfert and Kilmaeduaigh, Bp. of, |
| 198. Boyne, V.               | 155. Clonmell, E. of,                   |
| 257. Brandon, B.             | 244. Cloyne, Bp. of,                    |

72. Colville, B.  
 83. Connaught, E. of,  
 253. Conway and Killultagh, B.  
 104. Conyngham, M. of,  
 234. Cork and Ross, Bp. of,  
 108. Cork and Orrery, E. of,  
 130. Courtown, E. of,  
     73. Cranstown, B.  
 287. Cremorne, B.  
 291. Crofton, B.  
  
 34. Dalhousie, E. of,  
 119. Darnley, E. of,  
 295. De Blaquiére, B.  
 310. Decies, B.  
 230. Derry, Bp. of,  
 154. Desart, E. of,  
 110. Desmond, E. of,  
 210. De Vesci, V.  
 250. Digby, B.  
 184. Dillon, V.  
     96. Donegal, M. of,  
 215. Doneraile, V.  
 165. Donoughmore, E. of,  
 240. Down and Connor, Bp. of,  
 193. Downe, V.  
 313. Downes, B.  
     95. Downshire, M. of,  
     97. Drogheda, M. of,  
 239. Dromore, Bp. of,  
     90. Dublin, Abp. of,  
 296. Dufferin and Clancboy, B.  
     82. Duffus, B.  
     30. Dumfries and Bute, E. of,  
     60. Dumblane, V.  
 301. Dunally, B.  
 248. Dunboyne, B.  
     44. Dundonald, E. of,  
 203. Dungannon, V.  
     48. Dunmore, E. of,  
 180. Dunraven, E. of,  
 247. Dunsany, B.  
     38. Dysart, E. of,  
  
 18. Eglintoun, E. of,  
 120. Egmont, E. of,  
     31. Elgin and Kincardine, E. of,  
     80. Elibank, B.  
 236. Elphin, Bp. of,  
     68. Elphinstone, B.  
 102. Ely, M. of,  
 149. Enniskillen, E. of,  
 150. Erne, E. of,  
     13. Errol, E. of,  
  
     75. Fairfax, B.  
     56. Falkland, V.  
 256. Farnham, B.  
 219. Ferrard, V.  
  
 292. Ffrench, B.  
 125. Fife, E. of,  
 112. Fingall, E. of,  
 315. Fitzgerald and Vesey, Bss.  
 117. Fitzwilliam, Earl,  
 189. Fitzwilliam, V.  
     62. Forbes, B.  
     78. Forrester, B.  
 224. Frankfort, V.  
  
 202. Gage, V.  
     26. Galloway, E. of,  
 204. Galway, V.  
 305. Gardner, B.  
 311. Garvagh, B.  
     53. Glasgow, Earl of,  
 175. Glengall, E. of,  
     4. Gordon, D. of,  
 182. Gormanstown, V.  
 225. Gort, V.  
 170. Gosford, E. of,  
 115. Granard, E. of,  
 183. Grandison, V.  
 279. Graves, B.  
     64. Gray, B.  
 200. Grimston, V.  
 227. Guillamore, V.  
  
     25. Haddington, E. of,  
         1. Hamilton, D. of,  
 217. Haberton, V.  
 302. Hartland, B.  
 218. Hawarden, V.  
 100. Headfort, M. of,  
 289. Headley, B.  
 293. Henley, B.  
 297. Henniker, B.  
     22. Home, E. of,  
 270. Hood, B.  
     55. Hopetoun, E. of,  
 286. Hotham, B.  
 312. Howden, B.  
 135. Howth, E. of,  
 282. Huntingfield, B.  
  
 285. Keith, Bss.  
 167. Kenmare, E. of,  
     58. Kenmure, V.  
 264. Kensington, B.  
 118. Kerry and Shelburne, E. of,  
 229. Kildare, Bp. of,  
 152. Kilkenny, E. of,  
 235. Killala and Achonry, Bp. of,  
 245. Killaloe and Kilfenora, Bp. of,  
 274. Kilmaine, B.  
 231. Kilmore, Bp. of,  
 177. Kilmorey, E. of,  
 190. Kingsland, V.  
 \*245. Kingsale, B.

136. Kingston, E. of,  
 86. Kinnaird, B.  
 29. Kinnoul, E. of,  
 45. Kintone, E. of,  
 79. Kirkcudbright, B.  
  
 161. Llandaff, E. of,  
 124. Lanesborough, E. of,  
 294. Langford, B.  
 27. Lauderdale, E. of,  
 241. Leighlin and Ferns, Bp. of  
 93. Leinster, D. of,  
 158. Leitrim, E. of,  
 3. Lennox, D. of,  
 37. Leven and Melville, E. of,  
 211. Lifford—Viscount,  
 243. Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe,  
     Bp. of,  
 168. Limerick, E. of,  
 139. Lisburne, E. of,  
 258. Lisle, B.  
 222. Lismore, V.  
 179. Listowell, E. of,  
 103. Londonderry, M. of,  
 145. Longford, E. of,  
 223. Lorton, V.  
     11. Lothian, M. of,  
     28. Loudon, Css. of,  
 249. Louth, B.  
 159. Lucan, E. of,  
 126. Ludlow, E. of,  
 185. Lumley, V.  
  
 263. Macdonald, B.  
     14. Marr, E. of,  
 191. Massarene, V.  
 267. Massy, B.  
 147. Mayo, E. of,  
 111. Meath, E. of,  
 228. Meath, Lord Bp. of,  
 213. Melbourne, V.  
 133. Mexborough, E. of  
 197. Middleton, V.  
 131. Milltown, E. of,  
 128. Moira, E. of,  
 195. Molesworth, V.  
     7. Montrose, D. of,  
     21. Moray, E. of,  
     16. Morton, E. of,  
 143. Mount Cashell.  
 207. Mountmorres, V.  
 153. Mountnorris, E. of,  
 300. Mountsandford, B.  
 260. Mulgrave, B.  
 272. Muncaster, B.  
 269. Muskerry, B.  
  
     85. Nairne, B.  
     74. Napier, B.  
  
 262. Newborough, B.  
     43. Newburgh, B.  
 181. Norbury, E. of,  
 172. Normanton, E. of,  
     40. Northesk, E. of,  
 216. Northland, V.  
 288. Norwood, B.  
 141. Nugent, E.  
 306. Nugent, B.  
  
 162. O'Neill, E.  
 266. Ongley, B.  
     49. Orkney, Css. of,  
     106. Ormonde, M. of,  
     237. Ossory, Bp. of,  
  
 203. Palmerston, V.  
 146. Portarlinton, E. of,  
     54. Portmore, E. of,  
 205. Powerscourt, V.  
  
     9. Queensberry, M. of,  
  
 304. Radstock, B.  
 281. Rancliffe, B.  
 188. Ranelagh, V.  
 242. Raphoe, Bp. of,  
 178. Rathdowne, E. of,  
     77. Reay, B.  
 309. Rendlesham, B.  
 271. Riversdale, B.  
 138. Roden, E. of,  
 268. Rokeby, B.  
     83. Rollo, B.  
 109. Roscommon, E. of,  
     52. Roseberry, E. of,  
 171. Rosse, E. of,  
 284. Rossmore, B.  
     15. Rothes, E. of,  
     8. Roxburgh, D. of,  
     84. Ruthven, B.  
  
 277. St. Helens, B.  
     63. Saltoun, B.  
     50. Seafeld, E. of,  
 137. Sefton, E. of,  
     39. Selkirk, E. of,  
     67. Semple, B.  
 123. Shannon, E. of,  
 176. Sheffield, E. of,  
 252. Sherrard, B.  
     66. Sinclair, B.  
 101. Sligo, M. of,  
     69. Somerville, B.  
 209. Southwell, V.  
     51. Stair, E. of,  
     \*30. Stirling, E. of,  
     57. Stormont, V.  
 194. Strabanc, V.

INDEX TO THE PEERAGE.

277

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>186. Strangford, V.<br/>         61. Strathallan, V.<br/>         23. Strathmore, E. of,<br/>         12. Sutherland, Cse. of,<br/> <br/>         187. Taaffe, V.<br/>         290. Teignmouth, B.<br/>         221. Templetown, V.<br/>           99. Thomond, M. of,<br/>           70. Torphichen, B.<br/>           32. Traquair, E. of,<br/>         246. Trimleston, B.<br/>           92. Tuam, Abp. of,<br/>           10. Tweeddale, M. of,</p> | <p>127. Tyrconnel, E. of,<br/>         298. Ventry, B.<br/> <br/>         299. Wallscourt, B.<br/>         238. Waterford and Lismore, Bp. of,<br/>         114. Waterford and Wexford, E. of,<br/>           94. Waterford, M. of,<br/>         278. Waterpark, B.<br/>           98. Wellealey, M. of,<br/>           33. Wemyss and March, E. of,<br/>         265. Westcote, B.<br/>         105. Westmeath, M. of,<br/>         156. Wicklow, E. of,<br/>         134. Winterton, E. of,</p> |
|---|---|

SURNAMES  
OF ALL THE  
SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,  
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

*N.B.* In this and the following List,

<p>D. stands for Duke. Abp. . . . for Archbishop. M. . . . for Marquess. E. . . . for Earl. Cts. . . . for Countess. V. . . . for Viscount. Vss. . . . for Viscountess.</p>	<p>Bp. . . . for Bishop. B. . . . for Baron. Bss. . . . for Baroness. S. P. . . . for Scotch Peerage. I. P. . . . for Irish Peerage. L. . . . for Lord is a mere courtesy title.</p>
---	--

<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
Abbot . . . .	B. Colchester.	Barry, Maxwell . . .	B. Farnham, I. P.
Abbott . . . .	B. Tenterden.	Basset . . . .	B. De Dunstanville and Basset.
Abercromby . . . .	B. Abercromby.	Bathurst . . . .	Bp. of Norwich.
Acheson . . . .	E. of Gosford, I. P.	Bathurst . . . .	E. Bathurst.
A'Court . . . .	B. Heytesbury.	Beauclerk . . . .	D. of St. Alban's.
Addington . . . .	V. Sidmouth.	Bennet . . . .	E. of Tankerville.
Agar . . . .	E. of Normanton, I. P.	Bentinck, Scott . . .	D. of Portland.
Alexander . . . .	E. of Caledon, I. P.	Beresford, De-la-Poer	Abp. of Armagh.
Alexander . . . .	Bp. of Meath.	Beresford, De-la-Poer	Bp. of Kilmore.
Alexander . . . .	E. of Stirling, S. P.	Beresford, De-la-Poer	{ M. of Waterford
Allen . . . .	V. Allen, I. P.		{ I. P.
Amherst . . . .	E. Amherst.	Beresford . . . .	V. Beresford.
Annesley . . . .	E. Annesley, I. P.	Beresford . . . .	B. Decies, I. P.
Annesley . . . .	E. of Mountnorris.	Berkeley . . . .	E. Berkeley.
Anson . . . .	V. Anson.	Bernard . . . .	E. of Bandon, I. P.
Arbuthnot . . . .	V. Arbuthnot, S. P.	Bertie . . . .	E. of Lindsey.
Arden . . . .	B. Alvanley.	Bertie . . . .	E. of Abingdon.
Arundel, Monckton . . .	V. Galway, I. P.	Best . . . .	B. Wyneford.
Arundel . . . .	B. Arundel.	Bethell . . . .	Bp. of Bangor.
Ashburnham . . . .	E. of Ashburnham.	Bingham . . . .	E. of Lucan, I. P.
Aston . . . .	B. Aston, S. P.	Bingham . . . .	B. Clanmorris, I. P.
Aylmer, Whitworth . . .	B. Aylmer, I. P.	Bisset . . . .	Bp. of Raphoe.
Bagot . . . .	B. Bagot.	Blackwood . . . .	B. Dufferin and Clanboye.
Bagot . . . .	Bp. of Oxford.	Blake . . . .	B. Wallscourt, I. P.
Barnewall . . . .	V. Kingsland, I. P.	Blaquiere . . . .	B. De Blaquiere, I. P.
Barnewall . . . .	B. Trimleston, I. P.	Blayney . . . .	B. Blayney, I. P.
Barrington . . . .	V. Barrington, I. P.	Bligh . . . .	E. of Darnley, I. P.
		Bloumfild . . . .	Bp. of London.

<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
Bloomfield	B. Bloomfield, I. P.	Cecil, Gascoigne	M. of Salisbury.
Boscawen	E. of Falmouth.	Cecil	M. of Exeter.
Bourke	E. of Mayo, I. P.	Chetwynd	V. Chetwynd, I. P.
Bourke	Bp. of Waterford and Lismore.	Chichester	M. of Donegal, I. P.
Bouverie	E. of Radnor.	Cholmondeley	M. Cholmondeley.
Bowes	§ E. of Strathmore and Kinghorn, S. P.	Cholmondeley	B. Delamere.
Boyle	E. of Cork and Orrery, I. P.	Churchill, Spencer	D. of Marlborough.
Boyle	E. of Shannon, I. P.	Clements	E. of Leitrim, I. P.
Boyle	E. of Glasgow, S. P.	Clifford	B. De Clifford.
Brabazon	E. of Meath, I. P.	Clifford	B. Clifford, of Chudleigh.
Brand	B. Dacre.	Clinton, Fienes-Pelham,	D. of Newcastle.
Bridgeman	E. of Bradford.	Clive	E. of Powis.
Brinkley	Bp. of Cloyne.	Cochrane	E. of Dundonald, S. P.
Brodrick	V. Middleton, I. P.	Cocks	E. Somers.
Bromley	B. Montfort.	Cole	E. of Enniskillen, I. P.
Brougham	B. Brougham & Vaux.	Colville	B. Colville, S. P.
Browne	M. of Sligo, I. P.	Colyear	E. of Portmore, S. P.
Browne	E. of Kenmare, I. P.	Compton	M. of Northampton.
Browne	B. Kilmaine, I. P.	Coningsby, Capel	E. of Essex.
Bruce, Brudenell	M. of Ailesbury.	Conway, Ingram-Seymour,	M. of Hertford.
Bruce	E. of Elgin & Kincardine, S. P.	Conyngnam	M. of Conyngnam, I. P.
Brudenell	E. of Cardigan.	Cooper	E. of Shaftesbury.
Burgess	Bp. of Salisbury.	Copley	B. Lyndhurst.
Burgh	B. Downes, I. P.	Coplestone	Bp. of Llandaff.
Burrell, Drummond	{ B. Willoughby de Eres- mond } by and Gwydyr.	Cornwall	Bp. of Worcester.
Bury	E. of Charleville, I. P.	Corry, Lowry	E. of Belmore, I. P.
Butler	M. of Ormonde, I. P.	Cotton	V. Combermere.
Butler	E. of Carrick, I. P.	Coventry	E. of Coventry.
Butler	E. of Lanesborough, I. P.	Courtenay	E. of Devonshire.
Butler	E. of Kilkenny, I. P.	Cowper	E. Cowper.
Butler	E. of Glengall, I. P.	Cradock	B. Howden, I. P.
Butler	B. Dunboyne, I. P.	Cranstoun	B. Cranstoun, S. P.
Butson, Bp. of Clonfert and Kilmaeduaigh.		Craven	E. Craven.
Byng	V. Torrington.	Creighton	E. of Erne, I. P.
Byron	B. Byron.	Crew	B. Crew.
Cadogan	E. Cadogan.	Crofton	B. Crofton, I. P.
Calthorpe	B. Calthorpe.	Crosbie	B. Brandon, I. P.
Campbell	D. of Argyll, S. P.	Cuffe	E. of Desart, I. P.
Campbell	E. of Breadalbane, S. P.	Curzon, Roper	B. Teynham.
Campbell, Hume	Css. de Grey.	Curzon	B. Scarsdale.
Campbell	E. of Cawdor.	Curzon	B. Zouche.
Canning	Vss. Canning.	Cust	E. Brownlow.
Canning	B. Garvagh, I. P.	Dalrymple	E. of Stair, S. P.
Carey	Bp. of St. Asaph.	Dalzell	E. of Carnwath, S. P.
Carey	V. Falkland, S. P.	Dawney, Burton	V. Downe, I. P.
Carleton	B. Dorchester.	Dawson	E. of Portarlington, I. P.
Carnegie	E. of Northesk, S. P.	Dawson	B. Cremorne, I. P.
Carpenter	E. of Tyrconnell, I. P.	Deane	B. Muskerry, I. P.
Cathcart	E. Cathcart, S. P.	De Burgh	M. of Clanricarde, I. P.
Carteret	B. Carteret.	De Courcey	B. Kingsale, I. P.
Carr	Bp. of Chichester.	De Grey	B. Walsingham.
Carr-Hay	E. of Errol, S. P.	De Montmorency	V. Frankfort, I. P.
Caulfeild	E. of Charlemont, I. P.	De Montmorency, V. Mountmorres,	I. P.
Cavendish	D. of Devonshire.	De Ros, Fitzgerald	Bss. de Ros.
Cavendish	B. Waterpark, I. P.	Devereaux	V. Hereford.
		Digby	E. Digby.
		Dillon	E. of Roscommou, I. P.



Duff . . . . .	E. of Fife, I. P.	Germain, Sackville
Dunbar . . . . .	B. Duffus, S. P.	Ginkell, De Reede-de,
Duncombe . . . . .	B. Feversham.	Gordon . . . . . D
Dundas, Saunders . . . . .	V. Melville.	Gordon . . . . . E.
Dundas . . . . .	B. Dundas.	Gordon . . . . . E. o
Dutton . . . . .	B. Sherborne.	Gordon . . . . . V.
		Gore . . . . . E
Eden . . . . .	B. Auckland, I. P.	Gower, Levison . . . . .
Eden . . . . .	B. Henley, I. P.	Gower, Levison . . . . .
Edgcumbe . . . . .	E. Mount Edgcumbe.	Gower, Levison . . . . .
Edwardes . . . . .	B. Kensington, I. P.	Gower, Sutherland } C
Egerton . . . . .	E. of Wilton.	Graham . . . . . D. of
Ellis, Agar . . . . .	V. Clifden, I. P.	Graham . . . . .
Ellis, Agar . . . . .	E. Normanton, I. P.	Graves . . . . . E
Ellis . . . . .	B. Howard de Walden.	Gray . . . . .
Ellis . . . . .	B. Seaford.	Gray . . . . .
Eliot . . . . .	E. of St. Germans.	Gray . . . . .
Elphinstone . . . . .	B. Elphinstone, S. P.	Grenville, Temple-Nu-
Elrington . Bp. of Ferns and Leighlin.		gent-Brydges-Chan-
Elphinstone, Mercer . . . . .	Bss. Keith.	dos.
Erskine . . . . .	E. of Marr, S. P.	Grenville . . . . .
Erskine . . . . .	E. of Buchan, S. P.	Greville . E. of Brook
Erskine . . . . .	E. of Rosslyn, S. P.	Greville . . . . . Cs
Erskine . . . . .	B. Erskine.	Grey . E. of Stamford
		Grey . . . . .
Fairfax . . . . .	B. Fairfax, S. P.	Griffin, Aldworth-Nevil
Falconer, Keith . . . . .	E. of Kintore, S. P.	
Fane . . . . .	E. of Westmoreland.	Grimston . . . . .
Fermor . . . . .	E. of Pomfret.	Grosvenor . . . . .
Fielding . . . . .	E. of Denbigh.	Guelph . . . . . D.
Fiennes, Eardley- } . . . . .	B. Saye and Sele.	Guelph . . . . . D
Twisleton . . . . . } . . . . .		Guelph . . . . . D
Finch . . . . .	E. of Aylesford.	Guelph . . . . . D
Fitzgerald . . . . .	D. of Leinster, I. P.	

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
E. of Malmesbury.	Lambe	V. Melbourne, I. P.
B. Harris.	Lambton	B. Durham.
M. of Hastings.	Lambart	E. of Cavan, I. P.
Campbell } Cms. of Loudon,	Lascalles	E. of Harewood.
S. P.	Laurence	{ Abp. of Cashell &
E. of Huntingdon.	Law	{ Bp. of Emly.
E. of Winchilsea and	Law	B. Ellenborough.
Nottingham.	Lawless	Bp. of Bath and Wells.
B. Hawke.	Lee, Dillon	B. Cloncurry, I. P.
M. of Tweeddale, S. P.	Leeson	V. Dillon, I. P.
of Pembroke & Montgomery.	Leicester, Fleming	E. of Miltown, I. P.
E. of Carnarvon.	Legge	B. de Tabley.
M. of Bristol.	Lennox	E. of Dartmouth.
V. Lifford, I. P.	Leslie	{ D. of Richmond and
M. of Downshire, I. P.	Leslie	{ Lennox, E. & S. P.
B. Berwick.	Liddell	Bp. of Elphin.
Bss. Sandys.	Lindsay	E. of Rothes, S. P.
B. Hill.	Lindsay	B. Ravensworth.
E. of Sheffield, I. P.	Ljster	Bp. of Kildare.
V. Hood.	Livingstone, Eyre-Rad-	E. of Balcarres, S. P.
B. Bridport, I. P.	cliffe	B. Ribblesdale.
E. of Hopetoun, S. P.	Loftus, Tottenham	{ E. of New-
B. Hotham, I. P.	Loftus	{ burgh, S. P.
D. of Norfolk.	Loftus	Bp. of Clogher.
E. of Suffolk & Berkshire.	Long	M. of Ely, I. P.
E. of Carlisle.	Lowther	B. Farnborough.
E. of Wicklow, I. P.	Ludlow	E. of Lonsdale.
B. Howard of Effingham.	Lysaght	E. Ludlow, I. P.
E. Howe.	Lyttelton	B. Lisle, I. P.
Abp. of Canterbury.	Macdonald, Bosville	B. Lyttelton.
Bp. of Hereford.	Macdonnel	B. Macdonald, I. P.
E. of Donoughmore, I. P.	Mackay	Cms. of Antrim, I. P.
B. Boston.	Mackenzie, Stuart-Wort-	B. Reay, S. P.
Bp. of Limerick, Ardfert,	ley	{ B. Wharn-
& Aghadoe.	M'Clellan	{ cliffe.
Bp. of St. David's.	Magee	B. Kirkcubright, S. P.
E. of Liverpool.	Mahon	{ Abp. of Dublin, & Bp. of
V. St. Vincent.	Maitland	{ Glandelagh.
E. of Roden, I. P.	Majendie	B. Hartland, I. P.
V. Ranelagh, I. P.	Major, Henniker	E. of Lauderdale, S. P.
Bp. of Lincoln.	Manners	Bp. of Bangor.
E. of Cassilis, S. P.	Mann	B. Henniker, I. P.
B. Kenyon.	Mant	D. of Rutland.
E. of Albemarle.	Marsh	E. Cornwallis.
D. of Roxburghe, S. P.	Marsham	Bp. of Down & Connor.
M. of Lothian, S. P.	Massy	Bp. of Peterborough.
E. of Kingston, I. P.	Massey	E. of Romney.
B. King.	Matthew	B. Massy, I. P.
V. Lorton, I. P.	Maude	B. Clarina, I. P.
B. Kinnaird, S. P.	Maynard	E. of Llandaff, I. P.
Bp. of Derry.	Meade	V. Hawarden, I. P.
V. Northland, I. P.	Melville, Leslie	V. Maynard.
Elliot } E. of Minto.	Mitford	E. of Clanwilliam, I. P.
V. Lakc.	Molesworth	{ E. of Leven & Mel-
		{ ville, S. P.
		B. Redesdale.
		V. Molesworth, I. P.

<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
Molyneux . . . . .	E. of Sefton, I. P.	Petty . . . . .	M. of Lansdown.
Monck . . . . .	Bp. of Gloucester.	Petre . . . . .	B. Petre.
Monck . . . . .	E. of Rathdown, I. P.	Phillpott . . . . .	Bp. of Exeter.
Monson . . . . .	B. Monson.	Phipps . . . . .	E. of Mulgrave.
Montagu . . . . .	D. of Manchester.	Pierrepont . . . . .	E. Manvers.
Montagu . . . . .	E. of Sandwich.	Pindar . . . . .	E. Beauchamp.
Montague . . . . .	B. Rokeby, I. P.	Pitt . . . . .	E. of Chatham.
Montgomerie . . . . .	E. of Eglinton, S. P.	Plunket . . . . .	E. of Fingal, I. P.
Moore . . . . .	M. of Drogheda, I. P.	Plunket . . . . .	B. Dunsany, I. P.
Moore . . . . .	E. of Mountcashell, I. P.	Plunket . . . . .	B. Plunket.
Morton . . . . .	B. Ducie.	Plunket . . . . .	B. Louth, I. P.
Mullins . . . . .	B. Ventry, I. P.	Pomeroy . . . . .	B. Harberton, I. P.
Murray . . . . .	D. of Atholl, S. P.	Ponsonby . . . . .	E. of Besborough, I. P.
Murray . . . . .	E. of Dunmore, S. P.	Ponsonby . . . . .	{ Bp. of Killaloe and Kilfenora.
Murray . . . . .	E. of Mansfield.	Poulett . . . . .	E. Poulett.
Murray . . . . .	B. Elibank, S. P.	Powlett . . . . .	B. Bayning.
Murray . . . . .	B. Glenlyon.	Powlett, Orde . . . . .	B. Bolton.
Murray . . . . .	Bp. of Rochester.	Powys . . . . .	B. Lilford.
Nairne, Murray . . . . .	B. Nairne, S. P.	Pratt . . . . .	M. Camden.
Napier . . . . .	B. Napier, S. P.	Preston . . . . .	V. Gormanstoun, I. P.
Needham . . . . .	E. of Kilmorey, I. P.	Primrose . . . . .	E. of Rosebery, S. P.
Nelson . . . . .	E. Nelson.	Prittie . . . . .	B. Dunally, I. P.
Neville . . . . .	E. of Abergavenny.	Proby . . . . .	E. of Carysfort, I. P.
Noel . . . . .	B. Barham.	Quin, Wyndham, E. of Dunraven, I. P.	
North . . . . .	E. of Guilford.	Ramey, Home . . . . .	E. of Home, S. P.
Norton . . . . .	B. Grantley.	Ramsay . . . . .	E. of Dalhousie, S. P.
Nugent . . . . .	M. of Westmeath, I. P.	Rice . . . . .	B. Dynevor.
O'Bryen . . . . .	M. of Thomond, I. P.	Rivers, Pitt . . . . .	B. Rivers.
O'Callaghan . . . . .	V. Lismore, I. P.	Robinson . . . . .	V. Goderich.
Ogilvie, Grant . . . . .	E. of Seafeld, S. P.	Rodney . . . . .	B. Rodney.
Ogilvy . . . . .	E. of Airlie, S. P.	Rolle . . . . .	B. Rolle.
O'Grady . . . . .	V. Cahir-Guillamore.	Rollo . . . . .	B. Rollo, S. P.
O'Neil . . . . .	E. O'Neil, I. P.	Rous . . . . .	E. of Stradbroke.
Ongley, Henley . . . . .	B. Ongley, I. P.	Rowley . . . . .	B. Langford, I. P.
Onslow . . . . .	E. Onslow.	Rushout . . . . .	B. Northwick.
Osborne . . . . .	D. of Leeds.	Russell . . . . .	D. of Bedford.
Paget . . . . .	M. of Anglesey.	Ruthven . . . . .	B. Ruthven, S. P.
Pakenham . . . . .	E. of Longford, I. P.	Ryder . . . . .	Bp. of Lichfield & Coventry.
Parker . . . . .	E. of Macclesfield.	Ryder . . . . .	E. of Harrowby.
Parker . . . . .	E. of Morley.	St. John . . . . .	V. Bolingbroke & St. John.
Parkyn . . . . .	B. Ranciff, I. P.	St. John . . . . .	B. St. John of Bletsoe.
Parsons . . . . .	E. of Rosse, I. P.	St. Lawrence . . . . .	Bp. of Cork & Ross.
Paulet . . . . .	M. of Winchester.	St. Lawrence . . . . .	E. of Howth, I. P.
Peachey . . . . .	B. Selsey.	St. Leger . . . . .	V. Doneraile, I. P.
Pelham . . . . .	E. of Chichester.	Sandford . . . . .	B. Mount-Sandford, I. P.
Pelham, Anderson . . . . .	B. Yarborough.	Sandilands . . . . .	B. Torphichen, S. P.
Pellow . . . . .	V. Exmouth.	Saunderson, Lumley . . . . .	E. of Scarborough.
Pennington . . . . .	B. Muncaster, I. P.	Saurin . . . . .	Bp. of Dromore.
Perceval . . . . .	E. of Egmont, I. P.	Savile . . . . .	E. of Mexborough, I. P.
Perceval . . . . .	B. Arden, I. P.	Scott . . . . .	E. of Clonmell, I. P.
Percy . . . . .	Bp. of Carlisle.	Scott . . . . .	E. of Eldon.
Percy . . . . .	B. Prudhoe.	Scott, Montagu . . . . .	B. Montagu.
Percy . . . . .	D. of Northumberland.	Scott . . . . .	B. Stowell.
Percy . . . . .	E. of Beverley.	Semple . . . . .	B. Semple, S. P.
Pery . . . . .	E. of Limerick, I. P.		

<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
Seymour . . . . .	D. of Somerset.	Trench . . . . .	B. Ashtown, I. P.
Sherard . . . . .	E. of Harborough.	Trench, le Poer } . . . . .	Abp. of Tuam and
Shirley . . . . .	E. Ferrars.	Trench, le Poer } . . . . .	Bp. of Ardagh.
Shore . . . . .	B. Teignmouth, I. P.	Trench, le Poer . . . . .	E. of Clancarty, I. P.
Sinclair . . . . .	E. of Caithness, S. P.	Trevor, Hill . . . . .	V. Dungannon, I. P.
Sinclair . . . . .	B. Sinclair, S. P.	Tuchet, Thicknesse . . . . .	B. Audley.
Skeffington . . . . .	V. Massarene, I. P.	Tufton . . . . .	E. of Thanet.
Skeffington (Foster) . . . . .	V. Ferrard, I. P.	Turnour . . . . .	E. of Winterton, I. P.
Smith . . . . .	B. Carrington.	Upton . . . . .	V. Templetown, I. P.
Smythe . . . . .	V. Strangford, I. P.	Vane . . . . .	M. of Cleveland.
Somerset . . . . .	D. of Beaufort.	Van Mildert . . . . .	Bp. of Durham.
Somerville . . . . .	B. Somerville, S. P.	Vanneck . . . . .	B. Huntingfield, I. P.
Southwell . . . . .	V. Southwell, I. P.	Vansittart . . . . .	B. Bexley.
Sparke . . . . .	Bp. of Ely.	Vaughan . . . . .	E. of Lisburne, I. P.
Spencer . . . . .	E. Spencer.	Vereker . . . . .	V. Gort, I. P.
Spencer . . . . .	B. Churchill.	Verney . . . . .	B. Willoughby de Broke.
Stanhope . . . . .	E. of Chesterfield.	Vernon . . . . .	Abp. of York.
Stanhope . . . . .	E. Stanhope.	Vernon, Venables . . . . .	B. Vernon.
Stanhope . . . . .	E. of Harrington.	Verschoyle . . . . .	B. of Killala and Achonry.
Stanley . . . . .	E. of Derby.	Vesey . . . . .	V. De Vesci, I. P.
Stapleton . . . . .	B. Le Despencer.	Villiers . . . . .	E. of Clarendon.
Stewart . . . . .	E. of Galloway, S. P.	Villiers, Child . . . . .	E. of Jersey.
Stewart . . . . .	B. Blantyre, S. P.	Waldegrave . . . . .	E. Waldegrave.
Stewart, Vane. M. of Londonderry, I. P.		Waldegrave . . . . .	B. Radstock, I. P.
Stewart . . . . .	E. of Castle Stewart, I. P.	Wallace . . . . .	B. Wallace.
Stuart, Chrichton . . . . .	M. of Bute.	Waller . . . . .	Bss. Howe.
Stuart . . . . .	E. of Moray, S. P.	Wallop . . . . .	E. of Portsmouth.
Stuart . . . . .	E. of Traquair, S. P.	Walpole . . . . .	E. of Orford.
Stuart . . . . .	B. Suart de Rothesay.	Ward . . . . .	E. of Dudley.
Stopford . . . . .	E. of Courtown, I. P.	Ward . . . . .	V. Bangor, I. P.
Stourton . . . . .	B. Stourton.	Watson . . . . .	B. Sondes.
Strangeways, Fox . . . . .	E. of Ilchester.	Weddell . . . . .	B. Grantham.
Stratford . . . . .	E. of Aldborough, I. P.	Wellesley . . . . .	D. of Wellington.
Strutt . . . . .	Bss. Rayleigh.	Wellesley . . . . .	M. Wellesley, I. P.
Sumner . . . . .	Bp. of Chester.	Wellesley-Pole . . . . .	B. Maryborough.
Sumner . . . . .	Bp. of Winchester.	Wellesley . . . . .	B. Cowley.
Sutton, Manners . . . . .	B. Manners.	West . . . . .	E. Delawarr.
Taaffe . . . . .	V. Taaffe, I. P.	Westenra . . . . .	B. Rossmore, I. P.
Talbot . . . . .	E. of Shrewsbury.	White . . . . .	E. of Bantry, I. P.
Talbot, Chetwynd . . . . .	E. Talbot.	Wilbraham, Boottle . . . . .	B. Skelmersdale.
Taylor . . . . .	M. of Headfort, I. P.	Willoughby . . . . .	B. Middleton.
Temple, Grenville } . . . . .	B. Nugent, I. P.	Windsor . . . . .	E. of Plymouth.
Nugent } . . . . .		Wingfield . . . . .	V. Powerscourt, I. P.
Temple . . . . .	V. Palmerston, I. P.	Winn . . . . .	B. Headley, I. P.
Thelusson . . . . .	B. Rendlesham, I. P.	Wodehouse . . . . .	B. Wodehouse.
Thurlow, Howell . . . . .	B. Thurlow.	Wyndham . . . . .	E. of Egremont.
Thynne . . . . .	M. of Bath.	Wynn . . . . .	B. Newborough, I. P.
Toilemache . . . . .	Css. of Dysart, S. P.	Yelverton . . . . .	V. Avonmore, I. P.
Toler . . . . .	E. of Norbury, I. P.	Yelverton . . . . .	Bss. Grey de Ruthyn.
Toler . . . . .	B. Norwood, I. P.	Yorke . . . . .	E. of Hardwicke.
Tonson . . . . .	B. Riversdale, I. P.		
Townshend . . . . .	M. Townshend.		
Townshend . . . . .	V. Sydney.		
Trefusis . . . . .	B. Clinton.		

# COURTESY TITLES

BORNE

BY THE ELDEST SONS

OF

DUKES, MARQUESSSES, AND EARLS,

IN THE

THREE KINGDOMS.

<i>Courtesy Title.</i>	<i>Highest Title.</i>	<i>Courtesy Title.</i>	<i>Highest Title.</i>
Aberdour, L. son of E. of Morton, S. P.	E. of Morton, S. P.	Burghersh, L. . . . .	E. of Westmoreland.
Acheson, V. . . . .	E. of Gosford, I. P.	Burghley, L. . . . .	M. of Exeter.
Adare, V. . . . .	E. of Dunraven, I. P.	Bury, V. . . . .	E. of Albemarle.
Alford, V. . . . .	E. Brownlow.		
Althorpe, V. . . . .	E. Spencer.	Cantalupe, V. . . . .	E. of Delawarr.
Altamont, E. of . . . . .	M. of Sligo, I. P.	Cardross, L. . . . .	E. of Buchan, S. P.
Alexander, V. . . . .	E. of Caledon, I. P.	Caermarthen, M. of . . . . .	D. of Leeds.
Amiens, V. . . . .	E. of Aldborough, I. P.	Castlereagh, V. . . . .	M. of Londonderry, I. P.
Andover, V. } . . . . .	E. of Suffolk and Berk- shire.	Chandos, M. } . . . . .	D. of Buckingham and Chandos.
Apsley, L. . . . .	E. Bathurst.	Chewton, V. . . . .	E. Waldegrave.
Ardee, V. . . . .	E. of Meath, I. P.	Clements, V. . . . .	E. of Leitrim, I. P.
Ashley, L. . . . .	E. of Shaftesbury.	Clifton, L. . . . .	E. of Darnley, I. P.
		Clive, V. . . . .	E. Powis.
Beerhaven, V. . . . .	E. of Bantry, I. P.	Cochrane, L. . . . .	E. of Dundonald, S. P.
Bective, E. of . . . . .	M. of Headfort, I. P.	Compton, E. . . . .	M. of Northampton.
Belfast, E. of . . . . .	M. of Donegal, I. P.	Corry, V. . . . .	E. of Belmore, I. P.
Belgrave, V. . . . .	E. Grosvenor.	Cranbourn, V. . . . .	M. of Salisbury.
Bernard, V. . . . .	E. of Bandon, I. P.	Cranley, V. . . . .	E. Onslow.
Berriedale, L. . . . .	E. of Caithness, S. P.	Creighton, V. . . . .	E. of Erne, I. P.
Bingham, L. . . . .	E. of Lucan, I. P.	Curzon, V. . . . .	E. Howe.
Blandford, M. of . . . . .	D. of Marlborough.		
Boringdon, V. . . . .	E. of Morley.	Dalmeny, L. . . . .	E. of Roseberry, S. P.
Boscawen-Rose, L. . . . .	E. of Falmouth.	Dalrymple, V. . . . .	E. of Stair, S. P.
Boyle, V. . . . .	E. of Shannon, I. P.	Dalzell, L. . . . .	E. of Carnwath, S. P.
Brecknock, E. of . . . . .	M. of Camden.	Darlington, E. of . . . . .	M. of Cleveland.
Brooke, L. E. Brooke and of Warwick.		Deerhurst, V. . . . .	E. of Coventry.
Brome, V. . . . .	E. Cornwallis.		
Bruce, E. . . . .	M. of Ailesbury.	Douglas and Clydes- dale, M. of } . . . . .	D. of Brandon and Hamilton, E. & I. P.
Bruce, L. . . . .	Earl of Elgin, S. P.	Douro, M. of . . . . .	D. of Wellington.
Brudenel, L. . . . .	E. of Cardigan.		

<i>Courtesy Title.</i>	<i>Highest Title.</i>	<i>Courtesy Title.</i>	<i>Highest Title.</i>
Donne, L.	E. of Moray, S. P.	Inverurie, L.	E. of Kintore, S. P.
Duncannon, V.	E. of Besborough, I. P.	Jermyn, E.	M. of Bristol.
Dungarvon, V.	{ E. of Cork and Orrery, I. P.	Jocelyn, V.	E. of Roden, I. P.
Dunglas, L.	E. of Home, S. P.	Kelburne, V.	E. of Glasgow, S. P.
Dunkellin, L.	M. of Clanricarde, I. P.	Kennedy, L.	E. of Cassilis, S. P.
Dunlo, V.	E. of Clancarty, I. P.	Kerry, E. of	M. of Lansdowne.
Duplin, V.	E. of Kinnoul, S. P.	Kilcoursie, V.	{ E. of Cavan, I. P. (grandson)
Earlsfort, L.	E. of Clonmell, I. P.	Kildare, M. of	D. of Leinster, I. P.
Eastnor, V.	E. Somers.	Killeen, L.	E. of Fingal, I. P.
Ebrington, V.	E. Fortescue.	Kilworth, L.	E. of Mountcashell, I. P.
Elcho, L.	{ E. of Wemyss and March, S. P.	Kingsborough, V.	E. of Kingston, I. P.
Eliot, L.	E. of St. Germans.	Kirkwall, V.	{ Css. of Orkney, S. P. (grandson)
Emlyn, V.	E. of Cawdor.	Lascelles, V.	E. of Harewood.
Encombe, V. (grandson)	E. of Eldon.	Lewisham, V.	E. of Dartmouth.
Ennismore, V. (grandson)	E. of Listowel, I. P.	Lincoln, E. of	D. of Newcastle.
Euston, E. of	D. of Grafton.	Lindsay, L.	E. of Balcarres, S. P.
Fielding, V.	E. of Denbigh.	Loftus, V.	M. of Ely, I. P.
Fincastle, L.	E. of Dunmore, S. P.	Lovaine, L.	E. of Beverley.
Fitzharris, V.	E. of Malmesbury.	Loughborough, L.	E. of Rosslyn, S. P.
Folkestone, V.	E. of Radnor.	Lowther, V.	E. of Lonsdale.
Forbes, V.	E. of Granard, I. P.	Mahon, V.	E. Stanhope.
Fordwich, V.	E. Cowper.	Maidstone, V.	{ E. of Winchelsea and Nottingham.
Garlies, V.	E. of Galloway, S. P.	Maitland, V.	E. of Lauderdale, S. P.
Gifford, E. of	M. of Tweeddale, S. P.	Mandeville, V.	D. of Manchester.
Gower, E.	M. of Stafford.	March and Darnley,	{ D. of Lenox and Richmond.
Glamis, L.	{ E. of Strathmore and Kingham, S. P.	Marsham, V.	E. of Romney, S. P.
Glandine, V. 2d son	E. of Norbury, I. P.	Mauchline, L.	Css. of Loudoun, S. P.
Glenorchy, L.	E. of Breadalbane, S. P.	Melgund, V.	E. of Minto, S. & E. P.
Glentworth, L.	E. of Limerick, I. P.	Milton, V.	E. Fitzwilliam.
Graham, M. of	D. of Montrose, S. P.	Molyneaux, V.	E. of Sefton, I. P.
Granby, M. of	D. of Rutland.	Morpeth, V.	E. of Carlisle.
Greenock, L.	E. Cathcart.	Mountcharles, E. of	{ M. Conyngham, I. P.
Grey of Groby, L.	{ E. of Stamford and Warrington.	Mountflorencia, L.	E. of Enniskillen, I. P.
Grey de Wilton, V.	E. of Wilton.	Neville, V.	E. of Abergavenny.
Grimston, V.	E. of Verulam.	Newark, V.	E. Manvers.
Guernsey, L.	E. of Aylesford.	Newport, V.	E. of Bradford.
Haddo, L.	E. of Aberdeen, S. P.	Newry, V.	E. of Kilmorey, I. P.
Harley, L.	E. of Oxford and Mortimer.	Normanby, V.	E. Mulgrave.
Hay, L.	E. of Errol, S. P.	Norreys, L.	E. of Abingdon.
Herbert, L.	{ E. of Pembroke and Montgomery.	North, L.	E. of Guildford.
Hilsborough, E. of	{ M. of Downshire, I. P.	Ogilvie, L.	E. of Airlie, S. P.
Hinton, V.	E. Poulett.	Ossory, E. of	M. of Ormonde, I. P.
Holmesdale, V.	E. Amherst.	Ossulston, L.	E. of Tankerville.
Howick, V.	E. Grey.	Oxmantown, L.	E. of Rosse, I. P.
Huntingtower, L.	Css. of Dysart, S. P.	Perceval, V.	E. of Egmont, I. P.
Ingestrie, V.	E. Talbot.	Pollington, V.	E. of Mexborough, I. P.

<i>Courtesy Title.</i>	<i>Highest Title.</i>	<i>Courtesy Title.</i>	<i>Highest Title.</i>
Porchester, L.	E. of Carnarvon.	Tavistock, M. of	D. of Bedford.
Ramsay, L.	E. of Dalhousie, S. P.	Titchfield, M. of	D. of Portland.
Roschill, L.	E. of Northesk, S. P.	Tullamore, L.	E. of Charleville, I. P.
Sandon, V.	E. of Harrowby.	Tullibardine, M. of	D. of Atholl, S. P.
St. Asaph, V.	E. of Ashburnham.	Turnour, V.	E. of Winterton, I. P.
Seaham, V.	E. Vane.	Uxbridge, E. of	M. of Anglesey.
Seymour, L.	D. of Somerset.	Valentia, V.	E. of Mountnorris, I. P.
Silchester, L.	E. of Longford, I. P.	Valletort, V.	E. of Mount Edgcombe.
Somerton, V.	E. of Normanton, I. P.	Vaughan, L.	E. of Lisburne, I. P.
Stanley, L.	E. of Derby.	Villiers, V.	E. of Jersey.
Stavordale, L.	E. of Ilchester.	Walpole, L.	E. of Orford.
Stewart, V.	E. of Castlestewart, I. P.	Weymouth, V.	M. of Bath.
Stopford, V.	E. of Courtown, I. P.	Wiltshire, E. of	M. of Winchester.
Stormont, V.	E. of Mansfield.	Worcester, M. of	D. of Beaufort.
Strathaven, L.	E. of Aboync, S. P.	Yarmouth, E. of	M. of Hertford.
Surrey, E. of	D. of Norfolk.		
Tamworth, V.	E. Ferrers.		

ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT  
OF ALL  
COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHES, &c.  
IN  
ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,  
WHICH RETURN MEMBERS  
TO THE  
COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT:  
INCLUDING  
THE PERIODS OF THEIR FRANCHISE, PERSONAL RIGHTS OF ELECTION,  
NUMBER OF VOTERS, POPULATION, RETURNING OFFICERS, ELEC-  
TIONEERING INFLUENCE, AND OTHER PARTICULARS;  
WITH THE  
NAME AND DESIGNATION, OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, PROFESSION, OC-  
CUPATION, RELATIONSHIP, PARLIAMENTARY PATRONAGE, AND  
TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES OF  
EACH REPRESENTATIVE.



<i>Bs.</i>	. . . . .	Brother.
<i>Bss.</i>	. . . . .	Burgess.
	. . . . .	Burgesses.
<i>Cit.</i>	. . . . .	Citizen.
<i>Cits.</i>	. . . . .	Citizens.
<i>Com.</i>	. . . . .	Commissioner.
<i>Co. Se.</i>	. . . . .	Country Seat.
<i>Cous.</i>	. . . . .	Cousin.
<i>E. I.</i>	. . . . .	Electioneering Influen
<i>Eld. son</i>	. . . . .	Eldest son.
<i>Fa.</i>	. . . . .	Father.
<i>I. P.</i>	. . . . .	Irish Peerage.
<i>Kt.</i>	. . . . .	Knight.
<i>Kts.</i>	. . . . .	Knights.
<i>N. &amp; S.</i>	. . . . .	Name and Surname.
<i>Neph.</i>	. . . . .	Nephew.
<i>N. of V.</i>	. . . . .	Number of Voters.
<i>Occ.</i>	. . . . .	Occupation.
<i>Offi.</i>	. . . . .	Office or Offices.
<i>Parl. Pat.</i>	. . . . .	Parliamentary Patronage
<i>Pop.</i>	. . . . .	Population.
<i>Prof.</i>	. . . . .	Profession.
<i>Rep.</i>	. . . . .	Representative.
<i>Rel.</i>	. . . . .	Relationship.
<i>R. O.</i>	. . . . .	Returning Officer.
<i>R. of E.</i>	. . . . .	Right of Election.
<i>To. Res.</i>	. . . . .	

ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT  
OF ALL  
COUNTIES, CITIES, &c.

REPRESENTED IN THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF  
WILLIAM IV.;

WHICH WAS SUMMONED TO MEET ON THE 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

SPEAKER, THE RT. HON. CHARLES-MANNERS SUTTON, M.P.  
for Scarborough.

ABER

ABERDEENSHIRE, *Scotland.*  
*Act of Union, 6th Anne, 1707, 1 Commissioner\*.*

THE HON. WILLIAM GORDON.

This being his 3d Parliament.

A Land Owner.

*Office.* A Capt. in the Royal Navy.

*Town Residence.* 15, Saville-street.

*Country Seat.* Minnies, Aberdeenshire.

*Relationship.* Brother to the Earl of Aberdeen.

*Number of Voters.* Real, 49; Nominal, 96:—Total, 145. *Population.* 140,000.  
*Electioneering Influence.* Possessed by the Duke of Gordon.

This is one of the 33 shires, or stewartries in Scotland, that send Members, or knights of the shire, to Parliament. In 1790 the number of *real* voters did not exceed 82, while the *nominal* ones amounted to 96. The number of legal freeholders has since, however, been increased to upwards of a hundred.

In the reign of James I. the right of voting for Scottish counties was restricted to freeholders possessing lands of 40*s.* of "*old extent*," the same being so rated in the cess or tax-books, about the end of the 13th century; which greatly narrowed the elective franchise, excluding all proprietors under 70*l.* per

ABER

annum. The right of suffrage was still further confined, by an act, passed during the reign of Charles II. (1681), limiting the right of voting to lands valued at 400*l.* Scots per annum, which tripled the qualification; the rents so estimated then, being now equivalent to 700*l.* sterling per annum. By the same law, foundation was laid for the most intolerable abuses; for, a distinction having been made between *protection* and *superiority* over lands, many of the tenants *in capite*, or those who held directly from the king, were accustomed to surrender their charters to the crown, and having obtained a grant to parcel out their estates in lots of 400*l.* Scots, *valued rent*, the real property was surrendered to the donor, while "their fictitious barons," as they were called, became apparently the immediate tenants of the crown, and although destitute of a single acre, might tender their votes! No less than 600 lawsuits took place, and an expense of a million of money was incurred, in consequence of this procedure, which has, however, been in some measure checked within these few years. In 1796 the number of real voters in the Scottish counties was estimated at 1390. In two of the

\* The Members returned by the Scottish Counties, Stewartries, and Borough-Districts, are styled COMMISSIONERS:—they were so designated previously to the Union with England.

counties, there were only 3 real voters in each, and in 7 not more than 10. The nominal and fictitious voters were said to amount to 1201. In Scotland, 33 counties elect 30 Members—six having only the right of sending a Member to every second Parliament, viz. Bute, Caithness, Nairn, Cromarty, Clackmannan and Kinross, alternately.

ABERDEEN, INVERBERVIE, ABERBROTHIC, MONTROSE, and BRECHIN, a *District of Scottish Boroughs*\*.

A. U. 6th Anne, 1707. 1 Com.

SIR JAMES CARNEGIE, Bart.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Southesk, Forfarshire.

*Right of Election.* In 87 town-councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of V. 5. Pop. 44,000.

E. I. The patrons are the Duke of Gordon, and the Hon. W.-R. Maule, of Panmure, M.P. for the County of Forfar.

By the ancient constitution of Scottish cities and boroughs, the magistrates and town-councilmen were chosen by the resident burgesses and proprietors of houses and lands; and they, in their turn, chose the Commissioners to represent them in Parliament. But, in consequence of an act passed in 1469, the town-councils were invested with the power of electing their own successors. The result has proved that, as far as regards all necessary purposes of corruption, these borough corporations are just as rotten as borough-monger could wish. But, at the time of the Union with England, in order that every spark of public virtue should be extinguished, that every germ of political independence might be crushed, these unfortunate towns were clubbed into "districts" of 4, 5, and 6 bo-

roughs each, to be represented in the British Parliament by *one* commissioner! whereas, each district of 5 boroughs, previously to the said Union, sent no less than TEN representatives to the Parliament of Edinburgh. The magistrates and town-councilmen of each royal burgh in the district were now *empowered* (!) to elect a delegate; and the delegates were *enjoined* (!) to meet, by *rotation*, at what was called the *presiding* borough for the *turn* (*hac vice*) to elect a Member of Parliament! The delegate for the *presiding* borough has the *casting vote*, in case of an equality of voices.

Of the 15 Commissioners for the cities and Royal Burghs of Scotland (*horresco referens!*) 14 are chosen by 66 delegates, who are elected by 1269 self-appointed individuals! Edinburgh, alone, without the incumbrance of other towns, retains the right of sending one Commissioner to the Commons' House of Parliament, and 33 persons elect him!! Thus, there are not quite a hundred voters for Parliamentary representatives in all the cities and towns of Scotland, the number being exactly 99!!!—a cargo about just sufficient to load a moderately-sized Leith smack.—Indeed, three or four Botany-Bay transports are capable of affording ample accommodation for the whole electors for town and country.

ABINGDON, Borough of, Berks.

11th Edw. III. and 2d Mary.

1 Burgess†.

JOHN MABERLEY, Esq. 4th Parl.

Occupation. A Merchant in London.

To. Res. 1, John-street, Berkeley-square.

Co. Se. Shirley House, near Croydon, Surrey.

R. of E. In the inhabitant-householders‡.

\* *Borough* (from the Saxon word *borhoe*) signifies a corporation town which is not a city; and also such a town as sends burgesses to Parliament. According to Brady, boroughs are parliamentary either by charter, or they are towns holden of the King in ancient demesne. They may be governed by a mayor, alderman, bailiff, or portreeve.

† *Burgesses* are defined by Whitelock to be the inhabitants and freemen of boroughs; or inhabitants of towns or boroughs enclosed or fortified.

‡ It has been determined that no person can be deemed a *householder*, or *inhabitant-householder*, who does not possess the *exclusive* right to the use of the outward

lot \*, and not receiving  
 90 to 600. Pop. 4360.  
 The Mayor and two

HAM or AMER-  
 of, Bucks.  
 2 Burgesses.

HITT DRAKE, Esq.  
 8th Parl.

Does, Bucks; and St.  
 le, Glamorganshire.  
 other Member.

Patronage. Two Mem-  
 Borough.

WHITT DRAKE, Esq.  
 5th Parl.

l in the Army.

inhabitants paying scot  
 and receiving alms.

5 to 130. Pop. 2612.

le chosen at the Court-  
 of the Manor.

of the present Members,  
 of Amersham-Mount  
 have possessed the en-  
 of this Borough ever  
 754.

EN, the poet, when but  
 a sixteen years of age,  
 the last Parliament of  
 in 1622, to serve as a  
 mondesham.

GH, Yorkshire.  
 2 Bss.

CLINTON-JAMES-FYNES CLINTON,  
 Esq. 2d Parl.

Prof. A Barrister at Law.

To. Res. 58, Cadogan-place, and 7,  
 Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.

Rel. 2d cousin to the Duke of New-  
 castle.

VISCOUNT STORMONT.

N. & S. William-David Murray.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Mansfield.

R. of E. Not only in the select number of  
 burgesses holding by *burgage-tenure* †,  
 but also in all the inhabitants paying  
 scot and lot.

N. of V. from 60 to 64. Pop. 490.

R. O. The Duke of Newcastle's bailiff.

E. I. The above nobleman is Lord of  
 the Manor.

This parish, which does not contain more  
 than one hundred and ten houses, sends  
 four Members to Parliament, under  
 the names of the Boroughs of *Ald-*  
*borough* and *Boroughbridge*. They  
 do not, like Steyning and Bramber, in  
 Sussex, consist of one paltry street,  
 or, like Weymouth and Melcombe, in  
 Dorsetshire, unite in choosing four  
 Members, but are separate and distinct  
 Boroughs, without arms or corpora-  
 tion, and destitute of almost every  
 thing else but Representatives.

ALDEBURGH, Suffolk. 2 Bss.  
 13th Eliz.

THE MARQUESS OF DOURO, 2d Parl.

N. & S. Arthur Wellesley.

Off. Major in the 60th Foot.

Rel. Eld. son of the Duke of Well-  
 ington.

ing which he inhabits; although, by taking inmates, he may for a  
 ished the exercise of that exclusive right: nor can a person whose  
 posed of more apartments than one be so deemed, unless he possess  
 to the use of the staircase, doorway, &c. The house must also be  
 ; and the legal meaning of the term *householder* must be deter-  
 eral principles of the law of the land—not on any thing suggested

t is a term including all parochial assessments for the poor and the  
 the expenses of lighting, cleansing, and watching the streets. In  
 qualification for votes for members of Parliament, and for munici-  
 pality, it is limited to the payers of *Scot and Lot*.

re has been defined as one undivided and indivisible tenement, nei-  
 capable of being created within the memory of man; but which has  
 en a right of voting: or, an entire, indivisible tenement, holden of  
 of a borough, by an immemorial certain rent, distinctly reserved,  
 of voting is incident.

*To. Res.* Apsley House, Hyde Park-corner.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON CROKER, D.C.L., F.R.S., & F.L.S.  
6th Parl.

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

*Late Secretary* to the Admiralty.

*Sec.* to the *Seamen's Widows' Charity.*

A Director of Greenwich Hospital.

*R. of E.* In the *inhabitants* paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* about 80. *Pop.* 1250.

*R. O.* Two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* The Marquess of Hertford is patron of this Borough.

Mr. Crespigny, a short time before the general election of 1818, sold his *interest* in this Borough, without any property being annexed to it, for 39,000*l.*, to Samuel Walker, Esq. of Rotherham, in Yorkshire.

ANDOVER, Borough of, *Hants.*

23*d* *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR JOHN WALTER POLLEN, Bart.  
3*d* Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* Hyde Park Hotel, Hyde Park-place.

*Co. Se.* Redenham, near Andover, *Hants.*

THOMAS ASHETON SMITH, Jun.  
Esq. 3*d* Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Tedworth, near Andover.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for this Borough.

*R. of E.* In the *corporation*, consisting of the bailiff and a select number of burgesses.

*N. of V.* 24. *Pop.* 3700.

*R. O.* The bailiff.

*E. I.* In the Members themselves. The Portsmouth family, also, have considerable influence; one of the seats having been occupied by its junior branches during the greater part of the last and present centuries.

At the general election in 1818, the Earl of Portsmouth (since pronounced lunatic) opposed the return of his brother, the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who had been his *own nominee*, and proposed his father-in-law, John Hanson, Esq.; but Mr. Fellowes being

heir presumptive to the title and estates of the Earl, the corporation considered him as the natural representative of their patron's family, and rejected Mr. Hanson.

ANGLESEYSHIRE, *North Wales.*  
27*th* *Hen. VIII.* 1 *Knight.*

THE EARL OF UXBRIDGE. 3*d* Parl.  
*N. & S.* Henry Paget.

*Offl.* State Steward to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

A Lieut. Col. in the Life Guards.

*To. Res.* 32, Bruton-street.

*Co. Se.* Halnaker, Petworth, Sussex.

*Rel. Eld.* son of the Marquess of Anglesey; *bro.* to Lord William Paget, M.P. for Caernarvon.

*R. of E.* In all freeholders of the County, of the amount of 40*s.* per annum.— Let it be here generally noted that this is the qualification for voting, throughout the 52 Counties of England and Wales.

*E. I.* The Marquess of Anglesey is chief proprietor as well as Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rotulorum of this island.

*N. B.* Including the Borough of Beaumaris, this county furnishes only two Members to the House of Commons.

The Welsh counties, which are twelve in number, are represented similarly to those of Scotland; that is, each sends one Member to Parliament, whilst those of England and Ireland send two.

ANTRIMSHIRE, *Ireland.*

*A. U.* 41*st* *Geo. III.* 1801. 2 *Kts.*

THE HON. JOHN-RICHARD BRUCE O'NEIL. 6*th* Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Major-General.

*Constable* of Dublin Castle.

*To. Res.* 17, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

*Co. Se.* Tullamore Lodge, Antrimshire.

*Rel. Bro.* to Earl O'Neil.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF BELFAST. 4*th* Parl.

*N. & S.* George Hamilton Chichester.

*Offl.* Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen. A Privy Councillor.

*To. Res.* 23, Arlington-street.

*Eld. son of the Marquess of gal.*

Previously to 1829, the free- in the Irish Counties were on footing as those in the English but the disfranchisement Act year raised the qualification to an 40s. to a clear 10L per

This revolution in the Irish station has of course lessened ber of electors in an immense whilst it has at the same time d the landlords of the undue ge which they possessed in the ment of their own creatures to ations of profit within the :—the usual bargain between ister of the day and the patron hat the latter should have the ment of officers of excise, cus- d militia; tax-gatherers, &c. nge for his Parliamentary . Previously to the above ent, the small freeholders were at pleasure, and in any number might be deemed sufficient power an opponent. These al beings held their miserable s by the corrupt tenure of es, whenever called upon, for d's nominee: and were the ar even Belzebub himself, he ure of being returned as any an now occupying a seat in ourable the House of Com-

The Act of disfranchising so housand persons,—or in other taking away their means of ing existence,—however miser- d corrupt these means were— ter all, very questionable pos- urely some provision might en made to prevent the land- ho had no further use for their rom turning them out of their d hovels by hundreds, and g them forth to starve among

he Marquesses of Londonderry ertford are the chief land- . The Marquess of Hertford Rotulorum; and the Marquess egal and Earl O'Neil are Go- of the county.

EBY, Borough of, County of d. 23d Ed. I. 2 Bss.

es. HENRY TUFTON. 2d Parl. es. 2, Connaught-terrace. ro to the Earl of Thanet.

VISCOUNT MAITLAND. 2d Parl.

N. & S. James Maitland.

To. Res. 1, Regent-street.

Rel. Son of the Earl of Lauderdale; bro. to the Hon. Anthony Maitland, M.P. for Berwickshire; bro.-in-law to James Balfour, Esq., M.P. for Crail, &c.

R. of E. In the *burgage-holders*; *hogsties* even being allowed to confer such a right.

N. of V. 100;—but this number may be increased or decreased according to circumstances. Pop. 1350.

E. I. The Earls of Lonsdale and Thanet are the proprietors of this borough.

ARGYLESHIRE, Scotland.

A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

WALTER FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. Brunswick Hotel, 52, Jermyn-street.

Co. Seats. Woodhall, Lanarkshire; Islay House, Argyleshire.

Rel. Nephew to the Duke of Argyle: son-in-law of the Earl of Wemyss.

N. of V. Real, 31; Nominal, 21:—Total, 52. Pop. 88,000.

E. I. The Duke of Argyle and his cousin, Campbell of Shawfield, are the chief landholders in this county.

ARMAGHSHIRE, Ireland.

A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

CHARLES BROWNLOW, Esq. 4th Parl.<sup>1</sup>  
A Land Owner.

Offi. A Trustee of the Linen Manu- facture.

To. Res. 17, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square.

Co. Se. Lurgan House, Armaghshire.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Darnley.

VISCOUNT ACHESON.

N. & S. Archibald Acheson.

Co. Se. Gosford Castle, in this county.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Gosford.

E. I. The Archbishop who takes his title from this county possesses very considerable influence in it; as do also the Earls of Charlemont and Gosford, and Mr. Brownlow, one of the representatives. The Earl of Gosford is both Governor and Cust. Rotulorum.

ARMAGH, Borough of, *A. shire, Ireland.* *A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 *Bs.*

THE RT. HON. HENRY GOULBURN.  
6th Parl.

A West India Proprietor.

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

*Late* Chancellor of the Exchequer.

*Co. Se.* Betchworth-place, Dorking, Surrey.

*Rel. Cous.* to Vis. Chetwynd, I. P.

*R. of E.* In the self-elected corporation.  
*N. of V.* 13.

*E. I.* The Most Rev. Father in God, the Lord Primate of all Ireland, reigns paramount in this Borough.

ARUNDEL, Borough of, County of *Sussex.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

JOHN ATKINS, Esq. 3d Parl.

A West India Proprietor and Merchant.

*Offi.* An Alderman of London.

*To. Res.* 68, Wimpole-street.

*Co. Se.* Halstead Place, Richmore Hill, Kent.

LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART.

*To. Res.* 16, Wilton-crescent.

*Rel. Yst. bro.* of the Marquess of Bute.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* from 450 to 480. *Pop.* 2600.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the noble and ancient Castle of Arundel, possesses the patronage of this Borough; which, however, at present he does not exercise. Money is said to have great influence.

The great and amiable LORD FALKLAND, in conjunction with LORD ORRERY, the inventor of the astronomical instrument which bears his name, represented this Borough in the Parliament of 1660.

ASHBURTON, Borough of, *Devonshire.* 26th *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR LAURENCE VAUGHAN PALK, Bart. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Kenne House, Devon.

WILLIAM S. POYNTZ, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 23, Grosvenor-place.

*Co. Se.* Cowdray Park, Petworth,

*Sussex;* and Midgham House, Newbury, Berks.

*Rel. Father-in-law* to the Marquess of Exeter, and Baron Clinton.

*R. of E.* In the *burgage-holders* of certain lands or tenements; those of Halsanger and Hallowell being included by a decision of the Hon. the House of Commons in 1710; because they lie within and are subject to pay the Borough rent.

*N. of V.* At present 170; but this number varies according to circumstances.

*Pop.* 3500.

*R. O.* The Portreeve appointed at the Court-Lect of the proprietors.

*E. I.* Baron Clinton and Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. *the member,* are proprietors of the lands.

ATHLONE, Borough of, *Westmeathshire, Ir.* *A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 *Bs.*

RICHARD HANDCOCK, Esq. 2d Parl.

*Rel. Neph.* to Vis. Castlemaine, I. P.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and *burgesses.*

*N. of V.* 71.

*E. I.* Viscount Castlemaine and Mr. Hancock, sen. are the patrons of this Borough.

AYLESBURY, Borough of, *Bucks.* 1st *Mary.* 2 *Bss.*

THE RT. HON. BARON NUGENT, I. P.  
*F. S. A.* 6th Parl.

*N. & S.* George Grenville.

*Offi.* A West India Proprietor.

A Lord of the Treasury.

*To. Res.* 34, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Novar-house, Lillies, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

*Rel. Bro.* to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos: *neph.* to Baron Grenville: *cous.* to Sir George Nugent, Bart. M.P. for Buckingham.

WILLIAM RICKFORD, Esq. 4th Parl.  
*Occ.* A Banker at Aylesbury.

*To. Res.* 19, New-street, Spring-gardens.

*Co. Res.* Aylesbury, Bucks.

*R. of E.* In all the *inhabitant house-keepers* not receiving alms, or participating in Mr. Bedford's Charity; also in all the freeholders of 40s. and upwards, in one or more of the three hundreds of Aylesbury.

*N. of V.* From 600 to 1000. *Pop.* 4500.  
*R. O.* The Constables returned at the Court-Lect of the Lords of the Manor.  
*E. I.* The Dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham are the proprietors of a moiety of this Borough.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Dame Pocklington, as Lady of the Manor, returned the two members to Parliament. Previously to the extension of the franchise to the hundreds, bribery was carried on in the most unblushing manner. The venal electors were invited to a feast, and before each was placed a goblet of guineas, which they jocularly styled "golden punch."

The representative history of this town is the most important in the annals of Parliament, as it involves the famous cause of Ashby and White, being a contest between law and privilege, which produced so serious a difference between the two Houses, as obliged Queen Anne to prorogue the Parliament. Ashby had brought an action against White and others, the constables, who are returning officers of this borough, for not receiving his vote. The House of Commons considered the interference of a court of law, in a question which concerned the right of election, as a breach of their privilege, and ordered all the parties concerned therein, counsel, attorney, and others, to be taken into custody. Lord Chief Justice Holt was also ordered to attend the House, but disregarding the summons, the Speaker was directed to proceed with the mace to the Court of Queen's Bench, and command his attendance upon the House. The Chief Justice replied, "Mr. Speaker, if you do not depart from this court, I will commit you, though you had the whole House of Commons in your belly." Since this time, actions have been frequently brought by voters against returning officers for refusing to receive their votes, being duly qualified; and verdicts have been obtained.

**AYRS**, *Scotland.*

*A. U. 6th Anne.*

1 Com.

WILLIAM BLAIR, Esq.

2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Colonel in the Army.

*To. Res.* 18, Downing-street.

*Co. Se.* Blair, Ayrshire.

*N. of V.* Real, 28; Nominal, 119:—  
 Total, 147. *Pop.* 108,000.  
*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Eglintoun.

AYR, IRVINE, ROTHESAY, CAMPBELTOWN, and INVERARY, a District of Scottish Boroughs.  
*A. U. 6th Anne.* 1767. 1 Com.

THOMAS FRANCIS KENNEDY, Esq.  
 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Dunure, Ayrshire.

*R. of E.* In 83 town-councillors of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

*N. of V.* 5. *Pop.* 26,000.

*E. I.* The Duke of Argyle.

BANBURY, Borough of, *Oxfordshire.* 1st Mary. 1 B.

HENRY VILLIERS STUART, Esq.

*Rel. Cous.* to the Marquess of Bute; and to Lord P.-J.-H.-C. Stuart, M.P. for Cardiff, &c.

*R. of E.* In the Mayor, Aldermen, and capital Burgesses.

*N. of V.* 18. *Pop.* 5400.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* This Borough is under the influence of the Earl of Guilford; a junior branch of whose family has generally filled the representative seat.

BANDONBRIDGE, Borough of, *Corkshire, Ir.* *A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 B.

VISCOUNT BERNARD.

*N. & S.* Francis Bernard.

*To. Res.* 3, Connaught-place.

*Co. Se.* Castle-Bernard, Bandon, Corkshire, Ireland.

*Rel. Son and heir* of the Earl of Bandon, I. P.

*R. of E.* In the self-elected corporation.  
*N. of V.* 13.

*E. I.* The Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Bandon possess the patronage of this Borough.

**BANFFSHIRE**, *Scotland.*

*A. U. 6th Anne.* 1767.

1 Com.

JOHN MORRISON, Esq.

2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Merchant.

*To. Res.* 16, New Burlington-street.

*Co. Se.* Auchintoul, Banffshire.



*N. of V.* Real, 19; Nominal, 15:—  
Total, 34. *Pop.* 38,000.

*E. I.* The Earl of Fife is the proprietor of a great portion of this county.

BARNSTAPLE, Borough of, *Devonshire.* 23*d* *Edw.* 111. 2 *Bss.*

STEPHENS LYNE STEPHENS, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

GEORGE TUDOR, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 28, Park-crescent, Portland-place.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, 2 aldermen, 22 common-councilmen, and upwards of 500 common burgesses, who assume the right of voting, by prescription, from the times of the ancient Saxons.

*N. of V.* 550. *Pop.* 5300.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

“If any one Borough in the country is more corrupt than another, it is this. The expenses of a candidate at a contested election is from ten to thirteen thousand pounds. The right of voting is in the corporation, and about five hundred burgesses, not more than a fourth part of whom reside in the town. The rest are distributed in London, Bristol, the East and West Indies, Botany Bay, and all over the world. About seventy of them reside in London, and are continually upon the hunt for candidates, under pretence that one of their Members is *ill*, or about to *accept a place*, or to be created a *peer*, so that a vacancy is expected; and the person applied to is *sure* to be chosen, if he will but give a dinner or supper to the burgesses residing in London, and a few guineas to each by way of a retaining fee!—They will, on these conditions, write to their friends in the country, to inform them what a generous candidate they have procured!—This generally produces an invitation from those who reside there, to the gentleman who has made so good a beginning, to come down and be elected. One or two of these *managers*, as they call themselves, are to be sent down with their pockets well supplied, to give a supper at Bristol, and another at Barnstaple, and get the invitation signed. They return with the triumphant instrument. The candidate accordingly arrives; he

is ushered into the Borough with ringing of bells, is drawn round the town by the populace, and may think himself fortunate *if he gets away without being ruined.*

“Above a score of gentlemen we could name can bear witness to the losses they have suffered by these impositions. When a candidate arrives at this place, the very burgesses who signed their names to the invitation make no scruple of refusing him their votes, informing him they only set their names to the paper to bring him down, that they might see *how they liked him*; and we have known a great number of the freemen of this place receive six guineas each to bear their charges from London to Barnstaple, at an election; and at the poll every one of them *have voted against him* to get their expenses paid over again by another candidate!

“These *honest* electors had once the fortune to have a candidate as slippery as themselves: he distributed *drafts* for large sums payable in London; treated the voters with dinners and entertainments; and went off a day or two before the election, leaving his agents, managers, and the unfortunate landlord, who was an innocent man (having neither a vote nor any concern in the election), all *unpaid*, as were his drafts upon London, which he had the folly to believe would secure his election.

“The independent part of the inhabitants of this town petitioned the House of Commons in 1819, to extend the right of voting to the *hundreds*; alleging that bribery and corruption were so prevalent, that *forty* and *fifty pounds* were given for a vote; that the candidates and their parties frequently took possession of the town; and that the town resembled a fair the night before an election, the freemen issuing from houses hired during the time by the managers, with the bribes in their hands, for which the liberties of their country were to be sacrificed the next morning. This notorious corruption was at last brought before the public by a petition from Sir Henry-Clement Thompson against the return of the late Sir Manasseh Lopes, Bart. and Francis Molineux Ommaney, Esq. at the general election for 1818.

“Although the petition was against the

return of both Members, evidence was brought forward only against Sir M. Lopes, who was convicted and lost his seat, and was ordered by the House, upon the report of the Committee, to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. He was tried at the Summer Assizes, 1819, at Exeter, and was acquitted; but was convicted, upon the clearest evidence, at the preceding assizes, at the same place, of bribing the Borough of Grampound.

“The other Member made his peace with the petitioner before the case came to be heard in the Committee.”—*Oldfield*.

**BASSETLAW**, Hundred of, *Nottinghamshire*. 1st *William IV.* 2 *Bss.*

**VISCOUNT NEWARK.**

*N. & S.* Charles Evelyn Pierrepont.

*To. Res.* 13, Portman-square.

*Rel. Eld.* son of Earl Manvers.

**THE HON. ARTHUR DUNCOMBE.**

*Offi.* A Captain in the Navy.

*To. Res.* 24, Arlington-street.

*Rel.* 2d son of Baron Feversham:

*bro.* to the Hon. W. Duncombe,

M.P. for Yorkshire: *neph.* to

Thomas Slingsby Dancombe, Esq.

M.P. for Hertford.

*R. of E.* In the freeholders of the Hundred, and in the inhabitants of East Retford; the same having been extended last session, on account of notorious bribery among the latter at a previous election.

*N. of V.* 1750. \*

*Pop.* of East Retford, alone, 2030.

*E. I.* Exercised by Earl Manvers and the Duke of Newcastle. The latter nobleman has in a great measure relinquished the patronage of this town and hundred, having found that the expenditure of 60,000*l.* did not give him that influence which he reasonably expected.

**BATH**, City \* of, *Somersetshire*.

23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Cits.*

**LORD JOHN THYNNE**, F.S.A. 9th Parl.

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.

*To. Res.* 15, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

*Rel. Bro.* to the Marquess of Bath: *uncle* to Lord William, and to Lord Henry-Frederick, Thynne, both Members for Weobly.

**CHARLES PALMER**, Esq. 5th Parl.

*Offi.* A Major-General in the Army.

*To. Res.* Cocoa-tree Clubhouse, 64, St. James's-street.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, who are self-elected.

*N. of V.* 28. *Pop.* 50,000.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Marquesses of Bath and Camden, and Mr. Palmer, the Member, influence the returns for this city; which has long been represented by the junior branches of their respective families.

William Prynne, who lost his ears on the pillory for publishing the “*Histrio-Mastix*,” represented this city in 1660.

**BEAUMARIS**, Borough of, *Angleseyshire*, *N. W.* 27th *Hen. VIII.* 1 *Bs.*

**SIR RICHARD BULKELEY WILLIAMS-**

**BULKELEY**, Bart.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Baron Hill, in the County of Anglesey.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 21 capital burgesses.

*N. of V.* 24. *Pop.* 2300.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by Sir R. Bulkeley.

By an act made in the 27th of Henry VIII., the 12 counties, and as many towns, or *districts* of towns, in Wales, were privileged to send Members to Parliament. The Boroughs of Beaumaris and Montgomery can alone be said to be under absolute control. The influence which prevails in the other towns is not the produce of corruption, but arises from the popularity and hospitality of men of considerable property, whose residences are contiguous, and who are ready to afford the inhabitants any assistance or advice which the exigencies of their situation may require. An instance of bribery is very uncommon among them. This town is the only place in Wales

\* Cities are either sees of Bishops, as Bath, Winchester, &c., or enjoy certain privileges by royal charter, as *Westminster*.

where the right of election has been limited to a corporation, and where thirteen individuals, which is a majority of this select body, return the Member.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

## THE MARQUESS OF TAVISTOCK.

6th Parl.

*N. & S.* Francis Russel.  
*To. Res.* 6, Carlton House-terrace.  
*Co. Se.* Oakley House, Bedfordshire.  
*Rel. Eld.* son of the Duke of Bedford: *bro.* to Lord John Russel, M. P. for Tavistock: *bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Harrington: *nephew* to Lord William Russel, M. P. for Tavistock.

## WILLIAM STUART, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 18, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.*Co. Se.* Tempsford Hall, St. Neot's, Bedfordshire.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Duke of Bedford, and by Baron Grantham who is Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rotulorum of the county.

Including the town of Bedford, this county returns, altogether, only 4 Members to Parliament.

## BEDFORD, Borough of, Beds.

23d Edw. I.

2 Bss.

## WILLIAM-HENRY WHITBREAD, Esq.

A Land Owner. 4th Parl.

*Occ.* A brewer in London.*To. Res.* 99, Eaton-square.*Co. Se.* Southill, near Biggleswade, Beds; and Purfleet, Essex.*Rel. Nephew* to Earl Grey: *cous.* to Viscount Howick, M. P. for Higham-Ferrers.

## FREDERICK POLHILL, Esq.

*Offl.* A Captain in the Army.

*R. of E.* In the burgesses, freemen, and inhabitant-householders not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* about 1500. *Pop.* 5600.*R. O.* The Mayor and 2 Bailiffs.

## BEDWIN, Borough of, Wilts.

23d Edw. I.

2 Bss.

## THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NICHOLL,

*K.T., D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.* 8th Parl.*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.*Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*

Judge of the Admiralty Court.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

*To. Res.* 26, Bruton-street.*Co. Se.* Merthyr-mawr, Glamorganshire.

## JOHN-JACOB BUXTON, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk; and Torkenham House, Wilts.*Rel. Eld.* son of Sir R.-J. B. Bart:*bro.-in-law* to Sir M. Cholmeley,*Bt., M. P.* for Grantham: *cousin* to

Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.

*R. of E.* In the freeholders and inhabitants of ancient burgage-messuages, who are occasionally increased or decreased.

*N. of V.* about 80.*Pop.* 1928.*R. O.* A Portreeve, nominated at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.*E. I.* Patron, the Marquess of Aylesbury.

## BEERALSTON, Borough of, Devon.

27th Eliz.

2 Bss.

## DAVID LYON, Esq.

1st Parl.

*To. Res.* 34, Lower Grosvenor-street.

## CHRISTOPHER BLACKETT, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Wylam, Northumberland.

*R. of E.* In the freehold tenants of upwards of 70 burgage-tenures, paying an ancient threepenny burgage-rent to the lord of the borough.

*N. of V.* 100. *Pop.* So small as not to be distinguished in the Population Returns.

*R. O.* The Portreeve.

*E. I.* The Earl of Beverley is lord of the manor and borough. The ceremony of summoning the electors at the last election was dispensed with; the portreeve only, and his clerk, attending!!!

## BELFAST, Borough of, Antrimshire, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III.

1 Bss.

## SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Bart.

5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 15, Sackville-street.*Co. Se.* Castle Carey, Moville.*Rel. Cous.* to the Marquess of Donegal.

the self-elected corporation.

Marquess of Donegal is  
owner of this borough.

RE. 18th Edw. III. 2 Kts.

DUNDAS, Esq. 10th Parl.  
Member.

Manor House, near Buck-  
gate.

Room Court, near Newbury,  
Aston Hall, near Hawarden,  
Wales.

to Baron Dundas.

MEMBER, Esq. 3d Parl.  
Member.

Charles-street, Berkeley-

me Park, Berks.

is possessed by the Earls of  
in whom it has been trans-  
ferred to Dundas. The Earl of  
is Lord Lieut. and Custos

is returned to Parlia-  
ment for this county and its 4 bo-

YORKSHIRE, Scotland.

1 Com.

ANTHONY MAITLAND,

3d Parl.

is in the Royal Navy.

is Bury-street, St. James's.

is of the Earl of Lauderdale:

is Viscount Maitland, M. P.

is by: *bro.-in-law* to James

Esq. M. P. for Craik, &c.

37; Nominal, 87:—Total,

Pop. 32,000.

is ruled by the Earls of Home

Wales.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED,

Yorkshire. Hen. VIII. 2 Bss.

ROBERTSON, Esq. 3d Parl.

is Col. in the Army.

BLAKE, Bart. 3d Parl.

is Member.

is mouth Park, Northumber-

Parl. Pat. One Member for this Bo-  
rough.

R. of E. In the *burgesses*, and those free-  
men who are regularly admitted and  
sworn; but who need not be resident.  
N. of V. about 1500. Pop. 9000.

E. I. Marquess of Waterford and Sir  
Francis Blake.

The non-resident freemen of the borough  
of Berwick-upon-Tweed, *living in*  
*London*, being put on board two ves-  
sels in the Thames, immediately pre-  
vious to the election of 1768, in order  
to be conveyed to Berwick by water,  
Mr. Taylor, one of the candidates in  
opposition, covenanted with the naval  
commander of this election-cargo, for  
the sum of 400*l.*, to land the freemen  
in Norway. This was accordingly  
done, and Mr. Taylor and Lord De-  
laval gained their election without  
any farther expense!!

BEVERLEY, Borough of, Yorkshire.

23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

HENRY BURTON, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 1, Upper Brook-street.

Co. Se. Hotham Hall, Market Weigh-

ton, York.

DANIEL SYKES, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

Off. Recorder of Hull.

To. Res. Warren's Hotel, 1, Regent-

street.

Co. Se. Raywell Hill, Yorkshire.

R. of E. In the *freemen* of the borough,  
who acquire their franchise by birth,  
servitude, or purchase.

N. of V. About 1700, of whom only about  
150 are resident. Pop. 7800.

R. O. The Mayor.

BEWDLEY, Borough of, Worces-

tershire. James I. 1 Bss.

WILSON-AYLESBURY ROBERTS, Esq.

4th Parl.

To. Res. 26, Dover-street.

of George II., chap. 42, it was enacted that Berwick-upon-Tweed and  
be included in all Acts of Parliament, wherein the kingdom of Eng-  
land, should thereafter be mentioned.

EDWARD ROGERS, Esq.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*To. Res.* 17, Regent-street.  
*Co. Se.* Stange Park, Radnorshire.

FREDERICK - HAMILTON CORNE-  
WALL, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Delbury, Salop.

*R. of E.* In the bailiff, and all the bur-  
gesses within the borough.  
*N. of V.* Upwards of 60. *Pop.* 1900.  
*R. O.* The Bailiff.  
*E. I.* Earl Powis.

BLETCHINGLEY, Borough of,  
*Co. of Surrey.* 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

CHARLES TENNYSON, Esq. 4th Parl.  
(*Re-elected.*)

*To. Res.* 4, Park-street, Westminster.  
*Co. Se.* Cainby Hall, Lincolnshire.  
*Off.* Clerk of the Ordnance.  
*Rel. Nephew* to Mr. Russell, patron of  
the Borough.

SIR WILLIAM HORNE, Kt.  
*Off.* His Majesty's Solicitor General.  
*To. Res.* 19, Old-square, Lincoln's-  
inn, and 46, Upper Harley-street.  
*Co. Se.* Epping Green, Hertfordshire.  
*R. of E.* In the *burgage-holders* only,  
exclusive of the mayor.  
*N. of V.* 80. *Pop.* 1400.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.  
*E. I.* Reliance to Mr. Russell.

F. L. S.

A Land Owner  
*Late* President  
*Prof.* A Barrister  
*To. Res.* 45,  
minster.  
*Co. Se.* East  
Tredrea, Cor  
*Parl. Pat.* O  
Borough.

HORACE - BEAUFORT  
Esq.  
*Off.* A Captain  
*Rel. Cous.* to the  
ford.

*R. of E.* In the  
and 24 burgesses  
mon council.

*N. of V.* 36.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Marquis  
Mr. Gilbert are the  
Borough; the re-  
is as completely  
its patrons, as  
is of its propri-  
corporation bear  
a weekly stipend  
as the parish p  
all under the ma-  
ney, who is call  
The more opulen  
are provided for  
the corporation.

*R. of E.* In the *burgage-holders*, according to ancient usage.

*N. of V.* Between 65 and 76. *Pop.* 900.

*R. O.* The Bailiff, who is appointed at the Lord of the Manor's Court-Leet.

*E. I.* The Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Lawson.

The bailiff of Boroughbridge is generally an innkeeper. At one time, in order to have the opportunity of receiving bribes at elections, without rendering himself liable to the penalty, this personage was in the habit of procuring one of his own ostlers to be elected bailiff *pro tem.*, and he himself carried the mace before him! (See *Aldborough.*)

Sir Richard Steele, the celebrated author of the *Tatler*, who represented this Borough in 1714, carried his election against a powerful opposition by the laughable expedient of sticking two apples full of guineas; and declaring to the electors, before whom he held them up, that the *largest* should be the prize of that man whose wife should be the first to bring forth a boy after that day nine months, and that the other should belong to him who should become the father of a girl within the same period. This finesse procured him the interest of the women; who are said to commemorate Sir Richard's bounty to this day. They once made a strenuous effort to procure a resolution, that no man should ever be received as a candidate, who did not offer himself to their consideration, upon the same terms.

BOSSINEY or TINTAGEL, with  
TREVEKA, Borough of, *Cornwall.*  
*7th Edw. VI.* 2 *Bss.*

THE HON. JOHN-STUART WORTLEY, 3d *Parl.*  
*Co. Se.* Wortley Hall, *Yorkshire.*  
*Rel. Eld.* son of Baron Wharcliffe.

EDWARD-ROSE TUNNO, Esq. 2d *Parl.*  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 19, Upper Brook-street.  
*Co. Se.* Llangenack Park, *Caermarthenshire*; and Red Rice House, *Andover, Hants.*  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for this Borough.

*R. of E.* In the freemen or *boroughmen.*  
*N. of V.* From 30 to 36 and upwards.—

In 1781 and 1790, a single surviving *boroughman* nominated the two representatives! *Pop.* 900.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Baron Wharcliffe and Mr. Tunno are the proprietors of this Borough.

“This Borough never had a charter, except a pretended one from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, of which no vestige is to be found; and, if it was, it could only be a charter of exemption or privilege, and not a charter of incorporation, for no such were granted at that period: notwithstanding which, here is an assumed mayor, who also assumes the power of determining how many of the freeholders shall be admitted to exercise the elective franchise, and how many shall be excluded from that right, confining even this limited right to a minority, and excluding fourteen out of twenty-four, who have freeholds of inheritance within the Borough, and reside in the parish; and, consequently, have the same right, whatever it may be, as attaches to the remaining ten who possess only the same qualification.

“The manner of managing the Borough, as we are informed by several of the voters, is by distributing 150*l.* to each voter after every general election, and dividing 500*l.* between them whenever a single vacancy takes place.”—*Oldfield.*

BOSTON, Borough of, *Lincolnshire.*  
*1st Edw. VI.* 2 *Bss.*

NEILL MALCOLM, Jun. Esq. 2d *Parl.*  
*Occ.* A Merchant, and East and West India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 1, Princes-street, *Hanover-square.*

JOHN WILKS, Esq.  
*Prof.* A Solicitor.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and common council, with such *freemen* as claim their franchise by birth or servitude, and who, being resident, pay scot and lot.  
*N. of V.* about 400. *Pop.* 10,500.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

BRACKLEY, Borough of, *Northamptonshire.* *1st Edw. VI.* 2 *Bss.*

ROBERT-HALDANE BRADSHAW, Esq.  
A Land Owner. 8th *Parl.*

An East India Proprietor.  
*Occ.* Solicitor to the Marquess of Stafford.

*To. Res.* 12, Parliament-street.  
*Co. Se.* Runcorn, Cheshire; and Worsley Hall, Lancashire.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for this Borough.

JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq. 3d Parl.  
*Offi.* A Capt. in the Royal Navy.  
*To. Res.* 98, Eaton-square.  
*Rel.* Second son of the other Member.

*R. of E.* In the corporation, consisting of a mayor, 5 aldermen, and 26 burghesses, who may be resident or not.

*N. of V.* 32. *Pop.* 1860.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Bradshaw family, supported by the Marquess of Stafford. It is said, that on one occasion, a hat-full of guineas was offered to an Alderman of this Borough for his vote—but refused!

BRAMBER, Borough of, *Sussex.*  
*23d Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

JOHN IRVING, Esq. 5th Parl.  
*Occ.* A West India Merchant, and East India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 1, Richmond-terrace.  
*Co. Se.* Ashford, near Staines, Middlesex.

THE HON. FREDERICK-GOUGH CALTHORPE, 4th Parl.  
*Offi.* A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

*To. Res.* 29, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Elvesham, Hartford Bridge, Hants.

*Rel. Bro.* of Baron Calthorpe: *son-in-law* to the Duke of Beaufort.

*R. of E.* In persons paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations.

*N. of V.* Varies from 20 to 36: at the last election the former was the number.  
*Pop.* 166.

*R. O.* A Constable appointed at the Duke of Rutland's Court Leet.

*E. I.* Vested in this Duke and in Baron Calthorpe.

This is a burgage-tenure, or nomination Borough. The place altogether con-

sists only of twenty-two miserable thatched cottages, and is composed of two intersections of a street, the upper and middle parts of which constitute another pocket Borough, called Steyning, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

Bramber is divided into two parts; the north part, joining to the Borough of Steyning, is half a mile from the south division, called Bramber-street. From the year 1298 to 1472, it was joined with Steyning as one Borough, in the writs for electing members; since which time they have returned burghesses to serve in Parliament, as different Boroughs.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, *S. Wales.*  
*27th Hen. VIII.* 1 *Kt.*

THOMAS WOOD, Esq. 7th Parl.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* Col. of the East Middlesex Militia.

*To. Res.* 16, Stratton-street.

*Co. Se.* Gwernevet, Brecknockshire; and Littleton, Staines, Middlesex.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Londonderry.

*E. I.* The Duke of Beaufort is Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rotulorum.

This County, with its Borough of Brecon, returns only two Members to Parliament!

BRECON, Borough of, *Brecknockshire, S. Wales.* *27th Hen. VIII.* 1 *Bs.*

CHARLES-MORGAN-ROBINSON MORGAN, Esq.

*To. Res.* 70, Pall-Mall.

*Rel. Son* of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., M.P. for Monmouthshire: *bro.-in-law* to Baron Rodney.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and free burghesses.

*N. of V.* 700\*. *Pop.* 2700.

*R. O.* The two bailiffs.

*E. I.* Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

BRIDGENORTH, Borough of, *Shropshire.* *23d Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

\* The Spectator Newspaper of Jan. 2, 1831, states the number to be only 20!

THOMAS WHITMORE, Esq. 7th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 7, Harley-street.

Co. Sc. Apley Park, Shropshire.

WILLIAM-WOLRYCHE WHITMORE,

Esq.

3rd Parl.

Co. Sc. Dudmaston, Shropshire.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Bradford: son of the first Member.

R. of E. In the corporation and freemen within and without the Borough.

N. of V. between 750 and 800. Pop. 4680.

R. O. Two Bailiffs who are annually elected from 24 Aldermen, by a jury of 14 Burgesses.

E. I. The family of Whitmore of Apley, a seat in the neighbourhood, have represented this Borough ever since the reign of James I., with the exception of only five Parliaments.

BRIDGEWATER, Borough of, Somersetshire. 23rd Edw. I. 2 Bss.

WILLIAM ASTELL, Esq. 6th Parl.

Offl. Chairman of the East India Company.

To. Res. 4, Portland-place.

Co. Sc. Everton House, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

CHARLES-KEMEYSKEMEYS-TYNTE,

Esq., F.S.A.

3rd Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 16, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Co. Sc. Halsewell House, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire; Burnhill, Surrey; and Cefn-Mabley, Glamorgan-shire.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot within the Borough;—those of the Eastern and Western divisions of the parish of Bridgewater having no right to vote.

N. of V. about 300. Pop. 6320.

Bridgewater was very corrupt previously to the extension of its franchise. Pigs, parrots, and dogs have been known to be sold for one hundred guineas each at the elections for this Borough; and in most cases, the buyers forgot, or neglected, to claim their purchases; the votes of the sellers being the main points. A blacksmith in this town charged a candidate fifty guineas for shoeing his horse. The other candidate, however, called upon him, saying, he

wanted two shoes for his horse: they were made; the elector receiving one hundred guineas, and giving his vote for the latter; whilst he refused to return the bribe he had received from the first candidate.—Sums of three, four, and five hundred guineas have been given for single votes!

A Correspondent of the Spectator Newspaper thus writes respecting the representation of Bridgewater:—

“You are not aware, I am sure, of the nature of the influence exercised there by Mr. Astell, one of the Members. A person, resident in Bridgewater, told me, a few months ago, that every voter in the town has one or more sons, or other relatives, provided for by Mr. Astell with situations in the India House, or in India; that it is a regular business affair between Mr. Astell and the voters, who ‘demand’ appointments in return for their votes, in the true trading spirit. As a further corroboration, I have to mention having met with the Captain of an East India ship, who told me, that he has never yet sailed without having Bridgewater persons to carry out, either as cadets, or officers, or some appointments or other, which he attributed to Mr. Astell’s interference as Chairman,—as indeed the parties came by official command; for which he and all about him had no resource but respectful submission.”

BRIDPORT, Borough of, Dorsetshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

SIR HORACE-DAVID CHOLWELL ST.

PAUL, Bart.

5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Offl. A Colonel in the Army.

To. Res. 13, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

Co. Sc. Ewart Park, Wooler, Northumberland.

HENRY WARBURTON, Esq. 2d Parl.

Occ. A Merchant.

To. Res. 45, Cadogan-place.

R. of E. In all the inhabitant house-keepers, not receiving alms, and paying scot and lot.

N. of V. about 330. Pop. 3800.

R. O. Two Bailiffs.

E. I. The Corporation possesses one moiety.



This Borough, like all others, has a stated price, which the voters call their *birth-right*: several candidates left them at the election in 1812, in consequence of their demanding payment beforehand!

“The voters are mostly poor, and employed in the trade of the town, as flax-twaine-spinners, flax-combers, &c. Mr. Warburton is returned on the influence of the Corporation, nearly all of whom are Dissenters, and chiefly Unitarians. Sir H. St. Paul is returned by the church party.

“The voters, when there is no contest, are paid ten pounds each for both Members; but when the election is contested, the price is from twenty to thirty pounds. These wretched beings look upon this *douceur* as a *quid pro quo*. After Sir E. Nepean had been, some years since, returned for the borough, a voter called on him for the customary twenty pounds for his vote; which being refused, the voter replied, ‘Then I’ll be d——d if I don’t arrest you for it.’

“The payment of the consideration is commonly effected in this manner:—About two years after the election, the Members send down the money to their respective attorneys, who inclose the ten pound note to the voter in a letter, which he receives through the medium of the Bridport post-office. Until a few years ago, the Corporation returned both Members; but on a contest taking place, the Speaker’s warrant was issued for the production of the corporation documents; in consequence of which they came to an agreement with the church party (their former opponents), who have ever since been allowed to return one of the Members—in order to preserve the peace of the town!”—*Spectator Newspaper*, Jan. 2, 1831.

BRISTOL, City and County of, Somersetshire. 47th Edw. III. 2 Cits.

RICHARD HART DAVIS, Esq. 3d Parl. Occ. A Merchant.  
To. Res. 38, Conduit-street.  
Co. Ss. Mortimer House, Clifton, Gloucestershire.

JOHN-EVAN BAILLIE, Esq. A West India Proprietor.  
To. Res. 1, Seamore-place, Curzon-street.

R. of E. In the *frecholders* of forty shillings a year, and upwards; and in the free burgesses or *freemen*.—Persons who marry the daughters or widows of citizens are thereby made free.

N. of V. Between 5000 and 5200 residents, and about 1500 non-residents. Pop. 78,500.

R. O. The two Sheriffs.

Every man who marries a freeman’s daughter or widow is entitled to his freedom; and as the certificate of baptism is evidence of their birth in the place, persons bring their children from all quarters, and at all ages, to be christened at Bristol. The contest at the last election was between the Quakers and Methodists, and the West India merchants; and one of the Members is supposed to have spent 25,000*l.* in canvassing voters at their residences in distant places, bringing them to the poll, and maintaining them during the election.—The expense of a Bristol election has been estimated at 1000*l.* per day to each candidate!

The privilege we have mentioned was granted by Queen Anne, who was pleased with the hospitality shown by the people of Bristol to her husband, George, Prince of Denmark. She asked what privileges she should confer upon them; and they requested this one, *because their women were so ugly!*—Freemen’s daughters have been known to be married for the express purpose of qualifying their husbands to vote; and in some instances, the husband selected for the occasion, after fulfilling the purpose of the marriage, appears to have provided against the evils that might arise from having a bad partner, by discovering that the marriage has no validity, from the circumstance of his having a *former wife* living!

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

THE MARQUESS OF CHANDOS.

4th Parl.

N. & S. Richard-Plantagenet-Grenville - Brydges - Nugent - Chandos-Temple Grenville.

Offi. Chairman of the West India Body.

High Steward of Winchester.

To. Res. 95, Pall-Mall.

Co. Ss. Wotton House, Bucks.

*Rel. Son and heir to the Duke of Buckingham: son-in-law to the Earl of Breadalbane.*

**THE HON. ROBERT-JOHN SMITH.**  
4th Parl.

*To. Res.* 3, Belgrave-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Gayhurst, Newport Pagnall, Bucks.

*Rel. Son and heir of Baron Carrington: bro.-in-law to Baron Foster. His lady is niece to the Duke of Rutland.*

*E. I.* The Duke of Buckingham is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum; and exercises one moiety of the patronage.

This County and its 6 Boroughs return 14 Members to Parliament.

**BUCKINGHAM, Borough of, Bucks.**  
33d Hen. VIII. 2 Bss.

**SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart., G.C.B.**  
4th Parl.

A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* A General in the Army.  
Colonel of the 6th Regt. of Foot.  
Governor of St. Mawe's.  
*Late* Commander-in-chief in India.

*Co. Sc.* Westhorpe House, near Marlow, Bucks.  
*Rel. Cousin to the Duke of Buckingham; and to Baron Nugent, M.P. for Aylesbury: 2d cousin to the Marquess of Chandos, M.P. for Buckinghamshire: fa.-in-law to the other Member for Buckingham, viz. :—*

**SIR THOMAS-FRANCIS FREEMANTLE, Bart.** 2d Parl.

(Who is a Baron of the Austrian Empire.)

A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

*Co. Sc.* Swanbourne, Bucks.  
*Rel. Son-in-law to the other Member.*

*R. of E.* In the bailiff and twelve burgesses.

*N. of V.* 13. *Pop.* 3465.

*R. O.* The bailiff.

*E. I.* The Duke of Buckingham is proprietor and High Steward; and the bailiff and burgesses are his relatives and dependants.—The patronage has existed in his Grace's family during the last 150 years!

**BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Borough of, Suffolk.** 4th James I. 2 Bss.

**THE EARL OF EUSTON.** 2d Parl.  
*N. & S.* Henry Fitzroy.

*To. Res.* 7, Grosvenor-place.  
*Co. Sc.* Salcey Forest, Northamptonshire.

*Rel. Eld. son of the Duke of Grafton: nephew to the Duke of Gloucester: bro. to Lord Charles Fitzroy, jun., M.P. for Thetford.*

**EARL JERMYN.** 2d Parl.  
*N. & S.* Frederick-William Hervey.

*To. Res.* 6, St. James's-square.  
*Rel. Eld. son of the Marquess of Bristol.*

*R. of E.* In the corporation, consisting of an alderman, 12 burgesses, and 24 common-councilmen.

*N. of V.* 37. *Pop.* 10,200.

*R. O.* The Alderman.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Duke of Grafton and the Marquess of Bristol; whose families have each returned a Member ever since the year 1747; previous to which time it had been under the sole patronage of the Earls of Bristol.

**BUTE and CAITHNESS SHIRES, Scotland.** A. U. 6th Ann. 1 Com.

**THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM RAE, Bart.** 4th Parl.

*Prof.* An Advocate at the Scottish Bar.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.

*Late* Lord Advocate of Scotland.  
*To. Res.* 13, Park-place, St. James's.  
*Co. Sc.* St. Catherine's, Edinburghshire.

*R. of E.* The freeholders of these counties send a Member to Parliament, alternately.

*N. of V.* Real for Bute, 9; the same for Caithness, 13:—Total, 22.

Nominal for Bute, 9; the same for Caithness, 11:—Total, 20.

Grand Total, 42.

*Pop.* Bute, 12,200; Caithness, 24,000:—Total, 36,200.

*E. I.* The Marquess of Bute, and Sir John Sinclair.

**CALLINGTON, Borough of, Cornwall.** 27th Eliz. 2 Bss.

**ALEXANDER BARING, Esq.** 7th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Merchant and East India Proprietor.

*Offi.* A Trustee of the British Museum.

*To. Res.* 82, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* The Grange, Alresford, Hampshire; Shoreham, near Seven Oaks, Kent; and Marine Parade, Brighton.

*Rel.* *Father* to the other Member for Callington; and to Francis Baring, Esq., M.P. for Portsmouth: *brother* to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., M.P. for Wycombe: *uncle* to Francis Baring, Esq., M.P. for Thetford.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for Callington; one Member for Thetford.

WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING, Esq.  
2d Parl.

*Occ.* A Merchant.

*To. Res.* 12, Great Stanhope-street.

*Rel.* *Son* of the other Member.

*R. of E.* In the possessors of 52 *burgage tenures*, paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* 52. *Pop.* 1340.

*R. O.* A Portreeve chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

*E. I.* Formerly possessed by Baron Clinton, now by Mr. Alexander Baring, who purchased the borough of his lordship. In Lord Clinton's time the electors received 10*l.* per man; the present price of their votes is known only to themselves and the donor.

CALNE, Borough of, *Wiltshire.*

23*d* *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, Bt. 5th Par.

*Off.* A Clerk of the Privy Seal.

*Co. Se.* East Sheen, Surrey.

*Rel.* *Nephew* to the Marquess of Stafford: *cousin* to Baron Gower; to Lord Francis Leveson Gower, M.P. for Sutherlandshire; to the lady of the Earl of Surrey, M.P. for Horsham; and to the lady of Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheshire: *son-in-law* to the Earl of Albemarle.

THOMAS-BABINGTON MACAULAY, Esq.  
2d Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*Off.* A Commissioner of Bankrupts.

*To. Res.* 8, South-square, Gray's-inn.

*R. of E.* In the *ancient burgesses.*

*N. of V.* 24. *Pop.* 4612.

*R. O.* The Guild-Stewards.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Marquess of Lansdowne.

Calne, now a decayed town, was once famous for its manufacture of broad-cloth. The Marquess of Lansdowne,

whilst presenting several petitions to the Lords, in favour of the Parliamentary Reform Bill, on Tuesday, March 15, 1831, among which was one from the Corporation of Calne, said, that "It would not be regular for him to state the nature of the influence which he possessed in that town; and all that he would say was to declare,—that *that influence never was to be purchased, and never was sold*; also that he was the proprietor of only four houses in the town, paying 10*l.* a year."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

18*th* *Edw. III.* 2 *Kts.*

LORD FRANCIS-GODOLPHIN OSBORNE. 8*th* Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 23, New Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

*Co. Se.* Gogmagog Hall, near Cambridge; and Maid's Morton, Bucks.

*Rel.* *Brother* to the Duke of Leeds: *bro.-in-law* to Baron Auckland.

HENRY-JOHN ADEANE, Esq.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*E. I.* The Earl of Hardwicke is Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rotulorum.

Mr. Adeane was brought in by subscription by the Freeholders in the liberal interest, upon the distinct pledge of supporting radical reform. He was selected to oust the Rutland family, which had so long domineered over the county.

In the writs to the sheriffs both of Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire, there are clauses for the election of *representatives* for the respective universities; in which, alone, they differ from the general form.

It was settled in 1724, that Cambridgeshire, including its university and borough, should return six members to parliament. In this county all members of colleges, halls, or corporations, having no freeholds saving in right thereof, and parsons and vicars having no freeholds but glebe-lands, are excluded from voting.

CAMBRIDGE, Borough of, *Cambridgeshire.* 23*d* *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUESS OF GORHAM. 2d Parl.

*N. & S.* James Graham.

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.

A Commissioner of the India Board.

*To. Res.* 47, Albemarle-street.

*Rel. Eld. son* of the Duke of Montrose; *brother* to Lord Montague-William Graham, M.P. for Dumbartonshire.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM TRENCH, Esq.

3d Parl.

*Offi.* A Col. in the Army, and Aide-de-camp to the King.

Store-Keeper of the Ordnance.

*To. Res.* 7, Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, bailiffs, and *freemen* not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* From 240 to 250. *Pop.* 14,300.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Duke of Rutland.

The great SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN represented this Borough in 1685.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

Cambridgeshire.

1st James I.

2 Representatives.

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, I. P.

6th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*N. & S.* Henry-John Temple.

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.

*Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

*To. Res.* 9, Great Stanhope-street.

*Co. Se.* Broadlands Park, near Romsey, Hampshire.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Esq. 2d Parl.

*To. Res.* 10, Belgrave-square.

*Rel. 2d cousin* and heir to the Duke of Devonshire; *grandson* to Lord George-Augustus-Henry Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire; *nephew* to the Hon. Henry-Frederick Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Derby; *son-in-law* to the Earl of Carlisle.

*R. of E.* In such members of the University as have attained the degree of *Doctor*, or *Master of Arts*, provided they are 21 years of age.

*N. of V.* About 1200.

*R. O.* The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges.

The immortal SIR ISAAC NEWTON represented this University in 1688 and 1701.

CAMELFORD, Borough of, Cornwall. 6th Edw. VI. 2 Bss.

MARK MILBANK, Esq. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Thorpe Hall, Yorkshire.

*Rel. Son-in-law* of the Marquess of Cleveland.

SHELDON CRADOCK, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offi.* Col. of the North-York Militia.

*Co. Se.* Hartforth, Yorkshire.

*R. of E.* In such *burgesses* as are resident housekeepers and pay *scot and lot*.

*N. of V.* 25; but in 1796 they amounted to 9 only. *Pop.* 1286.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Marquess of Cleveland; who, when Earl of Darlington, bought the Borough from Mr. Carpenter for 51,000*l.*, besides 7000*l.* more which he paid for five houses within the Borough.—Who is there who does not consider that, in making so great a sacrifice as to vote on the side of Reform, his Lordship is really a “Most Noble Marquess?”

We understand that it has always been customary to give the Camelford voters 300*l.* per man; but the contest of 1818 more than doubled the price of their votes.

CANTERBURY, City of, Kent.

23d Edw. I.

2 Cits.

THE HON. RICHARD WATSON.

*Offi.* Captain in the 10th Dragoons.

*Rel. Yst. bro.* of Lord Sondes.

VISCOUNT FORDWICH.

*N. & S.* George-Augustus Cowper.

*Offi.* A Lieutenant in the Army;

*Co. Se.* Mote House, Kent.

*Rel. Eld. son* of Earl Cowper.

*R. of E.* In the *citizens and freemen* at large.

*N. of V.* About 1600; 900 being resident, and 700 dwelling elsewhere.

*Pop.* 13,200.

*R. O.* The Sheriff.

The last election is said to have cost each of the candidates £5000; but this is not to be wondered at, considering the great number of *out-voters*. Since the election, each voter who chose to accept it received a present of one guinea.

cons. to H. V. Stuart, Esq. M. P.  
for Banbury.

*R. of E.* In the *burgesses* of these Bo-  
roughs, which are all in the County of  
Glamorgan.

*N. of V.* from 1500 to 1750. *Pop.* Of  
all the Boroughs, about 23,000 ;  
Swansea alone containing half that  
number.

*R. O.* The Mayor of Cardiff.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Marquess of  
Bute; the Duke of Beaufort, and Mr.  
Talbot, M. P. for Glamorganshire.

The system of election-representation  
for the Welsh Boroughs is similar to  
that for the Scottish ones. Like them,  
they are divided into districts of 3, 5,  
and sometimes 7 or 8 towns; and each  
district returns only *one* Member; whilst  
the most contemptible Boroughs in  
Cornwall return *two*!

CARDIGANSHIRE, *South Wales.*  
27th *Henry VIII.* 1 *Kt.*

WILLIAM-EDWARD POWELL, Esq.  
5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Off.* Lord-Lieutenant and Cust. Rot.  
of Cardiganshire.

*Co. Sc.* Nanteos, Cardiganshire.

*E. I.* Vested in the representative, who is  
himself Lord Lieutenant and Custos  
Rotulorum.

Cardiganshire, including the following

on these Bor-  
the county  
ments ago, t  
should have  
the county,—  
been since a  
Jan. 2d, 1831.

CARLISLE,  
23d *Edw. I.*

JAMES LAW LU

*Off.* An *India*  
the East Indi  
*To. Res.* 13, 1  
square.

PHILIP HENRY  
*Rel. Cons.* to th

*R. of E.* In the  
duly admitted and  
viously been adm  
Eight Guilds, an  
of freemen, or h  
years' apprentices  
sident during a  
within the city, "

*N. of V.* 750 to 770

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The influence o  
folk and of the Ea  
long predominant  
Curwen, however, t  
pense, re-establish

**CARLOWSHIRE** (or County of Catherlough), Ireland.  
*A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 2 Kts.

**HENRY BRUEN, Esq.** 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* A Governor of Carlowshire.  
Col. of the Carlow Militia.  
*Co. Se.* Oak Park, Carlowshire.

**THOMAS KAVANAGH, Esq.** 3d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* A Governor of Carlowshire.  
*Co. Se.* Borris, in this county.  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Ormonde.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Marquesses of Sligo and Ormonde. William Brown, Esq. is Cust. Rot. of this County. The two representatives, with Baron Downes, L. P., M.P. for Queenborough,—I. S. Rochfort, Esq.,—and W. Brown, Esq. are the Governors.

**CARLOW** (or Catherlough), Borough of, *C.-shire, Ird. A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 Bt.

**LORD TULLAMORE.** 2d Parl.  
*N. & S.* Charles-William Bury.  
*To. Res.* 48, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Se.* Charleville Forest, Tullamore, Wicklowshire.  
*Rel. Eld. son* of the Earl of Charleville.

*R. of E.* In the self-elected corporation.  
*N. of V.* 13.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Earl of Charleville, who purchased the property.

Twelve of the patron's family, from all parts of the country, are the electors. The return of Lord Tullamore at the last election was petitioned against on behalf of individuals who have claimed their freedom. The election, however, was confirmed by a committee of the House.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE,** *South Wales.* 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Kt.

**THE HON. GEORGE-RICE RICE-TREVOR.** 3d Parl.  
*To. Res.* 10, Stratton-street.  
*Rel. Eld. son* of Baron Dynevor.

*E. I.* Baron Dynevor is Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of this county.

Caermarthenshire, with the Borough from which it takes its name, returns only two Members to the Commons' House.

**CARMARTHEN,** Borough of, *C.-shire, S. Wales.* 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bt.

**JOHN JONES, Esq.** 3d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 39, Bury-street, St. James's.  
*Co. Se.* Ystrad Lodge, near Carmarthen.

*R. of E.* In the burgesses.  
*N. of V.* From 460 to 465. *Pop.* 9100.  
*R. O.* The Sheriff.  
*E. I.* Possessed by Baron Cawdor.

This Borough has often (but not during the present century) been the scene of influence and great violence: at one period, the burgesses, &c. actually resorted to fire-arms and committed bloodshed and other excesses. On a later occasion, viz., in 1785, the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Horsley) wrote a circular letter to all the clergy in his diocess, interdicting them from voting for Mr. Phillips, on account of his previous vote for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts!!

**CARNARVONSHIRE,** *North Wales.* 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Kt.

**CHARLES-WYNNE GRIFFITH-WYNNE, Esq.**  
A Land Owner.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*To. Res.* 39, Portman-square.  
*Co. Se.* Cefnainwich, in this county.

*E. I.* Baron Willoughby D'Eresby and Gwydyr is Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rotulorum of this county.

Carnarvonshire, with the following District of five Boroughs "rolled into one," returns only two Members to Parliament!

**CARNARVON, CRICCIETH, PWLHELLY, NEVIN, and CONWAY.** A District of Boroughs in *N. Wales.* 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bt.

**WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE, Esq.**  
A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* A Major in the Army.  
*Co. Se.* Porkington, Shropshire.

*R. of E.* In the burgesses of these five Boroughs.

*N. of V.* upwards of 800. *Pop.* 8230.

*R. O.* The Mayor and Bailiffs of Carnarvon.

*E. I.* The Marquess of Anglesey being lord paramount in this quarter, a junior branch of his lordship's family represented this district of Welsh Boroughs, for a series of years, until the present Parliament.

CARRICKFERGUS, Borough of, *Antrimshire, Ireland.*

*A. U.* 41st *Geo.* III. 1 *Bs.*

LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTA HILL.

*Off.* A Captain in the Army.

*Rel. Bro.* to the Marquess of Downshire.

*R. of E.* In the freemen.

*N. of V.* 860.

*E. I.* The Marquesses of Hertford, Donegal, and Downshire, are the patrons of this Borough.

CASHELL, City of, *Tipperaryshire, Ireland.* *A. U.* 41st *Geo.* III. 1 *Cit.*

MATHEW PENNEFATHER, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*R. of E.* In the self-elected burgesses.

*N. of V.* 12.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Member; and by his father, Mr. Richard Pennefather, who is also a Governor of the County.

CASTLE-RISING, Borough of, *Norfolk.* 5th *Mary.* 2 *Bss.*

LORD HENRY CHOLMONDELEY, 3d *Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 20, Whitehall-place.

*Rel. Brother* to the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

THE HON. FULKE GREVILLE HOWARD, F.R.S. & F.S.A. 6th *Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Col. in the Army.

*To. Res.* 16, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Leven's Park, near Milthrop, Westmoreland; Ashted Park, Epsom, Surrey; Castle-Rising, Norfolk; and Elford, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.

*Rel. Brother* to Viscount Templetown; *bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Bris'ol.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for Castle-Rising.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and free burgesses.

*N. of V.* From 40 to 45. *Pop.* 348.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Marquess of Cholmondeley; and Mrs. Howard in favour of her husband. This Borough, which was once very considerable, fell into decay in consequence of its harbour being choked up with sand. About fifty years since it contained only two houses and two voters. At present it does not contain fifty houses, including cottages and huts. The few members who compose the *corporation*, as it is called, are all the tenants and dependants of the proprietors; and mostly *non-resident*, having no more concern with the Borough, than just to return the *nominees* of their patrons to the Commons' House of Parliament. The appointment of a *mayor* is by two individuals, who generally elect each other to that important office.

CAVANSHIRE, *Ireland.*

*A. U.* 41st *Geo.* III. 2 *Kts.*

HENRY MAXWELL, Esq. 3d *Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Farnham, Cavanshire.

*Rel. Nephew* to Baron Farnham, I.P.: *son-in-law* of Lord Le Despencer.

ALEXANDER SAUNDERSON, Esq. 2d *Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Bill-broker.

*Co. Se.* Castle Saunderson, Cavanshire.

*E. I.* Baron Farnham is Governor; and Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq. (a Director of the Bank of Ireland), Cust. Rot. of this County.

CHESHIRE, a County Palatine.

34th and 35th *Hcn.* VIII. 2 *Kts.*

VISCOUNT BELGRAVE. 4th *Parl.*

N. & S. Richard Grosvenor.

*To. Res.* 15, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

*Rel. Eld. son* of Earl Grosvenor; *brother* to the Earl of Wilton; and to the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester; *son-in-law* of the Marquess of Stafford.

WILBRAHAM EGERTON, Esq. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 7, St. James's-square.

*Co. Se.* Tatton Park, Knutsford,  
Cheshire.

*Rel. Nephew* to Baron Skelmersdale.

*Pop.* 271,000.

*E. I.* The Earl of Stamford and War-  
rington is Lord Lieutenant and Cust.  
Rot. of this County.

This County, including the City of  
Chester, returns only four Members to  
the Parliament.

CHESTER, City of, *Cheshire.*

*34th and 35th Hen. VIII.* 2 Cits.

THE HON. ROBERT GROSVENOR.

2d Parl.

*Rel.* 3d son of Earl Grosvenor: *bro-*  
*ther* to Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for  
Cheshire, and to the Earl of Wilton.

SIR PHILIP - DE - MALPAS GREY  
EGENTON, Bart.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Oulton Park, Cheshire.

*R. of E.* In the freemen of the City, re-  
sident a whole year previous to the  
election.

*N. of V.* From 1000 to 1200.

*Pop.* 20,500.

*R. O.* The Mayor, Recorder, and two  
Sheriffs.

*E. I.* Possessed by Earl Grosvenor for  
the returning of one Member.

"Although the number of electors is so  
large, its representation has been en-  
tirely at the disposal of Earl Grosvenor,  
whose family have possessed the same  
influence, except in one or two in-  
stances at the Revolution, ever since the  
reign of Charles II. This influence is  
created and preserved by securing the  
corporation, which does not appear to  
be *immaculate*, for more than a cen-  
tury, and by obtaining a lease from  
the crown of a number of tenements in  
this City. The members of the cor-  
poration, letting these from year to  
year only, as his lordship's agents, to  
electors, at low rents, operate so far on  
their fears and necessities as to control  
their independence. To secure their  
own houses, they care not whom they  
send to legislate in the house of the  
nation. Thus, they never reflect that  
their indifference to the choice of their

Members makes them eventually pay  
in taxes much more than they save in  
their rents. They should, therefore,  
be reminded that this barter of pri-  
vilege for a local tenement is only ex-  
changing their national fabric, the Con-  
stitution, for a contemptible hovel."—  
*Oldfield.*

CHICHESTER, City of, *Sussex.*

*23d Edw. I.*

2 Cits.

LORD JOHN-GEO. LENNOX, 4th Parl.

*Offi.* A Lieut. Col. in the Army.

*Rel. Brother* to the Duke of Rich-  
mond.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., F.R.S. 9th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Banker in London, of the firm  
of Smith, Payne, and Smith.

*Offi.* Treasurer to the General Dis-  
pensary, in Aldersgate-street.

*To. Res.* 22, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Dale Park, Sussex; and  
Blenden Hall, near Bexley, Kent.

*Rel. Brother* to Baron Carrington;  
to George Smith, Esq., M.P. for  
Midhurst; and to Samuel Smith,  
Esq., M.P. for Wendover: *uncle* to  
John-Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. for  
Midhurst; to Abel Smith, Esq.,  
M.P. for Wendover; to the Hon.  
Robert - John Smith, M.P. for  
Buckinghamshire; and to the lady  
of Lord Granville-C.-H. Somerset,  
M.P. for Monmouthshire.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for this Bo-  
rough, and One for Midhurst.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants paying *scot*  
*and lot.*

*N. of V.* From 980 to 1000. *Pop.* 7500.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* One moiety possessed by the Duke  
of Richmond; the other by Mr. Smith.

CHIPPENHAM, Borough of, *Wilts.*

*23d Edw. I.*

2 Bss.

JOSEPH NEELD, Esq., F.S.A. & F.L.S.

2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 6, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Grittleton House, Chippen-  
ham, Wilts; and Kelston Park,  
Somerset.

*Rel. Son-in-law* of the Earl of Shaftes-  
bury.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for this  
Borough.



ancient burgh-houses within the Borough.

*N. of V.* From 130 to 135. *Pop.* 3500.

*R. O.* The Bailiff.

*E. I.* Belongs to Mr. Neeld, one of the Members, who inherited the bulk of the fortune of his *uncle*, the late Mr. Rundell, Silversmith and Jeweller, of Ludgate-hill.

“When the electors of Chippenham submit quietly to *nomination*, it is always customary to give them twenty guineas for the two Members. A lease of two burgh-tenure cottages, not worth above 5*l.* a year each, was purchased by Mr. Maitland at the enormous price of 800*l.*, for fourteen years, and such large sums have been expended as almost to exceed belief.”—*Oldfield.*

CHRISTCHURCH, Borough of,  
*Hants.* 13*th Eliz.* 2 *Bss.*

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE-HENRY  
ROSE, Kt. 9*th Parl.*

A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor.

*Offi.* Clerk of the Parliaments.

A Privy Councillor.

A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

*To. Res.* 7, Old Palace-yard.

*Co. Sc.* Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst,  
*Hants.*

D.C.L.

*Rel. Eld.* 80

JOSEPH CRIP

*Occ.* A Ba

East India

*Parl. Pat.*

Borough.

*R. of E.* In the

but those of

and Spring-ga

*N. of V.* About

*R. O.* The Stew

Manor, viz.

*E. I.* Earl Bath

The Earl's fau

Member for m

GLACKMAN

SHIRES, *Scotlan*

THE HON. GEC

CROMBIE.

*Offi.* A Lieut.

*Rel.* Son of Ba

*R. of E.* This Cou

of Clackmanan,

to the Parliamen

*N. of V.* Real, for

same for Kinross

minal, for Clack

for Kinross, 17 :

Total, 49.

*Pop.* of Clackman

ross, 7460 :—*To*

Daniel O'Connell, Esq.,  
Waterfordshire.  
man is a CATHOLIC.

request of Conyngham is  
herum of this County. The  
N. Burton and the Rt.  
Vesey Fitzgerald are the  
Sir Edward O'Brien pos-  
sible influence.

O. Borough of, *Lanca-*  
*1st Eliz.* 2 *Bss.*

OFF. CURZON. 9th Parl.  
mer.

4, Upper Brook-street.  
ley, near Litchfield, Staf-

to Earl Howe: married to  
ness Zouche.

PEREGRINE-FRANCIS  
4th Parl.  
dia Proprietor.  
Charles-street, Berkeley-

to Earl Brownlow, and to  
Edward Cust, M.P. for  
iel: *uncle-in-law* to the  
Buccleugh.

such freeholders only as,  
a resolution of the Com-  
dy 16, 1660, are described  
ughters, seized for life or in  
age lands or houses.

em 45 to 50. *Pop.* 3200.

Bailiffs, nominated at the  
of the two Lords of the

Howe and Brownlow.

L. Borough of, *Tipperary-*  
*A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 *Bs.*

E, Esq. 2d Parl.  
wner.

Burlington Hotel, 29, Old  
on-street.

Vest Park, Fordingbridge,

the corporation and bur-

sed by the Rt. Hon. W.  
and the Earl of Mount-

MOUTH, Borough of,  
*23d Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

VISCOUNT GARLIES, 2d Parl.  
*N. & S.* Randolph Stewart.

*Off.* Lord Lieut. of Wigtonshire, and  
of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

*To. Res.* 13, Hill-street, Berkeley-  
square.

*Rel. Eld.* son of the Earl of Galloway.

THE HON. PHILIP PLEYDELL BOU-  
VERIE.

*Occ.* A Banker in London.

*To. Res.* 36, Curzon-street, and 11,  
Haymarket.

*Co. Sc.* Downampney House, near  
Cricklade, Gloucestershire.

*Rel. Brother* to the Earl of Radnor;  
and to the Hon. D. P. Bouverie,  
M.P. for New Sarum: *cousin* to  
Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P. for Chip-  
penham.

*R. of E.* In the burgage-holders.

*N. of V.* From 180 to 190. *Pop.* 3800.

*R. O.* A Bailiff appointed at the Court-  
Leet of the Lord of the Manor, viz.

*E. J.* The Earl of Lonsdale.

COLCHESTER, Borough of, *Essex.*  
*23d Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

DANIEL-WHITTLE HARVEY, Esq.  
3d Parl.

*Prof.* A Solicitor.

*To. Res.* 7, Great George-street, West-  
minster.

*Co. Res.* Gloucester-place, Brighton.

— MAYHEW, Esq. (returned in the  
room of ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE,  
Esq., who vacated his seat, on account  
of certain contracts with the Govern-  
ment as King's printer in London.)

*R. of E.* In the mayor, common council,  
and *free burgesses* not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* From 1500 to 1800.

*Pop.* 14,500.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

COLERAINE, Borough of, *London-*  
*derryshire, Ir. A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 *Bs.*

SIR JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD BRYD-  
GES, Kt. 3d Parl.

*Off.* A Major in the Army.

*Captain of Sandgate Castle.*

A Col. in the Portuguese Army.

*Co. Sc.* Wootton Court, Kent.

*Rel. Uncle-in-law* to the Marquess of  
Waterford; *bro.-in-law* to the Lord  
Archbishop of Armagh; and to Lord

GEORGE BANKES, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Off. Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer.*

A Commissioner of the Treasury and India Board.

*Late Secretary to the Board of Control.*

*To. Res. 16, George-street, Hanover-square.*

*Co. Sc. Layfield, Studland, Dorset.*

*Rel. Son of Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire: brother to William-John Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Marlborough: grandson to the Earl of Eldon: grand-nephew to Baron Stowell: cousin to Viscount Encombe, M.P. for Truro.*

PHILIP-JOHN MILES, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Occ. A West India Proprietor and Banker.*

*To. Res. 7, Hamilton-place.*

*Co. Sc. Leigh Court, near Bristol, Somersetshire.*

*R. of E. In those persons seised in fee, in possession, or reversion, of any messuage, tenement, or corporeal hereditament within this Borough; in tenants for life, or lives; and, for want of such freehold, in tenants for years, determinable by life or lives, paying scot and lot.*

*N. of V. About 50. For 1000.*

*Rel. Eld. son*

*R. of V. Prevail  
chisement of  
of 20,000.*

*E. I. The Earl  
Rotulorum of  
quess of Thon  
ston, Viscount  
Riversdale, a  
Esq., are the G  
and Muskerry*

CORK, City of

*A. U. 41st Geo. 4*

THE HON. JOHN

*To. Res. 3, E*

*Park-corner.*

*Co. Sc. Marston*

*Rel. Second son*

*and Orrery.*

DANIEL CALLAG

*Occ. A Mercha*

*Co. Sc. Lota, C*

*This gentleman*

*R. of E. In the*

*holders.*

*N. of V. 2800.*

*R. O. The Mayor*

*E. I. The Earl*

*Baron Muskerry*

CORNWALL

*Palatine*

Pop. 258,500.

*E. I.* The chief proprietor in this county, or rather Duchy, is, His Majesty the King, who, as Duke of Cornwall, appoints the Lord Warden of the Stannaries (who at present is the Marquess of Hertford). The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe is Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum.—The noblemen who possess political influence in this county are, the Dukes of Bedford, Northumberland, and Leeds; the Marquess of Cleveland; the Earls of Mount Edgecumbe, St. German's, and Falmouth; Lords Clinton, Grenville, and Dunstanville; but their weight arises more from the control they possess over the insignificant and decayed Boroughs, than over the county. These noblemen send no less than *twenty-five* out of the forty-two Members for rotten Boroughs within its limits!

Cornwall, including its 20 Boroughs, returns no less than 42 Members to Parliament!!!—A few years ago (before the disfranchisement of Gram-pound) this county returned 44 Members; a number less only by *one*, than the whole *representation* of the Kingdom of Scotland!

COVENTRY, City of, *Warwickshire*.

23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Cits.*

THOMAS BILCLIFFE FYLER, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

An East and West India Proprietor.

*Offi.* A Capt. in the Army.

*To. Res.* 19, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Teddington, Middlesex.

EDWARD ELLICE, Esq. 3d Parl.

*Occ.* A Merchant in London.

*To. Res.* 41, Upper Grosvenor-street.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Earl Grey.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and such freemen, resident and non-resident, as have served seven years' apprenticeship to one and the same trade in the city or suburbs, and who do not receive alms or weekly charity.

*N. of V.* From 2800 to 3000.

Pop. 22,140.

*R. O.* The Sheriffs.

This city has often been the scene of violent contest at elections, even to bloodshed; and the returning officers have more than once been committed to Newgate for *partiality*.

CRAIL, KILRENNY, EAST and WEST ANSTRUTHER, and PIT-TENWEEM, a District of Scottish Boroughs. *A. U. 6th Ann.* 1 *Com.*

JAMES BALFOUR, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Occ.* East India Agent and Proprietor.

*To. Res.* 3, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Whittingham House, Dunbar, N. B.

*Rel. Son-in-law* of the Earl of Lauderdale; *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Maitland, M.P. for Appleby; and to the Hon. A. Maitland, M.P. for Berwickshire.

*R. of E.* In 92 town-councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

*N. of V.* 5!

Pop. 5060.

*E. I.* Possessed by Sir John Anstruther.

CRICKLADE, Borough of, and certain Hundreds in, *Wiltshire* (viz. those of *Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury*). 2 *Bis.*

JOSEPH PITT, Esq. 5th Parl.

*Offi.* High Steward of Malmesbury.

*Occ.* A Banker at Cirencester.

*Co. Res.* Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

*Parl. Pat.* Returns 2 Members for Malmesbury; 1 Member for Cricklade; and 1 Member for Wootton Bassett.

ROBERT GORDON, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A West India Merchant.

*Offi.* A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

*Co. Se.* Leweston, near Sherborne, Dorsetshire.

*R. of E.* In consequence of notorious bribery and corruption, it was enacted about 50 years ago that no new writ should be issued for this borough by itself, but that the elective franchise should be extended to the *freeholders* of the hundreds of Highworth, Staple, Cricklade, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury: the right of voting was at the same time declared not to be taken away from the *inhabitant-freeholders, copyholders, or leaseholders* of the Borough for any term not less than three years, or for any such or greater term, determinable in lives.

*N. of V.* About 1350.

Pop. of the Borough 1520.

*R. O.* The Balliff.

land: *father* to John-Henry-Lowther, Esq. M.P. for Wigton: *uncle* to Viscount Lowther, and to the Hon. H.-C. Lowther, both Members for Westmoreland.

**THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES-ROBERT-GEORGE GRAHAM, Bart.** 3d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Off.* First Lord of the Admiralty.  
*To. Res.* Admiralty.

*Co. Sc.* Netherby, Cumberland.  
*Rel. Cous.* to the Earl of Galloway, S. P. (Baron Stewart of Garlies, U. K.): *2d cous.* to Viscount Garlies, M.P. for Cockermouth.

*Pop.* 157,200.

*E. I.* The influence of the Lowthers—that is, of the Earl of Lonsdale, and his brother, Sir John Lowther (one of the representatives)—is very potent in this County.—An election contest, which is said to have cost 100,000*l.*, happened in 1768 between the interests of the Duke of Portland and those of the Earl of Lonsdale, in which the former was successful; but since that time each party has agreed to send one Member.

This extensive County, including the City of Carlisle and the Borough of Cockermouth, returns only 6 Members to Parliament.

DARBOTON

age of the  
But the rep  
and the gov  
been so long  
that they a  
come heredit

**DENBIGH**  
*27th Hen. VI*

**SIR WATKIN**

A Land Own  
*Off.* Lord L

*Merioneth*

Col. of the

Steward of t

and Brou

President an

Charity S

Pres. of the

tropolitan

*To. Res.* 18, S

*Co. Sc.* Wynn

Denbighshire

nethshire.

*Rel. Bro.* to t

Watkin Willi

Montgomerys

Grenville: *son.*

Powis.

*E. I.* The Wynns, struggle in 1742, presentation of th retained it ever

*Co. Se.* Chirk Castle, Denbighshire.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to F.-R. West, Esq.,  
M.P. for East Grinstead.

*R. of E.* In the *burgesses* who are inhabitants of these boroughs.

*N. of V.* Between 950 and 1000.

*Pop.* 4800.

*R. O.* The two Bailiffs of Denbigh.

*E. I.* Possessed by Mr. Biddulph, the Member; but until 1826 he held it in conjunction with Mr. West.

### DERBYSHIRE.

18th *Edw.* III.

2 *Kts.*

LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-HENRY  
CAVENDISH. 11th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 49, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Compton Place, near Eastbourne, Sussex; Holkar Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland; and Latimers, near Chesham, Bucks.

*Rel. Uncle* to the Duke of Devonshire: *father* to Henry-Frederick-Compton Cavendish, Esq. M.P. for Derby: *grandfather* to William Cavendish, Esq., M. P. for Cambridge University.

FRANCIS MUNDY, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 44, Queen Anne-street.

*Co. Se.* Markeaton, near Derby.

*N. of V.* about 3600. *Pop.* 215,500.

*E. I.* Derbyshire resembles a close Borough; for the Duke of Devonshire nominates one Member, and the Tory gentry the other.

Including the Borough of Derby, this county returns only 4 Members to Parliament.

DERBY, Borough of, *Derbyshire.*

23d *Edw.* I.

2 *Bss.*

HENRY-FREDERICK-COMPTON  
CAVENDISH, Esq. 6th Parl.

*Off.* A Lieut. Col. and Major of the First Regt. of Life Guards.

*To. Res.* 34, Old Burlington-street.

*Co. Se.* Sutton-Court House, Chiswick.

*Rel. Son* of Lord G.-A.-H. Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire: *uncle* to W. Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University: *cousin* to the Duke of Devonshire.

EDWARD STRUTT, Esq.

A Merchant and Manufacturer.

*To. Res.* 17, Cork-street.

*R. of E.* In the *corporation, freemen, and sworn burgesses*, resident and non-resident.

*N. of V.* Between 750 and 800.

*Pop.* 18,300.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Duke of Devonshire possesses one moiety.—The mayor, aldermen, brothers, and capital burgesses, who form the common council, are all in the interest of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Coke; who, from their consequence and fortune, possess great influence in the Borough. They attach this interest to their patrons by the exercise of that power which they assume of making *honorary freemen*; or, as they are more usually termed in this and every other place, *fuggots*. These are made from among such persons as have neither the claim of birth, servitude, nor residence. By virtue of this power the corporation can, at any time, create a number of freemen from among the Duke of Devonshire's tenants, and those of Mr. Coke, in various parts of the country, who will consequently outnumber the legal freemen of the Borough; and these honorary freemen, who want no qualification but the *fiat* of the corporation, and the having been one whole year invested with their nominal franchise, agreeably to the letter of the Durham Act, are qualified to come into the town on the day of election, and to ease the inhabitant freemen of all the inconveniences of a contest, by choosing their Members for them. Derby, therefore, though a very large and opulent town, cannot maintain its independence, as it would, if the right of voting were in the inhabitant householders, in whom it ought to be; or if it were relieved from the tyranny of a corporation, under which no town can be free, unless it is constituted as that of London. In the case of Carlisle, the making of this description of freemen was deemed *illegal*; but in the cases of Bedford and Derby, the *reverse* has been determined.

DEVIZES, Borough of, *Wilts.*

23d *Edw.* I.

2 *Bss.*

JOHN PEARSE, Esq.

4th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* An Army Clothier and Bank Director.

*N. of E.* In the *mayor* and a select number of *burgesses*.

*N. of V.* About 40.

*Pop.* 4460.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Taylor the Member, who possesses a large estate in the neighbourhood.

Devizes had formerly very considerable manufactures of broad-cloth, &c.; but has now fallen completely into decay.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*18th Edw. III.*

*2 Kts.*

SIR THOMAS-DYKE ACLAND, Bart.

*3d Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 79, Pall-Mall.

*Co. Se.* Killerton, near Columpton, Devonshire.

VISCOUNT EBRINGTON. *4th Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*N. & S.* Hugh Fortescue.

*To. Res.* 17, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Castle Hill, Devonshire.

*Rel. Eld.* son of Earl Fortescue: son-in-law of the Earl of Harrowby: brother to the Hon. George-Matthew Fortescue, M.P. for Hindon.

*N. of V.* Between 13,000 and 14,000.

*Pop.* 441,500.

Devonshire, with its City of Exeter.

Donegal  
*Rel. Eld.*  
Conyngh  
Marquess

*N. of V.* Prev  
chisement A  
*E. I.* Exercis  
Donegal, Co

#### DORCHES

*setshire. 23d 1*

ROBERT WILI

A Land Own

*Occ.* A Banke

*Offi.* Treasure

moting the

the Reforma

*To. Res.* 36, G

*Co. Se.* Brideh

*Parl. Pat.* One 1

LORD ASHLEY.

*N. & S.* Anther

*Offi.* A Metropol

Lunacy.

A Commission

*To. Res.* 20,

Park-lane.

*Rel. Eld.* son of

bury: *cousin*

Blandford, and t

Churchill, both

stock; also to the

Ellis, M.P. for

## DORSETSHIRE.

18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

HENRY BANKES, Esq.

13th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Trustee of the British Museum.

To. Res. 5, Old Palace-yard.

Co. Se. Kingston Hall, near Winbourne, Dorsetshire.

Rel. Father to George Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Corfe Castle; and to William-John Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Marlborough: son-in-law of the Earl of Eldon.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Corfe Castle.

EDWARD-BERKELEY PORTMAN, Esq.

A Land Owner.

3d Parl.

Co. Se. Bryanstone House, near Blandford, Dorsetshire.

Rel. Son-in-law of the Earl of Harewood.

Dorsetshire has an ample share of representation; returning no less than twenty Members to Parliament; viz. 2 knights, and 18 burgesses for 8 Boroughs, one of which (Weymouth and Melcombe Regis) returns 4.

DOVER, a Borough and Cinque Port\*, Kent. 23d Hen. I. 2 Barons.

\* The CINQUE PORTS are Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe; to which may be added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford—making in all eight Ports instead of five. As each Port sends two Representatives to Parliament, under the dignified title of BARONS, we shall here give a short sketch of their origin and peculiar privileges:—

The name of Cinque Ports is derived from *Quinque Portus*, five havens on the eastern coast of England, opposite to France; thus called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance. Our kings have thought them worthy of a peculiar regard, as places where strength and vigilance were necessary, and whence ships might put to sea in cases of sudden emergency. In order to secure them against invasions, they have granted them a particular form of government. They are under a keeper, who has the title of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (an officer first appointed by William the Conqueror), who has the authority of an Admiral among them, and issues out writs in his own name.

The privileges anciently annexed to these Ports and their dependencies were,—

I. An exemption from all taxes and tolls. II. A power to oblige all that lived in their jurisdiction to plead in their courts, and to punish offenders in their own bounds: as also murderers, and fugitives from justice. III. A power to punish foreigners, as well as natives, for theft; to have a pillory, and tumbrel or ducking-stool: the latter was a machine formerly used for the punishment of scolds and brawling women; also for brewers and bakers, who transgressed the laws, and were, in such chair or stool, to be immersed in some muddy or stinking pond. IV. A power to raise mounds or banks on any man's land, against breaches of the sea. V. To appropriate to their own use all lost goods, and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day. VI. To have commons, and to be at liberty to cut down the trees growing upon them. VII. To convert to their own use such goods as they found floating on the sea; those thrown out of ships in a storm; and those driven ashore when no wreck or ship was to be seen. VIII. To be a guild or fraternity, and to be allowed the franchises of Courts-Leet and Baron. IX. A power to assemble and keep a Port-mote, or Parliament for the Cinque Ports; to punish all infringers of their privileges; make by-laws, and hear all appeals from the inferior courts. X. Their Barons to have the privilege of supporting the canopy over the King's head at his coronation.

In return for these privileges, the Cinque Ports were required to fit out fifty seven ships, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the King's service, for fifteen days, at their own expense; but if the state of affairs required their assistance any longer, they were to be paid by the Crown.

The first three Ports are allowed to have been enfranchised by Edward the Confessor:—Hastings and Hythe were added by William the Conqueror. The ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye were annexed before the time of King John, and were denominated *nobiliora membra Quinque Portuum*; notwithstanding which increase, the Cinque Ports still retained their original appellation; and the added Ports have always been considered and treated as original ones, and as of equal rank and con-



...shire, Surrey.  
*R. of E.* In the *freemen* and *free bur-*  
*gesses*, whether inhabitants or not.  
*N. of V.* Between 2600 and 2650, of  
whom about 1200 are non-resident.  
*Pop.* 10,960.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.  
*E. I.* The Duke of Wellington, who is  
Warden of the Cinque Ports, possesses  
one moiety.

form language,  
the right to,  
freedom in as  
originally the  
the great diff  
prevails among  
occasioned cit  
artifice, corrup  
terminations o  
of Commons.

sequence. Each of the Cinque Ports has some of the adjacent and incorporated with them; and, in a degree, subject to the same regulations. These are called *limbs* or *members*, and assisted their respective Burghs in the payment of the sums of money at which they were assessed for the public service, in providing the quota of shipping. Seaford, which is a *member* of the Cinque Ports, is one of that description which has the privilege of sending Members of Parliament.

In return for the very ample privileges and immunities which are conferred upon them, the services done by them to the nation were originally as little less than the whole naval force of the kingdom was at the time of emergency. But their utility to the public has long since come to an end. To the minister, indeed, for the time being, they are of great consequence; for to these towns he may look, with the most certain prospect, for a constant supply of a band of sixteen Members, in the highest degree of loyalty and obedience.—The nominees of the Treasury are in most of the Cinque Ports who are returned, as a matter of course;—scarcely any one of whom is a native of the Cinque Ports having the smallest connexion with, or bearing any share in the town which he represents:—the only necessary introduction is a warrant!

Such was formerly the corruption, venality, and profligacy of the Lord Wardens, and such the arrogance of the Lord Wardens, that these officers usurped to themselves the power and right of nominating, as a matter of course, (occasionally *both*) of the Representatives for each Borough to the House of Commons. This usurpation was quietly submitted to till the time of the Revolution, when a death wound was given to it.

At this day, the right to the elective franchise, by virtue of a freehold, is totally at an end at every place but Dover. Freedom, as a birthright, is allowed to *all* the sons of freemen of Dover, Sandwich, and Hythe; at the other Ports, the claim of the *elder son alone* is admitted to be valid; and even this has been very much narrowed of late years. At Hastings and Rye, it is pretended that the first-born son of a freeman, born within the place, has a just title; but that a second son, upon the death of the elder brother, does not succeed to his right; and further, if a man, having had a son at any time, be admitted to his freedom, that no after-born son of this man can have the claim of birthright, though the brother should chance to have died before the admission of the father. At Romney, the claim of the eldest son is admitted to be good, provided he be born within the town. At Winchelsea, the claim of the eldest and every other son has of late been wholly denied.

But, in order wholly to stifle such troublesome claims, it is now the practice to admit such people only to freedoms, by election or redemption, as are advanced in life, old bachelors, or those who, for some reason or other, are not likely to have children. But the greatest qualification is *poverty*, which is considered as the best security for a uniform submission to the control and direction of the superior power.

A freedom of a Cinque Port town is always considered as entitling the possessor to a provision of some sort, which is generally furnished at the expense of the nation; and in order thereto, in every one of the Cinque Ports, as a matter of course, there is a very large custom-house establishment. Besides the ordinary servants and retainers to a custom-house, there are usually 5 or 6 riding officers, and a custom-house boat, among the crew, of which, if there be a single sailor, it is an *extraordinary circumstance*; but they must all of necessity be *freemen*. At three or four of the towns, custom-house cutters are stationed, nominally to cruise against the smugglers, but really to make provision for the friends of the minister: the whole body of officers are freemen of course.

At almost all the ports, forts and bat-

teries have of late years been built, with no other view whatever that can be discovered, except that of furnishing three or four snug sinecure places in each port. Another common mode of binding the lower class of freemen to their good behaviour is, by lending them small sums of money on *bond*, which, so long as they conduct themselves to the satisfaction of their superior, are never demanded.

DOWNPATRICK, Borough of, *Dowenshire, Ireland.*

*A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 *Bs.*

EDW.-SOUTHWELL RUTHVEN, Esq. A Land Owner.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants.

*N. of V.* 2200.

*E. I.* Possessed by Baron De Clifford.

DOWNSHIRE, *Ireland.*

*A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 2 *Kts.*

LORD ARTHUR-MOYSES-WILLIAM HILL. 5th Parl.

*Offi. Lieut. Col.* of the Scots Greys.

*Rel. Bro.* to the Marquess of Downshire: *son and heir* to the Baroness Sandys.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH. 2d Parl. *N. & S.* Frederick Stewart.

*Late* a Lord of the Admiralty, &c.

*Co. Se.* Newtownards, Downshire.

*Rel. Eld. son* of the Marquess of Londonderry.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Marquesses of Londonderry and Downshire.

Previously to the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, the Marquess of Downshire's estates in this County have been divided and subdivided into 30,000 portions, for the purpose of creating a swarm of voters sufficient to overcome all opposition.

DOWNTON, Borough of, *Wilt.*

23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

JAMES BROUGHAM, Esq. 2d Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*Rel. Brother* to Baron Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

CHARLES-SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 9, Whitehall-place.

*shire, Ird. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.*

JOHN-HENRY NORTH, Esq. 3d Parl.  
*Offl. Judge of the Admiralty Court in  
Ireland.*

*Co. Res. Merrion-square, Dublin.*

*R. of E. In the freeholders and freemen.  
N. of V. 1150.*

DROITWICH, Borough of, *Wor-*  
*cestershire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.*

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SEF-

TON, I. P. 5th Parl.

*N. & S. William-Philip Molyneux.*

*A Land Owner.*

*To. Res. 21, Arlington-street, Pic-*

*cadilly.*

*Co. Sc. Stoke Farm, near Windsor,*

*Berks; and Croxteth Hall, Lan-*

*cashire.*

*Rel. Cous. to Baron Foley.*

JOHN-HODGETTS HODGETTS-Fo-

LEY, Esq. 3d Parl.

*A Land Owner.*

*Co. Sc. Priestwood House, Stafford-*

*shire.*

*Rel. Cous. to Baron Foley.*

*R. of E. In the burgesses of Saltsprings,  
Droitwich.*

*N. of V. From 12 to 15. Pop. 2230.*

*R. O. Two Bailiffs.*

*E. I. Possessed by Baron Foley; in*

*whose family it has been since the re-*

*sel in Ireland*

*Res. Hume-stre*

FREDERICK SHA

*Offl. Recorder of*

*R. of E. In the co*

*ants.*

*E. I. Exercised by*

DUBLIN UNI

*Holy Trinity), Dub*

*A. U. 41st Geo. II.*

THOMAS LEFROY,

*Prof. A Barrister.*

*Rel. — to Ant*

*M.P. for Longf*

*R. of E. In the pr*

*scholars.*

*N. of V. 92.*

DUMBARTONS

*A. U. 6th Anne.*

LORD MONTAGUE

*HAM.*

*Rel. Youngest s*

*Montrose.*

*N. of V. Real, 8;*

*Total, 51.*

*E. I. Possessed by*

*trose; who has,*

*property in this*

**DUMFRIES, SANQUHAR, ANNAN, LOCHMABEN, and KIRK-CUDBRIGHT**, a district of Scottish Boroughs. *A. U.* 6th Anne. 1 Com.

**WILLIAM - ROBERT KEITH - DOUGLAS**, Esq. 5th Parl.

A West India Proprietor.

*Offl.* Chairman of the Acting Committee of the West India Body.

*To. Res.* 95, Eaton-square.

*Rel.* Brother to the Marquess of Queensberry.

*R. of E.* In 95 Town Councilmen of the several Boroughs who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

*N. of V.* 5! *Pop.* 21,650.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Marquess of Queensberry.

**DUNDALK**, Borough of, *Louthshire, Ireland.* *A. U.* 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

**THE HON. JOHN-ROBERT CRADOCK.**

*Offl.* A Lieut. Colonel.

*Co. Sc.* Grimston Park, Yorkshire.

*Rel.* Son and heir of Lord Howden.

*R. of E.* In the corporation.

*N. of V.* 36.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Roden.

**DUNGANNON**, Borough of, *Tyrone-shire, Ire.* *A. U.* 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

**THE HON. J. J. KNOX,**

(in the room of his *eld. bro.* the Hon. Thomas Knox, who accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

*Offl.* A Lieut. Col. in the Army.

*To. Res.* 31, Grosvenor-street.

*Co. Sc.* Aldenham, and Barham Park, near Elstree, Herts.

*Rel.* 2d. son of Viscount Northland: brother to the Hon. John-Henry Knox, M.P. for Newry: *nephew* to the Bishop of Derry.

*R. of E.* In the burgesses, who are self-elected, in order to get up the elections.

*N. of V.* 12.

*E. I.* Possessed by Viscount Northland, and the Marquess of Donegall.

**DUNGARVON**, Borough of, *Waterfordshire, Ire.* *A. U.* 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

**THE HON. GEORGE LAMB.** 3d Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*Offl.* Joint-Under-Secretary for the Home Department.

*To. Res.* Whitehall-yard.

*Co. Sc.* Brocket Hall, Herts.

*Rel.* 2d brother to Viscount Melbourne.

*R. of E.* In the freeholders.

*N. of V.* 1708.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Duke of Devonshire.

**DUNWICH**, Borough of, *Suffolk.*

23d Edw. I.

2 Bs.

**ANDREW ARCEDECKNE**, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor.

*To. Res.* 1, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Sc.* Clevering Hall, Suffolk.

**FREDERICK BARNE**, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 37, Grosvenor-street.

*Co. Sc.* Dunwich and Sotterly Park, Suffolk.

*R. of E.* Decided, in 1703, to belong to the *resident freemen* and burgesses not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* From 18 to 20. *Pop.* 210.

*R. O.* Two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* Possessed by Baron Huntingfield, and by Mr. Michael Barne, father of the Member.

This miserable hamlet was once a city, the see of a bishop, an important seaport, and the most considerable place in the county of Suffolk: it is now a remarkable proof of the instability of all sublunary things, being reduced to a mean village, composed of only forty-two houses, and half a church. It still, however, retains the name of a corporation, having two bailiffs, and twelve capital burgesses, one half of whom are named by Lord Huntingfield, and the rest by Michael Barne, Esq. who are joint proprietors of this branch of British representation.

The destruction of this Borough was occasioned by the incursion of the sea, seven of its parishes out of eight having been destroyed: and the encroachment that is still making, will, probably in a few years, oblige the constituent body to betake themselves to a boat, whenever the king's writ shall summon them to the exercise of their elective functions—as the necessity of adhering to forms, in the farcical solemnity of Borough elections, is not to be dispensed with.—In the reign of Richard

L., Dunwich was fined one thousand and sixty marks, Orford fifteen, Ipswich two hundred, and Yarmouth two hundred, for the unlawful practice of supplying the enemy with corn; which may give some insight into the trade of these towns at that time. The walls, which encompassed upwards of seven acres of land, had three gates. That to the eastward is quite demolished; but the arches of the two gates to the westward continue pretty firm, and have something curious in their workmanship, but are almost covered with ivy. This town being built on a hill consisting of loam and sand, it is no wonder the sea had such an effect upon it, as to undermine and wash it away.

DURHAM, County Palatine of.

49th Henry III. 2 Kts.

LORD WILLIAM-JOHN-FREDERICK POWLETT, 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 19, Curzon-street, May-fair.  
Co. Sc. Somerby, near Oakham, Lincolnshire.

Rel. Second son of the Marquess of Cleveland: bro. to the Earl of Darlington, M.P. for Saltash: son-in-law to the Earl of Lonsdale.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner and Proprietor of Coal-mines.

Co. Sc. Brancepath Castle, Durham.

Rel. Uncle to Mr. C. Tennyson, M.P. for Bletchingly.

Parl. Pat. 2 Members for Bletchingly.

Pop. 208,000.

E. I. One moiety possessed by the Marquess of Cleveland.

Durham, once a sovereignty in itself, returns only four Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two for the City. The same number represent the magnificent Boroughs of East and West Looe!

DURHAM, City of, D. County.

31st Cha. II. 2 Cits.

MICHAEL-ANGELO TAYLOR, Esq., F.S.A. 7th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Prof. A Barrister-at-law.

Offi. Recorder of Poole, Dorsetshire.

To. Res. Whitehall-yard.

Co. Sc. Cantley Hall, Doncaster, Yorkshire.

Rel. Uncle to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

WILLIAM-RICHARD-CARTER CHAYTOR, Esq.,

(in the room of SIR ROGER GRESLEY, Bart., who lost his seat on account of irregularity in his election.)

Co. Sc. Wilton Castle, Co. of Durham.

R. of E. In the corporation and freemen, resident and non-resident.

N. of V. About 1200. Pop. 10,260.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed in a great measure by Baron Durham and the Marquess of Londonderry; the former having 50, and the latter 60 votes at their command, from among the workmen in their employ at their respective coal-pits.

This city is famous in parliamentary annals from having given rise to a law, which prevents corporate bodies from multiplying the number of their honorary freemen (or mushrooms and faggots, as they are more commonly called), for the purpose of stifling the will of the legally constituted burgesses and freeholders of any Borough or City. In 1762, a contest took place between the corporation of Durham and the citizens; and on the return being made, the latter petitioned the House of Commons against the election of Mr. Gowland, the protégée of the former; forasmuch as the mayor had, for the purpose of securing his election, made upwards of 200 new freemen, who were strangers to the city; and that if this and other daring infringements of their liberties had not taken place, Mr John Lambton would have been elected by a great majority. The House accordingly amended the return for "the said city of Durham," and ordered the Clerk of the Crown to "erase the name of Ralph Gowland," and insert that of General Lambton in its stead. Thus were the rights of the people triumphant over the illegal and arbitrary influence of corporate authority; and to prevent the possibility of such an abuse of municipal power in future, the famous statute, known by the name of the Durham Act, was passed in the

3d of Geo. III. By this Act, *no person has a right to vote, who has not been possessed of his franchise twelve calendar months before the first day of the election.* This Act does not extend to persons who are entitled to their freedom of right, by the custom of the borough; for such may be admitted at any time previous to an election, or even during the poll.

**DYSART, KIRKCALDY, KINGHORN, and BRUNTISLAND, a District of Scottish Boroughs.**  
*A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.*

**LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.**

*N. & S. Alexander St. Clair Erskine.*

*Offl. A Lieut.-Col. in the Army.*

*Rel. Eldest son of the Earl of Rosslyn.*

*R. of E. In 39 Town-Councilmen, of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.*

*N. of V. 4! Pop. 14,760.*

*E. I. Possessed by Gen. Sir R.-C. Ferguson, M. P. for Nottingham.*

**EDINBURGHSHIRE (or Midlothian), Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.**

**SIR GEORGE CLERK, Bart. 6th Parl.**  
*Offl. Counsellor to the Lord High Admiral of Scotland.*

*Late Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

*Co. Se. Pennyquick, Edinburghshire.*

*N. of V. Real, 24; Nominal, 10:— Total, 34. Pop. 152,560.*

*E. I. The Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.*

**EDINBURGH, City of, Edinburghshire, and CAPITAL CITY of Scotland.**  
*A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.*

**THE RT. HON. WILLIAM DUNDAS, 6th Parl.**

*A Land Owner.*

*Offl. Lord Clerk-Register.*

*Keeper of the Signet, and Register of Sasines, in Scotland.*

*A Privy Councillor in England.*

*To. Res. 45, Grosvenor-street.*

*Co. Se. Gullen Lodge, Haddington, N. B.; Pitchford Hall, Shrewsbury, and Buxtead Park, near Uckfield, Sussex.*

*Rel. Cousin to Viscount Melville.*

*R. of E. In the corporation, consisting of the Lord Provost, four Baillies, the Dean of Guild, &c. &c.*

*N. of V. 33. Pop. 120,460.*

*E. I. The Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and Mr. Dundas.*

This City is the only one in Scotland which, of itself, returns a Member to Parliament!

**ELGINSHIRE, or Morayshire, Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.**

**THE HON. FRANCIS - WILLIAM GRANT, 5th Parl.**

*A Land Owner.*

*Offl. Lord Lieut. of Inverness-shire.*

*Col. of the Militia of that County.*

*Co. Se. Cullen House, Inverness-shire.*

*Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Seafield.*

*N. of V. Real, 20; Nominal, 33:— Total, 53. Pop. 29,746.*

*E. I. The Duke of Gordon and the Earl of Fife are the chief landed proprietors in this County.*

**ELGIN, CULLEN, BANFF, INVERURY, and KINTORE, a District of Scottish Boroughs. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.**

**THE HON. ALEXANDER DUFF, 2d Parl.**

*Offl. A Lieut. General, and Col. of the 92d Foot.*

*To. Res. 25, Jermyn-street.*

*Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Fife.*

*N. of V. In 78 Town Councilmen, of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.*

*N. of V. 5! Pop. 11,640.*

*E. I. Possessed by the Earls of Fife and Seafield.*

**ENNIS, Borough of, Clareshire, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.**

**WILLIAM SMYTH O'BRIEN, Esq. 2d Parl.**

*A Land Owner.*

*R. of E. In the self-appointed burgesses. N. of V. 13.*

*E. I. Possessed by Sir E. O'BRIEN, and by the Hon. W. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, late M. P. for Lostwithiel.*

**ENNISKILLEN, Borough of, Fermanaghshire, Ird. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.**

THE HON. ARTHUR-HENRY COLE.  
2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Civil Servant and *late* Representative of the East India Company at one of the native Courts.

*To. Res.* 15, Jernyn-street.

*Co. Se.* Florence Court, Fermanagh-shire.

*Rel. Bro.* to the Earl of Enniskillen.

*R. of E.* In the self-elected burgesses,  
*N. of V.* 15.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Enniskillen.

ESSEX, County of. 49th Hen. III.  
2 Kts.

CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, Esq.  
10th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 35, South-street, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Felix Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

JOHN TYSSEN TYRELL, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Rel.* ——— to Charles Tyrell, Esq.

M. P. for Suffolk.

*Pop.* 290,500.

Essex and its three Boroughs send *eight* Members to Parliament, viz. 2 knights and 6 burgesses.

EVESHAM, Borough of, Worcester-shire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

VACANT:—The following are the representatives chosen at the last election for this Borough. We put them within parentheses, and in *italic* types, in order to show that their return has been disallowed by the House of Commons, on account of notorious corruption.

(*Sir Charles Cockerell*, Bart. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 147, Piccadilly.

*Co. Se.* Sesincote, Gloucestershire.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Baron Northwick.

*Lord Kennedy.*

*N. & S.* Archibald Kennedy.

*Rel. Eldest son* of the Earl of Cassilis.)

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and capital and common burgesses.

*N. of V.* From 600 to 630. *Pop.* 3520.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Baron Northwick, and Money.

This Borough has been under the influence of the Rushouts (the baron's family) as far as regards the return of *one* member, for upwards of a century: the other member was usually returned by a combination of attorneys, who appear lately to have overshot the mark, in their zealous ambition to provide for the legislative wants of the people of England.

“The price is said to be regularly fixed, —five pounds for a single vote, ten pounds for a plumper; and so recognized and established is this purchase, that in one instance, it is said, immediately after the vote was given, a slip of paper, naming the sum, was delivered at the hustings to the voter, who carried it to the candidate's banker, where it was immediately paid; in another, the reward was paid by the agent of the party, appointed without his knowledge, who hired an uninhabited house, into which parties were introduced singly, that there might be no witnesses. There are about ninety non-resident voters living in and about London, forty at Birmingham, and about the same number dispersed through the West of England, who make a regular traffic of their votes. So great is the corruption of this Borough, that the late Member, in disgust, resisted all entreaties to become again its representative: in his retiring address, he declared ‘he could not submit to lend himself to so vicious and abominable a system.’ This Borough is only partially open: one Member, Sir Charles Cockerell, is returned by the recommendation and through the influence of Lord Northwick, but who is still obliged to pay the voters; the other Member is he who pays the best, whatever may be his political creed.” We quote the above description from one of Colonel Jones's letters. Since it was published, the last election has been set aside by a decision of a Committee of the House of Commons; and the writ for the election of new Members is suspended: in fact, a bill has been brought into the House for the disfranchisement of this Borough, and for the transfer of the franchise to Birmingham.

On Feb. 17, 1831, Lord John Russell presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for Reform, from

the Borough of Evesham, which stated that "corruption infected it like a leprosy; and that, of nearly 4000 inhabitants, there were only 115 resident voters."

EXETER, City of, *Devonshire.*

23d *Edw. VI.* 2 *Cits.*

LEWIS-WILLIAM BUCK, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 63, St. James's-street.

JAMES WENTWORTH BULLER, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Rel.* ——— to Charles Buller, Esq.  
M. P. for West Looe.

*R. of E.* In the *freemen* and *freeholders*, including non-residents.

*N. of V.* From 1590 to 1600.

*Pop.* 24,560.

*R. O.* The Sheriff.

EYE, Borough of, *Suffolk.*

13th *Eliz.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR EDWARD KERRISON, Bart., C. B.  
5th Parl.

An East India Proprietor.

*Off.* A Major Gen., and Col. of the 14th Dragoons.

Recorder of Eye.

*To. Res.* 13, Great Stanhope-street.

*Co. Sc.* Oakley Park, Suffolk.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for this Borough.

WILLIAM BURGE, Esq.

*Pro.* A Barrister-at-law.

*To. Res.* 50, Wimpole-street; and 7, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

*R. of E.* In the free burgesses and corporation, and inhabitants paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* About 100. *Pop.* 1890.

*R. O.* Two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* Possessed by Earl Cornwallis and Sir E. Kerrison.

FERMANAGHSHIRE, *Ireland.*

*A. U.* 41st *Geo. III.* 2 *Kts.*

MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq. 9th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Governor of the County of Fermanagh.

A General in the Army.

*Lieut. Gov.* of the Isle of Wight.

*Co. Sc.* Castle-Archdall, near Enniskillen, Fermanaghshire.

VISCOUNT CORRY. 3d Parl.

*N. & S.* Armar-Lowry Corry.

*Co. Sc.* Castle-Cooile, Fermanaghshire.

*Rel. Eld.* son of the Earl of Belmore: brother to the Hon. Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry, M. P. for Tyronehire.

*N. of V.* Previously to the late Freeholder-Disfranchisement Act, about 5400.

*E. I.* The Earls of Enniskillen and Belmore; and Mr. Archdall, the Member.

FIFESHIRE, *Scotland.*

*A. U.* 6th *Ann.* 1 *Com.*

JAMES WEMYSS, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.

*Co. Sc.* Wemyss Castle, Fifeshire.

*Rel. Bro.in-law* to the Earl of Errol.

*N. of V.* Real, 184; Nominal, 32:—

Total, 216. *Pop.* 104,976.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Wemyss family.

FLINTSHIRE, *North Wales.*

27th *Hen. VIII.* 1 *Kt.*

SIR THOMAS MOSTYN, Bt. 10th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 14, Park-place, St. James's.

*Co. Sc.* Mostyn Hall, Flintshire.

*N. of V.* About 65.

*E. I.* Possessed by Sir T. Mostyn, the Member, whose family have represented the County for nearly 150 years; and by Baron Kenyon.

Flintshire, like other Welsh counties, is poorly represented; for it deutes only a knight and burgess to the House of Commons!

FLINT, RHYDLAN, CAERWYS, CAERGULLY, and OVERTON (including Knolton and Overton-Foreign), a District of Boroughs in *North Wales.* 27th *Henry VIII.* 1 *Bs.*

SIR EDWARD PRYCE-LLOYD, Bart.

6th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 9, Lower Seymour-street.

*Co. Sc.* Pengwern, near St. Asaph, North Wales.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants of these Boroughs paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* Nearly 1200. *Pop.* 5500.

*R. O.* The Mayor of Flint.

*E. I.* Possessed by Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, and the present Member.



FORFARSHIRE (or Angus-shire),  
Scotland. *A. U. 6th Anne.* 1 Com.

THE HON. WILLIAM RAMSAY-  
MAULE. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 9, Cornwall-terrace.

*Co. Se.* Panmure, and Brechin Castle,  
Forfarshire.

*Rel.* Brother to the Earl of Dalhousie.

*N. of V.* Real, 90; Nominal, 24:—  
Total, 114. *Pop.* 109,760.

*E. I.* The Hon. W.-R. Maule, the  
present Member, is the chief land pro-  
prietor in this County.

FORFAR, PERTH, DUNDEE,  
CUPAR, and ST. ANDREWS, a  
district of Scottish Boroughs.

*A. U. 6th Anne.* 1 Com.

— OGILVIE, Esq.,

(in the room of THE RT. HON.

FRANCIS JEFFREY, against whose

return a petition had been presented.

On the 25th of March, the Com-

mittee decided in favour of the peti-

tioner, Mr. Ogilvie; but at the same

time resolved that Mr. Jeffrey's op-

position to the matter of the petition

was neither frivolous nor vexatious.)

*Off.* A Colonel in the Army.

*R. of E.* In 134 Town-Councilmen, of  
the several Boroughs, who elect dele-  
gates to vote for the Member.

*N. of V.* 5! *Pop.* 62,740.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Bread-  
albane, and by Sir David Wedder-  
burne, Bart.

FORTROSE (including Chanoury, and  
Rosemarkie), INVERNESS, NAIRN,  
and FORRES, a district of Scottish  
Boroughs. *A. U. 6th Anne.* 1 Com.

JOHN BAILLIE, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Banker.

*Off.* An East India Director.

A Colonel in the Army.

*To. Res.* 9, Devonshire-place.

*Co. Se.* Leyes, Inverness-shire.

*N. of V.* In 72 Town-Councilmen, of  
the several Boroughs, who elect dele-  
gates to vote for the Member.

*N. of V.* 4! *Pop.* 19,674.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Member himself,  
and by the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant,  
President of the Board of Control, and  
*M. P.* for the County of Inverness.

FOWEY, Borough of, Cornwall.

14th Edw. III. 2 Bur.

LORD BRUDENEL. 4th Parl.

*N. & S.* James-Thomas Brudenel.

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Major in the 8th Dragoons.

*To. Res.* 12, Hereford-street.

*Co. Se.* Brooksby Hall, Leicestershire.

*Rel.* Eld. son of the Earl of Car-  
digau.

JOHN CHEESMENT SEVERN, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 2, Queen-square, West-

minster.

*Co. Se.* Penybent Hall, Radnorshire.

*R. of E.* In such tenants of His Ma-  
jesty, as Duke of Cornwall, as are  
capable of holding the office of Port-  
reeve, and who have been duly ad-  
mitted upon the Court-roll of the  
Manor; having done their fealty.

*N. of V.* about 300. *Pop.* 1480.

*R. O.* The Portreeve chosen at the  
Court of His Majesty, who is Lord of  
the Manor.

*E. I.* One moiety possessed by Mr.  
Austin; the other by Mr. Lucey, of  
Warwickshire, who purchased it from  
Mr. Hamlet, the silversmith, for  
20,000*l.*, and has since spent upwards  
of 70,000*l.* more in endeavouring to get  
the whole patronage into his own pos-  
session.

GALWAYSHIRE, Ireland.

*A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 2 Kts.

JAMES STAUNTON LAMBERT, Esq.

2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Cregclare, in this County.

SIR JOHN BURKE, Bart.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

*Co. Se.* Marblehill, in this County.

*Rel.* Uncle to the Marquess of Clan-  
ricarde.

This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

*R. of E.* Previously to the late disfran-  
chisement of the forty-shilling free-  
holders, upwards of 4000.

*E. I.* The Marquess of Clanricarde has  
considerable influence; but the Catho-  
lic influence is prevalent.

V, Borough of, *Galway*—  
L. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

WARA, Esq. 2d Parl.

OWNER.

Mayor of Galway.

West Lodge, Galway.

the corporation.

ruled by I. Daly, Esq.

N, Borough of, *Surrey*.

VI. 2 Bss.

PELTERS SHELLEY, Esq.

Captain in the Army.

Maresfield, Surrey.

of Sir John Shelley, Bart.,

or Lewes.

THOMAS HOPE, Esq.

OWNER.

37, Upper Seymour-street.

Wesley, Salop.

— to Henry-Thomas Hope,  
of East Loos.

of the freeholders and inhabit-  
ing scot and lot.

About 5.

Pop. 40.

Unstable.

ruled formerly by Sir Mark  
Bart. of Gatton Park; now by  
anon.

A rotten Borough had at one  
time one house and one elector!  
When the property of the late  
George Colebroke; at the time  
of his death, it was sold by his as-  
signees to Sir William Maine, who was  
then created Lord Newhaven, of  
Down, of Ireland. It was then  
ruled upon speculation, by Mr.  
Colebroke, a sugar-baker, and a Mr. Gra-  
ham, who sold it again to the late  
John Talbot, Esq. the banker.  
It was purchased from Mr.  
Talbot by John Petrie, Esq. for  
£50,000L. of which was to be  
ruled by the purchaser, to an-  
nullify the claim that government had  
on the effects of Sir George Cole-  
broke.

On the failure of Mr. Petrie,  
it was again sold by his assignees to  
John Wood, Esq., who was created a  
Baronet after the purchase.—Sir Mark  
ruled himself the functions of Mem-  
ber of Parliament, magistrate, church-  
warden, overseer, surveyor of highways,  
collector of taxes, and appointed at  
the time the constable, who was  
ruled officer!

“This Borough, which now consists of  
only six houses, has but one voter;  
the right of election being in the free-  
holders, having such freeholds in their  
own occupation, and in the inhabitants  
paying scot and lot. Whilst Sir Mark  
Wood was the proprietor, he was the  
only freeholder; and possessing the six  
houses, he occupied one himself, and  
let the other five by the week, for  
which he paid the taxes; thus retain-  
ing the whole right of election to him-  
self.”—*Oldfield*.

In the discussion which followed the first  
reading of the Reform Bill, now in  
progress through the House of Com-  
mons, Mr. Shelley, one of the repre-  
sentatives of Gatton, said that “He  
looked upon the proposed measure as  
the prelude of future misery. He  
confessed he stood in a peculiar position  
in regard to the measure, but he was  
entirely uninfluenced by the considera-  
tion of personal interest. It had been  
urged as an argument for the destruc-  
tion of the close or rotten boroughs,  
that their representatives cannot give a  
free vote; but he considered that the  
only Members who were completely,  
thoroughly, and entirely free and in-  
dependent, represented the close Bo-  
roughs. (Cheers, and great laughter.)  
His reason was that it had always been  
held that representatives were bound  
to support the individual interests of  
their constituents; but the Members  
for the close Boroughs were unshackled  
by any obligations to support local or  
individual interests, and were free and  
unbiased for the consideration of all  
questions for the whole nation.”

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *South*  
*Wales*. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Kt.

CHRISTOPHER-RICE-MANSEL TAL-  
BOT, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Margan, in this County.

Rel. Nephew to the Earl of Ilchester.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Bute;  
Mr. Talbot, the Member; and Sir  
Charles Morgan, Bart. M.P. for Mon-  
mouthshire.

Glamorganshire returns only two Mem-  
bers to Parliament, viz., a Knight of  
the Shire, and a Burgess who represents  
a district of eight Boroughs, of which

Cardiff is the chief.—What an inequality exists between this County—or the following district of Scottish Boroughs—and the foregoing non-entity Borough of Gatton !!!

GLASGOW, RENFREW, RUTHERGLEN, and DUMBARTON, a District of Scottish Boroughs.

A. U. 6th Ann. 1 Com.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq. 4th Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. Lord-Lieut. of Renfrewshire. Co. Sc. Blythwood, Renfrewshire.

R. of E. In 87 Town-Councilmen of these Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of V. 4! Pop. 133,600.

E. I. Possessed by Sir John Campbell and A. Campbell, Esq.

It is curious that Glasgow, which has long been a flourishing and populous city, should, at the time of the Union between England and Scotland, appear so very insignificant to the promoters of that measure, as to be included in a district for representation with any other town whatever; more particularly with three Boroughs so comparatively small as those above annexed to it.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

20th Edw. I. 2 Kts.

LORD ROBERT - EDWARD - HENRY SOMERSET, K.C.B., K.T.S. and K.S.W. 8th Parl.

Offi. A Lieut-Gen. and Col. of the 1st Dragoons.

To. Res. 5, Grosvenor-square.

Rel. Bro. to the Duke of Beaufort, and to Lord Fitzroy-James-Henry Somerset, K.C.B., a Major-General, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces: uncle to the Marquess of Worcester, M.P. for Monmouth; to Lord Granville-Charles-Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire; and to the lady of the Hon. Frederick Gough Calthorpe, M.P. for Bramber: bro.-in-law to Viscount Courtenay.

SIR BERKELEY-WILLIAM GUISE, Bart. 6th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Rendcomb Park, near Cirencester; and Higham Court, near Gloucester.

Pop. 337,500.

E. I. One moiety exercised by the Duke of Beaufort.

Gloucestershire sends, in all, eight Members to Parliament, viz., 2 Knights, 2 Citizens, and 4 Burgesses.

GLOUCESTER, City of, Gloucestershire. 20th Edw. I. 2 Cits.

EDWARD WEBB, Esq. D.C.L. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Stoke-Bishop, Bristol; and Adwell, Tetworth.

JOHN PHILPOTTS, Esq.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

Rel. Bro. to the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

R. of E. In the freemen at large.

N. of V. About 2200, of whom 1500 are non-resident. Pop. 10,340.

R. O. The Mayor.

“Mr. Philpotts obtained his seat by spending about £18,000 in treating, taking up freedoms, &c. Colonel Webb, the other Member, was returned upon the Whig interest, which prevails in the city and corporation.”—*Spectator Newspaper*, Jan. 2, 1831.

GRANTHAM, Borough of, Lincolnshire. Edw. IV. 2 Bur.

GLYNNE EARLE WELBY, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 50, Upper Harley-street.

Co. Sc. Denton Hall, Lincolnshire.

Rel. Son of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.

SIR MONTAGUE JOHN CHOLMELEY, Bart. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Easton, Lincolnshire.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Duke of St. Alban's.

R. of E. In the freemen of the Borough, resident and non-resident, not receiving alms or charity.

N. of V. From 860 to 900. Pop. 6280.

R. O. The Alderman.

E. I. The families of the Duke of Rutland and Earl Brownlow influenced the return of representatives for this Borough from 1660 to 1802. From that period until 1818, their interests

were opposed by Sir William Manners, who possessed a large estate near the town, and had purchased nearly all the houses in the Borough. Previously to 1802, it had been customary for the voters to receive *two* guineas from each candidate; at that election, however, the price rose to *ten*; so that, there being four candidates, each elector received forty guineas. The baronet's *protégés*, however, were unsuccessful; but he continued to contest the Borough until 1812, when he purchased Lord Brownlow's property in Grantham, and gave the duke permission to sport over his extensive manors, on condition that His Grace should discontinue all further interference with the elections. The corporation, however (who have the power of making an unlimited number of freemen), were determined in this case to counteract the influence of property; for Sir William had contrived, by the irritability of his temper and the domineering haughtiness of his spirit, not only to keep up continual warfare with them, but also gave great offence to all the surrounding interests. Accordingly, they espoused the cause of Sir W. E. Welby, and invited Earl Brownlow to resume one moiety of the patronage of the Borough, which his lordship has done since 1818.—For a further account of the conduct of Sir W. Manners, see *Ichester*.

GRIMSBY (Great), Borough of,  
*Lincolnshirc.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

CHARLES WOOD, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 22, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

GEORGE HARRIS, Esq.  
An East India Proprietor.  
*Offl.* A Captain in the R. Navy.

*R. of E.* In the *resident freemen* paying scot and lot. N. B. All the sons of freemen born in the town are entitled to their freedom, as well as every person marrying a freeman's daughter or widow.

*N. of V.* From 280 to 300. *Pop.* 3120.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

This Borough stands second to none in the annals of corruption. During the last war, a military officer, extensively employed in the recruiting service, became a candidate, in opposition to the interest of its patron, Lord Yarborough; and finding recruits as necessary for his political as his military service, enlisted a majority of the voters as *soldiers*, with a liberal *bounty*; and carried his election. His treatment of them afterwards, however, proved that *honour* is not always to be found among thieves: he picked out the able-bodied electors, and drafted them off to different regiments; where, no doubt, they had time to reflect, that in selling the liberties of their country, they themselves became deservedly enslaved.

GRINSTEAD (East), Borough of,  
*Sussex.* 1st *Edw. II.* 2 *Bss.*

THE HON. FREDERICK - RICHARD WEST, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 38, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Ruthin Castle, Denbighshire; and Culliam Court, Henley-upon-Thames.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to R.-M. Biddulph, Esq., M P. for Denbigh: *cousin* to Earl Delawarr.

VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE. 2d Parl.  
N. & S. Frederick-Campbell Amherst.  
*To. Res.* 66, Grosvenor-street.  
*Rel. Son and heir* of Earl Amherst.

*R. of E.* Decided in 1695 to be in the *burgage-holders* only.  
*N. of V.* 30. *Pop.* 3150.

*R. O.* A Bailiff chosen at the Court-Leet of the lords of the manor, who are

*E. I.* The Duke of Dorset, and Earl Delawarr.—It came out before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1803, on the trial of a petition of John Frost, Esq. that none of the grantees holding the *burgage-tenures* for the Duchess of Dorset were allowed to have *possession* of their deeds; but that they were brought in a bag to the place of election by Mr. Hoper, attorney of Lewes, agent to her Grace, and carried back by him in the same manner; but at the election, the title of the voter was of course admitted\*.

\* This fact demands the strongest animadversion; although it is only *one* instance out of *many*, wherein electors are not allowed to have possession of the deeds which

GUILDFORD, Borough of, *Surrey*.  
23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

CHARLES-BARING WALL, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
Occ. A Merchant.  
To. *Res.* 44, Berkeley-square.  
Co. *Se.* Norman Court, near Stock-  
bridge, Hants.

GEORGE-HOLME SUMNER, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. *Se.* Hatchlands Park, *Surrey*.  
*Rel.* — to the Right Reverend C.-  
R. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Win-  
chester: — to the Right Reverend  
J.-B. Sumner, Lord Bishop of  
Chester.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, *freemen*, and  
*freeholders* residing within the ancient  
limits of the Borough, and paying scot  
and lot.

N. B. Persons who have served 7 years  
to a freeman are, *ipso facto*, freemen.  
In 1768, it was decided that no free-  
holders should vote, whose freeholds  
were not conveyed to them previous to  
the opposition of candidates being made  
known.

*N. of V.* from 230 to 240. *Pop.* 3260.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Has long been exercised by the  
families and relatives of the two  
Members, viz. Earl Onslow and  
Baron Grantley.

HADDINGTONSHIRE (or East  
Lothian). *Scotland*.  
*A. U. 6th Ann.* 1 *Com.*

LORD JOHN HAY. 2d *Parl.*  
*Offl.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the Marquess of Tweed-  
dale.

*N. of V.* Real, 63; Nominal, 13:—  
Total, 76. *Pop.* 31,654.  
*E. I.* The Earl of Hopetoun.

HADDINGTON, DUNBAR,  
NORTH BERWICK, LAUDER,  
and JEDBURGH, a District of *Scottish*  
*Boroughs.* *A. U. 6th Ann.* 1 *Com.*

SIR ADOLPHUS-JOHN DALRYMPLE,  
Bart. 4th *Parl.*  
A Land Owner.  
*Offl.* A Lieut. Col. in the Army.  
To. *Res.* 129, Park-street, Grosvenor-  
square.  
Co. *Se.* High Mark, *Wigtonshire*.  
*Rel. Eld.* son of Sir Hugh Dalrymple,  
Bart.

*R. of E.* In 99 Town-Councilmen of  
these Boroughs, who elect delegates to  
vote for the Member.

*N. of V.* 5! *Pop.* 16,940.  
*E. J.* Possessed by the Earl of Lauder-  
dale.

HAMPSHIRE. 18th *Edw. III.* 2 *Kts.*

JOHN FLEMING, Esq. 4th *Parl.*  
A Land Owner.  
To. *Res.* Clarendon Hotel, 169, New  
Bond-street.  
Co. *Se.* Stoneham, Hants.

SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, Bart.  
2d *Parl.*  
A Land Owner.  
Co. *Se.* Hursley Park, Hants.

*Pop.* 287,460.

Hampshire is well represented; that is,  
as far as number goes: it returns 26  
Members in all, viz. 2 knights of the  
shire, 2 citizens of Winchester, and 22  
burgesses for 11 Boroughs.

enable them to vote. What, then, are the 25,000,000 of inhabitants of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland—ay, and the almost countless natives and colonists of India, the West Indies, and North America—still to be *virtually represented*—still to be legislated for—still to be *taxed*—by men, chosen by other men, whose honesty cannot be trusted during the *short hour* of polling 30 voters? Oh shame! shame!—Will other nations credit this? Will Britons, even, believe that there is such a foul stain on their national integrity—such a blot on their boasted patriotism? And yet, such facts are recorded on many pages of the parliamentary journals.—It would be a curious speculation to calculate what proportion of the 1,200,000,000*l.* of national debt has been incurred by,—what number of the 2,000,000 of lives sacrificed during the French and American wars are attributable to,—and what quantity of the mass of human misery now existing in Britain and Ireland is to be placed to the account of,—gentlemen, who have been made Members of Parliament by voters whom they would not trust out of their sight with a guinea, or a guinea's worth!

HARWICH, Borough of, *Essex*.  
17th Edw. III. 2 Bss.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN-CHARLES  
HERRIES. 3d Parl.

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

*Late* Master of the Mint, and Pre-  
sident of the Board of Trade.

*To. Res.* 7, Carlton-gardens.

*Co. Se.* Montreal, Seven Oaks, Kent.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE-ROBERT  
DAWSON, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Trustee of the Irish Linen  
Manufacture.

*Late* Joint Secretary of the Treasury.

*To. Res.* 16, Upper Grosvenor-street.

*Co. Se.* Castle Dawson, Londonderry-  
shire.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Sir Robert Peel,  
Bart., M.P. for Tamworth; and to  
William Yates Peel, Esq., M.P.  
for Yarmouth.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and  
capital burgesses, residing within the  
Borough.

*N. of V.* 32. *Pop.* 4260

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Exercised by the *Treasury*; one  
of the Secretaries to which is always  
one of the Representatives.

In the Pension-List of Charles II. it is  
stated, that Thomas King, Esq., M.P.  
for Harwich, had a pension of 50*l.* per  
session, besides *meat and drink*, and  
now and then a *suit of clothes*.

HASLEMERE, Borough of, *Surrey*.  
27th Eliz. 2 Bss.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN BECKETT,  
Bart. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

*Late* Judge Marshal and Advocate  
General.

*To. Res.* 11, Stratford-place.

*Co. Se.* Somerby Park, Lincolnshire.

*Rel. Son-in-law* to the Earl of Lons-  
dale.

WILLIAM HOLMES, Esq. 3d Parl.  
A West India Proprietor.

*Offl.* Agent for the Colony of Dema-  
rara.

*Late* Treasurer of the Ordnance.

*To. Res.* 10, Grafton-street, Bond-  
street.

*Parl. Pat.* This gentleman's family  
returns 2 Members for Yarmouth,  
I. W.; and 2 Members for New-  
port, I. W.

*R. of E.* Possessed by the burgage-  
holders, who are styled *inhabitant*  
*freeholders* \*.

*N. of V.* 60. *Pop.* about 900.

*R. O.* A Bailiff chosen at the Court-Leet  
of the Lord of the Manor, who is

*E. I.* The Earl of Lonsdale. This no-  
bleman (when Sir James Lowther) is  
said to have purchased this Borough  
for 24,000*l.* from an apothecary and  
an attorney in the neighbourhood, who  
had bought it for 18,000*l.*; these vil-  
lage professionals clearing 6,000*l.* by  
the bargain.

The late Earl of Lonsdale, not thinking it  
safe to trust any of the inhabitants  
with a conveyance of his freeholds,  
actually sent forty of his labourers  
from his collieries in the north of  
England to reside in this Borough;  
erected cottages for their accommoda-  
tion, and allowed them half a guinea  
a week each, besides what they might  
earn by their labour, if they thought  
proper to work!—All he required of  
these *gentlemen in black* was to choose  
two Members of his own nomination  
for Haslemere.

These men continued to reside in this  
Borough during the remainder of that  
nobleman's life, a period of more than  
twenty years; and elected the Members  
who represented it in the 15th, 16th,  
17th, and 18th Parliaments of Great  
Britain; that is, from 1790 to 1800.

Upon the death of the late Earl, the pre-  
sent one, thinking the expense of sup-  
porting these men might be dispensed  
with, dismissed them, and sent them

\* "By the word *freeholders* is meant only freeholders of messuages, lands, or tenements lying within the Borough and Manor of Haslemere, whether the same pay rent to the Lord of the said Borough and Manor or not, exclusive of any lands or tenements which are, or have been, parcel of the waste ground of the said Borough and Manor, or any messuages or buildings which are, or shall be, standing thereon."—April 25, 1755.

home; the consequence of which was, that, at the general election in 1812, two opposition candidates appeared on the morning of the election. The Earl having made no conveyance of any of his forty freeholds; nor Lord Gwydir of the twenty-four belonging to him, there was not a single voter to be found in the Borough!

In this dilemma, there was only one stratagem to be resorted to, which was, to cause the bailiff to adjourn the poll to the next day; and, in the mean time, to put all the attorneys who could be procured from the neighbouring towns in a state of requisition, to make out as many conveyances as the time would admit by the next morning!—This was accordingly done; and by nine o'clock the following day the parchment voters were created, and admitted as good, by the returning officer:—at the same time, seven *real* freeholders, resident within the Borough, were rejected, because they were about to vote for the opposition candidates. These transactions were petitioned against; but the Earl's influence prevailed.

HASTINGS, Borough and Cinque Port of, *Sussex*. 43d *Edw. III.* 2 *Barons*.

SIR HENRY FANE, G.C.B. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Off.* A Lieut. General, and  
Col. of the 1st Dragoons.  
*Late* Surveyor Gen. of the Ordnance.  
*Co. Se.* Fulbeck Hall, Lincolnshire.

JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Late* Joint Secretary of the Treasury.  
*To. Res.* 10, Charles-street, St. James's.  
*Co. Se.* Fairlight-place, Hastings,  
Sussex.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, jurats, and freemen resident, not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* Nearly 200. *Pop.* 6850.

*R. O.* The Mayor, who is generally a Peer.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Treasury, through the agency of an attorney named Milward. One part of the policy in this Borough is to give the freedom to persons who are likely to become paupers; so that the power of returning the Members may be kept in the hands of a few.

“ Before the passing of Mr. Crewe's bill, the appointment of the representatives in Parliament for this town was wholly in the Treasury; the number of voters was usually about twenty, the whole of whom had places under, or were otherwise provided for by, government. The management and conduct of this faithful and well disciplined corps was, for a long series of years, vested in Mr. Collier, who, in this situation, acquired a princely fortune, whereby he was enabled to provide handsomely for five co-heiresses, his daughters. On his death, Mr. Milward (who had married a Miss Collier) succeeded to the post of agent to the Treasury. The whole patronage of government, in this place, is in the hands of Mr. Milward, who disposes of the various places in that manner which he imagines will be most conducive to the common interest of himself and the Treasury. Since Mr. Crewe's bill, it has been necessary to keep up a certain number of freemen (just enough to go through the farce, and to perform the various ceremonies of an election), who do not *ostensibly* hold any place under government. These, however, do not go unprovided for; they are, of course, quartered on such of their brother freemen as are in possession of more lucrative situations. Others, rather than lose their franchise by the operation of that bill, have given up their places to their sons, and other near relations; by which measure the freeman preserves his vote, and the Treasury its influence.

“ Whatever personal interest Mr. Milward may have in this place, apart from, and independent of, the Treasury, is obtained and preserved by lending small sums of money, on bond, to the most indigent freemen; which obligations are never meant to be enforced, so long as they continue in a state of passive obedience: but, if at any time they should venture to give the smallest indication of independence, the payment of their debts is required, and a prison the certain consequence of the smallest delay.”—*Oldfield.*

HAVERFORDWEST, Borough of,  
Pembrokeshire, South Wales.  
27th Hen. VIII. A B.

SIR RICHARD-BULKELEY PHILIPPS,  
Bart. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 58, Portland-place.

*Co. Se.* Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire.

*Parl. Pat.* The Member for this Borough.

*R. of E.* In the *freeholders, burgesses,* and *inhabitants* paying *scot and lot*, and not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* Between 500 & 520. *Pop.* 4250.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Member himself.

HEDON, Borough of, *Yorkshire.*

23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR THOMAS-ASTON-CLIFFORD CON-  
STABLE, Bart.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Tixal, Staffordshire.

ROBERT FARLAND, Esq.

*Occ.* A Corn-factor.

*To. Res.* 3, Park-street, Westminster.

*Co. Se.* Hale Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk.

*R. of E.* In the *corporation and bur-  
gesses*, who are such by descent, by 7  
years' apprenticeship, or by discre-  
tionary gift of the corporation.

*N. of V.* About 300, of whom 80 only  
are resident. *Pop.* about 900.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Iveson family, who are at-  
torneys, and who have always com-  
manded one seat—sometimes both.

Col. John Baillie, the present Member  
for Inverness, &c., represented Hedon  
for some time; regularly paying his  
4000*l.* per Parliament, which was  
considered a very fair and marketable  
price. The common price of a vote,  
when there is no opposition, is 20*l.*,  
and though the electors in general are  
very needy persons, as much as 100*l.*  
has been demanded for a single vote;  
and in many cases, 30*l.* have been  
given. The families of several of  
these burgesses have almost lived on  
their electioneering exactions; and yet  
the idleness consequent on such easy  
means of obtaining money has de-  
moralized and ruined them at the  
same time.

HELSTON, Borough of, *Cornwall.*

23d *Edw. I.* and *Geo. III.* 2 *Bss.*

LORD JAMES-NUGENT-BOYLE-BER-  
NARDO TOWNSHEND. 4th Parl.

*Off.* A Capt. in the Royal Navy.

*Rel. Uncle* to the Marquess Townshend;  
*bro. in-law* to the Duke of Leeds.

SIR SAMUEL-JOHN-BROOKE PE-  
CHELL, Bart.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Lord of the Admiralty.

A Capt. in the Royal Navy.

*To. Res.* The Admiralty.

*Co. Se.* Aldwick, Chichester.

*R. of E.* In the *corporation*, consisting  
of a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 24 com-  
mon-councilmen.

*N. of V.* 36. *Pop.* 2670.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Duke of Leeds.

In 1790 there was only *one* elector alive,  
according to the old charter of Queen  
Elizabeth; and it fell to his lot to  
nominate two Representatives for this  
Borough!!!

At the general election, in 1812, a petition  
of certain electors was presented against  
the influence of the Duke of Leeds,  
who allowed the corporation an annual  
sum of money, on condition of return-  
ing to Parliament two Members under  
the nomination of his Grace. This  
being fully proved, a special report of  
the corrupt practice was made by the  
Committee to the House; but a motion  
being made, that the Attorney-General  
should be ordered to prosecute his  
Grace, the same was negatived by a  
majority of three votes. A bill was  
then brought in to extend the right of  
voting for Helston, to the freeholders  
of the hundred in which it is situated:  
this bill had passed unanimously  
through the House of Commons, but,  
*by some unaccountable neglect*, was  
suffered to remain on the table of the  
Lords till the session of 1817, when  
it was thrown out by their Lordships!  
This Borough, like Shaftesbury, Hindon,  
Ilchester, and Arundel, has escaped  
disfranchisement, after a conviction of  
bribery; but it must be recollected that  
each of these has a Noble Patron, or  
nominator of their Members; while  
Cricklade, Shoreham, Aylesbury, and  
East Retford, which have each been  
extended to the surrounding hundreds,  
had neither of them a Patron or Noble  
Proprietor whose nomination was to be  
invaded by this extension of the rights  
of suffrage.—This appears to be the line  
hitherto drawn in the disfranchisement  
of rotten Boroughs.



## HEREFORDSHIRE.

49th Hen. III.

2 Kts.

SIR JOHN-GEERS COTTERELL, Bart.  
7th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 9, George-street, Hanover-square.*Co. Sc.* Garrons, Herefordshire; Farcombe, Worcestershire.

SIR ROBERT PRICE, Bart. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Sc.* Foxley, Herefordshire.

Herefordshire returns eight Members to the Commons House of Parliament; viz. 2 knights of the shire, 2 citizens of Hereford, and 4 burgesses of Leominster and Weobly.

HEREFORD, City of, Herefordshire.

23d Edw. I.

2 Cits.

VISCOUNT EASTNOR. 5th Parl.

*N. & S.* John Somers-Cocks.*To. Res.* 3, St. James's-square.*Co. Sc.* Reigate Priory, Surrey.*Rel. Eld.* son of Earl Somers: *son-in-law* of the Earl of Hardwicke: *2d cons.* to J. Cocks, Esq., M.P. for Reigate.

EDWARD-BOLTON CLIVE, Esq.

2d Parl.

*To. Res.* 18, Grafton-street.*Co. Sc.* Whitfield, Herefordshire.*Rel. Cousin* to Earl Powis: *brother* to Henry Clive, Esq., M.P. for Montgomery: *2d cousin* to Viscount Clive; and the Hon. R. H. Clive, both Members for Ludlow.*R. of E.* In the *freemen and citizens*, resident and non-resident.*N. of V.* From 1200 to 1250.*Pop.* 9680.*R. O.* The Mayor.*E. I.* Earl Somers, who is High Steward of the Borough, possesses one moiety.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

49th Hen. III.

2 Kts.

SIR JOHN-SAUNDERS SEBRIGHT,  
Bart. 6th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 89, Jermyn-street.*Co. Sc.* Beechwood, Herts.*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Harewood.

NICHOLSON CALVERT, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 89, Jermyn-street.*Co. Sc.* Hunsdon House, Ware, Herts.*Rel. Bro.* to Charles Calvert, Esq.M.P. for Southwark: *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Northland, I. P. (Baron Ranfurly, U. K.)

This County returns six Members to Parliament; viz. 2 knights of the shire, and four burgesses for Hertford and St. Alban's.

It ought to be written in letters of gold, that to this county is attributable the singular and enviable glory of maintaining its independence on every occasion wherein its interests or dignity demanded a display of the devotion of its freeholders in the cause of liberty and humanity. A noble instance of their attachment to the cause of liberty, and of their gratitude and affection for those who had the zeal and integrity to support it, occurs in their conduct towards Mr. Caesar, in 1736. That gentleman had uniformly opposed the despotic measures of Sir Robert Walpole, and was particularly hostile to his introduction of the excise laws; by which he deranged his private fortune, and was arrested and imprisoned for debt in the King's Bench, immediately on the dissolution of parliament. On the death of Sir Thomas Sebright, the freeholders repaired in bodies to Hertford, and, at their own expense, proposed Mr. Caesar, and elected him by a great majority. An express was instantly despatched to release their representative from his confinement; and he was next day restored to his liberty, and to the service and affections of his patriotic constituents. Such an instance of public virtue is worthy of the best days of ancient Greece and Rome. — O! si sic omnia!

HERTFORD, Borough of, Hertfordshire. 23d Edw. I.

2 Bns.

THOMAS-SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

2d Parl.

*To. Res.* 20, Queen-street, May-fair.*Rel. Bro.* to Baron Feversham: *uncle* to the Hon. William Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire; and to the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, M.P. for the Hundred of Basselaw.

Parl. Pat. One Mem. for this Borough.

## ESTRIE.

ry - John Chetwynde-

in the Royal Navy.

Mansfield-street, Port-

ster.

of Earl Talbot.

*inhabitant householders*  
lax; and in such *free-*  
habitants at the period  
made free.

720; viz. 550 resident,  
resident. *Pop.* 4540.

or.

ness of Salisbury and  
the Member, each,  
y, from being the pro-  
est all the houses in the  
eat inconvenience of the  
or when other persons  
an interest in the place,  
e same plan, and hold  
y which their value is  
ed.

RY, Borough of, *Wilts.*

2 *Bss.*

Y A'COURT, Esq.

3d Parl.

in the Royal Navy.

Great Ryder-street, St.

to Baron Heytesbury,  
and Plenipo. to the  
Petersburgh.

THOMAS STAUNTON,

or.

Proprietor.

percargo for the East  
way in China.

Devonshire-street, Port-

Park, Hampshire.

*burgage-holders.*

*Pop.* 1350.

chosen at the Court  
of the Manor, who is  
ytesbury.

ast does this Borough  
of Warminster, which  
than 1000 houses and  
habitants, and has the  
ket in England, *situate*  
*s from Heytesbury, and*

the same distance from Westbury,  
but like the largest towns in Great  
Britain has no representation! The  
inhabitants have the unpleasant re-  
flection of being situated at an equal  
distance between two rotten Boroughs,  
at each of which *one individual* can re-  
turn two Members to Parliament! who  
have, besides, the power of imposing  
those taxes which they must pay, and  
making those laws by which they are  
to be governed!

"Heytesbury was entirely burnt down in  
the year 1766, but that catastrophe  
did not suspend the return of Members  
to Parliament. Like Old Sarum, it  
retained the functions of political life,  
after the body had been annihilated."—  
*Oldfield.*

HIGHAM-FERRERS, Borough of,  
*Northamptonshire.* 2d *Mary.* 1 *Bs.*

VISCOUNT HOWICK. 2d Parl.

*N. & S.* Henry Grey.

*Off.* Joint Under-Secretary for the  
Colonies.

*To. Res.* 48, Berkeley-square.

*Co. Sc.* Howick, Northumberland.

*Rel. Eld.* son of Earl Grey.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, bur-  
gesses, and freemen, who are house-  
holders within the Borough, and not  
receiving alms.

*N. of V.* Between 145 & 150. *Pop.* 890.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by Earl Fitzwilliam,  
who, and whose ancestors, have no-  
minated the Member since 1702.

HINDON, Borough of, *Wilts.*

27th *Edw. I.*

2 *Bss.*

JOHN WEYLAND, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Merchant.

*Co. Sc.* Wood-rising Hall, Norfolk.

THE HON. GEORGE-MATTHEW FOR-  
TESCUE. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 17, Grosvenor-square.

*Rel.* 2d son of Earl Fortescue: *bro.*  
to Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for  
Devonshire.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitant housekeepers  
of the Borough, who are parishioners,  
and who do not receive alms.

*N. of V.* Between 240 & 250. *Pop.* 345.

*R. O.* Lord Calthorpe's bailiff.

*E. I.* Exercised by Baron Calthorpe, Mr. Beckford, and Lord Grosvenor.

In 1774, great bribery having been committed by all the 4 candidates, a Bill of Disfranchisement was introduced into Parliament, but, through the wiles and chicanery of those whose interest it was to oppose it, it never passed into a law. On the above occasion, it was proved that a clergyman of the Establishment enacted the part of Punch; in which character he bribed several of the voters.

HONITON, Borough of, *Devonshire*. 28th *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

JOSIAH-JOHN GUEST, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Occ.* A Banker and Iron-master.  
*Co. Se.* Dowlais House, Glamorgan-shire.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEO. WAR-  
RENDER, Bart. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
An East India Proprietor.  
*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.  
*To. Res.* 22, Albemarle-street.

*Co. Se.* Lochend, East Lothian, N. B.; Cliefden House, Maidenhead.

*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Fal-mouth.

*R. of E.* In the *inhabitant housekeepers*, or *populacy*\* (commonly called *pot-wallopers*), not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* About 500. *Pop.* 3296.

*R. O.* The Portreeve, appointed at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who is—

*E. I.* The Earl of Devon (*late* Viscount Courtenay).

“The Members for this Borough are generally strangers, who are sought out by individuals properly instructed; or are recommended by the Treasury. Previous to a vacancy, these dealers in corruption endeavour to find a candidate suited to their purpose, as rich and unexceptionable as possible, who, depositing a certain sum of money, is sure of having every art and effort exerted in his favour. Thus bribery commences, and continues in proportion to the activity of the agents of a third candidate.

\* The term *populacy*, in the case of SEAFORD, was explained by a Committee of the House of Commons to mean *inhabitant-housekeepers* paying scot and lot; but, in the case of HONITON, by the decision of the 3d of Feb. 1710, the word is used both by the Committee and the contending parties, as not embracing the *inhabitant-householders at large*.

*Pot-wallopers* (from the *gugling* or *walloping* sound of a pot when it boils) is a designation for those persons who attain to the *profitable* privilege of voting for a moneyed candidate, by erecting a thing like a chimney in a field or in the street, where they kindle a fire—on which they boil a pot!—the act of cooking over one's own fire having been originally supposed to convey the full meaning that the person so providing for the wants of nature must of necessity be a resident or inhabitant: our ancestors of course never contemplating that the mere collecting together of two or three dozen brick-bats, and the borrowing of a saucepan for a few hours, as is done at Taunton, Tregony, the *field* called Newtown in the Isle of Wight, and several other equally *respectable Boroughs*, should be the means of conveying into the pocket of the vagabond or gipsy voter, a sum of 5, 10, or 20*l.*, every sixth or seventh year; and that, too, for the purpose of damning his own soul to all eternity, and selling the liberties and property of a whole nation!—That a chimney means house, and pot-boiling the possession of a distinct habitable and inhabited tenement, no one but a Boroughmonger, or his abettor, would attempt to deny. When we talk of an Englishman's fireside (*le foyer*, as the French term it), do we not mean his comfortable house—his domicile? Is not *hearth-money* in Ireland a *house-tax*, as the *poll-tax* (a tax upon heads) in England was at one time an assessment on the *person*? And was not the national watchword “*Pro aris et focis*” (*for our altars and our hearths*), adopted by all classes on the apprehension of invasion during the last war with France, merely figurative of the determination of *Britons* to risk their lives in defence of their religion and their families?—But, after all, this *pot-walloping* is only one of the “*thousand and one*” juggling anomalies of modern Mis-Representation.

"The mode pursued is that of giving to each voter from five to fifty guineas, according to the emergency of the contest; and to their wives, meat, clothes, &c.; and also by opening inns, for which purpose a considerable number are permitted to exist. The number of votes influenced by these or other private considerations, are nineteen out of every twenty.

"This is the celebrated Borough where the cryer was sent round the town with his bell, to give the voters notice of assembling for the purpose of receiving 10*l.* per man for their votes! To such a pitch have contests for the honour of representing this independent place been carried, that the late Sir George Yonge, who lived in the neighbourhood, was absolutely ruined by the extortion of the inhabitants."—*Oldfield.*

HORSHAM, Borough of, *Sussex.*  
23*d Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

NICHOLAS-WILLIAM-RIDLEY COLBORNE, Esq. 4*th Parl.*  
A Land Owner.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*To. Res.* 19, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

*Co. Se.* West Harling, Norfolk.  
*Rel. Bro.* to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE EARL OF SURREY. 2*d Parl.*  
*N. & S.* Henry-Charles Howard.  
*To. Res.* 21, St. James's-square.  
*Co. Se.* Worksop Manor, Notts.  
*Rel. Son and heir* to the Duke of Norfolk: *son-in-law* to the Marquess of Stafford.

His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

*R. of E.* In all such persons as possess an estate of inheritance, or for life, in *burgage houses or lands* lying within the Borough.

*N. of V.* 25. *Pop.* 4860.

*R. O.* Two Bailiffs, nominated at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who is—

*E. I.* The Duke of Norfolk. "His Grace possesses the entire control over this Borough. The late Duke was at no small pains to acquire the ascendancy: it is said that he had the tact to induce the late Mr. Ducesne to part with

the title of the freehold of his estates to him, and take a long lease of them for 999 years. The present Duke has provoked some dissatisfaction among the townspeople, by denying certain indulgences by which his predecessor courted their favour; but a contest with His Grace would be hopeless. Mr. Colborne owes his seat to the Duke's favour, on account of his vote in favour of Catholic Emancipation."—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

It is not a little curious, that whilst the Duke of Norfolk was disqualified from taking his seat in Parliament as a Catholic Peer, he was actually represented by seven of his own nominees in the Commons' House, by means of the *two-penny* burgage-holds of Horsham and other Boroughs.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

49*th Hen. III.* 2 *Kts.*

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE. 2*d Parl.*  
*N. & S.* George Montague.  
*Offl.* A Commander in the R. Navy.  
*Rel. Eld. son* of the Duke of Manchester.

LORD STRATHAVEN. 5*th Parl.*  
*N. & S.* George Gordon.  
*To. Res.* 8, Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane.

*Co. Se.* Orton Hall, near Peterborough.  
*Rel. Eld. son* of the Earl of Aboyne: *son-in-law* to Marquess Conyngham.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Dukes of Manchester and Rutland.

Huntingdonshire returns only four Members to Parliament, viz., two for itself, and two for the Borough from which it takes its name.

Colonel Silas Titus, the author of the celebrated work so obnoxious to OLIVER CROMWELL, entitled "*Killing no Murder*," represented this county in 1681.—It is likewise, perhaps, but little known that the celebrated poet Dryden represented it in 1690, 1701, 1702, and 1705.

Henry Cromwell, the Protector's brother, sat for Huntingdonshire in the Parliaments of 1660 and 1661.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and freemen.

*N. of V.* Between 245 & 250. *Pop.* 2340.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Sandwich and his ancestors, since the reign of Charles II. This influence has been supported by the profuse distribution of promotions in the navy, post-office, and other departments of government, which the Earl and his family have had it so much in their power to dispense.

An attorney of this town, some years since, solicited and obtained the lucrative place of steward to the Greenwich Hospital estates, under an understanding that he was to divide the emoluments of the office amongst seven leading men in the Borough; but getting into possession of the appointment, and his patron being soon after turned out of office, he dismounted his riders, and never paid a shilling to any one of them!

It also came out in a Chancery cause that was occasioned by the abuse of some charitable foundations in this place, that an estate of 900*l.* per annum, the revenues of which were left to public institutions, had been

*E. I.* In the Corp

The elections at H  
drunkenness and  
to be credited in  
its history is dis  
of bribery simila  
Boroughs.

INVERKEITH  
LINE, QUEENSF  
and STIRLING,  
tish Boroughs. A. U

JAMES JOHNSTON,  
A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Straiton, I

*R. of E.* In 102  
these Boroughs, w  
vote for the Memb  
*N. of V.* 51

*E. I.* Possessed by  
toun and Roseber

INVERNESS-SI  
A. U. 6th Anne.

THE RT. HON. CH  
(R

A Land Owner.  
*Offl. President of*  
*trol.*

A B... C...

ROBERT-ADAM DUNDAS, Esq. 2d Parl.  
To. Res. 97, Eaton-square.

Rel. Son-in-law to the Earl of Elgin.

R. of E. In the bailiff, portmen, commonalty\* within the Borough, and freemen not receiving alms, resident and non-resident.

N. of V. From 950 to 1050.

Pop. 18,050.

R. O. Two Bailiffs.

IVELCHESTER, or Ilchester, Borough of, *Somerset.* 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

MICHAEL BRUCE, Esq.

Offi. A Barrister-at-Law.

To. Res. 44, Upper Brook-street.

JAMES-JOSEPH HOPE-VERE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Craigie Hall, Linlithgowshire.

Rel. Son-in-law to the Marquess of Cleveland.

R. of E. In the bailiff, 12 *burgesses*, and the *inhabitants* not receiving alms, who are styled pot-wallopers.

N. of V. From 70 to 80. Pop. 994.

R. O. A Bailiff chosen by the Burgesses.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Cleveland; but hotly disputed by Lord Huntingtower and his family.

This Borough has been so imprudent in the exercise of its corruption, as to have the whole system several times exposed before committees of the House of Commons; but like Shaftesbury, Hindon, Stockbridge, Helston, and many others, where bribery has been specially reported to the House, it has escaped disfranchisement.

In the year 1702, the price of votes at this place was only two guineas; in 1768, it had risen to thirty: indeed, the increase in the price of votes appears to have exceeded that of land and manufactures for the last century; by which it appears, that Borough corruption has been the most flourishing trade going, during that period.

“ At the general election in 1802, a great majority of voters were bribed at 30*l.* per man to vote against the proprietor, Sir William Manners; which bribery

caused the trial, conviction, and imprisonment, of Alexander Davison and his agents, in 1804.—To prevent a similar occurrence at a future election, Sir William caused all the houses to be pulled down except about sixty, in order to limit the number of voters; and erected a large work-house, to accommodate those whose disobedience had offended him!—The number of houses destroyed upon this occasion was about 240, and the electors who occupied them, with their families, were turned into the workhouse, which was let to the parish, in order to disqualify their votes; for, none of them claimed, or received any relief as paupers. These wretched people continued to reside in this habitation of misery from 1803, till the Christmas of 1818, when in consequence of the parish having chosen two independent gentlemen to represent them, in opposition to his own son, and his other nominee, he caused above 160 of these unoffending and unfortunate persons to be turned into the highways in the most inclement season of the year. Some of the women were on the eve of lying in, others were at the most advanced periods of life, and several were infants in arms; in this deplorable situation they had no refuge, but under a few hurdles covered with straw by the side of the turnpike road, where their poverty and distress compelled them to remain for the rest of the winter!

“ This act of cruelty and oppression caused a petition from the rector and parish officers, the bailiff and corporation, and all the principal inhabitants, to the House of Commons; but this was productive of no other consequence than the universal indignation it excited against the author of such wanton and unprovoked oppression.

“ Sir William Manners having now purchased up all the houses except four or five, and all the land in the Borough, conceived himself bashaw of the place, and became so unpopular by his general conduct to the remaining inhabitants, whose situations allowed them only a

\* *Commonalty*, by the particular constitution of a Borough, may signify a restricted number, as in *Plymouth*; but its more proper and general acceptation comprehends the whole body of the inhabitants.—Sometimes the word *occasionally* is used; but it is fatal in regard to the right of voting, to whomsoever it is applied.

precarious subsistence, that human endurance and submission became at length impracticable.—This amiable Baronet, conceiving, no doubt, that *'he had a right to do as he liked with his own,'* actually erected *necessaries* opposite to the houses of those persons who presumed to vote against his nomination; hung up dead horses opposite their doors; caused night-soil to be poured on the ceilings of the rooms in the workhouse, to drive out the unfortunate inmates; and had recourse to every offensive expedient he could devise: as if his only aim had been to distinguish the slavery of his Boroughs by every insult that was degrading and disgusting to the feelings of human nature.—He even threatened to turn the market-place into a dog-kennel, and the inhabitants into the streets, if they dared to vote against his nominee!

“Notwithstanding all these furious denunciations, the electors felt and acted like Englishmen—by destroying the Baronet's influence in the Borough for ever.”—*Oldfield.*

KENT, County of. 2 *Kts.*  
49th *Hen. III.*

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Bart. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 30, Great George-street,  
Westminster.  
*Co. Sc.* Mersham Hatch, Kent.

THOMAS LAW HODGES, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Sc.* Hemsted, Kent.  
*N. of V.* Between 11,000 and 12,000.  
*Pop.* 428,200.

This county is indebted chiefly for the independence which it possesses to that noble relique of Saxon institution, the GAVEL-LAW, by which *all the sons in equal shares are partakers of the father's fortune.*

The special customs incident to gavel-kind in Kent are,

That the husband, after his wife's death, enjoys a moiety of her inheritance in gavel-kind by courtesy, whether he has children by her or not, until he marries again.

The wife, after the death of her husband, *has for her dower a moiety of his lands*

in gavel-kind, for so long a time as she shall continue unmarried, and in chastity.

The tenant of gavel-kind lands is kept in ward one year longer than is permitted by the common-law, that is, till he is fifteen years of age, at which time he is of sufficient age to alienate his estate by feoffment.

Lands in gavel-kind, if the tenant commits felony, and submits to the judgment of the law, are not forfeited; nor do they escheat to the king, or other lord of whom they are holden; nor has the king year, day, and waste of lands in gavel-kind, holden of a common person, when the tenant is executed for felony.

The tenant had a power of devising lands by will, before the statute for that purpose was made, in the 32d year of King Henry VIII.

Lands in gavel-kind descend to all the sons alike in equal portions; and if there are no sons, then equally among the daughters; and as to the chattels, it was formerly part of the custom of this county to divide them (after the funeral, and the debts of the deceased were discharged) into three parts, if he left any lawful issue behind him; of which three, one portion was to the dead, for the performance of legacies; another to his children for education; and a third to the wife, for her support and maintenance.

Kent sends *eighteen* Members to the House of Commons, viz. 2 knights of the shire, 4 citizens of Canterbury and Rochester, 4 burgesses of Maidstone and Queenborough, and 8 barons for the Cinque Ports of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe.

KERRYSHIRE, Ireland. 2 *Kts.*  
*A. U.* 41st *Geo. III.*

THE RT. HON. MAURICE FITZGERALD (usually styled the *Knight of Kerry*). 6th Parl.

A Land Owner.  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

*Late* Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.  
*To. Res.* 3, Devonshire-terrace.  
*Co. Sc.* Ballinruddery, Kerryshire.

**THE HON. WILLIAM BROWNE.**

A Land Owner.

*Co. Sc.* Woodlawn, Kerryshire.*Rel. Bro.* to the Earl of Kenmare.

This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Kenmare, and Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the Members.

**KILDARESHIRE, Ireland.***A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 2 *Kts.***LORD WILLIAM-CHARLES O'BRIEN FITZGERALD.** 6th Parl.*Co. Sc.* Canton, Kildareshire.*Rel. Bro.* to the Duke of Leinster.**RICHARD MORE O'FERRAL, Esq.**

A Land Owner.

*Co. Sc.* Ballyna, Kildareshire.

This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

*E. I.* "Kildareshire comprises 212,000 acres of surface: one-third belongs to the Duke of Leinster. At the last election, 243 electors were registered, besides 43 clergymen entitled to vote from their benefices in the Established Church. Lord W. Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster, is returned by His Grace's influence, assisted by split votes from the opposing candidate. As a Whig and an advocate for Reform, Lord W. Fitzgerald is said to be pretty secure in this county. Richard More O'Ferral, Esq., the second Member, a Roman Catholic and reformer, was selected by the popular feeling. He was opposed by Mr. Roberts, who was supported by the Tories and clergy; every one of whom voted for him."—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

**KILKENNYSHIRE, Ireland.***A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 2 *Kts.***VISCOUNT DUNCANNON.** 6th Parl.*N. & S.* John-William Ponsonby.*Offl.* First Commissioner of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues.*To. Res.* 2, Cavendish-square.*Co. Sc.* Rochampton, Surrey.

*Rel. Eld.* son of the Earl of Besborough: son-in-law to the Earl of Westmoreland: bro. to the Hon. William-Francis-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole.

**THE EARL OF OSSORV.***N. & S.* John Butler.*Rel. Eld.* son of the Marquess of Ormonde.

*E. I.* The Marquess of Ormonde and the Earl of Besborough.

**KILKENNY**, Borough of, *Kilkenny-shire, Ird.* *A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 *Bs.*

**NICHOLAS PHILPOT LEADER, Esq.***Prof.* A Barrister-at-law.*R. of E.* In the freemen.*N. of V.* 350.*E. I.* Possessed by the Marquess of Ormonde.**KINCARDINESHIRE, Scotland.***A. U. 6th Anne.* 1 *Com.***THE HON. HUGH ARBUTHNOT, C.B.**

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* Major-General in the Army.*To. Res.* 19, Dorset-street, Baker-street.*Co. Sc.* Hatton, Kincardineshire.*Rel. Bro.* to Viscount Arbuthnot.*N. of V.* Real, 63; Nominal, 6:—Total, 74. *Pop.* 23,576.*E. I.* Lord Arbuthnot and Mr. Barclay of Ury.**KING'S COUNTY, Ireland.***A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 2 *Kts.***THOMAS BERNARD, Esq.** 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Gov. of the County, and

Col. of the King's County Militia.

*To. Res.* 6, Sackville-street.*Co. Sc.* Castle Bernard, King's Co.*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Baron Dunalley,*R.I.P.*; and to the Hon. F.-H.-A.

Prittie, M.P. for Tipperaryshire.

**LORD OXMANTOWN.** 3d Parl.*N. & S.* William Parsons.*To. Res.* 10, Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park.*Co. Sc.* Birr Castle, King's County.*Rel. Eld.* son of the Earl of Rosse, I.P.*N. of V.* 600, according to the register.

*E. I.* The Earls of Rosse and Charleville, and the Beresfords are influential in this County.

"King's County comprises nearly 220,000 acres. Both Members are said to owe their seats to forbearance and management; and a strong popular excitement would turn out both, who are much weakened by the late change of Ministry."—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.



THE HON. JOHN WALPOLE, 3d Parl.  
To. Res. 112, Mount-street.  
Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Orford.

R. of E. In the freemen.  
N. of V. About 300. Pop. 12,850.  
R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. The Duke of Portland and Lord Orford.

Ever since the time of Sir Robert Walpole, a junior branch of his family has represented this Borough. He, himself, represented this Borough from 1702 to 1745.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, Borough and County of, *Yorkshire*.  
33d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

GEORGE SCHONSWAR, Esq.  
Occ. A Merchant in Hull.  
To. Res. 18, Adam-street, Adelphi.

WILLIAM BATTIE WRIGHTSON, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

R. of E. In the freemen and burgesses; which may arise from birth, servitude, purchase, or donation.

N. of V. Nearly 2700, of whom 1000 are non-resident. Pop. 29,570.

R. O. The Sheriff.

The expenses of an election for Hull are very great; and on the last occasion, no candidates offering themselves, sufficiently rich, or willing

generous services go to his antagonists, hundred and upwards of troops have been taken to do nothing, at each, several days taken!

At the general election men of Hull wanted a candidate appearing wishes, a great number orders stopped a through the town Beverley, who was to them in name a offered to support become their champion occasion.—The office and the following day their Member by accident.

That celebrated and Andrew Marvell, represented Hull in the years 1689. He was the last person from his constituents their business in the Court of Parliament. He lodged on the floor, in a house upon Charing-cross; and when sent one of his lords him with a bag containing five guineas as a present, saying, "My lord, I request you have taken, for I

in the modish and frivolous pursuits of the court? Tell His Majesty, therefore, that the man who can make so good a meal with a quiet conscience, for half-a-crown *per diem*, would be a rogue indeed,—ay, and a fool into the bargain,—to accept a bribe of a thousand guineas from e'er a king in Christendom:”

**KINSALE**, Borough of, *Corkshire, Ireland.* *A. U. 41st Geo. III.* 1 *Bs.*

**JOHN RUSSELL**, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Co. Sc.* Upton House, Warwickshire.  
*Rel.* Nephew to the Duke of Bedford.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and burgesses.  
*N. of V.* 64.

*E. I.* Possessed by Baron de Clifford.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, Stewartry of, *Scotland.* *A. U. 6th Anne.* 1 *Com.*

**ROBERT-CUTLAR FERGUSSON**, Esq. 2d Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*Off.* An East India Director.  
*To. Res.* 17, Great Cumberland-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Orroland, Kirkcudbright; and Craigdarroch, Dumfries-shire.

*N. of V.* Real, 65; Nominal, 72:—  
Total, 137. *Pop.* 35,420.

*E. I.* The Earl of Galloway.

**KIRKWALL, WICK, DORNOCH, DINGWALL, and TAIN**, a District of *Scottish Boroughs.* *A. U. 6th Anne.* 1 *Com.*

**JAMES LOCH**, Esq. 2d Parl.

An East India Proprietor.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*To. Res.* 23, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.  
*Co. Res.* Wimbledon Common.  
*Rel.* — to John Loch, Esq., M.P. for Hythe.

*R. of E.* In 82 town-councillmen, of these Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

*N. of V.* 5! *Pop.* 14,100.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Marquess of Stafford.

**KNARESBOROUGH**, *Yorkshire.* 1st *Mary.* 2 *Bss.*

**THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES MAC-KINTOSH**, Kt. D.C.L. 4th Parl.

*Off.* A Commissioner of the India Board.

A Privy Councillor.

*Late* Recorder of Bombay.

*To. Res.* 5, Maddox-street.

*Co. Res.* Clapham Common, Surrey.

**THE RT. HON. BARON WATERPARK**, I. P.

*N. & S.* Richard Cavendish, F.S.A.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Sc.* Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire; and Waterpark, Corkshire.

*R. of E.* In the possessors of *burgage-tenures.*

*N. of V.* about 110. *Pop.* 9450.

*R. O.* Two Bailiffs, or the Steward to the lord of the manor, who is—

*E. I.* The Duke of Devonshire.

When an election comes on for Knareborough, a number of men are sent from a distant part of the country, and a burgage-house is conveyed to each of them for the day; they are then told who they are to vote for, and *some man is chaired as proxy for the absent Member!* There are no resident electors: the men who are sent to vote are the Duke's tenants: they come, if there be occasion, from his estates in the East Riding; but, generally, they are those about Bolton Bridge, near Skipton, twenty miles from Knareborough, on the other side of the wild mountainous forest. The number of houses in Knareborough is about 750:—if the burgage-tenures were taken away, it is supposed there would be found upwards of 500 men who all pay assessments; and these are chiefly manufacturers, farmers, and shopkeepers. The circumstance of the Members never appearing at the elections, but having some *old pauper* chaired by way of proxy, which is the constant practice, is really insulting.—It cannot be said, however, that there is bribery and corruption, as the elections are managed without any visible expense whatever.

**LANARKSHIRE**, *Scotland.*

*A. U. 6th Anne.* 1 *Com.*

**THE HON. CHARLES DOUGLAS.**

*Rel. Bro.* to Baron Douglas: *nephew* to the Duke of Montrose.

Co. ce. Knowsley Park, Lancashire.  
*Rel. Eld.* son of the Earl of Derby :  
father to the Hon. Edward-Geoffrey-  
Smith Stanley, Chief Secretary to  
the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and  
M.P. for Windsor.

JOHN WILSON PATTEN, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

Pop. 1,054,500.

*E. I.* One moiety exercised by the Earl  
of Derby, whose estates and con-  
nexions, together with his' personal  
influence, enable him always to no-  
minate one of the Members for this  
county. The other is selected by the  
old Tory families, and is generally a  
supporter of the administration for the  
time being.

Lancashire, like Middlesex, is but poorly  
represented; it sends only *fourteen*  
Members to Parliament for itself and  
six Boroughs: several of its populous  
towns—Manchester and Blackburn  
for instance—are entirely unrepres-  
ented; whilst the elective franchise is  
possessed by such petty towns as Wi-  
gan, Newton, and Clithero.

LANCASTER, Borough of, Lan-  
cashire. *23d Edw. I.* 2 Bss.  
3d Parl.

THOMAS GREENE, Esq.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*To. Res.* 7. Lanham

...sup-build  
ness are the o  
he who has th  
repair, or he  
hundreds in n  
most likely to c  
journeyman are  
their masters;  
during the can  
shillings to cat  
of election, they  
quietly to work  
Lonsdale would  
Borough, but fo  
pensive and unce

LAUNCESTON,  
*of Cornwall.* 23d

JAMES BROGDEN, I  
An East India Pro  
*Res.* Clapham, Sur

VACANT: (SIR JAM  
GORDON, Bart., a  
*Master General of*  
*cons.* to the Duke of  
having accepted the  
Chiltern Hundreds.)

*R. of E.* In the *mayo*  
*freemen*, not receiv  
parish.

*N. of V.* 15.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by the  
umberland

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

LORD ROBERT MANNERS, C.B.

6th Parl.

Offi. A General in the Army, and  
Lieut. Col. of the 3d Reg. of Dra-  
goons.

To. Res. 28, Sackville-street.

Co. Se. Belvoir, Leicestershire.

Rel. Youngest brother to the Duke of  
Rutland.

GEORGE - ANTHONY - LEGH KECK,  
Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 20, Park-crescent.

Co. Se. Stoughton Grange, Leicester-  
shire; and Bank Hall, Tarleton,  
Lancashire.

Rel. Cousin to the Earl of Wemyss.

N. of V. About 6000. Pop. 175,500.

E. I. The Duke of Rutland nominates  
one Member, and the Tory aristocracy  
the other. At the last election, the  
duke's nominee was opposed by a Mr.  
Paget, a gentleman of liberal and in-  
dependent principles: he was in a  
minority of 800. The duke main-  
tains his patronage at an enormous cost.

Leicestershire sends altogether only four  
Members to Parliament, viz. 2 knights  
and 2 burgesses.

LEICESTER, Borough of, *Leicester-*  
*shire.* 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

SIR CHARLES-ABNEY HASTINGS,  
Bart. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 23, Saville-street.

Co. Se. Willesley Hall, Derbyshire.

WILLIAM EVANS, Esq.

Occ. A Manufacturer.

To. Res. 42, Grosvenor-place.

Co. Se. Allestree, Derbyshire.

R. of E. In the *burgesses* and *inhabitants*  
paying *scot and lot*\*.

N. of V. About 5000. Pop. 31,470.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. One moiety belongs to the cor-  
poration, who have inlisted among  
them, as honorary freemen, a great  
number of the Tory gentry and clergy  
of the county.—In 1790, an attempt

to intrude upon the people of Leicester  
two representatives, in open violation  
of the freedom of election, had nearly  
proved fatal to the town. The popu-  
lace began to commit depredations,  
and had it not been for the interference  
of the military, their proceedings would  
have terminated in the most serious  
calamity.

LEITRIMSHIRE, *Ireland.*

A. U. 41st Geo. III.

2 Kts.

JOHN-MARCUS CLEMENTS, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 2, Grosvenor-place.

Co. Se. Glanboy, Leitrimshire.

Rel. Cous. to the Earl of Leitrim.

SAMUEL WHITE, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Footland, Leitrimshire; and  
Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

Rel. Brother to Henry White, Esq.,  
M.P. for the County of Dublin.

E. I. The Earl of Leitrim and Henry-  
John Clements, Esq., are governors  
of this county.—Mr. Latouche, also,  
has considerable influence.

LEOMINSTER, Borough of, *Herc-*  
*fordshire.* 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

THE RT. HON. BARON HOTHAM, I.P.  
3d Parl.

N. &amp; S. Beaumont Hotham.

Offi. A Lieut. Col. in the Army.

To. Res. 7, Hill-street, Berkeley-  
square.

Co. Se. South Dalton House, York-  
shire.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Occ. A Manufacturer.

To. Res. 34, Hill-street, Berkeley-  
square.

Co. Se. Patterdale Hall, Westmoreland.

R. of E. In the *bailiffs*, *capital burgesses*,  
and *inhabitants*, paying *scot and lot*.

N. of V. About 900. Pop. 3660.

E. I. Formerly contended for by the  
Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of  
Essex; but abandoned by them on  
account of the corruption and ex-  
pense:—now, in the hands of an  
attorney.

\* Agreed to be in the freemen not having received alms, and in the inhabitants paying *scot and lot*. But persons living in the borough by certificate, not having gained a *settlement*, by renting 10*l.* per annum, or serving in an annual office, are not entitled (by paying *scot and lot*) to vote.—8th Feb. 1705.

Maresfield Park, Uckfield, Sussex.

*Rel. Father* to John-V. Shelley, Esq., M.P. for Gatton.

*R. of E.* In the *inhabitant householders* paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* About 600. *Pop.* 7430.

*R. O.* Two Constables, appointed at the court-leet of the three lords of the manor, alternately, viz. the Dukes of Norfolk and Dorset, and the Earl of Albemarle.

Lord Pelham and his son, the present Earl of Chichester, continued to nominate one Member till the general election in 1806, when the Borough became altogether independent.

LICHFIELD, City of, *Staffordshire.*  
*33d Edw. I.* *2 Cits.*

SIR GEORGE ANSON, K.C.B. & K.T.S.  
*8th Parl.*

A Land Owner.  
*Off.* A Lieut. General, and Col. of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

*To. Res.* 5, Bulstrode-street.

*Co. Se.* Rushal Hall, Staffordshire.

*Rel.* Uncle to Viscount Anson.

GEORGE - GRANVILLE - VENABLES VERNON, Esq. *7th Parl.*

*Off.* Judge of the Exchequer, and Prerogative Courts of the See of York, and of the

THE HON. RICHARD GIBBON.

*Off.* Governor and Usher, and

in the Irish *To. Res.* 44, Be

*Co. Se.* Mount

shire. *Rel.* Brother to

THE HON. STANLEY

*Off.* A Lieut. C

*To. Res.* 11, Qu

*Co. Se.* Cahir-t

County. *Rel.* Eld. son of V

Lord Chief Ba

chequer. *E. I.* Possessed by

by Viscount Guill

rons Massey, Ada

LIMERICK, City of, *Ireland.* *A. U.* 414

THOMAS-SPRING RICE

A Land Owner.

*Off.* Joint Under

Treasury. *To. Res.* 43, Wim

*Co. Se.* Mount Tr

shire. *Rel.* Son-in-law of th

**SIR WILLIAM-AMCOTTS INGILBY**,  
Bart. 3d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. *Se.* Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire.  
*Pop.* 286,300.

Including the city of Lincoln and four Boroughs, this county sends twelve Members to Parliament.

LINCOLN, City and County of, *Lincolnshire.* 49th *Heu.* III. 2 *Cits.*

**CHARLES - DELAET - WALDO SIBTHORP**, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Off.* A Col. in the Army.  
*To. Res.* 20, Regent-street.  
*Co. Se.* Canwick, Lincolnshire.

**JOHN FARDELL**, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 119, Pall-Mall.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and freemen.

*N. of V.* About 1500. *Pop.* 11,140.  
*R. O.* The Mayor and two Sheriffs.

“The expense of a contest here is estimated at 12,000*l.* to each party. This arises from the number of non-resident freemen, who are to be collected from all parts of the kingdom, by the candidates and their agents; from the sums given to the voters, which vary according to circumstances; and the enormous demands for ribbons and treating. The dread of incurring these expenses left the electors with only one candidate at the general election in 1812.

“The anxiety of candidates to obtain writs for election is sometimes so great, that large sums of money have been given for them, and the best bidder has been generally the possessor. A gentleman in office, of great character and integrity, and on whose credit we have the firmest reliance, informed us, that he was present when one thousand guineas were given at the dissolution of the Parliament in 1790, for the writ for this city.”—*Oldfield.*

This city once sent four Members to Parliament.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE (or West Lothian), *Scotland.*  
*A. U.* 6th *Annec.* 1 *Com.*

**THE RT. HON. SIR ALEXANDER HOPE**, Bart., G.C.B. 9th Parl.  
*Off.* A Lieut. Gen., and Col. of the 47th Reg.  
*Lieut. Gov.* of *Chelsea Hospital.*  
*Co. Se.* Farnham, Surrey.  
*Rel.* Uncle to the Earl of Hopetoun.

*N. of V.* Real, 53; Nominal, 13:—  
Total, 71. *Pop.* 20,560.  
*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Hopetoun.

LISBURNE, Borough of, *Antrimshire, Ird.* *A. U.* 41st *Geo.* III. 1 *Bs.*

**HENRY MEYNELL**, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Off.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*To. Res.* 35, Grosvenor-street.  
*Rel. Cous.* to the Marquess of Hertford.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and burghesses.

*N. of V.* 56.  
*E. I.* Possessed by the Marquess of Hertford.

LISKEARD, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall.* 23d *Edw.* I. 2 *Bss.*

**LORD ELIOT**. 3d Parl.  
*N. & S.* Edward-Granville Eliot.  
*Off.* A Lord of the Treasury.  
*To. Res.* 47, Dover-street.  
*Co. Se.* Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall.  
*Rel. Eld. son* of the Earl of St. Germans.

**SIR WILLIAM-HENRY PRINGLE**, K.C.B. 5th Parl.  
*Off.* A Lieut. General, and Col. of the 64th Regt. of Foot.  
*To. Res.* 17, Stratford-place.  
*Rel. Nephew-in-law* to the Earl of St. Germans.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and sworn free burghesses.

*N. of V.* About 105. *Pop.* 3500.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.  
*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of St. Germans.

The celebrated EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, then Philip Stanhope, represented this Borough in 1754.

is void, as regards him. *Special Resolution*:—"That it is the opinion of this committee, that *gross bribery, treating, and corruption*, prevailed at the last election for Liverpool.")

*R. of E.* In the mayor, freemen, and bailiffs, not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* Upwards of 3000.

*Pop.* 122,160.

*R. O.* The Mayor and two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* In the corporation.

"The corruption of Liverpool is too notorious, from the recent election, to need illustration here. A great number of the freemen are journeymen, workmen, shipwrights, and others: thousands of these persons are admitted to the freedom, whilst the most respectable and independent inhabitants, generally, are excluded. During Mr. Huskisson's representation, the people of Liverpool conducted their parliamentary business in a peculiar but very useful manner.—They had an office in London, kept up at an ex-

—*Spectator*, Jan. Mr. Canning found representing this scarcely supported an application before a Commissioner when he was not asking the favour of the Chancellor, he could not. He oh hard! however, I shall have it; but not be Member for punished."—He as of course obtained

It was resolved by the House of Commons should be issued a Burgess for Liverpool 18th of April, 1831

LONDON, City  
CAPITAL CITY of  
METROPOLIS of the  
49th Hen. III.

\* The civil government of this city is the first and best in with regard to the respectability of its officers, and their integrity of justice. The Magistrates, chosen by the freemen of each are popular in their organization, unshackled by court influence their offices, and accountable to their fellow-citizens for the in their duties: their future elevation to the

**WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq.** 3d Parl.  
*Occ.* A Merchant and Director of the Bank of England.

*Off.* An Alderman of the City of London.

President of Christ's Hospital.

President of the City of London General Annuity Society.

*To. Res.* 12, Whitehall-place.

**ROBERT WAITHMAN, Esq.** 3d Parl.  
*Off.* An Alderman of the City of London.

*To. Res.* 7, Woburn-place.

*Co. Se.* Winchmore Hill, Middlesex.

**WILLIAM WARD, Esq.** 3d Parl.  
 A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Merchant of this city, and an East India Proprietor.

*Off.* Chairman of the late Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.

A Director of the Bank of England.

A Metropolitan Commissioner of Ludacy.

*To. Res.* 40, Bloomsbury-square.

*Co. Se.* Northwood, Isle of Wight.

**MATTHEW WOOD, Esq.** 5th Parl.  
*Occ.* A Merchant of the City of London.

*Off.* An Alderman.

*To. Res.* 24, Great George-street, Westminster.

*Co. Se.* Little Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.

*R. of E.* In the liverymen.

*N. of V.* Upwards of 12,000.

*Pop.* Within and without the walls, 133,400.

*R. O.* The Sheriffs.

This city, which is the first in magnitude, population, commerce, and opulence, in Europe, has no more weight in the legislative representation of this country, than the united Boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, which are the property of an individual!—Its Members are not the representatives of the inhabitant housekeepers, resident and paying taxes within the city, but of a corporate franchise; derived under ancient charters, limited and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, 2 Geo. I., chap. 18, sect. 1, to the *liverymen* of the said city. In order to be possessed of this elective right, a man must have obtained his freedom in one of the trading companies, and

likewise of the city of London, either by birth, as the son of a freeman, born after his father became free; by servitude, as having served seven years' apprenticeship to a freeman; by gift of the corporation, or by purchase; and afterwards by being admitted to the livery of one of the companies. This last qualification was not always necessary, the right of election anciently having been in the freemen at large, which was the subject of many contests, until the 2d George I. gave a peremptory right to the livery only. The present number is above twelve thousand; but if the right were in the freemen at large, the electors would be nearly five times that number; or if it were in the inhabitant housekeepers, agreeably to our ancient free constitution, the number would be thirty-two thousand.

“This city has distinguished itself in the page of history by an uniform defence of the rights and liberties of the people; and has had the honour of sending to parliament some of the most distinguished patriots who have adorned this country; among whom may be named Sir John Barnard, Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, William Beckford, John Sawbridge, and that benevolent philanthropist, Frederick Bull; but since the establishment of the Excise and the Bank of England, and the consequent introduction of the military within its walls, contrary to its chartered rights, whose duty, if necessary, should be performed by the city militia; and since the growing importance of the Customs and the East India Company, and the increase of government offices, of tax receivers and collectors, within the city, the ministerial nomination of some of its members has been submitted to as implicitly as it has been in most of the boroughs.”—*Oldfield*.

**LONDONDERRYSHIRE, Ireland.**  
*A. U.* 41st Geo. III. *2 Kts.*

**SIR ROBERT BATESON, Bart.**

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Maghaerfaelt, Downshire.

**THEOBALD JONES, Esq.**

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Capt. in the Royal Navy.

*Co. Se.* Bovagh, Londonderryshire.



*R. of E.* In the freemen.  
*N. of V.* About 650.  
*R. I.* The Beresfords.

LONGFORDSHIRE, *Ireland.*  
*A. U.* 41st *Geo. III.* 2 *Kts.*

VISCOUNT FORBES. 5th *Parl.*  
*N. & S.* George-John Forbes.  
*Off.* A Major General in the Army.  
Cust. Rot. and sole Governor of  
Longfordshire.

*Late* Comptroller of the Household  
to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-  
facture.

*To. Res.* St. James's Royal Hotel.

*Co. Sc.* Castle Forbes, Longfordshire.

*Rel. Eld.* son of the Earl of Granard ;  
*cousin* to the Marquess of Hastings.

ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*Rel.* — To Thomas Lefroy, Esq.

M.P. for Dublin University.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Earls of Granard,  
Rosse, and Longford.

LOOE, EAST, Borough of, *Duchy*  
*of Cornwall.* 29th *Eliz.* 2 *Bss.*

HENRY-THOMAS HOPE, Esq. 2d *Parl.*  
A Land Owner.

LOOE, WEST  
*of Cornwall.* 6th

SIR CHARLES H

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Verdun

*To. Res.* 4, Ne

*Co. Sc.* Bream

Wilt.

CHARLES BULLE

A Land Owner.

An East India P

*Prof.* A Barriste

*To. Res.* 8, Man

*Co. Sc.* Polvellan

*Rel.* — to J. W

for Exeter.

*Parl. Pat.* This

returns two

Borough, one

one for Saltash :

*R. of E.* In the may

ges, and freemet

*N. of V.* From 55 to

*R. O.* The Mayor, w

corporation, *not an*

*aident*, having no c

Borough, but to ch

*E. I.* Exercised by

ler, one of whom i

tive.

The little Boroughs, o

hamlets, of East Loo

are separated by

LOSTWITHIEL, Borough of,  
*Duchy of Cornwall. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.*

VISCOUNT VALLETORT. 4th Parl.  
(Elected in the room of the Rt Hon.  
W.-F.-V. Fitzgerald, who accepted  
the Stewardship of the Chiltern  
Hundreds.)

N. & S. Ernest-Augustus Edgcombe.  
*To. Res. 7, John-street, Berkeley-*  
*square.*

*Co. Sc. Mount Edgcombe, near Ply-*  
*mouth, Devon.*

*Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Mount-*  
*Edgcombe.*

THE HON. EDWARD CUST. 4th Parl.  
A West India Proprietor.

*Off. A Lieut. Col. in the Army.*

*To. Res. 1, New-street, Spring-gardens.*

*Co. Sc. Leasowe Castle, Cheshire.*

*Rel. Brother to Earl Brownlow; and*  
*to the Hon. Peregrine-Francis Cust,*  
*M.P. for Clithero.*

*R. of E. In the mayor, 6 capital bur-*  
*gesses, and 17 assistants annually*  
*chosen, and who had a right to vote*  
*at the preceding election of a mayor.*

*N. of V. 24. Pop. 940.*

*R. O. The Mayor.*

*E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Mount-*  
*Edgcombe.*

The mode of election in this Borough is  
such as to dupe the electors out of  
privileges with which their representa-  
tive charter affects to invest them; for  
the seventeen common-councilmen who  
have a right of voting, being annually  
chosen by the seven aldermen, are  
sure to be such as will conform to the  
dictates of those by whom they are  
appointed: such limitation of the right  
of election in this manner, seems as if  
it were done to excite the contempt of  
the electors themselves against their  
own franchises.

LOUTHSHIRE, *Ireland.*

*A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.*

ALEXANDER DAWSON, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*To. Res. 22, Downing-street.*

*Co. Sc. Rivers-town, near Ardee,*  
*Louthshire.*

JOHN M'CLINTOCK, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Sc. Ironmuir, Louthshire.*

*E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Roden and*  
*Baron Oriel. (Viscount Ferrard, I. P.)*

LUDGERSHALL, Borough of  
*Wills. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.*

SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, Bart.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res. 1, Portland-place.*

*Co. Sc. Kirkstall, Yorkshire.*

*Parl. Pat. One Member for this*  
*Borough.*

EDW.-THOMAS FOLEY, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res. 23, Charles-street, Berkeley-*  
*square.*

*Co. Sc. Stoke Edith Park, Ledbury,*  
*Herefordshire.*

*Rel. — to John-H.-H. Foley, Esq.*

*M.P. for Droitwich: cous. to Baron*

*Foley; and to the Hon. T. H. Foley,*

*M.P. for Worcestershire.*

*R. of E. In the freeholders and lease-*  
*holders of the Borough, determinable*  
*on life or lives.*

*N. of V. About 70. Pop. 484.*

*R. O. A Bailiff, appointed at the Court-*  
*Leet of the Lord of the Manor.*

*E. I. Possessed by Mr. Evertee and Sir*  
*Sandford Graham, Bart. Most of the*  
*houses in this Borough have fallen*  
*into ruin; but a doorway gives the*  
*right of voting.*

This place is an insignificant village, and  
so poor that a traveller can hardly be  
accommodated with a bed. The right  
of election, however, is so complicated  
that it has puzzled a committee of the  
House of Commons, and even the law-  
yers who reported it, to understand.  
Residence in the Borough not being a  
necessary qualification, the nominal  
voters are selected from Andover, Whit-  
church, and any other place the pro-  
prietors please.

LUDLOW, Borough of, *Shropshire.*

*12th Edw. IV. 2 Bss.*

VISCOUNT CLIVE. 7th Parl.

N. & S. Edward Herbert.

A Land Owner.

*Off. Lord Lieut. of Montgomeryshire.*

*To. Res. 37, Brook-street.*

*Co. Sc. Powis Castle, Montgomery-*  
*shire.*

*Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Powis:*  
*son-in-law to the Duke of Montrose:*  
*bro. to the other Member for Lud-*  
*low: cous. to H. Clive, Esq. M.P.*  
*for Montgomery; and to E. B.*  
*Clive, Esq. M.P. for Hereford.*

... be made burgesses; and that every person having a right to be made a burgess ought to demand the same by petition, signed by the petitioner, according to the by-law in 1653, and not otherwise. 1 March, 1698.

*N. of V.* About 500.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*Pop.* 5068.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Earl of Powis, who is also patron of Bishop's Castle and Montgomery, and of one Member for Shropshire.

LYME REGIS, Borough of, *Dorsetshire.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bas.*

THE HON. HENRY-SUTTON FANE. 2d *Parl.*  
*Off.* A Major in the 34th Regt. of Foot.

*To. Res.* 31, Grosvenor-square.

*Rel.* Second son of the Earl of Westmoreland: 2d *cousin* to the other Member for Lyme Regis: *bro.* to Lord Burghersh, *Am. Ext.* and *Min. Plenipo.* to the Court of Naples.

JOHN-THOMAS FANE, Esq. 5th *Parl.*  
*Off.* Clerk of the Privy Seal.

A *Lieut. Col.* in the Army.

*Rel.* As above, and *cous.* to Sir Henry Fane, *M.P.* for Hastings.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, capital burgesses, and freemen only.

*N. of V.* From 30 to 35.

*R. O.* The Mayor

*Pop.* 2390

*Off.* A Lieutenant of Foot  
*To. Res.* 15  
James's.

WILLIAM TATT  
A Land Owner  
*Co. Se.* Tatt  
Cheshire.

*R. of E.* In the only.

*N. of V.* From 65

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by

Neale, who is Lord

father to one of

ancestors have no

rough for more than

MAIDSTONE, 1

1st *Edw. VI.*

ABRAHAM WILDEY

*Occ.* A Banker, and  
prietor.

*To. Res.* 26, Hill  
square.

*Co. Se.* Roehampton

HENRY WINCHESTER

*Occ.* A Wholesale S

*Off.* An Alderman of

*To. Res.* 12, Du

Adelphi.

*Co. Se.* Old

Members of the corporation. The voters receive a stated sum for their journey, if they reside at a distance, and a further sum for their votes.

A well-known character, who represented this Borough in five Parliaments, was so hard run by his opponent at one election, that a few votes would turn the scale in favour of either candidate. About 20 freemen had secreted themselves in a hay-loft to wait the event of the poll, and obtain a higher price for their suffrages. The candidate having discovered their retreat, attempted an interview with these honest electors, but they had secured the citadel by drawing up the ladder, and barricading the entrance. In vain he implored them "to come down and save their country;" they would listen to nothing till their demands were complied with; which being done, they suffered themselves to be led to the hustings, as a *corps de reserve* to decide the fate of the day.

A Correspondent of the Spectator thus characterises the electors at Maldstone:—"The fashion of guzzling and debauchery is not a concomitant of elections here; but the business of the nation, as far as it is intrusted to the electors, is done after a less barbarous fashion. Their charge on their representatives is in *hard specie*, or its civilized representative, bank-notes."

MALDON\*, Borough of, *Essex*.

2 *Edw. III.* 2 *Bss.*

THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, Esq. 3d Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*To. Res.* 38, Upper Brook-street.

*Rel.* Eldest son of Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.

QUINTIN DICK, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

*To. Res.* 20, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

*R. of E.* In such *freemen* only who do not receive alms, and who are entitled to freedom by birth, marriage, or servitude.

*N. of V.* About 1000. *Pop.* 3380.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by Joseph-Holden Strutt, Esq.

Judgment of *ouster* being obtained against a majority of the corporation, in the 4th year of *Geo. III.*, for various illegal practices, their charter became forfeited. Accordingly, the town remained 46 years without a charter; during which time the high Sheriff of Essex acted as the returning officer, and the Members were chosen by such freemen only as had been sworn in, under the defunct charter; whose number was reduced, in 1807, to fifty-eight; and those so old and infirm, that the Borough itself was in danger of speedily becoming extinct.

The inhabitants became seriously alarmed at the approaching dissolution of their political existence, for there were at that time upwards of 300 freemen who had attained that right since the forfeiture of the charter in 1764, by birth, marriage, or apprenticeship; but who could not be sworn in for want of a competent power to enrol them and administer the oath. These men continued *ipso facto* disfranchised till 1810, when the new charter was obtained at an expense of about 2500*l.* The first act of the corporation was to admit and swear in all those freemen who were entitled to their franchise, and who had for so many years been deprived of their rights.

In the pension list of Charles the Second, Sir Richard Wiseman, one of the Members for Maldon, had a pension of one thousand pounds per annum; and was keeper of one of the treasurer's parliamentary tables.

\* There is a custom in this place, that when a man dies intestate, his lands and tenements descend to his youngest son; or, if he dies without issue, to his youngest brother. This custom is termed *Borough English*, and is said to have arisen from the lewdness and tyranny of the ancient feudal lords, who, when any of those who held under them married, claimed the first night with the bride: as some doubt, therefore, naturally arose, whether the first-born child was legitimate, this custom was established to exclude such child from the inheritance, and the youngest son was preferred, as being the most distant from suspicion.

self.

**MALMESBURY**, Borough of,  
*Wilt.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

**SIR CHARLES FORBES**, Bart. 5th Parl.  
An East India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 3 and 9, Fitzroy-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Newe and Edenglassie, Aber-  
deenshire.

*Rel. Father* to the other Member for  
this Borough.

**JOHN FORBES**, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Offi.* An East India Director.  
*To. Res.* 15, Harley-street.

*R. of E.* In an alderman and 12 capital  
burgesses.

*N. of P.* 13. *Pop.* 1976.

*R. O.* The Alderman.

*E. I.* Possessed entirely by Mr. Pitt,  
a Banker in Cirencester, who returns  
himself for Cricklade, and another  
Member for Wootton Bassett.

This ancient Saxon Borough was once  
a walled City, and a Bishoprick: the  
majestic ruins of the abbey still bear  
testimony of its former greatness. It  
sent Members to Parliament ever since  
the 23d of *Edw. I.*, but was not in-  
corporated until the 11th of *Charles I.*:  
—a proof that the right of election  
could not be in corporations which

was himself twice  
the Sergeant-at-  
select thirteen, &  
whoever gave mo-  
ment-man").—T  
the Bar of the E  
and a 200*l.* *Ban*  
"he received from  
for the purpose  
election."

Johanna, wife of on  
of the capital b  
amined as to the  
the sixth petition,  
swore that "Lord I  
her 1000 guineas  
vote for him and  
telling his Lordshi  
had promised his  
then answered, he  
of her husband at  
and would disbur  
away his estate: a  
time before this, hi  
500 guineas to get h  
Thomas Young, and

"Mr. Thomas Ear  
on behalf of Colon  
him 200*l.* a-piece,  
would not do, for a  
as he could get for C  
upon witness refusit  
further a place und  
100*l.* a-year, which  
time he 500*l.*

ten out of the thirteen voters an annuity of 30*l.* each; on the express condition of voting for whomever he should nominate to be their Representatives in Parliament: and that, upon his death, the said annuity was increased to 50*l.* by his successor, Mr. Estcourt. That Wilkins, in consequence of possessing this influence, had obtained from government the lucrative place of Receiver-General of the county, and that the Members were always named by him from 1768 to the time of his death in 1804.—Wilkins's price for a seat was 4000*l.* In addition to this it appeared that Wilkins took bonds from each member of the corporation, to whom he paid the annuity of 30*l.*; in which they bound themselves to a forfeiture of 500*l.* if they voted against his nomination!

This statement of facts not only passed without observation, or any report of such notorious corruption being made to the House, but the sitting Members were declared duly elected, and the petitioners were obliged to content themselves with publishing the whole proceedings to the world!

In 1812, Mr. Estcourt (who had, in 1806, retired from the lucrative office of Solicitor of Stamps, on a pension of 1200*l.* a-year) transferred the management of his thirteen voters to a brother solicitor, Mr. Pitt of Cirencester; and this gentleman has had the nomination of the Malmesbury Members ever since.

When any of these capital burghesses manifests the least appearance of insubordination to the dictates of the patron (who is always High Steward of this immaculate corporation), he is what is quaintly termed by themselves "Roger'd out;" which means that

he is excluded from the receipt of the 50*l.* a-year, and is no longer suffered to partake of their entertainments and drunkenness.

The celebrated Joseph Addison represented this Borough in the years 1710, 1713, and 1714.

MALTON (New), Borough of, *Yorkshire.* 23*d* Edw. I. 2 Bss.

JOHN-CHARLES RAMSDEN, Esq. 5*th* Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 19, Arlington-street.

Co. Se. Byrom Park, Yorkshire.

Rel. Eld. son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart.: bro.-in-law to Baron Dundas: kinsman to Earl Fitzwilliam.

THE RT. HON. FRANCIS JEFFREY\*. (Elected in the room of SIR JAMES SCARLETT, Kt. A King's Counsel; (Late Attorney-General to the King;) who resigned his seat on account of his hostility to Reform of the Commons' House of Parliament.)

Offi. Lord Advocate of Scotland †.

R. of E. In the holders of certain *burgage-tenures*, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. About 400. Pop. 4226.

R. O. A Bailiff, who is nominated at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who is

E. I. Earl Fitzwilliam.

MARLBOROUGH, *Wiltshire.*

25*th* Edw. I. 2 Bss.

THOMAS-HENRY-SUTTON-BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Esq. 2*d* Parl.

Rel. Son of T.-G.-B. Estcourt, Esq. M.P. for Oxford University: son-in-law of Frank Sotherton, Esq. M.P. for Nottinghamshire.

\* The learned Editor of the EDINBURGH REVIEW from its commencement until the year 1829.

† "The Lord Advocate is the same in Scotland as the Attorney-General in England; and his business is to pursue and defend in all causes where the king has an interest. His office is very honourable, and he is in virtue of it styled *my lord*; his power and privileges are very great; he is allowed to sit within the bar of the Court of Session, covered, where only the Peers of the realm are allowed to sit. He can issue warrants for searching, apprehending, and imprisoning in any part of Scotland; and his warrants are as valid as any judge's. And as it was decreed in the Parliament of Paris in 1685, that the King's advocate might at the same time be a judge; so in like manner it was allowed in Scotland; as both Sir William Oliphant and Sir John Nesbit were Lords Advocates and Lords of Session at the same time."

—*Beaton's Polit. Index.*

## MARL

( 358 )

## MEATH

WILLM.-JOHN BANKES, Esq. 2d Parl.  
To. Res. 5, Old Palace-yard.  
Co. Sc. Soughton Hall, near Northupt,  
North Wales.

Rel. Son of Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P.  
for Dorsetshire: brother to Geo.  
Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle:  
grandson of the Earl of Eldon:  
cous. to Viscount Encombe, M.P. for  
Truro; and grand-neph. to Baron  
Stowell.

R. of E. In a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 17  
capital burgesses.

N. of V. 21. Pop. 3140.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of  
Aylesbury, in whose family it has ex-  
isted ever since the Restoration of  
Charles II.

MARLOW, Borough of, Bucks.  
28th Edw. I. 2 Bss.

OWEN WILLIAMS, Esq. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

To. Res. 41, Berkeley-square.

Co. Sc. Craigydun, Anglesea; and Tem-  
ple House, Great Marlow, Bucks.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the other Member  
for Marlow.

Parl. Pat. 2 Members for this Borough.

THOS. PEERS WILLIAMS, Esq. 3d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

To. Res. 41, Berkeley-square.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot  
and lot.

N. of V. About 250. Pop. 3340.

R. O. A Constable, chosen at the court  
leet of the lord of the manor.

E. I. Exercised by the family of the  
present Members for more than thirty  
years. They bought the property from  
Sir William Clayton and Sir John  
Borlase Warren. Mr. O. Williams  
returns himself and his bro.-in-law.

"The influence of Mr. Williams has  
been encroached upon by Colonel Clay-  
ton, who has built some new houses in  
this Borough. He is very popular,  
on account of his protection of the  
voters, who were ejected from the  
houses they held of Mr. Williams."—  
*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

MAYOSHIRE, Ireland.  
A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

DOMINICK G. BROWNE, Esq. 4th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

Off. A Governor of the County.

Co. Sc. Castle Macgarrett, in the same  
County.

Rel. Cous. to Viscount Dillon, I. P.

JAMES BROWNE, Esq. 3d Parl.  
A Land Owner.

To. Res. 2, Mansfield-street, Portland-  
place.

Co. Sc. Mount Browne, Mayoshire.

Rel. Cousin to the Marquess of Sligo.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of  
Sligo, and Viscount Dillon.

MEATHSHIRE, Ireland.

A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

SIR MARCUS SOMERVILLE, Bart.  
6th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Somerville, near Navan,  
Meathshire.

LORD KILLEEN. 2d Parl.

N. & S. Arthur-James Plunkett.

Off. A Trustee of Maynooth College.

To. Res. 37, Jermyn-street.

Co. Sc. Killen Castle, Meathshire.

Rel. Son of the Earl of Fingall.

His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of  
Headfort, for one Member.

In many of the Irish Counties, but particularly in Meathshire, great numbers of the people are without employment, and in the greatest distress, from having been turned out of their small possessions (the forty-shilling freeholds) by their landlords; who, having now no further occasion for their votes at elections, have ousted them from their comparatively comfortable cabins and half-acres of potatoe-land. Many of them, but particularly in this county, are crowded along the skirts of the bogs, and in the villages; and the distress among them is inconceivable, amounting often to absolute want of food!

MERIONETHSHIRE, North  
Wales. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Kt.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS-VAUGHAN,  
Bart. 10th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Naunan, Merionethshire.

I. E. Possessed by the Member himself;  
by whose family it has been exercised  
for more than a century.

This County, in point of Representation, is the very *antipodes* to the Duchy of Cornwall—sending only *one* Member to the House of Commons: in fact, it is not even upon a par with the Scottish Counties; for even the most poorly represented of them possesses a moiety of Borough-representation, inasmuch as each of them contains one or more towns belonging to a *District of Boroughs*; whereas Merionethshire returns only one solitary Member!

MIDDLESEX. 49th Hen. III. 2 Kts.

GEORGE BYNG, Esq. 11th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Off.* A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.  
*To. Res.* 5, St. James's-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Wrotham Park, near Barnet, Middlesex.  
*Rel.* ——— to G.-S. Byng, Esq. M.P. for Milborne Port; *cous.* to Viscount Torrington.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. 4th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
An East India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 6, Bryanston-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Sommerton Hall, Norfolk.

This County is famous for the independent spirit which the freeholders displayed in a lengthened contest with the Government and the House of Commons, from 1768 to 1782. The celebrated John Wilkes, the author of the North Briton, having returned from exile, was immediately imprisoned in the King's Bench, in consequence of the proceedings against him, "by a general warrant," in 1763, previously to his residence in France. Notwithstanding his imprisonment, he was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for Middlesex, by an overwhelming majority, in March, 1768. At the meeting of Parliament in November, he petitioned the House for an order to produce copies of the records of the several informations against him, &c. &c. Liberty was accordingly granted him to attend the House, and counsel allowed, to support the allegations of his petition, on the 27th of January following. The whole affair would, perhaps, have passed off very quietly, had not Mr. Wilkes, in the mean time, among other things, given mortal offence to the ruling powers, by

publishing in the newspapers the copy of a letter (which he somehow procured) from the then Secretary of State to certain Surrey magistrates, urging "the employment of soldiers by them, to aid the civil power in quelling a riot in St. George's Fields;" by which a young gentleman named Allen lost his life.

The Secretary of State acknowledged himself to be the writer of the letter, and made complaint in the House of Lords, as a Peer, of a breach of privilege; and the publishers of the newspapers having acknowledged that they had received the letter from Mr. Wilkes, complaint was made to the Commons of the conduct of their *Member*; and a conference held upon the subject by the two Houses. This matter being agitated, during the inquiry into the merits of Mr. Wilkes's petition, he with great boldness, before the House, confessed himself the author of the prefatory remarks to the letter, as well as of having sent the whole to the news-printer.

The matter of the petition having undergone a long examination (during which, Mr. Wilkes, in the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench, attended the House), it was finally resolved, among other things, "That the '*introduction*' to a letter, addressed to D. Ponton, Esq., Chairman of the Lambeth Quarter Sessions, of which John Wilkes, Esq., a Member of the House, had confessed himself the author and publisher, was an insolent, scandalous, and malicious libel; tending to inflame the minds of his majesty's subjects to sedition, and to a total subversion of all good order and legal government."

These resolutions were, after long and violent debates, followed by *expulsion*; in the vote for which, the crimes formerly alleged against him, and for which he was *then suffering punishment*, were coupled with the present charge; and a new writ was accordingly issued for the election of a member in his room.

The next day, at a numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex, James Townsend, Esq. M. P. for West Looe, recommended the re-election of Mr. Wilkes; observing, "That he had never seen nor spoken to Mr. Wilkes before his late expulsion; but that he



regarded his cause solely as the cause of the people, divested of every personal consideration or connexion; that the oppression and injuries Mr. Wilkes had suffered were sufficient to rouse the indignation of every man, who had one generous sentiment in his breast, or the least sense of freedom and regard for the constitution; and that he would assert the right of the freeholders to the choice of their representatives, by going to give his vote for Mr. Wilkes, in case of future expulsion, as long as he should have a shilling left, or one leg to hop down to Brentford!

John Sawbridge, Esq., M.P. for Hythe, seconded this motion with great spirit, concluding with the words of Mr. Wilkes's own address, "That if once the ministry shall be permitted to say whom the freeholders shall *not* choose, the next step will be to tell them whom they *shall* choose." Mr. Wilkes was accordingly re-elected by the unanimous voice of more than 2000 of the most respectable freeholders; who, although it proved a dreadfully wet day, attended at their own expense, early in the morning, lest any candidate in the opposite interest should, by a party, be surprised upon the County, at the hustings. This re-election did not cost Mr. Wilkes a single shilling, so unanimous and so hearty were the people in his favour.

The next day, the 17th of February, 1769, the return of the previous day having been made known to the House, it was resolved, "That Mr. Wilkes having been expelled this session, was, and is, *incapable of being elected a Member for the present Parliament.*" This *second* election was declared void, and a new writ ordered to be issued accordingly.

On the 16th March, a *third* election was held at Brentford, when Mr. C. Dingley made an offer to oppose this popular candidate; but being roughly handled by the populace, he thought it most prudent to decline; upon which Mr. Wilkes was again re-elected without opposition.

It appears that, at the above election, Mr. Dingley had not properly considered how far his natural fortitude was equal to the arduous task of opposing the predominant spirit of a free people;

for, if he had stood the poll only for *one hour*, it was the determination of the ministry (as they had declared in the circle of their private friends) to get him seated by a *special vote of the House*, as they afterwards did in the case of Colonel Luttrell. The reception, however, that he met with, had such an effect upon him, that he was glad to retire with his life, not having been able to find *one man* in the county that was hardy enough to put him in nomination!—This election, as well as the former, was declared *void*; and nearly another month was suffered to elapse before the time was fixed for a new one. It was now thought that this mode of *electing* and *declaring void* would have been carried on to the end of the session; but a different line of conduct was adopted. Colonel Luttrell, a gentleman of considerable connexions, though of no fortune or interest immediately in the county, was hardy enough to vacate his own seat in Parliament, by acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and to encounter the whole weight of popular odium, by declaring himself a candidate for Middlesex;—a measure supposed to be at that time fraught with so much danger, that policies were actually opened upon his life, at some of the insurance offices in the City.

This danger, however, proved to be only imaginary; for though some riots happened upon the road, the election was conducted with great order; the fear of giving any handle to dispute its validity, having proved superior to every other consideration with the freeholders.—Although the whole weight of court interest was thrown into the scale, in this gentleman's favour, a majority of nearly four to one appeared against him upon the election; the numbers being, on the poll,

For John Wilkes, Esq. . . 1143  
Colonel Luttrell, only . . . 296

Two days after this election, however, a resolution was carried in the House, by a majority of 221, to 139, "*That Colonel Luttrell ought to have been returned a knight of the shire for the County of Middlesex*; and the deputy clerk of the crown was ordered to amend the return, by erasing the name

of Mr. Wilkes, and inserting that of Colonel Luttrell in its place!! Although the latter continued to keep his seat, in consequence of this unconstitutional decision of the House, until the close of that Parliament (in 1774), he was never acknowledged by the electors of Middlesex, or by the people at large, as one of their representatives; and whenever an order was made for a call of the House, the Sheriff of Middlesex always summoned "John Wilkes and John Glynn, Esqs., to attend their duty in Parliament," as the legal representatives of the County.

At the ensuing general election, in 1774, Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Sergeant Glynn were unanimously re-elected, and the House of Commons, feeling themselves so unequal to opposing the sense of a whole nation, suffered Mr. Wilkes to take his seat without any further opposition.

At the general election in 1786, Mr. Byng was unanimously chosen, together with Mr. Wilkes, who received that honour from his constituents the sixth time.

On the 3d of May, 1732, the motion which had been annually made for twelve years—for expunging from the Journals of the House of Commons the resolution of the 17th of February, 1769, for the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes—after so long a succession of defeats, now terminated, by a majority of sixty-eight; the numbers on the division being, *ayes*, one hundred and fifteen, *noes*, forty-seven, for rescinding it. It was afterwards resolved unanimously, that the said expulsion was illegal and unconstitutional.

The celebrated WILLIAM PULTENEY, afterwards Earl of Bath, represented this county in 1734.

This County sends, altogether, only eight Members to Parliament, though, without doubt, the richest and most populous district in the kingdom; viz., 2 Knights of the Shire, 4 Citizens of London, and 2 of Westminster.

MIDHURST, Borough of, *Sussex*.  
*Ath Edw. III.* *Bss.*

GEORGE SMITH, Esq. 7th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Off.* A Director of the East India Company.

*Occ.* A Banker in London, of the firm of Smith, Payne, and Smith.

*To. Res.* 1, Upper Harley-street.

*Co. Se.* Selsdon, near Croydon, Surrey.

*Rel. Bro.* to Baron Carrington; to Samuel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Wendover; and to John Smith, Esq. M.P. for Chichester: *uncle* to the other Member for Midhurst; to Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. for Wendover; to the Hon. Robert - John Smith, M.P. for Buckinghamshire; and to the lady of Lord G.-C.-H. Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire.

JOHN-ABEL SMITH, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Banker in London, of the above firm, and an East India Proprietor.

*To. Res.* 47, Belgrave-square.

*Co. Se.* Dale Park, Sussex.

*Rel. Son* of J. Smith, Esq. M.P. for Chichester: *nephew* to Baron Carrington. *Related* otherwise as above.

*R. of E.* In the *burgage-holders*, who can never exceed 113, yet, the number below that is indefinite.

*N. of V.* 13! *Pop.* 1370.

*R. O.* The Steward of the Lords of the Manor, who are

E. I. Baron Carrington, and Mr. John Smith, M. P. for Chichester.

The greater part of the inhabitants of this village do not know, in fact, who are the Members. The property which constituted the above burgage-holds was sold on a lease of 999 years; the nominal freeholds having been reserved for the purpose of making legislators. Lord Carrington bought them of the Earl of Egremont, who bought them of Lord Montague. During the discussion which followed the first reading of the Reform Bill, now before the Commons' House of Parliament, Mr. John Smith, one of the proprietors of this Borough, delivered himself in the following candid and liberal manner:—"He happened," he said, "to be one of those who had an interest in a borough, and he was perfectly convinced that the power in his hands had been *improperly* placed. He had a right to say this, for he had possessed the power for twenty-nine years of putting a Member into that house for the borough of Midhurst, but he could say that he never had received one

single shilling from any person for his right, nor had it been of the slightest importance to him in point of self-interest, nor in any respect, except that it enabled him to do what was delightful to himself;—that was, to put one or two Whigs into the House of Commons. Some parts of the present measure he entertained great difficulties about; though, when he heard it, it had the effect of taking away his breath,—so surprised and delighted was he. (*Cheers.*) It could not be denied that there existed a great degree of anxiety among an immense number of people on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. It was not unreasonable that the people should demand Reform, when it was considered how much they had suffered from the conduct of Parliament. They felt the weight of taxation, and attributed the burden to the inconsiderate and extravagant proceedings of the Legislature. An independent and intelligent House of Commons would not have run into the last French war; and had this and similar injudicious acts been avoided, there was not a man in the country but would have reaped advantage. He called upon the noble lord to persevere in his plan, and told him that the people of England were with him. (*Cheering from the Treasury benches.*) Although the noble lord might not be the individual to succeed on this occasion, his scheme, or something like it, *must* be adopted."

MILBORNE-PORT, Borough of, *Somersetshire*. 20th Edw. I. 2 Bss.

RICHARD LALOR SHIEL, Esq.  
Offl. A King's Counsel in Ireland.  
Res. Leinster-street, Dublin.  
This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

GEORGE STEVENS BYNG, Esq.  
(in the room of the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)  
Rel. *Son-in-law* to the Marquess of Anglesey: ——— to G. Byng, Esq. M.P. for Middlesex.

R. of E. In the capital bailiffs and their deputies, the commonalty-stewards; and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. From 92 to 100. Pop. 1400.

R. O. Two out of the nine Burgage-Bailiffs, who preside yearly, by rotation. These may appoint sub-bailiffs to act for them;—which deputies are generally the servants of the Proprietors.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Anglesey.

The constitution of this Borough (if an establishment that has puzzled a dozen Committees of the House of Commons to understand and explain deserves that name), is feudal, and as absurd as most of the manorial customs introduced since the conquest. *Nine* patches of borough-land give a right of voting for Members of Parliament to any *nine persons* to whom the proprietor chooses to convey them for that purpose. But, besides these burgage-tenures, there are seventy scot and lot houses, which are also the property of the Marquess; one moiety being his own, and the other being farmed by him upon lease from Sir W. Medlycott.

MINEHEAD, Borough of, *Somersetshire*. 1st Eliz. 2 Bss.

JOHN FOWNES LUTTRELL, Esq.  
14th Parl.

A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Dunster Castle, Somersetshire.  
Parl. Pat. 2 Members for this Borough.

WM.-EDWARD TOMLINE, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
To. Res. 1, Carlton-House Terrace.  
Co. Sc. Ryby Grove, near Brigg, Lincolnshire.

R. of E. In the parishioners of Minehead and Dunster, who are housekeepers within the Borough, not receiving alms.

N. of V. 10. Pop. 1250.

R. O. Two Constables, annually chosen at the court leet of the lord of the Manor.

E. I. Mr. Luttrell returns himself and his colleague. The patronage and property have been in the hands of his family ever since this place was a Borough.

MONAGHANSHIRE, *Ireland*.  
A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

EVELYN-JOHN SHIRLEY, Esq.  
2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 11, North Audley-street.  
Co. Se. Eatington Park, Warwickshire; and Coolderry, Monaghan-shire.

THE HON. CADWALLADER-DAVIS  
BLAYNEY, Esq.

Off. Captain in the 80th Foot.  
Co. Se. Castle Blayney, in this County.  
Rel. *Eldst son* of Baron Blayney, I. P.

E. I. Possessed by Viscount Cremorne.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.  
27th Hen. VIII. 2 Kts.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN, Bart. 12th Par.  
A Land Owner.

To. Res. 70, Pall-Mall.  
Co. Se. Tredegar House, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

Rel. *Father* of C.-M.-R. Morgan, Esq. M.P. for Brecon: *ju.-in-law* to Baron Rodney.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Brecon: one Member for Glamorganshire.

LORD GRANVILLE - CHARLES -  
HENRY SOMERSET. 4th Parl.

Off. A *Privy Councillor*.  
Chairman of the Metropolitan Commission of Lunacy.

Rel. 2d son to the Duke of Beaufort: *son-in-law* to Baron Carrington: *bro.* to the Marquess of Worcester, M.P. for Monmouth: *neph.* to Lord R.-E.-H. Somerset, M.P. for Gloucestershire.

E. I. One moiety is exercised by the Duke of Beaufort; the other by Sir Charles Morgan.

This, like the *Welsh* Counties, is but poorly represented, sending only three Representatives to the Commons' House of Parliament:—that is, two Knights of the Shire, and a Burgess for the town from which it takes its name.

MONMOUTH, NEWPORT, and  
USK, a *District of Boroughs* in Monmouthshire. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bs.

THE MARQUESS OF WORCESTER.  
5th Parl.

N. & S. Henry Somerset.  
Off. A Major in the Army.

To. Res. 8, Park-place, St. James's.  
Rel. *Eld. son* of the Duke of Beaufort: *nephew* to Lord R. E. H. Somerset, M.P. for Gloucestershire: *bro.* to Lord G. C. H. Somerset; M.P. for Monmouthshire.

R. of E. In the burgesses being inhabitants of these Boroughs, paying *scot and lot*.

N. of V. Between 800 & 830. Pop. 6854.

E. I. The Duke of Beaufort, and Sir C. Morgan, the County Member.

“Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. M.P. for Monmouthshire, enjoys the prevailing influence in Newport, and the Duke of Beaufort in Monmouth and Usk; but, by a tacit agreement between them, Sir Charles Morgan is allowed to take the seat for the County, on condition of his interest being exerted in the Borough on behalf of the Duke of Beaufort's nominees!”—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, *North*  
Wales. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Kt.

THE RT. HON. CHARLES-WATKIN-  
WILLIAMS WYNN, D.C.L. and  
F.S.A. 9th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Off. A *Privy Councillor*.  
*Late Secretary* at War.  
President of the Royal Asiatic Society.

A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

To. Res. 20, Grafton-street, Bond-street.

Co. Se. Llangedwin, Montgomeryshire.

Rel. *Bro.* to Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, Bart. M.P. for Denbighshire: *nephew* to Baron Grenville.

The representation was long contested between the families of Wynn and Clive: the last contest was in 1774. The marriage of Sir W.-W. Wynn with Lady Harriet Clive, the daughter of Earl Powis, has ever since confirmed Mr. Wynn's seat.

This County sends only two Members to Parliament, viz., the Knight of the Shire, and the Representative of the Borough from which it takes its name.

This town, like all the others in Wales, which were privileged to send Members to Parliament, had its *contributory* Boroughs, which participated in the right of election until the year 1728, when one of those resolutions of the House, which has swept away the constituents of most of the English Boroughs, extended the disfranchising arm of authority to those of Machinleth, Llanidloes, Llanvilling, and Welsh Poole; and the right declared to be in the burgesses of Montgomery only! The number of electors is not now more than 80; consequently, its parliamentary independence is at an end; for this Borough, like that of Beaumaris, is entirely at the disposal of a patron.

Of the Boroughs disfranchised by the resolution of the Committee of Privileges in 1728, Welsh Poole contains 760 houses; Machinleth, 500; Llanvilling, 362; and Llanidloes, 635; and the four Boroughs united have a population of 11,560 persons, who were all deprived of the right of representation, to confine it to Montgomery; a place with only 170 houses, and 1084 inhabitants. In what way can this be accounted for, except that Montgomery

bridge.

*Rel.* 4th son of brother to Vis for Yorkshire

*R. of E.* In the gesses.

*N. of V.* About 2

*R. O.* Two Town

*E. I.* Exercised by and Mr. Ord; th chiefly from let burgesses at a keeping the numb as possible, by of their admission.

NAIRN & CRO Scotland. A. U.

THE HON. GEOR BELL.

*Offl.* A Capt. in t

A Groom of the

*Rel.* Brother to E

*R. E.* The freeho ties send a Me alternately.

*N. of V.* Real for same for Cromar

WILLIAM-F. HANDLEY, Esq.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants within the Borough, who pay, or ought to pay, *scot and lot*.

*N. of V.* From 1500 to 1600.

*Pop.* 8480.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Duke of Newcastle and Baron Middleton.

“The Duke of Newcastle’s influence here is somewhat on the wane. Lord Middleton’s also has been declining; and a third party—the corporation, and a few leading men—have gained the ascendancy so far as to return one Member, by compelling the tradesmen to join what is styled the *united interest*. It is said that few except the artisans dare to speak for themselves.”—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

One of the most singular instances of Boroughmongering rancour, perhaps, ever recorded, occurred at the last

election for this Borough. Among many others of the patron’s tenants who received “*notice to quit*,” was one who had actually voted in his interest; but who was to be ejected from his home, because he had, without thought, *gone to be shaved at a barber’s shop* who had voted on the other side!

A cause was lately tried at the Nottingham assizes, in which the Duke of Newcastle obtained a verdict against an unhappy brazier, who had been the duke’s tenant for nearly thirty-five years; but who had refused to quit the premises occupied by him, after receiving notice from his Grace so to do. It seems that the defendant was one of many of the inhabitants of the borough who have been, or are to be, ejected from their homes (of which the Duke is proprietor), for having refused to vote for his grace’s parliamentary *protégés*\*.

\* The following account of a trial, rendered peculiarly interesting at the present crisis, is extracted from the *Morning Herald* newspaper of March 16, 1831.—

“THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE V. GILLSON.

“Mr. F. Clinton (with whom was Mr. Waddington), for the plaintiff, stated that this was an action for ejection. The defendant rented a house and premises from the plaintiff in the town of Newark. He entered under an agreement as yearly tenant on Lady-day, 1823. He was served, on the 14th of September, 1829, with notice to quit on the Lady-day following. This was even more than half a year’s notice, and it required the defendant to quit at the end of his year, but the defendant refused, and has not yet left. The learned counsel was at a loss to know what defence could be set up to this action.

“A witness proved the service of the notice on the 14th of September, 1829, to quit on the Lady-day following. It appeared to be signed by Mr. Tallents, the agent for the Duke of Newcastle, who was called, and proved that he was agent to the Duke of Newcastle, and he had authority from the duke, and that it was with his privity he served this notice.

“Mr. Hill endeavoured to cross-examine witness as to the motives of the duke in turning out the defendant, and whether it was not in consequence of the vote he gave at the *Newark election* in the March preceding.

“Mr. Clinton objected to the introduction of this topic, and the Court held the objection to be *good*, observing that this Court was no place to discuss the *Newark election*.

“The witness, in his cross-examination, said the defendant claimed an allowance for money laid out by him in improvements; to which he said, he would not hear of any claim till defendant first quitted. In a conversation afterwards with defendant and Mr. Godfrey, witness’s predecessor in the agency to the Duke of Newcastle, witness did consent to leave it to Mr. Godfrey to say what allowance ought to be made defendant for the money laid out. It was Mr. Godfrey that let the premises to the tenant in 1823, and it was during his agency, up to 1826, that the improvements were made. The tenant had now overheld the premises nearly twelve months, and though he had of course to pay double rent, the overholding was a great inconvenience to the person to whom they were let. The defendant kept an iron-bar

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,  
Borough of, *Staffordshire*.  
27th Edw. III.

2 Bss.

RICHARDSON BORRADAILE, Esq.  
2d Parl.

*Occ.* A Merchant in London.  
An East India Proprietor and Owner  
of East India Company's Shipping.  
*To. Res.* 14, Duke-street, Westminster.  
*Co. Res.* Worthing, Sussex.

WILLIAM-HENRY MILLER, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Res.* Craigentenny, Mid Lothian;  
and Britwell House, Bucks.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, burgesses, and  
resident freemen.

*N. of V.* From 660 to 630. *Pop.* 7366.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Said to belong to the Marquess of  
Stafford, who is proprietor of many  
houses in the Borough.

Col. Jones states in one of his "Letters,"  
that at the last election, nearly twenty-  
five thousand pounds were thrown away  
in riot, drunkenness, and bribery in a  
few days; and that twenty-five pounds  
and thirty pounds were given for a  
vote.

warehouse, nail shop, &c. The person to whom witness let the premises was to follow the same business.

"Mr. Hill addressed the jury for the defendant. He was sorry that the Court did not let him go into the motives of the noble plaintiff in serving this notice, because, if he were allowed to examine as to them, this notice would be vitiated. It was not for non-payment of rent that the defendant was to be turned out; on the contrary, no rent was due. He was, besides, an improving tenant, and, after laying out his money in improvements—after being in this tenement since 1796, he was now to be turned out to the wide world with his family, without any means, in law or equity, of being remunerated for his money laid out, and without any objection in the world against him but that he would not vote for the duke's nominee for the town of Newark. Was not this an interference by a peer in the election of members of the House of Commons? Was not that a high offence against the law of Parliament? Was not a notice to a tenant to quit, vitiated by the motives of the plaintiff? The learned counsel read a passage from Mr. Justice Blackstone's Commentaries, to show that it was against the constitution and laws of parliament for a peer to interfere in elections. He entreated the jury not to treat the notice to quit as a legal notice, having regard to the motives of the duke in his conduct towards his tenants. He would admit that a man had a right to 'do as he pleased with his own'—under this restriction, however, that he was not to use it so as to injure others. The duke's agent was ready enough to go into evidence to show how generous the duke was in making his tenants allowance for improvements, but it was not allowed him to examine the witness as to the duke's motives in this proceeding, and if he were allowed, he could show that the duke was not so generous, in other respects, to his tenants. To aggravate the hardships of the defendant, his house was to be occupied by a person in the same business, and he would be deprived of his customers.

"Mr. Baron Vaughan, in summing up to the jury, told them he was sorry he allowed the witnesses to be asked as much as he did. This was no place for discussing the politics of the election of Newark. The learned gentleman's speech and defence was fitter for the hustings than for this Court. It was not for the jury to inquire into the motives imputed to the plaintiff. The defendant came in as a yearly tenant at Lady-day, 1823; he had notice in September, 1829, to quit on the Lady-day following. This was good notice, and this Court was not to inquire whether it was suggested by political motives. He had a right to state the law to the jury, and if they believed the witnesses they should find a verdict for the plaintiff. As to the money laid out in improvements, there could not be a question about that in this proceeding; but if the allowance was not made, as it ought to be, by the landlord or agent, the defendant had his remedy at law! So it was not true to say that he had no remedy at law or equity.

"The jury having consulted together for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff."

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE,  
Borough of, *Northumberland*.  
26th *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR MATTHEW - WHITE RIDLEY,  
Bart. 6th Parl.

A Land Owner.  
*Occ.* A Banker in Newcastle.  
*To. Res.* 10, Carlton House-terrace.  
*Co. Sc.* Heaton Hall, and Blagdon House, Northumberland.  
*Rel.* Brother to Nicholas - William Ridley-Colborne, Esq., M.P. for Horsham.

JOHN HODGSON, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and free burgesses, as well as in the freeholders at large, resident and non-resident.  
*N. of V.* Upwards of 2500. *Pop.* 37,450.  
*R. O.* The Sheriff.  
*E. I.* Sir M.-W. Ridley, the Member, has long had great influence in Newcastle.

The representation of this town is a complete nullity. The enormous expense of collecting non-resident voters from all parts of the kingdom deters every person from hazarding a contest, and this populous town is therefore represented by a compromise of two parties. The Members are generally found in opposite lists upon every division, leaving their constituents without any weight in the Council of the nation.

NEWPORT, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall*. 6th *Edw. VI.* 2 *Bss.*

JONATHAN RAINE, Esq. 7th Parl.  
*Prof. & Offl.* A King's Counsel and Welsh Judge.  
*To. Res.* 8, Bedford-square.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE, K.C.B. 2d Parl.  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.  
A Major General and Colonel in the Army.  
*Late* Secretary at War.  
— Chief Secretary for Ireland.  
*To. Res.* 11, Whitehall-place.  
*Co. Sc.* Retton, Durham.  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Londonderry.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants paying *scot and lot*.

*N. of V.* 62. *Pop.* 1026.

*R. O.* Two Vianders\* appointed at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, viz.

*E. I.* The Duke of Northumberland.

This Borough is a small part of the town of Launceston, but not within the limits of that corporation, being separated by a small rivulet. That this place retained the name of *Dunheved*, as well as Launceston, is plain from the first return of Members; for, anno 6 Edward VI., the Sheriff of this county sent up Members for Dunheved, *alias* Newport; and again, in one of the indentures it is called Villa Dounheved, *alias* Launceston; though, in some of the intermediate ones, it is named Newport, *juxta* Launceston; and in others, Newport, as at this day. The Duke is Lord of the Manor, and owner of the greatest part of the Borough, which, under the names of Newport and Launceston, sends as many Members to Parliament as the city of London! Like East and West Looe in this county, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in Dorsetshire, Aldborough and Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and Bramber and Steyning in Sussex, they are only different names for the same places—split into two Boroughs each, to answer the corrupt purposes of the times they were created to serve.

NEWPORT, or MEDINA, Borough of, *Ile of Wight*. 23d *Edw. IV.* 2 *Bss.*

SPENCER PERCEVAL, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Offl.* A Teller of the Exchequer.

Clerk of the Ordnance.  
A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

*To. Res.* 85, Pall-Mall.  
*Rel. Nephew* to Baron Arden.

HORACE TWISS, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Offl.* A King's Counsel.  
*To. Res.* 5, Park-place, St. James's.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, resident and non-resident.

*N. of V.* 24. *Pop.* 4260.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

\* Anciently, *Providers of Meat*.



*E. I.* The family of Holmes possesses great property and influence in this town and neighbourhood. They have nominated the two Members for three quarters of a century.

Many curious instances are recorded in the Journals of the House, of the corruption of this Borough. In 1698, W. Smith, a clerk in Portsmouth Dock-yard, wrote to a Mr. Matthews, of Newport, offering "a pursership in the navy to the mayor's son, and to employ the inhabitants in making oakum from old junk, on condition of their returning Commissioner Greenhill to Parliament: all which was to be effected through the interest of my Lord Cutts. On Mr. Matthews making these *benevolent* intentions of the government known to his worship the mayor, the *lady mayoress*, who was present, said, as many other mothers would have done, 'the interest of our son, my dear, is more to us than that of any *parliament-man*, or even of the whole parliament together.'—As it was in the beginning, so it has ever since been:—as Eve tempted Adam, so did the mayoress his worship, and like him, he fell!"

But the following case is more important: On Feb. 13, 1700, "the House was informed that Samuel Shepherd, Esq., a Member of this House, had been guilty of bribing *several corporations &c. &c.*, one of which was Newport, of which this wholesale corruptionist was the representative. *March 18.*—Resolved "That Samuel Shepherd, Esq., is guilty of notorious bribery in obtaining his election as a Burgess for this Borough, and that he be committed a prisoner to His Majesty's Tower of London." *March 19.*—Resolved "That Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., has made good his general charge against Samuel Shepherd, sen. Esq., of bribery and corruption in several boroughs that send members to Parliament;" and further—

Resolved, *nem. con.* "That the thanks of this House be given to Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., a Member of this House, for the great service he has done the public in detecting the bribery and corruption which has been practised in the election of several Members to serve in Parliament;" and

the thanks of the House were accordingly given!!

*April 16.*—Resolved, "That the said Samuel Shepherd, sen., Esq., shall be expelled this House, and that he do receive the said sentence at the bar of this House."

*April 16.*—He was brought to the bar by the sergeant with the mace; where, being upon his knees, Mr. Speaker pronounced the sentence of his being expelled the House.—It is only necessary to add, that Mr. Shepherd's more ignoble associates in borough-bribery were "committed to His Majesty's gaol of Newgate."

NEW-ROSS, Borough of, *Wexfordshire, Ir.* A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 B.

CHARLES-POWELL LESLIE, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* Governor of Monaghan-shire.  
*To. Res.* 3, Upper Harley-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Glaslough Castle, Monaghan-shire.

*R. of E.* In the 12 self-elected burgesses and corporation.

*N. of V.* 32.

*E. I.* Possessed by Mr. Tottenham and Mr. Lee.

NEWRY, Borough of, *Downshire, Ireland.* A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 B.

THE HON. JOHN-HENRY KNOX.  
2d Parl.

*To. Res.* 31, Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.  
*Rel.* 3d son of Viscount Northland: brother to the Hon. J. J. Knox, M.P. for Dungannon: *son-in-law* to the Earl of Kilmorey: *nephew* to the Bishop of Derry.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants.

*N. of V.* About 2500.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Earl of Kilmorey.

NEWTON, Borough of, *Lancashire.*  
1st Eliz. 2 B.

THOMAS LEGH, Esq., D.C.L. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Offi.* A Colonel in the Army.  
*Co. Sc.* Lyme Park, Cheshire; and Heyduck Lodge, Lancashire.  
*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for this Borough

ELDSWORTH, Esq. 4th Parl.  
Cotton-manufacturer.  
Manchester.

the free burgesses who possess  
of the burgage-holds.

about 60. Pop. 1786.

Seward and Bailiff, who are  
at the Court-Leet of the  
the Manor, viz.

Legh, one of the Members,  
nominates his colleague as well  
of.

OWN, Borough of, *Ile of*  
27th Eliz. 2 Bss.

GURNEY, Esq., F.S.A. 5th Par.  
Banker in the City of Norwich.  
9, St. James's-square.

Keswick Hall, near Norwich.  
father to R.-H. Gurney, Esq.,  
for Norwich.

ON. CHARLES-ANDERSON-  
SLEY PELHAM.

Warren's Hotel, 1, Regent-

son of Baron Yarborough.

In the mayor and burgesses,  
any or all of 36 borough-lands,  
age-holds, within the Borough.

From 38 to 40. Pop. None!

the Mayor, who is appointed at  
Court-Leet of the Lord of the  
viz.

Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart.  
of Yarborough.

ough has not so much as a  
of a habitation—the plough  
the whole; and the ceremony

election is conducted by the  
of the proprietors, sent there  
nature and provisions for the

!!!

pays a land-tax of 3s. 8d. per  
and yet it sends as many  
to Parliament as the County

Essex, which pays a sixth  
the land-tax of the whole

!—After this, let it never be  
it property is represented in

!—excepting, indeed, Borough

its franchise from Queen

h, at the request of her fa-  
Sir George Carew.

rchill, Esq., afterwards the  
uke of Marlborough, sat for  
ough in 1678.

NORFOLK, County of.  
49th Hen. III.

2 Kts.

THOMAS-WENMAN COKE, Esq.  
13th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

Rel. Grandfather to Viscount Anson:  
son-in-law of the Earl of Albemarle.

SIR WM.-JOHN-HENRY-BROWNE  
FOLKES, Bart.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Hillingdon, Norfolk.

Pop. 347,658.

Norfolk returns, altogether, twelve Mem-  
bers to the House of Commons; viz.  
2 knights of the shire, 2 citizens of  
Norwich, and 8 burgesses for four  
Boroughs.

NORTHALLERTON, Borough of,  
Yorkshire. 26th Edw. I. 2 Bss.

THE HON. HENRY LASCELLES.  
2d Parl.

To. Res. 14, Hanover-square.

Co. Se. Goldsborough Hall, Yorkshire.

Rel. 2d son of the Earl of Harewood:  
brother-in-law to Edmund-Berkeley  
Portman, Esq., M.P. for Dorset-  
shire.

SIR JOHN-POE BERESFORD, Bart.  
K.C.B. 5th Parl.

Offi. A Vice Admiral of the White.

To. Res. 54, Harley-street.

Co. Se. Bedule, Yorkshire.

Rel. Eld. bro. to Viscount Beresford.

R. of E. In the holders of burgage-  
tenures.

N. of V. About 200. Pop. 4464.

R. O. A Bailiff appointed by the Bishop  
of Durham, who is Lord of the Manor.

E. I. The Earl of Harewood.

The right of voting is annexed to the  
site of the greater part of the houses  
adjoining to, and fronting the High-  
street; few or none of the back tene-  
ments are considered as part of the  
burgage-tenures, or, consequently, en-  
titled to votes. Some of those tenures  
are now in the form of stables, or cow-  
houses, in which the appearance of one  
or more chimney is usually preserved  
as a memorial of their right; others  
are let out to poor persons, at a small  
rent, on condition of their keeping  
them in repair; and many are totally  
ruinous and uninhabited. The vote is

trusted to the custody of the voters!

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

18th Edw. III. 2 Kts.

**WILLIAM-RALPH CARTWRIGHT, Esq.**  
9th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Licur. General.

Co. Se. Aynho, Northamptonshire.

Rel. Uncle to Viscount Chetwynd.

**THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT ALTHORPE.**  
5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

N. & S. John-Charles Spencer.

Offi. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Privy Councillor.

To. Res. 12, Downing-street.

Co. Se. Wiseton Hall, Bawtry, Yorkshire; and Althorpe, Northamptonshire.

Rel. Eld. son of Earl Spencer.

Pop. 165,560.

The Whig Lords and gentry in this County invariably bring in one Member, and the Tories the other.

This County returns *nine* Members to Parliament, including *two* citizens for Peterborough, *four* burgesses for Northampton, and *three* for

struggle with the parties in the estates of be sold soon benefit of his Northampton country; and cer to be cons enormous expc roxysm for pe have since per party to exercis tion of their re

**NORTHUMB**  
49th Hen. III.

**MATTHEW BELL**  
A Land Owner  
To. Res. 35, W  
Co. Se. Wolsin  
Tync.

**THOMAS-WENT**  
Esq.  
A Land Owner  
An East India  
To. Res. 24, S  
Co. Se. By-well  
Tunc.

NORWICH, City and County of,  
*Norfolk.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Cits.*

RICHARD-HANBURY GURNEY, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Occ.* A Banker.  
*To. Res.* 34, Montagu-square.  
*Co. Se.* Northrepps, Norfolk.  
*Rel. Son* to G.-W.-Hudson Gurney,  
Esq., M.P. for Newtown, Isle of  
Wight.

ROBERT GRANT, Esq. 2d Parl.  
An East India Proprietor.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*Off.* Judge Advocate General.  
*King's Sergeant in the Duchy Court*  
*of Lancaster.*  
Standing Counsel to the East India  
Company.  
A Commissioner of Bankruptcies.  
*To. Res.* 2, Poets' Corner, West-  
minster Abbey.  
*Rel. Brother* to the Rt. Hon. Charles  
Grant, M.P. for Inverness-shire.

*R. of E.* In the freeholders, and those  
*freemen* only who are registered in the  
books, and do not receive alms or  
charity.

*N. of V.* (including 1000 non-residents)  
upwards of 4000. *Pop.* 53,648.

*E. I.* In the Corporation.

“The freemen and freeholders are alike  
entitled to vote, Norwich being a  
County and City; and the freeholders  
retaining their right of voting, of which  
in London and some other places they  
are deprived. The freedom is obtained  
either by birth, servitude, or purchase.  
There is no controlling influence, either  
corporate or individual: but much  
money is expended on Norwich—it  
has cost the family of the Gurneys  
many thousand pounds. The *dis-*  
*missal* of Colonel Peel cost him dearly.  
The expense of a disputed election is  
about 4000*l.*; and even where there  
is no contest, from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* is  
necessary. The out-voters always ex-  
pect to pay their friends a visit at an  
election, at the candidate's expense;  
and unless a very considerable number  
are conciliated in this way, they will  
procure a third candidate.”—*Spectator*,  
*Jan. 2, 1831.*

A custom has likewise been established  
at Norwich of giving half a guinea to  
each of the poor voters after the election  
is over.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.  
18th *Edw. III.* 2 *Kts.*

FRANK SOTHERON, Esq. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*Off.* A Vice Admiral of the Blue.  
*To. Res.* 58, Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Kirklington Hall, Southwell,  
Notts.  
*Rel. Fa.-in-law* to T.-H.-S.-B. Est-  
court, Esq., M.P. for Marlborough.

JOHN-SAVILLE LUMLEY, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 95, Park-street, Grosvenor-  
square; and 26, Chapel-street,  
Grosvenor-place.  
*Rel. Nephew* to the Earl of Scar-  
borough.

*N. of V.* About 6000. *Pop.* 189,656.

“Nottinghamshire is generally represented  
by a Whig and a Tory; though from  
1722 until a few years back, the Whigs  
alone carried the election. Each candi-  
date is nominated by a few of the  
great families of the *parkery* and the  
*dukery*, as the northern part of this  
County is called, from the great number  
of noblemen's seats. The majority of  
the freeholders live within a few miles  
of Nottingham, and have lately much  
increased in number, by the new vil-  
lages erected for the hosiery and lace  
trades. A great portion of the north  
of the County is copyhold.

“The Shire hall, in the city of Notting-  
ham, is the place of election; and the  
*Forest*, north of the city, is the place  
for polling.”—*Spectator*, *Jan. 2, 1831.*

This County returns, in all, only seven  
Members to Parliament, including  
Newark, Nottingham, and the Hun-  
dred of Bassetlaw, which obtained the  
elective franchise on account of gross  
bribery and corruption among the  
electors and the elected of the Borough  
of East Retford.

NOTTINGHAM, Borough of, *Not-*  
*tinghamshire.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR THOMAS DENMAN, Kt. 3d Parl.  
*Off.* King's Attorney General.  
A Privy Councillor.  
*To. Res.* 50, Russell-square; and 7,  
Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.

SIR RONALD-CRAWFORD FERGUSON,  
K.C.B. 7th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

and also such persons as served apprenticeship to any freeman of Nottingham, were well entitled to demand their freedom. June 10, 1701.  
*N. of V.* About 4500, of whom 1500 are non-resident. *Pop.* 42,650.  
*R. O.* The two Sheriffs.

Nottingham being, like Norwich, a County of itself, the freeholders vote with the burgesses at the election of Members. This town has for very many years been warmly contested. The Tory party have created new votes by subdividing freeholds; the Reformers, to meet this movement, extended the freedom of the corporation to any Reformer who would take it. Not more than a third of the inhabitant householders are electors. The corporation has little influence (though it can make voters), and that is always exerted for the Radicals. The elections have always been expensive till the present year, not only from the cost of fetching out-voters, but also in the purchase of hundreds of votes among the artisans. Sir Thomas Denman's election was *cost-free*.

**OAKHAMPTON**, Borough of, *Devonshire.* *28th Edw. I.*

being made  
 charters and b  
*N. of V.* From 2  
*R. O.* The May  
*E. I.* This Borou  
 Duke of Bedf  
 to Messrs Robs  
 re-sold it to Mr.

**ORFORD**, Bor  
*23d Edw. I.*

**SIR HENRY-FRE**  
*Off.* A Colonel  
*To. Res.* 50, Ch  
 square.

**SPENCER-HENRY**  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 3, Upp  
*Co. Se.* Great Gle

*R. of E.* In the m  
 capital burgesses,  
 ceiving alms or cha  
*N. of V.* About 20.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.  
*E. I.* Possessed by  
 Hertford; whose f  
 from the executors  
 Viscount Hertf

*N. of V. Real*, 8; *Nominal*, 21:—  
*Total*, 29. *Pop.* 48,648.  
*E. I.* Possessed by Baron Dundas.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

18th *Edw.* III. 2 *Kts.*

JOHN FANE, Esq. 3d *Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 6, Bolton-row, May-fair.

*Co. Se.* Wormsley, Oxon.

*Rel. Nephew* to the Earl of Macclesfield: *cousin* to the Earl of Westmoreland.

## LORD NORREYS.

*N. & S.* Montagu Bertie.

*Rel. Eld. son* of the Earl of Abingdon.

This county is remarkable for having had the last great contest between the Whig and Tory factions\*, which happened at the general election in 1754, and first brought the famous Mr. Charles Jenkinson, who afterwards became the first Earl of Liverpool, into court favour and public notice, procuring him, at first, the humble situation of a clerk in the Treasury; from whence he arose by a regular gradation, in 1762, to be private secretary to Lord Bute; in 1763, to be Secretary to the Treasury, in the administration of Mr. George Grenville,

grandfather to the present Duke of Buckingham; in 1766, to be a Lord of the Admiralty, under the administration of the Duke of Grafton; in 1767, to be a Lord of the Treasury, under the same nobleman; in 1778, to be Secretary at War, under Lord North; in 1786, to be created Lord Hawkesbury, and made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster by Mr. Pitt; in 1790, to be made First Lord of Trade and Plantations, under the same minister; and in 1796, to be created Earl of Liverpool; besides holding, for many years, the sinecure place of Collector of the Customs in the port of London, worth 6000*l.* per annum. He at last retired from office with the addition of an enormous pension for life!!!—All this accumulation of wealth, fortune, and favouritism originated in his being, what is commonly called, *squib writer* to the court candidates at this memorable election.

Viscount Parker and Sir Edward Turner were the Whig candidates, supported by the Duke of Marlborough, the Earls of Guildford, Harcourt, and Macclesfield, and the administration of that day;—the Whigs being then in place. It was Lord Parker who first introduced Mr. Jenkinson to the Duke of Newcastle, at that time minister, and procured for him the first appointment he ever obtained.

\* WHIG was originally a party name, or distinction, given to the field covenanters in the western parts of Scotland, on account of their poverty, and feeding much on *sour milk*. It was afterwards applied by the high-church party in England to all persons who dissented from their tenets, who pretended to austerity of manners, and who adopted the doctrines of the evangelicals. It next became the designation of that powerful party who drove James II. from England, and brought in and maintained William III. and the family of Hanover on the throne, in opposition to the repeated efforts of those who wished to recall the Stuarts. Ever since, the Whigs have been those persons who maintain what are called "the glorious principles of the Revolution;" but they have been in reality a party out of place and authority; and consequently in *opposition* to the generality of the measures of those who held the reins of government.—The word TORY, on the other hand, was originally applied to the Catholics of Ireland; particularly to certain lawless parties of them (otherwise styled *Rapparees*) who were said to have plundered and massacred the Protestants. Its Catholic application induced the adoption of it in England by the revolutionists, as an epithet of reproach on their enemies the *high-church and king party*, who had previously stigmatized them by the nickname of Whigs.—Since the extinction of the unfortunate family of the Stuarts, the word Tory has been applied to those ministers and their favourers who carry things with a high hand, *regardless of the rights and will* of the people. Both epithets are now almost obsolete; having given way to the more obvious distinction of Ministry and *Opposition*.

been returned." At the ensuing general election, in 1761, the Duke of Marlborough nominated one Member, and the Tory party the other, and they continued to do the same for a period of 55 years. In 1815, however, on Lord F.-A. Spencer being created Baron Churchill, W.-H. Ashurst, Esq., was elected in his room, in opposition to the Duke of Marlborough's nomination and interest:—thus the Tory party again obtained the ascendancy, which they have taken care to preserve ever since.

Oxfordshire returns *nine* Members to Parliament, viz. 2 knights of the shire, 2 representatives of the University, 2 citizens of Oxford, 2 burgesses of Woodstock, and 1 of Banbury.

OXFORD, City of, Oxon.  
23d Edw. I. 2 Cits.

JOHN HAUGHTON LANGSTON, Esq.  
3d Parl.

A Land Owner.  
Off. Verduror of Wychwood Forest.  
To. Res. 143, Piccadilly.  
Co. Sc. Sanden House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

WILLIAM HUGHES HUGHES, Esq.  
Prof. A Barrister-at-law.  
To. Res. 15, Manchester-buildings.  
Co. Res. Ryde, Isle of Wight.

writing it sh  
into the cust  
Arms. They  
and brought to  
and were by th  
gate; but afte  
considerable tin  
and setting for  
*hearty sorrow*  
*for their offence*  
after being repr  
by the Speaker,  
cestor of Earl H  
following words:—  
"Philip Ward,  
Thomas Munday  
Nicholas, John  
rence, Richard T  
binson, and John  
"The offence of w  
guilty has justly  
the severe disple  
*A more enormou*  
*well commit, sin*  
*could not have b*  
*stitution itself, th*  
*dangerous attem*  
*made to subvert*  
*dependence of this*  
*of this House is th*  
*try, which can co*  
*while the voices*  
*are uninfluenced*  
*motives*

*the lowest state of misery and servitude.*

This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow-citizens.

“ Many circumstances concur to aggravate your offence. The place of your residence was a singular advantage. You had at all times the example of one of the most learned and respectable bodies in Europe before your eyes. Their conduct in every instance, but especially in the choice of their representatives in Parliament, was well worthy of your imitation.

“ You are magistrates of a great city. In such a station, it was a duty peculiarly incumbent on you to watch over the morals of your fellow-citizens, to keep yourselves pure from venality; and to prevent, by your influence, those under your government from being tainted by this growing and pestilential vice. How have you abused this trust? You yourselves have set the infamous example of prostitution in the most public and daring manner; surely, you must have felt some remorse from the generous disdain with which your corrupt offer was rejected by your representatives. *They thought, and justly thought, that a seat in this House, obtained by a free and independent choice of their constituents, was the highest honour to which a subject can aspire; and that, discharging their duty as such representatives, was the noblest of services.* Sorry I am to say, that these considerations do not appear to have had the least weight with you. However, you have at least acknowledged your guilt, and, by your petition yesterday, you seem conscious of the enormity of your offence. This House, in the terror of its judgments, always thinks upon mercy: nor do they ever inflict punishment but for the sake of example, and to prevent others from becoming the objects of their resentment. The censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that effect. You are now the object of their mercy, and are brought to the bar to be discharged.

“ May you be penetrated with a due sense of their justice and lenity! May you atone for your past offence, by a constant endeavour to make a right use of the invaluable privileges which you enjoy as electors!—Consider these

privileges as a sacred trust reposed in you. Discharge it with integrity. But before you rise from your present posture, I do, in obedience to the commands of this House, *reprimand you!* I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, on the payment of your fees.”

About an hour after this solemn address, the above-mentioned culprits, having paid their fees, were thus accosted by a Peer, as they were walking in Westminster Hall:—“ Well, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, were you not terrified to death at the awful *dressing* you had from the man in the wig?”

“ Why, my lord,” replied his worship the mayor, “ we were a little *dashed* (abashed) to be sure, at first; but, when Sir John began to talk of ‘*the freedom and independence of the House,*’ and ‘*our keeping ourselves pure from venality,*’ I almost bit my lip through in trying to prevent myself from laughing outright in his face: so, as our Members were looking hard at us, I nudged Sir Thomas, here, with my elbow, and held down my head; and all passed off as smoothly as heart could wish.”

Whether the contrition expressed by these persons was feigned or sincere, may be gathered from the above anecdote.— In the case of NEW SHOREHAM, about four years after this punishment by *reprimand*, the members of the Christian Club, who had been guilty of similar venality, were entirely *disfranchised*. Corruption, however, did not cease to infect the voters of the city of Oxford; for, after the election in 1812, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by certain electors, complaining that “ the Duke of Marlborough, a Peer of the realm, had distributed the sum of 2500*l.* amongst the voters, to influence their election of a Member to serve in Parliament;” but no notice was taken of it!

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, *Oxon.*

1st James I.

2 Reprs.

THOMAS GRIMSTONE BUCKNALL  
ESTCOURT, Esq. M.A. 8th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-law.

*Co. Se.* Newpark, Wilts; and Estcourt,  
Gloucestershire.

*Rel.* Father to T.-H.-S.-B. Estcourt,  
Esq. M.P. for Marlborough.



*N. of V.* Upwards of 1200.

*R. O.* The Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Colleges.

The political principles of the Members of this University are, with a few exceptions, those of Toryism. They have always assisted and given shelter to royalty, whenever it was distressed by the Parliament or people. So little are they, however, to be influenced in the choice of their representatives, that they do not suffer any canvass to be made; nor either of the candidates to be, at the time of election, within ten miles of the jurisdiction of the University. Their representatives are men possessing the same sentiments respecting civil and religious government which they themselves do.

Christchurch College always nominates one of the Members for this University; having as much political influence as the remaining 24 Colleges and Halls.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, *Scotland.*

*A. U. 6th Annc.* 1 *Com.*

SIR GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Bart.  
A Land Owner.

*Off.* Presenter of Signatures in the Exchequer Court of Scotland.

*Co. Se.* Macbie Hill, Peebles-shire.

a third for 1

PEMBROK  
TON, a *Distr.*  
*Pembrokeshire.*

HUGH OWEN  
*Rel. Son of*  
Lord Lieut.  
*Pembrokeshire.*

*R. of E.* In the  
burgesses of the  
*N. of V.* About  
*R. O.* The Mayor  
*E. I.* Has been a  
family since the  
II. The father  
ber, whose name  
that of Owen  
estates of that  
come extinct in

PENRYN, B  
*Cornwall. 1st M*

SIR CHARLES LE  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res. 43, C*  
*Co. Se. Carleu,*

JAMES-WILLIAM  
A Land Owner.  
*Off.* Solicitor to  
*To. Res. 9, Up*  
*Co. Se. Man*

them not to interfere in each other's Boroughs of Helston and Penryn; in consequence of which Sir Francis became sole patron of the latter Borough.

His interest was however disturbed at the general election in 1802, by John Milford, of Exeter, and Henry Swan, Esqs. who opposed his Lordship's nomination of the late Sir Stephen Lushington and Sir John Nicholl, and obtained a majority of legal votes upon the poll. A number of names, however, were by some means intruded into the *poor-rate*, the night before the election, and admitted the next day to vote, which of course caused the return of his nominees.

A petition was accordingly presented, and actions for bribery to an enormous amount were commenced; but a compromise was effected before either of them came to trial; for which the injured parties are said to have received 10,000*l.*, besides having all their expenses reimbursed.

In 1806, another case of bribery occurred: the candidates were Henry Swan, Esq. Sir Christopher Hawkins, and John Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq.; the two former were returned, and Mr. Trevanion petitioned against the return of Sir Christopher, for bribery and other corrupt practices. On the 4th of Feb. 1807, the Committee reported, "That Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. had by himself and his agents been guilty of bribery and corrupt practices to procure himself to be elected for the Borough of Penryn," and thereupon ordered the said Sir C. Hawkins to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for the same.

In 1818, a contest again took place: the candidates were Sir Christopher Hawkins, Henry Swan, and J. C. Anderson, Esqs.: the two first were returned, but Mr. Anderson petitioned against Mr. Swan, who was reported to the House to have been guilty of bribery, his seat declared vacant, and he was ordered to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. The House also ordered that no new writ should issue during that session; and a bill was

brought in to extend the right of voting to the Hundreds of Penwith and Kerrier; but it did not pass.

Mr. Swan's trial came on at Bodmin, at the next assizes for Cornwall, on Aug. 11, 1819. Mr. Serjeant Pell, in addressing the jury, said that "he felt the greatest pain, that though *others* were proved to be equally amenable to the laws with Mr. Swan, yet, for some reason—God only knew for what—Mr. Swan was alone brought forward to stand the brunt." He also said, that "it was right to mention that *all the witnesses* whom he should call, *were participators in the crime of the accused.*"

The culprit, in his address to the jury, said that "his first connexion with the town was through the late Marquess of Hastings, then Lord Moira, at whose recommendation he agreed to answer for 2500*l.*; and if that sum included every thing, he would be content with such terms. He went to a house called Belle-vue, and was told if he meant to be returned, he must quit that house, which he did, and went to Falmouth; he then found that the terms of the Borough were those of *broad corruption*. The return was not then in his favour, for in 1802 the election was thought to be in the freeholders and leaseholders, which gave a most preponderating influence to a noble lord. He petitioned the House, and withdrew the petition upon the payment of all costs. Four thousand guineas were paid, but after paying his own expenses, the surplus amounted to only 1600*l.*, which was divided among the inhabitants for what was called a *breakfast*\*: and yet a person well acquainted with the town had unblushingly said before the Committee, that he had never heard of such a thing as a *breakfast*. At the next election he was never asked for a *breakfast*; and again, in 1812, he was elected by a great majority. He had always set his face against those *breakfasts*; but it was very natural that those whom he had obliged should be well inclined towards him. He had *procured places for many*, and was

\* These Penryn *breakfasts* consisted in a gift of 24*l.* or 25*l.* to each voter, on the morning of the election.

... expended in the county; nearly all of which was laid out in labour, for scarcely any was spent for the raw material. He had supported the administrations of the country, and, as the other Members were in the opposition, it was through *him alone* that Penryn persons could be provided for.—It was in consequence of what had passed between the two brothers-in-law, who had the *contract for the stone for Waterloo Bridge*, that he had been placed, last election, in jeopardy. “If,” continued he, “such Boroughs as Eye were not in being, there would not be so many Attorney-Generals and Solicitor-Generals who find their way into Parliament. It was, it seemed, a *monstrous* crime in these poor men to receive their 5*l.* and 25*l.* a man, while the noble and right honourable proprietors and patrons of Boroughs can sell seats for 4000*l.* each? *Bribery in the lump*,” he observed, “*was nothing; it was nothing to pay money into the Treasury, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid over to the proprietor or patron of a Borough for a seat.*” He might be consigned to the King’s Bench or Newgate, while, at the same time, persons in high stations might act with impunity. If that should happen, he could never forgive those who placed him there.”

distribute one  
 lution of parli  
 would not carry  
 him, that he m  
 tions of the po  
 upon him. If  
*public breakfast*  
 they would not  
 Mr. Swan was f  
 have not heard th  
 of him has in an  
 corruption of Pet

PERTHSHIRE  
*A. U. 6th Anne.*

THE RT. HON. SIR  
 G. C. B., K. G. H.,  
 K. R. E., and K. S.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Offi. A Privy Co  
 and Ireland.*  
*Late Secretary  
 nial Departm  
 A Lieut. Gener  
 42d Regt. of  
 To. Re. 5, Belgr  
 Co. Se. Bleadon, I  
 N. of V. Real, 16  
 Total, 184.  
 E. I. Possessed by*

PETERBORO

SIR ROBERT HERON, Bart. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Stubton Hall, Lincolnshire.

J. N. FAZAKERLY, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

R. of E. Previous to March, 1825, in the inhabitants within the precincts of the Minster, being householders not receiving alms; and in the other inhabitants within the City paying scot and lot. This right is now vested in the mayor and burgesses.

N. of V. 460. Pop. 4320.

R. O. A Bailiff appointed by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral.

E. I. Earl Fitzwilliam.

"When Lord Milton recently resigned the representation of this Borough, on account of the death of his lady, he signified to the electors that he should not interfere in the election. They returned their grateful acknowledgments for this *condescension*; but begged his lordship to assist their judgment! Lord Milton then recommended Mr. Fazakerly, whom the electors chose, as in duty bound."—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

PETERSFIELD, Borough of, Hants.  
35th Edw. I. 2 Bss.

SIR WILLIAM - GEORGE - HYLTON  
JOLLIFFE, Bart. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

Offi. A Col. in the Army.

Co. Sc. Merstham, Surrey.

Parl. Pat. 2 Members for this Borough.

GILBERT EAST JOLLIFFE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Rel. Brother to the other Member for this Borough.

R. of E. In the burgage freeholders of lands, or ancient dwellings, or shambles, &c. built on ancient foundations, &c. within the Borough\*.

N. of V. About 140. Pop. 1752.

R. O. The Mayor, who is appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

E. I. Exercised by Colonel Sir W. Jolliffe, who is the proprietor of a majority of the nominal freeholds; as Lord Carrington and his brother are the owners of those of Midhurst, in this neighbourhood.

PLYMOUTH, Borough of, Devonshire. 26th Edw. I. 2 Bss.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, G.C.B. 4th Parl.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

A Vice Admiral of the White.

Maj. Gen. of the Marines.

Late a Lord of the Admiralty.

SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN, G.C.B. 4th Parl.

Offi. A Vice Admiral of the Red.

Comptroller of the Navy.

A Director of Greenwich Hospital.

To. Res. 8, Somerset-place, Somerset-house.

R. of E. In the mayor and commonalty; which term extends to the freemen of the Borough only.—17th Jan. 1740.

they have all the other local distinctions of a *separate county*; each having a Lord Lieutenant, and a militia different from the Counties of Middlesex and Northampton, in which they are situated.

\* It is necessary here to distinguish the difference between a *borough-freehold* and a *burgage-tenure*. It is not required that either of them should be worth forty shillings per annum, like a county freehold; the smallest portion of land, in some instances, gives the qualification to vote; a pig-sty, or a place of less respectable occupation, in certain Boroughs, has this important right attached to it; but the essential difference between a borough-freehold and a burgage-tenure is, that the latter pays a quit-rent to the Lord of the Manor, which the former does not.—They are equally insignificant, and are scarcely of any value to the proprietor, but in the important business of nominating Members of Parliament. It is for this reason that Boroughs so constituted are deemed the most valuable parliamentary property, as their owners can return Members without trouble or expense, or consulting a single individual. They are, therefore, called *nomination-boroughs*, which is the name given them in the House of Commons; and *pocket-boroughs*, because they are more valuable than any other, as the proprietors can sell the seats by the year, or for the Parliament; the price being generally 1000l. by the year, and 5000l. for the Parliament!

and the corporation the honour to become their Recorder, they considered themselves under his royal patronage, and two gentlemen of his household represented them until the general election for 1818.

**PLYMPTON-EARLE**, Borough of, Devonshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

**GIBBS-CRAWFURD ANTRONUS**, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.  
To. Res. 11, Grosvenor-square.  
Co. Se. Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

**SIR COMPTON DOMVILLE**, Bart., (in the room of **VISCOUNT VALLETORT**, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, but was afterwards returned for Lostwithiel.)

A Land Owner.  
Co. Se. Santry House, near Dublin.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, bailiffs, freemen, and sons of freemen of this village, who have a right to demand their freedom.

*N. of V.* About 210. *Pop.* 784.

*R. O.* The Mayor.  
*E. I.* Exercised by the proprietors, who are the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, and Mr. Treby a country gentleman in the neighbourhood.

In 1684, the corporation had been

right of elect  
liament!

**PONTEFRA**  
Borough of, York

**SIR CULLING-I**  
A Land Owne  
Co. Se. Hadley

**THE HON. B**  
**STAFFORD-**  
*Rel. Eld. son o*  
This gentleman

*R. of E.* In the res  
holders.

*N. of V.* About 1

*R. O.* The Mayor

After many contra  
mittees, this Bor  
stance of the au  
for representativ  
by the "residen  
holders:" for, by  
authorities, all oth  
to corporations, b  
holders, freemen  
lege by birth or a  
paying to church a

**POOLE.** Boro

**THE HON. WILLIAM-FRANCIS-SPENCER PONSONBY.** 2d Parl.  
*To. Res.* 20, St. James's-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Great Canford, Dorsetshire.  
*Rel.* 3d son of the Earl of Besborough, I.P. (Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, U.K.); brother to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkenyshire.  
*Part. Pat.* One Member for this Borough.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and in-and-out burgesses, exclusive of the commonalty.

*N. of V.* About 150. *Pop.* 6570.

*R. O.* The Mayor, who is Admiral within the Liberty.

*E. I.* Mr. Ponsonby and the Corporation. It came into Mr. Ponsonby's possession by his marriage with the daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

Poole was confirmed in the inestimable privilege of choosing its members by the *commonalty* or inhabitants at large, in consequence of a charter granted by Elizabeth. It enjoyed this privilege by immemorial usage; but, by the intrigues and contrivance of the select part of the corporation, consisting of about 100 resident and non-resident burgesses, the right has been wrested from the inhabitants, and assumed exclusively by them. This right has, therefore, been *four times* agitated in the House of Commons; and each time determined to be in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses only.

In the cases of Abingdon, Southampton, and others, the word "*commonalty*" has been determined to mean all the inhabitants; at this place to mean the corporation only!!!

It is not an uncommon thing for a man to give 500*l.* to become a burgess of this member-making body, and the next election is expected to "bring him home;" besides the chance he has of partaking of the good things distributed by government amongst the corporation.

The celebrated Charles-James Fox was once returned for this Borough. He petitioned for the elective franchise in favour of the inhabitants at large,—but unsuccessfully.

**PORTARLINGTON**, Borough of, *Queen's County, Ireland.*  
*A. U.* 41st Geo. III. 1 Es.

**SIR CHARLES OGLE**, Bart.  
*Off.* Vice-Admiral of the Blue.  
*To. Res.* 4, Belgrave-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Worthy, Hampshire.

*R. of E.* In the self-elected burgesses.

*N. of V.* 15.

*E. I.* The Earl of Portarlington, and Viscount Galway.

"Portarlington is the sole property of the Earl of Portarlington, and very corrupt. It is regularly sold to the highest bidder, whether Tory, Whig, or Radical Reformer. The patron names a sovereign, and six or eight of his own creatures, as burgesses, who return any candidate recommended by the earl.—Mr. Ricardo sat for this Borough. He was succeeded by Mr. Farquhar, a Tory attorney, who was actually unknown to the electors or inhabitants."—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

**PORTSMOUTH**, Borough of, *Hants.*  
*23d Edw. I.* 2 Bs.

**JOHN-BONHAM CARTER**, Esq. 3d Parl.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-law.  
*Off.* An Alderman of Portsmouth.

**FRANCIS BARING**, Esq. 2d Parl.  
 An East India Proprietor.  
*Off.* A Lord of the Treasury.  
 A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

*To. Res.* 17, New-street, Spring-gardens.

*Rel.* Son to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. for Wycombe: nephew to Alexander Baring, Esq., M.P. for Callington: cousin to Francis Baring, Jun., Esq. M.P. for Thetford; and to W.-Bingham Baring, Esq., M.P. for Callington.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses only.

*N. of V.* From 105 to 110. *Pop.* 47,460.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Mr. Carter, one of the Members, has very great influence in Portsmouth; on account of his father and grandfather having served in the mayoralty for many years; and contributed in no small degree to preserve the municipal and electoral rights of the Borough. On Dec. 5, 1695, a petition of divers inhabitants

to poll for Mr. Dummer, and also in a hostile manner *keeping a guard of soldiers, to threaten and discourage Mr. Dummer's friends from voting for him*; by which, and many other flagrant and unconstitutional practices, the said mayor procured himself to be returned.

The famous admirals, Sir George Rooke, Sir Charles Wager, and Sir Edward Hawke, have sat for this Borough.

PRESTON, Borough of, *Lancashire*.  
23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

JOHN WOOD, Esq.  
*Prof. A Barrister-at-law.*  
*To. Res. 1, Tanfield-court, Temple.*

HENRY HUNT, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Occ. Manufacturer of Blacking.*  
*Roaster of Corn.*  
*Compounder of Radical Tea.*  
*Patentee of the New Polish for Boots and Shoes.*  
*To. Res. Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey.*  
*Co. Ss. The Manor of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, of which he is Lord.*

*R. of E.* In all the inhabitants of 21 years of age, who have resided six months in the town, and obtained a parochial settlement.  
*N. of V.* About 6000. *Pop.* 28,560.  
*R. of A. Manor and two Bells*

election, however of the town gained by opposing to coalition the name Mr. Cobbett the and Mr. Hunt the latter to the they gained a c it: and it would well letter" of M grandson, that in Derby is set for

Many attempts have been made to limit the number of the electors of this town, and to the exclusion of a committee of the "habitants" meant as was the case in when the word "limited" was determined to mean a certain number of persons; and respecting Poole, "commonalty" was the corporation of

QUEENBOROUGH  
12th Eliz.

JOHN CAPEL, Esq.  
An East India P  
*Occ. A Stock-bro*  
*Offl. Treasurer to*  
Lying-in Ho  
Treasurer

"A double return was made for this Borough at the last election: a petition was subsequently presented against the return of Sir P. Durham and Mr. Holmes, which the latter declined to oppose. On the above occasion the influence of the Ordnance was paraded in the most wanton and impudent manner. Voters were brought from London in the king's vessels; regimental bands were in use; and the government members displayed flags bearing the Ordnance arms. It is said that the late ministry offered Mr. Capel and Mr. Gladstone seats in the Commons House free of expense, provided they would abandon their petition."—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

Most of the voters hold places under the Admiralty or Ordnance: several of them are naval or artillery officers; labourers on the gun-wharfs at Sheerness or Purfleet; or employed on the river Thames; and are as completely under the influence of those Boards, as their messengers and porters.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, *Ireland*.

A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

SIR CHARLES-HENRY COOTE, Bart. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.  
To. Res. 5, Connaught-place.  
Co. Se. Ballyfin, Queen's County.

SIR HENRY PARNELL, Bart. 8th Parl. (Re-elected.)

A Land Owner.  
Offi. Secretary at War.  
To. Res. 89, Jermyn-street.  
Co. Se. Rathleague, near Maryborough, Queen's County.  
Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Portarlington: *fa.-in-law* to the present Baron Clifton (Earl of Darnley, I.P.)

N. of V. About 600.

E. I. Sir C.-H. Coote possesses much property in this County; which, with the assistance of government, enables him to retain his seat. The other patrons are the Earl of Portarlington, Viscount de Vesci, and Sir Henry Parnell.

RADNORSHIRE, *South Wales*.  
27th Hen. VIII. 1 Kt.

THE RT. HON. THOMAS-FRANKLAND LEWIS. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.  
Offi. A Privy Councillor.  
A Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.  
Late Treasurer of the Navy.  
Co. Se. Harpton Court, Radnorshire.

E. I. The principal land-owners in this County are the Earl of Oxford and Mr. T.-F. Lewis, the Knight of the Shire.

Two Members, only, are returned to Parliament by this County; viz. one for the Shire itself, and the other for a district of five Boroughs!

RADNOR (New), RHAYADER, KNIGHTON, KNUCKLAS, and KEVENLIEL, a District of Welsh Boroughs. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bs.

RICHARD PRICE, Esq. 9th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
To. Res. Hyde-park Hotel, Hyde-park-place.  
Co. Se. Knighton, Radnorshire.

R. of E. In the burgesses, resident and non-resident, of these five Boroughs.  
N. of V. From 1150 to 1200. Pop. 2753.  
R. O. The Mayor of New Radnor.

READING, Borough of, *Berkshire*.  
23d Edw. I. 2 Bs.

CHARLES-FYSHE PALMER, Esq. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.  
To. Res. Cocoa-tree, Clubhouse, 64, St. James's-street.  
Co. Se. Langley House, Berks.  
Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Duke of Gordon.

CHARLES RUSSELL, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
An East India Proprietor.  
To. Res. 27, Charles-street, St. James's.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot.  
N. of V. Between 900 and 1000.  
Pop. 13,364.  
R. O. The Mayor.  
E. I. In the corporation.



REIGATE, Borough of, *Surrey*.  
23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

SIR JOSEPH-SIDNEY YORKE, K.C.B.  
7th Parl.

*Offi.* Vice Admiral of the Red.  
A Director of Greenwich Hospital.  
*To. Res.* 14, New Burlington-street.  
*Co. Se.* Sidney Lodge, near Southampton.  
*Rel.* *Half-bro.* to the Earl of Hardwicke.

JAMES COCKS, Esq. 3d Parl.  
An East India Proprietor.

*Occ.* A Banker in Westminster.  
*To. Res.* 7, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair.  
*Rel.* *Cousin* to Earl Somers: 2d *cous.* to Viscount Eastnor, M. P. for Hereford.

*R. of E.* In the possessors of certain freeholds.

*N. of V.* About 200. *Pop.* 3128.

*R. O.* A Bailiff appointed by the Lord of the Manor.

*E. I.* Possessed by Earl Somers and the Earl of Hardwicke; in whose families the patronage has existed for more than a century, by possession of the freeholds.

RENFREWSHIRE, *Scotland.*

*A. U. 6th Ann.* 1 *Com.*

SIR MICHAEL-SHAW STEWART, Bart.  
2d Parl.

A Land Owner.  
A West India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 4, Carlton House-terrace.  
*Co. Se.* Carnock, Stirlingshire; and Ardgowan, near Greenock, N.B.

*N. of V.* Real, 4; Nominal, 78:—  
Total, 82. *Pop.* 95,460.

*E. I.* Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart. the present Commissioner.

RICHMOND, Borough of, *Yorkshire.*  
19th *Eliz.* 2 *Bss.*

THE HON. SIR ROBERT LAWRENCE DUNDAS, C.B. 2d Parl.

*Offi.* A Major General in the Army.  
*To. Res.* 19, Arlington-street.  
*Rel.* *Brother* to Baron Dundas: *uncle* to the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M. P. for York: *cousin* to Viscount Melville; to the Hon. Henry Dundas, M. P. for Winchelsea; and to the *other Member* for this Borough.

THE HON. JOHN-CHARLES DUNDAS.  
*Rel.* Third son of Viscount Melville.

*R. of E.* In the holders of certain bur-  
gage-tenures; being the right of pas-  
ture in a *common field*, called Whit-  
cliffe Pasture.

*N. of V.* 270. *Pop.* 3570.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Baron Dundas.

RIPPON, Borough of, *Yorkshire.*  
23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

LOUIS-HAYES PETIT, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*To. Res.* 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

GEORGE SPENCE, Esq. 2d Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-law.

*To. Res.* 35, Pall Mall; and 2, Stone-  
buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

*R. of E.* In the possessors of 146 bur-  
gage-holds.

*N. of V.* 146. *Pop.* 14,746.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Kt.

All, or at least a majority of these bur-  
gage-holds, were some years ago in the  
possession of a female, Mrs. Allanson,  
who of course returned the two Mem-  
bers! They are at present in pos-  
session of another lady, named Miss  
Lawrence, and under the management  
of Sir Launcelot Shadwell, the Vice-  
Chancellor. Miss Lawrence is a near  
relative to Viscount Goderich and Baron  
Grantham, who are likely to become  
the future proprietors of this Borough.  
—The nomination for these bur-  
gage-holds was possessed by Miss Lawrence's  
progenitors, the Aislabies of Studley  
Castle, for 150 years.

ROCHESTER, City of, *Kent.*  
23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Cits.*

RALPH BERNAL, Esq. 4th Parl.

A West India Proprietor.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*To. Res.* 11, Park-crescent, Portland-  
place.

VISCOUNT VILLIERS.

*N. & S.* George-Augustus-Frederick  
Villiers.

*Rel.* *Eld. son* of the Earl of Jersey.

*R. of E.* In the freemen of the city not  
receiving alms.

*N. of V.* From 1075 to 1100. *Pop.* 9284.

*E. I.* The Admiralty possesses one moiety.

The number of electors not being limited to a self-elected corporation, prevents the representation of Rochester from being entirely at the disposal of the Admiralty; but it has always been customary to compliment that board with the *recommendation* of one member.

A correspondent of the Spectator Newspaper thus characterises the late Election for Rochester. There were four candidates; one of them, a Tory, after a few days, *bolted*, leaving *Church, State, and publicans*, in utter dismay. A second, for eight-and-forty hours' amusement, paid 1200*l.* The government candidate, Lord VILLIERS, paid 2500*l.*; and the favourite candidate, MR. BERNAL, 4000*l.*!—One of the parties paid 120*l.* for a supper to a few freemen from London. In another case, the quantity of spirits charged by one publican exceeded his whole yearly stock, as appeared by the inspection of the Excise-officer's books!—Some of the London voters would not vote without the advice and presence of their London friends and relatives; who were, of course, brought down along with them at the candidate's expense: having arrived, their scruples would not allow them to vote until the *last moment*. They were, therefore, to be brought down, maintained, and sent back, at the candidate's charge; so that the vote of a single *worthy and independent freeman* might be valued, in some cases, at 100*l.*!

At the general election in 1818, Lord Binning (now Earl of Haddington, S. P., Baron Melrose, U. K.) being returned on the government influence, Major Torrens petitioned against him on the ground of ineligibility. An estate in Scotland, by the Act of Union, was no qualification to represent any place in England; it was therefore presumed, that a Scottish peerage could not qualify the eldest son for such a situation, the law not having enacted such a qualification. The committee, however, determined it to be a legal qualification, and voted Major Torrens' petition *frivolous and vexatious*.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who was lost with his fleet off the Island of Scilly, represented Rochester in 1695, 1698, and 1705.

ROMNEY, NEW, a Borough and Cinque Port, *Kent. Hen. III. 2 Barons.*

WILLIAM MILES, Esq.

*Occ.* A Banker.

*Co. Sc.* Beesthorpe Hall, Nottinghamshire.

*Rel.* Son of Philip-John Miles, Esq. M. P. for Corfe Castle.

SIR ROGER GRESLEY, Bart.,

(in the room of the Hon. Arthur Trevor (son of Viscount Dunganon), he himself having vacated his seat for the City of Durham, on account of irregularity in the late election.)

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 29, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

*Co. Sc.* Drakelow Hall, Derbyshire.

*Rel.* Brother-in-law of the Earl of Coventry.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, jurats, and such freemen, only, as have a right to their freedom by birth, as eldest sons of freemen, or by serving seven years' apprenticeship; or who have it by redemption, inhabiting the Borough at the time of their being made free.

*N. of V.* About 150.

*Pop.* 984.

*R. O.* The Mayor, who is chosen at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor.

*E. I.* The heirs of the late Sir Manasseh Lopez, Bart., and Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

This has generally been a Treasury Borough, from the number of *places* in possession of the patrons and their friends.

Sir Edward Dering has, by a very simple method, possessed himself of an influence in this port, not easily to be rendered insecure. His property in the neighbourhood is tenanted out, *without lease*, at *very easy rents*, to the electors; who, feeling that gratitude which never fails to inspire those immediately interested in the present possession of a good thing, could not be so ungenerous as to oppose the inclination of a passive landlord, in so trifling a concern as that of the election of a Member of Parliament!

## ROSC

( 386 )

## RYE

ROSCOMMONSHIRE, *Ireland.**A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.*ARTHUR FRENCH, Esq. 3d Parl.  
A Land Owner.*Offl. A Governor of Roscommonshire.*  
*Co. Se. French Park, in this County.*OWEN O'CONNOR, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se. Belanagar, in this County.**E. I. Mr. French returns himself.*ROSS-SHIRE, *Scotland.**A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.*SIR JAMES-WEMYSS MACKENZIE,  
Bart. 3d Parl.A Land Owner.  
*Offl. Lord Lieut. of Ross-shire.*  
*To. Res. 47, Parliament-street.*  
*Co. Se. Seatwell, Ross-shire.**N. of V. Real, 37; Nominal, 33:—*  
*Total, 70. Pop. 55,653.**E. I. The present Commissioner.*ROXBURGHSHIRE, *Scotland.**A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.*HENRY-FRANCIS SCOTT, Jun., Esq.  
3d Parl.A Land Owner.  
*To. Res. 9, John-street, Berkeley-*  
*square.*  
*Co. Se. Harden, Roxburghshire.**N. of V. Real, 94; Nominal, 49:—*  
*Total, 143. Pop. 38,760.**E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Buc-*  
*cleugh and Queensberry, and the Earl*  
*of Minto.*

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

*13th Edw. III. 2 Kts.*SIR GERARD-NOEL NOEL, Bart.  
10th Parl.A Land Owner.  
*To. Res. 11, Chandos-street, Caven-*  
*dish-square.*  
*Co. Se. Exton Park, near Stamford;*  
*and Catmore Lodge, Rutlandshire.*  
*Rel. Father to Baron Barham.*SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Bart.  
5th Parl.A Land Owner.  
*To. Res. 12, Langham-place, Port-*  
*land-place.**Co. Se. Normanton Park, Stamford,*  
*Rutlandshire; and Durdans, Epsom,*  
*Surrey.**Rel. Son-in-law to the Countess of*  
*Dysart; kinsman to Sir William*  
*Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for Hamp-*  
*shire.**E. I. The Marquess of Exeter and his*  
*ancestors nominated one Member from*  
*1747 to 1812; when the freeholders*  
*became independent of his control by*  
*electing Sir Gilbert Heathcote. Sir*  
*Gerard Noel's family have always re-*  
*turned the other Member.**This County, which is certainly the*  
*smallest in England, returns only the*  
*above two Members to Parliament!*RYE, a Borough and Cinque Port,  
*Sussex. 42d Edw. III. 2 Barons.*HUGH-DUNCAN BAILLIE, Esq.  
*Occ. A Banker and West India Mer-*  
*chant.**Offl. A Lieut. Col. in the Army.*  
*To. Res. 34, Mortimer-street.*FRANCIS-ROBERT BONHAM, Esq.  
A Land Owner.*Res. Brighton, Sussex.**R. of E. In the mayor, jurats, and free-*  
*men, inhabiting the port of Rye, and*  
*paying scot and lot\*.**N. of V. About 100. Pop. 3646.**R. O. The Mayor.**E. I. Possessed by the Rev. Dr. Lamb,*  
*whose family has enjoyed the patron-*  
*age for nearly 100 years. This is*  
*managed by their influence in the cor-*  
*poration, of whom, though not re-*  
*sident, they form the greatest number.*  
*At the time they acquired this ascen-*  
*dancy, they entered into a solemn con-*  
*vention with the other influential per-*  
*sons in the Borough, to keep it close.—*  
*The office of mayor is always filled by*  
*a Lamb.*

\* It appears from the old *customal* of Rye, still in existence, that the right of voting formerly belonged to every person possessed of a freehold within the corporation, and to every son of a freeman.—(For other particulars respecting the *Right of Election, &c.* in this and other Cinque Ports, see DOVER and HASTINGS.)

Before Mr. Crewe's bill, this place was, in the strictest sense of the appellation, a Treasury Borough; all the freemen, with scarcely an exception, being possessed of places in some department of the revenue. Since this bill, it has become necessary to make a small addition to the usual number of freemen, in order that there may be *some* persons duly qualified to go through the formal part of the *jurce* of an election; all which freemen, who are not ostensibly holders of a place, are quartered upon, and, in a certain degree, divide the profits with those who are in possession of the more lucrative posts.

We must not here omit to make mention of the new harbour of Rye; for the making of which an Act was passed about 90 years ago. The only real object of which statute was, to give additional force to Treasury patronage and influence. A fier much labour and expense, the new harbour was wholly abandoned in 1778; notwithstanding which, the enormous tax of two-pence per ton on all vessels of this kingdom, as often as they pass the Straits of Dover, is still continued!—The mode in which the produce of this vast burthen on the commerce of the nation is now applied is well worth the investigation of Parliament: certain it is, that all the officers, artisans, and workmen (most of whom are freemen) still continue to enjoy their pensions and salaries, though their places are now become, in the strictest sense of the word, *sinécures*!

The conduct and management of this enormous mass of influence was exercised for a long time by Mr. Thomas Lamb, father of the present manager; who became agent and first officer of the Treasury in this Borough on the death of his father:—constantly siding with the First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, the Lambs have continued in quiet and undisturbed possession ever since. On the passing of Mr. Crewe's bill, Mr. T. Lamb made an attempt at setting up a private interest of his own, independent of the Treasury; and actually returned one Member, with the government candidate. However, he was quickly given to understand, that the Treasury was determined to have *both* the Members

of its own nomination, and that the loss of place, &c. would be the immediate and certain consequence of disobedience. In a short time after, he returned to his duty and allegiance; having previously stipulated, that, in future, the Treasury nominees should make him *some* *douceur* or compliment!

In consequence of the slaughter which took place at the battle of Evesham, in the time of Henry III. this place, for that time, returned *four* Members to Parliament, as did the rest of the Cinque Ports.

ST. ALBANS, Borough of, *Hertfordshire.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

VISCOUNT GRIMSTON.  
N. & S. James-Walter Grimston.  
*Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Verulam.*

CHARLES TENNANT, Esq.  
*Prof. A Solicitor.*  
*To. Res. 62, Russell-square.*

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, and in such householders as pay *scot and lot.*

*N. of V.* From 700 to 800. *Pop. 4782.*

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed for one moiety, by the Earl of Verulam; in whose family the patronage has been vested for upwards of 150 years.

ST. GERMANS, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall.* 5th *Eliz.* 2 *Bss.*

CHARLES ROSS, Esq. 3d *Parl.*  
A West India Proprietor.  
*Off. A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.*  
*To. Res. 60, Portland-place.*  
*Rel. Son-in-law of Earl Cornwallis.*

WINTHROP-MACKWORTH PRAED, Esq.,  
(in the room of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

*Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.*  
*To. Res. 6, King's-bench-walk, Temple.*

...ssity, in this county, where the whole number of voters are only *ten*, and here they are only seven. This infringement of election-right would become the subject of legal investigation in a larger place, where the temptation of obtaining a seat might repay the expense of the adventure; but the contradictory decisions of committees, and the enormous charges attending a petition against the undue return of a Member, begin to deter gentlemen from having recourse to that method of obtaining justice.

Philip Stanhope, afterwards the celebrated EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, represented this rotten Borough in 1761. In order to show the condition and value of such Boroughs in his time, we shall here quote a passage from one of his letters to his son, dated Bath, Dec. 19, 1767. It seems that the Great Earl of Chatham, then Prime Minister, had sojourned at Bath for some time, for the recovery of his health. In writing of him, the Earl thus addresses his son:—"In one of our conversations here, this time twelve-month, I desired him to secure you a seat in the new Parliament; he assured me he would, and, I am convinced, very sincerely; he said even that he would make it his own affair; and desired I would give myself no more trouble about it."

...son as I  
tell you truly  
from all these  
Lord Chatham  
minister; but  
anybody. G

ST. IVES, 1  
Cornwall. 5th

THE HON. WILL  
LONGWELL  
A Land Owner  
To. Res. 39, D  
Co. Se. West-g  
Hants.

Rel. Eld. son of  
nephew to the  
to the Marqu  
to Baron Co  
Marquess of D  
burgh.

Parl. Pat. Two  
Borough.

JAMES MORRISON  
A Land Owner.  
Occ. Wholesale H  
don.

Co. Se. Balaam P

R. of E. In the inha  
paying scot and lot.

N. of V. About 200.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Mr. Wellesley, or  
possesses the

a division of the estates, to the latter, by whom it was alienated.

“The Lord of the Manor of this place is entitled to tithes on the pilchard fishery. The voters are commonly fishermen, and their suffrages are secured by permitting them to enjoy the full benefit of their labours until an election approaches. The lord then threatens the enforcement of his right. If the poor fisherman gives his vote as his lord bids him, the claim is abandoned.”—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

A remarkable instance of bribery occurred here in 1775. Samuel Stephens, Esq. having petitioned the House, proved by evidence that Praed, the father, was the agent both for his own son and for Mr. Drummond; and that the money advanced by him to the voters, on their *notes-of-hand*, payable with interest at the Bank of Truro, were only colourable loans; that they received the money on condition that they should vote for his son and a friend; being given to understand that, on this compliance, the payment of their notes would never be demanded; also, that the petitioner would have had 40 more votes; but that he was deprived of them by the persons who were ready to give them, not being *rated*, although every one of them had rateable property. The consequence was, that Mr. Praed was compelled to vacate his seat, and afterwards sold the manor of St. Ives to Sir Christopher Hawkins.

ST. MAWES, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall*. 5th Eliz. 2 Bss.

GEORGE-GRENVILLE-VANDISFORT PIGOTT, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Offi.* A Colonel in the Army.

*Co. Se.* Duddon Hall Park, Bucks.

SIR CODRINGTON-EDMUND CARRINGTON, Kl. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Late* Chief Justice of Ceylon.

*To. Res.* 93, Jermyn-street.

*Co. Se.* Chalfont, St. Giles's, Bucks.

*R. of E.* In the mayor and resident burgesses.

*N. of V.* From 20 to 24. *Pop.* 68.

*R. O.* The Portreeve, appointed at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, viz.

*E. I.* The Duke of Buckingham.

This small burgage-tenure Borough is only one mile across a ferry from the town of Falmouth, which contains a population of more than 5000 persons; and though it is a borough, and has a corporation, sends no Members to Parliament; while St. Mawes, which consists of only a row of fishermen's cottages fronting the sea, and has no corporation, sends two representatives, who are not chosen by the inhabitants, but by the burgage-tenures, which are all of them the property of the Duke of Buckingham, who nominates both the Members, by creating a few electors for the day!

It is a standing joke in Cornwall, as this Borough consists of only one row of small houses, for persons to ask “on which side of the street the MAYOR lives?” which demonstrates the strong feeling of contempt entertained, even by the people themselves, for these rotten excrescences upon the constitution.

ST. MICHAEL, or MIDSHALL, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall*. 6th Edw. VI. 2 Bss.

THE HON. LLOYD KENYON.

*Rel. Eld.* son of Baron Kenyon.

JOHN-HEYWOOD HAWKINS, Esq. A Land Owner.

*R. of E.* In a high lord, five deputy lords, and the inhabitant householders, paying *scot and lot*.

*N. of V.* 32. *Pop.* 123.

*R. O.* A Portreeve, appointed by the High Lord at his Court-Leet from the five Deputy Lords.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Earl of Falmouth and Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. father to one of the Members.

Although St. Michael never had the honour of having a corporation, Sir C. Hawkins purchased his moiety of the property from Sir Francis Basset (now Lord de Dunstanville) for a large sum of money.

Sir Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) was returned for this Borough in 1807.

SALTASH, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall*. 6th Edw. VI. 2 Bss.

THE EARL OF DARLINGTON. 5th Par.

N. & S. Henry Vane.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Lieut. Col. in the Army.

To. Res. 40, Upper Brook-street.

Co. Se. Snettisham Hall, near Lynn.

Rel. *Eldest son of the Marquess of Cleveland: brother-in-law to Earl Poulett; and brother to Lord W.-G.-F. Poulett, M.P. for the Co. of Durham.*

P. C. CRAMPTON, Esq.

Offi. Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Res. Dublin.

R. of E. In the mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 28 freeholders and free members of the corporation; who are, severally, the possessors of 36 burghage-holds.

N. of V. 36.

Pop. 1556.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Exercised by John Buller, Esq. the proprietor of the above burghage-holds, and of East and West Looe.

Parliamentary influence was an object of legal contention in this Borough for more than twenty years. The question was, whether the right of election was in the corporation, consisting of 28 members, or in the freeholders of ancient houses on their sites, held by burghage-tenure. This question was seven times contested at different elections between 1785 and 1807;—four of the Committees, to whom the petitions were referred, decided that the right was in the Corporation; and three that it was in the burghage-holders. The final determination under the amended Grenville Act was in favour of the latter; the consequence of which was, that since 1807, Mr. Buller, of Morval, being the owner of the burghage-holds, has been the sole proprietor of the Borough; instead of the Admiralty, who formerly held the patronage by means of situations in Plymouth dock-

yard, and other places under Government. During these contests, Messrs. Jenkinson and Amblen were returned by the Corporation in 1785, and they were declared to be duly elected by a Committee. A vacancy happening, however, in 1786, on Mr. Jenkinson being created a Peer, the Earl of Mornington (now Marquess Wellesley) was returned by the corporation in his room. A Mr. Lemon petitioned against this return, in favour of the right of the burghage-holders; and the next Committee decided that the Earl was not elected; but that Mr. Lemon was duly elected! Thus, two Members were sitting in the House of Commons, at the same time, for the same Borough, upon the right of different descriptions of electors, who had both been deemed ineligible in the same Parliament! Lord Grenville's Act, which, from the time of its enactment, made the last determination of a Committee final, for each place, was certainly wanting to put an end to such monstrous anomalies. The above lengthened contest (no doubt profitable enough to the gentlemen of the long robe), cost the disputants upwards of 100,000l.!

SANDWICH, a Borough and Cinque Port, Kent. 42d Edw. III. 2 Barons.

JOSEPH MARYATT, Esq. 6th Parl.

Occ. A Banker and Merchant in London; Ship-owner and West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 6, Richmond-terrace.

Co. Se. Wimbledon House, Surrey.

SAMUEL-GROVE PRICE, Esq.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

To. Res. 9, Gray's-inn-square.

R. of E. In the freemen, resident and non-resident, except those who receive alms\*.

\* The freedom is obtained by birthright, apprenticeship, and by marrying the widow or daughter of a freeman. An attempt was made, March 22, 1620, to limit the right of voting to the mayor and twelve jurats only; as we find by the Journals.

“By order of Lord Cobham Warden, confirmed after, by the Lords of the Council, the mayor and jurats only to make elections. The Commons thereupon debarred from giving their voices in the election, with threatening of imprisonment.”

“Sir Robert Hatton, chose by the mayor and jurats only, not by the commons.”

“Sir Edward Sandsfall chose by all.”

“The Committee held the election of Sir Robert Hatton void.”

*N. of V.* About 700, of whom 450 are non-resident.

*Pop.* 2950.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed usually by the Admiralty, from the influence of innumerable places.

From the number of its electors, however, this Cinque Port has, since 1784, on some occasions, exhibited symptoms of independence. In that year Sir Horace Mann was chosen in opposition to the government candidate, Lord Parker.

The late Sir Philip Stevens, Secretary to the Admiralty, represented this town in eight successive Parliaments, for a period of more than forty years. The voters were bound to him by every tie of gratitude, as there was scarcely a single family connected with Sandwich, which was not provided for by him in the Admiralty, navy, or marines.—But the system of thus conciliating the favour of the electors of Sandwich is of a still older date. In 1695, Mr. Sergeant Thurbarn petitioned against the return of Edward Brent and John Taylor, Esqs., and produced evidence that the votes for them “had been gained by ill practices;” of which the following was a specimen:—

Ralph Goodchild said, “about a month before the election, at the desire of some of Mr. Taylor’s friends, he went to Mr. Taylor’s house, with an account of what men they thought would engage for him; and that Mr. T. said to him (Messrs. Paramour, Mandy, and Gregg, being by), that he heard *some got places of profit by being Parliament men*; and that if the town chose him, and he got a place of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* a-year, as he hoped he should, *he would give the half to the corporation*, and 20*l.* a year to the poor, and give the corporation a *treat*, on the day he was chosen, yearly; and Mr. Cricket said, he would give his bond, that Mr. Taylor should expend 40*l.* or 50*l.* yearly upon the town; that Mr. T. bid him speak of it; and he did accordingly make use of it to persuade several to vote for Mr. T., and said, he believes he saw bills of charges of 300*l.* on Mr. T.’s account; and that Mr. Cricket was Mr. Taylor’s agent.

“Clarke, Jenkinson, and Stone, said, that a letter was read from Sir Cloudesley

Shovell, in which it was threatened—*‘that all the seamen, who would not vote for Mr. Brent, should be pressed!’*—Ricksey and others were present, and some seamen were scared out of the town by it.”

Notwithstanding that this infamous corruption and intimidation was fully proved, the learned Sergeant got nothing by his *petition*; the House resolving “That Edward Brent and John Taylor, Esqrs. are *duly* elected!”

The *members* belonging to this Cinque Port are, Deal; Walmer; Fordwich, near Canterbury; Ramsgate and Serre, in the Isle of Thanet; Stonar, opposite to Sandwich; and Brightlingsey, in Essex.

SARUM (NEW), or SALISBURY, City of, *Wiltshire*. 23*d* *Edw. I.* 2 *Cits.*

WADHAM WYNDHAM, Esq. 4*th* Parl. A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* Clarendon Hotel, 169, New Bond-street.

*Prov. Res.* The College, Salisbury.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for this City.

THE HON. DUNCOMBE PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE. 2*d* Parl.

*Offl.* A Captain in the R. Navy.

*Rel. Bro.* to the Earl of Radnor; and to the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P. for Cokermonth.

*R. of E.* In the Corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, 23 aldermen, and 30 common-councilmen.

*N. of V.* 54. *Pop.* 9160.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Earl of Radnor is High Steward; but Mr. Wyndham has a moiety of the influence.

SARUM, OLD, Borough of, *Wiltshire*. 23*d* *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq. 6*th* Parl. *Occ.* East India Agent and Proprietor. *Offl.* Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society.

*To. Res.* 12, Devonshire-street, and 9, Carlton House-terrace.

*Co. Se.* Somershill, Tonbridge-town, Kent.

*Rel. Cousin* to the Earl of Caledon, I. P.: *father* to the other *representative*, viz.:



JOSIAS DUPRE ALEXANDER, Esq.  
3d Parl.

*Offi.* An East India Director.  
*To. Res.* 7, Grosvenor-square.

*R. of E.* In the freeholders, who are burgage-holders of the Borough, but non-resident.

*N. of V.* 7! *Pop.* None!

*R. O.* A Bailiff appointed at the Court-Lcet of the Lord of the Manor, viz.

*E. I.* The Earl of Caledon.

When Governor Pitt returned from the East Indies, he purchased the whole manor, which is very small, for less than two thousand pounds, and it was sold by his descendant, the late Lord Camelford, for nearly £40,000. Lord Caledon gave £70,000 for it. The land and manorial rights produce about £700 per annum. The Borough of Old Sarum retains only the *vestige* of a house!!—The late Lord Camelford, of eccentric memory, threatened to send his footman into the House of Commons to represent *him* in Parliament; intending thereby to exhibit to the world the vice and impudent frauds practised under the close borough system.

The representation of Old Sarum is literally that of a *thorn-bush*, for here are neither houses, inhabitants, nor any thing but a name. It seems to retain the name of a Borough, for the purpose of ridicule only. To see a spot of ground, because it was formerly inhabited, possess municipal rights, have a nominal bailiff and burgesses, and return two Members to Parliament, who are called the *virtual* representatives of the nation; while Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and the most populous towns are unrepresented, is an absurdity so glaring, as to render animadversion useless.—If we are to be contented with a *virtual representation*, the government ought to be satisfied with *virtual taxation*; for it is the first principle of our constitution, that representation and taxation are inseparable.

The celebrated philologist, John Horne Tooke, represented this place for some time.

SCARBOROUGH, *Yorkshire.*  
26th *Edw.* 1. 2 *Bss.*

THE RT. HON. CHARLES-MANNERS  
SUTTON. 7th Parl.

*Offi.* Speaker of the Honourable the House of Commons.

A Privy Councillor.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Registrar of the Faculty Office.

*To. Res.* St. Stephen's Court, New Palace-yard.

*Co. Sc.* Mistley Hall, Manning-tree, Essex.

*Rel. Nephew* to Baron Manners: 2d cousin to the Duke of Rutland; and to Lord Robert-William Manners, M.P. for Leicestershire: 3d cousin to Baron Forester: son to the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE HON. EDMUND PHIPPS, 10th Parl.

*Offi.* Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance.

A General in the Army, and

A Colonel-Commandant of the 60th Regiment of Foot.

*To. Res.* 64, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

*Rel. Uncle* to the Earl of Mulgrave.

*R. of E.* In the corporation or common council, which is *self-elected*; consisting of 2 bailiffs, 2 coroners, 4 chamberlains, and 36 burgesses.

*N. of V.* 44, of whom 13 are incapacitated by age, by distance, and by having places, from voting. *Pop.* 8750.

*R. O.* The two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Mulgrave, in whose families the patronage has existed for nearly 70 years.

On one occasion, £1000 were given in this Borough for a single vote, to a person who was cunning enough to hold back until the price grew high. At later periods, custom-house and excise places, commissions in the army and navy, and even church-preferments have been the considerations. But these good things are now gone, and it is said the Members are chosen by the Corporation on their respective merits.

SEAFORD, a Borough, and Cinque Port, *Sussex.* As a Borough, 26th *Edw.* 1.; as a Port, 30th *Hen.* VIII. 2 *Barons.*

JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 39, Portland-place.  
*Co. Se.* Seaford Lodge, Sussex; and  
Wherstead Lodge, Ipswich.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for this Bo-  
rough.

— LYONS, Esq.

(A petition having been presented to the House against the return of THE HON. AUGUSTUS - FREDERICK ELLIS [2d son of Baron Seaford: bro. to Baron Howard de Walden], the Committee appointed to try the merits of the case decided that Mr. Ellis was not, but that Mr. Lyons, the petitioner, was duly elected.)

*R. of E.* Not only in the bailiff, jurats, and freemen, but in the *populacy* also, viz., the inhabitant housekeepers, paying scot and lot\*.

*N. of V.* From 98 to 100. *Pop.* 1075.  
*R. O.* The Bailiff.

*E. I.* Exercised by Mr. Fitzgerald and Baron Seaford: the latter, as Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. was long the leader of the West India party.

This was a Treasury Borough until 1782, and cost the country 9000*l.* a year in places and pensions while it continued to return Treasury Members; but the right of voting being extended, in 1786, to all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the corporation (consisting mostly of non-resident freemen) having been determined, in 1792, to have no right of voting except they be resident, the Treasury interest became annihilated.

The influence under the Treasury was exercised for nearly two centuries by the family of *Thomas*, of West-Dean, near this place, whose title became extinct for want of male heirs. The estate, with the patronage, descended to the late Mr. Harrison, of Sutton-place, and from him to his son, Launcelot Harrison, Esq. In 1774, Mr. Pelham, afterwards Earl of Chichester, whose father had owned the tithes and about half the landed property in the Borough, attempted to revive the political interest of his family, which had been neglected ever since the death of the Duke of Newcastle; but with no

success until 1786. A Mr. Alves, and a Mr. Harben, had by this time insinuated themselves into the *management*: the first, being on his own account, was soon obliged to give it up; his supporters having been out-bribed by the other party. Harben had perfidiously taken the Treasury management out of Harrison's hands, and retained it until his death; when his son sold it to the Hon. Mr. Bôwes, brother to the Earl of Strathmore; who, being unsuccessful in 1812, in his petition against the bribery of his opponents, resold it to Mr. Pindar, first clerk in the house of Cox and Greenwood, the army agents; and from him *this moiety* descended into the hands of Mr. Fitzgerald. The other moiety (nearly half the houses in the Borough) was sold in 1792 by Mr. Pelham (who had joined the ministry) to Charles Rose Ellis, now Baron Seaford. In the mean time Mr. Leach, the counsellor (now Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls), having taken up his residence in Seaford, soon obtained the political interest of the Borough, and procured the return of both Members in the short Parliament of 1806, and in the succeeding one of 1807, in opposition to Mr. Ellis; with whom, however, he soon after coalesced; each agreeing to return *one* Member. In 1818, Sir John sold his interest to George - Watson Taylor, Esq. We have been thus particular in our account of the changes in the patronage of Seaford, in order to show, from such frequent alterations, what a *good thing* Borough property must be, when *well* managed. The contrary will be seen in the case of Shaftesbury. But, in the present instance, we must not forget to record a few of those venal and perfidious tricks, for which this Borough has been so *famous*. It was at the election of 1761, that the distinction between *populacy* and *tax-payers*, which has since been the subject of so much expense and litigation, took place. On this occasion, the House being prevented by the 2d of Geo. II. from *altering* the right of election, contented themselves with *explaining it away*, by resolving that the word

\* This right was confirmed by several resolutions since 1761, with the addition in 1792, that *those only of the freemen* and corporation who are resident shall vote.

*populacy* meant inhabitant-housekeepers paying *scot and lot*.

From this period until 1786, the practice of taxing only the *revenue officers*, and four or five other individuals, who were sure to obey the word of command, prevailed, to the exclusion of all the other inhabitants. Petitions against this arbitrary exclusion were presented in 1774 and 1780, but were not attended with success; the committees not choosing to admit the rateability of men, whom the Seaford magistrates, in their high sense of justice, had deemed ineligible.

In 1785, no less than 26 candidates offered their services to this immaculate Borough; and the number of electors being only 24, by the above mode of magisterial limitation, the whole town could not have supplied a *single* vote to each, had the would-be members persevered in the contest, to the end of the poll. One of these candidates was the Right Hon. Henry Flood, who was desirous of representing the *inhabitant-householders*, whose names had been omitted in the poor-rate, for nearly 30 years, on purpose to exclude them from the exercise of their franchise. Among the persons whom the overseers of the poor had placed in their legal description of paupers, by charitably disburthening them of their taxes, were the *vicar of the parish*, and 14 county *freeholders*; besides others, who could afford and actually had, at the time, *lent money to some of the parish officers*, and even to *one of the magistrates* who allowed the rates!

These non-rated inhabitants commenced their claim to redress, by appealing to the quarter-sessions of the borough, on the ground of being excluded to answer election purposes. This appeal, however, appeared not to have been lodged at the sessions next ensuing the making of the rate, as the law directs, and the magistrates availed themselves of that pretence to dismiss it!

The overseers took care to prevent a second appeal, *by maintaining the poor themselves*, and making *no rate*, till the election, which was suspended for a year by a petition then before the House. This petition being at length heard in March, 1785, the *previous election* was declared void, and a new writ issued. On the day of

the next election, no less than seven candidates appeared on the hustings; but the returning officers behaved in the most shameful manner, by rejecting *every* vote for Mr. Flood and his colleague, curtailing those of the other candidates, and returning the Treasury nominees. Four petitions, presented against this return, were tried in Feb. 1786; and in consequence of equality of numbers (from alleged informality in lodging the appeal for the rates, as above mentioned), this *second* election was declared void.

The non-rated inhabitants or voters in the interest of Mr. Flood having had a second opportunity of appealing to the Seaford sessions against the poor rate (a new one being made the instant the last election was concluded, and the overseers, not expecting that the petitions against it would occasion a *second* void election), were now in a situation to prove their rateability before a committee of the House of Commons; and nineteen of that description being in a state of opulence much superior to the majority of the taxpayers, Mr. Flood's success was placed beyond the possibility of doubt. At the election, however, the returning officer again struck off all such votes as did not appear on the poor rate (although that rate had been rejected by the committee as a corrupt one); and made his return to Parliament accordingly.

These proceedings were too flagrant to meet the eye of a committee of the House of Commons; therefore, the petition of Mr. Flood and Sir Godfrey Webster being presented to the House, and the day of hearing arrived, the counsel for the sitting members informed the committee, that their clients, being sensible that the *petitioners had a majority of legal votes*, would give them no further trouble! Thus was the cause of independence, in this little Borough, triumphant, at last, over the most unprecedented oppression,—in opposition to the influence of the Treasury, to a family or junta of jurats, and to the united exertions of 17 sinecure placemen, pensioned on purpose to support the cause of injustice.

The system of politics in this place now took an entire change; the whole of Mr. Flood's friends, together with the

other inhabitants, who had taken no part in the election, were put upon the poor rates, and Mr. Harrison (who had for thirty years enjoyed the confidence of government, and been the acknowledged patron of the borough), from the ill success that attended his late management, or from a determination to introduce a manager of less scruple into the dashing concerns of the party, was treated with coolness by the Treasury; but as he still retained the absolute command of the corporation, which consisted of a bailiff, 3 jurats, and 17 freemen, matters were not yet quite ripe for openly insulting and dismissing him.

Mr. Harben, the hero of these political myrmidons, had therefore time to inveigle himself into the confidence of Mr. Harrison, and by an offer, apparently liberal, of undertaking to be at the expense of reinstating Harrison's influence, on being permitted to share with him in the *advantages* attached to it, he obtained the purchase of several acres of land within the Borough, from Mr. Harrison's estate, on which he soon erected a stately mansion; and, having once got an establishment within the limits of its privileges, his next advance was upon the corporation.—Having manoeuvred himself into the freedom of the Port, he soon commenced open hostilities on poor Harrison; and the first act of his reign (for he now became the avowed and ostensible agent of government) was to procure his dismissal from the sinecure places of Supervisor of the riding officers and Captain of the custom-house boat, worth together 270*l.* per annum; the first of which he disposed of to Chambers, the late returning officer, and the other he kept open for the most hungry of the opposite party to bite at.—Nor was he by any means negligent of his own interest, having procured the Excise of the eastern part of the county to be

paid into his hands, in its passage to the Treasury (an object of no little importance to a country banker), and obtained the place of receiver-general of the stamp duties for Sussex, worth 600*l.* per annum, for his eldest son; and that of warehouse-keeper of the stamp office in London, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum, for his second son, which he was allowed to hold as a sinecure, and to continue his residence at Lewes!

From that period, this insignificant little place exhibited the most disgusting scenes of profligacy in all their shades of deformity. Mr. Harrison had the merit of managing the government influence, without persecution; but now scarcely a session, assize, or term passed, without indictments for assaults, informations against pretended riots, in which the prosecutors were always the aggressors; indictments for perjury, robbery, and every crime which malicious ingenuity could give a colourable pretence of instigating. The expense and ruin brought on individuals by these means are inconceivable, independent of the disgrace and misery that the most innocent suffered from the infamy of such proceedings.

One mode by which this reckless borough agent managed the voters of Seaford, was by lending them sums of 50*l.* and upwards, upon their bonds, and while they continued obsequious to their dictator, neither principal nor interest was demanded; but the moment any one of these unfortunate men presumed to exercise a will of his own, the bond was exacted with unexampled rigour. Another engine of influence was the number of custom-house and sinecure places, now in his gift, amounting to more than 3000*l.* a year; of which the returning officer, and the overseers who had the fixing of the rates, had each "a lion's share\*."

Being still unable to draw over a *ma-*

\* The reader will naturally imagine, from the number of tide-waiters, boatmen, &c. who reside here, that there must be a harbour *commodious for shipping*; that the imports and exports must be *great*, and the revenues arising from them to Government proportionable thereto; but so far is this from being the case, that the only business done here throughout the whole year is the discharging of *one solitary cargo of coals!*—Newhaven, which is a considerable port, where much business is done, with a *third part* of the number of officers, is only four miles distant from

majority of the electors to his side, Manager Harben had recourse to a new expedient, which was not only contrary to the charter of the Borough, but also to its custom, practice, and constitution: this was the creation of 19 non-resident freemen; which he was weak enough to believe would invest them with the rights of election. A meeting of the corporation was accordingly convened at an alchouse; when the strangers were admitted to their freedom; and by way of amendment 4 more were added (in all 23), viz. the Duke of Richmond, the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, John Young, a *jack-ass driver*, and William Chambers, brother to one of the jurats!

But, the manager still deeming himself insecure, resorted to another notable expedient. There were 27 persons in his employment, as diggers of chalk, at the sum of 8s. per week, each: these he had brought into the Borough, and a new *poor rate* being made, he had each of them taxed *for such houses as were occupied by widows, or custom-house officers*, who, by Mr. Crewe's Bill, could not vote: one was even rated as the proprietor of the *poor-house of the parish!* These 27 chalk-diggers, with the 23 non-resident freemen (including Mr. Pitt and the ass-driver), making together 50 surreptitious votes, amounted to more than half of the whole number of real electors in the Borough; and if a returning officer could be found hardy enough to admit such persons to poll, little doubt was entertained that the conspirators would succeed at the ensuing election; as far, at least, as obtaining the return.

The dissolution of Parliament in 1789 happening, however, to take place 17 days before the 6 months' residence of the chalk-diggers was completed (as required by the statute of 26th Geo. III.), the Treasury junta found themselves involved in a dilemma: but their craft soon extricated them. The

returning officer was not compelled by law to proceed to the election till the 8th day after proclamation; which happening to be Saturday, an adjournment of course took place till Monday. This manœuvre carried them over to the 10th day, when it was agreed to dispose of the remaining 7 in the following manner:—the candidates were to insist on the *six oaths* required by the statute to be administered to each voter, viz. the Oath of Allegiance: the Oath of Supremacy: the Declaration of Test: the Oath of Abjuration: the Oath of Residence: and the Bribery Oath. The administration of these oaths would of course take up half an hour for each individual. The candidates and counsel were to object to every voter, objectionable or not, and to make a speech of half an hour each, on his *ineligibility*: which mode would occupy an hour and a half more upon each vote, separately. Under these obstacles, it was deemed impossible to poll more than four votes a day, till the 7 days were expired; at which time the seven and twenty chalk-diggers might be brought forward, and polled, as having completed their six months' residence.

This plan was actually put in practice, and the ridiculous and disgraceful farce was absolutely played off for the whole seven days!—The scene exhibited *Candidates speaking against time, Counsellors pleading against law, Clergymen abjuring popery; and the immaculate electors of Scaford purging themselves of bribery and corruption!*

The seven days being at last got over by this management, the chalk-diggers were brought forward on the 8th day, and every one of them received as *good votes*, by the conscientious returning officer!—Of the 14 voters who were rejected, *nine* were housekeepers, who had lived several years in the Borough, but whose political sentiments not cor-

hence; a convincing proof that these vermin are suffered to feed on the earnings of the laborious part of the public, only because their influence may have some weight at elections. The patronage of the custom-house at Newhaven, on account of its vicinity, is added as an appendage to the Treasury agent of this place.

The revenue offices of Rotten Dean, East Dean, and the custom-house of East Bourne, are also supplied with placemen from amongst the electors of Scaford.—*Oldfield.*

responding with those of the parish officers, they had not been assessed to the poor rate, though they had frequently *appealed* to the Seaford sessions to be admitted to pay their taxes; and five for not having their names marked in the poor-book, *as having paid the last rate*, one of whom was a gentleman possessing property worth at least 1000*l.* per annum, and who had been a housekeeper in the place 26 years.—A petition was of course presented to Parliament, on its meeting, complaining of the gross partiality of the returning officer, but it did not come to a hearing till March, 1792! when the 23 non-resident freemen (including of course “the Pilot that weathered the Storm,” His Grace of Richmond, and the donkey-driver) and the 27 chalk-diggers were all declared *bad votes*, and ordered to be struck from the poll; without subjecting the petitioners to the trouble of examining a single witness! It also appeared that the above-mentioned appeals of those who wished to pay their rates had been *neglected to be entered*, by the attorney employed, *on the record of the sessions*; for which service he had received a bribe of 500*l.*:—but the Committee *refused* to hear evidence to prove their rateability!—The report to the House was, that Sargent, one of the Treasury Members, and Tarleton, one of the petitioners, were duly elected; thereby excluding Sir Godfrey Webster and Mr. Joddrel.—At the same time they reported specially, “That the right of election for the Port and Borough of Seaford is in the inhabitant-housekeepers, paying scot and lot, *and in them only.*”

By this last resolution, the corporation (unless resident) whom Harben had with so much difficulty and expense attached to his interest, were entirely shut out from all election rights within the Borough of Seaford, and the privilege was vested where the constitution originally placed it, *viz.* in the inhabitant housekeepers paying scot and lot.

## SELKIRKSHIRE, Scotland.

A. U. 6th Anne.

1 Com.

ALEXANDER PRINGLE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

Co. Sc. Whitebank, in this County.

N. of V. Real, 25; Nominal, 13:—  
Total, 38. Pop. 6270.

E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

SELKIRK, PEEBLES, LINDLITHGOW, and LANARK, a District of Scottish Boroughs.

A. U. 6th Anne.

1 Com.

HENRY MONTEITH, Esq. 3d Parl.  
Occ. A Merchant.

Co. Sc. Carstairs, Lanarkshire.

R. of E. In 94 Town-Councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of V. 4! Pop. 14,950.

E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

SHAFTESBURY, Borough of,  
Dorsetshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

EDWARD PENRHYN, Esq.

A Land Owner.

WILLIAM STRATFORD DUGDALE,  
Esq.

A Land Owner.

Rel. Son to D.-S. Dugdale, Esq. M.P.  
for Warwickshire: *cousin* to Earl Howe.R. of E. In the mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants, paying *scot and lot*.

N. of V. About 300. Pop. 2920.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. This Borough was for many years under the influence of persons returning with fortunes from India, who bribed the electors to their hearts' content. It now belongs to Earl Grosvenor. The Earl appears to be acting a most severe and impolitic part in this Borough. Since the election, he has served notices to quit on 33 of his tenants, who did not vote as they were expected, and he is daily increasing the number, by small degrees, to prevent any sudden effervescence of feeling. Of the 33 tenants who have already been served, 17 gave plumpers for the independent party; nine gave one for the landlord's nominee, and one for the independent candidate; five gave plumpers to the patron's own nominee, and two tenants are to be ejected for not having voted at all! These proceedings have pro-

On occasion of a petition from Hans Winthrop Mortimer, Esq. against the Members who were returned for this Borough in 1774, viz. Sir Thomas Rumbold and Sir Francis Sykes, evidence was given, that money, to the amount of several thousand pounds, had been divided among the voters, in sums of 20 guineas a man; and that the persons who were intrusted with the disbursement of this money, and who were chiefly the magistrates of the town, devised very singular and absurd contrivances, in hope of being thus able to conceal through what channel it was conveyed to the electors. A person concealed under a ludicrous and fantastical disguise, and called by the name of *Punch*, was placed in a small apartment, and through a hole in the door delivered to the voters parcels, containing 20 guineas each: upon which they were conducted to another apartment in the same house, where they found another person called *Punch's* secretary, who required them to sign notes for the money received: these notes were made payable to an imaginary character, to whom was given the name of *Glenbucket*.—Two of the witnesses swore that they had seen *Punch* through a hole in the door, and that they knew him to be

120  
year, had  
attorney,  
borough  
his latitude  
ranged, an  
ruptionists  
chased by t  
from Benga  
than *one the*  
Benfield co  
Members f  
bankruptcy  
opposition,  
purchase rat  
apostle of C  
Burke accus  
House of  
*scntatives* of  
from *four*  
saying, that  
man had intr  
more evil if p  
On the bankr  
and Co., Si  
dealer in parl  
the purchas  
the town, an  
being still u  
an attorney  
the new pro  
1802, by pr  
gentlemen in  
nees; the m

proprietor; but the latter, viz. the present Sir Charles Wetherell, and Sir Edward Kerrison, having petitioned the House, had them ousted, and took possession of their seats; by admitting the names of a few voters on their side, who had been refused the poll by the returning officer, on account of not having paid the *last* poor-rate, by which the poll was taken. This decision is at variance with that in the case of Seaford, and with all others that we have met with, except one solitary instance; but it shows what an uncertain thing Borough property is, after all, except in the hands of a Peer.

Mr. John Dynely now acted the part of a wise man, by looking out for a customer for his Borough; but he first purchased Messiter's interest,—as the Jews of Monmouth-street furbish up their old clothes, before they attempt to pass them off as new. At length he sold the whole concern, with all its imperfections of *title*, &c. upon its head, to the Earl of Roseberry, for 50,000*l.* From his lordship it descended to the present noble proprietor; and the market price of the votes is still 20 guineas.—Here end, for the present, the “*ryght merrye*” adventures of a Rotten Borough.

SHOREHAM (NEW), Borough of,  
*Sussex.* 23*d* Edw. I. 2 Bss.

SIR CHARLES-MERRICK BURRELL,  
Bart. 7*th* Parl.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

*To. Res.* 5, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

*Co. Se.* Knepp Castle, Horsham, Sussex.

*Rel. Bro.* to the late Walter Burrell, Esq., M.P. for Sussex: *son-in-law* of the Earl of Egremont.

HENRY HOWARD, Esq. 2*d* Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Aldingbourn, Sussex.

*Rel. Nephew* to the Duke of Norfolk: *cousin* to the Earl of Surrey, M.P. for Horsham.

*R. of E.* Was formerly in the freemen of this Borough only; but, in consequence of gross bribery and corruption on the part of the *Christian Club* in 1771, 81 of those gentry were disfranchised by Act of Parliament, and the right of election at the same time was extended to all the freeholders of forty shillings per annum, of the *rape* or hundred of Bramber, one of the six divisions of the County of Sussex, in which New Shoreham is situated\*.

\* The returning officer had on the above occasion returned a candidate with only 37 votes, in prejudice to another who had 87; of which he had queried 76; and made his return without examining the validity of the votes he had so queried.

It appeared by his defence before the Committee, that a majority of freemen of this Borough had formed themselves into a society, under the name of the *Christian Club*; who, under the sanction of piety and religion, and the cover of occasional acts of charity, had profaned that sacred name, by making it a veil for covering a traffic of their oaths and consciences, and setting up their Borough for sale to the highest bidder;—while the rest of the freemen were deprived of every legal benefit from their votes!—The members were bound to secrecy, and to each other, by oaths, writings, bonds with large penalties, and all the ties that could strengthen their compact; and they carried on this traffic by means of a select committee, who, under the pretext of *scruples of conscience*, never appeared or voted at any elections themselves; but who, notwithstanding, having sold the Borough, and received the stipulated price, gave directions to the others how to vote. By this complicated evasion, the employers and their agents, having fully satisfied their consciences, shared the money as soon as the election was over, without any scruple!—The returning officer, himself, had belonged to this society, but having taken some disgust to his associates, he quitted it. The majority of voters whom he objected to, he said, were persons of whose corruption he had *experimental knowledge*; besides which, several improper acts had come within his knowledge, as a magistrate, upon the late election; particularly an affidavit that a *very considerable sum of money had been distributed among them*. Upon these grounds, though they had the hardihood to take the oath against bribery and corruption (!) he looked upon them as disqualified; and having, besides, taken the *opinion of counsel*, which it seems coincided with



To. Res. 19, Upper Harley-street.

ROBERT AGLIONBY SLANEY, Esq. 2d Parl.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

To. Res. 16, Tavistock-square.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

N. of V. About 1300. Pop. 20,150.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. In the Corporation.

Large sums have been expended on elections for this Borough, which has more than once been overhauled for corruption. On one occasion (in 1796) the candidates (viz. the brothers of Lord Berwick and Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkestone) were minus upwards of 100,000*l*.

SHROPSHIRE (or SALOP).

18th Edw. III. 2 Kts.

SIR ROWLAND HILL, Bart. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Hawkestone, Shropshire.

Rel. Nephew to Baron Hill.

JOHN CRESSETT PELHAM, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. Warren's Hotel, 1, Regent-street.

C. Sc. Cound Hall, Shropshire, and the Castle, Shrewsbury.

A Land O  
Offi. A M  
A Groo

To. Res.  
Co. Sc. F  
Rel. Bro.  
I. P. ;  
King, M

EDWARD-SY  
A Land O  
Prof. A B  
Offi. A Ge  
To. Res. 5  
Co. Sc. M  
E. I. The E  
Cooper, one

SLIGO, B  
A. U. 41 Geo

JOHN WYNN  
A Land Ow  
Offi. A Gov  
lorum c  
A Trustee  
nufactur  
To. Res. 89  
Co. Sc. Hazi  
Rel. Fa.-in-  
rick, I. P.  
Parl. Pat. 7  
rough.  
R. of E. In the

SOMERSETSHIRE.  
18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Esq. 10th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
A West India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 8, Upper Harley-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Kings-Weston, near Somers-  
ton, Somerset.

EDWARD AVSHFORDSANDFORD, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 41, Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Nynhead, in this County.

*Pop.* 358,620.

The freeholders of this County have held out to all the people of England an example worthy of imitation. At a former county meeting, convened for the purpose of nominating the Members, previously to the day of election, they resolved and agreed unanimously not to give their votes either to the brother or son of a Peer of the realm, nor to any candidate supported by such an interest:—to such resolution they seem to have adhered ever since.

Including its five Boroughs and three cities, Somersetshire returns eighteen Members to the House of Commons.

SOUTHAMPTON, Borough of,  
*Hants.* 23d Edw. I.

2 Bss.

ABEL-ROUS DOTTIN, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
A West India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 31, Argyle-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Bugle Hall, near Southampton.

JAMES-BARLOW HOY, Esq. 2d Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 27, Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Midenbury, near Southamp-  
ton.

*R. of E.* In the burgesses, whether with-  
out or within the precincts of the Bor-  
ough; and all the inhabitants paying  
scot and lot.

*N. of V.* About 800, of whom 72 are  
out-living burgesses. *Pop.* 13,756.

*R. O.* The Mayor and two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* In the Corporation.

SOUTHWARK, Borough of\*, *Sur-*  
*rey.* 23d Edw. I.

2 Bss.

SIR ROBERT-THOMAS WILSON, Kt.  
4th Parl.

*Off.* A Lieut. General.

*To. Res.* 18, Regent-street.

\* The Borough of Southwark was governed by its own Bailiff till the year 1327, when the city of London, finding great inconvenience from the escape of malefactors thither, out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates, obtained a grant, by which the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. The inhabitants, however, some time after, recovered their former privileges, which they enjoyed, till Edward VI. granted Southwark to the city of London, for the sum of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and about a month after the passing this patent, Southwark was made one of the city wards, named *Bridge Ward Without*, in consideration of the city's paying to the crown an additional sum of 500 marks. Upon this the number of aldermen was increased from 25 to 26, a new one being chosen to govern this Borough. Hence, Southwark has ever since been considered as subject to the lord mayor; but it has not, in common with the other wards of the city, the election either of an alderman or common-council; the former being chosen by the court of aldermen, from amongst such of their own body as have served the office of lord mayor; and the choice usually falls upon the senior.

The lord mayor, in his jurisdiction over Southwark, has under him a steward and bailiff, the former of whom regularly holds a court of record in the hall on St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses within his limits; and the lord mayor proclaims a fair held at Southwark on the 19th of September.

It is divided into two parts, viz. the *Borough Liberty*, in which the lord mayor's steward or bailiff holds the above courts; and the *Clink*, or Manor of Southwark, which is subdivided into the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor: for each of which subdivisions, a court-leet is held, where the constables, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters, are chosen, and other business transacted. The *Clink Liberty* is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record here, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages, and trespass.

Nearly 5000. Pop. 74,650.

R. O. The High Bailiff.

None but a popular candidate ever succeeds in being elected for the Borough of Southwark.

### STAFFORDSHIRE.

18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

EDWARD-JOHN LITTLETON, Esq.  
8th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 45, Grosvenor-place.

Rel. Son-in-law of the Marquess Wellesley.

Co. Sc. Teddesly Park, near Walsall, Staffordshire.

SIR JOHN WROTTESLEY, Bt. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

Occ. A Banker.

To. Res. 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

Co. Sc. Wrotesley Hall, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Tankerville.

Pop. 345,370.

The great Land Owners of this County are the Marquesses of Stafford, Bath, and Anglesey; the Earls of Stamford, Ferrers, Talbot, Dartmouth, and Dudley; and Barons Bagot and Vernon.

This County

burgesses

makers, r

N. of V. N

R. O. The

E. I. The fi

had forme

rough; bu

since the

of Earl Ta

Stafford had

sented durin

of the most

ornaments

the late RIC

RIDAN.

### STAMFOR

colnshire. 2

LORD THOMAS

Off. Major in

Rel. Bro. b

eter.

THOMAS CHAM

Off. Lieut. C

To. Res. 52, V

Rel. Son of C

for Lincolnsh

R. of E. In the

and lot—and

public charity.

N. of V. 540.

STEYNING, Borough of, *Sussex*.  
4th *Edw. II.* 2 *Bss.*

GEORGE-RICHARD PHILIPS, Esq.  
4th Parl.

*Occ.* A Manufacturer.  
*To. Res.* 12, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Se.* Sedgley, near Manchester.  
*Rel. Son-in-law* to Lord Waterpark,  
I. P., M.P. for Knaresborough.

EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 43, Bryanston-square.

*R. of E.* In the constables and householders,—inhabitants within the Borough paying *scot and lot*, and not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* About 140. *Pop.* 1340.  
*R. O.* A Constable appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, viz.  
*E. I.* The Duke of Norfolk, who having, after several contests, purchased Sir John Honeywood's moiety, became proprietor of the whole.

"The houses of this small village are held in burghage tenure. The occupants hold them at a very low rent; their votes being expected in return. Mr. Blount is Auditor to the Duke of Norfolk. The father of Mr. Phillips, the other Member, a great spinner, lent a large sum of money to the Duke. The son has ever since been returned for this borough."—*Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1831.

Steyning and Bramber, which join each other, and form one street, not more than two-thirds as large as Fetter-lane, send together four representatives to Parliament!—They formerly elected in conjunction, and intermitted till 31st Henry VI. *One part of Bramber is in the centre of the Borough of Steyning*, and a part of Steyning intersects Bramber in like manner. Enveloped in the dark cloud of legal quibble and intricacy, they present us, like all the rotten Boroughs, with a finished picture of political deformity;—irregular in their districts, unintelligible in their constitutions, indefinite in their rights, corrupt in the exercise of their functions, contradictory in their respective organizations, and adverse to the established principles of the constitution, and the rights of men.—(*See Bramber.*)

STIRLINGSHIRE, *Scotland*.  
*A. U.* 6th *Annc.* 1 *Com.*

HENRY-HOME-DRUMMOND, Esq.  
L.L.B. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.  
*Prof.* An Advocate at the Scottish Bar.  
*Co. Se.* Blair-Drummond, Stirlingshire.

*N. of V.* Real, 73; Nominal, 30:—  
Total, 103. *Pop.* 60,300.  
*E. I.* The Duke of Montrose.

STOCKBRIDGE, Borough of,  
*Hampshire.* 1st *Eliz.* 2 *Bss.*

WILLIAM SLOANE STANLEY, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 21, Curzon-street, May-fair.  
*Co. Se.* Paultons, Romsey, Hants.  
*Rel. Kinsman* to the Earl of Derby; to Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire; and to the Rt. Hon. E.-G.-S. Stanley, M.P. for Windsor.

GEORGE WILBRAHAM, Esq. 2d<sup>d</sup> Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 56, Upper Seymour-street.  
*Co. Se.* Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire.

*Rel. Son-in-law* of Earl Fortescue; *bro.-in-law* to Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for Devonshire; to the Hon. G.-M. Fortescue, M.P. for Hindon; and to Baroness King; *cousin* to Baron Skelmersdale; and to the lady of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. M.P. for Cheshire.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants paying *scot and lot*.

*N. of V.* From 106 to 110. *Pop.* 735.  
*R. O.* A Bailiff.

*E. I.* Exercised by Earl Grosvenor.  
A petition against the above return was presented, but the Committee to which it was referred have declared the sitting Members duly elected.

This Borough cuts as distinguished a figure in the annals of bribery as any in England; not that it has been more venal than others, but less discreet in the practice of it. It has been six times convicted of bribery; and several times escaped disfranchisement by some of those side-wind accidents which have saved many other boroughs in the same predicament; such as "previous questions," "delays till the session was ended," "want of time to examine further evidence," &c.—when

A West India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 8, Clifford street, Bond-  
street.

*Co. Sc.* Monrath, Devonshire.  
*Rel. Son-in-law* of the Earl of Ross-  
lyn.

SIR JOHN BENN WALSH, Bart.

A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 28, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Warfield Park, Berks.

*R. of E.* In the freemen; who may be-  
come so by being the sons of freemen,  
born after their fathers were made free;  
by redemption; or by having served  
seven years' apprenticeship to a free-  
man.

*N. of V.* About 800. *Pop.* 3950.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

The corporation of this Borough have for  
many years had a patron possessing the  
interest of Government, who generally  
returns one Member. The other seat  
has always been contested; but both  
are understood to go to the highest  
bidder: for, though the corruption is  
as notorious in this borough as in any  
other, it has not been brought before the  
public.

SUFFOLK, County of.  
*49th Hen. III.* *2 Kts.*

shire; and  
Strathave  
shire.

JOHN IVATT,  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 19,  
square.

*Co. Sc.* Cher-  
enham, M  
*Pop.* 404,678.

The principal land  
the Duke of  
Onslow, Ayle-  
count Middle-

This County, (among which  
*fourteen Mem*

SUSSEX, Co  
*49th Hen. III.*

(VACANT, by  
BURRELL,  
stead Park,  
to Sir Char-  
for New Sh

HERBERT BAR  
A Land Owner  
*Co. Sc.* Peas

*Pop.* 236,120.  
*E. I.* One mem

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, *Scotland*.  
*A. U.* 6th *Annc.* 1 *Com.*

THE RT. HON. LORD FRANCIS-LE-  
 VESON-GOWER. 3d *Parl.*

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor in England and  
 Ireland.

*Late* Secretary at War.

*To. Res.* 1, Cleveland-square, St.  
 James's.

*Rel.* 2d son of the Marquess of Staf-  
 ford.

*N. of V.* Real, 3; Nominal, 23:—  
 Total, 26. *Pop.* 24,200.

*E. I.* The Marquess of Stafford; the  
 Marchioness being Countess of Suther-  
 land, in her own right.

TAMWORTH, Borough of, *Stafford-*  
*shire and Warwickshire* \*.

5th *Eliz.* 2 *Bis.*

LORD CHARLES - VERE FERRARS  
 TOWNSHEND. 3d *Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Rainham Hall, Norfolk.

*Rel. Bro.* of the Marquess Town-  
 shend; *neph.* to Lord I.-N.-B.  
 Townshend, M.P. for Helston.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for this  
 Borough.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, *Bl. D.C.L.* 6th *Parl.*  
 A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor in England  
 and Ireland.

A Governor of the Charter-house.

*Late* Secretary of State for the Home  
 Department.

*To. Res.* Whitehall Gardens.

*Co. Se.* Drayton Park, Staffordshire.

*Rel. Bro.* to William Yates Peel,  
*Esq.* M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of

Wight. *Bro.-in-law* to George-  
 Robert Dawson, *Esq.* M.P. for  
 Harwich.

*Parl. Pat.* One Member for this Bo-  
 rough.

*R. of E.* In such persons, resident or not,  
 as have freeholds within the Borough;  
 and in the inhabitants, being house-  
 holders paying *scot and lot*, and not  
 receiving alms,

*N. of V.* About 300. *Pop.* 3260.

*R. O.* Two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* Exercised in their own persons by  
 Lord Townshend and Sir Robert Peel.

—"The late Sir Robert Peel intro-  
 duced himself by purchase, and at-  
 tempted to carry both seats, but failed.  
 A similar attempt was, we believe,  
 made at the last election. The pro-  
 perty belonged formerly to the Ferrars  
 family, and Lord Charles Ferrars  
 Townshend still retains sufficient to  
 secure a seat from this place."—*Spec-*  
*tator*, Jan. 2d, 1831.

One moiety of this Borough was sold,  
 some years ago, by Mr. Robins, the  
 auctioneer, for 132,000*l.*

Thomas Guy, the munificent founder  
 and endower of the hospital which  
 bears his name in the borough of  
 Southwark, represented Tamworth in  
 the years 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702, and  
 1705.

TAUNTON, Borough of, *Somerset-*  
*shire.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bis.*

HENRY LABOUCHERE, *Esq.* 3d *Parl.*

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 4, Hamilton-place.

EDWARD THOMAS BAINBRIDGE, *Esq.*  
*Occ.* A Banker, connected with Ire-  
 land.

*To. Res.* 10, Park-place, St. James's.

*R. of E.* In such of the inhabitants as are  
*pot-wallopers*, and do not receive alms  
 or charity †.

\* The writs for Tamworth are issued to the Sheriff's of Staffordshire and War-  
 wickshire; each of whom directs his precept to the bailiff of that part of the town  
 standing within his bailiwick.

† Those who have accepted the Town Charities, and have not taken alms, or  
*parochial relief*, are deemed *good votes*; which implies a contradiction to the above  
 resolution.

The qualification has however been defined to mean all the resident male in-  
 habitants, who have attained a parochial settlement, whether they are occupiers of a  
 house, or lodgers; but gives occasion to such innumerable objections at an election,  
 as to leave in the returning officer, who is umpire between the parties, the power of  
 deciding in favour of whichever he pleases.—Witnesses to qualify and disqualify  
 every person voting are produced, and a decision is made in a court which has no  
 authority, and before a returning officer, who has not the power to examine upon  
 oath.

most part artisans and persons of the lower orders—potwallopers—and they fully exercise that character during the election. It is also customary to give a gratuity of two guineas; this originated in the plea that the poor voter should be indemnified for loss of time. The borough forms a very small portion of the town; being only part of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. The Members are expected to support the races and charities, and to contribute largely in periods of distress. Parliamentary conduct is not much regarded.

This Borough was for a long time under the management of the late Sir Benjamin Hamet; who, with his son, represented it in eight successive Parliaments. He built a new street, which bears his name, purchased the castle and other property, and established a bank in Taunton, as did his opponent, William Morland, Esq. who was returned three times.—Upon the death of John Hamet, Esq. his estates in Taunton were sold, and part of them were purchased by the late Sir John Lethbridge, for 15,000*l.* His son, Sir Thomas, who, of course, considered that this property constituted him the patron of one seat at least, nominated his brother-in-law, Mr. Collins, in 1818; but he was opposed at a great expense by Mr. Collins.

and other  
*R. of E.* In th  
holders of  
inhabiting  
*N. of V.* Fro  
*R. O.* A Port  
lect of the I  
*E. I.* The Du

The following  
timents close  
mentary Ref  
out of the sele  
of Tavistock.  
sulting to our  
tegrity, the st  
private pecuni  
limitation of t  
are quite satis  
to the public in  
of Parliamen  
so small a bo  
Borough conte  
you to apply  
ballot to such  
electors."

William, Lord J  
headed in 1785  
rough in the Pa  
1661.

TEWKESBURY  
cestershire. 7th

*To. Res.* 7, Park-place, and 25, Southampton-buildings.  
*Co. Sc.* Poole Court, near Tewkesbury.

JOHN MARTIN, Esq. 5th Parl.  
 A Land Owner.  
 An East India Proprietor.  
*Occ.* A Banker, in London,  
*To. Res.* 68, Lombard-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Overbury House, Worcester-shire.

*R. of E.* In the freemen and freeholders of the Borough.  
*N. of V.* Upwards of 500. *Pop.* 5140.  
*R. O.* The two Bailiffs.

This town had the honour of being represented in nine Parliaments by JAMES MARTIN, Esq. of Overbury, near this place. He was called the *Andrew Marvel* of his time; and it has been said of him, that, although he sat so many years in Parliament, he never gave a vote that cost his country a guinea. He was too honest to purchase a seat, or to sell his vote; and his grateful constituents returned him as long as he was able to attend his duty, *without expense*. Since his death, they have continued to elect his son. It was the pride and consolation of his life that he had voted against every war the country had engaged in during his time; particularly that with America in 1774. He connected himself with no party, but voted upon every question agreeably to the conscientious dictates of his own upright mind; except when he was instructed to do otherwise by his constituents, whose opinions he thought it his duty most implicitly to obey—in conformity with the constitutional practice of the purest times. He was offered by the minister a very lucrative share in the loan of 1783; but instead of suffering this to influence his parliamentary conduct, he communicated to the House, the same afternoon, the indignity he conceived to be offered to the independence of a British senator!

THETFORD, Borough of, *Norfolk.*  
 1 *Edw.* VI. 2 *Bss.*

LORD CHARLES FITZROY, Jun. 4th Parl.  
*Off.* A Lieut. Col. in the Army.  
*To. Res.* 47, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

*Rel.* 2d son of the Duke of Grafton: *nephew* to the Duke of Gloucester: *bro.* to the Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds: *son-in-law* to Lord George-Augustus-Henry Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire. *Bro.-in-law* to the Hon. H.-F.-C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby: *nephew* to Baroness Churchill: his lady is *aunt* to W. Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University.

FRANCIS BARING, Jun. Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Occ.* A Merchant.

*Rel.* Son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. for Wycombe: *nephew* to Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P. for Callington; and to Francis Baring, Esq. M.P. for Portsmouth: *cousin* to W.-Bingham Baring, the other Member for Callington.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty common-councilmen.

*N. of V.* 31. *Pop.* 2982.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Duke of Grafton, and Alexander Baring, Esq., M.P. for Callington. The latter gentleman derives his right of nominating one of the Members from having purchased a large estate in the neighbourhood, from Baron Petre, a Catholic nobleman; who during his own absence from the House of Peers, carried on a long and expensive contest with the Duke, and at length established his *right* of sending one Representative into the House of Commons.

THIRSK (Old), Borough of, *Yorkshire.* 23d *Edw.* I. 2 *Bss.*

SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND, Bart. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 15, Cavendish-square.

*Co. Sc.* Thirkeby, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

ROBERT-GREENHILL RUSSEL, Esq. 7th Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.

*To. Res.* 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

*Co. Sc.* Chequers Court, Buckinghamshire.

*R. of E.* In the burgage-holders.

*N. of V.* Between 50 and 60.

*Pop.* of New and Old Thirsk, 3502.



friends and dependants of the proprietor on the day of election, for the purpose of returning the Members, only; as he receives the rents and profits of the whole of them.

**TIPPERARYSHIRE, Ireland.**  
*A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.*

**THE HON. FRANCIS - H. - ALD-BOROUGH PRITTIE.** 7th Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Off. Cust. Rotulorum of Tipperaryshire.*

*To. Res. 59, St. James's-street.*

*Co. Sc. Corville, Tipperaryshire.*

*Rel. Brother to Baron Dunalley, R. I. P.:  
half-bro. to the Earl of Charleville:  
bro.-in-law to Thomas Bernard,  
Esq., M. P. for King's-County, Ire-  
land.*

**THOMAS WYSE, Jun. Esq.**

A Land Owner.

*To. Res. 19, Manchester-buildings,  
Parliament-street.*

*Co. Sc. St. John's, Waterford.*

This gentleman is a Catholic.

*E. I. The Earl of Llandaff, and Baron  
Dunally.*

**TIVERTON, Borough of, Devon-  
shire.** 18th James I. 2 Bss.

**TOTNESS, I**  
*23d Edw. I.*

**THE RT. HON. ' COURTENA**

A Land Owner

*Off. A Privy*

*Late Vice-P*

Trade.

A Commissi

Agent for th

*Co. Sc. Clay*

Kent.

*Rel. Brother*

Esq., Clerk

ments: 2d

the Earl of

**CHARLES BER**

A Land Own

*To. Res. 6, P*

King's-benc

*R. of E. In the*

men, inhabit

the Borough.

*N. of V. From*

*R. O. The May*

*E. I. Exercised*

Earl of Mo

hereditary bur

**TRALEE, I**

*Ireland. A. U*

TREGONY, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall.* 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

JAMES ADAM GORDON, Esq.

A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 29, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Co. Se. Stock's House, Hemel Hempstead, Herts; and Naish House, near Bristol.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for this Borough.

JAMES MACKILLOP, Esq.

Occ. A Merchant, and an East India Agent and Proprietor.

To. Res. 4, Montague-square.

R. of E. In all the householders who *boil a pot*, usually styled *potwallopers*, and who provide for themselves; whether they live under the same roof or not.

N. of V. About 230. Pop. 1065.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Exercised by Mr. Gordon, one of the Members.

A petition was presented to the House of Commons against the return of the above gentlemen; but a committee decided that they were duly elected, and that the petition of Messrs. King and Gurney was both frivolous and vexatious.

Tregony, which is an inconsiderable village, without trade, commerce, or manufactures (except, indeed, that of making *legislators*, or, as they are more facetiously styled, *virtual representatives* and stewards of the lives and properties of all the people of Great Britain and Ireland), is distant only three miles from the notoriously convicted and condemned Borough of Grampound; and not a whit behind it in corruption.—Indeed, as will be seen in another place, these Boroughs were in the habit of running in couple, in the career of venality;—returning as many persons to occupy seats in the Commons' House of Parliament, as the City of London; and possessing an equal share in swaying the destinies of Britons, as the representatives of that emporium of commerce for the whole world.

The electioneering influence was for some time contested between the Earl of Falmouth and Sir Francis Basset,

as was also that of the Boroughs of St. Michael and Truro; but the parties having agreed to send one Member, each, for St. Michael, the Earl, who was lord of great part of the soil in this Borough, sold his property, and with it transferred his interest, to Sir Francis Basset; conditionally, that Sir Francis should withdraw his opposition and transfer his interest, in Truro, to his Lordship. Matters being thus satisfactorily arranged, Sir Francis disposed of the whole to Mr. Barwell, the nabob, who afterwards sold it to the Earl of Darlington.—From his Lordship, Tregony came into the possession of Mr. Gordon, its present proprietor and representative.

The right of election in this Borough being in *potwallopers*, or all the householders who have obtained a parochial settlement and provide for themselves,—whether they live under the same roof or not—it has always been the practice for the returning officer to refuse as many good votes for the party he was adverse to, and admit as many bad ones for the persons whose interest he espoused, as should make the majority preponderate as he pleased. This Borough being 262 miles from London, the expense of conveying witnesses so great a distance and providing for them during their absence (to establish the validity of the good votes and disqualify the bad ones before a Committee of the House of Commons), is so enormous, as many times to deter those who are otherwise duly elected from prosecuting their claim for redress. Indeed, the pretences on which good votes are rejected are the most frivolous and unjust; and others are frequently admitted without any claim at all.

When Lord Falmouth, and Sir Francis Basset (now Lord De Dunstanville), contested this Borough, every poor wretch who belonged to the parish was sought out and caused to *boil a pot*, in order to qualify them as voters; but after Mr. Barwell, the nabob, had purchased the whole place, he left the houses to tumble down as fast as they decayed.

The Earl of Darlington (now Marquess of Cleveland) having purchased it of Mr. Barwell, his nomination of Members was opposed in 1806, by Sir

Jonathan Miles and John Nichols, Esq., who not being returned, petitioned against Messrs. O'Callaghan and Wentworth, the patron's nominees. On this occasion, a trick was played off upon the petitioners, which, we believe, is not equalled in the annals of electioneering or parliamentary delinquency.

One Nicholas Middlecoat, a tailor and publican of Tregony, who was afterwards so deeply concerned in the Grampond bribery, had undertaken to bring Sir Jonathan Miles into Parliament for this Borough, for four thousand guineas, and to defray all expenses incident to the election for that sum. Sir Jonathan, and his colleague Mr. Nichols, had a great majority upon the poll; but, by the partiality of the returning officer, a great many good votes were rejected for those gentlemen, and as many bad ones admitted for their opponents. This made a petition necessary, and Middlecoat employed one Edwards, an attorney, at Truro, to conduct the same. Mr. Edwards accordingly retained Mr. Plumer (afterwards Sir Thomas Plumer) and Mr. Pell (now Sergeant Pell),—prepared the petition, and got it regularly signed and presented to the House;—and a day for hearing was appointed.

Sir Jonathan Miles had advanced Middlecoat a large sum of money to defray the expenses, and a much larger sum in notes to make up the *douceurs* agreed upon. The day for hearing the petition approached. Middlecoat had been sent off to Tregony with the Speaker's warrants to bring up the witnesses, but neither Edwards nor the witnesses appeared!—The committee were therefore obliged to declare the sitting members duly elected!

It was afterwards understood that the parties concerned in this transaction got 2500*l.* for their ingenuity from the patron's nominees, besides the 4200*l.* from the petitioning victims; who had also to pay the expenses of the petition, &c.

In 1812 Colonel O'Callaghan, uncle to Lord Lismore, and Mr. Thornhill, of Derbyshire, were recommended by Lord Darlington, and opposed by Alexander Cray Grant, and William

Holmes, Esq. who were supported by Lord Yarmouth, warden of the Stannaries, and by the Treasury. The two latter were returned by a great majority, and petitioned against by Colonel O'Callaghan, and Mr. Thornhill. It appeared upon the hearing before the committee, that a great deal of bribery had been committed; that 5000*l.* had been distributed among the voters; and that Mrs. Allen, the wife of a shopkeeper here, had given them money to pay their rents to Lord Darlington, which she *luckily found in a drawer in her husband's shop, and charitably divided among her indigent neighbours;—reserving only a small portion to herself!*—an instance of disinterestedness not equalled since the creation of the world; except perhaps at elections for Cornish Boroughs. —Notwithstanding this unblushing bribery, the committee declared the sitting Members to be duly elected; but they reported to the House that Thomas Croggan, a Carrier of Truro, had *endeavoured corruptly to procure their return!* for which he was sent to Newgate for nine weeks.—He was discharged on a motion made by Lord Archibald Hamilton, in June 1813; refusing even to acknowledge the offence for which he had been committed, and declaring himself unable to pay the fees!!

In 1818, the Earl of Darlington nominated his son (then) Viscount Barnard, and James O'Callaghan, Esq. to be two of his representatives in Parliament;—little dreaming that an opposition was intended by the celebrated Mr. Nicholas Middlecoat the Tregony tailor, of previous Boroughmongering notoriety. It seems that this redoubtable knight of the thimble had disposed of the two seats, in a very different manner, at the Bell and Crown Inn, Holborn. This man, accompanied by four others, was deputed by the honest and independent electors of Grampond and Tregony to carry the representation of their respective Boroughs to the *London market*; and had actually completed the sale of both,—the one for 7000*l.*, and the other for six thousand guineas!—Mr. Middlecoat saying to the negotiators for Tregony,—“because, in *election matters*, we always reckon in guineas!!!”

Unfortunately, however, a London banker, and a general officer, who had purchased Tregony, having arrived at St. Austle, a town about 8 miles distant from that Borough, on the eve of the election, could not prevail on the voters to depend on their promise of remuneration, immediately on the close of the poll;—although they showed them that they were amply provided with the necessary supplies, and assured them of being paid 50*l.* per man. The electors, adhering to the old proverb, that “*a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,*” would not trust; neither would they confide in honest Mr. Middlecoat and his attorney, whom they rebelliously accused of having sold them upon a former occasion, and appropriated the money to their own use!—On the other hand, the candidates would not trust the electors, knowing that their neighbours, the immaculate burgesses and freemen of Grampond, had just swindled Sir Manasseh Lopez and his friend out of 2000*l.*, and had immediately afterwards sold their Borough to another couple of virtual representatives!—It was in vain that solemn assurances of the most honourable intentions were given on both sides: the electors positively refused to vote unless they were paid beforehand; and the duped candidates were as positive in their determination not to advance another shilling until the election should be terminated.

In consequence of this unlucky distrust on all sides, Lord Darlington was left in quiet and undisturbed possession of his Borough; and the banker and general returned to London, proclaiming their disappointment at every inn on the road, and cursing the scoundrels who would not trust to their honour!

TRURO, Borough of, *Duchy of Cornwall.* 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

VISCOUNT ENCOMBE. 2d Parl.

N. & S. John Scott.

To. Res. 109, Piccadilly.

Rel. Grandson and heir-app. to the

Earl of Eldon: Grand-nephew to Baron Stowell: nephew to H. Banks, Esq., M.P. for Dorsetshire: cousin to W.-J. Banks, Esq., M.P. for Marlborough; and to G. Banks, Esq., M.P. for Corfe-Castle.

NATHANIEL-WILLIAM PEACH, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk;

and Hyde, near Wareham, Dorset.

To. Res. 13, Saville-street.

R. of E. In the mayor and a select number of burgesses.

N. of V. 26.

Pop. 2796.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Falmouth, and by the Marquess of Hertford, as Lord Warden of the Stannaries. It was for some years warmly contested between Lords Falmouth and De Dunstanville, but in consequence of their agreement respecting Tregony, the latter discontinued his opposition.

This was a borough in the time of the Saxons; and sent Members to Parliament ever since the restoration of the right of boroughs, in the 23d of Edward I., as is shown by the returns. It probably did so from the 18th of that reign; but the returns from the 18th to the 23d of Edward I. are lost. The right of election from that period to the 31st of Elizabeth, when it received a new charter, was in the “*populace,*” a word of the most extensive signification which the English language can employ, and which, in the several cases respecting the borough of Seaford, was six times determined to mean all the inhabitant householders, paying scot and lot; but was here determined to mean only the corporation, consisting of a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-one capital burgesses! The burgesses claim to vote, but the elections have hitherto been decided by the votes of the capital burgesses only, many of whom are not resident, and have no other connexion with the Borough.

TYRONESHIRE, *Ireland.*

A. U. 41st Geo. III.

2 Kts.

THE HON. HENRY-THOMAS-LOWRY CORRY. 3d Parl.

To. Res. 15, Jermyn-street.

Co. Se. Ahenes, Tyrone-shire.

Rel. 2d son of the Earl of Belmore: brother to Viscount Corry, M.P. for Fermanagh-shire: son-in-law of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

SIR HUGH STEWART, Bart.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Ballagawley, in this County.

*N. of V.* Previously to the Irish Disfranchisement Act, Tyrone-shire contained 20,000 freeholders.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Earl of Belmore and the Marquess of Abercorn.

WALLINGFORD, Borough of, *Berkshire.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

WILLIAM-LEWIS HUGHES, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* Col. of the Anglesey Militia.

*To. Res.* 75, South Audley-street.

*Co. Se.* Kimmel Park, St. Asaph, N.W.

ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 44, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Barrett, near Henley in Arden, Warwickshire.

*R. of E.* In the corporation, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* About 210. *Pop.* 2130.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* There is no regular patron of this once extensive town; but the market-price of votes seldom varies, being 40 guineas a man.

Richard Tonson, the celebrated bibliopole of the last century, represented this Borough in 1747.

WAREHAM, Borough of, *Dorsetshire.* 30th *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

THE RT. HON. JOHN CALCRAFT. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

*Late* Paymaster General of the British Forces.

*Co. Se.* Leeds, Kent; and Kempstone Hall, Dorsetshire.

*Parl. Pat.* Two Members for this Borough.

JAMES EWING, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 18, Park-crescent.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, magistrates, 6 capital burgesses, 12 assistants, and the freeholders of lands and tenements (being in actual possession of the same for one year before the election, except in cases of marriage, descent, or benefice) paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* From 175 to 180. *Pop.* 1930.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Exercised by Mr. Calcraft, one of the Members, whose ancestor purchased the houses, &c. of this Borough for a very small sum.

The honour of representing this borough (which was once very considerable, having no less than 17 churches) was for a long time contested between the Pitt family and Mr. Drax, of Charborough, the former of whom were patrons of the livings, and possessed of a considerable part of the freeholds; the latter was lord of the manor. Here the modern system of sham conveyances has been practised in its fullest extent. Houses were divided into many tenements, and the whole market-place parcelled out in different allotments, so that the votes were multiplied without number!—On one occasion the contest was so violent, that all the stamps in the county were consumed in the mock transfer of property (of which, a space of ground, scarcely affording room for a grave, was frequently the subject); and a farther supply was necessary to be sent for from the metropolis. The expense of contention increased with the votes, so that the fortunes of both parties appeared in danger. At length, for the purpose of putting an end to such ruinous litigation, the two contending parties parted with the whole of their voting property to one person. Mr. Calcraft, the late army agent, was the fortunate purchaser.

WARWICKSHIRE.

18th *Edw. III.* 2 *Kts.*

DUGDALE-STRATFORD DUGDALE, Esq. 8th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Trustee of Rugby School.

*To. Res.* 23, Brook-street.

*Co. Se.* Mereval Hall, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

*Rel.* Uncle to Earl Howe: father to W.-S. Dugdale, Esq. M.P. for Shaftesbury.

FRANCIS LAWLEY, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 18, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Se.* Middleton Hall, Warwickshire.

*Pop.* 278,800.

The principal land owners in Warwickshire are, the Marquess of Hertford, the Earls of Warwick and Craven, and Baron Willoughby de Broke; but the populous and rich town of Birmingham, though itself unrepresented, has sufficient weight to return one of the county Members.

This large, fertile, populous, and rich County sends only *six* Members to Parliament, including the City of Coventry and the Borough of Warwick.

**WARWICK**, Borough of, *Warwickshire.* 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

**THE HON. SIR CHARLES-JOHN GREVILLE**, K.C.B. 6th Parl.  
*Offl.* A Major-General in the Army.  
*To. Res.* 15, Chesterfield-street.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the Earl of Warwick.

**JOHN TOMES**, Esq. 2d Parl.  
*Occ.* A Banker in Warwick.  
*To. Res.* Exchequer Coffee-house, New Palace-yard.

*R. of E.* In such housekeepers as pay to church and poor.  
*N. of V.* Not exceeding 550. *Pop.* 8560.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.  
*E. I.* Exercised by the Earls of Brooke and Warwick; between whom and the independent party, there have been many struggles for superiority.

**WATERFORDSHIRE**, *Ireland.*

*A. U.* 41st *Geo. III.* 2 *Kts.*

**LORD GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD**. 2d Parl.

*Offl.* *Comptroller of the King's Household.*

A Major-General and Colonel of the 3d Dragoons.

*Governor and Custos Rot. of the County.*

*To. Res.* 30, Charles-street, St. James's.

*Co. Sc.* Curraghmore, in this County.  
*Rel. Uncle* to the Marquess of Waterford.

**DANIEL O'CONNELL**, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Prof.* A Barrister.

*To. Res.* 14, Manchester-buildings.

*Co. Sc.* Derinane Abbey, Kerry.

*Rel. Father* to M. O'Connell, Esq. M.P. for Clareshire.

This gentleman is a **CATHOLIC**.

*R. of E.* in the freeholders, who, before the forty shilling disfranchisement Act, were 3000 in number.

*E. I.* Viscount Grandison, I. P. (the Earl of Jersey, E. P.), and the Beresfords, have long had great influence in this County.

**WATERFORD**, City of, *Waterfordshire, Ireland.*

*A. U.* 41st *Geo. III.* 1 *Cit.*

**THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NEWPORT**, Bart. D.C.L. M.R.I.A. 7th Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

*To. Res.* 40, St. James's-place.

*Co. Sc.* New Park, near Waterford.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and freeholders.

*N. of V.* 1300.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Jersey, and by the Member, Sir John Newport.

**WELLS**, City of, *Somersetshire.*

23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Cits.*

**JOHN EDWARDS VAUGHAN**, Esq.

A Land Owner.

**JOHN LEE LEE**, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, masters, and burgesses, and those admitted to their freedom, (by consent of the mayor and common-council) in any of the seven trading companies, on account of birth, servitude, or marriage.

*N. of V.* About 450. *Pop.* 6120.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

The voters of this Borough have been of late much increased in number, but many of them are non-resident. The expense of collecting them from all quarters, therefore, is so considerable, that there has been no contest since that of Robert Child, Esq. and Peter Taylor, the Army Commissary, in 1768; at which time the candidates were under the necessity of bringing in the *wives and children* of the out-voters, as well as themselves, and maintaining them luxuriously during the whole time of the contest! From 1762 to 1812, inclusive, Clement Tudway, Esq. possessed one moiety of the influence over this little city, and was himself returned for twelve succeeding Parliaments, as was his son, John Paine Tudway, until lately.

WENDOVER, Borough of\*, Buckinghamshire. 28th Edw. I. 2 Bas.

SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Occ. A Banker in London, and East India Proprietor.

To. Res. 39, Berkeley-square.

Co. Se. Woodhall Park, near Ware, Hertfordshire.

Rel. Bro. to Baron Carrington; to John Smith, Esq., M.P. for Chichester; and to George Smith, Esq., M.P. for Midhurst: father to Abel Smith, Esq. the other Member for Wendover: bro.-in-law to William Manning, Esq., M.P. for Penryn: uncle to John-Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Midhurst; to the Hon. Robert-John Smith, M.P. for Buckinghamshire; and to the lady of Lord Granville-C.-H. Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire: granduncle to Baron Gardner.

ABEL SMITH, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

Occ. A Banker in London.

To. Res. 15, Portland-place.

Co. Se. Woodhall Park, Herts.

Related as above; and bro.-in-law of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

R. of E. In the inhabitant-householders within the Borough, paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms.

N. of V. About 140. Pop. 1638.

R. O. Two Constables.

E. I. The lands and messuages of this insignificant Borough formerly appertained to the Earl of Verney; and although his tenants paid no rent, yet in 1784 they refused to return him to Parliament. The Borough was afterwards sold by his trustees to Mr. John-Baker Church, who had amassed a large fortune during the American war by acting as Commissary-General to the French troops.

It now belongs (almost entirely, as may be seen by the names of the present Members) to the firm of Smith, Payne, and Smith, Bankers in the City of London; of which firm Baron Carrington is the chief or head partner. Part of the Borough, however, was purchased by the Marquess of Chandos, who made a fruitless attempt at the last election to oust the present Members.

\* This Borough returned burgesses to Parliament, in common with Amersham and Marlow, in this county, so early as the 28th, 33d, 34th, and 35th of Edward I., and in the 1st and 2d of Edward II.; and it then ceased sending till the reign of James I.,—a period of more than 400 years.

In the 21st year of that reign, Mr. Hakewell, a learned barrister of Lincoln's Inn, discovered, amongst the ancient Parliament writs in the Tower, the returns for these three Boroughs. Petitions were therefore preferred to the House of Commons, that they might be restored to their ancient right, or franchise; and that writs might be directed to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire for that purpose. Notice of these petitions was given to the king, who declared himself unwilling to have the number of burgesses increased; saying that he was troubled with too great a number already. He commanded Sir Robert Heath, his then solicitor, to oppose it to the utmost of his power; and most of the Commons, understanding the king's inclination, used their utmost endeavour to cross it; but so irresistible did the justice of their claim appear, that, it was stated "if such neglect were suffered in one borough, it might be in more, and, consequently, in all the boroughs in England; and then it might follow, that for want of burgesses, there might be no Parliament."—It appeared accordingly, that these three boroughs were ancient Parliament boroughs by prescription; although they never had a charter.

These petitions were presented to the House, in May 18, 1621, and May 4, 1624. The committee reported by Mr. Glanville, their chairman, that Wendover, Amersham, and Marlow, had proved their ancient right to send burgesses to Parliament; whereupon the House ordered a warrant from the speaker, to issue new writs accordingly.—This precedent ought to justify the City of Ely, and the ninety-four Boroughs which are mentioned in the "Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland," as having sent Members to Parliament in former reigns (as well as Manchester, Leeds, and other large towns, which have sent Members at other periods), in demanding a restoration of their rights; especially, as some of them have risen to great opulence, and extensive population, while those which remain have mostly sunk into wretchedness and contempt;—or, like Old Sarum and Gatton, have become annihilated in every thing but the name.

“When this Borough was in possession of the late Earl Verney, certain circumstances occurred, which are too remarkable to be omitted. Although the tenants in general lived rent free, on condition of giving their votes to such gentlemen as his Lordship should nominate, they were prevailed upon, in 1768, to accept a present advantage in preference to the above privilege.

“A Mr. Atkins, a considerable lace manufacturer in this place, had undertaken, by a *coup de main*, to carry the election against his Lordship's interest, and conducted his measures with such secrecy, that no opposition was expected until the day of election. At this moment, to the astonishment and confusion of the Earl and his agents, Sir Robert Darling, a former sheriff of London, was proposed, and immediately returned by a considerable majority!—This disobedience was punished by the voters being instantly ejected from their houses, and being obliged to take refuge in huts and tents, where they remained for six months, until a promise of good behaviour in future so far softened the rigour of his Lordship's resentment as to suffer them all, with some few exceptions, to repossess their former dwellings.

“The inhabitants, however, keeping this severe treatment in remembrance, took the first opportunity to retaliate, by a repetition of their former conduct, and in 1784, when his Lordship, having every reason to apprehend that he should lose his seat for the county, offered himself and Mr. Jolliffe as their candidates. The electors well knowing that the deranged state of his Lordship's private affairs would oblige him, very shortly, to sell his property in the Borough, took the opportunity of again putting up their suffrages to the highest bidder. One individual engaged, that two persons should be chosen, against his Lordship's interest and influence, for 6000*l.* This being settled, a gentleman was employed to go down; and he was met (according to previous appointment) by the electors, about a mile from the town. The electors asked the stranger where he came from? He replied ‘*From the moon*.’ they then asked, ‘*What news from the moon?*’—He answered that

‘he had brought from thence 6000*l.* to be distributed among them, by the borough agent;—to whom the money was then delivered. The electors being thus satisfied with the ‘*golden news from the moon*,’ chose the candidates, and received their reward!

“We have frequently heard of *lunar influence*; but we never remember to have met with such prevailing arguments in favour of it as the above. No one can therefore be surprised, that nearly one hundred persons should be so affected by this *Cynthia* impulse, as to lose all sense of obligation to their noble friend;—except that of giving him the trouble of guarding their political interests any longer.”  
—*Oldfield*.

Sir Richard Steele was returned for this Borough in 1722.

WENLOCK, Borough of, *Shropshire*.  
*Edw. IV.* 2 *Bss.*

PAUL-BEILBY THOMPSON, Esq.  
2d *Parl.*

A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 29, Berkeley-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Eserick Park, Yorkshire.

THE HON. GEORGE-CECIL-WELD  
FORESTER. 2d *Parl.*

*Off.* A Lieut. in the Horse Guards,  
and a Groom of the King's Bed-  
chamber.

*Co. Sc.* Wilbey Park, Shropshire.  
*Rel. Bro.* to Baron Forester.

*R. of E.* In the burgesses at large.  
*N. of V.* About 200. *Pop.* 2140.

*R. O.* The Bailiff.

*E. I.* The Earl of Bradford and Baron Forester.

This is said to be the first Borough that sent burgesses to Parliament by virtue of a Royal Charter: the same was dated the 29th of Nov. 1478.

WEOBLY, Borough of, *Herefordshire*. 23d *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

LORD WILLIAM THYNNE. 2d *Parl.*

*Off.* A Capt. in the 7th Regt. of Foot.

*Rel.* 4th son of the Marquess of Bath: nephew to Lord John Thynne, M.P. for Bath; to Baron Carteret, and Earl Ashburnham: cousin to the Earls of Aylesford and Chesterfield: bro. to the other Member for W



by: *bro.-in-law* to the Duke of Buccleugh; to Earl Cawdor; and to the Hon. H. Lascelles, M.P. for Northallerton.

**LORD HENRY-FREDERICK THYNNE.**  
2d Parl.

*Off.* A Capt. in the Royal Navy.

*Rel.* 2d son of the Marquess of Bath; and *as above.*

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants of the ancient vote-houses of 20 shillings per annum rent, or upwards; residing in the Borough 40 days before the election, and paying *scot and lot*; also in the owners of such vote-houses, paying *scot and lot*, who shall be resident in them at the time of the election.

*N. of V.* Between 90 and 95. *Pop.* 750.

*R. O.* The two Constables.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Marquess of Bath, who is the proprietor of the Borough.

The houses in this small hamlet are generally deserted until the period of an election, when the servants of the Marquess of Bath bring beds, and occupy them for several nights:—having elected the Marquess's nominees, they return to their homes!

**WESTBURY\***, Borough of, *Wiltshire.* 27th Edw. III. 2 Bss.

**SIR ALEXANDER-CRAY GRANT, Bart.**  
5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor.

*Off.* Chairman of the Committees in the House of Commons.

Recorder of East Retford.

*To. Res.* 1, Carlton-gardens, Pall-mall.

*Co. Sc.* Mulshanger House, Hants.

**MICHAEL-GEORGE PRENDERGAST, Esq.** 3d Parl.

*Late* Inspector of the Opium Monopoly in Bengal.

*To. Res.* 2, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood.

*Co. Sc.* Ballyfare, Kildare, Ireland.

*Rel.* Nephew to Viscount Gort, R.I.P.

*R. of E.* In the tenants or possessors of certain burgage-holds, in fee, for life, or for 99 years determinable upon lives, or by copy of court-roll (paying a rent of *four-pence*, or *two-pence*, yearly), resident in the Borough, and not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* Between 60 and 64.

*Pop.* Of the Borough, 2169; of the Parish, 7950.

*R. O.* The Mayor; who is elected by the burgage-holders.

*E. I.* The late Earl of Abingdon possessed a majority of these burgage-tenures, which were offered for sale by public auction before a Master in Chancery. The late Sir Manasseh Lopez purchased them for 60,000 guineas; and, as a reward for his important services to the government, he was advanced to the dignity of Baronet, although a Jew; and expected to be created a Peer; but his unlucky conviction at the Launceston and Exeter assizes for bribing the borough of Grampound, and his expulsion from the House of Commons, for bribing the borough of Barnstaple, threw a trifling obstacle in the way of his ambition.

Westbury in point of extent is very small, has very few houses, and the property is absolutely worth very little as land: but its privilege of returning two Members to the Commons House, at 5000*l.* each, renders it invaluable to the owner.

**WESTMEATHSHIRE, Ireland.**

*A. U.* 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

**GUSTAVUS ROCHFORD, Esq.** 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*Off.* A Colonel in the Army.

*Co. Sc.* Rochfort, Westmeathshire.

**MONTAGU-LOWTHER CHAPMAN, Esq.**

A Land Owner.

*Co. Sc.* Killnar Castle, in this County.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Longford, and Mr. Rochfort, the Member.

\* The first instance that occurs of election bribery was so early as the 13th of Elizabeth, when one Thomas Longe, being a simple man, and of small capacity to serve in Parliament, acknowledged he had given the returning officer and others, of the Borough of Westbury, 4*l.* to be returned member, and was for that premium elected; but for this offence ("the said lewd and scandalous attempt") the Borough was amerced in the sum of Twenty Pounds, the Member was removed, and the officer fined and imprisoned.—*Blackstone.*

WESTMINSTER, City of, *Middlesex*. 1st Edw. VI. 2 Cts.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bt. 9th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 25, St. James's-place.

Co. Se. Foremark, Derbyshire; Ramsbury Manor, Wiltshire; Draycott, Leicestershire; and Wimbledon, Surrey.

Rel. His lady is aunt to the lady of Viscount Sandon, M.P. for Tiverton.

JOHN-CAM HOBHOUSE, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 21, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Co. Se. Whitton Park, Middlesex.

Rel. Eld. son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart.; bro. -in-law to the Marquess of Tweeddale.

R. of E. In the inhabitant-householders, paying *scot and lot* within the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, and the several parishes of St. Paul, Covent-garden, St. Ann's, St. James's, St. George's, Hanover-square, and in so much of the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary-le-Strand, as are not within any of the four wards of the Duchy of Lancaster.—May 11, 1589.

A revision being made of the above on March 19, 1795, it was determined that the right of voting extended to "so much and such parts of the said parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Mary-le-Strand as are within the liberties, district, limits, or jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster; also to the liberty or districts of St. Martin-le-grand, in the county of Middlesex, and of the precinct of the Savoy."

N. of V. About 17,000. Pop. 200,000.

R. O. The High Bailiff, who is appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

This City has been the scene of many great political struggles.

It was formerly considered as a Court Borough, from being the seat of royalty and the residence of the government; most of the offices of which are situate within its limits. Its representatives were generally selected from the sons of those noblemen who were highest in court favour, or from ministerial admirals, whose naval cha-

racter rendered them acceptable to the people. As a proof, however, that the people—wherever they have the exercise of that power which a free constitution gives—will exercise it in defiance of control, the electors of Westminster, on a vacancy which happened in 1769 (by Lord Sandys succeeding to the peerage), feeling a just resentment at the unconstitutional measures adopted in respect to the Middlesex election, and which were reprobated by the whole kingdom, returned Sir Robert Bernard, who had distinguished himself in support of the rights of the freeholders of Middlesex, against all the influence and intrigue of the administration of that day.

In 1774, Viscount Mahon, afterwards Earl Stanhope, and Viscount Mountmorres, were candidates on the independent interest; and Earl Percy, in conjunction with the Earl of Lincoln, son of the Duke of Newcastle, were supported by the united interest of the aristocracy and administration. The two latter succeeded against the former by a majority of nearly two to one.

From this period until the general election of 1780, the city of Westminster was ranked in public opinion with the most obsequious Boroughs; the Dukes of Newcastle and Northumberland being considered as its political commanders-in-chief. So completely did the ascendancy of these noblemen appear to be established, that upon the accession of Earl Percy to the peerage, on the death of his mother, their nomination of Lord Malden, son of the Earl of Essex, was submitted to with scarcely a show of opposition; although Sir Watkin Lewes was proposed by several independent electors, who offered to defray the expenses of a poll.

In 1780, this city effectually burst the chains of aristocratical influence. The inhabitants having formed an association for the purpose of effecting a parliamentary reform; correcting the expenditure of the revenue; and putting an end to the ruinous American war; and that association having appointed a committee, composed of gentlemen of the first ability, patriotism, and integrity; the emancipation of this populous city was effected by their united exertions. The ministry, fearing the vigorous arm of associated independ-

Lincoln. Majority of 626 over Lord

In 1782, Sir George Rodney vacated his seat by accepting a peerage, when Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. was invited by the committee of the association to become a candidate, and was unanimously approved and elected by the constituent body.

The unpopular coalition which took place the following year—which divided the people from the Parliament, and the supporters of liberty from the cause itself—created a division between the great assertor of this city's independence, and his virtuous colleague, Sir Cecil Wray;—men whose integrity was inviolable, whose patriotism was unshaken, and in whom the genuine principles of freedom were congenial. The aristocracy did not fail to improve this opportunity; and, in alliance with the administration of the day, took advantage of popular resentment and disunion, to introduce Lord Hood at the ensuing general election in 1784. His Lordship, however, vacating his seat in 1788, on being appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, the independence of the city again manifested itself in the rejection of a placeman, and in the choice of Lord John Townshend, by a majority equal to that which was obtained by Mr. Fox on his first election.

This victory was

whig  
Lord I  
berland  
noblem  
out opp  
tion in  
after, th  
Hon. R  
the Nav  
Hood, a  
M.P. for  
Burdett h  
to stand,  
Mr. Paull  
solution of  
followed,  
lowed by  
nexion bet  
Francis.—  
15 days, w  
at last term  
Hood and M  
petitioned ag  
parliament d  
six months;—  
was not broug  
On the dissolut  
Sheridan, Mr.  
Paull, and L  
candidates; b  
commenced Si  
was at that tim  
by a dangerous  
received in the  
was not in

Stock Exchange prosecution, his constituents manifested their opinion of his innocence by unanimously re-electing him. He took the oath and his seat on his escape from the King's Bench prison, on the 4th of July, 1815; and it is remarkable, that, on that day, the bill for granting an additional provision to the Duke of Cumberland, in consequence of his marriage with the Duchess of Salm, was thrown out by a majority of *one*!

In 1818, the ministry, thinking the disunion that prevailed between the Whigs and the Reformers gave them a fair opportunity to recover the government influence in Westminster, made a great effort to bring in Captain Sir Murray Maxwell. The Whigs, not less anxious to restore the interest established by the late Mr. Fox, proposed Sir Samuel Romilly. The independent interest was unfortunately divided; the friends of Sir Francis Burdett nominating the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, in conjunction with their popular and respected Member:—for, Lord Cochrane had declined previously to the election, on accepting the command of the naval force of the new republic of Chili. Major Cartwright, whose talent and weight of character, whose undeviating patriotism, and constant exertions in the cause of reform, during forty years, had given him the highest claim, was proposed by many of the most independent electors;—as was, also, Mr. Henry Hunt, one of the present Members for Preston. In this contest the Tories were defeated; and it was demonstrated that, if the Reformers and Whigs had been united, their victory would have been signalized by a majority of two to one. Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Francis Burdett were the successful candidates.

A vacancy being occasioned in 1819, by the death of Sir S. Romilly, John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. was proposed by Sir F. Burdett; but many of the Reformers, thinking Major Cartwright had a claim superior to any other person, proposed that gentleman, and finding that a division among the friends of Reform was likely to defeat the success of both, actually voted for the Hon. George Lamb. The latter was supported by the Whig interest, and succeeded, after a violent contest and a poll of fifteen days, in consequence of this disunion among the independent supporters of parliamentary reform.

At the next election Sir Francis and his protégée, Mr. Hobhouse, were both chosen; and they have represented this city ever since.

WESTMORELAND, County of \*.  
49th Hen. III. 2 Kts.

VISCOUNT LOWTHER. 5th Parl.  
N. & S. William Lowther, F.S.A.  
*Off. A Privy Councillor.*

A Director of Greenwich Hospital.  
Lieut. Col. Commandant of the  
Westmoreland Militia.  
*Late* First Commissioner of Woods  
and Forests.

*To. Res.* 14 A, Albany.  
*Co. Sc.* Lowther Castle, Westmoreland.

*Rel. Eld. son* of the Earl of Lonsdale: *bro.* to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, the other Member for Westmoreland: *bro.-in-law* to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., M.P. for Haslemere; and to Lord W.-J.-F. Powllett, M.P. for the County of Durham: *nephew* to Sir John Lowther, Bart., M.P. for Cumberland: *cousin* to John-Henry Lowther, Esq., M.P. for Wigton.

\* This county seems to have been overlooked by William I., either on account of its apparent barrenness, or its remoteness from the capital; for the lands were not disposed of till the reign of King John; who, to reward the great services of Robert de Vipont, granted him the castles of Battle and Brough, together with the whole bailiwick of Westmoreland. It is remarkable, also, that it never was divided into hundreds, wapentakes, or rapes, like other counties; the reason of which is supposed to be, because the inhabitants paid no subsidies, they having been thought sufficiently charged in being obliged to defend that part of the kingdom against the Scots. This county is seated in the province of York: that part which is called the *Barony of Westmoreland*, is comprehended in the diocese of Carlisle; and the other part, called the *Barony of Kendal*, in the diocese of Chester;—both baronies containing thirty-two large parishes.

including the Borough of Appleby, returns only four Members to Parliament.

The Earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff of this county, and proprietor of the castle at Appleby; and many independent gentlemen reside within its limits; but the most spirited efforts of the freeholders to support their right to a free election are here inefficient: for no opposition to the Earl of Lonsdale's nomination of Members to represent it in Parliament can ever be productive even of a probability of success;—his large estates being sufficient to procure a passive obedience to his authority on all occasions.

**WEXFORDSHIRE, Ireland.**

*A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.*

**ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Esq. 2d Parl.**

*A Land Owner.*

*Off. A Lieut. Col. in the Army.*

*To. Res. 33, Portman-square.*

*Co. Se. Coalhurst, Sussex; and Dunbrody Park, Ireland.*

*Rel. Nephew and heir-apparent to the Marquess of Donegal.*

**VISCOUNT VALENTIA.**

*N. & S. George-Arthur Annesley.*

*Co. Se. Carnolin Park, in this County.*

*Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Mountnorris.*

*E. L. Possessed by the M*

**REGIS, Un-**

**shire.**

*12th Edw. II*

**MASTERTON**

*Prof. A W*

*in Scotlan*

*Occ. A W*

*Trustee fo*

*To. Res. 16,*

**THOMAS-FOW**

*Occ. A Brew*

*Off. Treasur*

*improven*

*pline, &c*

*Treasurer to*

*day Scho*

*To. Res. 54, 1*

*land-place.*

*Co. Se. Crom*

**JOHN GORDON**

*A Land Own*

*To. Res. 25, 1*

*Co. Se. Cluny,*

*Occ. An East*

*A West Ind*

*for Sir F.*

**SIB EDW.-BU**

**Kt.**

*Prof. A Barr*

*Off. A King's*

*...*

in favour of themselves: the other by the corporation.

These Boroughs were united by Queen Elizabeth into one corporation: she permitted them still to retain the privilege of returning 4 burgesses to Parliament.—Weymouth, which is a seaport in the parish of Wike Regis, is divided from Melcombe Regis by the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge of seventeen arches. It formerly carried on a considerable trade, and was the principal port of the County; but it is now rivalled by Poole: as a summer watering place, however, it still retains its celebrity, since the visits of his late Majesty George III., about 50 years ago.—Melcombe is a market town, in the parish of Radipole, in the same county. These Boroughs were the property of the famous Bubb Doddington, in whose celebrated Diary their history forms a complete account of the politics of the periods when Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Henry Pelham, the Dukes of Newcastle and Devonshire, and the first Mr. Pitt, were ministers. They afterwards became the property of Gabriel Steward, Esq., who, in consequence, obtained the lucrative office of Paymaster of Marines, worth 6000*l.* per annum. This gentleman sold them to Sir William Pulteney, from whom they descended to his daughter; and afterwards to his nephew, Sir John Johnstone.—In consequence of a decision of a Committee of the House, in Feb. 1804, that the right of election was “in persons seised of freeholds within the Borough,” 200 freeholds were immediately split into 2000; and freeholders of Weymouth were to be found in London, and in almost all the towns and villages to the Land’s-end in Cornwall, and in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey; whence many hundreds were afterwards brought at an enormous expense, to vote at every election for this Borough!—Some, even, voted for the *thirteen hundred and sixtieth part of a sixpenny freehold!*—Upon the death of Sir John Johnstone, father of the present proprietor, no less than 1200 freeholds, which had been created for occasional voting, and made for the joint lives of Sir John Johnstone and the freeholders, became extinct; and

it cost more than 10,000*l.* to renew the parchments for creating a new set of surreptitious voters, who were made by substituting the name of Mr. Urc, (one of the trustees for the *Minor*,) instead of that of the defunct Baronet. It is well known, that on this occasion, hundreds of persons made interest among the attorneys employed, to get their names inserted in the deeds; in order to have the opportunity of partaking of the drunkenness and feasting that take place at elections.

It is said that 130,000*l.* have been spent to keep up the family interest in this Borough.

This system of creating votes on fractional parts of freeholds was put an end to, in consequence of a report of a committee of the House of Commons in 1813. An Act was passed in that year, extending the operation of the statute of King William against fraudulent conveyances, (intended to multiply freeholds and divide the interest in them), to cases where such multiplication or division of interest in freeholds was made by *devise* with the same object. Since April, 1813, therefore, the right of voting in Weymouth and Melcombe Regis has been only in persons seised of *real* freeholds within the Borough, and corporators.

There have been many contests respecting these freeholds; but, at the general election of 1818, a coalition took place between the trustees for the proprietor, and what is called the *town interest*;—the former were compelled to admit two Members named by the town interest to be united with two of their own nomination. As regarded the parliamentary interests of the *Minor*, these guardians considered that such could not be in safer keeping than their own; consequently, they have always returned *themselves* as the representatives of Sir G. F. Johnstone; and one of them, it would appear by a late inquiry, considered that a *coronet* would not be too great a reward for his patriotism, and attention to the interests of the young baronet.—Those of his constituents were of course beneath the consideration of this would-be *Lord*:—they were to serve merely as the steps of the ladder of his ambition. The celebrated George-Bubb Doddington represented this united Borough,

and took his title of Lord Melcombe from one part of it.

Sir Christopher Wren sat for Melcombe in 1701; and Sir James Thornhill, the painter of the Dome of St. Paul's, the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital, &c. sat in the Parliaments of 1722 and 1727.

In the list of its representatives, we also find the name of the notorious Anthony Henley. This was the *virtual representative* who, in reply to his constituents, who had written to him, requesting that he would oppose the Excise Bill, wrote the following pithy reply, for which he was afterwards compelled to beg pardon, on his knees, at the bar of the House:—

“Gentlemen,

“I received yours, and am surprised at your insolence in troubling me about the Excise. You know, what I very well know,—that I bought you: and, by G—! I am determined to sell you. And I know, what perhaps you think I do not know,—that you are now selling yourselves to somebody else. But I know, what you do not know, and that is, that I am buying another borough. —May G—'s curse alight on you all! May your houses and shops be as open and common to all Excise officers, as your wives and daughters were to me and mine, when I stood for your rascally corporation!

“Yours, most disobediently,

“ANTHONY HENLEY.”

Well did that clever young legislator, Captain Shelley, say, during the late discussion of the Reform Bill, that the **ROTTEN BOROUGHS** produced the **MOST INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT!**

**WHITCHURCH**, Borough of, *Hants.*  
27th Eliz. 2 Bar.

**SIR SAMUEL SCOTT**, Bart. 5th Parl.  
A Land Owner.  
Occ. A Banker and Corn-factor.  
To. Res. 1, Cavendish-square.  
Co. Sc. Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent; Lytchet-Minster, Dorset.  
Parl. Pat. One Mem. for this Borough.

**THE HON. H.-G.-P. TOWNSHEND.**  
(Elected in the room of the Hon. J.-R. Townshend, now Viscount Sydney.)

*Prof. Col. of the 1st Foot Guards.*  
*Rel. Uncle to Viscount Sydney.*

*R. of E.* In the holders of 70 burgage-tenures, in right of themselves and their wives. Pop. 1470.

*R. O.* The Mayor, who is appointed at the Court-Lect of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; and having no function or power but that of signing his name to the return of the Members!

*E. I.* Possessed by Viscount Sydney and Sir Samuel Scott.—Viscount Middleton, I. P. (Baron Broderick, U. K.) had one moiety until lately; and Whitechurch was generally represented by his brother and one of the Sydneys. As all the burgage-holds are vested in the two proprietors, except 13, they have merely to make out about 40 or 50 temporary conveyances for the day of election. The electors are of course fictitious, and go through the ceremony, in half an hour, of sending two representatives to St. Stephen's Chapel;—but they are never intrusted with possession of the instruments, by which they pretend to be authorised thus to insult the whole Commons of England.

The representatives of even this contemptible little Borough have not been without their *peccadilloes*. In 1721, Thomas Vernon, Esq. “was expelled the House, for attempting to bribe General Rosse, another Member of Parliament, and one of the committee of secrecy, in relation to a matter depending before the House.”

**WICKLOWSHIRE**, *Ireland.*

*A. U.* 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

**JAMES GRATTAN**, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Tinnchurch, Wicklowshire.

**RALPH HOWARD**, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Bushy Park, Wicklowshire.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Earls of Wicklow and Fitzwilliam. The Hon. Hugh Howard is a Governor of this County.

**WIGAN**, Borough of, *Lancashire.*  
23d Edw. I. 2 Bar.

**J. H. KEARSLEY**, Esq.

Co. Sc. Higher Hall, within West-  
leagh, Lancashire.

**JAMES LINDSAY, Esq.** 3d Parl.  
*Off.* A Lieut. Col. in the Army.  
 Capt. in the Grenadier Guards.  
*To. Res.* 14, Lower Berkeley-street.  
*Co. Se.* Balcarras, Fifeshire.  
*Rel. Cous.* to the Earl of Balcarras.  
*R. of E.* In the free burgesses.  
*N. of V.* From 210 to 220. *Pop.* 36,640.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.  
*E. I.* Exercised by the Earl of Balcarras.

## WIGTONSHIRE, Scotland.

*A. U.* 6th Anne. 1 Com.

**SIR ANDREW AGNEW, Bart.**  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Locknau Castle, in this County.  
*N. of V.* Real, 16; Nominal, 34:—  
 Total, 50. *Pop.* 28,000.  
*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Galloway.

## WIGTON, STRANRAER, NEW GALLOWAY, and WHITEHORN, a District of Scottish Boroughs.

*A. U.* 6th Anne. 1 Com.

**JOHN-HENRY LOWTHER, Esq.** 4th Parl.  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 32, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Swillington, Yorkshire.  
*Rel. Son* of Sir John Lowther, Bart.  
 M.P. for Cumberland: *nephew* to the Earl of Lonsdale: *cous.* to Viscount Lowther, and the Hon. H.-C. Lowther, both Members for Westmoreland.

*R. of E.* In 75 town-councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.  
*N. of V.* 4. *Pop.* 6900.  
*E. I.* The Earl of Galloway.

## WILTON, Borough of, Wilts.

23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

**JOHN HUNGERFORD PENRUDDOKE, Esq.** 3d Parl.  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 35, Cuzton-street.  
*Co. Se.* Compton House, Salisbury, Wilts.

**HENRY LYTTON BULWER, Esq.** 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 8, Manchester-buildings.  
*Rel. Brother* to Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq. the ingenious author of "PELHAM."

*R. of E.* In the mayor, recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgesses, and eleven common-councilmen, who are to do all corporate acts and to receive the *Sacrament!*—March 17, 1710.

*N. of V.* 21. *Pop.* 2036.

*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Earl of Pembroke.

## WILTSHIRE.

18th Edw. III. 2 Kts.

**JOHN BENETT, Esq.** 4th Parl.  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 19, Albemarle-street.  
*Co. Se.* Pytt House, Salisbury, Wilts.

**SIR JACOB DUGDALE ASTLEY, Bart.** 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 10, Langham-place.

*Co. Se.* Everleigh House, near Pewsey, Wilts.

*Pop.* 225,500.

The principal corn-market of Wiltshire being held at Devizes, whenever there is any previously known opposition for the election of County Members, the nomination is made at Devizes, although the election takes place at Salisbury. If there be no *third* candidate, the nomination takes place at Wilton, a small decayed place, but the County Town.

The Duke of Somerset; the Marquesses of Lansdowne and Bath; the Earls of Pembroke, Suffolk, Radnor, Clarendon and Nelson; Viscount Bellingbroke; Barons Arundel and Holland; and Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., are land owners of this county.

The freeholders and yeomen of this county are as independent, generally, in their minds as in their fortunes; and a combination of the *great men* of the county, for the purpose of depriving them of their constitutional privileges of electing their own representatives, has on all occasions tended to expose the inability and arbitrary principles of the one party, whilst it has been the means of exciting the manly exertions of the other in support of their rights. In 1770, Mr. Herbert, afterwards the Earl of Caernarvon, was proposed as one of the candidates, and was supported by the whole aristocracy of the county. The independent freeholders felt an honourable resentment at such arbitrary presumption; the in-



tention of which was to render their own suffrages of no effect: they therefore proposed Mr. Ambrose Goddard, one of their own body; and, after a poll of several days, victory was in his favour.—In 1812, an attempt was made to render the representation of this county subject to the nomination of two clubs, called the Beckhampton and Devizes Clubs, from the places of their meeting; who, under pretence of maintaining the independence of the county, nominated the Members themselves; but Mr. Paul Methuen having offered himself in opposition to the club nominee, he was received by the independent freeholders in such a manner as to demonstrate that they were no farther to be influenced by clubs in 1812, than by the nobility in 1770. Mr. Methuen was unanimously elected. The Wiltshire people have also shown themselves to be, on all occasions, zealous in the cause of Parliamentary Reform.

This County, which was once much richer and more populous than it is now, returns no less than *thirty-four* Members to the Commons House of Parliament, viz. *two* Knights of the Shire, *two* Citizens (for Salisbury), and *thirty* Burgesses for fifteen decayed Boroughs.

WINCHELSEA, a Cinque Port and Borough, *Sussex*.  
11th Hen. III. 2 Barons.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. 2d Parl.  
To. Res. 28, Grosvenor-square.  
Offl. Attorney General to the Queen.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Esq. D.C.L.  
(Elected in the room of THE HON.  
HENRY DUNDAS, *eld. son* of Viscount Melville.)  
To. Res. Great George-street, Westminster.

R. of E. In the mayor, jurats, and freemen; who need not be, and seldom are, resident; and who, also, are not obliged to qualify themselves by receiving the Sacrament according to the Corporation Act. Feb. 11, 1711.—According to the old customal, and the true constitution of the place, every son of a freeman and every freeholder were entitled to their freedom.

N. of V. From 35 to 40. Pop. 830.  
R. O. The Mayor, whose fee at an election is 200*l*!

E. I. Exercised by the Marquess of Cleveland.

Winchelsea may be considered as having been wholly a Treasury Borough, till 1754, when the late Arnold Nesbit, Esq., an Irish gentleman, and until then entirely unknown in this place, was returned by the then minister, the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Nesbit began immediately to make purchases, to a considerable amount, of estates within the town and in the neighbourhood; with a view of securing to himself a control over the borough in future. In this project he succeeded so far as to establish fully the command over *one* of the seats; and, occasionally, when he chanced to be well with the Treasury, over *both*.

About 1762, Mr. Nesbit, being at that time in opposition, a violent attack was made by government on this borough, under the auspices of the Earl of Egremont, who had a large estate in the neighbourhood, in order to bring it back to its former allegiance to the Treasury.—Other attacks have since been made, in which the government has, at times, so far succeeded as to return one Member.

In the course of these conflicts, which were of long continuance, and of course very expensive, the death of the Earl of Egremont took place, and there being, in consequence, a temporary deficiency of cash, Mr. Wardroper, the Treasury agent, who was then in the office of town-clerk, having occasion for larger sums of money to carry on the battle than it was convenient for government to supply him with, actually pawned the charters, customal, and all the records of the corporation, with a Mr. Wilson, an understrapper to the minister. At a convenient season the pledge was redeemed by the Treasury.

Mr. Nesbit having died indebted to the crown, to the amount of nearly 100,000*l*. and otherwise much embarrassed (to which his expenses at this place not a little contributed, as he had the character of being a liberal paymaster to his *virtuous* constituents), a decree for the sale of all his property was made

by the Court of Chancery. Mr. J. Nesbit, his nephew, then Member for Gotton, a very short time before the promulgation of this fatal decree, entered into a treaty with the Earl of Darlington and Mr. Barwell, the nabob (owner of Tregony), for the sale of the Borough. At first, a much larger price was required of them than they were willing to give: but, after many difficulties, a bargain was struck for 15,000*l.*, which, considering the present market price, may be considered a cheap purchase;—especially as immediate possession was given.

Where the right of voting in a Borough depends upon property, as in a freehold or burgage-hold borough, it is easy to conceive that the seats in Parliament may be marketable commodities; but, as the elective franchise in this place is not connected with property, but depends upon freedom, it is clear, that, in the sale above alluded to, the voters themselves, like so many beasts in a pen at Smithfield, were bartered in the transfer.

But, what is not a little curious, it is certain that in the present instance the bargain was made without the consent, knowledge, or privity of any of the voters. They, however, concluded that their customary fee of 100*l.* per man would be paid as usual, either by their present or former owners:—but, they were referred from one party to another for upwards of two years, without being satisfied in their demands.—At length, these *Winchelsea freemen* began to show serious signs of discontent, and even of revolt; inasmuch, that it was thought prudent by those interested to comply with their request; that is, by letting them have the long delayed *douceur*.

The Earl of Darlington (now Marquess of Cleveland) having afterwards purchased the property belonging to Mr. Barwell, became sole proprietor of the Borough.

This Cinque Port has been always notorious for its corruption. In the year 1622, Paul Wymond, the mayor, having been convicted of threatening and terrifying some of the electors, and of unlawfully excluding others from giving their votes, also of other corrupt though indirect practices, was placed at the bar of the House of Commons

as a delinquent; and was there severely reprimanded, and sentenced to be committed to prison, and afterwards to make submission on his knees, at the bar of the House of Commons; and again at Winchelsea, in court, before the jurats and freemen.

In 1702, Mr. Edwards, the mayor, for similar improper conduct was taken into custody; reprimanded in the same disgraceful manner; and in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons, was turned out of all his places in the customs; notwithstanding every effort was made by the Treasury, whose tool and creature he was, to protect him from the vengeance of the legislature.

In 1711, it appeared in evidence, to a Committee of the House of Commons, that Sir Francis Dashwood had paid 30*l.* to each of those who voted for him, besides giving a *douceur* to all the wives and daughters of the freemen.

These are only a few out of many instances of the most detestable venality which could be adduced, to show the necessity of a complete revision of the whole system of Borough Representation; and it is not a little creditable to the noble proprietor of this very Borough, that *he* is friendly to the contemplated measure of Parliamentary Reform.

WINCHESTER, City of, *Hants.*

23*d* Edw. I.

2 Cits.

PAULET ST. JOHN MILDMAI, Esq.

4th Parl.

*Occ.* A Merchant.

*Offl.* Mayor of Winchester.

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, Bl. 3*d* Par.

A West India Proprietor.

*Late* Chief-Justice in Bengal.

*To. Res.* 12, Stratford-place.

*Co. Sc.* Addlestrop House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and corporation.

*N. of V.* 34.

*Pop.* 7560.

*H. O.* The two Bailiffs.

*E. I.* Possessed by the Duke of Buckingham and Lady St. John Mildmay. The Duke obtained his influence by marriage with the heiress of the House of Chandos;—Lady Mildmay, by being the descendant of the Dukes of Bolton.

These two families have had possession

of the representation of this Borough from the year 1690.

Sir Robert Holmes, M. P. for Winchester in the reign of Charles II., is recorded in the Pension List of that King to have been "first a livery-boy, then a highwayman, now bashaw of the Isle of Wight; that he got in boons and by rapine 100,000*l.*; and that he was the cursed beginner of the two Dutch wars."

WINDSOR, Borough of, *Berkshire*.  
30th *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, Esq. 6th Parl.  
*Occ.* A Banker in London, and Brewer at Windsor.  
*To. Res.* 1 F, Albany.  
*Co. Sc.* Woodside, near Windsor.

THE RT. HON. EDWARD-GEOFFREY-SMITH STANLEY. 2d Parl.  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  
*To. Res.* 5, Whitehall-yard.  
*Rel.* Son of Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire: *grandson* of the Earl of Derby: *son-in-law* of Baron Skelmersdale.

*R. of E.* In the inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot, as decided in 1690.

*N. of V.* About 620. *Pop.* 6040.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* The Court and Mr. Ramsbottom have each a moiety of influence in this Borough. But both Members were returned by the Castle interest until 1804.

The celebrated architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, represented Windsor in the Parliaments of 1688 and 1713.

WOODSTOCK, NEW, Borough of, *Oxfordshire*. 30th *Edw. I.* 2 *Bss.*

THE MARQUESS OF BLANDFORD. 2d Parl.

*N. & S.* George-Spencer Churchill.  
*To. Res.* 3, Cumberland-place.  
*Rel. Eld.* son of the Duke of Marlborough: *nephew* to Baron Churchill; and to the Countess of Shaftesbury: *cousin* to the Hon. George-James Welbore-Agar Ellis, M.P. for Oakhampton; and to the Hon. A. F. Ellis, M.P. for Seaford: *son-in-law* to the Earl of Galloway: *bro.-in-law* to Lord Garlies, M.P. for

Cockermouth; and to the lady of the Hon. W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire: *brother* to the other member for this Borough, viz.

LD. CHARLES-SPENCER CHURCHILL.  
*To. Res.* 5, Grosvenor-gate.  
*Co. Sc.* Blenheim, Oxfordshire.  
*Rel.* As above.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, aldermen, and freemen.

*N. of V.* About 400. *Pop.* 1540.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Exercised by the Duke of Marlborough; this Borough constituting a part of his manor and honour of Woodstock, conferred and settled on the celebrated John, first Duke of Marlborough, and his descendants, by Queen Anne, who also built for him the splendid mansion of Blenheim in the adjoining park.

WOOTTON BASSET, Borough of, *Wiltshire*. 25th *Hen. VI.* 2 *Bss.*

THOMAS-HYDE VILLIERS, Esq. 2d Parl.

*Prof.* A Barrister-at-Law.  
*Rel.* *Nephew* to the Earl of Clarendon.

VISCOUNT MAHON.  
*N. & S.* Philip-Henry Stanhope.  
*To. Res.* 12, Albemarle-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Chevening, Kent.  
*Rel. Eld.* son of Earl Stanhope.

*R. of E.* In the corporation and inhabitants paying scot and lot.

*N. of V.* About 150. *Pop.* 1736.  
*R. O.* The Mayor.

*E. I.* Mr. Pitt and the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Pitt is a Banker in Cirencester, and not only possesses a moiety of this Borough, but also returns himself for Cricklade and two other Members for Malmesbury.

This Borough was under the influence of the Bolingbroke and Clarendon families for upwards of a century; and, after a strong contest between them for the entire mastership, in 1784, each agreed to send a Member. They continued to do so till 1807; the electors being mostly poor labouring men in the employment of these noblemen or their tenants.

In 1807, Mr. Kibblewhite, an attorney in Gray's-inn, having erected and purchased 108 houses of the meaner sort, and obtained a judgment of *ouster*, in

the Court of King's Bench, against 5 out of 15 of the corporation, for informality in their proceedings (causing his brother and four others of his own party to be appointed in their room), opposed the united interest of the Lords, and procured the return of two Members by a great majority. Upon this occasion the price of votes rose from twenty to forty-five guineas a man.

One of the Members chosen at this election, vacating his seat soon afterwards, Benjamin Walsh, Esq., a stock-broker in London, was returned, who, becoming a bankrupt shortly afterwards, it appeared, upon his examination, that he had paid 4000 guineas for his seat! He was, during the same Parliament, convicted at the Old Bailey of a fraud upon Sir Thomas Plumer, and thereupon expelled the House.

Mr. K. soon afterwards sold his houses and interest to Mr. Pitt for 22,000*l.*

This miserable decayed town is celebrated for its corruption. Mr. R. Knight, the Member for Wallingford, purchased some property here with the view of being entitled to a seat in Parliament; but the expense was so great that he relinquished his purpose.

Henry St. John, afterwards the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke, was returned for this Borough in the years 1701, 2 and 5.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

13*th* Edw. III. 2 *Kts.*

THE HON. HENRY-BEAUCHAMP LYON. 5*th* Parl.

*Offl.* A Col. in the Army.  
Lieut. Col. of the 1st Regt. of Life Guards.

*To. Res.* 16, Grosvenor-place.  
*Co. Sc.* Spring-hill, Broadway, Worcestershire.

*Rel. Bro.* to Earl Beauchamp: *son-in-law* to the Earl of St. Germans.

THE HON. THOMAS-HENRY FOLEY.  
A Land Owner.

*Rel. Son* of Baron Foley.

*Pop.* 187,600.

The political history of Worcestershire has been remarkable for the unconstitutional interference of the Bishop of the diocese in the general election in 1702, in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne, and the merited punishment he experienced upon that occasion.

This County returns *nine* Members to Parliament; including *two* citizens for Worcester, *four* burgesses for two Boroughs, and *one* for the Borough of Bewdley.

WORCESTER, City of, *Worcestershire.* 23*d* Edw. I. 2 *Cits.*

THOMAS-HENRY-HASTINGS DAVIES, Esq. 4*th* Parl.

A Land Owner.  
An East India Proprietor.  
*Offl.* A Lieut. Col. in the Army.  
*Co. Sc.* Elmley Castle, Worcestershire.

GEORGE-RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq. 2*d* Parl.

*Occ.* A Merchant and East India Proprietor.  
*To. Res.* 5, John-street, Adelphi.  
*Co. Sc.* Dorset Cottage, Fulham.

*R. of E.* In the citizens not receiving alms, and admitted by birth, servitude, or redemption to trade within the city.

*N. of V.* About 2000. *Pop.* 17,840.

*R. O.* The Sheriff.

*E. I.* In the corporation.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING, Borough of, *Bucks.* 23*th* Edw. I. 2 *Bss.*

SIR JOHN DASHWOOD KING, Bart. 9*th* Parl.

A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 53, Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

*Co. Sc.* West Wycombe, Bucks.  
*Parl. Pat.* One Member for this Borough.

SIR THOMAS BARING, Bart. 7*th* Parl.  
A Land Owner.

*Occ.* A Merchant in London, and East India Proprietor.

*To. Res.* 21, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

*Co. Sc.* Stratton Park, near Winchester, Hampshire.

*Rel. Bro.* to Alexander Baring, Esq. M. P. for Callington: *uncle* to William-Bingham Baring, Esq. the other M. P. for the same Borough; and to Francis Baring, Esq. M. P. for Portsmouth: *father* to Francis Baring, Esq. M. P. for Thetford.

*R. of E.* In the mayor, two bailiffs, and burgesses not receiving alms.

*N. of V.* From 65 to 70. *Pop.* 4500.

corporation and a few burgesses only, which is now in the  
was formerly in the inhabitants at  
large; for we find that it sent Mem-  
bers ever since the 23th of Edward I.;  
the return being made by the sheriff  
and burgesses. Now, the right of  
voting could never be in corpora-  
tions, before such partial bodies  
were established; and the word bur-  
gesses, as interpreted by the House of  
Commons, in the case of Abingdon  
and many other towns, was always  
understood to mean the inhabitants of  
a Borough; just as the English words  
*commonalty* and *community* meant  
the commons, or the whole community  
of a place; though Dr. Brady has con-  
tended (and committees of the House  
of Commons have sometimes deter-  
mined) that these words, notwith-  
standing their comprehensive meaning,  
extended only to the *corporation*, or  
to some partial and inconsiderable  
portion of the inhabitants of a place;  
also to such as are non-residents and  
ought to have no share in the elective  
right of a Borough, where they neither  
contribute to the rates and taxes, nor  
bear the burthen of public offices.—  
Such is now the state of this town, and  
many other opulent and populous cities  
in Great Britain and Ireland, as Bath,  
Salisbury, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and  
many others, where the right of election  
is confined

at large  
birth o  
N. of V.  
Pop. 18,  
R. O. Th  
During th  
Borough  
fore 181  
of Town  
It is not  
of the nu

YARMO  
Wight.

WILLIAM-  
A Land C  
Off. Late  
To. Res.  
Co. Sc. B  
Stafford  
Rel. Bro.  
for Tam  
Earl of  
and to G  
for Harw

GEORGE-LOV

A Land Ow  
Co. Sc. She  
shire.

R. of E. In  
burgesses.  
N. of V.

some new-made placemen with ready admission to a seat; which he of course *vacates*, as soon as he can do better, and his place is usually supplied by some *stop-gap*, until another seat be wanted. For such purposes, Yarmouth, and a few other Boroughs, may be styled the *Necessary* appurtenances of the House of Commons.

This far-famed Borough, which for more than 50 years contained only *one* resident voter, has been rather unfortunate in its representatives. Sir John Trevor (the Speaker), was *expelled the House* in 1690, for receiving a bribe of 1000 guineas for passing the City of London Orphan-Bill; and Sir Theodore Jansen was expelled and *taken into custody*, by unanimous resolution of the whole House, in 1720, "for notorious breach of trust as a Director of the South Sea Company."

## YORKSHIRE.

18th Edw. III.

4 Kts.

## VISCOUNT MORPETH.

2d Parl.

*N. & S. George* - William - Frederick Howard.

*To. Res.* 12, Grosvenor-place.

*Co. Se.* Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

*Rel. Eld. son* of the Earl of Carlisle; *bro.* to the Hon. William Howard, M.P. for Morpeth.

## THE HON. WILLIAM DUNCOMBE.

2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 23, Cavendish-square.

*Rel. Eld. son* of Baron Feversham; *nephew* to Thomas-Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. M.P. for Hertford; *son-in-law* to the Earl of Galloway; *bro.-in-law* to Lord Garlies, M.P. for Cokerborough; and to the lady of the Marquess of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock.

## RICHARD BETHELL, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 28, Southampton-buildings;

and 10, Camden-street, St. Pancras.

*Co. Se.* Rise, in this County.

## SIR JOHN VANDEN-BEMPTDE JOHNSTONE, Bart.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Hackness, Yorkshire.

*R. of E.* In the freeholders of the three

Ridings; and, according to a decision in 1735, those whose freeholds lie in the Ainsty have a right to vote.

*N. of F.* Nearly 20,000. *Pop.* 1,183,000.

On the disfranchisement of the Borough of Grampound in 1821, for bribery and corruption, an act was passed to give this immense County the power of sending four Members to Parliament. Still, although its share in the representation, agreeably to the ratio of its taxes would be 46 out of 658 (the present number of members in the Commons' House of Parliament), yet the rotten Boroughs of Gatton and Old Sarum (the first of which has a population of only 40 persons, and the latter neither house nor inhabitant; and both together paying no more taxes than amount to the yearly pay of Captain Shelley, one of the members for Gatton), possess, together, an equal share in the democratic branch of the legislature, with this most extensive and populous county;—the territory of which is in fact as large as that of many kingdoms. And yet the members representing the 40 persons of Gatton and Old Sarum vote for taxes and measures which are to influence the fortunes and lives of more than a *million* of inhabitants of Yorkshire;—their voices being of just as much consequence on a division of the House of Commons, as those of the members for the largest county in England. It is impossible that a contrast in the national representation can go farther than this; unless, indeed, we substitute for Gatton, the Borough of Newton in the Isle of Wight, which, like her sister Old Sarum, has certainly the merit of being free from election bribery;—because, like her, she has neither inhabitants nor electors to bribe!—The anti-reformists must certainly have some very awkward misgivings, when, looking at such monstrous anomalies, they have the hardihood to assert that "*the people of Great Britain and Ireland are well represented*," and that "*the fabric of the constitution ought to remain untouched*," for that "*the system has worked well*:"—Such falsehoods are equalled only by that other old constitutional lie, that "*THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND TAX themselves*."

are for the most part artisans and persons of the lower orders—potwallopers—and they fully exercise that character during the election. It is also customary to give a gratuity of two guineas; this originated in the plea that the poor voter should be indemnified for loss of time. The borough forms a very small portion of the town; being only part of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. The Members are expected to support the races and charities, and to contribute largely in periods of distress. Parliamentary conduct is not much regarded.

This Borough was for a long time under the management of the late Sir Benjamin Hamet; who, with his son, represented it in *eight* successive Parliaments. He built a new street, which bears his name, purchased the castle and other property, and established a bank in Taunton, as did his opponent, William Morland, Esq. who was *returned* three times.—Upon the death of John Hamet, Esq. his estates in Taunton were sold, and part of them were purchased by the late Sir John Lethbridge, for 15,000*l.* His son, Sir Thomas, who, of course, considered that this property constituted him the patron of *one* seat at least, nominated his *brother-in-law*, Mr. Collins, in 1818; but he was opposed at a

*Rel. Nov*  
and  
*R. of E. L.*  
holders  
inhabitant  
*N. of V. P.*  
*R. O. A P.*  
lect of the  
*E. l. The*  
The follow  
timents  
inary  
out of  
of Tav  
sulting  
tegrity  
private  
linia  
are  
to the  
of  
at  
R  
you  
Will

A

## SUMMARY

OF THE WHOLE

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

---

40 Counties (Yorkshire 4) in England send	82 knights.
25 Cities (Ely none, London 4)	50 citizens.
166 Boroughs, 2 each	332 burgesses.
5 Boroughs (Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham Ferrers, and Monmouth) 1 each	5 burgesses.
2 Universities	4 representatives.
8 Cinque Ports; viz. Hastings, Dover, Sand- wich, Romney, Hythe, and their three branches, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford	16 barons.
12 Counties in Wales	12 knights.
12 Districts of Boroughs, ditto	12 burgesses.
33 Shires of Scotland	30 commissioners.
66 Cities and Royal Boroughs of ditto, divided into 15 districts	15 commissioners.
32 Counties of Ireland	64 knights.
2 Cities of ditto (Dublin and Cork)	4 citizens.
1 University of ditto	1 representative.
31 Cities and Boroughs of ditto	} 31 citizens and burgesses.

---

Total number of Members 658



—



**NUMBER OF MEMBERS**  
**SENT TO**  
**P A R L I A M E N T**  
**BY**  
**E A C H C O U N T Y I N E N G L A N D ;**  
**A L S O , B Y**  
**W A L E S , S C O T L A N D , A N D I R E L A N D .**

---

Bedfordshire . . . . .	4	Northumberland . . . . .	8
Berkshire . . . . .	9	Nottinghamshire . . . . .	8
Buckinghamshire . . . . .	14	Oxfordshire . . . . .	9
Cambridgeshire . . . . .	6	Rutlandshire . . . . .	2
Cheshire . . . . .	4	Shropshire . . . . .	12
Cornwall . . . . .	42	Somersetshire . . . . .	18
Cumberland . . . . .	6	Hampshire . . . . .	26
Derbyshire . . . . .	4	Staffordshire . . . . .	10
Devonshire . . . . .	26	Suffolk . . . . .	16
Dorsetshire . . . . .	20	Surrey . . . . .	14
Durham . . . . .	4	Sussex (exclusive of 8 Barons of Cinque Ports) . . . . .	20
Essex . . . . .	8	Warwickshire . . . . .	6
Gloucestershire . . . . .	8	Westmoreland . . . . .	4
Herefordshire . . . . .	8	Wiltshire . . . . .	34
Hertfordshire . . . . .	6	Worcestershire . . . . .	9
Huntingdonshire . . . . .	4	Yorkshire . . . . .	32
Kent (exclusive of 8 Barons of Cinque Ports) . . . . .	10		—
Lancashire . . . . .	14		473
Leicestershire . . . . .	4	Cinque Ports . . . . .	16
Lincolnshire . . . . .	12	Wales . . . . .	24
Middlesex . . . . .	8	Scotland . . . . .	45
Monmouthshire . . . . .	3	Ireland . . . . .	100
Norfolk . . . . .	12		—
Northamptonshire . . . . .	9	Total . . . . .	658

COUNTIES, CITIES, UNIVERSITIES,  
BOROUGHs, AND CINQUE PORTS,

OF

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

IN THE ORDER

IN WHICH

THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ARE CALLED OVER

IN THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

---

ENGLAND.

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. <i>Bedfordshire.</i><br>Bedford.  | 6. <i>Cornwall.</i><br>Launceston.   | St. Mawes.<br>Callington.  |
| 2. <i>Berkshire.</i><br>Reading.<br>Abingdon.<br>Windsor.<br>Wallingford.                                  | Liskeard.<br>Lostwithiel.<br>Truro.<br>Bodmin.<br>Helston.   | 7. <i>Cumberland.</i><br>Carlisle.<br>Cockermouth.   |
| 3. <i>Buckinghamshire.</i><br>Buckingham.<br>Wycomb.<br>Aylesbury.<br>Marlow.<br>Wendover.<br>Agmondesham. | Saltash.<br>East Looe.<br>West Looe.<br>Camelford.<br>Penryn.<br>Tregony.<br>Bossiney.   | 8. <i>Derbyshire.</i><br>Derby.  |
| 4. <i>Cambridgeshire.</i><br>Cambridge, <i>Univ.</i><br>Cambridge, <i>Town.</i>                            | 9. <i>Devonshire.</i><br>Ashburton.<br>Tiverton.<br>Dartmouth.<br>Okehampton.<br>Honiton.<br>Plymouth.<br>Beeralston.<br>Plympton.<br>Totness. | 9. <i>Devonshire.</i><br>Ashburton.<br>Tiverton.<br>Dartmouth.<br>Okehampton.<br>Honiton.<br>Plymouth.<br>Beeralston.<br>Plympton.<br>Totness. |
| 5. <i>Cheshire.</i><br>Chester.  | St. Ives.<br>Fowey.<br>St. Germans.<br>St. Michael.<br>Newport.  | Barnstaple.<br>Tavistock.  |

- |                                |                                  |   |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Exeter.                        | Wigan.                           | Banbury.                                  |
| 10. <i>Dorsetshire.</i>        | Clitheroe.                       | 28. <i>Rutlandshire.</i>                  |
| Dorchester.                    | Newton.                          | 29. <i>Shropshire.</i>                    |
| Lyme.                          | 19. <i>Leicestershire.</i>       | Shrewsbury.                               |
| Weymouth and<br>Melcomb Regis. | Leicester.                       | Ludlow.                                   |
| Bridport.                      | 20. <i>Lincolnshire.</i>         | Bridgenorth.                              |
| Shaftesbury.                   | Stamford.                        | Wenlock.                                  |
| Wareham.                       | Grantham.                        | Bishop's Castle.                          |
| Corfe-Castle.                  | Boston.                          | 30. <i>Somersetshire.</i>                 |
| Poole.                         | Grimby.                          | Taunton.                                  |
| 11. <i>Durham.</i>             | Lincoln.                         | Ilchester.                                |
| Durham.                        | 21. <i>Middlesex.</i>            | Milborne-port.                            |
| 12. <i>Essex.</i>              | Westminster.                     | Wells.                                    |
| Colchester.                    | London.                          | Bridgewater.                              |
| Maldon.                        | 22. <i>Monmouthshire.</i>        | Bath.                                     |
| Harwich.                       | Monmouth, New-<br>port, and Usk. | Minehead.                                 |
| 13. <i>Gloucestershire.</i>    | 23. <i>Norfolk.</i>              | 31. <i>Southampton, or<br/>Hampshire.</i> |
| Tewkesbury.                    | Lynn.                            | Winchester.                               |
| Cirencester.                   | Yarmouth.                        | Portsmouth.                               |
| Gloucester.                    | Thetford.                        | Newport.                                  |
| 14. <i>Herefordshire.</i>      | Castle Rising.                   | Yarmouth.                                 |
| Hereford.                      | Norwich.                         | Newtown.                                  |
| Leominster.                    | 24. <i>Northamptonshire.</i>     | Lymington.                                |
| Weobley.                       | Peterborough.                    | Christchurch.                             |
| 15. <i>Hertfordshire.</i>      | Northampton.                     | Andover.                                  |
| Hertford.                      | Brackley.                        | Whitchurch.                               |
| St. Alban's.                   | Higham Ferrers.                  | Petersfield.                              |
| 16. <i>Huntingdonshire.</i>    | 25. <i>Northumberland.</i>       | Stockbridge.                              |
| Huntingdon.                    | Morpeth.                         | Southampton.                              |
| 17. <i>Kent.</i>               | Newcastle on Tyne.               | 32. <i>Staffordshire.</i>                 |
| Rochester.                     | Berwick.                         | Stafford.                                 |
| Queenborough.                  | 26. <i>Nottinghamshire.</i>      | Tamworth.                                 |
| Maidstone.                     | Newark.                          | Newcastle.                                |
| Canterbury.                    | Nottingham.                      | Lichfield.                                |
| 18. <i>Lancashire.</i>         | 27. <i>Oxfordshire.</i>          | 33. <i>Suffolk.</i>                       |
| Lancaster.                     | Oxford, Univ.                    | Ipswich.                                  |
| Preston.                       | Oxford, City.                    | Dunwich.                                  |
| Liverpool.                     | Woodstock.                       |   |

- |                          |                            |                           |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Orford.                  | 37. <i>Westmoreland.</i>   | 40. <i>Yorkshire.</i>     |
| Aldeburgh.               | Appleby.                   | Aldbrough.                |
| Sudbury.                 | 38. <i>Worcestershire.</i> | Boroughbridge.            |
| Eye.                     | Evesham.                   | Beverley.                 |
| Bury St. Edmund's.       | Droitwich.                 | Hedon.                    |
| 34. <i>Surrey.</i>       | Bewdley.                   | Knaresborough.            |
| Gatton.                  | Worcester.                 | Malton.                   |
| Haslemere.               | 39. <i>Wiltshire.</i>      | Northallerton.            |
| Bletchingly.             | New Sarum.                 | Pontefract.               |
| Reigate.                 | Devizes.                   | Richmond.                 |
| Guildford.               | Marlborough.               | Ripon.                    |
| Southwark.               | Chippenham.                | Scarborough.              |
| 35. <i>Sussex.</i>       | Calne.                     | Thirsk.                   |
| Horsham.                 | Malmesbury.                | York.                     |
| Bramber.                 | Cricklade.                 | Kingston.                 |
| Shoreham.                | Hindon.                    | <i>Cinque Ports, viz.</i> |
| Midhurst.                | Old Sarum.                 | Hastings.                 |
| Grinstead.               | Heytesbury.                | Dover.                    |
| Steyning.                | Westbury.                  | Sandwich.                 |
| Arundel.                 | Wootton Bassett.           | Romney.                   |
| Lewes.                   | Ludgershall.               | Hythe.                    |
| Chichester.              | Wilton.                    | Rye.                      |
| 36. <i>Warwickshire.</i> | Downton.                   | Winchelsea.               |
| Warwick.                 | Great Bedwin.              | Seaford.                  |
| Coventry.                |                            |                           |

☞ Total Representation of 246 places in England, 489.

---

WALES.

- |                           |                            |                         |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Angleseyshire.</i>  | and Aspar.                 | 6. <i>Denbighshire.</i> |
| Beaumaris.                | 4. <i>Carmarthenshire.</i> | Denbigh, Ruthyn,        |
| 2. <i>Brecknockshire.</i> | Carmarthen.                | and Holt.               |
| Brecon, or Breck-         | 5. <i>Carnarvonshire.</i>  | 7. <i>Flintshire.</i>   |
| nock.                     | Carnarvon, Cric-           | Flint, Rhydlan,         |
| 3. <i>Cardiganshire.</i>  | cieth, Pwlhely,            | Caerwys, Caer-          |
| Cardigan, Aberyst-        | Nevin, and Con-            | gully, and Over-        |
| with, Lampeter,           | way.                       | ton.                    |

8. *Glamorganshire.* 9. *Merionethshire.* by and Whiston.  
 Cardiff, Aberavon, 10. *Montgomeryshire.* 12. *Radnorshire.*  
 Cowbridge, Ken- Montgomery. Radnor (New),  
 fig, Lantrissant, 11. *Pembrokeshire.* Rhayader, Knigh-  
 Neath, Loughear, Haverfordwest, ton, Knucklas,  
 and Swansea. Pembroke, Ten- and Keveniel.

☞ The Welsh Counties, Boroughs, and Districts of Boroughs, return only one member each;—viz. 12 Knights of Shires, and 12 Burgesses:—Total representation, 24.

---

### SCOTLAND.

#### SHIRES AND STEWARTRIES.

- |                     |                      |                |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Aberdeenshire.    | 10 Forfar, or Angus. | 18 Orkney.     |
| 2 Argyll.           | 11 Haddington, or    | 19 Peebles.    |
| 3 Ayr.              | East Lothian.        | 20 Perth.      |
| 4 Banff.            | 12 Inverness.        | 21 Renfrew.    |
| 5 Berwick.          | 13 Kincardine.       | 22 Ross.       |
| 6 Dunbarton.        | 14 Kirkcudbright.    | 23 Roxburgh.   |
| 7 Dumfries.         | 15 Lanark.           | 24 Selkirk.    |
| 8 Edinburgh, or Mid | 16 Linlithgow, or    | 25 Stirling.   |
| Lothian.            | West Lothian.        | 26 Sutherland. |
| 9 Fife.             | 17 Moray, or Elgin.  | 27 Wigton.     |

☞ Each of the above is represented by one Commissioner. The following elect a Commissioner, alternately; that is, Caithness alternately with Bute, Clackmannan with Kinross, and Nairn with Cromarty.


- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 28 Bute.        | 31 Caithness. |
| 29 Clackmannan. | 32 Cromarty.  |
| 30 Nairn.       | 33 Kinross.   |

☞ The whole thirty-three Shires and Stewartries return only thirty Commissioners.

#### DISTRICTS OF ROYAL BURGHS.

- 1 Edinburgh, city.
- 2 Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, and Tain.
- Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres.

- 4 Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury.
- 5 Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervie.
- 6 Forfar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, and Cupar.
- 7 Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther West, Anstruther East, and Pittenweem.
- 8 Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland.
- 9 Inverkeithing, Dumfermline, Culross, Queensferry, and Stirling.
- 10 Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton.
- 11 Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh.
- 12 Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark.
- 13 Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright.
- 14 Wigton, Stranraer, New Galloway, and Whithorn.
- 15 Ayr, Irwine, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbeltown.

 In the above districts, the respective town-councils of the sixty-five towns, or burghs, nominate one delegate, each; and by the majority of these delegates one Member of Parliament is elected:— in other words,

1269 persons choose 65 delegates, who elect 14 Commissioners.  
 But in Edinburgh . 33 persons elect . . . 1 Commissioner.

So that, ultimately, in all the Scottish cities  
 and towns . . . 98 persons elect . . . 15 Commissioners,  
 County Commissioners, as above . . . . 30

Total representation . . . . . 45

---

#### IRELAND.

- |                        |                         |                            |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Antrimshire.</i> | 5. <i>Clareshire.</i>   | 8. <i>Downshire.</i>       |
| Belfast.               | Ennis.                  | Downpatrick.               |
| Carrickfergus.         | 6. <i>Corkshire.</i>    | Newry.                     |
| Lisburne.              | Bandon-Bridge.          | 9. <i>Dublinshire.</i>     |
| 2. <i>Armaghshire.</i> | Cork.                   | Dublin, City.              |
| Armagh.                | Kinsale.                | Dublin, Univer.            |
| 3. <i>Carlowshire.</i> | Mallow.                 | 10. <i>Fermanaghshire.</i> |
| Carlow.                | Youghall.               | Enniskillen.               |
| 4. <i>Cavanshire.</i>  | 7. <i>Donegalshire.</i> | 11. <i>Galwayshire.</i>    |

## CLASSIFICATION

Galway.	19. <i>Longfordshire.</i>	Cashell.
12. <i>Kerryshire.</i>	20. <i>Louthshire.</i>	Clonmel.
Tralee.	Drogheda.	28. <i>Tyronehire.</i>
13. <i>Kildareshire.</i>	Dundalk.	Dungannon.
14. <i>Kilkennyshire.</i>	21. <i>Mayshire.</i>	29. <i>Waterfordshire.</i>
Kilkenny.	22. <i>Meathshire.</i>	Dungarvon.
15. <i>King's County.</i>	23. <i>Monaghanshire.</i>	Waterford.
16. <i>Leitrimshire.</i>	24. <i>Queen's County.</i>	30. <i>Westmeathshire.</i>
17. <i>Limerickshire.</i>	Portarlington.	Athlone.
Limerick.	25. <i>Roscommonshire.</i>	31. <i>Wexfordshire.</i>
18. <i>Londonderryshire.</i>	26. <i>Sligoshire.</i>	New-Ross.
Coleraine.	Sligo.	Wexford.
Londonderry.	27. <i>Tipperaryshire.</i>	32. <i>Wicklowshire.</i>

☞ Each of the 32 Irish counties returns 2 Knights . . . . .	64
Dublin and Cork return each 2 Citizens . . . . .	4
The University elects a Representative . . . . .	1
The 31 Boroughs choose each one Burgess . . . . .	31
	100
Total representation . . . . .	100

## CLASSIFICATION

OF THE

## MEMBERS

OF THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RANK.

Knights of Shires (including the Commissioners of Scottish Shires and Stewartries) . . . . .	188
Barons of Cinque Ports . . . . .	16
Representatives of Universities . . . . .	5
Citizens and Burgesses (including the Commissioners of Scottish Burghs) . . . . .	449
	658
Total number of Members . . . . .	658

## PRIVATE INTERESTS\*.

Of the above,

358 are Landholders.

88 are Military Officers.

24 are Naval Officers.

62 belong to the Profession of the Law.

33 are Bankers.

62 are connected with the East India Company †.

34 are connected with the West India Trade.

\* It will be obvious to the reader that many members of this class are connected with more interests than one: for example, some bankers hold lands; and some land owners hold military and naval offices, as well as places and pensions: a few are connected with commerce.

† Ten Directors of the East India Company sit in the House of Commons,—returned by three proprietary boroughs, four boroughs containing between them 850 voters, one Scottish burgh, and one Scottish county, containing 161 votes. Independently of their small salaries of 300*l.* each, or 3000*l.* between them, these persons bring a patronage to bear directly upon the votes of the House, amounting yearly to not less than 250,000*l.* derived from their share (according to the accounts ordered to be printed in 1826 and in 1829) of the following average number of annual appointments, viz. one writership to China, at 10,000*l.*; 63 writerships to India, at 5000*l.*; 460 military, medical, and clerical appointments, at 500*l.* each. This is exclusive of the local patronage of the India House, the patronage connected with the Company's shipping, with the supply of stores for India, and the trading investments.

Of the *fifty-one* Proprietors and others in Parliament, exclusive of the Directors, *twenty-eight* are returned by proprietary boroughs.

The number of votes at the India House possessed by the Directors and Proprietors having seats in Parliament, is exactly 100; which, at the present price of stock, are worth 2200*l.* a piece; so that the personal interests of members are involved in maintaining the monopoly, to the extent of 220,000*l.*

There are eighteen members who have served the Company in India, fifteen being retired servants of the East India Company itself. Six of the eighteen members receive pensions from the Company, amounting to from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.* a year each.

There are in the House but two members who have resided in India, not servants of the Company; and these are both East India agents and proprietors of stock.

Notwithstanding the connexion with the East India or other interests, resulting from the obvious condition of the member, it is not to be supposed that the bias arising from it is the sole one, or that it is sufficient to overrule all others. Many of the members are connected with conflicting interests, in which they are fully as much involved. Still, however, this arrangement of the members into classes exhibits the abstract strength of each class, and its capacity to form a phalanx in the House to support peculiar interests in opposition to others. It moreover will explain many apparent inconsistencies in the logic and conduct of members on various occasions, who may be content to support a particular interest, until other interests clash with it in which they are equally interested.

Besides the members who are obviously connected with the East India Company, there are others, returned by their influence, and in some cases, it is said, by their funds.

There are 17 Peers who are possessed of 31 votes at the India House: they have relatives possessed of 18 votes; making together 49 votes, which are worth 107,800*l.*—*Spectator Newspaper.*



## CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

51 are engaged in Trade and General Manufacture.

63 are Placemen and Pensioners.—Of these, one third are immediately connected with the Peerage.

## RELIGION.

14 are Catholics.

— are Dissenters.

## RELATIONSHIP TO THE PEERAGE, &amp;c.

4 Irish Peers.

98 Sons of Peers.

155 Fathers, Brothers, Cousins, Grandsons, Nephews, and Uncles of Peers.—That is, 169 Peers have 257 relatives of the above degrees in the House of Commons.

157 Members immediately connected with, or related to, Placemen and Pensioners.—These are independent of the 63 mentioned in the class of PRIVATE INTERESTS.

## DEPENDENCE ON PRIVATE NOMINATION.

Members returned by Government influence, viz. :—by the Admiralty 2, Treasury 5, the Court 1, Warden of the Cinque Ports 1 . . . . .	9
By Peers . . . . .	354
By Commoners, who return either themselves or their friends	111
Total . . . . .	474
Independent Representatives of Counties and Towns . . . . .	184
Total number of Members . . . . .	658

WILLIAM WOODWARD

139

ABSTRACT  
OF  
LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS  
RELATIVE TO THE  
ELECTION OF MEMBERS  
TO SERVE IN  
PARLIAMENT.

---

ELECTIONS.

WRITS FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

In summoning a new Parliament, a warrant, signed by the King, is issued to the Lord Chancellor, commanding him to issue as many writs as have been usual on like occasions. Such writs are accordingly made out by the Clerk of the Crown.

TIME BETWEEN THE TESTE AND THE RETURN.

On calling every new Parliament, there shall be forty days between the teste and return of the writ.—*7th and 8th of William III., cap. 25.*

WRITS ON VACANCIES, AND DURING A RECESS.

The Speaker shall issue his warrant, during a recess, for making out writs for electing Members to serve in the room of those who may die, or become Peers of Great Britain, upon receiving notice, by certificate under the hands of two Members, of the death of such Member; or that a writ of summons has been issued under the Great Seal, calling any Member to the Upper House of Parliament.

The Speaker, upon receiving such certificate, shall forthwith cause notice to be inserted in the Gazette, and shall not issue his warrant until fourteen days after such insertion.

To guard against inconvenience from the death or absence of the Speaker, it is provided, that every Speaker of the House of Commons shall, within a convenient time after the beginning of every Parliament, by a written instrument under his hand and seal, nominate and appoint a certain number of persons (not more than seven, nor less than three), who must be Members of the House, authorising them, or any one of them, to execute the powers of issuing such warrants.

No person so appointed shall be authorised to act, unless there be no Speaker of the House, or such Speaker be absent; nor any longer than such persons shall be Members of the House.—*24th Geo. III., cap. 26.*

#### FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

As often as there shall be an election of Scottish Peers, or Members to serve in Parliament, the Secretary at War shall send proper orders in writing for the removal of soldiers to the distance of two or more miles from the place of election; who shall not make any nearer approach to such place, until one day, at the least, after the poll shall be ended, and the poll-books closed.

Any Secretary at War, or person officiating as such, violating this Act, to be discharged from his office, and rendered incapable afterwards of holding any office under the Government.—*8th Geo. II., cap. 30.*

The Resolution of the House, passed at the commencement of every Session, regarding the Freedom of Elections, is as follows:—  
“It is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons, for any Lord of Parliament, or any Lord Lieutenant of any County, to concern themselves in the election of Members of Parliament.” By another Resolution (17, Journ., folio 507), “It is highly criminal in any minister or servant under the Crown, directly or indirectly, to use the powers of his office in the election of Representatives to serve in Parliament.”

Officers of the Excise and Customs are prohibited by the *5th of William and Mary, cap. 20*, from interfering in elections.

## PERSONS DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING AT ELECTIONS.

*Women.*

*Minors*, or persons under twenty-one years of age; by the *7th and 8th William III.*, cap. 3.

*Peers.*

*Persons who are deaf, dumb, and blind.*

*Lunatics, Outlaws, Felons, persons excommunicated, or convicted of bribery, or subornation of perjury.*—*22d Geo. II.*, cap. 24.

*Aliens* born, by Resolution of the House in 1698.

*Persons receiving alms and charity.*

*Note.*—In many cases, however, *alms-men* are not deprived of the elective franchise.

*Commissioners, or Officers* employed in collecting and managing the *Excise and Custom duties*, under penalty of 100*l.*, their offices becoming void, and being thereafter rendered incapable of executing any office of trust under the King.—*22d Geo. III.*, cap. 41.

*Note.*—Prosecutions must be commenced within twelve months after such forfeiture is incurred.

*Note.*—This Act does not extend to Commissioners of the Land-tax, or persons acting under them; nor to offices held by letters-patent for any estate of inheritance.

*Distributors or Sub-Distributors of Stamps; Collectors of Duties on Houses and Windows; Postmasters, Postmasters-General, or their Deputies;* or any persons employed by them in receiving, collecting, or managing the revenues of their several departments.—*22d Geo. III.*, cap. 41.

But, in fact, by far the great majority of the male adult population of the United Kingdom are disqualified from voting at elections from other causes than the above; for example:—

Persons may not vote in Counties in *England*, who are not possessed of freeholds of the value of *forty shillings* yearly.—*10th Hen. VI.*, cap. 2.

In *Ireland*, by the late Act of disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders, the qualification was raised to *ten pounds*.

In *Scotland* voters for County Commissioners must be possessed of land held *in capite*, under the *Crown*, to the value of 700*l.* a year: proprietors of estates of whatever value, holding the same from a *subject, being neither entitled to vote, nor to be elected!*—The con-

sequence is, that the total number of voters in the Scottish Counties (including upwards of 1200 *nominal* or *fictitious* ones) does not exceed 2600 !

In many *Cities*, again, *freemen* only (and in some cases freeholders of forty shillings, when the City is also a County, as Norwich) are allowed to vote ; and these of course bear but a small proportion to the number of citizens or inhabitants.

In many *Boroughs*, and even in some *Cities* (as Bath) the *corporation*, only, possess the elective franchise.—This is generally a very small number ;—in some cases, not more than thirteen persons. In many more the *burgesses* elect with the corporation, excluding the inhabitants generally. The instances are by no means numerous where the citizens or inhabitants from being householders (as in Westminster), or as paying *scot and lot* (as in Chichester), are permitted to choose their Representatives.—In *burgage-tenure Boroughs*, the proprietors of certain old decayed houses, only, or of their sites, choose Members of Parliament. But in Scotland, the matter is still worse ; for, the Representatives of all the *Cities* and *Boroughs* in that kingdom are chosen by 99 persons, who are delegated for that purpose by 1220 town-council men ! In Scotland, as in Wales, four or five, and sometimes more, *Cities* and *Towns* are clubbed together to send a Member to Parliament :—but even that is not so bad, as the case of the populous *Cities* of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, and many other considerable towns all over the kingdom, sending no Members at all !

The Borough of Preston, in Lancashire, appears to be the only town in the United Kingdom which enjoys the elective franchise in perfection ;—that is according to the ancient constitution of England : the right of choosing a Representative, there, being “ in all the male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upwards, who have resided *six months* in the town, and obtained a parochial settlement.”

#### PRECEPTS.

Every sheriff, after the receipt of the writ, shall issue a precept to every mayor and bailiff of the *Cities* and *Boroughs* within his County, reciting the writ, and commanding them to choose citizens or *burgesses*, as the case may be, for any *City* or *Borough*, to come to *Parliament*.—23d Hen. VI., cap. 14.

are to take any fee or gratuity whatsoever, for making  
eipt, delivery, return, or execution of any such writ or  
*th and 8th William III., cap. 25.*

**PROCLAMATION FOR COUNTIES.**

ro days after receipt of the writ, proclamation shall be  
election, which must begin between the 10th and 16th  
proclamation.—*25th Geo. III., cap. 84.*

**THE SAME FOR CITIES, BEING ALSO COUNTIES.**

f Cities and Towns, being Counties of themselves, and  
ht to elect Members of Parliament by virtue of a writ,  
precept, are to proceed to election within three days,  
days' notice.—*19th Geo. II., cap. 28.*

**THE SAME FOR BOROUGHES, &c.**

; Officers of Boroughs, &c. are to indorse the day of the  
the precept, and give four days' notice at the usual  
n the hours of eight in the forenoon and four in the  
om the 25th of October to the 25th of March inclusive ;  
he hours of eight in the forenoon and six in the after-  
25th of March to the 25th of October inclusive.

candidates in equal proportions.—34th G

COMMENCEMENT OF PROC

The sheriff is directed, upon the day appointed, to commence proceedings in his full county, at ten o'clock in the morning and eleven before noon.—23

The proceedings are to commence by the sheriff reading the writ of summons; immediately after which the sheriff is to read, or cause to be read, the words of the writ. *Act for the more effectually preventing Bribery, 2nd Geo. II. cap. 24.*

ELECTION BY VIEW.

In the first case, the determination is either by ballot, or by the hands, or collecting the friends of the respective candidates into separate bodies, or in such other mode as has been used on such occasions; the most usual way, however, is by the electors calling out the names of their favourite candidates.

Where the election, however, is not determined by ballot, a poll shall be required, the sheriff, under the direction of the court, shall forthwith proceed to take the poll, and the person appointed for that purpose.

## MORTGAGE NO QUALIFICATION.

No persons shall be allowed to vote by reason of any trust estate, or mortgage, unless such trustee or mortgagee be in actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the same estate; but the mortgager, or *cestui-que* trust, shall vote for such estate.—*7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.*

## FREEHOLDERS' ESTATES TO PAY TAXES AND DUES.

No person to vote for a knight of the shire, in right of lands which have not been charged to public taxes, church rates, and parish dues, &c.—*10th Anne, cap. 23.*

## FREEHOLDERS MUST BE ONE YEAR IN POSSESSION.

No person shall vote in any county election, for any freehold, without having been in the actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his own use, above twelve calendar months, unless the same came to him within the time aforesaid, by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, promotion to any benefice in a church, or by promotion to an office.—*18th Geo. II., cap. 18.*

## FREEHOLDS TO BE ASSESSED TO THE LAND-TAX.

No person may vote in any county election that has not been six months assessed to the land-tax.—*20th Geo. III., cap. 17.*

Commissioners of the said tax are to deliver to assessors a printed form of assessment, who are to make their assessments according thereto, and a duplicate of such shall be stuck up on the door of the parish church. Qualified persons, whose names are omitted in assessments, may appeal to the commissioners, who are to amend them where defective.

## ELECTORS IN CITIES WHICH ARE ALSO COUNTIES.

No person shall vote for the election of Members for any city or town, being a county of itself, in respect of any freehold, unless assessed to the land-tax twelve calendar months before such election: provided that nothing shall extend to any person voting for such cities and towns, in right of any rents, messuages, or seats belonging to any offices, not usually charged to the land-tax.



Every person, to be entitled to vote as a  
to be regularly admitted, and the entry th  
*III., cap. 46.*

No person claiming, as a freeman, to vot  
permitted to give his vote, unless he shall h  
freedom of such city, town, or borough,  
before the first day of the election; but th  
person entitled to his freedom by birth, mar  
*Geo. III., cap. 15.*

Any person entitled to be admitted a citiz  
of any City, Town Corporate, Borough, Cinque  
to the mayor, or other proper officer, giving  
fying the nature of his claim,—if such may  
refuse to admit him, and a mandamus shall  
admission, the mayor, &c. shall pay all c  
*cap. 21.*

FREEMEN MUST BE ADMITTED TW

None to vote at elections (except persons  
by birth, marriage, or service)

## INHABITANTS PAYING SCOT AND LOT.

Any person voting as an inhabitant, paying scot and lot, &c., who shall not have been so, six months previous to the election, shall forfeit 20*l.*, but this not to extend to persons acquiring possession in any borough by descent, devise, marriage, marriage-settlement, or promotion to any office or benefice, nor to persons claiming a right to vote under any other descriptions than inhabitants paying scot and lot.—26*th Geo. III.*, *cap.* 100.

## OATHS TO BE TAKEN BEFORE VOTING.

Electors are to apply, before voting, to persons appointed to administer the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, &c., and receive certificates thereof; and every such person, upon producing his certificate to the returning officers, shall be permitted to poll. Persons offering to vote without producing the certificate shall immediately withdraw, and take the said oaths before they shall be permitted to be sworn.

## THE POLL, AND ITS TIME OF CONTINUANCE.

Every poll within England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, shall commence on the day upon which it shall be demanded, or upon the next day at farthest (unless such day shall be Sunday, and then on the day after), and shall be duly and regularly proceeded in from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the same be finished, but not to continue more than fifteen days; and if such poll shall continue until the fifteenth day, then the same shall be finally closed, at or before the hour of three in the afternoon of the same day.—25*th Geo. III.*, *cap.* 84.

The said poll, unless prevented by any unavoidable accident, shall be kept open for seven hours in each day, between eight in the morning and eight at night.—25*th Geo. III.*, *cap.* 84.

## PLACE OF POLLING NOT TO BE ADJOURNED.

The sheriff, or his under sheriff, shall not adjourn the place of polling, unless with the consent of the candidates; unless in the case of Winchester, from thence to the Isle of Wight.—7*th and 8th Wil-*  
*liam III.*, *cap.* 25.

## POLLING IN IRELAND.

After the fourth day, the returning officer may close any booth where twenty have not been polled in the day. Baronies wherein more than 2000 freeholders are registered must be so divided that no more than 2000 shall have to poll in one booth.—*57th Geo. III., cap. 131.*

## POLL CLERKS.

The sheriff, or his deputy, shall appoint such number of clerks as he shall deem convenient for taking the poll, who shall take the same in presence of the said sheriff, and shall previously be sworn, truly and indifferently to take it, and set down the name of each freeholder, and for whom he polls. The sheriff shall also appoint such persons as shall be nominated to him by each candidate, to be *inspectors* of each clerk who shall be appointed to take the poll.—*7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.*

## THE OATH OF FREEHOLDERS.

Every freeholder, before he shall be admitted to poll, must, if required, take the following oath, or, if a quaker, affirmation; viz.—“ You shall swear that you are a freeholder in the county of ———, and have a freehold estate, consisting of ———, lying and being at ———, in the county of ———, of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; and that you have been in actual possession or receipt of the rents or profits thereof, for your own use, above twelve calendar months, or that the same came to you within the time aforesaid by descent, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to a benefice in a church, or by promotion to an office; and that such freehold estate has not been granted or made to you fraudulently, on purpose to qualify you to give your vote; and that the place of your abode is at ——— in ——— and that you are 21 years of age, as you believe, and that you have not been polled before at this election.—*18th Geo. II., cap. 18.*

## THE BRIBERY OATH.

Every voter also, previous to giving his vote, shall, if required, take the bribery oath, or affirmation, the substance of which is, that he hath received neither directly nor indirectly any reward, or *emolument*, or promise to that effect.—*2nd Geo. II., cap. 28.*

Persons taking a bribe, or corrupting others, shall forfeit 500*l.*; but offenders not having been themselves before convicted, by discovering others shall be themselves indemnified.—*2nd Geo. II. cap. 24.*

## THE SCRUTINY.

The returning officer shall immediately, or on the day next after the final close of the poll, truly, fairly, and publicly make a return of the persons who have a majority of votes; unless he (upon a scrutiny being demanded by any candidate, or any two or more electors) shall deem it necessary to grant the same: in which case the objection to the votes given for the different candidates shall be decided alternately.—*25th Geo. III. cap. 84.*

## THE POLL-BOOKS.

The returning officer shall forthwith deliver to every person demanding the same, a copy of the poll taken at such election; requiring only a reasonable charge for writing the same; under the penalty of 500*l.* to the party aggrieved.—*7th and 8th William III. cap. 25.*

Poll-books must be delivered upon oath to the clerk of the peace, and kept among the records of the sessions.—*10th Anne, cap. 23.*

## THE RETURN.

The names of the persons chosen must be written in an indenture under the seals of those by whom they are chosen, and tacked to the writ; which shall be deemed the sheriff's return of such writ.—*7th Henry IV. cap. 15.*

The returning officer must, within fourteen days next following, make return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; paying the ancient fees, viz.—*4s.* for every knight of the shire, and *2s.* for every citizen, burgess, or baron of the Cinque ports.—*10th and 11th William III. cap. 7.*

## PENALTIES FOR FALSE RETURNS.

Sheriff's neglecting or omitting to make returns shall be amerced.—*5th Richard II. cap. 4.*

If found, on inquest, that the sheriff hath made false returns, he shall forfeit 100*l.*\*—*11th Henry IV. cap. 1.*

\* By this act the members falsely returned lost their wages; viz. *4s.* per day for each knight of the shire, and *2s.* per day for each citizen and burgess.

Sheriffs not making returns shall forfeit 500*l.*—*10th and 11th William III. cap. 7.*

All contracts made to procure false returns shall be void, and the parties shall be subject to a penalty of 300*l.*;—one-third to the king, one-third to the poor, and one-third to the informer.—*7th and 8th William III. cap. 7.*

CLERK OF THE CROWN TO ENTER RETURNS.

The Clerk of the Crown must enter every return and amendment in a book to be kept for that purpose. All persons shall have access to the book, which, or a copy thereof, may be given in evidence. Such clerk not entering returns in six days after receipt, making any alterations, or omitting to perform his duty, shall forfeit 500*l.* and lose his office.—*7th and 8th William III. cap. 7.*

PERSONS WHO ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO BE MEMBERS.

MINORS.

Persons under twenty-one years, who shall presume to sit or vote in Parliament, shall incur such penalties and forfeitures, as if they had presumed to sit and vote without being chosen or returned, and every election or return of any person under that age is declared to be null and void.—*7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.*

ALIENS.

No person born out of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belonging, is capable of being a Member of either House.—*12th and 13th William III., cap. 2.*

TRAITORS, FELONS, OUTLAWS, IDIOTS, &c.

Traitors and felons, as being incapable to sit any where.—Outlaws in criminal prosecutions, but not in civil suits;—also idiots and madmen, and deaf and dumb (said to be), are all incapable of sitting in Parliament.

PEERS, JUDGES, AND CLERGY.

Peers and Judges, as constituting a separate branch of the Legislature.—The Clergy, as having taken priests' orders; except Bishops,

who are Barons by tenure, and consequently sit in the House of Peers. Ministers of the Church of Scotland, also, are ineligible; and if any such, or any person ordained to the priesthood of the Romish or English Church, be at any time elected, his seat shall be void.

## RETURNING OFFICERS.

Sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs of boroughs, in their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers.

## INFAMOUS PERSONS.

A person who is elected to serve in the House of Commons by the people, may, by the law and custom of Parliament, be disabled and rendered incapable of sitting as a Member; by being guilty of any crime which renders him infamous; and the like.

## PERSONS GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

Persons proved to be guilty of a breach of the Treating Act, labour under a temporary incapacity.

Candidates, after the *teste* of the writ, or after any place becomes vacant, giving or promising any present or reward to any person, having a vote, for being elected, or for giving the same in his favour, shall be incapable of serving in that Parliament.—*7th William III., cap. 4.*

## COMMISSIONERS, &amp;c. OF EXCISE.

No Member of Parliament shall be a Commissioner or Farmer of Excise, or a Commissioner of Appeals, or Comptroller, or Auditor of the duty of Excise; and such person, if elected, is declared incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.—*11th and 12th William III., cap. 2.*

## COMMISSIONERS, &amp;c. OF CUSTOMS.

No Member to be a Commissioner or Farmer of the Customs; and persons executing such offices shall be incapable of sitting.—*12th and 13th William III., cap. 10.*

## OFFICES CREATED SINCE 1705.

Persons holding any new office or place of profit whatsoever under the Crown, created since the year 1705 (the period of Union between England and Scotland), shall be incapable of sitting.—*6th Anne, cap. 7.*

period the commission be superseded, and  
In case of disputed debts, bonds must be given  
be approved by the commissioners, for the same  
shall be recovered in law or equity, with costs  
for the same. If the above recited conditions  
twelve calendar months, the Speaker shall  
tion of another Member.—52d George III.

PENSIONERS OF THE CROWN

No person having a pension from the Crown  
being elected a Member of the House of Commons  
forfeiting 20*l.* for every day's sitting.—1st Geo. III.

PERSONS IN OFFICE, GENERAL

No Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland  
Victualling Office, nor any deputies or clerks  
offices, or in any of the following offices, viz  
Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, or  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the Commis-  
sioners of the Paymasters of the Army or Navy, of  
the Admiralty, or of the Commissioners of Salt  
Taxes, or of the Commissioners of the Customs

## CONTRACTORS.

All persons holding contracts for the public service are declared incapable of being elected or sitting; and any Member, accepting a contract, shall vacate his seat.—*22d Geo. III. cap. 45.*

## PENALTY ON PERSONS DISABLED.

Persons disabled, if returned as Members, their election to be void, and to be liable to a penalty of 500*l.*—*Act 6th Anne.*

## DOUBLE RETURNS.

Members on double returns are incapable of sitting till the returns are determined by a Committee; and there is a resolution of the House, to this effect, made at the commencement of every Session.

Members who have taken their seats are ineligible for any other place until they have vacated their seats: but persons elected for one place may, before they take their seats, be returned for any other place; in which case, by an order of the House, they are to make their election, by that day three weeks, for which of the places they will serve, provided there be no question upon the return from that place.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following modifications have taken place since the Union with Ireland:—

By *41st of Geo. III.*, all persons disabled from sitting in the British Parliament shall be disabled from sitting in the United Parliament.

Persons disabled from sitting in the Irish Parliament, shall be disabled from sitting for Ireland.

Persons disabled by British statutes, shall not thereby be enabled to sit for Ireland, nor *e contra.*

Persons holding certain specified places in Ireland, viz.—Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, or Stamp Duties (except Commissioners of the Treasury), Commissioners of Appeals, or Accounts, Army Agents, Contractors (except members of trading companies), Deputies or Clerks of the Treasury (except the Secretary of the Treasury), Auditors of the Exchequer, Deputies and Clerks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (except the Secretary), and Clerks to



This Act not to extend to offices  
behaviour, except in certain cases.

Members accepting offices under the  
their seats ; but they may be re-elected.

---

### QUALIFICATIONS OF

#### KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE

Knights of the shires, for the Parliamen  
shall be notable knights of the same count  
be knights ; and no man to be such a knight,  
of a yeoman or under.—*33rd Henry VI. cap.*

#### PECUNIARY AMOUNT OF QUALIFICATION

No person shall be capable to sit and vote  
of Commons, who shall not have an estate,  
for his own life, or some greater estate, eith  
and above what will satisfy and clear all e  
spective annual value hereafter limited, viz. (i  
knight of the shire, and 300*l.* per annum f  
or baron of the Cinque ports ; and person  
such estates respectively, their election and  
*9th Anne, cap. 5.*

## OATH OF QUALIFICATION.

Every candidate, at the request of another candidate, or of two of the voters, shall take the oaths of qualification, according to the forms prescribed; viz. 600*l.* for a County, and 300*l.* for a City or Borough.

## SCHEDULE OF QUALIFICATION.

Each member must deliver in at the table, to the clerk of the House, while the House is sitting, a signed schedule of his respective qualification, and take and subscribe the oaths prescribed; viz. that he has an estate of sufficient value in England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland, to qualify him according to the true meaning of the several Acts of Parliament, and that such estate is situated as described therein.—The oaths are to be administered by the House, and enrolled, and the schedules are to be filed.—33*rd Geo. II. cap. 20.*

---

 PARLIAMENTARY EXAMINATION OF RETURNS.

## AMENDMENT OF RETURNS.

Returns were formerly amended by the returning officers; but, by a resolution of April 20, 1690, they can only be amended by the House, for which purpose the Clerk of the Crown attends with his book, and amends it in the House, by erasing the names:—or in case of a double return, by taking the void one off the file, and letting the other remain.

## PETITIONS AGAINST UNDUE RETURNS.

No petition complaining of an undue return shall be proceeded upon, unless the same shall be subscribed by a person claiming therein to have had a right to vote, or be returned; or alleging himself to have been a candidate at the election.—38*th Geo. III., cap. 52.*

## TIME TO BE APPOINTED FOR CONSIDERING PETITIONS.

A day and hour shall be appointed by the House for taking the same into consideration, and the Speaker shall give the notice and order to attend.—10*th Geo. III., cap. 16.*

## TIME LIMITED FOR CONSIDERING PETITIONS.

No petition shall be taken into consideration within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, nor within fourteen days after the return filed.—*11th Geo. III., cap. 42.*

## IN CASE OF DEATH OR NON-DEFENCE, THE SPEAKER TO SEND NOTICE TO THE SHERIFF.

In cases where the Speaker shall be informed of the death of any sitting Member, or that any Member petitioned against does not intend to defend his election, such Speaker shall immediately send notice thereof to the Sheriff, who shall order a copy of the same to be affixed on the doors of the county or town hall, or the nearest church, and notice likewise shall be inserted in the Gazette.—*The order for taking such petition into consideration shall also be adjourned.—28th Geo. III., cap. 52.*

## VOTERS MAY MAKE COMPLAINT WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Within thirty days after notice so inserted in the Gazette, any voter may present a petition to be admitted a party in the complaint.

## MEMBERS DEFENDING, NOT TO BE PARTIES, NOR TO SIT IN THE HOUSE.

Members giving notice of their intention to defend their election, not to be admitted as parties against any such petition, nor to sit in the House till the petition is decided.

## PETITIONERS MUST ENTER INTO RECOGNIZANCE.

No proceeding to be had upon any petition, unless one of the subscribers enter into a recognizance to appear before the House at the time fixed for taking it into consideration; and if no recognizance be entered into, the order for taking the petition into consideration shall be discharged, unless cause shall be seen for enlarging the time.

## RECOGNIZANCES TO BE EXAMINED AND ALLOWED BY THE SPEAKER.

Recognizances shall be entered into before the Speaker, and the sufficiency of the sureties shall be allowed of by him, on the report of two persons appointed by the Speaker to examine the same; of which two persons, the Clerk, or Clerk Assistant of the House, shall always

be one, and one of the following officers, not being Members, the other, viz., Masters in Chancery, Clerks of the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer, and Prothonotaries in the Common Pleas.

SURETIES LIVING MORE THAN FORTY MILES FROM LONDON.

Sureties living more than forty miles from London may enter into recognizance before a justice; and affidavits made before a master in Chancery, or a justice, shall be received as evidence of their sufficiency.

RECOGNIZANCES ON NON-APPEARANCE TO BE DELIVERED INTO THE EXCHEQUER.

Recognizances of petitioners not appearing before the House at the time fixed for proceeding to the appointment of a Select Committee, shall be certified and delivered into the Exchequer by the Clerk Assistant.—*28th Geo. III., cap. 52.*

IN WHAT CASES PETITIONS MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

No petitions shall be withdrawn, unless the member's seat shall have been vacated.—*28th Geo. III. cap. 52.*

MODE OF FORMING SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Serjeant at Arms, before the reading of the order of the day for appointing a Committee, is to require the attendance of the members, and at his return the House is to be counted, and for want of one hundred members, to adjourn; and so from day to day, until one hundred shall be present.—*10th Geo. III. cap. 16.*

WHEN PETITIONS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED, NO OTHER BUSINESS TO BE PROCEEDED IN.

When petitions are to be taken into consideration, the House shall not proceed to other business previous to reading the order of the day, except swearing members, and calling over the House.—*11th Geo. III. cap. 42.*

OTHER BUSINESS TO BE PROCEEDED WITH, IF ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS BE NOT PRESENT.

If, after counting the House, there be not one hundred members present, the House may proceed upon any order of the day for the call of the House which shall have been previously fixed on for that day; but not until the door is unlocked, and the parties withdrawn.—*26th Geo. III. cap. 59.*

proceed to appoint a select Committee to try the petition in the manner after mentioned.

**BALLOT FOR THE COMMITTEE.**

When the several parties are in the House, the names are to be put into six boxes or glasses, to be drawn and read by the Speaker, till forty-nine be drawn. They then put the names drawn into a box or parcel, and affix the box or parcel to be sealed by the Speaker, with the making up thereof in his presence.—10th Geo. III.

**REDUCTION OF THE FORTY-NINE TO THIRTY-NINE.**

After the forty-nine are chosen, the door is to be open, and the House may proceed on other business. Lists of the names are to be given to the petitioners, who, with the clerk, are to strike off one alternately, till the number be reduced to thirty-nine, and the clerk is within one hour to deliver a list of the names of the Nominees, are to be sworn a select Committee.—10th Geo. III., cap. 17.

If, on complaint of undue election, there shall be more than one party on distinct interests, each party shall strike off one name from forty-nine, successively, until the number be reduced to thirty-nine.—12th Geo. III., cap. 42.

## APPOINTMENT OF NOMINEES.

The petitioner is to name one nominee, and the sitting member another.—*10th Geo. III. cap. 16.*

When there are more than two parties on distinct interests, neither of the parties are to name a nominee: but when the list is returned to the House, the thirteen members are to withdraw, and within one hour report the names of such two members; and in case such two members shall be set aside they shall choose others, until two are not objected against.—*11th Geo. III. cap. 42.*

When nominees are directed to be named, no Member may depart until the time of meeting of the said Committee is fixed.

## MEETING OF COMMITTEE, AND ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The House shall order the Select Committee to meet within twenty-four hours; and a chairman shall be elected out of the Members chosen by ballot: in case of an equality, the Member first drawn to have a casting vote.

## ADJOURNMENTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Select Committees are not to adjourn for more than twenty-four hours without leave; and if the House be then sitting, business to be stayed, and motion made for adjournment.

## COMMITTEE-MEN NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Select Committee-men are not to be absent without leave, nor Committee to sit until all who have not leave, be met; and on failure of meeting within one hour, a further adjournment to be made, and reported, with the cause thereof.

## CENSURE ON ABSENTEES.

The chairman, at the next meeting, is to report absentees, who are to be directed to attend next sitting, and be censured or punished, unless their absence be proved to have been unavoidable.

## CASES IN WHICH THE COMMITTEE IS TO BE DISSOLVED.

If the Members of such Committee, from death or otherwise, shall for three whole days continue to be less in number than thirteen, the Committee must be dissolved, and all past proceedings are to be void.—*10th Geo. III., cap. 16.*

## EXCEPTIONS TO THE ABOVE.

But if a Committee shall have sat for business fourteen days, twelve Members may proceed therein; and if twenty-five days, eleven Members may proceed.—28th Geo. III., cap. 52.

## DETERMINATION OF COMMITTEE TO BE FINAL.

The Committee shall *determine finally*; and the House shall thereupon confirm or alter the return, or issue a writ for a new election, as the case may require.—10th Geo. III., cap. 16.

## PARTICULARS OF REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Committees in their reports must mention whether petitions appear frivolous or vexatious; and when statements in writing are delivered in, they must report, with their determination on the merits of the petition, their judgment on such statements; such report shall be entered on the journals, and notice thereof sent to the returning officer. The report on the statements delivered in shall also be final and conclusive at all subsequent elections, unless a petition be presented to oppose the same within twelve calendar months after the report to the House, or within fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session.—28th Geo. III., cap. 52.

## PETITIONS TO OPPOSE THE RIGHT OF ELECTION, AS LAID DOWN BY COMMITTEES.

Persons may, within twelve months after the report, petition to be admitted to oppose the right of election by such report established.

If no petition be presented, the judgment of the Committee shall be conclusive.

Forty days shall intervene between the presenting and hearing such petitions.

Before the hearing, any person may petition to be admitted to defend the right of election.

Committee shall be appointed to try the merits of such petitions, whose determination shall be conclusive.—28th Geo. III. cap. 52.

## RENEWED PETITIONS.

A renewed petition as to the right, must be prosecuted within fourteen days after every new session, and taken into consideration *within fourteen days* after presenting.

If not renewed within the fourteen days, the judgment of Committees to be final; and renewed petitions delivered in together at the table, shall be read in the order in which they were directed to be taken into consideration in the last session.—*34th Geo. III. cap. 83.*

### PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

The most notorious of these are, privilege of speech, of person, of their domestics, and of their lands and goods; which are as ancient as the times of Edward the Confessor. Members were formerly not only privileged from illegal violence, but also from legal arrests and seizures by process in courts of law. By the Acts of the 5th of Henry IV., and 11th Henry VI. to assault, by violence, a member of either House of Parliament, or his menial servants, is a high contempt of Parliament, and punishable with the utmost severity\*.

### NO PRIVILEGE IN CERTAIN CASES.

Privilege of Parliament is part of the law of the land, and a member cannot be arrested, except in cases of treason, felony, and actual breach of the peace; but all other privileges derogating from the common law, in matters of civil right (the freedom of a member's person alone excepted), are now abolished.

### ACTIONS MAY BE BROUGHT DURING INTERVALS OF PARLIAMENT.

An action may be commenced against any peer, or member of Parliament, or his menial servants, &c. in the interval of Parliament; viz. from and immediately after the dissolution or prorogation of any

\* In the reign of Charles II. a motion having been made to lay an imposition on the playhouses, the *court-party* objected, saying, that "The players were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasures."—On this, Sir John Coventry, a gentleman of the *country-party*, very pertinently asked "whether the King's pleasure lay among the *male* or the *female* players?" alluding to Nell Gwynn and Mrs. Davis, two of the actresses who were mistresses to his Majesty. This keen sarcasm gave great offence to the *court-party*; and several officers of the Guards, in order to ingratiate themselves with the King, waylaid Sir John, and slit his nose down to the bone!—The Commons, who were justly inflamed by so cruel an indignity offered to one of their members, immediately passed the act commonly called the Coventry, or Black Act.



Parliament until the meeting of a new one, and from and immediately after any adjournment of both Houses, for above fourteen days, until both Houses shall again meet. The courts where such action shall be brought, may, after such dissolution, prorogation, or adjournment, proceed to give judgment, and award execution thereon, notwithstanding any privilege of Parliament.—*12th and 13th William III. cap. 3.*

#### OBEDIENCE TO THE COURTS AT WESTMINSTER.

Obedience to the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, may be enforced against persons having privilege of Parliament, by Distress Infinite.—*10th Geo. III. cap. 50.*

#### FRANKING LETTERS.

All members of Parliament have the privilege of franking a certain number of letters daily through the post office, whether the House be sitting or not. After a dissolution, however, Peers may not frank until the Parliament meets:—the Commons are privileged to do so immediately on their election. Franking began in 1661, in order to facilitate communication between the representatives and the represented. It was abridged in 1764 and 1775.

#### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MEMBERS, AS MERCHANTS.

The Act 43rd of George III. to amend Act 4th of the same reign, cap. 33, recites the inconveniences which had arisen from persons having privilege of Parliament; and enacts that traders having such privilege, shall within two months after summons, enter an appearance, or be adjudged bankrupt.

On proceeding by summons without affidavit, appearance may be entered by the defendant.

Appearance may also be put in for defendants having privilege of Parliament, in Courts of Equity, on return of process of sequestration.

In default of answer to any Bill in Equity, against persons having privilege of Parliament, the Bill shall be taken *pro confesso*: such Bill shall be read in evidence, as an answer admitting the fact.

Traders having privilege of Parliament, disobeying orders in Chancery to pay money, shall be declared bankrupts.

A  
DIGEST  
OF THE  
STANDING ORDERS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS  
RELATING TO  
PRIVATE BILLS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

---

PRIVATE BILLS, GENERALLY.

TIME FOR PRESENTING PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

1. All petitions for private Bills must be presented within 14 days after the first Friday in every session of Parliament.

CONTENTS AND SIGNATURES OF PETITIONS.

2. No private Bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case; at the peril of the parties preferring the same. Such petition must be signed by the parties who are suitors for the Bill.

PRIVATE BILL OFFICE AND REGISTER.

3. A book, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL REGISTER," shall be kept in a room, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE," in which book shall be entered, by the Clerks appointed for the business of that office (who shall not be employed, or act, as agents in the management or conduct of any Bills in the House of Commons; nor be in partnership with any person so employed) the name, description, and place of residence of the Parliamentary Agent in town, and of the agent in the country (if any) who solicits the Bill;

and all the proceedings, from the petition to the passing of the Bill:—such entry to specify, briefly, each day's proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or petition may be referred;—the day and hour on which the Committee is appointed to sit;—the day and hour to which such Committee may be adjourned;—and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such book to be open for public inspection daily, in the said office, between the hours of eleven and five.

PLANS, &c. TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

4. All plans, elevations, sections, and other papers, required by the Standing Orders of the House, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, before petitions are presented:—the receipt thereof to be acknowledged by one of the clerks of the said office.

PARTICULARS TO BE INSERTED IN THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

5. Every subscription list deposited in the Private Bill Office must contain the christian and surnames, places of abode, and quality or calling of the subscribers to the work, as well as the sums by them respectively subscribed.

TIME OF DAY FOR DELIVERING NOTICES AT THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

6. All notices to be delivered into the Private Bill Office, before 8 o'clock in the evening.

PETITIONS FOR BILLS, REQUIRING TOLLS OR DUTIES, TO BE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF STANDING ORDERS.

7. No Bill (except for the continuation or amendment of any Act for making, maintaining, keeping in repair or improving Turnpike Roads) shall be ordered to be brought in, on petition, for any work proposed to be carried on by tolls or duties to be levied on the subject, in particular places, till such petition has been referred to a Committee; who shall in the first instance examine whether the Standing Orders have been complied with, and report the same, together with the matter of the said petition, to the House.

## TIME FOR HEARING PETITIONERS AGAINST A PETITION.

8. Whenever any petition shall have been referred to a Committee, no other petitioners shall be heard by themselves or Counsel, against such petition, until the matter thereof shall have been reported to the House.

## PETITIONS OF COMPLAINT NOT TO BE RECEIVED AFTER THE SECOND READING.

9. This House will not receive any petitions on private Bills, referring solely to the compliance or non-compliance with the orders of the House, subsequently to the second reading of the Bills to which they respectively relate.

## DUTIES OF THE STANDING ORDER COMMITTEE.

10. A Committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session, consisting of twenty-one members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated "THE STANDING ORDER COMMITTEE;" to whom shall be referred all Reports from Committees on petitions for private Bills, in which it shall be stated that any of the Standing Orders have not been complied with; and such Committee shall report their opinion thereupon to the House.

## WHAT BILLS ARE TO BE PRINTED, AND WHEN.

11. All private Bills, except naturalization and name Bills shall be printed; and copies delivered to the members, before the first reading.

## CUSTODY OF BILLS AFTER THE FIRST READING.

12. Every private Bill, after it has been read a first time, and the title copied and examined for the votes, shall be in the custody of the clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the table for the second reading; and when committed, it shall be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge, till reported.

## NAME OF BILL TO BE COPIED INTO EXAMINATION BOOK.

13. After each private Bill has been read a first time, its name (or short title) shall be copied by the clerks of the Private Bill

by the clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of the House; and the Breviate shall be compared with the Bill;—the examining clerk, of such Breviate, stating, “that the Bill is (or, *is not*) in due form:”—and if *not* in due form, he shall specify which any irregularity occurs. He shall, moreover, initial and date the Breviate of such Bill, with the day of month and year, and shall enter the like date, together with his own name, in the Examination Book.

#### PARTICULARS OF SUCH EXAMINATION.

15. The points to which the duty of the examining clerk extend are the following, viz. (1.) That the title and purport of the Bill are comprehended within the allegations of the Breviate within the order of leave: (2.) That proper blanks are left in the Bill: (3.) That there are no erasures or interlineations (where necessary) that each Bill contains the particulars directed by the Standing Orders applicable to each resolution, and that Bills for confirming Letters Patent have a copy of the Letters Patent annexed.

16. The examining clerk shall moreover compare the Breviate with the Bill and see that the subject-matter of each clause

THE SECOND READING TO BE TWO MONTHS AFTER NOTICE IN THE  
FIRST INSTANCE.

18. No private Bill shall be read a second time, until after the expiration of two calendar months from the day on which the last notice was given in the newspapers.

NOTICE OF THE SECOND READING TO BE GIVEN AT THE PRIVATE  
BILL OFFICE.

19. Three clear days' notice, in writing, of the day proposed for the second reading of every private Bill, must be given by the agent soliciting the same to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register.

## RESOLUTIONS AS TO FEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

20. That every Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, whether the same be brought in upon petition, or motion, or report from a Committee, or brought from the Lords, hath been, and ought to be, deemed, a Private Bill, within the meaning of the Table of Fees.

21. That every Enacting Clause, so brought in upon petition, motion, or report, or brought from the Lords, for a particular interest or benefit, hath been, and ought to be deemed a Private Enacting Clause, within the meaning of the said Table of Fees, whether the Bill, in which such clause is inserted, be public or private.

22. That every such Bill, and every such Enacting Clause, which concerns a County or Counties, a corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, hath been, and ought to be, deemed a *double Bill*, within the meaning of the said Table of Fees.

23. That every Distinct Provision made in any Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, or of any County or Counties, corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, and every Distinct Provision made in any Bill, relating to a distinct interest, estate, or matter, hath been, and ought to be, deemed an *enacting clause* within the meaning of the said Table of Fees; and

that a distinct fee ought to be paid for the same, as for an Enacting Clause: provided, that in Bills containing Distinct Provisions for more than three bodies of people, no more than a single fee shall be paid for each body.—*Die Jovis, 13th Junii, 1751.*

FEEES TO BE PAID BEFORE THE SECOND READING.

24. No Bill, nor clause, for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, county, corporation, or body of people, shall be read a second time, unless fees be paid for the same.

TIME FOR SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE.

25. Seven clear days must elapse between the second reading of every private Bill, and the sitting of the Committee thereupon.

CONTENTS OF PETITIONS TO BE SPECIFIC AND ACCURATE.

26. No petition against a private Bill shall be referred to the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the petitioner objects to the Bill or to any of the provisions thereof; and the petitioners shall be heard only on such grounds so stated. If it shall appear to the Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, they may direct that a more specific statement, in writing, shall be given in.

NOTICE WHEN COMMITTEE UPON THE BILL SHALL SIT.

27. Three clear days' notice, in writing, of the day and hour on which the Committee on the Bill is appointed to sit, must be given by the agent to the clerks in the Private-Bill Office, who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register: the proceedings of every Committee sitting without such notice shall be void.

FILLED UP BILL, TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

28. A filled up Bill, signed by the agent, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, must be deposited in the Private Bill Office at the time of giving notice of the meeting of the Committee; and all parties shall be entitled to a copy thereof, upon payment of the charges for making out amendments to such Bill.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF THE FIRST MEETING, REQUIRED.

29. No postponement of the first meeting of any Committee on a private Bill shall take place, unless notice of one clear day be given in the Private Bill Office.

## NOTE OF ADJOURNMENT TO BE GIVEN.

30. A note, in writing, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned, shall be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office; who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register.

## LISTS OF COMMITTEES TO BE HUNG IN THE LOBBY.

31. The Clerks in the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, upon which Committees are appointed to sit; specifying the hour of meeting; and (as soon as the same can be known), the *room* where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the lobby of the House.

## TIME FOR SENDING FOR PERSONS, PAPERS, AND RECORDS.

32. The Chairman of the Committee upon any private Bill, so soon as the same is appointed, may in cases where the House has given power to send for persons, papers, and records, issue an order accordingly; so that such persons, papers, and records may be in readiness for the Committee to proceed upon at the expiration of seven days.

## NUMBER CONSTITUTING A COMMITTEE.

33. Five members shall be the number to constitute a Committee on a petition or Bill; and the names of the members attending each Committee shall be entered on the minutes by the clerk.

COMMITTEE BILL AND CLAUSES ADDED, TO BE SIGNED BY THE  
CHAIRMAN.

34. The Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill) on which the amendments are to be fairly written in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted; he shall also sign, with his initials, the several clauses added in the Committee.

## BILL AS AMENDED TO BE DELIVERED IN.

35. The Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, shall deliver into the Private Bill Office a printed copy of the Bill, with the written amendments made in the Committee.



in the schedule to the general  
unless such Committee shall otherwise

THE SAME

37. In all private Bills relating  
by the Standing Orders of this  
preamble of such Bills, may be proved  
of the united kingdom, whose certificate  
of such proof having been made; and  
wise order.

MODE OF SIGNIFYING CONSENT

38. All persons interested in an  
the extinguishing any right of common  
consent to the same, by affidavit taken  
to the form prescribed in the schedule  
(41 Geo. III. c. 109); unless the Com-

MODE OF SIGNIFYING CONSENT TO

39. All persons interested in private  
personally attend the Committee, or  
the same to one of the Judges of the

## MAPS, &amp;c. TO BE SIGNED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

41. All maps, plans, and schedules or books of reference thereto, which shall be produced before the Committee on any private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office, or not), shall be signed by the Chairman with his name at length; and he shall also mark with his initials every alteration of the same, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee. Every such map, &c. shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

## CERTIFIED MAPS, &amp;c. TO BE PREVIOUSLY VERIFIED.

42. Every map or plan, &c. which shall be certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, must previously be ascertained, and verified upon oath, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the map or plan, &c. signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill; including every alteration which may have been made therein, by authority of Parliament.

## NOTICE OF THE DAY OF REPORT.

43. One clear day's notice in writing, of the day on which the Bill is to be reported, must be given by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office.

## ALLEGATIONS AND CONSENTS TO BE REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

44. The Chairman of the Committee, upon the report of every private Bill, shall acquaint the House, that the allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the parties concerned have given their consent, to the satisfaction of the Committee.

## MINUTES OF COMMITTEE TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE.

45. The minutes of the Committee, on every contested private Bill, shall be brought up and laid on the table of the House, with the report of the Bill.

## TIME BETWEEN THE REPORT AND CONSIDERATION, OF CERTAIN BILLS

46. Seven clear days shall elapse between the day on which every Bill within the Standing Orders, respecting Navigation, Railways, Tunnels, Ferries, and Docks, is reported, and the day on which the report shall be taken into consideration.

## BILLS TO BE PRINTED THREE DAYS AFTER BEING REPORTED.

47. Every such Bill, as amended by the Committee, shall be printed, at the expense of the parties applying for the same; and delivered to the members, three clear days at least before the report is taken into consideration.

## NOTICE OF THE TIME FOR CONSIDERING REPORTS.

48. In all cases where reports on Bills are ordered to lie on the table, one clear day's notice in writing of the day on which such report is intended to be taken into consideration, must be given by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register.

## ORDER OF THE INGRESSMENT OF BILLS.

49. All private Bills shall be engrossed, examined, and brought to the table of the House, according to the priority in which they are ordered to be engrossed.

## NOTICE OF THE THIRD READING.

50. One clear day's notice, in writing, of the day proposed for the third reading of every private Bill, must be given by the agent to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office.

## AMENDMENTS ON REPORT AND THIRD READING.

51. The amendments (if any) which are made upon the report and upon the third reading, shall be entered by one of the clerks in the Private Bill Office, upon the printed copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee; which clerk shall sign the copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said office.

## EXAMINATION OF ENGROSSMENTS.

52. To insure the accuracy of the engrossment of all private Bills, the Clerk of the House shall be required to provide a sufficient number of clerks, to be called EXAMINERS OF ENGROSSMENTS.

## CERTIFICATE OF THE EXAMINATION OF ENGROSSMENTS.

53. No Bill shall be read a third time, until a certificate be endorsed upon the Paper Bill, and signed by one or more of the examiners of engrossments, declaring that the engrossment thereof has been examined, and agrees with the Bill, as amended by the Committee, and on the report.

## BRIDGES :—BILLS FOR BUILDING.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION TO BE GIVEN.

1. Resolved, that when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a Bridge, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties upon any Bridge, Notices of such intended application must be given, as follow :

## THE SAME TO CONTAIN NAMES OF PARISHES AND INCREASE OF TOLLS.

2. Such notices must describe the parish or parishes in which the said Bridge is erected or intended to be erected ; and if an increase or alteration in any existing tolls, rates, or duties is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration must be expressed therein.

## NOTICES TO BE INSERTED IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

3. Such Notices must be inserted three times in the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same Newspaper of every county to which such Bridge extends or is intended to extend ; or if there be no such paper printed therein, then in the Newspaper of some county adjoining, or near, thereto.

## COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The Committee to whom such Petition shall be referred, shall examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with ; and shall report the same to the House, on the report of such Petition.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID UP, AND TREASURERS, &amp;c. TO GIVE SECURITY.

5. In all Bills presented to the House, for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, provision shall be made for compelling the persons who have subscribed any money towards carrying any such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them ; and also to oblige the Company, Commissioners, or Trustees, to take security from their Treasurer, Receiver, or Collector, for the faithful execution of his office.

## TURNPIKE ROADS :—BILLS FOR MAKING.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1 and 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making a Turnpike road, &c., for widening or diverting any such road, or for altering the tolls thereupon; Notices must be given, containing the names of parishes through which the road passes, as well as the alteration of tolls contemplated, as for BRIDGES.

3. Such Notices must be inserted in the county Newspapers, as for BRIDGES; and if the said Road be situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the Notices must in like manner be inserted in the London Gazette.

## MAPS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE, TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

4. A map or plan of such Road, or intended alteration, upon the scale of not less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace of every county, riding, or division, through which such road is intended to be carried, on or before the 30th of November previous to the session of parliament in which such application is intended to be made; together with a book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of such lands respectively.

## SUCH MAPS, &amp;c. TO BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

5. The Clerks of the Peace shall make a memorial in writing, upon the map or plan and book of reference deposited with them, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices; and must at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom, on paying the usual fees.

## APPLICATION TO LAND OWNERS, &amp;c.

6. Before application is made to the House for any of the purposes aforesaid, a previous application must be made to the owners and occupiers of the lands through which such road is intended to be

carried ; and separate lists must be made of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which have assented to, dissented from, or are neuter in respect to, such road or alteration.

DUPLICATES OF DOCUMENTS TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

7 and 8. The lists mentioned in the last resolution, and a duplicate of the map or plan, also an estimate of the proposed expense of such undertaking, signed by the person or persons making the same, together with an account of the money subscribed, and the names of the subscribers, with the respective sums, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House ; the receipt of all which shall be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the Clerks. (*See also sect. 5 of PRIVATE BILLS, generally.*)

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

9. The Committee shall report compliance with Standing Orders, as in the case of BRIDGES.

COMMISSIONERS TO BE POSSESSED OF CERTAIN PROPERTY.

10. In all such Bills, a clause shall be inserted, to prevent Commissioners from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless they be possessed of an estate in land, or a personal estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such bills. Such qualification to be extended to the heirs apparent of persons possessed of estates in land.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SECURITY FROM TREASURERS, &c.

11 and 12. Subscriptions to be paid up, and Treasurers, &c., to give security, as for BRIDGES.

*Note.*—Sections 10, 11, and 12, do not now apply to Great Britain, being included in the General Turnpike Acts.

FEES ON BILLS FOR EXTENDING AND CONSOLIDATING TURNPIKE ROAD TRUSTS.

13. Every Bill for the sole purpose of *extending* the term for the execution of the existing powers and provisions of any Turnpike Road Act, shall be *considered, as to the payment of fees, as a single Bill ; provided that no alteration be made in the powers and provisions of*

such Act, and no new clauses introduced, except such as are required to be inserted in all Turnpike Road Bills, by the Standing Orders of the Two Houses of Parliament.

14. Every Bill for the simple *consolidation* of any two or more Turnpike Road Trusts into one and the same Trust, shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, as a *single Bill*.

15. If provision be made for *extending* the term for execution of any or all the Trusts thereby to be *consolidated*, as aforesaid, such Bill shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, as a *double Bill*.  
—*Die Jovis, Ato Julii, 1822.*

---

CANALS, CUTS, AQUEDUCTS, RESERVOIRS, AND THE  
IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER NAVIGATION:—BILLS FOR.

NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1 and 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation; or of supplying any city, town, or place, with water; or for varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct already made; or for improving the navigation of any river, or for altering the tolls thereupon, notices are to be given as for BRIDGES; containing the names of parishes and townships, the objects of the intended alteration, and any variation in the tolls, &c.

3. Such notices must be inserted in the County Newspapers, as for BRIDGES.

4. A further notice of such intended application must be given, in writing, to the corporation of the Bedford Level, or Great Level of the Fens, in the months of August, September, October and November, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is to be made,—if the interests of the said corporation are by such Bill likely to be affected.

## MAPS, SECTIONS, &amp;c.

5. The map, section, and book of reference, must be deposited with the Clerks of the Peace, as in the case of TURNPIKE ROADS;—with this farther provision, that the plan shall also describe the brooks and streams to be diverted into such cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, and the elevation of any such aqueduct. Such section must specify the Levels, and describe the same by feet and inches.

6. Clerks of the Peace are to make a memorial on the map and book of reference and section, in regard to the time of receiving the same; with permission to examine the same on paying the usual fees, as in the case of TURNPIKE ROADS.

## APPLICATION TO LAND OWNERS, &amp;c.

7. Previous application must be made to the owners and occupiers of lands; and lists made of assents, dissents, and neuters, as in the case of TURNPIKE ROADS.

8. The same to be done, when any former act is intended to be amended; and notice must be given in writing to the owners and occupiers of the lands in which any part of the said cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, intended to be thereby relinquished, is situate.

9. Previous application must also be made to owners or occupiers of lands where any reservoir is intended to be erected, and through which any channel or conveyance is intended to be made for the purposes of feeding or supplying with water any such cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation; and separate lists must be made of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to, or dissented from, such proposed work, or are neuter in respect thereto.

## DOCUMENTS TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

10 and 11. Lists and duplicate of the map, section, and book of reference, with the Estimate, and account of subscriptions, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, as in the case of TURNPIKE ROADS.

## COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

12. The Committee shall report compliance with Standing Orders, as in the case of BRIDGES.



## SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND SECURITY FROM TREASURERS, &amp;c.

13. Subscriptions to be paid up, and security to be taken from treasurers, &c., as for BRIDGES.

CONTRACT TO BE ENTERED INTO BY SUBSCRIBERS TO CUTS,  
CANALS, AND RAILWAYS, &c.

14. No Bill for making or extending any cut, canal, or road, or for making or extending any ways or roads, commonly called Tram ways or Tram roads, shall be read a second time, unless one-third of the sum required for the probable expense of the work shall have been subscribed by persons, under a contract, binding themselves and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the payment of the money so subscribed; such contract to be previously deposited in the Private Bill Office, and produced before the Committee on the day required.

## TIME BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND READING

15. Seven clear days shall elapse between the first and second reading of such Bills.

PRINTED BILL, &c., TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THE PARISH CLERK,  
AND PROPER NOTICE GIVEN THAT SUCH HAS BEEN DONE.

16. After the presentation of such Bill, and ten days before the Committee shall sit, a printed copy, with a map thereunto, engraved or printed upon the scale of an inch to a mile, and authenticated by the signature of the person or persons proposing the same, must be deposited with the parish clerk of every parish, from, in, through, and into which, any cut, canal, or aqueduct, or any such variation, abridgment, extension, or alteration, is intended to be made, for the inspection and examination of all persons concerned. Seven days' previous notice of such Bill must be given once, in some newspaper of the county, and the same affixed on the church door of every parish concerned.

EVIDENCE THAT THE PRECEDING RESOLUTION HAS BEEN COMPLIED  
WITH.

17. Evidence shall be adduced before the Committee that the preceding resolution has been duly complied with.

## PROOFS OF DISSENT OF OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF LAND.

18. All owners and occupiers of land, who shall dissent, must give their certificate in writing, signifying that they have seen a printed copy of the said bill, and do dissent thereto: the handwriting to such certificate to be proved, by one or more witnesses, before the Committee; or if they do not give such certificate, they must personally attend the said Committee.

## THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT THE LIST OF DISSENTS.

19. The Committee shall report to the House, together with the Report of the Bill, a list of the names of such persons as shall appear to them to dissent.

## ASCENT AND FENCES OF BRIDGES OVER CANALS, &amp;c.

20. No such Bill shall be reported to the House, unless there shall be contained therein a provision that the ascent to every Bridge to be made over such cut, canal or aqueduct, shall not be more than one foot in thirteen; and that the fence on each side shall not be less than four feet above the surface of the Bridge.

## TIME BETWEEN REPORT AND CONSIDERATION.

21. Seven clear days shall elapse between the day on which such Bill is reported to the House, and when the said Report shall be taken into consideration.

## PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BILL, AFTER REPORT.

22. After being reported to the House, the Bill, as amended by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties applying for the same; and be delivered at the door to the Members three clear days at least before such Report shall be taken into consideration.

## RAILWAYS OR TRAM ROADS:—BILLS FOR MAKING.

The Standing Orders relating to Bills for making navigable CANALS, reservoirs, aqueducts, and improving the navigation of rivers, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament for any or either of those purposes, shall be extended to Bills for making ways or roads commonly called RAILWAYS or TRAM ROADS.

## TUNNELS OR ARCHWAYS :—BILLS FOR MAKING.

The Standing Orders relating to Bills for making navigable CANALS, reservoirs, aqueducts, and the navigation of rivers, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament for any or either of those purposes (*except so much thereof as relates to a contract to be entered into by the subscribers*) shall extend to Bills for making TUNNELS OR ARCHWAYS: but if either of the same be situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the notices shall be inserted in the London Gazette.

## FERRIES OR DOCKS :—BILLS FOR MAKING.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1 and 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing any Ferry, or making any Dock, or for altering any Ferry or Dock, or for the increase or alteration of existing tolls or duties, Notices must be given as for BRIDGES.

3. Such Notices must be inserted in the County Newspapers, as for BRIDGES, and affixed upon the Church Doors of the parish or parishes in which such Ferry or Dock shall be proposed to be made, &c., for three Sundays in the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them.

## THE MAP, &amp;c., TO BE DEPOSITED FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

4 and 5. A map or plan of such intended Ferry or Dock must be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, as for TURNPIKE ROADS.

## APPLICATION TO LAND OWNERS, &amp;c.

6. Application must be made to the owners and occupiers of lands in which any such Dock shall be made or altered, &c., as for TURNPIKE ROADS.

## DOCUMENTS TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

7 & 8. The lists of assent and dissent, duplicate of the map or plan, *estimate of expenses*, and the account of subscriptions, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, as in the case of TURNPIKE ROADS.

## COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

9. The Committee shall report compliance with Standing Orders, as in the case of BRIDGES.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SECURITY.

10. Subscriptions to be paid up, and Treasurers, &c. to give security, as for BRIDGES.

## TIME BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND READING.

11. Seven clear days shall elapse between the first and second reading of such Bills.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE AS TO THE ASSENT AND DISSENT OF OWNERS.

12. Owners and occupiers of the land shall personally attend the Committee ; or if they do not attend, they must give their certificate in writing, that they have seen a printed copy of the Bill, and do give their consent, or dissent, thereto, or are neuter in respect thereof : the handwriting of such certificate must be proved by one or more witnesses : and the Committee shall report to the House, together with the report of the said Bill, a list of the names of such persons, as for CANALS.

## TIME BETWEEN REPORT AND CONSIDERATION.

13. The same as for CANALS.

## PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BILL, AFTER REPORT.

14. The same as for CANALS.

---

 PIERS, PORTS, OR HARBOURS :—BILLS FOR MAKING OR IMPROVING.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making or improving any Pier, Port, or Harbour ; or for the alteration of existing tolls, Notices must be given of the tolls, &c. contemplated, in the County Newspapers, as for BRIDGES.

ESTIMATE AND ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE LODGED IN THE  
PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

4. The same as for TURNPIKE ROADS.

## COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

5. The same as for BRIDGES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID UP, AND TREASURERS, &c. TO GIVE  
SECURITY.

6. The same as for BRIDGES.

INCLOSING, DRAINING, OR IMPROVING OF LANDS:—  
BILLS FOR.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1 & 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, Notices must be inserted in the Newspapers, as for BRIDGES; and affixed to the Church Doors, as for FERRIES and DOCKS.

## FURTHER NOTICE.

3. A further notice of such intended application must be given, in writing, to the Corporation of *The Bedford Level*, or Great Level of the Fens, during the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them, as for AQUEDUCTS, CANALS, &c., in case the interests of that Corporation are thereby likely to be affected.

## NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS, AND COMPENSATIONS, TO BE INSERTED.

4. In all Bills for inclosing lands, the names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the owners of tithes, in lieu of their respective rights, and also the compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of copyholds, where any bargains or agreements have been made for such compensations, must be inserted: and all copies of such Bills, whether printed or written, which shall be sent

to any of the persons interested in the said manor, tithes, lands or commons, for their consent, must contain the names of such proposed Commissioners, with the compensations so bargained or agreed for.

DISQUALIFICATION OF COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

5. No person shall be named in any such Bills, as a Commissioner, Surveyor, or Valuer, who shall be interested in the inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; nor the agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence, or management of the estate of any person so interested.

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

6. The same as for BRIDGES; and in case the petition shall not be referred to a Committee, then the Committee to whom the Bill shall be committed, shall examine and report to the House how far the preceding Orders have been complied with.

CLAUSES FOR SETTLING THE PAY OF COMMISSIONERS, AND FOR PASSING THEIR ACCOUNTS.

7. In all Bills for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, there shall be inserted a clause, providing what sum of money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of their expense and trouble; also a clause providing that the account of such Commissioners, containing a true statement of all sums by them received and expended or due to them for their own trouble, &c., shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of such Act (till such accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the vouchers relating to the same), be examined by persons in such Bill to be named; as well as the balance stated in the book of accounts required to be kept in the office of the Clerk of such Commissioners: no charge or item in such accounts shall be binding on the parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such person or persons.

FEEES ON BILLS FOR THE INCLOSURE OF SMALL TRACTS OF LAND.

8. Bills for the purpose of inclosing small tracts of land, not exceeding *three hundred acres*, and effecting the same by clauses usual in such Bills, shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, only as

*single Bills.* Those for the inclosure of small tracts of land, to be effected as above, not exceeding *one hundred acres*, shall be subject only to the payment of *half the Bill fees* due on a *single Bill*. The admeasurement in both cases to be proved according to the form prescribed in the schedule to the General Inclosure Act.—41st *Geo. III.*, cap. 109.—*Die Jovis, 20 Julii, 1801.*

---

COUNTY RATES, GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION :—BILLS RELATING TO.

NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating County Rates; or for building, rebuilding, or repairing any Gaol or House of Correction, by rates or duties to be levied on the subject, &c.; or for the alteration of existing rates, &c. for either of those purposes, Notices are to be given, as for BRIDGES; and if the said Gaol or House of Correction is within the Bills of Mortality, the said Notices shall in like manner be inserted in the London Gazette.

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The Committee to report, as for BRIDGES.

---

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, OR BURYING GROUNDS:—BILLS RELATING TO.

The Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for regulating COUNTY RATES, or for building, rebuilding, or repairing any Gaol or House of Correction, shall be extended to Bills for building, rebuilding, or repairing any Church or Chapel, or for the purchasing or enlarging of any Burying Ground, by rates or duties to be levied on the subject, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes.

PAVING, LIGHTING, AND CLEANSING, OR IMPROVING  
CITIES OR TOWNS :—BILLS FOR.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing or Improving, any city, town or place ; or for empowering any person or persons to light any city, town or place, with gas, &c. ; or for the alteration of existing rates, &c. for any such purpose, Notices must be given, as for BRIDGES, as regards the County Newspapers ; and if the place to be paved, lighted, cleansed or improved, is situate within the Bills of Mortality, the said Notices shall in like manner be inserted in *The London Gazette* :—such Notices must also be affixed to the Church Doors of the respective parishes, for three Sundays in the months of *August, September, October, and November*, or either of them, as for FERRIES and DOCKS.

## COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The same as for BRIDGES.

TOWN-HALLS OR MARKET-PLACES :—BILLS FOR  
ERECTING OR IMPROVING.

The Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing or Improving any city or town, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, shall be extended to Bills for Erecting or Improving any TOWN-HALL or MARKET-PLACE.

POOR RATES, MAINTENANCE OR EMPLOYMENT OF THE  
POOR, AND WORKHOUSES :—BILLS RELATING TO.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill relating to Poor Rates, or to the Maintenance or Employment of the Poor, or to Workhouses, in any city, town or place, or for the continuing or amending any



Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing rates, Notices must be given, as for Bills for PAVING, LIGHTING, CLEANSING, AND IMPROVING CITIES AND TOWNS.

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The Committee to report, the same as for BRIDGES.

GENERAL LAW OF SETTLEMENT OF THE POOR NOT TO BE DEPARTED FROM.

5. No Bill shall be presented to the House, relating to Poor Rates, or to the Maintenance or Employment of the Poor, or to Workhouses, containing any clause or clauses whereby the general Law of Settlement of the Poor shall be departed from, or any power of corporal punishment given to any persons employed in the management of the Poor.

6. Nor shall such clause or clauses be inserted by the Committee to whom such Bill may be committed.

7. The Chairman of the Committee, upon the report of every such Bill, shall acquaint the House, whether the said Order has been complied with.

---

SMALL DEBTS :—BILLS FOR THE MORE EASY RECOVERY OF.

LIMITATION OF IMPRISONMENT.

1. In all Bills for constituting Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts, provision shall be made, that no person be committed to prison by such Courts, for more than 20 days, where the debt does not exceed 20 shillings; nor for more than 40 days, where the debt does not exceed 40 shillings; nor for more than 60 days, where the debt does not exceed 60 shillings; nor for more than 80 days, where the debt does not exceed 80 shillings; nor for more than 100 days, where the debt does not exceed 100 shillings: And that every person so committed shall be discharged at the expiration of the said 20, 40, 60, 80, or 100 days respectively, without paying any fees to any gaoler or turnkey.

## QUALIFICATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

2. In all such Bills there shall be inserted a clause, that no person be capable of acting as a Commissioner, unless he be a householder within the county, district, city, liberty or place for which he shall act; and be possessed of a real estate of the annual value of 20*l.*, or of a personal estate of the value of 500*l.*

---

LETTERS PATENT:—BILLS FOR CONFIRMING OR PROLONGING  
THE TERM OF.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1 & 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for confirming or prolonging the term of Letters Patent granted by His Majesty to any person or persons on account of any invention, Notices must be inserted three times in *The London Gazette* (and also three times in some one and the same Newspaper printed at *Edinburgh*, where the Letters Patent extend to *Scotland*; and also three times in the *Dublin Gazette*, where they extend to *Ireland*) in the months of *August*, *September*, *October*, and *November*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made: and each such notice must have prefixed to it, in capital letters, the name by which the invention is usually distinguished, and contain a distinct description of the invention for which such letters have been obtained, and also an account of the term of their duration.

## COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

3. The same as for BRIDGES.

## COPY OF LETTERS TO BE ANNEXED TO THE BILL.

4. When any Bill is brought into the House, for confirming of Letters Patent, there must be a true copy of such Letters annexed to the Bill.

## DIVORCE :—BILLS OF.

Before any Bill of Divorce for Adultery do pass this House, evidence must be given before the Committee, that an action for damages has been brought in one of His Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in *Dublin*, against the persons supposed to be guilty of Adultery, and judgment for the plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause must be shown to the said Committee, why such action was not brought, or such judgment not obtained.

---

## RELIGION :—BILLS RESPECTING.

No Bill relating to Religion, or the alteration of laws concerning Religion, shall be brought into this House, until the proposition shall have been first considered and agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

---

## TRADE :—BILLS RESPECTING.

No Bill relating to Trade, or the alteration of laws concerning Trade, shall be brought into the House, until the proposition shall have been first considered and agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

---

## PUBLIC MONEY :—APPLICATIONS FOR.

1. This House will receive no petition for any sum of money, relating to public service, but what is recommended from the crown.
2. This House will not proceed upon any petition, motion or Bill, for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the crown, but in a Committee of the whole House.
3. This House will not receive any petition for compounding any sum of money owing to the crown, upon any branch of the revenue, without a certificate from the proper officer or officers annexed to the said petition, stating the debt,—what prosecutions have been made for the recovery of such debt,—and setting forth how much *the petitioner* and his security are able to satisfy thereof.

## TEMPORARY LAWS.

The precise duration of every Temporary Law shall be expressed in the title of the Bill, and also in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill, and no where else.

---

## PROMULGATION OF STATUTES.

An address was agreed to, by both Houses, on June 3d, 1801, containing the following Resolutions: entreating His Majesty to give directions for the more speedy and general promulgation of the statutes of the realm:—And on the 9th of the same month, answer was reported that His Majesty would give directions according to the said resolutions:—

*Res.* 1. It is expedient, for the more speedy and general promulgation of the Laws of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, that His Majesty's printer should be authorized and directed to print not less than 5,500 copies of every Public General Statute, and 300 copies of every Public Local and Personal Statute.

2 and 3. That the said printer be authorized and directed to deliver, or transmit (by the post or otherwise), as soon as possible after each Bill has received the Royal Assent, the aforesaid numbers of copies of each statute.

4. That every chief magistrate and head officer of any city, borough, or town corporate in *England* and *Ireland*, and of every royal burgh in *Scotland*, and every sheriff, clerk of the peace, and town clerk, in the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, receiving any such copies, shall preserve them for public use, and transmit them to his successor in office.

5. For the more effectual promulgation of Private Statutes (if the parties interested therein shall think proper) and also for making compensation to the clerk of the parliaments and officers of the House of Lords (in lieu of their annual average emoluments arising from the office copies of such statutes) without bringing any new charge upon the public, the parties interested in every such statute

in separate volumes, and to number the chapters  
separately; also, to print one general title to each vol  
with a general table of all the acts passed in that sessio



If the Bill concerns a county or counties, or corporation or corporations; or in the case of such like Bills, when called **DOUBLE BILLS**, double the above fees are to be paid.

For attending **COMMITTEES** of the whole House, or grand Committees, in **PRIVATE CONCERNS**:—

To the Chief Clerk . . . . .	. 0 13 4
To the Clerk Assistant . . . . .	. 0 6 8

For preparing and transcribing the **REPORT** of such Committees:—

To the Chief Clerk . . . . .	. 0 10 0
------------------------------	----------

For every **ORDER** of such Committees:—

To the Clerk Assistant . . . . .	. 0 5 0
----------------------------------	---------

For every **HEARING AT THE BAR**, from each side:—

To the Chief Clerk . . . . .	. 1 13 4
To the Clerk Assistant . . . . .	. 0 6 8
To the housekeeper . . . . .	. 0 10 0
To the two doorkeepers . . . . .	. 0 7 6

For **READING** at the table, and entering in the Journal, a **REPORT** in private matters:—

To the Chief Clerk . . . . .	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{if long} \\ \text{if short} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 0 10 0 \\ 0 6 8 \end{array}$
------------------------------	---

For reading every **PETITION** in private matters:—

To the Clerk Assistant . . . . .	. 0 2 0
----------------------------------	---------

For **DELIVERING PAPERS** at the door:—

To the two doorkeepers . . . . .	. 0 5 0
----------------------------------	---------

For serving any **SUMMONS** of the House, in private matters:—

To the four messengers . . . . .	. 0 6 8
----------------------------------	---------

For serving the **ORDERS** of Committees in private matters:—

To the four messengers . . . . .	. 0 2 6
----------------------------------	---------

For every **PRIVATE COMMITTEE**:—

To the housekeeper . . . . .	. 0 5 0
------------------------------	---------

For **KEEPING THE DOOR**, at a private Committee:—

To the four messengers . . . . .	. 0 2 6
----------------------------------	---------

## FEES TO BE PAID INTO THE COMMITTEE-CLERK'S OFFICE.

## ON A PETITION FOR A PRIVATE BILL. £ s. d.

For taking charge of a petition for a private Bill, when referred to a Committee, and adjourning the Committee to the time when it is to sit for despatch of business . . . . .	0	6	8
For attending the sitting of the Committee each day . . . . .	1	0	0
For drawing and transcribing Report . . . . .	1	0	0
For attending to adjourn a Committee when no business is done . . . . .	0	6	8
For drawing short minute of proceedings of the Committee, name of chairman, and delivering the same to the Private Bill Office . . . . .	0	6	8

In all cases in which more than one DOUBLE FEE is charged upon a Bill by the clerk of the fees, the following fees are to be added for each additional fee:—

For every sitting . . . . .	0	6	8
For every Report . . . . .	0	6	8
For every adjournment when no business is done . . . . .	0	3	4

*Note.*—The above-mentioned fees are to be paid by the petitioner or his agent.

## ON A PRIVATE BILL.

For taking charge of Bill, when committed, and adjourning the Committee to the time when it is to sit for despatch of business . . . . .	1	0	0
For attending sitting of the Committee, each day . . . . .	2	0	0
For attending to adjourn a Committee when no business is done . . . . .	0	6	8
For drawing and transcribing Report in respect of Standing Orders, in any case in which a Committee on a Bill is directed to report thereupon . . . . .	1	0	0
For drawing and transcribing Report on the Bill, and arranging documents to be sent into the House . . . . .	2	0	0
For a fair copy of the amendments to the House Bill, per sheet of 72 words . . . . .	0	1	0



£ s. d.

For a printed Bill, corrected from the Committee Bill, to accompany the Report . . . . .	1	1	0
For drawing short minute of each day's proceedings before the Committee, together with the name of the chairman, and delivering the same to the Private Bill Office . . . . .	0	6	8
In all cases in which more than one DOUBLE FEE is charged by the clerk of the fees, the following fees are to be added for each additional fee:—			
For every sitting . . . . .	0	13	4
For every Report . . . . .	0	6	8
For every adjournment when no business is done	0	3	4

*Note.*—The above fees are to be paid by the petitioner for the Bill or his agent.

## ON A PETITION AGAINST A PRIVATE BILL.

For taking charge of the petition when referred to a Committee on a Bill . . . . .	0	6	8
For reading order of reference, and petition . . . . .	0	6	8
For each day upon which a petitioner is heard, or a petition signed by only one person is considered by the Committee . . . . .	0	13	4
If such petition is signed by two or more petitioners	1	6	8
For drawing and transcribing the Report . . . . .	0	6	8

*Note.*—The above fees to be paid by the petitioner or his agent.

## ON A PETITION, THAT ANY ORDER OF THE HOUSE MAY BE DISPENSED WITH, OR COMPLAINING OF THE DECISION OF ANY COMMITTEE IN RESPECT OF THE STANDING ORDERS; OR UPON ANY REPORT FROM A COMMITTEE, REFERRED TO THE STANDING ORDER COMMITTEE, OR TO ANY OTHER COMMITTEE.

For taking charge of such petition or Report . . . . .	0	6	8
For attending a sitting of a Committee on any such petition or Report . . . . .	2	0	0
For drawing and transcribing the Report . . . . .	1	0	0
For attending to adjourn a Committee when no business is done . . . . .	0	13	4

ON PRIVATE BILLS, &c.

497

For drawing short minute of the proceedings of the Committee, and delivering the same to the Private Bill Office . . . . .	£	s.	d.
	0	6	8

*Note.*—The above fees are to be paid by the party at whose instance the reference shall be made.

ON ANY PETITION FOR A GRANT OF MONEY, OR FOR ANY OTHER MATTER OF A PRIVATE NATURE REFERRED TO A PRIVATE COMMITTEE.

For taking charge of a petition . . . . .	0	6	8
For attending a sitting of the Committee . . . . .	2	0	0
For attending to adjourn a Committee when no business is done . . . . .	0	13	4
For drawing and transcribing the report . . . . .	1	0	0

*Note.*—The above fees to be paid by each party appearing before the Committee.

GENERAL FEES.

For a general inspection of any lists, papers, minutes of evidence, or other documents . . . . .	0	6	8
For every copy of a printed Bill, corrected from the Committee Bill . . . . .	1	0	0
For every summons of a witness . . . . .	0	2	6
For every witness examined or cross-examined . . . . .	0	2	6
For every exhibit . . . . .	0	2	0

N. B. The name of each person in a list of consents, dissents, and neuters, to be reckoned as a separate exhibit.

For every counsel attending in support of the interest of any party, for each day . . . . .	0	10	0
For every copy of the names of the Members of a Committee . . . . .	0	6	8
For every copy of an order of reference . . . . .	0	6	8
For copies of all papers and documents, per sheet of 72 words . . . . .	0	1	0
But if for Members . . . . .	0	0	6
For copies of plans made by the parties . . . . .	1	1	0
For the inspection of a plan . . . . .	0	6	8
		3	s

For taking the consent (of a party beneficially interested) to the passing of a Bill . . . . .	0	5	0
--	---	---	---

---

## FEES TO BE PAID INTO THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

For entering a Private Bill, together with the names and address of the Parliamentary Agent and Solicitor, and the name of the Committee Clerk . . . . .	0	10	0
For receiving and taking charge of books, plans, estimates, and other documents; and indorsing petition, with a certificate that the same hath been deposited . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering proceedings of the House on the presentation of a petition for a Private Bill, or upon a motion for a Private Bill, or upon a message from the Lords with a Private Bill . . . . .	0	6	8
For receiving and entering notice of the day and hour on which it may be proposed that the Committee on the petition should sit; for each day on which a notice may be given . . . . .	0	3	4
For entering a short minute of the proceedings of the Committee, together with the name of the chairman to be furnished by the Committee Clerk . . . . .	0	6	8
If the Committee cannot be formed for want of Members, or if parties are not ready to proceed, for entering the adjournment . . . . .	0	3	4
For entering proceedings of the House on the report of the petition . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering proceedings of the House on a report of the Standing Order Committee . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering the proceedings of the House upon the presenting of any petition praying that any Order of the House may be dispensed with, or upon a motion for such purpose . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering the proceedings of the House upon the report of any such petition . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering proceedings of the House on presenting the <i>Bill, first reading, and Orders thereupon</i> . . . . .	0	6	8

ON PRIVATE BILLS, &c.

499

	£.	s.	d.
For entering petition against a Bill, and Orders thereupon	0	3	4
For entering petition in favour of a Bill, and Orders thereupon	0	3	4
For receiving and entering notice of second reading, for each day on which such notice may be given	0	3	4
For examining the Bill, to see whether it be prepared according to the Orders of the House, and whether it corresponds with the printed Bill:—			
If it does not exceed ten folios of House Bill (each folio containing no more than 200 words)	0	3	4
If above 10 and does not exceed 30 folios	0	6	8
„ 30 . . . . . 50 „	0	10	0
„ 50 . . . . . 70 „	0	13	4
„ 70 . . . . . 90 „	0	16	8
„ 90 . . . . . 110 „	1	0	0
And so in proportion for any greater number of folios.			
For entering certificate, and indorsing breviate that the Bill is properly prepared	0	6	8
For entering proceedings in the House on the second reading of the Bill, for each day	0	6	8
For receiving and entering notice of the day and hour on which it is proposed that the Committee should meet; on each day on which such notice may be given	0	3	4
For receiving from the agent the filled-up printed Bill, with the amendments proposed to be submitted to the Committee; and entering the receipt thereof	0	3	4
For entering a short minute of the proceedings of the Committee, name of the chairman, and the day and hour to which it may have adjourned, in case the Committee do not go through the Bill; for each day	0	6	8
If the Committee cannot be formed for want of Members, or if the Committee is adjourned without doing business by desire of the parties for entering the adjournment for each day	0	3	4
For receiving and entering notice of the day on which it may be proposed to report the Bill; on each day on which such notice may be given	0	3	4
For entering proceedings of the House on the report of the Bill, each day	0	6	8

	£	s.	d.
For entering proceedings on further consideration of report, each day . . . . .	0	6	8
For examining the ingrossed Bill with the Committee Bill :			
If the Bill does not exceed . . . . . 20 presses	0	6	8
if above 20, and does not exceed 40 „ . . . . .	0	10	0
„ 40 . . . . . 60 „ . . . . .	0	13	4
„ 60 . . . . . 80 „ . . . . .	0	16	8
„ 80 . . . . . 100 „ . . . . .	1	0	0
„ 100 . . . . . 120 „ . . . . .	1	3	4
„ 120 . . . . . 140 „ . . . . .	1	6	8
„ 140 . . . . . 160 „ . . . . .	1	10	0
„ 160 . . . . . 180 „ . . . . .	1	13	4
„ 180 . . . . . 200 „ . . . . .	1	16	8
„ 200 . . . . . 220 „ . . . . .	2	0	0
And so on, in proportion for any greater number of presses.			
For entering certificate on back of the Bill, that it is properly ingrossed . . . . .	0	6	8
For receiving and entering notice of the third reading, for each day on which such notice may be given . . . . .	0	3	4
For entering proceedings of the House on the third reading, each day . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering proceedings of the House upon any new clause added, or proposed to be added on the report, further consideration of report, or third reading . . . . .	0	3	4
For entering the agreement of the House of Lords, with or without amendments . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering proceedings of the House, upon consideration of the amendments of the Lords . . . . .	0	6	8
For entering royal assent . . . . .	0	6	8
For each Bill, or brieve, or ingrossment, certified to be irregular, and admitted so to be by the party, or declared so to be by the Speaker . . . . .	0	10	0

*Note.*—The fees above mentioned are to be paid to the principal Clerk in the Private Bill Office by the party promoting the Bill; and the produce of the fund shall be applied to the maintenance of three Clerks, or more if necessary, for the business of the said office:—to be apportioned between them, in such manner as the Clerk of the House shall from time to time direct.

FEES TO THE CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE OF  
ELECTIONS.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For attending a hearing of the merits of the Cause . . . . .	0	13	4
For drawing the Report . . . . .	0	6	8
For a fair copy of the Report for the Chairman . . . . .	0	3	4
For each Exhibit . . . . .	0	2	0
For the Examination of a Witness . . . . .	0	2	6
For each Order of the Committee . . . . .	0	5	0

FEES TO SHORT-HAND WRITERS.

In all cases where any Select Committee appointed for the trial of a controverted election or return, or of any other matters relating thereto, shall be attended by a person skilled in the art of writing short-hand, he shall be paid for his attendance each day . . . . . 2 2 0

For the transcript of the proceedings for the use of the said Committee, per sheet (containing seventy-two words) . 0 1 0

*Note.*—The said expenses to be paid by the parties, to the Clerk appointed to attend the Select Committees on elections, who is to pay the same to the persons employed.—*Die Lunæ, 4 Aprilis, 1803.*

When the short-hand writer, or his sufficient deputy, attends when called upon, to take minutes of evidence at the bar of the House, or in Committee of the same, he is to be paid per *day*, and per *sheet* (if the transcript be required), as in the case of Election Committees.

*Note.*—When the Chairman of a Committee, to whom a petition or private Bill shall be referred, shall require such attendance, the expense must be defrayed by the parties promoting and opposing the same, in such proportions as the Chairman shall direct.—*Die Martis, 18 Maii, 1813.*

## FEES ON TAXATION OF COSTS ON PRIVATE BILLS.

To each of the Examiners, for his pains and trouble respecting the taxation of any Bill of costs and expenses upon which an order of reference shall have been made by Mr. Speaker.

	£	s.	d.
For the first day of attendance . . . . .	. 3	3	0
For every subsequent attendance . . . . .	. 2	2	0
To the Speaker's Secretary, for his pains and trouble respecting the taxation of every such Bill . . . . .	. 1	6	8
To the Clerk who shall be appointed to attend the said Examiners, for his pains and trouble, on every attendance	2	2	0

*Die Lunæ, 16 Februarii, 1829.*—Under the authority of the 6th of *Geo. IV.*, entitled, "An Act to establish a taxation of costs on private Bills in the House of Commons."

## FEES ON ELECTION PETITION RECOGNIZANCES AND BILLS OF COSTS.

To each of the said Examiners, for his pains and trouble respecting the examination of the sufficiency of the surety or sureties in any recognizance, or respecting the taxation of any bill of costs, expenses, or fees, upon which an order of reference shall have been made by Mr. Speaker.

For the first day of attendance . . . . .	. 3	3	0
For every subsequent attendance . . . . .	. 2	2	0
To the Speaker's Secretary, for every such recognizance, and all matters relating thereto . . . . .	. 1	0	0
To the Speaker's Secretary, respecting the taxation of every such Bill . . . . .	. 1	6	8
To the Clerk appointed to attend the Examiners;—on every attendance . . . . .	. 2	2	0

*Note.*—If orders of reference are made upon two or more bills of costs, fees or expenses, arising on the same petition, each day of meeting shall be considered as one attendance.

*Die Lunæ 16 Februarii, 1829.*—Under the authority of the 9th of *Geo. IV.*, entitled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Trial of Controverted Elections."

## FEES TO BE PAID FOR VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS.

## TO MR. SPEAKER'S SECRETARY.

For every WARRANT signed by Mr. Speaker, for a new £. s. d.  
writ, commitment, discharge, or witness to attend . 0 10 0

## TO THE CHIEF CLERK.

For every order upon motion or petition, or committee appointed in private or public matters, or copies of them, taken out by any person . . . 0 6 8  
 For every order for the commitment or discharge of any person . . . . . 0 6 8  
 For copies of all petitions, reports, or other matters out of the journals, if under ten sheets . . . 0 6 8  
     If above ten sheets, per sheet . . . . . 0 1 0  
 For every search in the journals . . . . . 0 6 8  
 For copies of Bills, per sheet . . . . . 0 1 0  
     But if for Members . . . . . 0 0 4  
 For ingrossing Bills, per press . . . . . 0 12 6  
 For swearing each Member without and within doors (upon the Clerk of the Crown's Return, upon any vacancy) after the Sessions begun, and filing the certificate, and entering it in the return book . 1 5 0  
 For the test, by Act of Parliament, at the table . 0 1 0  
 For swearing every person at the table, in order to be naturalized . . . . . 0 13 4

## TO THE SERJEANT AT ARMS.

For taking a knight into custody . . . . . 5 0 0  
 For taking a gentleman into custody . . . . . 3 6 8  
 For every day in custody . . . . . 1 0 0  
 From every knight of the shire when sworn into the House (upon the Clerk of the Crown's Return, upon any vacancy) after the Sessions begun . 0 10 0  
 From every burgess upon such vacancy . . . . . 0 5 0  
 From every person sworn at the table, in order to be naturalized . . . . . 0 12 6



## FEES TO BE PAID, &amp;c.

	£	s.	d.
For every counsel pleading at the bar, or before any Committee . . . . .	0	10	0
For bringing a criminal to the bar . . . . .	0	6	8
For riding charges—each mile . . . . .	0	0	6

## TO THE TWO DOORKEEPERS.

Upon the discharge of every prisoner, to each . . . . .	0	2	6
From every Member sworn (upon the Clerk of the Crown's Return, upon any vacancy) after the Sessions begun . . . . .	0	5	0

## TO THE FOUR MESSENGERS.

For attending a prisoner, per day . . . . .	0	6	8
---	---	---	---

## TO THE HOUSEKEEPER.

For every prisoner discharged by the House . . . . .	0	5	0
--	---	---	---

## STANDING ORDERS RESPECTING FEES.

All Fees to be demanded or taken by any officer or servant of this House shall be fixed according to the rate of the list of fees entered in the journals in the year 1700; and tables of the same, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, shall be printed, and hung up in the Speaker's chambers, in the lobby, and in the clerk's office; and the clerk must take care to renew such printed tables, from time to time, as occasion shall require, and to preserve them always fair and legible.

If any officer or servant of this House shall presume to demand or take any greater fee, than what shall be contained in the said printed tables, this House will proceed against such officer or servant with the utmost severity.—*Die Martis, 22 Februarii, 1731.*

ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT  
OF ALL  
COUNTIES, CITIES, UNIVERSITIES,  
BOROUGHS, AND CINQUE PORTS,  
REPRESENTED IN THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF  
WILLIAM IV.;

WHICH WAS SUMMONED TO MEET ON THE 14th DAY OF JUNE,  
AND  
COMMENCED BUSINESS ON THE 21st OF THE SAME MONTH, 1831.

The Rt. Hon. CHARLES-MANNERS SUTTON, M.P. for Scarborough,  
was again elected to the Chair, as SPEAKER of the House.

[The reader will please to observe that the present volume having been on the eve of publication, at the time of the sudden Dissolution of the late Parliament, the present and other additions were rendered necessary:—with the view, therefore, of rendering the work as complete as possible, the present account has been added: but, as it would have been superfluous to re-state particulars, either of Members or Places represented, references have been made to the Pages, &c. of the former account, in all cases except those of New Representatives;—concerning whom, of course, all information that could be obtained is here given.]

ABER

ABERDEENSHIRE, *Scotland.*  
THE HON. WILLIAM GORDON.  
(See page 289.)

ABERDEEN, &c. a District of Scottish Boroughs.  
HORATIO ROSS, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Rossie, Aberdeenshire.

ABINGDON, Borough of, *Berks.*  
JOHN MABERLY, Esq. (See page 290.)

AGMONDESHAM, or AMERSHAM, Borough of, *Bucks.*  
THOMAS - TYRWHITT DRAKE, Esq.  
(See page 291.)

ALDB

WILLIAM-TYRWHITT DRAKE, Esq.  
(See page 291.)

ALDBOROUGH, *Yorkshire.*  
CLINTON-JAMES-FYNES CLINTON, Esq. (See page 291.)

MICHAEL-THOMAS SADLER, Esq.  
(See page 364.—NEWARK.)

ALDEBURGH, *Suffolk.*  
THE MARQUIS OF DOURO.  
(See page 291.)

THE RT. HON. JOHN WILSON CROKER. (See page 292.)

RALPH ETTWALL, junr. Esq.

ANGLESEYSHIRE, *N. Wales*  
THE EARL OF UxBRIDGE.  
(See p. 292.)

ANTRIMSHIRE, *Ireland*.  
THE HON. JOHN-RICHARD-BRU  
O'NEIL. (See p. 292.)  
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF  
BELFAST. (See p. 292.)

APPLEBY, *Westmoreland*.  
THE HON. H. TUFTON. (See p. 293.)  
VISCOUNT MAITLAND. (See p. 293.)

ARGYLESHIRE, *Scotland*.  
WALTER-FREDERICK CAMPBELL,  
Esq. (See p. 293.)

ARMAGHSHIRE, *Ireland*.  
VISCOUNT ACHESON. (See p. 293.)  
*To. Res. 31, Grosvenor-street.*  
CHARLES BROWNLOW, Esq.  
(See p. 293.)

ARMAGH, Borough of, *Armagh-*  
*shire, Ireland*.  
VISCOUNT

Jo

BEAUMARIS, *Angleseyshire, N. Wales.*

SIR RICH. BULKELEY-WILLIAMS  
BULKELEY, Bart. (*See p. 297.*)

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**

THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK.  
(*See p. 298.*)

SIR PETER PAYNE, Bart.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Tempsford, Bedfordshire.

**BEDFORD, Beds.**

WILLIAM-HENRY WHITBREAD, Esq.  
(*See p. 298.*)

FREDERICK POLHILL, Esq.  
(*See p. 298.*)  
*Occ.* Lessee of the Theatre Royal in  
Drury-lane.

**BEDWIN, Wilts.**

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NICHOLL,  
Kt. (*See p. 298.*)

JOHN-JACOB BUXTON, Esq.  
(*See p. 298.*)

**BEERALSTON, Devonshire.**

DAVID LYON, Esq. (*See p. 298.*)

LORD LOVAINE.  
*N. & S.* Algernon-George Percy.  
*To. Res.* 8, Portman-square.  
*Co. Se.* Lovaine, Yorkshire.  
*Rel. Son* to the Earl of Beverley.

“ The farce of election at this place surpasses in grossness the exhibitions in most other close boroughs, even Gaton and Old Sarum not excepted. The election on the present occasion took place on Monday. The following was the motley array of voters—John Jones, Esq. Lincoln’s-inn, London; William Foote, solicitor, Devonport; the Rev. Corydon Luxmoore, Bridestow; Captain Lowe, R.N., Plymouth; Samuel Kerswell, surgeon, Devonport; Joseph Dawe, yeoman, Tavistock; R. W. Reed; J. Hodder, and George Luscombe, yeomen, Buckland. These voters all agreed in stating, that they had paid 3*d.* per annum, or more, ancient burgage-rent, to the steward of the lord of the borough; and that they had been admitted as ancient burgage-

tenants at the court of the said borough. They declined stating the name of the steward to whom they paid their rent, or when they paid it, or to produce any receipts or title-deeds. They all, except one, declined stating where their property was situated; that one was Mr. Foote, who described his as being in PARADISE !!

“ Beeralston, including Beerferris parish, is stated in the Returns to contain 2190 inhabitants; but it is said that the population has greatly decreased since 1821. One of its late modest and respectable members stated the *borough* to contain above 2000 inhabitants!”  
—*Spectator newspaper.* (*See p. 298.*)

**BELFAST, Antrimshire, Ireland.**

SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Bart.  
(*See p. 298.*)

**BERKSHIRE.**

CHARLES DUNDAS, Esq. (*See p. 299.*)  
ROBT.-GEO. THROCKMORTON, Esq.  
*Co. Se.* Buckland-house, Berks.  
*Rel. Nephew* and *heir* to Sir John Throckmorton, Bart.  
This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

**BERWICKSHIRE, Scotland.**

THE HON. ANTHONY MAITLAND.  
(*See p. 299.*)

**BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, Berwickshire.**

MARCUS BERESFORD, Esq.  
(*See p. 299.*)

*To. Res.* 71, Wimpole-street.

SIR FRANCIS BLAKE, Bt. (*See p. 299.*)

**BEVERLEY, Yorkshire.**

HENRY BURTON, Esq. (*See p. 299.*)

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq.  
(*See p. 347.*—LEOMINSTER.)

**BEWDLY, Worcestershire.**

WILSON-AYLESBURY ROBERTS, Esq.  
(*See p. 299.*)

**BISHOP'S CASTLE, Shropshire.**

EDWARD ROGERS, Esq. (*See p. 300.*)

**JAMES-LEWIS KNIGHT, Esq.**  
*Prof. A Barrister and King's Counsel.*  
*To. Res. 1, New-sq. Lincoln's-inn.*  
*Co. Se. Highwood Hill, Hendon,*  
*Middlesex.*

**BLETCHINGLY, Surrey.**

**THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, I. P.**

(in the room of **CHARLES TENNYSON, Esq.**, who made his election for **STAMFORD**; for which he was returned, as well as for the present Borough.)

(*See p. 307.*—**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.**)

**THOMAS HYDE VILLIERS, Esq.**  
 (in the room of **THE HON. JOHN-GEORGE BRABAZON-PONSONBY** of Cavendish-square:—(son of the Earl of Besborough: *bro.* to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for **Kilkennyshire**, to the **Hon. G. Ponsonby**, M.P. for **Youghall**, and to the **Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby**, M.P. for **Poole**) who accepted the Stewardship of the **Chiltern Hundreds.**)

(*See p. 426.*—**WOOTTON BASSET.**)  
*To. Res. 6, Cleveland-ct. St. James's.*

**BODMYN, Cornwall.**

**DAVIES GILBERT, Esq.** (*See p. 300.*)

**HORACE - BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, Esq.** (*See p. 300.*)

*Rel. Bro.* to **G. F. Seymour, Esq.** Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Peers: *cous.* to **Henry Seymour, Esq.**, Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons: *uncle* to **Lord George Seymour**, Chairman of the Board of Excise.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE, Yorkshire.**

**SIR CHARLES WETHERELL, Knt.**  
 (*See p. 300.*)

**MATTHIAS ATTWOOD, Esq.**  
 (*See p. 300.*)  
*Co. Se. Muswell Hill, Middlesex.*

**BOSSINEY, &c., Cornwall.**

**THE HON. JOHN-STUART WORTLEY.** (*See p. 301.*)

**EDWARD - ROSE TUNNO, Esq.**  
 (*See p. 301.*)

**BOSTON, Lincolnshire.**

**JOHN WILKS, Esq.** (*See p. 301.*)

**GILBERT-JOHN HEATHCOTE, Esq.**  
*A Land Owner.*  
*Co. Se. Stocken Hall, ———*

**BRACKLEY, Northamptonshire.**

**ROBERT-HALDANE BRADSHAW, Esq.**  
 (*See p. 301.*)

**JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq.** (*See p. 302.*)

**BRAMBER, Sussex.**

**JOHN IRVING, Esq.** (*See p. 302.*)

**WILLIAM - STRATFORD DUGDALE, Esq.** (*See p. 397.*—**SHAFTESBURY.**)

**BRECKNOCKSHIRE, S. Wales.**

**THOMAS WOOD, Esq.** (*See p. 302.*)

**BRECON, Brecknockshire, S. Wales.**

**CHARLES-MORGAN-ROBINSON MORGAN, Esq.** (*See p. 302.*)

**BRIDGENORTH, Shropshire.**

**WILLIAM-WOLRYCHE WHITMORE, Esq.** (*See p. 303.*)

**JAMES FORSTER, Esq.**  
*A Land Owner.*  
*Co. Se. Coton Hall, Shropshire.*

**BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire.**

**WILLIAM ASTELL, Esq.** (*See p. 303.*)

**CHARLES KEMEYS-KEMEYS TYNTE, Esq.** (*See p. 303.*)

**BRIDPORT, Dorsetshire.**

**SIR HORACE-DAVID CHOLWELL ST. PAUL, Bart.** (*See p. 303.*)

**HENRY WARBURTON, Esq.**  
 (*See p. 303.*)

**BRISTOL, Somersetshire.**

**JOHN-EVAN BAILLIE, Esq.**  
 (*See p. 304.*)

**EDWARD PROTHEROE, Jun., Esq.**  
*Off. Dep. Licut. of Gloucestershire.*  
*To. Res. 26, Charles-st., St. James's-sq.*  
*Co. Se. Great Gaddesden, Herts.*

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE MARQUESS OF CHANDOS.  
(*See p. 304.*)

JOHN SMITH, Esq.  
(*See p. 311.—CHICHESTER.*)

BUCKINGHAM, *Bucks.*

SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart.  
(*See p. 305.*)

SIR THOS.-FRANCIS FREEMANTLE,  
Bart. (*See p. 305.*)

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, *Suffolk.*

EARL JERMYN. (*See p. 305.*)

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS FITZROY, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Lieut.-Col. in the Army.  
*To. Res.* 13, Stratton-st., Piccadilly.  
*Rel.* *Nephew* to the Duke of Grafton.

BUTE AND CAITHNESS-SHIRES,  
*Scotland.*

GEORGE SINCLAIR, Jun., Esq.  
*Co. Se.* Ulbster, Caithness-shire.

CALLINGTON, *Cornwall.*

HENRY-BINGHAM BARING, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 13, Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq.

THE HON. EDWARD-CHARLES HUGH  
HERBERT,  
*Co. Se.* Highclere, Co. Hants.  
*Rel.* *Second son* to the Earl of Carnarvon: *bro.* to Lord Porchester,  
M.P. for Wootton Bassett.

CALNE, *Wiltshire.*

THO.-B. MACAULAY, Esq. (*See p. 306.*)

CHARLES-RICHARD FOX, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.  
*To. Res.* Addison Road, Kensington.  
*Rel.* *Eld. son* of Lord Holland: *son-in-law* to His Majesty.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LORD FRANCIS - GODOLPHIN OSBORNE. (*See p. 306.*)

HENRY-J. ADEANE, Esq. (*See p. 306.*)

CAMBRIDGE, Borough, *C. Shire.*

THE RT. HON. THE MARQUESS OF  
GRAHAM. (*See p. 306.*)

FREDERICK WILLIAM TRENCH, Esq.  
(*See p. 307.*)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,  
*Cambridgeshire.*

THE RT. HON. HENRY GOULBURN,  
A. M. (*See p. 294.—ARMAGH.*)

WILLIAM YATES PEEL, Esq., A. M.  
(*See p. 423.—YARMOUTH, I. of W.*)  
*Rel. Bro.* to Jonathan Peel, Esq., M.P.  
for Huntingdon, and to Edmund  
Peel, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-  
under-Lyme.

CAMELFORD, *Cornwall.*

MARK MILBANK, Esq. (*See p. 307.*)  
*To. Res.* 38, Grosvenor-place.

SHELDON CRADOCK, Esq. (*See p. 307.*)

CANTERBURY, *Kent.*

THE HON. RICHARD WATSON.  
(*See p. 307.*)

VISCOUNT FORDWICH. (*See p. 307.*)

CARDIFF, &c., a *Dis. of W. Bor.*

LORD PATRICK - JAMES - HERBERT  
CRICHTON-STUART. (*See p. 308.*)

CARDIGANSHIRE, *S. Wales.*

WILLIAM-EDWARD POWELL, Esq.  
(*See p. 308.*)

CARDIGAN, &c., a *Dis. of W. Bor.*

PRYSE PRYSE, Esq. (*See p. 308.*)

CARLISLE, *Cumberland.*

PHILIP-HENRY HOWARD, Esq.  
(*See p. 308.*)

WILLIAM JAMES, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 4, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.

CARLOWSHIRE, *Ireland.*

WALTER BLACKNEY, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Ballyellen Lodge, Carlowshire.

SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, K.C.H.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Knockbrack, same County.

CARLOW, *Carlowshire, Ireland.*

LORD TULLAMORE. (*See p. 309.*)

**CARMARTHENSHIRE, S. Wales.**  
**SIR JAMES H. WILLIAMS, Bart.**  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Sc.* Llwyny-Wormwood, Carmarthenshire.

**CARMARTHEN, C. shire, S. Wales.**  
 (VACANT—the Sheriffs having made a return to the Crown Office that in consequence of riots, they were unable to proceed with the election; and therefore, that neither of the candidates (viz. JOHN JONES, Esq. and CAPTAIN JOHN GEORGE PHILLIPS) were duly elected.)

**CARNARVONSHIRE, N. Wales.**  
**C.-W.-G. WYNNE, Esq.** (*See p.* 309.)

**CARNARVON, &c., Carnarvonshire, North Wales.**

**THE HON. SIR CHARLES PAGET, K.C.B.**  
*Offl.* Rear-Admiral of the White.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the M. of Anglesey, &c.

**CARRICKFERGUS, Antrimshire, Ireland.**

(VACANT—by the decease of LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTA HILL.)  
 (*See p.* 310.)

**CASHELL, Tipperaryshire, Ireland.**

**PHILIP PUSEY, Esq.**  
 (in the room of MATTHEW PENNEFATHER, Esq. (*See p.* 310), who accepted the Stewardship of East-Hendred, Berkshire.)  
 (*See p.* 312.—CHIPPENHAM.)

**CASTLE-RISING, Norfolk.**

**LORD HENRY-HUGH CHOLMONDELEY.** (*See p.* 310.)

**THE HON. FULKE GREVILLE HOWARD.** (*See p.* 310.)

**CAVANSHIRE, Ireland.**

**HENRY MAXWELL, Esq.** (*See p.* 310.)

**JOHN YOUNG, Esq.**  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Sc.* Baileborro Castle, Cavanshire.

**CHESHIRE.**  
**VISCOUNT BELGRAVE.** (*See p.* 310.)  
**GEORGE WILBRAHAM, Esq.**  
 (*See p.* 403.—STOCKBRIDGE.)

**CHESTER, Cheshire.**  
**THE HON. ROBERT GROSVENOR.**  
 (*See p.* 311.)  
*Rel. Son-in-law of* Baron Cowley.  
*Co. Sc.* Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

**FOSTER CUNLIFFE-OFFLEY, Esq.**  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 18, Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Madeley, near Newcastle, Co. Stafford.

**CHICHESTER, Sussex.**  
**LORD ARTHUR LENNOX.**  
*Rel. Brother to the Duke of Richmond.*

**JOHN ABEL SMITH.**  
 (*See p.* 361.—MIDHURST.)

**CHIPPENHAM, Wilts.**  
**JOSEPH NEELD, Esq.** (*See p.* 311.)  
**HENRY-GEORGE BOLDERO, Esq.**  
*Co. Sc.* Weymouth, Dorset.

**CHRISTCHURCH, Hants.**  
**THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE HENRY ROSE, Kt.** (*See p.* 312.)  
**GEORGE PITT ROSE, Esq.** (*See p.* 312.)

**CIRENCESTER, Gloucestershire.**  
**LORD APSLEY.** (*See p.* 312.)  
**JOSEPH CRIPPS, Esq.** (*See p.* 312.)

**CLACKMANAN and KINROSS SHIRES, Scotland.**  
**CHARLES ADAM, Esq.**  
*Offl.* Rear Admiral of the White.  
*Co. Sc.* Barnes, Clackmananshire.

**CLARESHIRE, Ireland.**  
**WILLIAM-NUGENT M<sup>o</sup>NAMARA, Esq.**  
 (*See p.* 312.)  
**MAURICE O'CONNELL, Esq.**  
 (*See p.* 312.)  
*Co. Sc.* Derryane Abbey, Kerryshire.

CLITHERO, *Lancashire.*  
 THE HON. R. CURZON. (*See p. 313.*)  
 THE HON. P.-F. CUST. (*See p. 313.*)

CLONMEL, *Tipperaryshire, Ireland.*  
 EYRE COOTE, Esq. (*See p. 313.*)

COCKERMOUTH, *Cumberland.*  
 SIR JAMES SCARLETT, Kt.  
*Late Attorney-General to the King.*  
*To. Res. 4, New-street, Spring-gardens.*  
*Co. Se. Abinger Hall, near Dorking.*  
*(See p. 357.—MALTON.)*

JOHN-HENRY LOWTHER, Esq.  
*(See p. 423.—WIGTON, &c.)*

COLCHESTER, *Essex.*  
 DANIEL-W. HARVEY, Esq. (*See p. 313.*)  
*To. Res. Cannon Row, Westminster.*

WILLIAM MAYHEW, Esq.  
*(See p. 313.)*  
*To. Res. Fenchurch-street.*  
*Co. Se. Coggeshall, Essex.*

COLERAINE, *Londonderryshire, Id.*  
 WILLIAM TAYLOR COPELAND, Esq.  
*(in the room of SIR JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD BRYDGES, Kt. (see p. 313), who was declared by a Committee of the House to have been unduly elected.)*  
*Prof. A Barrister.*  
*To. Res. 37, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*  
*Co. Se. Leyton, and Lee House, Littlebury, Essex.*

CORFE-CASTLE, *Dorsetshire.*  
 GEORGE BANKES, Esq. (*See p. 314.*)  
 PHILIP-JOHN MILES, Esq.  
*(See p. 314.)*

CORKSHIRE, *Ireland.*  
 THE HON. ROBERT KING.  
*(See p. 314.)*  
 VISCOUNT BOYLE. (*See p. 314.*)

CORK, *C. shire, Ireland.*  
 DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Esq.  
*(See p. 314.)*  
 THE HON. JOHN BOYLE. (*See p. 314.*)

CORNWALL, Duchy of,  
 EDWARD-WILLIAM-WYNN PEN-  
 DARVIS. (*See p. 314.*)

SIR CHARLES LEMON, Bart.  
*(See p. 376.—PENRYN.)*

COVENTRY, *Warwickshire.*  
 EDWARD ELLICE, Esq. (*See p. 315.*)  
*Off. Joint-Und. Sec. to the Treasury.*

HENRY-LYTTON BULWER, Esq.  
*(See p. 423.—WILTON.)*

CRAIL, &c., *a Dist. of S. Boroughs.*  
 ANDREW JOHNSTON, Jun., Esq.  
*Co. Se. Renny Hill, —.*

CRICKLADE, &c., *Wilts.*  
 ROBERT GORDON, Esq. (*See p. 315.*)  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res. 24, Berkeley-square.*  
*Co. Se. Kemble House, Wilts, & Lew-  
 ston House, near Sherborne, Dorset.*

THOMAS CALLEY, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res. 15, Burton-crescent.*  
*Co. Se. Salthrope House, Wilts.*

CUMBERLAND, County of,  
 THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES-ROBERT-  
 GEORGE GRAHAM, Bt.  
*(See p. 316.)*  
*Off. A Privy Councillor.*

WILLIAM BLAMIRE, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se. Thackwood, Cumberland.*

DARTMOUTH, *Devonshire.*  
 JOHN BASTARD, Esq. (*See p. 316.*)  
 ARTHUR HOWE HOLDSWORTH, Esq.  
*(See p. 316.)*

DENBIGHSHIRE, *N. Wales.*  
 SIR WATKIN - WILLIAMS WYNN,  
 Bart. (*See p. 316.*)

DENBIGH, &c. *D.-shire, N. Wales.*  
 ROBERT-MYDDLETON BIDDULPH.  
 Esq. (*See p. 316.*)  
*To. Res. 24, Chapel-st., Grosvenor-sq.*



## DERBYSHIRE.

LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-HENRY  
CAVENDISH. (*See p. 317.*)

THE HON. GEORGE-JOHN VERNON.  
*To. Res.* 25, Wilton-crescent.  
*Rel. Eld. son of Baron Vernon.*

DERBY, *D.-shire.*

HENRY-FREDERICK-COMPTON CA-  
VENDISH, Esq. (*See p. 317.*)

EDWARD STRUTT, Esq. (*See p. 317.*)

DEVIZES, *Wilts.*

JOHN PEARSE, Esq. (*See p. 317.*)

GEORGE-W. TAYLOR, Esq.  
(*See p. 318.*)

## DEVONSHIRE.

VISCOUNT EBRINGTON. (*See p. 318.*)

THE RT. HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.  
(*See p. 406.*—TAVISTOCK: also  
TAVISTOCK in present account.)  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

DONEGALSHIRE, *Ireland.*

SIR EDMUND SAMUEL HAYES, Bart.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Drumboe Castle, Donegalshire.

EDWARD-MICHAEL CONOLLY, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Colonel in the Army.  
*Co. Se.* Castletown-Celbridge, Done-  
galshire.

DORCHESTER, *Dorsetshire.*

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq. (*See p. 318.*)

LORD ASHLEY. (*See p. 318.*)

## DORSETSHIRE.

EDWARD-B. PORTMAN, Esq.  
(*See p. 319.*)

THE RT. HON. JOHN CALCRAFT.  
(*See p. 412.*—WAREHAM.)

DOVER, *Kent.*

THE RT. HON. CHARLES POULETT  
THOMSON. (*See p. 320.*)  
*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

ROBERT-HENRY STANHOPE, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*To. Res.* 21, Chester-street.

DOWNPATRICK, *D.-shire, I.*

EDW.-S. RUTHVEN, Esq. (*See p.*

DOWNSHIRE, *Ireland.*

LORD ARTHUR-M.-W. HILL.  
(*See p. 321.*)

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.  
(*See p. 321.*)

DOWNTON, *Wilts.*

THE HON. PHILIP-PLYDELL  
VERIE,  
(in the room of JAMES BROWN  
Esq. (*see p. 321*), who accep  
Stewardship of the Chiltern  
dreds.)  
(*See p. 313.*—COCKERMOUTH  
*Co. Se.* Nether-Broughton, Le  
shire.

THOMAS CREEVEY, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 18, Bury-street, St. Jt

DROGHEDA, *Louthshire, I.*

JOHN-H. NORTH, Esq. (*See p.*

DROITWICH, *Worcestershire*

JOHN-HODGETTS-HODGETT  
LEY, Esq. (*See p. 322.*)

SIR THOMAS E. WINNINGTON.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Stanford Court, Wor  
shire.

DUBLINSHIRE, *Ireland.*

LORD BRABAZON. (*See p. 322*

HENRY WHITE, Esq. (*See p.*

DUBLIN CITY, *Dublinshire*  
*land.*

(VACANT—SIR ROBERT H.  
Bart., Lord Mayor of Dublin  
LOUIS PERRIN, Esq., a  
Counsel in Ireland, having  
ejected on account of bribery at  
due influence, by decision of a  
mittee, Aug. 8th, 1831.)

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, *D.*  
*Ireland.*

THOMAS LEFROY, Esq., LL.D.  
(*See p. 322.*)

DUMBARTONSHIRE, *Scotland.*

LORD MONTAGU - WILLIAM - GRAHAM. (*See p. 322.*)

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, *Scotland.*

JOHN - JAMES - HOPE JOHNSTONE, Esq. (*See p. 322.*)  
*Co. Se. Annandale, Drumfries-shire.*

DUMFRIES, &c. a *Dist. of S. Bor.*

WILLIAM-ROBERT KEITH DOUGLAS, Esq. (*See p. 323.*)

DUNDALK, *Louthshire, Ireland.*

JAMES EDWARD GORDON, Esq.  
*Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy.*  
*To. Res. St. James's-place.*

This gentleman is an active patron and promoter of the Bible and Missionary Societies for Ireland.

DUNGANNON, *Tyrone-shire, Ird.*

THE HON. JOHN-JAMES KNOX. (*See p. 323.*)

DUNGARVON, *Waterfordshire, Ird.*

THE HON. GEORGE LAMB. (*See p. 323.*)

DUNWICH, *Suffolk.*

FREDERICK BARNE, Esq. (*See p. 323.*)

## THE EARL OF BRECKNOCK.

*N. & S. Charles Pratt.*  
*To. Res. 22, Arlington-street.*  
*Rel. Eld. son of the Marquess Camden.*

DURHAM, *County.*

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq. (*See p. 324.*)

SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, *Bt.*

*A Land Owner.*  
*To. Res. Mivart's Hotel, 44, Brook-st.*  
*Co. Se. Whitburn, Co. Durham.*

DURHAM, *City. Co. D.*

WILLIAM-RICHARD-CARTER CHAYTOR, Esq. (*See p. 324.*)

## THE HON. ARTHUR TREVOR.

*Co. Se. Whittlebury, Northamptonshire.*  
*(See p. 325.—RONNEY.)*

DYSART, &c. a *Dist. of S. Boroughs.*

ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq.

*A Land Owner.*

*Co. Se. Raith, Fifeshire.*

*Rel. Bro. to Sir Ronald Crawford Ferguson, M.P. for Nottingham.*

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, *Scotland.*

SIR GEORGE CLERK, *Bart.* (*See p. 325.*)

EDINBURGH, *E.-shire, Scotland.*

ROBERT-ADAM DUNDAS, Esq.

(*See p. 341.—IPSWICH.*)

ELGINSHIRE, or MORAYSHIRE, *Scotland.*

THE HON. FRANCIS-WILLIAM GRANT. (*See p. 325.*)

ELGIN, &c. a *Dist. of S. Boroughs.*

SIR WILLIAM-GORDON CUMMING, *Bt.*

*A Land Owner.*

*Co. Se. Altyre and Gordonstown, Morayshire.*

ENNIS, *Clare-shire, Ireland.*

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM-FITZGERALD-VESEY FITZGERALD.

*Offi. A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.*

(*See p. 353.—LOSTWITHIEL.*)

ENNISKILLEN, *Fermanagh-shire, Ireland.*

THE HON. ARTHUR-HENRY COLE.

(*See p. 326.*)

ESSEX, *County of,*

CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, Esq.

(*See p. 326.*)

THE HON. WILLIAM-POLE-TILNEY-LONG WELLESLEY.

(*See p. 328.—ST. IVES.*)

EVESHAM, *Worcestershire.*

SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, *Bart.*

(*See p. 326.*)

THOMAS HUDSON, Esq.

*To. Res. 6, Park-crescent, Portland place.*

EXETER, *Devonshire.*LEWIS-W. BUCK, Esq. (*See p. 327.*)JAMES-WENTWORTH BULLER, Esq.  
(*See p. 327.*)*To. Res.* 19, King-street, St. James's.  
*Co. Se.* Downes, Devonshire.EYE, *Suffolk.*SIR E. KERRISON, Bart. (*See p. 327.*)WILLIAM BURGE, Esq. (*See p. 327.*)FERMANAGHSHIRE, *Ireland.*MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq. (*See p. 327.*)

## VISCOUNT COLE.

*N. & S.* William Cole.*Co. Se.* Florence Court, Fermanaghs.*Rel. Son* of the Earl of Enniskillen,*R.I.P.*: nephew to the Hon. Arthur  
Henry Cole, M.P. for Enniskillen.FIFESHIRE, *Scotland.*

JAMES LINDSAY, Esq.

(*See p. 423.—WIGAN.*)FLINTSHIRE, *North Wales.*EDWARD-MOSTYN-LLOYD MOSTYN,  
Esq.

A Land Owner.

FLINT, &c., *F. shire, North Wales.*

SIR EDWARD-PRYCE LLOYD, Bart.

(*See p. 327.*)FORFARSHIRE, *Scotland.*

THE HON. WM.-RAMSEY MAULE.

(*See p. 328.*)FORFAR, &c., *a Dist. of S. Bor.*

THE RT. HON. FRANCIS JEFFREY.

(*See p. 328, also 357.—MALTON.*)*See MALTON, in present account.**To. Res.* 37, Jermyn-street.FORTROSE, &c., *a Dist. of S. Bor.*CHAS.-LENNOX-CUNNING BRUCE,  
Esq.

A Land Owner.

*Co. Se.* Roseisle and Kinnaird, —FOWEY, *Cornwall.*LORD BRUDENELL. (*See p. 328.*)JOHN-CHEESMENT SEVER  
(*See p. 328.*)GALWAYSHIRE, *Ireland.*SIR JOHN BURKE, Bart. (*S*)JAMES-STAUNTON LAMBE  
(*See p. 328.*)GALWAY, *Galwayshire,*

JOHN-JAMES BODKIN, Esq.

GATTON, *Surrey.*

VISCOUNT POLLINGTON.

*N. & S.* John Saville.*To. Res.* 33, Dover-street,*Co. Se.* Methley Park, n  
bridge, Yorkshire.*Rel. Eldest son* of the Esq  
borough, I.P., M.P. for

THE HON. JOHN ASHLEY.

*To. Res.* 24, Grosvenor-sq*Co. Se.* Richmond Hous

and St. Giles's, Cranbour

*Rel. Fourth son* of the  
Shaftesbury: bro. to Lo

M.P. for Dorchester.

## GLAMORGANSHIRE,

C.-R.-M. TALBOT, Esq. (*S*)GLASGOW, &c., *a Dist.*

JOSEPH DIXON, Esq.

*Prof.* An Advocate at the S*To. Res.* 16, Sloane-street.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

SIR BERKELEY - WILLIAM  
Bart. (*See p. 330.*)THE HON. HENRY-Geo.  
MORTON.*To. Res.* 36, Dover-street,*Co. Se.* Tortworth Court, G*Rel. Eld. son* of Baron DuGLOUCESTER, *Gloucest*EDWARD WEBB, Esq. (*See*)  
*Off.* Col. in the Army.*To. Res.* 6, Saville Row.FREDERICK BERKLEY, Esq.  
A Captain in the Army.*To. Res.* 6, Spring-garden*Rel. Bro.* to Earl Bevis

GRANTHAM, *Lincolnshire*.  
 JAMES HUGHES, Esq.  
*Offl.* Col. in the Army.  
 GLYNNE-EARLE WELBY, Esq.  
*(See p. 330.)*  
 GRIMSBY, GREAT, *Lincolnshire*.  
 GEORGE HARRIS, Esq. *(See p. 331.)*  
 JOHN-VILLIERS SHELLEY, Esq.  
*(See p. 329.—GATTON.)*  
 GRINSTEAD, EAST, *Sussex*.  
 THE HON. FREDERICK-RICHARD  
 WEST. *(See p. 331.)*  
 VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE.  
*(See p. 331.)*  
 GUILDFORD, *Surrey*.  
 JAMES MANGLES, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*To. Res.* 41, St. James's-street.  
*Co. Se.* Woodbridge, Surrey.  
 CHARLES-FRANCIS NORTON, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Lieut. in the 52d Regt. of Foot.  
*To. Res.* 17, Woburn-place.  
*Co. Se.* Womersley, Surrey.  
 HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST  
 LOTHIAN, *Scotland*.  
 JAMES BALFOUR, Esq.  
*(See p. 315.—CRAIL, &c.)*  
 HADDINGTON, &c., a *District*  
*of Scottish Boroughs*.  
 SIR ADOLPHUS JOHN DALRYMPLE,  
 Bart.  
*(in the room of ROBERT STEUART,*  
*Esq. of ALDERSTON, who was*  
*declared to have been unduly elected,*  
*on account of the forcible abduction*  
*of ONE of the FIVE ELECTORS*  
*of this district of FIVE ROYAL*  
*BURGHs.)*  
 HAMPSHIRE.  
 SIR JAMES MACDONALD, Bart.  
*(See p. 306.—CALNE.)*  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 12, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Lyss, near Petersfield, and  
 Woolmer Lodge, Hants.  
 CHARLES-SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.  
*(See p. 321.—DOWNTON.)*  
*Co. Se.* Heckfield, Hampshire.

HARWICH, *Essex*.  
 THE RT. HON. JOHN-CHARLES  
 HERRIES. *(See p. 333.)*  
 THE RT. HON. GEORGE-ROBERT  
 DAWSON. *(See p. 333.)*  
 HASLEMERE, *Surrey*.  
 THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN BECKETT,  
 Bart. *(See p. 333.)*  
 WILLIAM HOLMES, Esq. *(See p. 333.)*  
 HASTINGS, *Sussex*.  
 FREDERICK NORTH, Esq.  
*Co. Res.* Town of Hastings.  
 JOHN-ASHLEY WARRE, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 7, Belgrave-square.  
*Co. Se.* West Cliff, near Ramsgate,  
 Kent.  
 HAVERFORDWEST, *Pembroke-*  
*shire, S. Wales*.  
 SIR RICHARD-BULKELEY PHILIPPS,  
 Bart. *(See p. 335.)*  
 HEDON, *Yorkshire*.  
 SIR THOMAS - ASTON - CLIFFORD  
 CONSTABLE, Bart. *(See p. 335.)*  
 ROBERT FARRAND, Esq. *(See p. 335.)*  
 HELSTON, *Cornwall*.  
 LORD JAMES-NUGENT-BOYLE-BER-  
 NARDO TOWNSEND. *(See p. 335.)*  
 SACKVILLE-LANE FOX, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 22, Hertford-street, May-  
 Fair.  
*Co. Se.* Bramham Park, near Tad-  
 caster, Yorkshire.  
 HEREFORDSHIRE.  
 SIR ROBERT PRICE, Bart. *(See p. 336.)*  
 KEDGWIN HOSKINS, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Strickstanning, Herefordshire.  
 HEREFORD, *Herefordshire*.  
 VISCOUNT EASTNOR. *(See p. 336.)*  
 EDWARD-BOLTON CLIVE, Esq.  
*(See p. 336.)*

JOHN CURRIE, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 14, Hill-street, Berkeley  
*Co. Se.* Essendon, Herts.

HEYTESBURY, *Wilts.*

EDWARD-HENRY A'COURT, Esq.  
(*See p. 337.*)

SIR GEORGE-THOMAS STAUNTON  
Bart. (*See p. 337.*)

HIGHAM-FERRERS, *Northamptonshire.*

CHARLES-CHRISTOPHER PEPYS, Esq.  
(in the room of VISCOUNT MILTON,  
who made his election for NORTH-  
AMPTONSHIRE: his Lordship hav-  
ing been returned for that County  
as well as for the present Borough).  
*Off.* Solicitor-General to the Queen.  
*To. Res.* 13, New-square, Lincoln's-  
inn, and 48, Queen-Anne-street.  
*Co. Se.* Copse-hill, Wimbledon.

HINDON, *Wilts.*

JOHN WEYLAND, Esq. (*See p. 337.*)

EDWARD-JOHN STANLEY, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 38, Lower Brook-street.  
*Co. Se.* Audley Park, Knutsford,  
Cheshire.

## KENT

( 517 )

## KING

- KENT, County of.  
 THOMAS-LAW HODGES, Esq.  
 (See p. 342.)  
 THOMAS RIDER, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.
- KERRYSHIRE, *Ireland*.  
 THE HON. FREDERICK MULLINS.  
*Offl.* Major in the Army.  
*To. Res.* Villa, Sussex Place, Regent's  
 Park.  
*Rel. Bro.* to Baron Ventry.
- DANIEL O'CONNEL, Esq.  
 (See p. 413.—WATERFORDSHIRE.)
- KILDARESHIRE, *Ireland*.  
 SIR JOSIAH-WILLIAM HORT., Bart.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Sc.* Hortland, Co. Kildare.
- RICHARD-MORE-O'FERRALL, Esq.  
 (See p. 343.)
- KILKENNYSHIRE, *Ireland*.  
 VISCOUNT DUNCANNON. (See p. 343.)  
 THE EARL OF OSSORY. (See p. 343.)
- KILKENNY, *K.-shire, Ireland*.  
 NICHOLAS-PHILPOT LEADER, Esq.  
 (See p. 343.)
- KINCARDINESHIRE, *Scotland*.  
 THE HON. HUGH ARBUTHNOT.  
 (See p. 343.)
- KING'S COUNTY, *Ireland*.  
 THOMAS BERNARD, Esq. (See p. 343.)  
 LORD OXMANTOWN. (See p. 343.)
- KING'S LYNN, *Norfolk*.  
 LORD GEORGE-FREDERICK-CAVEN-  
 DISH BENTINCK. (See p. 344.)  
 LORD WILLIAM-PITT LENNOX.  
*To. Res.* 30, Regent-street.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the Duke of Richmond,  
 and to Lord John-George Lennox,  
*M.P.* for Sussex.

- KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, *York-  
 shire*.  
 GEORGE SCHONSWAR, Esq.  
 (See p. 344.)  
 WILLIAM-BATTIE WRIGHTSON, Esq.  
 (See p. 344.)
- KINSALE, *Corkshire, Ireland*.  
 JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. (See p. 345.)
- KIRKCUDBRIGHT, *Stewartry of,  
 Scotland*.  
 ROBERT-CUTLAR FERGUSON, Esq.  
 (See p. 345.)
- KIRKWALL, &c., a District of  
*Scottish Boroughs*.  
 JAMES LOCH, Esq. (See p. 345.)
- KNARESBOROUGH, *Yorkshire*.  
 THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES MACKIN-  
 TOSH, Kt. (See p. 345.)  
 THE RIGHT HON. BARON WATER-  
 PARK, L.P. (See p. 345.)
- LANARKSHIRE, *Scotland*.  
 THE HON. CHARLES DOUGLAS.  
 (See p. 345.)
- LANCASHIRE.  
 LORD STANLEY. (See p. 346.)  
 BENJAMIN HEYWOOD, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.
- LANCASTER, *Lancashire*.  
 THOMAS GREENE, Esq. (See p. 346.)  
 PATRICK-MAXWELL STEWART, Esq.  
 (See p. 346.)
- LAUNCESTON, *Cornwall*.  
 JAMES BROGDEN, Esq. (See p. 346.)  
 SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B.  
*Offl.* A Major General.
- LEICESTERSHIRE.  
 CHARLES-MARCH PHILIPS, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Sc.* Garrendon Park, same Co.

Rel. — to S. M. Phillips, Esq.,  
Joint-Under Secretary for the Home  
Department.

THOMAS PAGET, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Humberstone, same county.

LEICESTER, *L.-shire.*

WILLIAM EVANS, Esq. (*See p. 347.*)

WYNNE ELLIS, Esq.  
To. Res. 30, Cadogan-place.

LEITRIMSHIRE, *Ireland.*

JOHN-MARCUS CLEMENTS, Esq.  
(*See p. 347.*)

SAMUEL WHITE, Esq. (*See p. 347.*)

LEOMINSTER, *Hertfordshire.*

WILLIAM-BERTRAM EVANS, Esq.  
To. Res. Hertford-street, Hanover-sq.

THOMAS BRAYEN, jun. Esq.  
Co. Res. Leominster.

LEWES, *Sussex.*

THOMAS-R. KEMP, Esq. (*See p. 348.*)

SIR CHARLES-RICHARD BLUNT, Bt.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Heathfield Park, Sussex.

LICHFIELD, *Staffordshire.*

SIR GEORGE ANSON, K.C.B.  
(*See p. 348.*)

SIR EDWARD DOLLMAN SCOTT, Bt.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Great Barr Hall, Stafford.

LIMERICKSHIRE, *Ireland.*

THE HON. RICHARD-HOBART FITZ-  
GIBBON. (*See p. 348.*)

THE HON. STANDISH O'GRADY.  
(*See p. 348.*)

LIMERICK, *Limerickshire, Ireland.*

THOMAS SPRING RICE, Esq.  
(*See p. 348.*)

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SIR WILLIAM-AMCOTTS INGILBY,  
Bart. (*See p. 349.*)

THE HON. CHARLES-ANDERSON-  
WORSLEY PELHAM. (*See p. 303.*)  
—NEWTON, *Isle of Wight.*  
Offl. A Deputy-Lieut. of the Isle of  
Wight.  
Co. Sc. Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.

LINCOLN, *Lincolnshire.*

CHARLES-DELAET-WALDO SIB-  
THORPE, Esq. (*See p. 349.*)

GEORGE-FIESCHI HENEAGE, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
Co. Sc. Hainton, Lincolnshire.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, *Scotland.*

THE RT. HON. SIR ALEXANDER  
HOPE, Bart., G.C.B. (*See p. 349.*)

LISBURNE, *Antrimshire, Ireland.*

HENRY MEYNELL, Esq. (*See p. 348.*)

LISKEARD, *Cornwall.*

LORD ELIOT. (*See p. 349.*)

SIR WILLIAM-HENRY PRINGLE,  
K.C.B. (*See p. 349.*)

LIVERPOOL, *Lancashire.*

WILLIAM EWART, Esq.  
Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.  
To. Res. 16, Eaton-place, Belgrave-  
square.

(VACANT—JOHN-EVELYN DENI-  
SON, Esq. having made his election  
for NOTTINGHAMSHIRE; for which  
County he was returned, as well as for  
the present Borough.)

Mr. Denison having taken his seat, on  
the 9th of July, moved the issuing out  
of a new writ for Liverpool, which se-  
veral Members objected to, among  
others, Mr. Rigby Wason said, that  
"corruption was at *this moment* going  
on in the Borough; at the late gene-  
ral election it was openly practised:—  
three or four hundred persons were  
expressly told on that occasion, that if  
they did not vote for the present Mem-  
bers, they would be brought to the bar  
of the House, and forced to refund the  
sums they had received in the previous  
election."

LONDON, *Middlesex.*MATTHEW WOOD, Esq. (*See p. 351.*)ROBERT WAITHMAN, Esq.  
(*See p. 351.*)WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq.  
(*See p. 351.*)WILLIAM VENABLES, Esq.  
*Occ.* A wholesale stationer.  
*Offl.* An Alderman of the City of  
London.  
*To. Res.* Queen Hythe, Upper Thames-  
street.LONDONDERRYSHIRE, *Ireland.*SIR ROBERT BATESON, Bart.  
(*See p. 351.*)THEOBALD JONES, Esq. (*See p. 351.*)LONDONDERRY, *L. shire, Ireland.*SIR ROBERT - ALEXANDER FER-  
GUSON, Bart. (*See p. 352.*)LONGFORDSHIRE, *Ireland.*VISCOUNT FORBES. (*See p. 352.*)ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq. (*See p. 352.*)  
*Co. Sc.* Newcastle, Longfordshire.LOOE, EAST, *Cornwall.*HENRY-THOMAS HOPE, Esq.  
(*See p. 352.*)THOMAS-ARTHUR KEMMIS, Esq.  
(*See p. 352.*)LOOE, WEST, *Cornwall.*SIR CHARLES HULSE, Bart.  
(*See p. 352.*)SIR ANTHONY BULLER, Knt.  
*Co. Sc.* Pound, Devon.LOSTWITHIEL, *Cornwall.*VISCOUNT VALLETORT.  
(*See p. 353 and p. 380.—PLYMPTON  
EARLE.*)THE HON. EDWARD CUST, K.C.G.  
(*See p. 353.*)LOUTHSHIRE, *Ireland.*ALEXANDER DAWSON, Esq.  
(*See p. 353.*)

RICHARD-LALOR SHIEL, Esq.

(*See p. 362.—MILBORNE-PORT.*  
*See also MILBORNE PORT, in the  
present account.*)LUDGERSHALL, *Wilts.*SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, Bart.  
(*See p. 353.*)EDWARD-THOMAS FOLEY, Esq.  
(*See p. 353.*)LUDLOW, *Shropshire.*VISCOUNT CLIVE. (*See p. 353.*)THE HON. ROBERT-HENRY CLIVE.  
(*See p. 354.*)

A very ludicrous scene marked the late election for this Borough.—At the same time that the Corporation and Burgesses proceeded to choose the Members whom the Noble House of Powis thought fit to recommend, the remainder of the population assembled in the centre of the town for apparently a similar purpose; but in fact, in ridicule of their brethren who possessed the elective franchise. Two chairs and a pair of maces being provided, with banners handsomely decorated, and having suitable mottoes, three of the townspeople, imitating the functions of the returning officer, &c., opened the proceedings by lamenting they could not, through usurpation, answer the call of their good King in the more regular way. Two chimney-sweepers were then proposed as “fit and proper persons to represent the hitherto unrepresented loyal subjects in the Borough of Humbug,” and they were elected unanimously. The knights of the soot-bag addressed the meeting, declaring they should not follow the example of predecessors who had so grossly abused their trust by aiding public measures that had produced overwhelming taxation,—a corrupt, pensioned, overbearing aristocracy,—a ruined trade,—and unparalleled distress in the country; but should join his most gracious Majesty and his Ministers in all their laudable measures of reformation.—The elected then majestically ascended their chairs, and, accompanied by a band of music, were carried triumphantly through all the streets of the town, making appropriate speeches in each, upon the neces-



sity of Reform, and upon supporting the best King that ever reigned in England;—amidst the cheering of an immense assembly of people. The election of the knights of the soot-bag was performed about nine o'clock in the morning, and that of the Clives at noon;—the latter, when in their chairs, being honoured with the attendance before them of the blacks aforesaid, carrying banners of immense size, with the significant word "Corruption" inscribed on them.

LYME-REGIS, *Dorsetshire.*

THE HON. HENRY-SUTTON FANE.  
(*See p. 354.*)

JOHN-THOMAS FANE, Esq.  
(*See p. 354.*)  
*Co. Se.* Balston Borough, and Barton-St. David's, Somersetshire.

LYMINGTON, *Hampshire.*

GEORGE BURRARD, Esq. (*See p. 354.*)

WM.-ALEXANDER MACKINNON, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 4, Hyde Park-place.  
*Co. Se.* Portswood House, near Southampton.

MAIDSTONE, *Kent.*

ABRAHAM-WILDEY ROBERTS, Esq.  
(*See p. 354.*)

CHARLES-JAMES BARNETT, Esq.  
*Occ.* A Banker.

MALDON, *Essex.*

THOMAS-BARRETT LENNARD, Esq.  
(*See p. 355.*)

QUINTIN DICK, Esq. (*See p. 355.*)

MALLOW, *Corkshire, Ireland.*

CHARLES-DENHAM-ORLANDO JEPHSON, Esq. (*See p. 356.*)

MALMESBURY, *Wiltshire.*

SIR CHARLES FORBES, Bart.  
(*See p. 356.*)

JOHN FORBES, Esq. (*See p. 356.*)

MALTON, *Yorkshire.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Esq.  
(in the room of THE RT.

FRANCIS JEFFREY, who his election for the Forfar of Scottish Boroughs, in 1832, having been returned for the same, as well as for the present Borough of Cambridge University.)

HENRY-GALLEY KNIGHT, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 69, Grosvenor-street  
*Co. Se.* Firbeck Hall, Bawtryshire.

MARLBOROUGH, *Wilts.*

THOMAS-HENRY-SUTTON-NALL ESTCOURT, Esq. (*See p. 358.*)

WILLIAM-JOHN BANKES, Esq.  
(*See p. 358.*)

MARLOW, *Bucks.*

THOMAS-PEERS WILLIAMS, Esq.  
(*See p. 358.*)

OWEN WILLIAMS, Esq. (*See p. 358.*)

MAYOSHIRE, *Ireland.*

DOMINICK G. BROWNE, Esq.  
(*See p. 358.*)

JOHN BROWNE, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Westport House, Mayo.

MEATHSHIRE, *Ireland.*

(VACANT—by the decease of  
MARCUS SOMERVILLE, Esq.)  
(*See p. 358.*)

LORD KILLEEN. (*See p. 358.*)

MERIONETHSHIRE, *N. Wales.*

SIR ROBERT-WILLIAMS VAUGHAN, Bart. (*See p. 358.*)

MIDDLESEX, *County of.*

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. (*See p. 358.*)

GEORGE BYNG, Esq. (*See p. 358.*)

MIDHURST, *Sussex.*

GEORGE-ROBERT SMITH, Esq.  
(*See p. 361.*)

MARTIN-TUCKER SMITH, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 22, Grosvenor-square.  
*Rel. Son* to John Smith, M.P. for  
 Buckinghamshire.

MILBORNE-PORT, *Somersetshire.*

PHILIP CECIL CRAMPTON, Esq.  
 (in the room of RICHARD-LALOR  
 SHIEL, Esq., who made his election  
 for Louthshire, in Ireland; having  
 been returned for that County as  
 well as for the present Borough.)  
 (*See p.* 390.—SALTASH.)  
*Co. Res.* Merrion-square, Dublin.

GEORGE-STEVENS BYNG, Esq.  
 (*See p.* 362.)  
*Off.* A Capt. in the Army.

MINEHEAD, *Somersetshire.*

JOHN-FOWNES LUTTRELL, Esq.  
 (*See p.* 362.)

VISCOUNT VILLIERS.  
 (*See p.* 384.—ROCHESTER.)  
*Co. Se.* Middleton Park, Oxfordshire.

MONAGHANSHIRE, *Ireland.*

THE HON. CADWALLADER - DAVIS  
 BLAYNEY. (*See p.* 363.)

THE HON. HENRY-ROBERT WES-  
 TENRA.  
*To. Res.* 52, Jermyn-street.  
*Co. Se.* Cortolvin Hill, Monaghan-  
 shire.—The Dell, Windsor.  
*Rel. Son* of Baron Rossmore, I.P.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

LORD GRANVILLE - CHAS. - HENRY  
 SOMERSET. (*See p.* 363.)

WILLIAM-ADDAMS WILLIAMS, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Llangibby Castle, Monmouth.

MONMOUTH, &c., *Monmouthshire.*

THE MARQUESS OF WORCESTER,  
 (in the room of BENJAMIN HALL,  
 Esq. of Lanover, who was declared by  
 a Committee of the House of Com-  
 mons not to have been *duly* elected.)  
 (*See p.* 363.)

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, *N. Wales.*

THE RT. HON. CHARLES-WATKIN-  
 WILLIAMS WYNN. (*See p.* 363.)

MONTGOMERY, *M. shire, N. W.*

HENRY CLIVE, Esq. (*See p.* 364.)

MORPETH, *Northumberland.*

WILLIAM ORD, Esq. (*See p.* 364.)

THE HON. WILLIAM HOWARD.  
 (*See p.* 364.)

NAIRN & CROMARTYSHIRES,  
*Scotland.*

DUNCAN DAVIDSON, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Tulloch, near Dingwall, Ross-  
 shire.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, *Notts.*

WILLIAM FARNWORTH HANDLEY,  
 Esq. (*See p.* 365.)

THOMAS WILDE, Esq.  
*Off.* Sergeant-at-Law.  
*To. Res.* 69, Guildford-street.  
*Co. Se.* Bowes Manor, near South-  
 gate, Middlesex.

NEWCASTLE - UNDER-LYME,  
*Staffordshire.*

WILLIAM-HENRY MILLER, Esq.  
 (*See p.* 366.)

EDMUND PEEL, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 18, Devonshire-place.  
*Co. Se.* Bonchill House, Stafford.  
*Rel. Bro.* to W. Yates Peel, Esq. M.P.  
 for Cambridge University; to the  
 Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, M.P. for  
 Tamworth; and to Jonathan Peel,  
 Esq. M.P. for Huntingdon.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE,  
*Northumberland.*

SIR MATTHEW - WHITE RIDLEY,  
 Bart. (*See p.* 367.)

JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (*See p.* 367.)

NEWPORT, *Cornwall.*

VISCOUNT GRIMSTON,  
 (in the room of JONATHAN RAINE,  
 Esq. deceased.—*See p.* 367.)  
 (*See p.* 387.—ST. ALBANS.)

SIR HENRY HARDINGE, K.C.B.  
 (*See p.* 367 and 387.—ST. GER-  
 MANS.)

NEWPORT, or MEDINA, *I. of W.*

WILLIAM MOUNT, Esq.  
*Co. Se.* Wasing-place, Berks.  
*Off.* An Alderman of the Borough.

JAMES JOSEPH HOPE VERE, Esq.  
 (See p. 341.—*IVELCHESTER.*)

NEW ROSS, *Wexfordshire, Ireland.*

CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq.  
 A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Ballycurry, Wicklowshire.

NEWRY, *Downshire, Ireland.*

THE HON. JOHN-HENRY KNOX.  
 (See p. 368.)

NEWTON, *Lancashire.*

THOMAS LEGH, Esq. (See p. 368.)

THOMAS HOULDSWORTH, Esq.  
 (See p. 369.)

NEWTOWN, *Isle of Wight, Hants.*

HUDSON GURNEY, Esq. (See p. 369.)

SIR WILLIAM HORNE, Knt.  
 (See p. 300.—*BLETCHINGLY.*)

NORFOLK, *County of.*

THOMAS-WENMAN COKE, Esq.  
 (See p. 369.)

SIR WM. - JOHN - HENRY - BROWNE  
 FOLKES, Bart. (See p. 369.)

NORTHALLERTON, *Yorkshire.*

THE HON. WILLIAM-SEBRIGHT  
 LASCELLES.

*To. Res.* 36, Wilton Crescent.  
*Co. Se.* Harewood House, Yorkshire.  
*Rel.* Third son of the Earl of Harewood.

SIR JOHN-POE BERESFORD, Bart.  
 (See p. 369.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT ALTHORPE.  
 (See p. 370.)

*Off.* A Lord of the Treasury.

VISCOUNT MILTON.

*N. & S.* Charles-William Wentworth  
 Fitzwilliam.  
 A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* Mortimer House,  
 street, Grosvenor-place.  
*Co. Se.* Milton, Northampton  
*Rel.* Son and heir to Earl Fitz  
 (See HIGHAM-FERRERS, in  
 sent account.)

NORTHAMPTON, *N. shire*

SIR GEORGE ROBINSON, Bart.  
 (See p. 370.)

ROBERT VERNON SMITH, Esq.  
 (See p. 408.—*TRALEE.*)

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Co.*

THOMAS-WENTWORTH BEAUFORT  
 Esq. (See p. 370.)

VISCOUNT HOWICK.

(See p. 337 —*HIGHAM-FERRERS.*)  
*Off.* A Commissioner for the affairs  
 of Emigrants.

NORWICH, *Norfolk.*

RICHARD-HANBURY GURNEY  
 (See p. 371.)

*Co. Se.* Hethersett, Norfolk.

THE RT. HON. ROBERT GURNEY  
 (See p. 371.)  
*Off.* A Privy Councillor.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

JOHN-SAVILLE LUMLEY, Esq.  
 (See p. 371.)

JOHN-EVELYN DENISON, Esq.  
 (See LIVERPOOL, in the present  
 account.)

A Land Owner.

NOTTINGHAM, *Notts.*

SIR THO. DENMAN, Kt. (See p. 371.)

SIR RONALD-CRAWFORD FERRIS  
 K.C.B. (See p. 371.)

*Rel. Bro.* to Robert Ferguson  
 M.P. for Dysart, &c.

OAKHAMPTON, *Devonshire*

JOHN-THOMAS HOPE, Esq.  
 (See p. 329.—*GATTON.*)

SIR RICHD. RAWLINSON VIVY  
 (in the room of WILLIAM-JAMES)

TRANT, Esq. of 10, Broad Street,  
 square, who accepted the office of  
 Sheriff of the Chiltern Hundred

(See p. 334.—*CORNWALL.*)

ORFORD, *Suffolk.*SIR HENRY-FREDERICK COOKE,  
K.C.B. (*See p. 372.*)SPENCER-HORSEY KILDERBEE, Esq.  
(*See p. 372.*)ORKNEY & SHETLAND, *Stew-  
artry, Scotland.*GEORGE TRAIL, Jun. Esq. (*See p. 372.*)

## OXFORDSHIRE.

GEORGE-GRANVILLE HARCOURT, Esq.  
A Land Owner.RICHARD WEYLAND, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Offl.* A Major in the Army.  
(*See WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE-  
REGIS, in the present account*)OXFORD, *City of, Oxon.*JOHN-HAUGHTON LANGSTON, Esq.  
(*See p. 374.*)WM.-H. HUGHES, Esq. (*See p. 374.*)OXFORD UNIVERSITY, *Oxon.*SIR ROBERT-HARRY INGLIS, Bart.  
D.C.L. (*See p. 376.*)THOMAS - GRIMSTONE - BUCKNALL-  
ESTCOURT, Esq. D.C.L. (*See p. 375.*)PEEBLES-SHIRE, *Scotland.*(VACANT — by the decease of SIR  
GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Bart.)  
(*See p. 376.*)PEMBROKESHIRE, *South Wales.*SIR JOHN OWEN, Bart. (*See p. 376.*)PEMBROKE, &c. *P. shire, S. Wales.*HUGH-OWEN OWEN, Esq.  
(*See p. 376.*)PENRYN, *Cornwall.*JAMES-WILLIAMS-FRESHFIELD, Esq.  
(*See p. 376.*)CHARLES STUART, Esq.  
*Co. Sc. Oriental-place, Brighton.*PERTSHIRE, *Scotland.*THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE MURRAY,  
G.C.B. (*See p. 378.*)PETERBOROUGH, *Northampton-  
shire.*SIR ROBERT HERON, Bl. (*See p. 379.*)JOHN NICHOLAS FAZAKERLY, Esq.  
(*See p. 379.*)PETERSFIELD, *Hants.*SIR WILLIAM-GEORGE-HYLTON  
JOLLIFFE, Bart. (*See p. 379.*)HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Esq.  
*To. Res. 62, Pall-mall.*  
*Rel. Son of the other Member.*PLYMOUTH, *Devonshire.*THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE COCK-  
BURN, G.C.B. (*See p. 379.*)SIR THOMAS-BYAM MARTIN, G.C.B.  
(*See p. 379.*)PLYMPTON-EARLE, *Devonshire.*GIBBS-CRAWFURD ANTROBUS, Esq.  
(*See p. 380.*)(VACANT — by the decease of SIR  
COMPTON DOMVILLE, Bart.)  
(*See p. 380.*)PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET,  
*Yorkshire.*THE HON. HENRY-V. STAFFORD-  
JERNINGHAM. (*See p. 380.*)THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MEX-  
BOROUGH, I. P.N. & S. John Saville.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res. 102, Piccadilly.*  
*Co. Se. Methley Hall, Yorkshire.*  
*Rel. Father to Viscount Pollington,  
M.P. for Gatton.*POOLE, *Dorsetshire.*BENJAMIN LISTER LISTER, Esq.  
(*See p. 380.*)THE HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS SPEN-  
CER PONSONBY. (*See p. 381.*)

PORTARLINGTON, Q.-Co. *Id.*

THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM RAE, Bart. (*See p. 305.*—BUTE and CAITHNESS SHIRES.)

Mr. O'Connell stated in the House, a few evenings ago, that this Borough was brought openly into the market; it being announced that any gentleman might be returned for it who would lend the Earl of Portarlington 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* at legal interest, upon good security; and that the person who lent the money became his Lordship's member accordingly.

PORTSMOUTH, *Hampshire.*

JOHN BONHAM CARTER, Esq.  
(*See p. 381.*)

*To. Res.* Duke-street, Westminster.

FRANCIS-T. BARING, Esq. (*See p. 381.*)

*Offi.* A Commissioner for rendering assistance to Emigrants.

PRESTON, *Lancashire.*

JOHN WOOD, Esq. (*See p. 382.*)

HENRY HUNT, Esq. (*See p. 382.*)

QUEENBOROUGH, *Kent.*

JOHN CAPEL, Esq. (*See p. 382.*)

SIR COLQUHOUN GRANT, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

*Offi.* A Lieut. General.

*To. Res.* 22, Portman-square.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, *Ireland.*

SIR CHARLES HENRY COOTE, Bart.  
(*See p. 383.*)

THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY PARNELL, Bart. (*See p. 383.*)

*Offi.* A Privy Councillor.

RADNORSHIRE, *S.-Wales.*

THE RT. HON. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS. (*See p. 383.*)

RADNOR, NEW, &c., *S.-Wales.*

RICHARD PRICE, Esq. (*See p. 383.*)

READING, *Berkshire.*

CHARLES FYSHE PALMER, Esq.  
(*See p. 383.*)

CHARLES RUSSELL, Esq. (*See p. 383.*)

REIGATE, *Surrey.*

(VACANT — by the death of SEPH-SIDNEY YORKE,  
(*See p. 384.*)

JOSEPH YORKE, Esq.

*Offi.* A Capt. in the R. N. Co. *Se.* Forthampton Cotchester.

*Rel.* Son of the deceased M

RENFREWSHIRE, *Scott.*

SIR MICHAEL SHAW STEWART  
(*See p. 384.*)

RICHMOND, *Yorkshire.*

THE HON. SIR ROBERT L. DUNDAS, C.B. (*See p. 38*

THE HON. JOHN-CHARLES  
(*See p. 384.*)

RIPPON, *Yorkshire.*

LOUIS-HAYES PETIT, Esq.  
(*See p. 384.*)

GEORGE SPENCE, Esq. (S

ROCHESTER, *Kent.*

RALPH BERNAL, Esq. (S

JOHN MILLS, Esq.

A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 22, Hill-st. Berkel Co. *Se.* Bisterne, Ringwo

ROMNEY, *Kent.*

WILLIAM MILES, Esq. (S

SIR EDW.-CHOLMELEY DE  
A Land Owner.

*To. Res.* 35, Cavendish-sq Co. *Se.* Surenden Dering, 1

ROSCOMMONSHIRE, *I.*

ARTHUR FRENCH, Esq. (S

DENIS O'CONNOR, Esq.

(in the room of OWEN O' Esq. (*See p. 386.*) *De*

A Land Owner.

Co. *Se.* Ballinagar, Roscom

ROSS-SHIRE, *Scotland.*

JAMES-ALEXANDER-STEWART  
KENZIE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Co. *Se.* Scaforth, Ross-sh

ROXBURGHSHIRE, *Scotland.*

HENRY-FRANCIS SCOTT, Jun., Esq.  
(*See p. 386.*)

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

SIR GERARD N.-NOEL, Bt. (*See p. 386.*)

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Bart.  
(*See p. 386.*)

RYE, *Sussex.*

DE-LACY EVANS, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Col. in the Army.  
*To. Res.* 12, Regent-street.

THOMAS PEMBERTON, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 8, Lincoln's-inn, New-square;  
and 3, Spring-garden Terrace.

ST. ALBANS, *Hertfordshire.*

SIR FRANCIS VINCENT, Bart.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Matlarm, Surrey.

RICHARD GODSON, Esq.  
*Prof.* A Barrister.  
*To. Res.* 22, Woburn-place; and Inner-Temple-hall Staircase.

ST. GERMAN'S, *Cornwall.*

CHAS. ROSS, Esq. (*See p. 387.*)

WINTHROP-MACKWORTH PRAED,  
Esq. (*See p. 387.*)

ST. IVES, *Cornwall.*

JAMES HALSE, Esq.  
*Co. Res.* St. Ives.

EDWARD-EARLE-LYTTON BULWER,  
Esq.  
*To. Res.* 36, Hertford-st. May-fair.

ST. MAWES, *Cornwall.*

GEORGE-GRENVILLE VANDISFORT  
PIGOTT, Esq. (*See p. 389.*)

SIR EDWARD - BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, Kt. (*See p. 420.*—WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE-REGIS.)

ST. MICHAEL, or MIDSHALL,  
*Cornwall.*

THE HON. LLOYD KENYON.  
(*See p. 389.*)

THE HON. WILLIAM-SAMUEL BEST.  
*To. Res.* 12, Hanover-square.  
*Rel.* Son of Baron Wynford.

SALTASH, *Cornwall.*

FREDERICK VILLIERS, Esq.  
*Prof.* A Barrister-at-law.  
*To. Res.* 6, Cleveland-court, St. James's.  
*Bro.-in-law* to Baron Durham.

BETHEL WALROND, Esq.  
(*See p. 404.*—SUDBURY.)

SANDWICH, *Kent.*

JOSEPH MARYATT, Esq. (*See p. 390.*)

SIR EDWARD-THOMAS TROUBRIDGE,  
Bart.  
*Offl.* A Captain in the R. Navy.  
*Co. Se.* Blomer, Sussex.

SARUM, NEW, or SALISBURY,  
*Wiltshire.*

WADHAM WYNDHAM, Esq.  
(*See p. 391.*)

THE HON. DUNCOMBE-PLEYDELL  
BOUVERIE. (*See p. 391.*)

SARUM, OLD, *Wiltshire.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq. (*See p. 391.*)

JOSIAS-DUPRE' ALEXANDER, Esq.  
(*See p. 392.*)

SCARBOROUGH, *Yorkshire.*

THE RT. HON. CHARLES MANNERS  
SUTTON. (*See p. 392.*)  
*Offl.* Speaker of the Honourable the  
House of Commons.

THE HON. EDMUND PHIPPS.  
(*See p. 392.*)

SEAFORD, *Sussex.*

JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq. (*See p. 393.*)

WILLIAM LYONS, Esq. (*See p. 393.*)  
*To. Res.* Lower Grosvenor-street.

SELKIRKSHIRE, *Scotland.*

ALEXANDER PRINGLE, Esq.  
(*See p. 397.*)

SELKIRK, &c. a Dist. of S. Bor.  
WILLIAM-DOWNE GILLON, Esq.  
*Co. Se.* Wallhouse, Selkirkshire.

SHAFTESBURY, *Dorsetshire.*

EDWARD PENRHYN, Esq.  
(*See p. 397.*)

WILLIAM-LEADER MABERLY, Esq.  
*Offl.* A Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

SHOREHAM, NEW, *Sussex.*

SIR CHARLES MERRICK BURRELL,  
Bart. (*See p. 399.*)

HENRY HOWARD, Esq. (*See p. 399.*)

SHREWSBURY, *Shropshire.*

RICHARD JENKINS, Esq. (*See p. 400.*)

ROBERT-A. SLANEY, Esq. (*See p. 400.*)

## SHROPSHIRE.

SIR ROWLAND HILL, Bart.  
(*See p. 400.*)

JOHN CRESSET PELHAM, Esq.  
(*See p. 400.*)

SLIGOSHIRE, *Ireland.*

EDWARD-SYNGE COOPER, Esq.  
(*See p. 400.*)

ALEXANDER PERCIVAL, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Offl.* A Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.  
*Co. Sc.* Temple House, Sligoshire.

SLIGO, *S.-shire, Ireland.*

JOHN WYNNE, Esq. (*See p. 400.*)

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

EDWARD-AYSHFORD SANFORD, Esq.  
(*See p. 401.*)

WILLIAM-GORE LANGTON, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Offl.* A Col. in the Army.  
*To. Res.* 12, Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Sc.* Newton Park, Bath.

SOUTHAMPTON, *Hants.*

ARTHUR ATHERLEY, Esq.  
*Co. Sc.* Arundel, Sussex.

JOHN STOREY PENLEAZE, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 14, Bolton-street, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Sc.* Bossington, near Stockbridge,  
Southampton.

SOUTHWARK, *Surrey.*

CHARLES CALVERT, Esq. (*See p. 402.*)

WILLIAM BROUGHAM, Esq.  
*Prof.* A Barrister.  
*Offl.* A Master in Chancery.  
*To. Res.* 12, Old-square, Lincoln's-  
inn.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the Lord High Chan-  
cellor, and to James Brougham,  
Esq, M.P. for Winchelsea.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

EDWARD-JOHN LITTLETON, Esq.  
(*See p. 402.*)

SIR JOHN WROTTESLEY, Bart.  
(*See p. 402.*)

STAFFORD, *S.-shire.*

THOMAS GISHORNE, Esq. (*See p. 402.*)

JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. (*See p. 402.*)

STAMFORD, *Lincolnshire.*

LORD THOMAS CECIL. (*See p. 402.*)

CHARLES TENNYSON, Esq.  
(*See p. 300.*—BLETCHINGLEY. *See*  
also BLETCHINGLEY in the pre-  
sent account.)

“ At the late election, Mr. Tennyson, and his agent, Mr. Parkes, protested against the employment of London bullies or pugilists, as special constables to keep the peace. The Mayor requested the names of the parties? Mr. Parkes said, such a request was a subterfuge; such rascals either had no names, or half a dozen each; the introduction of them was infamous, for they were sworn in, specially, to break the peace. He pledged his reputation to the legality of inflicting the summary justice that Englishmen were wont to deal out if the bullies so imported from the foulest lanes of the metropolis attempted any interference or offered insult to the inhabitants. Mr. Parkes then warned the Mayor, that in swearing in such fellows, he would be responsible for any blood spilt; for that assuredly, in the temper of the inhabitants, the foreigners ran a risk of being exterminated.  
“ Mr. Parkes was not deceived in his estimate of the feeling which the Mar-

quis of Excter's ruffians were likely to excite. They were attacked on Saturday night; the clothes being torn off the back of their leader (a man named Chamberlain, from Pimlico); and the gang obliged to seek shelter in a malt-house, to save their lives. The Tories complain of the violence of the people; but what is the casual ebullition of popular feeling on behalf of their libelled King, compared with the deliberate attempt of a Boroughmongering Lord to put down the freedom of the electors by an importation of the most desperate villains of St. Giles's; who do not carry knives or stilettoes only because murdering with sharp weapons is not the custom of the district from which they proceed.

“The following authentic particulars have been communicated to us respecting the above transaction:—‘On Wednesday last, a man named Coombs waited upon Mr. Robert Gouger, a gentleman connected with Stamford and its neighbourhood, and told him that *thirty-six pugilists had been hired by one Baker, a superintendent of police, on behalf of the Marquis of Excter, or Lord Thomas Cecil, to go down to Stamford to fight for them at the election.* Mr. Gouger asked Coombs how he knew this? Coombs, and one Mansell, whom Coombs had brought with him, stated that Mansell had been hired as one of the party, but that, upon the persuasion of Coombs, he had declined to go. The names of some of the boxers who were hired and did go, are Blissett, Castles, Oliver, Stockman, and Reader. Mr. Gouger lost no time in laying the statement before Mr. Phillips, the Under Secretary of State. Mr. Phillips examined Coombs; who repeated what he had said to Mr. Gouger, and who was sent by Mr. Phillips to fetch Mansell. Mansell was examined by Mr. Phillips; who also sent for Mr. Baker, the superintendent of police, and examined him. This examination led Mr. Phillips to believe that the men had been hired to be made special constables for keeping the peace;—for so said Baker. All that had passed was communicated by Mr. Gouger to Mr. Tennyson, the Reform candidate at Stamford; and he also sent Coombs to Stamford for the purpose of recognizing the bruisers, and exposing them to Mr. Tennyson

and the Stamford electors. On Friday morning, Mr. Gouger received from Stamford a letter dated April 28th, from which the following is an extract:—‘If they persist in their bullying, the consequence will be that we shall distribute handbills in the country (which is all in our favour), make an immense party, and crush them at once. They have, besides the vagabonds from London, a mob of three hundred hired at seven shillings per day, and every thing found for them, armed with thick staves. But we have taken the law into our own hands, and thrashed them repeatedly. Last night we had a desperate affray, the consequence of which was abundance of broken heads. To-night the same thing will be acted again.’—Mr. Gouger read this letter to Mr. Phillips (Mr. Tennyson also having written to Lord Melbourne); and Mansell was sent for again. He stated to Mr. Phillips (on Friday), that he had been sent, with one Butler, by Reuben Martin, a pugilist, to be hired by Baker; and that Baker informed them their master would be a good one—being the Marquis of Exeter. Mansell and Butler further told Mr. Phillips, that being asked by Baker from whom they came, they said they came from Reuben Martin: cards, with his name on them, were delivered to Baker, who said, ‘It’s all right.’ Mr. Gouger has since ascertained, that Baker hired Butler at five shillings a day; and that Butler left town for Stamford on Thursday morning, with the other pugilists, from the Bull Inn, Holborn; all the places in the coach having been taken by Baker in his own name.’

“When Mr. Phillips had received the whole of the above information, he said that it was a case requiring the interference of Government.”—*Spectator Newspaper for May 1, 1831.*

STEYNING, *Sussex.*

GEORGE-R. PHILIPS, Esq. (*See p. 403.*)

EDMUND BLOUNT, Esq. (*See p. 403.*)

STIRLINGSHIRE, *Scotland.*

WILLIAM-RAMSAY RAMSAY, Esq.  
A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Barnton, *Stirlingshire.*



STOCKBRIDGE, *Hampshire.*

THE RT. HON. SIR STRATFORD  
CANNING, G.C.B.  
*To. Res.* 29, Grosvenor-square.

JOHN BARRHAM, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 26, Queen Anne-street.  
*Co. Se.* Stockbridge House, Hants.

SUDBURY, *Suffolk.*

SIR JOHN-BENN WALSH, Bart.  
(*See p.* 404.)

DIGBY-CAYLEY WRANGHAM, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 1, Wilton-crescent.

## SUFFOLK, County of.

SIR HENRY-EDWARD BUNBURY, Bt.  
(*See p.* 404.)

CHARLES TYRELL, Esq. (*See p.* 404.)

## SURREY, County of.

WILLIAM-JOSEPH DENISON, Esq.  
(*See p.* 404.)

JOHN I. BRISCOE, Esq. (*See p.* 404.)

## SUSSEX, County of.

LORD JOHN-GEORGE LENNOX.  
(*See p.* 311.—CHICHESTER.)

HERBERT BARRETT CURTEIS, Esq.  
(*See p.* 404.)

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, *Scotland.*

Sir HUGH INNES, Bart.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Lochalsh and Coxtoun.

TAMWORTH, *Staffordshire* and  
*Warwickshire.*

LORD CHARLES - VERE FERRERS  
TOWNSHEND. (*See p.* 405.)

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL,  
Bart. (*See p.* 405.)  
*Rel. Bro.* to Edmund Peel, Esq. M.P.  
for Newcastle-under-Lyme; to Jo-  
nathan Peel, Esq. M.P. for Hunt-  
ingdon; and to W. Yates Peel,  
Esq. M.P. for Cambridge Univer-  
sity.

TAUNTON, *Somersetshire.*

EDWARD - THOMAS BAINBRIDGE,  
Esq. (*See p.* 405.)

HENRY LABOUCHERE, Esq.  
(*See p.* 405.)

TAVISTOCK, *Devonshire.*

LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.  
(*See p.* 406.)

JOHN-HEYWOOD HAWKINS, Esq.  
(in the room of the Right Hon. LORD  
JOHN RUSSELL, who, having been  
returned for Devonshire as well as  
the present Borough, made his elec-  
tion for the County.  
(*See p.* 389.—ST. MICHAEL.)  
*Rel. Son* of Sir Christopher Hawkins,  
Bart.

TEWKSBURY, *Gloucestershire.*

JOHN-EDMUND-DOWDESWELL, Esq.  
(*See p.* 406.)

JOHN MARTIN, Esq. (*See p.* 407.)

THETFORD, *Norfolk.*

ALEXANDER BARING, Esq.  
(*See p.* 305.—CALLINGTON.)

LORD JAMES FITZROY.  
*To. Res.* 47, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.  
*Rel. 3d son* of the Duke of Grafton.

THIRSK, *Yorkshire.*

SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND, Bart.  
(*See p.* 407.)

ROBERT-GREENHILL RUSSELL.  
(*See p.* 407.)

TIPPERARYSHIRE, *Ireland.*

THOMAS WYSE, Esq. (*See p.* 408.)

JOHN-HELY HUTCHINSON, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To. Res.* 6, Sackville-st. Piccadilly.  
*Co. Se.* Knocklofty, Tipperaryshire.

TIVERTON, *Devonshire.*

THE HON. GRANVILLE DUDLEY  
RYDER. (*See p.* 408.)

SPENCER PERCIVAL, Esq.  
(*See p.* 367.—NEWFORT, Isle of  
Wight.)

TOTNESS, *Devonshire.*

THE RT. HON. THOMAS-PEREGRINE COURTNEY. (*See p. 408.*)

CHARLES-BARRY BALDWIN, Esq. (*See p. 408.*)

TRALEE, *Kerryshire, Ireland.*

WALKER FERRAND, Esq.  
*Co. Sc. Harden-Grange, Yorkshire.*

TREGONY, *Cornwall.*

CHARLES-GEORGE-JAMES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

*Offl. Lieut. Col. of the 72d Highlanders.*

JAMES MACKILLOP, Esq. (*See p. 409.*)

TRURO, *Cornwall.*

VISCOUNT ENCOMBE. (*See p. 411.*)

NATHANIEL-WILLIAM PEACH, Esq. (*See p. 411.*)

TYRONESHIRE, *Ireland.*

THE HON. HENRY THOMAS-LOWRY CORRY. (*See p. 411.*)

SIR HUGH STEWART, Bart. (*See p. 412.*)

WALLINGFORD, *Berks.*

WILLIAM-LEWIS HUGHES, Esq. (*See p. 412.*)

ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq. (*See p. 412.*)

WAREHAM, *Dorsetshire.*

GRANBY-HALES CALCRAFT, Esq.

*Co. Sc. Rempstone Hall, Dorset.*

*Rel. Son of the Rt. Hon. John Calcrafft, M.P. for Dorsetshire; son-in-law to the Duke of Manchester.*

CHARLES WOOD, Esq.

(*See p. 331.—GRIMSBY.*)

*Co. Sc. Hickleton, Yorkshire.*

## WARWICKSHIRE.

FRANCIS LAWLEY, Esq. (*See p. 412.*)

SIR GREY SKIPWITH, Bart.

*A Land Owner.*

*Co. Sc. Alveston, Warwick.*

WARWICK, *Warwickshire.*

JOHN TOMES, Esq. (*See p. 413.*)

EDWARD-BOLTON KING, Esq.

*Co. Sc. Umberslade, Co. Warwick.*

WATERFORDSHIRE, *Ireland.*

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Bart.

*A Land Owner.*

*Co. Sc. Towtin, Waterfordshire.*

ROBERT POWER, Esq.

*A Land Owner.*

*Co. Sc. Whitechurch, Waterfordshire.*

WATERFORD, *W.-shire, Ireland.*

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NEWPORT,

Bart. (*See p. 413.*)

WELLS, *Somersetshire.*

JOHN-EDWARDS VAUGHAN, Esq.

(*See p. 413.*)

JOHN-LEE LEE, Esq. (*See p. 413.*)

WENDOVER, *Bucks.*

ABEL SMITH, Esq. (*See p. 414.*)

SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. (*See p. 414.*)

WENLOCK, *Shropshire.*

PAUL BEILBY THOMPSON, Esq.

(*See p. 415.*)

THE HON. GEORGE-CECIL-WELD

FORRESTER. (*See p. 415.*)

WEOBLY, *Herefordshire.*

LORD EDWARD THYNNE.

*To. Res. 2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.*

*Rel. 3d son of the Marquess of Bath.*

LORD HENRY-FREDERICK THYNNE.

(*See p. 416.*)

WESTBURY, *Wiltshire.*

SIR RALPH-FRANCO LOPEZ, Bart.

*A Land Owner.*

*To. Res. 3, Arlington-st., Piccadilly.*

*Co. Sc. Roborough House, Devonshire.*

*Rel. Nephew and heir to the late Six Manasseh-Masseh Lopez, Bart. of Boroughtmongering celebrity.*

HENRY-FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.  
(in the room of HENRY HANMER, Esq., a Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)  
*To Res.* Hanover-square.

WESTMEATHSHIRE, *Ireland.*

GUSTAVUS ROCHFORD, Esq.  
(*See p.* 416.)

MONTAGUE-LOWTHER CHAPMAN, Esq. (*See p.* 416.)

WESTMINSTER, *Middlesex.*

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart.  
(*See p.* 417.)

JOHN-CAM HOBHOUSE, Esq.  
(*See p.* 417.)

WESTMORELAND, *County of.*

THE HON. HENRY CECIL LOWTHER.  
(*See p.* 420.)

ALEXANDER NOWELL, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*To Res.* 43, Wimpole-street.  
*Co. Se.* Underley Park, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

WEXFORDSHIRE, *Ireland.*

ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Esq.  
(*See p.* 420.)

HENRY LAMBERT, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Carnagh, Wexfordshire.

WEXFORD, *W. shire, Ireland.*

CHARLES-ARTHUR WALKER, Esq.  
A Land Owner.  
*Co. Se.* Belmont, Wexfordshire.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, *Dorsetshire.*

MASTERTON URE, Esq. (*See p.* 420.)

THOMAS-FOWELL BUXTON, Esq.  
(*See p.* 420.)

JOHN GORDON, Esq. (*See p.* 420.)

CHARLES-BARING WALL, Esq.  
(in the room of RICHARD WEYLAND, Esq. who made his election for Ox-

FORDSHIRE; for w  
turned, as well as for  
(*See p.* 332.—GUILDI  
The Committee of Mr. P  
was a candidate with M  
late election for Weym  
the following letter, w  
curiosity even in the an  
mongering :—

*Copy of a Letter from C.  
PRO TEMPORE MEM  
mouth, to Sir G. F. J.*

“SIR,—Having received  
numerously signed by  
Weymouth, inviting me  
a candidate to fill the  
Major Weyland, and h  
a copy of the arrangem  
at the late election, I  
and engage to hold th  
mouth until such time  
quire me to vacate for  
the honour to remain,  
obedient servant,

“C. BARI

WHITCHURCH, *B*

SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, B  
THE HON. HGRATIO-  
TOWNSHEND. (S  
*To Res.* Half-moon-st

WICKLOWSHIRE,

JAMES GRATTAN, Esq.  
RALPH HOWARD, Esq.

WIGAN, *Lancashire.*

JOHN-HODGSON KEAR  
(*See p.* 422.)

RALPH THICKNESSE, E  
*Co. Se.* Beechhill, Co.

WIGTONSHIRE, *Sc*

SIR ANDREW AGNEW, I  
(*See p.* 423.)

WIGTON, &c., a *Dist  
Boroughs.*

EDWARD STEWART, Es  
*Prof.* Student-at-law.  
*Off.* Late Private Sec  
First Lord of the Ad  
*To Res.* Lincoln's-s

WILTON, *Wiltshire.*

JOHN-HUNGERFORD PENRUD-  
DOCKE, Esq. (See p. 423.)

JOHN DAWKINS, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 63, Upper Berkeley-street,  
Portman-square.

## WILTSHIRE.

SIR JACOB-DUGDALE ASTLEY, Bart.  
(See p. 423.)

JOHN BENNETT, Esq. (See p. 423.)

WINCHELSEA, *Sussex.*

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. (See p. 424.)

JAMES BROUGHAM, Esq.  
(in the room of STEPHEN LUSHING-  
TON, Esq., D.C.L. who made his  
election for IVELCHESTER, having  
been returned for that Borough, as  
well as for the present Cinque Port.)  
(See p. 321.—DOWNTON. See also  
DOWNTON in the present account.)  
*Co. Se.* Brougham Hall, Westmore-  
land.  
*Rel. Bro.* to William Brougham,  
Esq. M.P. for Southwark.

WINCHESTER, *Hants.*

PAULET-ST.-JOHN MILDMAY, Esq.  
(See p. 425.)  
*To. Res.* 61, Welbeck-street.

JAMES-BULLER EAST, Esq.  
*To. Res.* 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-  
street.  
*Co. Se.* Addlestrop House, Chipping  
Norton, Oxfordshire.  
*Rel. Son* to Edward Hyde East, Bart.,  
late M.P. for Winchester.

WINDSOR, *Berkshire.*

JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, Esq. (See p. 426.)

THE RT. HON. EDWARD-GEOFFREY  
SMITH STANLEY. (See p. 426.)  
A Privy Councillor in England.  
*Off.* Chief Secretary of State for Ireland.

Previously to the late election, a de-  
claration having been made by a large  
number of the electors of Windsor,  
approving of the conduct of their  
representatives in the last Parlia-  
ment, and pledging themselves to  
return these gentlemen free from all

expense; measures were taken for  
ascertaining how far this feeling was  
in unison with that of the electors at  
large, and we have great pleasure in  
here recording a resolution adopted by  
all classes of voters in this Borough,  
viz. "That the electors of Windsor  
do acknowledge the appeal made by  
the King to his people, and agree to  
testify their approbation of the great  
measure proposed by his Majesty's  
ministers, by again returning as their  
representatives two staunch supporters  
of Parliamentary Reform, unsolicited,  
and unfettered by those expenses, the  
sanction of which is derogatory from  
the pure spirit of the elective franchise,  
and alike degrading to the electors and  
the elected."

It is very pleasing to be able to add that  
similarly virtuous and patriotic returns  
were made to the present Parliament  
by Westminster, Reading, Rochester,  
and other places.

WOODSTOCK (New), *Oxfordshire.*

LORD CHARLES-SPENCER CHURCH-  
HILL. (See p. 426.)

VISCOUNT STORMONT.  
(See p. 291.—ALDBOROUGH.)

WOOTTON-BASSET, *Wilts.*

VISCOUNT MAHON. (See p. 426.)

## LORD PORCHESTER.

*N. & S.* Henry-John-George Herbert.  
*To. Res.* Grosvenor-square.  
*Co. Se.* Highclere, Hants.  
*Rel. Eld. son* of the Earl of Carnarvon:  
*bro.* to the Hon. E. C. H. Herbert,  
M.P. for Callington.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE HON. THOMAS-HENRY FOLEY.  
(See p. 427.)

THE HON. FREDERICK SPENCER.  
*Off.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
*Rel. 2d. son* of Earl Spencer: *bro.* to  
Viscount Althorp.

WORCESTER, *Wiltshire.*

THOMAS-HENRY-HASTINGS DAVIES,  
Esq. (See p. 427.)

GEORGE-RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq.  
(See p. 427.)

CHARLES-EDMUND RUMBOLD, Esq.  
(See p. 428.)

YARMOUTH, *Isle of Wight, Hants.*

SIR HENRY WILLOUGHBY, Bart.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 20, Cork-street.

Co. Sc. Baldon House, Oxford.

CHARLES-COMPTON CAVENDISH, Esq.

To. Res. Burlington House, Piccadilly.

ALPHABETICAL LIST  
OF THE  
MEMBERS OF THE LATE AND PRESENT  
**HOUSE OF COMMONS;**  
WITH THE  
NAMES OF PLACES REPRESENTED BY THEM  
IN EACH  
PARLIAMENT.

---

	A. D. 1830.	1831.
Abercromby, Hon. G. R. . . . .	Clackmannan, &c. . . . .	.....
Acland, Sir Thomas D. . . . .	Devonshire . . . . .	.....
A'Court, Edward-Henry . . . . .	Heytesbury . . . . .	Heytesbury.
Acheson, Viscount . . . . .	Armagh, county . . . . .	Armagh, county.
Adam, Charles . . . . .	.....	Clackmannan, &c.
Adeane, H. J. . . . .	Cambridgeshire . . . . .	Cambridgeshire.
Agnew, Sir Andrew, Bart. . . . .	Wigtonshire . . . . .	Wigtonshire.
Alexander, James . . . . .	Sarum, Old . . . . .	Sarum, Old.
Alexander, Josias Du Pre . . . . .	Sarum, Old . . . . .	Sarum, Old.
Althorp, Rt. Hon. Viscount . . . . .	Northamptonshire . . . . .	Northamptonshire.
Anson, Sir G. . . . .	Lichfield . . . . .	Lichfield.
Anson, Hon. George . . . . .	Yarmouth, Norfolk . . . . .	Yarmouth, Norfolk.
Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford . . . . .	Plympton-Earle . . . . .	Plympton-Earle.
Apsley, Lord . . . . .	Cirencester . . . . .	Cirencester.
Arbuthnot, C. G. J. . . . .	.....	Tregony.
Arbuthnot, Hon. Hugh . . . . .	Kincardineshire . . . . .	Kincardineshire.
Archdeckne, Andrew . . . . .	Dunwich . . . . .	.....
Archdall, Mervyn . . . . .	Fermanagh, county . . . . .	Fermanagh, county.
Ashley-Cooper, Hon. John . . . . .	.....	Gatton.
Ashley, Lord . . . . .	Dorchester . . . . .	Dorchester.
Astell, William . . . . .	Bridgewater . . . . .	Bridgewater.
Astley, Sir Jacob D., Bart. . . . .	Wiltshire . . . . .	Wiltshire.
Atherly, Arthur . . . . .	.....	Southampton.
Atkins, John . . . . .	Arundel . . . . .	Arundel.
Attwood, Matthias . . . . .	Boroughbridge . . . . .	Boroughbridge.
Baillie, John . . . . .	Fortrose, &c. . . . .	.....
Baillie, Hugh Duncan . . . . .	Rye . . . . .	.....
Baillie, James Evan . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	Bristol.
Bainbridge, Edward Thomas . . . . .	Taunton . . . . .	Taunton.
Baldwin, Charles Barry . . . . .	Totness . . . . .	Totness.
Balfour, James . . . . .	Crail, &c. . . . .	Haddingtonshire.
Banks, George . . . . .	Corfe Castle . . . . .	Corfe Castle.
Banks, Henry . . . . .	Dorsetshire . . . . .	.....

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF

	A. D. 1830.	1831.
Bankes, William John . . . . .	Marlborough . . . . .	Marlborough.
Barham, John . . . . .	.....	Stockbridge.
Baring, Sir Thomas, Bart. . . . .	Wycombe . . . . .	Wycombe.
Baring, Alexander . . . . .	Callington . . . . .	Thetford.
Baring, Henry-Bingham . . . . .	.....	Callington.
Baring, William Bingham . . . . .	Callington . . . . .	.....
Baring, Francis Thornhill . . . . .	Portsmouth . . . . .	Portsmouth.
Baring, Francis, jun. . . . .	Thetford . . . . .	.....
Barne, Frederick . . . . .	Dunwich . . . . .	Dunwich.
Barnett, C. James . . . . .	.....	Maidstone.
Bastard, John . . . . .	Dartmouth . . . . .	Dartmouth.
Bateson, Sir R., Bart. . . . .	Londonderry, county . . . . .	Londonderry, county.
Bayntum, Samuel Adlam . . . . .	York . . . . .	York.
Beaumont, Thomas W. . . . .	Northumberland . . . . .	Northumberland.
Beckett, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart. . . . .	Haslemere . . . . .	Haslemere.
Belfast, Earl of . . . . .	Antrimshire . . . . .	Antrimshire.
Belgrave, Viscount . . . . .	Cheshire . . . . .	Cheshire.
Bell, Matthew . . . . .	Northumberland . . . . .	.....
Bennett, John . . . . .	Wiltshire . . . . .	Wiltshire.
Bentinck, Lord George, F. C. . . . .	King's Lynn . . . . .	King's Lynn.
Beresford, Sir John P., Bart. . . . .	Northallerton . . . . .	Northallerton.
Beresford, Marcus . . . . .	Berwick . . . . .	Berwick.
Beresford, Lord George T. . . . .	Waterford, county . . . . .	.....
Berkley, F. . . . .	.....	Gloucester.
Bernal, Ralph . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	Rochester.
Bernard, Thomas . . . . .	King's County . . . . .	King's County.
Bernard, Viscount . . . . .	Bandonbridge . . . . .	Bandonbrid. ( <i>vacated</i> )
Best, Hon. W. S. . . . .	.....	St. Michael.
Bethel, Richard . . . . .	Yorkshire . . . . .	.....
Biddulph, R. M. . . . .	Denbigh, &c. . . . .	Denbigh, &c.
Blackett, C. . . . .	Beeralston . . . . .	.....
Blackney, Walter . . . . .	.....	Carlowshe.
Blair, W. . . . .	Ayrshire . . . . .	Ayrshire.
Blake, Sir Francis, Bart. . . . .	Berwick . . . . .	Berwick.
Blamire, William . . . . .	.....	Cumberland.
Blandford, Marquess of . . . . .	Woodstock . . . . .	.....
Blayney, Hon. C. D. . . . .	Monaghan, county . . . . .	Monaghan, county.
Blount, Edward . . . . .	Steyning . . . . .	Steyning.
Blunt, Sir C. R., Bart. . . . .	.....	Lewes.
Bodkin, J. J. . . . .	.....	Galway.
Boldero, H. G. . . . .	.....	Chippenham.
Bonham, Francis-Robert . . . . .	Rye . . . . .	.....
Borradaile, Richardson . . . . .	Newcastle-und.-Lyme . . . . .	.....
Bourne, Rt. Hon. W. Sturges . . . . .	Milborne Port ( <i>vacat.</i> ) . . . . .	.....
Bouverie, Hon. P. Pleydell . . . . .	Cockermouth . . . . .	Downton.
Bouverie, Hon. D. P. . . . .	Sarum, New . . . . .	Sarum, New.
Boyle, Hon. J. . . . .	Cork, city . . . . .	Cork, city.
Boyle, Viscount . . . . .	Cork, county . . . . .	Cork, county.
Brabazon, Lord . . . . .	Dublin, county . . . . .	Dublin, county.
Bradshaw, Robert Haldane . . . . .	Brackley . . . . .	Brackley.
Bradshaw, James . . . . .	Brackley . . . . .	Brackley.
Brayen, Thomas . . . . .	.....	Leominster.
Brecknock, Earl of . . . . .	.....	Dunwich.
Briscoe, John Ivatt . . . . .	Surrey . . . . .	Surrey.
Brogden, James . . . . .	Launceston . . . . .	Launceston.
Brougham, James . . . . .	Downton . . . . .	{ Downton ( <i>vacated</i> ) { Winchelsea.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Brougham, William . . . . .	.....	Southwark.
Browne, Hon. William . . . . .	Kerry, county . . . . .	.....
Browne, Dominick G. . . . .	Mayo, county . . . . .	Mayo, county.
Browne, James . . . . .	Mayo, county . . . . .	.....
Browne, John . . . . .	.....	Mayoshire.
Brownlow, Charles . . . . .	Armagh, county . . . . .	Armagh, county.
Bruce, C. L. Cumming . . . . .	.....	Fortrose, &c.
Bruce, Michael . . . . .	Ivelchester . . . . .	.....
Brudenell, Lord . . . . .	Fowey . . . . .	Fowey.
Bruen, Henry . . . . .	Carlow, county . . . . .	.....
Brydges, Sir John W. H. . . . .	Coleraine . . . . .	Coleraine ( <i>ejected</i> .)
Buck, Lewis W. . . . .	Exeter . . . . .	Exeter.
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W., Bart. . . . .	Beaumaris . . . . .	Beaumaris.
Buller, Charles, jun. . . . .	Looe, West . . . . .	.....
Buller, J. W. . . . .	Exeter . . . . .	Exeter.
Buller, Sir Anthony . . . . .	.....	Looe, West.
Bulwer, E. E. L. . . . .	.....	St. Ives.
Bulwer, Henry Lytton . . . . .	Wilton . . . . .	Coventry.
Bunbury, Sir H. E., Bart. . . . .	Suffolk . . . . .	Suffolk.
Burdett, Sir Francis, Bart. . . . .	Westminster . . . . .	Westminster.
Burge W. . . . .	Eye . . . . .	Eye.
Burke, Sir John, Bart. . . . .	Galway, county . . . . .	Galway, county.
Burrard, George . . . . .	Lymington . . . . .	Lymington.
Burrell, Sir Charles M., Bart. . . . .	Shoreham . . . . .	Shoreham.
Burrell, Walter . . . . .	Sussex ( <i>deceased</i> ) . . . . .	.....
Burton, Henry . . . . .	Beverley . . . . .	Beverley.
Buxton, John J. . . . .	Bedwin . . . . .	Bedwin.
Buxton, Thomas F. . . . .	Weymouth, &c. . . . .	Weymouth, &c.
Byng, George . . . . .	Middlesex . . . . .	Middlesex.
Byng, George Stevens . . . . .	Milborne Port . . . . .	Milborne Port.
Calcraft, G. H. . . . .	.....	Wareham.
Calcraft, Rt. Hon. John . . . . .	Wareham . . . . .	Dorsetshire.
Callaghan, Daniel . . . . .	Cork . . . . .	Cork.
Calley, Thomas . . . . .	.....	Cricklade.
Calthorpe, Hon. Frederick G. . . . .	Bramber . . . . .	.....
Calvert, Charles . . . . .	Southwark . . . . .	Southwark.
Calvert, John . . . . .	Huntingdon . . . . .	.....
Calvert, Nicholson . . . . .	Hertfordshire . . . . .	Hertfordshire.
Campbell, Archibald . . . . .	Glasgow, &c. . . . .	.....
Campbell, Hon. G. P. . . . .	Nairn and Cromarty . . . . .	.....
Campbell, John . . . . .	Stafford . . . . .	Stafford.
Campbell, Walter F. . . . .	Argyleshire . . . . .	Argyleshire.
Canning, Rt. Hon. Sir. S. . . . .	.....	Stockbridge.
Capel, John . . . . .	Queenborough . . . . .	Queenborough.
Carnegie, Sir James, Bart. . . . .	Aberdeen, &c. . . . .	.....
Carrington, Sir C. E. . . . .	St. Mawes . . . . .	.....
Carter, John B. . . . .	Portsmouth . . . . .	Portsmouth.
Cartwright, W. Ralph . . . . .	Northamptonshire . . . . .	.....
Castlereagh, Viscount . . . . .	Downshire . . . . .	Downshire.
Cavendish, C. C. . . . .	.....	Yarmouth, I. of Wight.
Cavendish, Lord G. A. H. . . . .	Derbyshire . . . . .	Derbyshire.
Cavendish, Henry F. C. . . . .	Derby . . . . .	Derby.
Cavendish, W. . . . .	Cambridge University . . . . .	Malton.
Cawthorne, John F. . . . .	Lancaster ( <i>deceased</i> ) . . . . .	.....
Cecil, Lord Thomas . . . . .	Stamford . . . . .	Stamford.
Chandos, Marquess . . . . .	Bucks . . . . .	Bucks.
Chaplin, Charles . . . . .	Lincolnshire . . . . .	.....



	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Chaplin, Thomas . . . . .	Stamford . . . . .	.....
Chapman, M. L. . . . .	Westmeathshire . . . . .	Westmeathshire.
Chaytor, W. R. C. . . . .	Durham, city . . . . .	Durham, city.
Chichester, Sir Arthur, Bart. . . . .	Belfast . . . . .	Belfast.
Chichester, Arthur . . . . .	Wexford, county . . . . .	Wexford, county.
Chichester, J. P. B. . . . .	.....	Barnstaple.
Cholmeley, Sir Montagu John, Bart. . . . .	Grantham . . . . .	.....
Cholmondeley, Lord Henry . . . . .	Castle Rising . . . . .	Castle Rising.
Churchill, Lord C. Spencer . . . . .	Woodstock . . . . .	Woodstock.
Clements, John Marcus . . . . .	Leitrim, county . . . . .	Leitrim, county.
Clerk, Sir George, Bart. . . . .	Edinburgh, county . . . . .	Edinburgh, county.
Clifford, Sir A. W. . . . .	.....	Bandonbridge.
Clinton, Clinton James Fynes . . . . .	Aldborough, Yorksh. . . . .	Aldborough, Yorksh.
Clive, Viscount . . . . .	Ludlow . . . . .	Ludlow.
Clive, Hon. Robert H. . . . .	Ludlow . . . . .	Ludlow.
Clive, Henry . . . . .	Montgomery . . . . .	Montgomery.
Clive, Edward Bolton . . . . .	Hereford . . . . .	Hereford.
Cockburn, Rt. Hon. Sir George . . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	Plymouth.
Cockerell, Sir Charles, Bart. . . . .	{ Evesham ( <i>return dis-</i> <i>allowed, on account of</i> <i>notorious corruption</i> ) }	Evesham.
Cocks, James . . . . .	Reigate . . . . .	.....
Coke, Thomas Wenman . . . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	Norfolk.
Colborne, Nicholas W. R. . . . .	Horsham . . . . .	Horsham.
Cole, Hon. A. H. . . . .	Enniskillen . . . . .	Enniskillen.
Cole, Viscount . . . . .	.....	Fermanaghshire.
Conolly, E. M. . . . .	.....	Donegalshire.
Constable, Sir T. A. C., Bart. . . . .	Hedon . . . . .	Hedon.
Cooke, Sir H. F. . . . .	Orford . . . . .	Orford.
Cooper, Edward S. . . . .	Sligo, county . . . . .	Sligo, county.
Coote, Sir C. H., Bart. . . . .	Queen's County . . . . .	Queen's County.
Coote, Eyre . . . . .	Clonmell . . . . .	Clonmell.
Copeland, William-Taylor . . . . .	.....	Coleraine.
Cornewall, Frederick H. . . . .	Bishop's Castle . . . . .	.....
Corry, Viscount . . . . .	Fermanagh, county . . . . .	.....
Corry, Hon. H. T. L. . . . .	Tyrone, county . . . . .	Tyrone, county.
Cotterell, Sir J. G., Bart. . . . .	Herefordshire . . . . .	.....
Courtenay, Rt. Hon. T. P. . . . .	Totness . . . . .	Totness.
Cradock, Sheldon . . . . .	Camelford . . . . .	Camelford.
Cradock, Hon. J. R. . . . .	Dundalk . . . . .	.....
Crampton, P. C. . . . .	Saltash . . . . .	Milborne-Port.
Creevy, Thomas . . . . .	.....	Downton.
Cripps, Joseph . . . . .	Cirencester . . . . .	Cirencester.
Croker, Rt. Hon. John Wilson . . . . .	Aldeburgh, Suffolk . . . . .	Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
Cumming, Sir W. G., Bart. . . . .	.....	Elgin, &c.
Currie, John . . . . .	.....	Hertford.
Curteis, Herbert Barrett . . . . .	Sussex . . . . .	Sussex.
Curzon, Hon. Robert . . . . .	Clitheroe . . . . .	Clitheroe.
Cust, Hon. Peregrine F. . . . .	Clitheroe . . . . .	Clitheroe.
Cust, Hon. Edward . . . . .	Lostwithiel . . . . .	Lostwithiel.
Dalrymple, Sir A. John, Bart. . . . .	Haddington, &c. . . . .	Haddington, &c.
Darlington, Earl of . . . . .	Saltash . . . . .	.....
Davidson, Duncan . . . . .	.....	Nairn & Cromartyshires
Davies, Thomas H. H. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Worcester.
Davis, Richard Hart . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	.....
Dawson, Rt. Hon. G. R. . . . .	Harwich . . . . .	Harwich.
Dawson, A. . . . .	Louth, county . . . . .	Louth, county.

	A. D. 1830.	1831.
Dawkins, John . . . . .	.....	Wilton.
Denison, J. Evelyn . . . . .	.....	{ Liverpool ( <i>vacated</i> .)
Denison, William Joseph . . . . .	Surrey . . . . .	{ Nottinghamshire.
Denman, Sir Thomas . . . . .	Nottingham . . . . .	Surrey.
Dering, Sir Edward C. . . . .	.....	Nottingham.
Dick, Quintin . . . . .	Maldon . . . . .	Romney.
Dickinson, William . . . . .	Somersetshire . . . . .	Maldon.
Dixon, Joseph . . . . .	.....	.....
Domville, Sir C., Bart. . . . .	Plympton-Earle . . . . .	Glasgow, &c.
Dottin, A. R. . . . .	Southampton . . . . .	Plympton-Earle ( <i>decc.</i> )
Douglas, W. R. Keith . . . . .	Dumfries, &c. . . . .	.....
Douglas, Hon. Charles . . . . .	Lanarkshire . . . . .	Dumfries, &c.
Douro, Marquess of . . . . .	Aldeburgh, Suffolk . . . . .	Lanarkshire.
Dowdeswell, John Edmund . . . . .	Tewkesbury . . . . .	Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
Doyle, Sir J. Milley . . . . .	.....	Tewkesbury.
Drake, Thomas Tyrwhitt . . . . .	Agmondesham . . . . .	Carlowsire.
Drake, W. T. . . . .	Agmondesham . . . . .	Agmondesham.
Drummond, Henry H. . . . .	Stirlingshire . . . . .	.....
Duff, Hon. Alexander . . . . .	Elgin, &c. . . . .	.....
Dugdale, Dugdale Stratford . . . . .	Warwickshire . . . . .	.....
Dugdale, William Stratford . . . . .	Shaftesbury . . . . .	Bramber.
Duncannon, Viscount . . . . .	Kilkenny, county . . . . .	Kilkenny, county.
Duncombe, Hon. Arthur . . . . .	Bassetlaw . . . . .	.....
Duncombe, Thomas Slingsby . . . . .	Hertford . . . . .	Hertford.
Duncombe, Hon. William . . . . .	Yorkshire . . . . .	.....
Dundas, Rt. Hon. William . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	.....
Dundas, Charles . . . . .	Berkshire . . . . .	Berkshire.
Dundas, Hon. Thomas . . . . .	York . . . . .	York.
Dundas, Hon. Sir R. L. . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	Richmond.
Dundas, Hon. John C. . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	Richmond.
Dundas, Hon. H. . . . .	Winchelsea ( <i>vacated</i> .) . . . . .	.....
Dundas, Robert Adam . . . . .	Ipswich . . . . .	Edinburgh, City.
East, J. Buller . . . . .	.....	Winchester.
East, Sir Edward H., Bart. . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	.....
Easthope, John . . . . .	.....	Banbury.
Eastnor, Viscount . . . . .	Hereford . . . . .	Hereford.
Ebrington, Viscount . . . . .	Devonshire . . . . .	Devonshire.
Egerton, Wilbraham . . . . .	Cheshire . . . . .	.....
Egerton, William Tatton . . . . .	Lymington . . . . .	.....
Egerton, Sir P. D. M. G., Bart. . . . .	Chester . . . . .	.....
Eliot, Lord . . . . .	Liskeard . . . . .	Liskeard.
Ellice, E. . . . .	Coventry . . . . .	Coventry.
Ellis, Hon. G. J. W. A. . . . .	Oakhampton . . . . .	.....
Ellis, Hon. Augustus F. . . . .	Seaford ( <i>not duly elec.</i> ) . . . . .	.....
Ellis, Wynne . . . . .	.....	Leicester.
Encombe, Viscount . . . . .	Truro . . . . .	Truro.
Estcourt, Thomas Grimstone B. . . . .	Oxford University . . . . .	Oxford University.
Estcourt, Thomas H. S. B. . . . .	Marlborough . . . . .	Marlborough.
Ettwall, Ralph . . . . .	.....	Andover.
Euston, Earl of . . . . .	Bury St. Edmund's . . . . .	.....
Evans, Delacy . . . . .	.....	Rye.
Evans, W. . . . .	Leicester . . . . .	Leicester.
Evans, W. Bertram . . . . .	.....	Leominster.
Ewart, William . . . . .	{ Liverpool ( <i>ejected on</i> )	{ Liverpool.
Ewing, James . . . . .	{ account of bribery.}	
	Warcham . . . . .	.....

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Fane, Sir Henry . . . . .	Hastings . . . . .	.....
Fane, John . . . . .	Oxfordshire . . . . .	.....
Fane, John Thomas . . . . .	Lyme Regis . . . . .	Lyme Regis.
Fane, Hon. Henry Sutton . . . . .	Lyme Regis . . . . .	Lyme Regis.
Fardell, John . . . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	.....
Farrand, Robert . . . . .	Hedon . . . . .	Hedon.
Fazakerly, J. N. . . . .	Peterborough . . . . .	Peterborough.
Fellowes, H. A. W. . . . .	.....	Andover.
Ferguson, Sir Robert A. Bart. . . . .	Londonderry . . . . .	Londonderry.
Ferguson, Robert . . . . .	.....	Dysart, &c.
Ferguson, Sir R. C. . . . .	Nottingham . . . . .	Nottingham.
Fergusson, Robt. Cutlar . . . . .	Kirkcudbright . . . . .	Kirkcudbright.
Ferrand, Walker . . . . .	.....	Tralea.
Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. W. V. . . . .	Lostwithiel ( <i>vacated.</i> ) . . . . .	Ennis.
Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. M. . . . .	Kerry, county . . . . .	.....
Fitzgerald, Lord Wm. C. O'B. . . . .	Kildare, county . . . . .	.....
Fitzgerald, John . . . . .	Seaford . . . . .	Seaford.
Fitzgibbon, Hon. Richard H. . . . .	Limerick, county . . . . .	Limerick, county.
Fitzroy, C. Aug. . . . .	.....	Bury St. Edmunds.
Fitzroy, Lord Charles . . . . .	Thetford . . . . .	.....
Fitzroy, Lord James . . . . .	.....	Thetford.
Fleming, John . . . . .	Hampshire . . . . .	.....
Foley, John H. H. . . . .	Droitwich . . . . .	Droitwich.
Foley, Edw. Thos. . . . .	Ludgershall . . . . .	Ludgershall.
Foley, Hon. Thomas Henry . . . . .	Worcestershire . . . . .	Worcestershire.
Folkes, Sir W. J. H. B., Bt. . . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	Norfolk.
Forbes, Viscount . . . . .	Longford, county . . . . .	Longford, county.
Forbes, Sir Charles, Bt. . . . .	Malmesbury . . . . .	Malmesbury.
Forbes, John . . . . .	Malmesbury . . . . .	Malmesbury.
Fordwich, Viscount . . . . .	Canterbury . . . . .	Canterbury.
Forester, Hon. G. C. W. . . . .	Wenlock . . . . .	Wenlock.
Forster, James . . . . .	.....	Bridgenorth.
Fortescue, Hon. G. M. . . . .	Hindon . . . . .	.....
Fox, Charles R. . . . .	.....	Calne.
Fox, Sackville Lane . . . . .	.....	Helston.
Frankland, Sir Robert, Bart. . . . .	Thirsk . . . . .	Thirsk.
Freemantle, Sir Th., Fr. Bt. . . . .	Buckingham . . . . .	Buckingham.
French, Arthur . . . . .	Roscommon . . . . .	Roscommon.
Freshfield, James W. . . . .	Penryn . . . . .	Penryn.
Fyler, Thos. Bilcliffe . . . . .	Coventry . . . . .	.....
Garlies, Viscount . . . . .	Cockermouth . . . . .	.....
Gascoyne, Isaac . . . . .	Liverpool . . . . .	.....
Gilbert, Davies . . . . .	Bodmyn . . . . .	Bodmyn.
Gillon, W. D. . . . .	.....	Selkirk, &c.
Gisborne, Thomas . . . . .	Stafford . . . . .	Stafford.
Gladstone, J. . . . .	Queenborough . . . . .	.....
Godson, Richard . . . . .	.....	St. Albans.
Gordon, Robert . . . . .	Cricklade . . . . .	Cricklade.
Gordon, Hon. William . . . . .	Aberdeenshire . . . . .	Aberdeenshire.
Gordon, John . . . . .	Weymouth, &c. . . . .	Weymouth, &c.
Gordon, James Edward . . . . .	.....	Dundalk.
Gordon, Sir Jas. W., Bt. . . . .	Launceston ( <i>vacated.</i> ) . . . . .	.....
Gordon, James Adam . . . . .	Tregony . . . . .	.....
Gore, W. O. . . . .	Carnarvon . . . . .	.....
Goulbourn, Rt. Hon. Henry . . . . .	Armagh . . . . .	Cambridge Univers
Gower, Lord Francis L. . . . .	Sutherland, county . . . . .	.....
Graham, Rt. Hon. Marquess of . . . . .	Cambridge, borough . . . . .	Cambridge, boroug

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G., Bt.	Cumberland . . .	Cumberland.
Graham, Lord Mon. W. . . . .	Dumbarntonslire . . .	Dumbarntonslire.
Graham, Sir Sandford, Bt. . . . .	Ludgershall . . .	Ludgershall.
Grant, Rt. Hon. Charles . . . . .	Inverness, county . . .	Inverness, county.
Grant, Hon. Francis W. . . . .	Elgin, county . . .	Elgin, county.
Grant, Sir Alexander C., Bart. . . . .	Westbury . . . . .	Westbury . . . . .
Grant, Rt. Hon. Robert . . . . .	Norwich . . . . .	Norwich.
Grant, Sir Colquhoun . . . . .	.....	Queenborough.
Grattan, James . . . . .	Wicklow, county . . .	Wicklow, county.
Greene, Thomas . . . . .	Lancaster . . . . .	Lancaster.
Gresley, Sir R., Bart. . . . .	{ Durham ( <i>ejected on</i> <i>account of irre-</i> <i>regularity.</i> ) } . . . . .	.....
	{ Romney, New } . . . . .	.....
Greville, Hon. Sir C. J. . . . .	Warwick . . . . .	.....
Grimston, Viscount . . . . .	St. Albans . . . . .	Newport, Cornwall.
Grosvenor, Hon. Robert . . . . .	Chester . . . . .	Chester.
Guest, Josiah, John . . . . .	Honiton . . . . .	.....
Guise, Sir B. W., Bart. . . . .	Gloucestershire . . .	Gloucestershire.
Gunning, Sir R. H., Bart. . . . .	Northampton . . .	.....
Gurney, Hudson . . . . .	Newtown, Hants . . .	Newtown, Hants.
Gurney, Richard Hanbury . . . . .	Norwich . . . . .	Norwich.
Hall, Benjamin . . . . .	.....	Monmouth, &c. ( <i>eject.</i> )
Halse, James . . . . .	.....	St. Ives.
Handcock, Richard . . . . .	Athlone . . . . .	Athlone.
Handley, W. F. . . . .	Newark . . . . .	Newark.
Hanmer, Henry . . . . .	.....	Westbury ( <i>vacated.</i> )
Harcourt, G. Granville . . . . .	.....	Oxfordshire.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir H. . . . .	{ St. Germans ( <i>vaca.</i> ) } . . . . .	Newport, Cornwall.
	{ Newport, Cornwall } . . . . .	.....
Harris, George . . . . .	Grimsby, Great . . .	Grimsby, Great.
Hart, Geo. Vaughan . . . . .	Donegalshire . . .	.....
Harty, Sir R., Bart. . . . .	.....	Dublin, City ( <i>ejected.</i> )
Harvey, Daniel Whittle . . . . .	Colchester . . . . .	Colchester.
Hastings, Sir C. Abney, Bart. . . . .	Leicester . . . . .	.....
Hawkins, J. H. . . . .	St. Michael . . . . .	Tavistock.
Hay, Lord J. . . . .	Haddingtonshire . . .	.....
Hayes, Sir E. S., Bart. . . . .	.....	Donegalshire.
Heathcote, G. J. . . . .	.....	Boston.
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Bt. . . . .	Rutlandshire . . .	Rutlandshire.
Heathcote, Sir W., Bt. . . . .	Hampshire . . . . .	.....
Heneage, G. F. . . . .	.....	Lincoln.
Herbert, Hon. E. C. H. . . . .	.....	Callington.
Heron, Sir Robert, Bt. . . . .	Peterborough . . .	Peterborough.
Herries, Rt. Hon. John C. . . . .	Harwich . . . . .	Harwich.
Heywood, Benjamin . . . . .	.....	Lancashire.
Hill, Lord Arthur M. W. . . . .	Down, county . . .	Down, county.
Hill, Lord G. A. . . . .	Carrickfergus . . .	Carrickf. ( <i>deceased.</i> )
Hill, Sir Rowland, Bt. . . . .	Shropshire . . . . .	Shropshire.
Hobhouse, John Cam . . . . .	Westminster . . .	Westminster.
Hodges, Thomas Law . . . . .	Kent . . . . .	Kent.
Hodgson, Frederick . . . . .	.....	Barnstaple.
Hodgson, John . . . . .	Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . .	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Holdsworth, Arthur H. . . . .	Dartmouth . . . . .	Dartmouth.
Holmesdale, Viscount . . . . .	Grinstead, East . . .	Grinstead, East.
Holmes, William . . . . .	Haslemere . . . . .	Haslemere.
Hope, Hon. Sir Alex., Bart. . . . .	Linlithgowshire . . .	Linlithgowshire.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Hope, Henry Thomas . . . . .	Looe, East . . . . .	Looe, East.
Hope, John Thomas . . . . .	Gatton . . . . .	Oakhampton.
Horne, Sir William, Kt. . . . .	Bletchingley . . . . .	Newton, I. of Wight.
Hort, Sir J. W., Bart. . . . .	.....	Kildareshire.
Hoskins, Kedgwin . . . . .	.....	Herefordshire.
Hotham, Rt. Hon. Baron . . . . .	Leominster . . . . .	.....
Houldsworth, Thomas . . . . .	Newton, Lancashire . . . . .	Newton, Lancashire.
Howard, Henry . . . . .	Shorcham . . . . .	Shoreham.
Howard, Hon. F. G. . . . .	Castle Rising . . . . .	Castle Rising.
Howard, Ralph . . . . .	Wicklow, county . . . . .	Wicklow, county.
Howard, Phillip Henry . . . . .	Carlisle . . . . .	Carlisle.
Howard, Hon. William . . . . .	Morpeth . . . . .	Morpeth.
Howick, Viscount . . . . .	Higham Ferrers . . . . .	Northumberland.
Hoy, John Barlow . . . . .	Southampton . . . . .	.....
Hudson, Thomas . . . . .	.....	Evesham.
Hughes, James . . . . .	.....	Grantham.
Hughes, William Lewis . . . . .	Wallingford . . . . .	Wallingford.
Hughes, William Hughes . . . . .	Oxford City . . . . .	Oxford City.
Hulse, Sir Charles, Bt. . . . .	Looe, West . . . . .	Looe, West.
Hume, Joseph . . . . .	Middlesex . . . . .	Middlesex.
Hunt, Henry . . . . .	Preston . . . . .	Preston.
Hutchinson, John Hely . . . . .	.....	Tipperaryshire
Ingestrie, Viscount . . . . .	Hertford . . . . .	Armagh.
Ingilby, Sir W. A., Bt. . . . .	Lincolnshire . . . . .	Lincolnshire.
Inglis, Sir R. H., Bt. . . . .	Oxford University . . . . .	Oxford University.
Innes, Sir H., Bart. . . . .	.....	Sutherlandshire.
Irving, John . . . . .	Bramber . . . . .	Bramber.
James, William . . . . .	.....	Carlisle.
Jeffrey, Rt. Hon. F. . . . .	{ Forfar, &c. (ejected) } { Malton . . . . . }	{ Malton (vacated.) } { Forfar, &c. }
Jenkins, Richard . . . . .	Shrewsbury . . . . .	Shrewsbury.
Jephson, Charles D. O. . . . .	Mallow . . . . .	Mallow.
Jermyn, Earl . . . . .	Bury St. Edmund's . . . . .	Bury St. Edmund's.
Jerningham, Hon. H. V. S. . . . .	Pontefract . . . . .	Pontefract.
Johnston, Andrew . . . . .	.....	Crail, &c.
Johnston, James . . . . .	Inverkeithing, &c. . . . .	Inverkeithing, &c.
Johnstone, J. J. H. . . . .	Dumfries, county . . . . .	Dumfries, county.
Johnstone, Sir J. V. B. Bart. . . . .	Yorkshire . . . . .	Yorkshire.
Jolliffe, Sir W. G. Hylton, Bt. . . . .	Petersfield . . . . .	Petersfield.
Jolliffe, Gilbert East . . . . .	Petersfield . . . . .	.....
Jolliffe, Hylton . . . . .	.....	Petersfield.
Jones, John . . . . .	Carmarthen . . . . .	.....
Jones, Theobald . . . . .	Londonderry, county . . . . .	Londonderry, county
Kavanagh, Thomas . . . . .	Carlow, county . . . . .	.....
Kearsley, J. H. . . . .	Wigan . . . . .	Wigan.
Keck, Geo. Ant. Legh . . . . .	Leicestershire . . . . .	.....
Kennis, Thomas Arthur . . . . .	Looe, East . . . . .	Looe, East.
Kemp, T. R. . . . .	Lewes . . . . .	Lewes.
Kennedy, Thomas F. . . . .	Ayr, &c. . . . .	Ayr, &c.
Kennedy, Lord . . . . .	{ Evesham (return dis- allowed, on account of notorious corrup- tion.) }	.....
Kenyon, Hon. Lloyd . . . . .	St. Michael . . . . .	St. Michael.
Kerrison, Sir Edward, Bt. . . . .	Eye . . . . .	Eye.
Kilderbee, Spencer Horsey . . . . .	Orford . . . . .	Orford.
Killcen, Lord . . . . .	Meath, county . . . . .	Meath, county.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
King, Edward Bolton . . . . .	.....	Warwick.
King, Sir J. Dashwood, Bt. . . . .	Wycombe . . . . .	.....
King, Hon. Robert . . . . .	Cork, county . . . . .	Cork, county.
King, Hon. H. . . . .	Sligo, county . . . . .	.....
Knatchbull, Sir Edw., Bt. . . . .	Kent . . . . .	.....
Knight, Henry Galley . . . . .	.....	Malton.
Knight, J. Lewis . . . . .	.....	Bishop's Castle.
Knight, Robert . . . . .	Wallingford . . . . .	Wallingford.
Knox, Hon. J. J. . . . .	Dungannon . . . . .	Dungannon.
Knox, Hon. Thomas . . . . .	Dungannon ( <i>vacated</i> ) . . . . .	.....
Knox, Hon. John H. . . . .	Newry . . . . .	Newry.
Labouchere, Henry . . . . .	Taunton . . . . .	Taunton.
Lamb, Hon. George . . . . .	Dungarvon . . . . .	Dungarvon.
Lambert, Henry . . . . .	.....	Wexfordshire.
Lambert, James S. . . . .	Galway, county . . . . .	Galway, county.
Langton, W. Gore . . . . .	.....	Somersetshire.
Langston, James H. . . . .	Oxford, city . . . . .	Oxford, city.
Lascelles, Hon. Henry . . . . .	Northallerton . . . . .	Galway, county.
Lascelles, Hon. W. S. . . . .	.....	Northallerton.
Lawley, Francis . . . . .	Warwickshire . . . . .	Warwickshire.
Leader, N. P. . . . .	Kilkenny . . . . .	Kilkenny.
Lee, John Lee . . . . .	Wells . . . . .	Wells.
Lefevre, C. S. . . . .	Downton . . . . .	Hampshire.
Lefroy, Anthony . . . . .	Longfordshire . . . . .	Longfordshire.
Lefroy, Thomas . . . . .	Dublin University . . . . .	Dublin University.
Legh, Thomas . . . . .	Newton, Lancashire . . . . .	Newton, Lancashire.
Lemon, Sir Charles, Bt. . . . .	Penryn . . . . .	Cornwall.
Lennard, Thomas B. . . . .	Maldon . . . . .	Maldon.
Lennox, Lord Arthur . . . . .	.....	Chichester.
Lennox, Lord John G. . . . .	Chichester . . . . .	Sussex.
Lennox, Lord William Pitt . . . . .	.....	King's Lynn.
Leslie, Charles Powell . . . . .	New Ross . . . . .	.....
Lewis, Right Hon. T. F. . . . .	Radnorshire . . . . .	Radnorshire.
Lindsay, James . . . . .	Wigan . . . . .	Fifeshire.
Lister, Benjamin Lister . . . . .	Poole . . . . .	Poole.
Littleton, Edward John . . . . .	Staffordshire . . . . .	Staffordshire.
Lloyd, Sir Edward Pryce, Bt. . . . .	Flint, &c. . . . .	Flint, &c.
Loch, John . . . . .	Hythe . . . . .	Hythe.
Loch, James . . . . .	Kirkwall, &c. . . . .	Kirkwall, &c.
Lopez, Sir R. Franco . . . . .	.....	Westbury.
Lott, Henry Baines . . . . .	.....	Honiton.
Loughborough, Lord . . . . .	Dysart, &c. . . . .	.....
Lovaine, Lord . . . . .	.....	Beeralston.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. Viscount . . . . .	Westmoreland . . . . .	.....
Lowther, Hon. Hen. C. . . . .	Westmoreland . . . . .	Westmoreland.
Lowther, Sir John, Bt. . . . .	Cumberland . . . . .	.....
Lowther, John H. . . . .	Wigtown, &c. . . . .	Cockermouth.
Lumley, J. S. . . . .	Nottinghamshire . . . . .	Nottinghamshire.
Lushington, James Law . . . . .	Carlisle . . . . .	.....
Lushington, Stephen . . . . .	Winchelsea . . . . .	{ Winchelsea ( <i>vacated</i> .) Ivelchester.
Luttrell, J. Fownes . . . . .	Minehead . . . . .	Minehead.
Lygon, Hon. Henry B. . . . .	Worcestershire . . . . .	.....
Lyon, David . . . . .	Beeralston . . . . .	Beeralston.
Lyons, William . . . . .	Seaford . . . . .	Seaford.
Maberly, John . . . . .	Abingdon . . . . .	Abingdon.
Maberly, W. Leader . . . . .	.....	Shaftesbury.

	A. D. 1830.	1831.
Macaulay, T. B. . . . .	Calne . . . . .	Calne.
M <sup>c</sup> Clintock, John . . . . .	Louth county . . . . .	.....
Macdonald, Sir James, Bt. . . . .	Calne . . . . .	Hampshire.
Mackenzie, J. A. S. . . . .	.....	Ross, county of.
Mackenzie, Sir J. W., Bt. . . . .	Ross, county of . . . . .	.....
Mackillop, James . . . . .	Tregony . . . . .	Tregony.
Mackinnon, Charles . . . . .	Ipswich . . . . .	.....
Mackinnon, W. Alex. . . . .	.....	Lymington.
Mackintosh, Rt. Hon. Sir J. . . . .	Knareborough . . . . .	Knareborough.
M <sup>c</sup> Namara, W. N. . . . .	Clare, county . . . . .	Clare, county.
Mahon, Viscount . . . . .	Wootton Bassett . . . . .	Wootton Bassett.
Mahon, J. P. O'Gorman . . . . .	Clare, county ( <i>ejected</i> .) . . . . .	.....
Maitland, Viscount . . . . .	Appleby . . . . .	Appleby.
Maitland, Hon. Ant. . . . .	Berwickshire . . . . .	Berwickshire.
Malcolm, Sir John . . . . .	.....	Launceston.
Malcolm, Neill, jun. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	.....
Mandeville, Viscount . . . . .	Huntingdonshire . . . . .	Huntingdonshire.
Mangles, James . . . . .	.....	Guildford.
Manners, Lord Robert . . . . .	Leicestershire . . . . .	.....
Marjoribanks, Stewart . . . . .	Hythe . . . . .	Hythe.
Marryatt, Joseph . . . . .	Sandwich . . . . .	Sandwich.
Marshall, William . . . . .	Leominster . . . . .	Beverley.
Martin, Sir Thomas B. . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	Plymouth.
Martin, John . . . . .	Tewkesbury . . . . .	Tewkesbury.
Maule, Hon. William R. . . . .	Forfar, county . . . . .	Forfar, county.
Maxwell, Henry . . . . .	Cavan, county . . . . .	Cavan, county.
Mayhew, W. . . . .	Colchester . . . . .	Colchester.
Mexborough, Earl of, I. P. . . . .	.....	Pontefract.
Meynell, Henry . . . . .	Lisburne . . . . .	Lisburne.
Milbank, Mark . . . . .	Camelford . . . . .	Camelford.
Mildmay, Paulet St. John . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	Winchester.
Miles, Philip J. . . . .	Corfe Castle . . . . .	Corfe Castle.
Miles, William . . . . .	Romney . . . . .	Romney.
Miller, W. H. . . . .	Newcastle-und--Lyme . . . . .	Newcastle-und--Lyme.
Mills, John . . . . .	.....	Rochester
Milton, Viscount . . . . .	.....	{ Higham-Ferrers ( <i>vac.</i> ) Northamptonshire.
Monteith, Henry . . . . .	Selkirk, &c. . . . .	.....
Montgomery, Sir George, Bt. . . . .	Peebles, county . . . . .	Peebles, co. ( <i>deceased</i> .)
Moore, Geo. . . . .	Dublin . . . . .	.....
Morgan, Sir C. Bt. . . . .	Monmouthshire . . . . .	.....
Morgan, Charles M. R. . . . .	Brecon . . . . .	Brecon.
Morrison, John . . . . .	Banffshire . . . . .	Banffshire.
Morrison, James . . . . .	St. Ives . . . . .	Ipswich.
Morpeth, Viscount . . . . .	Yorkshire . . . . .	Yorkshire.
Morton, Hon. H. G. F. . . . .	.....	Gloucestershire.
Mostyn, Sir Thomas, Bart. . . . .	Flintshire . . . . .	.....
Mostyn, E. M. Lloyd . . . . .	.....	Flintshire.
Mount, William . . . . .	.....	Newport, I. of Wight.
Mountcharles, Earl of . . . . .	Donegalshire . . . . .	.....
Mullins, Hon. Frederick . . . . .	.....	Kerryshire.
Mundy, F. . . . .	Derbyshire . . . . .	.....
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Bt. . . . .	Perthshire . . . . .	Perthshire.
Musgrave, Sir R., Bart. . . . .	.....	Waterfordshire.
Neeld, Joseph . . . . .	Chippenham . . . . .	Chippenham.
Newark, Viscount . . . . .	Bassetlaw . . . . .	Bassetlaw.
Newport, Rt. Hon. Sir J. . . . .	Waterford . . . . .	Waterford.

	A. D. 1830.	1831.
Nicholl, Rt. Hon. Sir John . . . . .	Bedwin . . . . .	Bedwin.
Noel, Sir Gerard N., Bart. . . . .	Rutlandshire . . . . .	Rutlandshire.
Norreys, Lord . . . . .	Oxfordshire . . . . .	.....
North, Frederick . . . . .	.....	Hastings.
North, John Henry . . . . .	Drogheda . . . . .	Drogheda.
Norton, C. F. . . . .	.....	Guildford.
Nowell, Alexander . . . . .	.....	Westmoreland.
Nugent, Rt. Hon. Baron . . . . .	Aylesbury . . . . .	Aylesbury.
Nugent, Sir George, Bart. . . . .	Buckingham . . . . .	Buckingham.
O'Brien, William Smyth . . . . .	Ennis . . . . .	.....
O'Connell, Daniel . . . . .	Waterford, county . . . . .	Kerryshire.
O'Connell, M. . . . .	Clareshire . . . . .	Clareshire.
O'Connor, Denis . . . . .	.....	Roscommon.
O'Connor, Owen . . . . .	Roscommon . . . . .	Roscommon ( <i>deceased</i> .)
O'Ferrall, R. More . . . . .	Kildare, county . . . . .	Kildare, county.
Offley, F. C. . . . .	.....	Chester.
Ogilvie, J. . . . .	Forfar, &c. . . . .	.....
Ogle, Sir Charles, Bart. . . . .	Portarlington . . . . .	.....
O'Grady, Hon. Standish . . . . .	Limerick, county . . . . .	Limerick, county.
O'Hara, James . . . . .	Galway . . . . .	.....
O'Neil, Hon. John, R. B. . . . .	Antrim, county . . . . .	Antrim, county.
Ord, William . . . . .	Morpeth . . . . .	Morpeth.
Osborne, Lord F. G. . . . .	Cambridgeshire . . . . .	Cambridgeshire.
Ossory, Earl of . . . . .	Kilkenny, county . . . . .	Kilkenny, county.
Owen, Sir John, Bart. . . . .	Pembrokeshire . . . . .	Pembrokeshire.
Owen, Hugh Owen . . . . .	Pembroke, &c. . . . .	Pembroke, &c.
Oxmantown, Lord . . . . .	King's County . . . . .	King's County.
Paget, Hon. Sir Charles . . . . .	.....	Carnarvon, &c.
Paget, Thomas . . . . .	.....	Leicestershire.
Palk, Sir Lawrence V., Bart. . . . .	Ashburton . . . . .	.....
Palmer, Charles F. . . . .	Reading . . . . .	Reading.
Palmer, Robert . . . . .	Berkshire . . . . .	.....
Palmer, Charles . . . . .	Bath . . . . .	Bath.
Palmerston, Rt. Hon. Viscount . . . . .	Cambridge University . . . . .	Bletchingley.
Parnell, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart. . . . .	Queen's County . . . . .	Queen's County.
Patten, J. W. . . . .	Lancashire . . . . .	.....
Payne, Sir P., Bart. . . . .	.....	Bedfordshire.
Peach, N. W. . . . .	Truro . . . . .	Truro.
Pearse, John . . . . .	Devizes . . . . .	Devizes.
Pechell, Sir Samuel J. B., Bart. . . . .	Helston . . . . .	.....
Peel, Edmund . . . . .	.....	Newcastle-und.-Lyme.
Peel, Jonathan . . . . .	.....	Huntingdon.
Peel, Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart. . . . .	Tamworth . . . . .	Tamworth.
Peel, William Yates . . . . .	Yarmouth, I. of Wight . . . . .	Cambridge University.
Pelham, John C. . . . .	Shropshire . . . . .	Shropshire.
Pelham, Hon. Charles A. W. . . . .	Newtown, Hants . . . . .	Lincolnshire.
Pemberton, Thomas . . . . .	.....	Rye.
Pendarves, E. W. W. . . . .	Cornwall . . . . .	Cornwall.
Penleaze, J. Storey . . . . .	.....	Southampton.
Pennefather, Mathew . . . . .	Cashel . . . . .	Cashel ( <i>vacated</i> .)
Penrhyn, Edward . . . . .	Shaftesbury . . . . .	Shaftesbury.
Penruddocke, John H. . . . .	Wilton . . . . .	Wilton.
Pepys, C. C. . . . .	.....	Higham-Ferrers.
Perceval, Spencer . . . . .	Newport, I. of Wight . . . . .	Tiverton.
Percival, Alexander . . . . .	.....	Sligoshire.
Perrin, Louis . . . . .	.....	Dublin, city ( <i>ejected</i> .)
<i>Petit, Louis Hayes</i> . . . . .	Ripon . . . . .	Ripon.



	A. D. 1830.	1831.
Petre, Hon. E. R. . . . .	.....	Ivelchester.
Philippis, Sir Richard, B., Bart. . . . .	Haverfordwest . . . . .	Haverfordwest.
Philips, C. March . . . . .	.....	Leicestershire.
Philips, George Richard . . . . .	Steyning . . . . .	Steyning.
Philpotts, John . . . . .	Gloucester . . . . .	.....
Phipps, Hon. Edmund . . . . .	Scarborough . . . . .	Scarborough.
Pigott, George G. V. . . . .	St. Mawes . . . . .	St. Mawes.
Pitt, Joseph . . . . .	Cricklade . . . . .	.....
Planta, Joseph . . . . .	Hastings . . . . .	.....
Polhill, F. . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	Bedford.
Pollen, Sir John W., Bart. . . . .	Andover . . . . .	.....
Pollington, Viscount . . . . .	.....	Gatton.
Pollock, Frederick . . . . .	.....	Huntingdon.
Ponsonby, Hon. W. F. S. . . . .	Poole . . . . .	Poole.
Ponsonby, Hon. G. . . . .	Youghall . . . . .	Youghall.
Ponsonby, Hon. J. G. B. . . . .	.....	Bletchingly (vacated.)
Porchester, Lord . . . . .	.....	Wootton Bassett.
Portman, Edward Berkeley . . . . .	Dorsetshire . . . . .	Dorsetshire.
Powell, William Edward . . . . .	Cardiganshire . . . . .	Cardiganshire.
Power, Robert . . . . .	.....	Waterfordshire.
Powlett, Lord W. J. F. . . . .	Durham, county . . . . .	.....
Poyntz, W. S. . . . .	Ashburton . . . . .	Ashburton.
Praed, W. M. . . . .	St. Germans . . . . .	St. Germans.
Prendergast, Michael George . . . . .	Westbury . . . . .	.....
Price, Sir Robert, Bart. . . . .	Herefordshire . . . . .	Herefordshire.
Price, Richard . . . . .	Radnor, New, &c. . . . .	Radnor, New, &c.
Price, Samuel Grove . . . . .	Sandwich . . . . .	.....
Pringle, Alexander . . . . .	Selkirkshire . . . . .	Selkirkshire.
Pringle, Sir William Henry . . . . .	Liskeard . . . . .	Liskeard.
Prittie, Hon. Francis A. . . . .	Tipperaryshire . . . . .	.....
Protheroe, Edward . . . . .	.....	Bristol.
Pryse, Pryse . . . . .	Cardigan, &c. . . . .	Cardigan, &c.
Pusey, Philip . . . . .	Chippenham . . . . .	Cashe.
Rae, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bart. . . . .	Bute and Caithness . . . . .	Portarlington.
Raine, Jonathan . . . . .	Newport, Cornwall . . . . .	Newport, Cornw. (det.)
Ramsay, W. R. . . . .	.....	Stirlingshire.
Ramsbottom, John . . . . .	Windsor . . . . .	Windsor.
Ramsden, John Charles . . . . .	Malton . . . . .	Yorkshire.
Reid, Sir J. R., Bart. . . . .	Dover . . . . .	.....
Rice, Thomas Spring . . . . .	Limerick . . . . .	Limerick.
Rickford, William . . . . .	Aylesbury . . . . .	Aylesbury.
Rider, Thomas . . . . .	.....	Kent.
Ridley, Sir Matthew White, Bart. . . . .	Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . . . .	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Robarts, Abraham W. . . . .	Maidstone . . . . .	Maidstone.
Roberts, Wilson A. . . . .	Bewdley . . . . .	Bewdley.
Robinson, Sir George, Bart. . . . .	Northampton . . . . .	Northampton.
Robinson, G. R. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Worcester.
Rochfort, Gustavus . . . . .	Westmeath, county . . . . .	Westmeath, co.
Rogers, Edward . . . . .	Bishop's Castle . . . . .	Bishop's Castle.
Rooper, John B. . . . .	.....	Huntingdonshire.
Rose, George P. . . . .	Christchurch . . . . .	Christchurch.
Rose, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., Kt. . . . .	Christchurch . . . . .	Christchurch.
Ross, Charles . . . . .	St. Germans . . . . .	St. Germans.
Ross, Horatio . . . . .	.....	Aberdeen, &c.
Rumbold, Charles E. . . . .	Yarmouth, Norfolk . . . . .	Yarmouth, Norfolk.
Russel, Rt. Hon. Lord John . . . . .	Tavistock . . . . .	{ Tavistock (vacated.) Devonshire.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Russell, Lord William . . . . .	Tavistock . . . . .	Tavistock.
Russell, R. G. . . . .	Thirsk . . . . .	Thirsk.
Russell, John . . . . .	Kinsale . . . . .	Kinsale.
Russell, W. . . . .	Durham, county . . . . .	Durham, county.
Russell, Charles . . . . .	Reading . . . . .	Reading.
Ruthven, E. S. . . . .	Downpatrick . . . . .	Downpatrick.
Ryder, Hon. G. D. . . . .	Tiverton . . . . .	Tiverton.
St. Paul, Sir H. D. Chol., Bart. . . . .	Bridport . . . . .	Bridport.
Sadler, Michael T. . . . .	Newark . . . . .	Aldborough, York.
Sandon, Viscount . . . . .	Tiverton . . . . .	.....
Sanford, Edward Ayshford . . . . .	Somersetshire . . . . .	Somersetshire.
Saunderson, Alexander . . . . .	Cavan, county . . . . .	.....
Scarlett, Sir James . . . . .	Malton . . . . .	Cockermouth.
Schonswar, George . . . . .	Kingston-upon-Hull . . . . .	Kingston-upon-Hull.
Scott, Sir E. D., Bart. . . . .	.....	Lichfield.
Scott, Sir Samuel, Bart. . . . .	Whitchurch . . . . .	Whitchurch.
Scott, Henry F. . . . .	Roxburghshire . . . . .	Roxburghshire.
Sebright, Sir John S., Bart. . . . .	Hertfordshire . . . . .	Hertfordshire.
Sefton, Rt. Hon. Earl of . . . . .	Droitwich . . . . .	.....
Seymour, Horace B. . . . .	Bodmyn . . . . .	Bodmyn.
Seymour, Lord . . . . .	Oakhampton . . . . .	.....
Severn, J. C. . . . .	Fowey . . . . .	Fowey.
Shaw, F. . . . .	Dublin, city . . . . .	.....
Shelley, Sir John., Bart. . . . .	Lewes . . . . .	.....
Shelley, John Villiers . . . . .	Gatton . . . . .	Grimsby, Great ( <i>eject.</i> )
Shiel, R. L. . . . .	Milborne Port . . . . .	{ Milborne Port ( <i>vac.</i> )
		{ Louthshire.
Shirley, Evelyn J. . . . .	Monaghanshire . . . . .	.....
Sibthorp, Charles D. W. . . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	Lincoln.
Sinclair, George . . . . .	.....	Bute & Caithness shires.
Skipwith, Sir G., Bart. . . . .	.....	Warwickshire.
Stanley, R. A. . . . .	Shrewsbury . . . . .	Shrewsbury.
Smith, Hon. Robert J. . . . .	Bucks . . . . .	Wycombe.
Smith, George Robert . . . . .	Midhurst . . . . .	Midhurst.
Smith, Thomas A. . . . .	Andover . . . . .	.....
Smith, Samuel . . . . .	Wendover . . . . .	Wendover.
Smith, John . . . . .	Chichester . . . . .	Buckinghamshire.
Smith, Abel . . . . .	Wendover . . . . .	Wendover.
Smith, M. Tucker . . . . .	.....	Midhurst.
Smith, R. V. . . . .	Tralee . . . . .	Northampton.
Smith, John Abel . . . . .	Midhurst . . . . .	Chichester.
Smith, Sir C. E., Bart. . . . .	Pontefract . . . . .	.....
Somerset, Lord Granville C. H. . . . .	Monmouthshire . . . . .	Monmouthshire.
Somerset, Lord R. E. H. . . . .	Gloucestershire . . . . .	.....
Somerville, Sir M., Bart. . . . .	Meathshire . . . . .	Meathshire ( <i>deceased.</i> )
Sotheron, Frank . . . . .	Nottinghamshire . . . . .	.....
Spence, George . . . . .	Ripon . . . . .	Ripon.
Spencer, Hon. F. . . . .	.....	Worcestershire.
Spottiswoode, Andrew . . . . .	Colchester ( <i>vacated</i> ) . . . . .	.....
Stanhope, R. H. . . . .	.....	Dover.
Stanley, Edward John . . . . .	.....	Hindon.
Stanley, Lord . . . . .	Lancashire . . . . .	Lancashire.
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Edward G. S. . . . .	Windsor . . . . .	Windsor.
Stanley, W. S. . . . .	Stockbridge . . . . .	.....
Staunton, Sir G. T. . . . .	Heytesbury . . . . .	Heytesbury.
Stephens, S. L. . . . .	Barnstaple . . . . .	.....
Stephenson, H. F. . . . .	.....	Westbury.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Steuart, Robert . . . . .	.....	Haddington, &c. ( <i>9/10</i> )
Stewart, Sir Michael S., Bart. . . . .	Renfrewshire . . . . .	Renfrewshire.
Stewart, Edward . . . . .	.....	Wigton, &c.
Stewart, P. M. . . . .	Lancaster . . . . .	Lancaster.
Stewart, Sir Hugh, Bart. . . . .	Tyrone, county . . . . .	Tyrone, county.
Stormont, Viscount . . . . .	Aldborough, Yorksh. . . . .	Woodstock.
Strathaven, Lord . . . . .	Huntingdonshire . . . . .	.....
Strickland, George . . . . .	.....	Yorkshire.
Strutt, Edward . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	Derby.
Stuart, Charles . . . . .	.....	Penryn.
Stuart, James . . . . .	Huntingdon . . . . .	.....
Stuart, Lord Patrick J. H. C. . . . .	Cardiff, &c. . . . .	Cardiff, &c.
Stuart, W. . . . .	Bedfordshire . . . . .	.....
Stuart, Henry Villiers . . . . .	Banbury . . . . .	.....
Stuart, Lord D. C. . . . .	Arundel . . . . .	Arundel.
Sugden, Sir E. B. . . . .	Weymouth, &c. . . . .	St. Mawes.
Summer, G. H. . . . .	Guildford . . . . .	.....
Surrey, Earl of . . . . .	Horsham . . . . .	Horsham.
Sutton, Rt. Hon. C. M. . . . .	Scarborough . . . . .	Scarborough.
Sykes, Daniel . . . . .	Beverley . . . . .	.....
Talbot, C. R. M. . . . .	Glamorganshire . . . . .	Glamorganshire.
Tavistock, Marquess of . . . . .	Bedfordshire . . . . .	Bedfordshire.
Taylor, George W. . . . .	Devizes . . . . .	Devizes.
Taylor, Michael-Angelo . . . . .	Durham, city . . . . .	.....
Tennant, C. . . . .	St. Albans . . . . .	.....
Tennyson, Charles . . . . .	Bletchingley . . . . .	{ Bletchingley ( <i>vacated</i> ) Stamford.
Thicknesse, Ralph . . . . .	.....	Wigan.
Thompson, William . . . . .	London . . . . .	London.
Thompson, G. L. . . . .	Yarmouth, I. of Wight . . . . .	.....
Thompson, Paul Beilby . . . . .	Wenlock . . . . .	Wenlock.
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Charles Poulett . . . . .	Dover . . . . .	Dover.
Throckmorton, R. G. . . . .	.....	Berkshire.
Thynne, Lord Edward . . . . .	.....	Weobly.
Thynne, Lord W. . . . .	Weobly . . . . .	.....
Thynne, Rt. Hon. Lord John . . . . .	Bath . . . . .	Bath.
Thynne, Lord Henry F. . . . .	Weobly . . . . .	Weobly.
Tomes, John . . . . .	Warwick . . . . .	Warwick.
Tomline, W. E. . . . .	Minehead . . . . .	.....
Torrens, Robert . . . . .	.....	Ashburton.
Tottenham, Charles . . . . .	.....	New Ross.
Townshend, Lord James N. B. B. . . . .	Helston . . . . .	Helston.
Townshend, Lord C. V. F. . . . .	Tamworth . . . . .	Tamworth.
Townshend, Hon. J. R. . . . .	{ Whitchurch ( <i>now</i> ) } { Viscount Sidney } . . . . .	.....
Townshend, Hon. H. G. P. . . . .	Whitchurch . . . . .	Whitchurch.
Trail, George, jun. . . . .	Orkney and Shetland . . . . .	Orkney and Shetland.
Trant, William Henry . . . . .	.....	Oakhampton ( <i>vacated</i> .)
Trench, Frederick W. . . . .	Cambridge, borough . . . . .	Cambridge, borough.
Trevor, Hon. G. Rice-Rice . . . . .	Carmarthenshire . . . . .	.....
Trevor, Hon. A. . . . .	Romney ( <i>vacated</i> ) . . . . .	Durham, city.
Troubridge, Sir E. T., Bart. . . . .	.....	Sandwich.
Tudor, George . . . . .	Barnstaple . . . . .	.....
Tufton, Hon. Henry . . . . .	Appleby . . . . .	Appleby.
Tullamore, Lord . . . . .	Carlow . . . . .	Carlow.
Tunno, Edward Rose . . . . .	Bossiney . . . . .	Bossiney.
Twiss, Horace . . . . .	Newport, I. of Wight . . . . .	.....

	A. D. 1830.	1831.
Tynte, C. K. K.	Bridgewater	Bridgewater.
Tyrrell, Charles	Suffolk	Suffolk.
Tyrrell, J. T.	Essex	.....
Ure, Masterton	Weymouth, &c.	Weymouth, &c.
Uxbridge, Earl of	Angleseyshire	Angleseyshire.
Valentia, Viscount	Wexford, county	.....
Valletort, Viscount	{ Plympton ( <i>vacated</i> ) Lostwithiel	{ Lostwithiel.
Vaughan, Sir R. W., Bart.	Merionethshire	Merionethshire.
Vaughan, J. E.	Wells	Wells.
Venables, W.	.....	London.
Vere, J. J. H.	Ivelchester	Newport, Isle of Wight.
Vernon, George Gran. Ven.	Lichfield	.....
Vernon, G. H.	.....	Bassetlaw.
Vernon, Hon. G. J.	.....	Derbyshire.
Villiers, Frederick	.....	Saltash.
Villiers, T. H.	Wootton Bassett	Bletchingley.
Villiers, Viscount	Rochester	Minehead.
Vincent, Sir F., Bart.	.....	St. Albans.
Vyvyan, Sir Richard R., Bart.	Cornwall	Oakhampton.
Waithman, Robert	London	London.
Walker, C. Arthur	.....	Wexford.
Wall, C. Baring	Guildford	Weymouth, &c.
Walpole, Hon. John	King's Lynn	.....
Walrond, B.	Sudbury	Saltash.
Walsh, Sir J. B., Bart.	Sudbury	Sudbury.
Warburton, Henry	Bridport	Bridport.
Warde, William	London	.....
Warre, John Ashley	.....	Hastings.
Warrender, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Bart.	Honiton	Honiton.
Wason, Rigby	.....	Ipswich.
Waterpark, Rt. Hon. Baron	Knaresborough	Knaresborough.
Watson, Hon. R.	Canterbury	Canterbury.
Webb, Edward	Gloucester	Gloucester.
Welby, Glyne Earle	Grantham	Grantham.
Wellesley, Hon. W. P. T. L.	St. Ives	Essex.
Wemyss, James	Fifeshire	.....
West, F. R.	Grinstead, East	Grinstead, East.
Westera, Hon. H. R.	.....	Monaghanshire.
Western, Charles Callis	Essex	Essex.
Wetherell, Sir C., Kt.	Boroughbridge	Boroughbridge.
Weyland, John	Hindon	Hindon.
Weyland, Richard	.....	{ Weymouth, &c. ( <i>vac.</i> ) Oxfordshire.
Whitbread, W. H.	Bedford	Bedford.
White, Samuel	Leitrimshire	Leitrimshire.
White, Henry	Dublinshire	Dublinshire.
Whitmore, Thomas	Bridgenorth	.....
Whitmore, William W.	Bridgenorth	Bridgenorth.
Wigram, William	Wexford	.....
Wilbraham, G.	Stockbridge	Cheshire.
Wilde, Thomes	.....	Newark.
Wilks, John	Boston	Boston.
Williams, W. Addams	.....	Monmouthshire.
Williams, Thomas Peers	Marlow	Marlow.
Williams, Owen	Marlow	Marlow.
Williams, Robert	Dorchester	Dorchester.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Williams, John . . . . .	Winchelsea . . . . .	Winchelsea.
Williams, Sir J. H. . . . .	.....	Carmarthenshire.
Williamson, Sir H., Bart. . . . .	.....	Durham, county.
Willoughby, Sir H., Bart. . . . .	.....	Yarmouth, I. of Wight.
Wilson, Sir Robert, T. . . . .	Southwark . . . . .	.....
Winchester, Henry . . . . .	Maidstone . . . . .	.....
Winnington, Sir T. E. . . . .	.....	Droitwich.
Wood, Matthew . . . . .	London . . . . .	London.
Wood, Thomas . . . . .	Brecknockshire . . . . .	Brecknockshire.
Wood, John . . . . .	Preston . . . . .	Preston.
Wood, Charles . . . . .	Grimsby, Great . . . . .	Wareham.
Worcester, Marquess of . . . . .	Monmouth . . . . .	Monmouth.
Wortley, Hon. J. S. . . . .	Bossiney . . . . .	Bossiney.
Wrangham, D. C. . . . .	.....	Sudbury.
Wrightson, W. B. . . . .	Kingston-upon-Hull . . . . .	Kingston-upon-Hull.
Wrottesley, Sir J., Bart. . . . .	Staffordshire . . . . .	Staffordshire.
Wyndham, Wadham . . . . .	Sarum, New . . . . .	Sarum, New
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart. . . . .	Denbighshire . . . . .	Denbighshire.
Wynn, Rt. Hon. C. W. W. . . . .	Montgomeryshire . . . . .	Montgomeryshire.
Wynne, C. W. G. . . . .	Carnarvonshire . . . . .	Carnarvonshire.
Wynne, John . . . . .	Sligo . . . . .	Sligo.
Wyse, T., jun. . . . .	Tipperary, county . . . . .	Tipperary, county.
Yorke, Sir Joseph Sidney . . . . .	Reigate . . . . .	Reigate ( <i>deceased</i> .)
Yorke, Joseph . . . . .	.....	Reigate.
Young, John . . . . .	.....	Cavanshire.

**NUMBER OF MEMBERS**  
 FOR, AND AGAINST,  
**A REFORM**  
 OF  
**THE COMMONS HOUSE:**  
 ACCORDING TO THE  
 PLEDGES REQUIRED AND GIVEN,  
 AT THE  
**LATE ELECTION:**  
 WITH THE  
**POPULATION AND PROPERTY**  
 SUPPOSED TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE SEVERAL  
**KINGDOMS, COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS.**

ENGLAND.

	<i>For Reform.</i>			<i>Against Reform.</i>		
	Representatives.	Population.	Property. £	Representatives.	Population.	Property. £
Counties...	76 ...	9,041,785 ...	41,724,577	6 ...	299,873 ...	1,665,364
Cities .....	42 ...	676,535 ...	3,136,197	8 ...	55,526 ...	143,634
Boroughs .	169 ...	881,683 ...	2,333,092	188 ...	306,035 ...	741,670
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	287	10,600,003	47,193,866	202	661,434	2,550,668

WALES.

Counties...	5 ...	301,104 ...	966,681	7 ...	337,720 ...	1,100,232
Boroughs .	8 ...	60,833 ...	44,380	3 ...	8,875 ...	25,823
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	361,937	1,011,061	10	346,595	1,126,055

SCOTLAND.

Counties...	13 ...	665,859	.....	17 ...	906,222	.....
Burghs ...	11 ...	328,734	.....	4 ...	192,641	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	
	24	994,593		21	1,098,863	

## IRELAND.

	<i>For Reform.</i>			<i>Against Reform.</i>		
	Represent- atives.	Popula- tion.	Property. £	Represent- atives.	Popula- tion.	Property. £
Counties...	48 ...	4,688,023	.....	16 .	1,450,307	.....
Boroughs .	20 ...	536,296	.....	16 .	119,178	.....
	<u>68</u>	<u>5,224,319</u>		<u>32</u>	<u>1,569,485</u>	

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

England ..	287 ...	10,600,003 ...	47,193,866	202 ...	661,434 ..	2,550,688
Wales*	13 ...	361,937 ...	1,011,061	10 ...	346,595 ...	1,126,056
Scotland..	24 ...	994,593	.....	21 .	1,098,863	.....
Ireland ...	68 ...	5,224,319	.....	32 .	1,569,485	.....
	<u>392</u>	<u>17,190,852</u>	<u>48,204,927</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>3,676,377</u>	<u>3,676,723</u>

## BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF REFORM.

127 Members. Population more than 13½ Millions.  
Property, upwards of 44½ Millions of Pounds Sterling †.

“Favourable as this result may appear, the form in which our tables are drawn up has taken very considerably from its magnitude. In the counties, and in many of the cities and a number of the boroughs, where the franchise is widely diffused, the members may be regarded in the light in which we have considered them, as both *virtually*, and *really* the representatives of the people; but in the smaller boroughs, where the franchise is limited, the members have a very slight connexion with the people, and in many instances even the nominal electors are *ignorant of their persons!* Had we reckoned, as we were fully entitled to do, the lords and commoners and corporations which nominate such members, as their only constituents, the balance of population in favour of Reform would have been very much greater than we have stated it to be. But in this, we have given the Anti-

\* One Member for Wales not returned.

† It appears by a Parliamentary Paper, lately published, by order of the House of Commons, exhibiting an account of Assessed Taxes paid by places, which, at present, return Members to Parliament, that *fifty-seven* Boroughs contributed during the last year only 11,217*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, although these Boroughs return 113 Members, being on an average not 100*l.* for each Member!—The constituents of the two Members for Westminster paid in the same year 303,420*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.*, or *twenty-seven times* the aggregate of the sum paid by these fifty-seven Boroughs.—If *Property* were to be taken as the test of representation, it would follow that the City of Westminster would have the right to return three thousand and *fifty-one* Members, according to this calculation!

Reformers the benefit of the doubt. Where a fraction occurs in a division, it has been added to them. Where a Member's principles have been unknown, or suspected, all that have voted against Reform,—all that have spoken against it,—have been placed on their side.

“To Scotland applies, *à fortiori*, the remark just made respecting the smaller boroughs of England. Had there been even the slightest feeling of mutual respect between the people and those who return the representatives of that country, Reform would have triumphed in its tens and hundreds of thousands. But not only do the electors not sympathize with the people, but many of them are not connected, *in the most remote degree, by residence or by property*, with the country which they are legally authorized to rule and outrage!

“To the Scottish and Irish tables we have not, for want of proper and authentic documents, been able to add the value of the *property* in the different returning districts.”

☞ For the above valuable Table (here slightly modified), the author is indebted to the *Spectator Newspaper*, July, 1831.

---

COMPARATIVE  
NUMBER OF MEMBERS

ACCORDING TO THE  
POPULATION OF EACH KINGDOM.

---

	Members.	Population.	Mem. Persons.
England . . .	489 . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Millions,	or 1 for 23,517
Wales . . . .	24 . . . .	750 Thousand,	or 1 for 31,250
Scotland . . .	45 . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Millions,	or 1 for 55,555
Ireland . . . .	100 . . . .	7 Millions,	or 1 for 70,000

Being, in the aggregate, 658 members to a population of 21,750,000, or *one* for each supposed division of 33,055 persons.



COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
LATE AND PRESENT  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

---

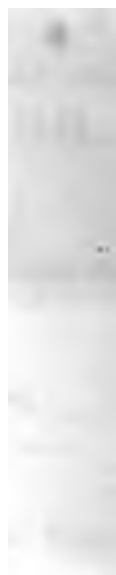
Number of Members of the last Parliament who have been returned to the present one . . . . .	492
Number of Members who were in the last Parliament, but have not been returned to the present one . . . . .	171
Of whom 7 are deceased, 14 vacated their seats, and 2 were ejected.	
New Members . . . . .	166
Of whom 1 is deceased, 6 have vacated, and 3 have been ejected.	
Members who represent places in the present, different from those which they represented in the last Parliament . . . . .	57
Number of Catholics in the late Parliament . . . . .	14
————— present Parliament . . . . .	19
Irish Peers in the late Parliament . . . . .	6
————— present Parliament . . . . .	2

A  
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST  
OF THE  
SPEAKERS  
OF THE HONOURABLE  
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS;  
AND OF  
IMPORTANT ACTS AND OCCURRENCES  
IN  
PARLIAMENT,  
FROM THE  
EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

---

“By their Acts shall ye know them.”

---



# CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

## SPEAKERS,

&c.

HENRICO TERTIO, REGNANTE.

When chosen.

PETRUS DE MOUNTFORD was the first Speaker certainly known; when the Lords and Commons (since the Norman Conquest) sat either in several Houses, or at least gave their assents severally*.	A. D. 1260
He was killed at the battle of Evesham	
Sir Jeffery Scroope	} †
William Trussel	

\* Some chronologists state that the Representatives of the Commons of England were summoned to the Norman Parliament so early as 1258.

In the year 1257, we find mention made of a Parliament held at Oxford, which was designated *PARLIAMENTUM INSANUM* (that is, the *Mad Parliament*). It was so called by the parasites of Henry III., because the Lords came with great retinues, armed, to it; and because many things were transacted therein against the King's arbitrary proceedings. Among others, they compelled him to delegate his power to twenty-four Lords, because he had cancelled *Magna Charta*.—In 1264, the Deputies of Towns and Boroughs were first summoned to Parliament.

† To the Parliaments in which these Speakers presided, we can find no date.—

In the very zenith of Edward the First's power,—after he had reduced the power of the Clergy, and subdued Wales and Scotland,—making the King of Scots prisoner,—he was compelled to order that *three Knights* should be chosen in each county, who were to form a Parliament with the Lords, for the purpose of inquiring and determining what infractions had been made in the Great Charter. This Charter had in the mean time been confirmed by the same sovereign.

*PARLIAMENTUM DE LA BLANDE* was a denomination to a Parliament in Edward the Second's time; whereto the Barons came armed against the two Spencers, with coloured bands on their sleeves for distinction. They compelled him to banish his favourites, Piers Gaveston and the Spencers, and to delegate his power to certain Lords.

## EDUARDO TERTIO, REGNANTE.

	When chosen.
Sir Henry Beaumont . . . . .	* 1332
Sir Peter de la Mare . . . . .	† 1376
Sir Thomas Hungerford, the first Speaker named on record, —51st of Edward III. . . . .	1377

In this reign which lasted fifty-three years, there were no less than thirty-seven Parliaments. Such constant recurrence to the advice of his nobles and the representatives of his people—though almost constantly engaged in war—fully accounts for the glory of this sovereign, and the greatness of England at this time.

## RICCARDO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.

Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in . . . . .	1377
Sir James Pickering . . . . .	1378
Sir John Goldsborough . . . . .	1380
Sir Richard Waldegrave, the first Speaker that made any formal apology for inability . . . . .	1362
Ancestor of Earl Waldegrave.	
Sir James Pickering rechosen in . . . . .	† 1386
Sir John Busby, the first Speaker presented to the King by the Commons . . . . .	1394
Idem rechosen in . . . . .	1397
Idem chosen a third time . . . . .	1398

There appears to have been a regular succession of Parliaments in England, from the year 1293; though the Speakers' names have not been handed down. There were two in which most important proceedings took place; viz. that of 1279, in which the *Mortmain Act* was passed; and that of 1327, in which King Edw. II. was deposed.

A restoration of the ancient Parliaments of France took place at this time, in pursuance of the example of England:—the first was held at Paris, in 1294.

\* There was a Parliament in 1342, in which the Knights of Shires and Burgesses of towns are said first to have sat together in the same House; that is, separately from the House of Peers;—the Great Barons having sent the Knights of Shires, or Barones *Minores*, into the Chamber appropriated to the Citizens and Burgesses.

† At a Parliament held in 1362, it was enacted, that the pleadings in all Courts of Justice in England should be changed from the French to the English language.

‡ There was a Parliament held in 1384, in which the first English Navigation Law was passed; by which it was enacted that "No goods should be exported or imported by Englishmen, in foreign ships or vessels."

When chosen.

Parliaments formerly sat in Westminster Hall and the Chapter House at the Abbey; but, at this time, the hall being in a ruinous condition, Richard II. erected a large timber-house, covered with tiles, in Palace-yard, Westminster, for the impeachment of the Duke of Gloucester, wherein both Houses met together. This building was open on all sides; so that the constituents and populace might witness every thing that was said and done. "To secure freedom of debate, the King caused it to be surrounded by 4000 Cheshire Archers, with bows bent and arrows knocked, ready to shoot."

Richard II. held 26 Parliaments in twenty-two years\*.

## HENRICO QUARTO, REGNANTE.

Sir John Cheyney. He growing infirm, . . . . . }	1399
John Dorwood, Esq. was chosen . . . . . }	

He desired liberty to correct mistakes in what he should deliver from the Commons.—This mean-spirited conduct of the Speaker is readily accounted for, by the fact, that when the Usurper summoned this Parliament to meet, he had directed that none but his own *creatures and followers*,—the parasites and flatterers of a most corrupt court,—should be chosen. Henry usurped not only the executive, but also the legislative power;—he had no idea of what in modern times has been termed "a limited monarchy."

Sir Arnold Savage . . . . .	1400
Sir Henry de Redeford . . . . .	1403
Sir Arnold Savage, rechosen in . . . . .	1404
Sir William Sturmy . . . . .	1405

\* The last Parliament of this reign was not summoned by the King, but by Henry, Duke of Lancaster; who, having made Richard prisoner, and usurped the Crown, under the title of Henry IV., caused the Lords and Commons to meet, in order that he might be confirmed on the throne. The King (Richard) was soon afterwards murdered; and the rebellion raised by Percy and Douglas very nearly deprived Henry of his usurped power.

	When chosen.
Sir John Tiptoft, who signed and sealed the deed of entailing the crown with these words, " <i>Nomine totius communitatis.</i> " . . . . .	1406
He was afterwards made Lord Treasurer, and created Earl of Worcester.	
Thomas Chaucer, Esq. . . . .	1408
Henry IV. held ten Parliaments in fourteen years.	

## HENRICO QUINTO, REGNANTE.

William Stourton, Esq. who being shortly after taken ill, John Dorwood, Esq., a former Speaker, was appointed in his stead . . . . .	1413
Walter Hungerford, Esq. . . . .	1414
Thomas Chaucer, Esq., rechosen in . . . . .	1414
Richard Redman, Esq. . . . .	1415
Sir Walter Beauchamp . . . . .	1415
Roger Flower, Esq. . . . .	1416, &c.
Roger Hunt, Esq. . . . .	1420
Thomas Chaucer, Esq., chosen a third time . . . . .	1421
Richard Baynard, Esq. . . . .	1421

There were eleven Parliaments during the nine years' reign of Henry V.

## HENRICO SEXTO, REGNANTE.

Roger Flower, Esq., chosen a third time . . . . .	1422
John Russel, Esq. . . . .	1423
Sir Thomas Warton . . . . .	1425
Richard Vernon, Esq. . . . .	1426
John Tirrell, Esq. . . . .	1428

This Parliament was held at Coventry; whereunto, by special precept to the Sheriffs of the several counties, no *lawyer* was to be called:—hence it received the nickname of "*PARLIAMENTUM INDOCTUM,*" or *Ignorant Parliament.*—Why so contemptuous a designation should have been applied to the nobles and delegates of the kingdom assembled for the discussion of public affairs, is not easy to be conceived; seeing that lawyers,

When chosen.

—mere lawyers,—are seldom, or never, either wise  
legislators or skilful statesmen.

William Allington, Esq. . . . .	1429
John Tirrell, Esq., rechosen in . . . . .	1431
John Russel, Esq., rechosen in . . . . .	1432
Roger Hunt, Esq., rechosen in . . . . .	1433
John Bowes, Esq. . . . .	1435
Sir John Tirrell, chosen a third and fourth time . . . . .	1436, &c.
William Boerly, Esq. . . . .	1439
William Tresham, Esq. . . . .	1439, &c.
William Boerly, Esq., rechosen in . . . . .	1445
William Tresham, Esq., chosen a third time . . . . .	1447
John Say, Esq. . . . .	1449
Sir John Popham ; but excusing himself shortly after, . . . . .	} 1450
William Tresham, Esq. was again chosen Speaker . . . . .	
Sir William Oldhall . . . . .	1451
Thomas Thorp, Esq. who was arrested in execution, and adjudged by the Lords not to have privilege. The Com- mons then chose . . . . .	} 1453
Sir Thomas Charlton . . . . .	
Sir John Wenlock . . . . .	1455
Thomas Tresham, Esq. . . . .	1460

In this Parliament, which was held at Coventry, Edward, Earl of March (afterwards king), and several others, were attainted. The Acts passed therein were annulled in the succeeding Parliament;—hence it received the designation of *PARLIAMENTUM DIABOLICUM*, or *Diabolical Parliament*.

Henry VI. held twenty-two Parliaments in 39 years.

## EDUARDO QUARTO, REGNANTE.

John Green, Esq. . . . .	1461
Sir James Strangwaies . . . . .	1461
John Say, Esq. rechosen in . . . . .	1463
William Allington, Esq. . . . .	1472
John Wood, Esq. . . . .	1482

Edward IV. held only five Parliaments in 22 years.



## RICCARDO TERTIO, REGNANTE.

When chosen.

William Catesby, Esq. . . . . 1484

At this time the Speaker was chosen, presented, and approved by the King, according to the present practice.

Horace Walpole has taken great pains to prove that this King was neither crook-backed nor ill-favoured; but that he was the handsomest man of his age:—he would have better served the cause of truth and justice had he exhibited Richard in the light of a wise and constitutional sovereign. The faithless and infamous John and his successors have been praised for their boon to the Barons,—which, however, as all men know, was most unwillingly granted, and as often revoked as opportunity offered.—But Richard gave Englishmen a real *Charter of their liberties*:—previously to his accession to the throne, *debtors*, and all others liable to arrest on *mesne* process, were obliged to lie in jail until the day of trial:—the first act of this *Usurper* was to propose to his Parliament, that *bail* should be taken by the Sheriffs, &c. in all such cases.—The Act was passed, and Englishmen have enjoyed the benefit of it ever since.—The *stage* nonsense about Richard is so truly disgusting, that not even the great powers of Shakespeare, nor the splendid talents of Kean can warrant Englishmen in their applause of the false, though striking, representation of one, who did more for the security of their personal liberty, than all the Kings and Statesmen who ever lived in England;—Alfred, alone, being excepted.—There ought to be an Act of Parliament to banish “Richard the Third,”—and all such *historical lies*, from the stage:—they do great mischief.

## HENRICO SEPTIMO, REGNANTE.

Thomas Lovel, Esq. (afterwards Knight and Privy Counsellor)	1485
John Mordaunt, Esq.	1488
Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam (ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam)	1489

	When chosen.
Richard Empson, an eminent lawyer, (afterwards a Judge, and hanged)* . . . . .	1492
Sir Reginald Bray . . . . .	1496
During this Parliament, the Dutch were excluded from their asserted right of fishing on the English coast.	
Robert Drury, Esq. . . . .	1496
Thomas Inglefield, Esq. . . . .	1497
Edmund Dudley, Esq. (afterwards Privy Counsellor and Judge, and hanged)* . . . . .	1505
Henry VII. held eight Parliaments during his reign of twenty-four years.	

## HENRICO OCTAVO, REGNANTE.

Sir Thomas Inglefield, rechosen in . . . . .	1509
Sir Robert Sheffield, Recorder of London . . . . .	1510
Ancestor of the late Duke of Buckingham.	
Sir Thomas Nevil . . . . .	1514
Sir Thomas More ; who prayed, that "if any of the Commons should in any debate speak more largely than they ought, that they might be pardoned" . . . . .	1523 & 1524
Afterwards Lord Chancellor. He and Bishop Fisher were beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1535, for denying the King's supremacy over the Church.—Sir Thomas More was doubtless a great and good man:—he was undoubtedly a just Judge ; but the author has to deplore, that whilst he was Speaker of the House of Commons, he was a sycophantic slave.—Why did he pray "that, if any of the Commons should speak more largely than they ought, that they might be pardoned?"—It is an	

\* These Speakers were hanged in the first year of the reign of the succeeding sovereign, for having, in their legislative capacity, promoted the enactment of laws (and afterwards, in their judicial capacity, for having put them into execution) whereby Henry VII. extorted large sums from his subjects. When Henry VIII. came to the throne, he was obliged to issue a proclamation, declaring "that if any of his subjects had been wrongfully deprived of their goods, under colour of Commissions for levying forfeitures in the last reign, they should receive satisfaction." The inferior agents of Empson and Dudley were put into the pillory, and all stoned to death by the multitude. The young King exerted all his power and influence to save the chief instruments of his father's extortions ; but the public voice was powerful and indignant, and he did not dare, at that period of his reign, to save even his father's favourites from the gallows.

When ch

eternal blot upon his name and character, as well as on that of the House of Commons which permitted him to put up such a prayer; and it is no small consolation, whilst reflecting upon his uniformly virtuous life and his heroic manner of laying his head under the axe, that this victim of that terrible monster of bloodshed and rapine, Henry VIII., reflected in his dying moments, that had he, in 1523, defended the right of legislators in the Commons House, to *speak whatever they liked*, without either fear of, or danger from, any tyrant whatever;—he would not have been brought to the block in 1535, for denying the *supremacy* of as bad a King as ever wielded a sceptre.—What a pity it is that great men cannot descend into their graves, without leaving a stain upon their reputation!

“In 1524, April 15 (says Stowe), a Parliament was begun at the Blacke Friers, wherein was demanded a subsidy of 800,000*l.*, to be raised off goods and lands, four shillings in every pound; and in the end was granted two shillings. This Parliament was adjourned to Westminster, among the blacke monks, and ended in the king’s palace there, the 14th of August, at nine of the clocke in the night, and was therefore called the **BLACKE PARLIAMENT.**”

Thomas Audley, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law . . . . . \* 11

Afterwards Lord Keeper, and then Lord Chancellor.

Richard Rich, Esq. the first Speaker recorded to have made request for access to the King . . . . . † 11

Afterwards made Lord Chancellor, and created a Baron.

\* In the year 1525, Henry VIII. having squandered all the treasure that miserly father had extorted and hoarded up, began to levy money upon his subjects without the concurrence of a Parliament: this caused an insurrection, which was quelled without considerable bloodshed.

† Henry held Parliaments in 1531, 1534, and 1536. That of the first of these dates adjudged the clergy to have incurred the penalty of *premunire*, *applied to the Pope*, and for submitting to the Legantine power:—at the same time the laws against *heresy* were rigorously put into execution, and several *burnt alive!*—In 1534, the King and Parliament renounced all subjects’ allegiance to the See of Rome; and the latter enacted that Henry was Supreme Head of all *of England*, and was consequently entitled to the *First Fruits and Tenths*:—this was a tremendous year for England, and all through Parliament-work: *25* and gave to the King 76 monasteries, viz. all in England whose revenues

Sir Nicholas Hare . . . . . When chosen. 1540

Afterwards Master of the Rolls and Lord Keeper.

Lord Thomas Cromwell was attainted of high treason by an Act of this Parliament, *without being heard*, and beheaded. Queen Anne of Cleves having been divorced from Henry by Cranmer and the Convocation, on the plea "that his Majesty's *internal*, free consent was wanting at his marriage with her," their judgment was confirmed by this same Parliament.

200*l.* a year; by which 10,000 Nuns and Friars were turned out upon the world to starve. An insurrection in the North was one of the consequences of this Act of spoliation and cruelty. Nor were Henry's faithful Lords and Commons less obsequious in abetting his heartless inflictions upon the members of his own family: the House of Peers condemned Queen Anne to death on the infamous and most improbable accusation of incontinence with her *own brother* and four other persons!—but the King's real object was to be enabled to marry Jane Seymour. To crown the horrible work, both Houses, after confirming the attainder of Queen Anne, enacted that Henry's divorce from Queen Catherine (decreed by the Convocation in 1533), and that from his late wife (pronounced by Archbishop Cranmer, in 1536), were both legal, and that the issue of both marriages, *viz.* Mary and Elizabeth, were *illegitimate*, and consequently *incapable* of inheriting the Crown.—It is curious that in 1544, hardly eight years afterwards, the *same or another* Parliament, obedient as usual to the caprice of the sovereign, annulled this act, by passing another *to wash away* the stain of illegitimacy from these princesses, and to *replace them* in the line of succession!—We have heard of the "*Omnipotence* of Parliament;" we need not search for further proofs of it than these two acts.

Two other acts passed this year,—*viz.* one for the translation and printing of the Bible in English; and the other for the union and incorporation of Wales with England, whereby 24 Welsh knights and burgesses were permitted to sit in the Commons House,—though meritorious enough in themselves,—are not capable of removing the national disgrace of the above horrible transactions.

Henry and his abettors having squandered away the produce of the late confiscations, proceeded in their unholy career. In 1539, a statute was made confirming the *seizure and surrender* of the larger Abbies and Monasteries throughout the kingdom, to the number of 645!—28 of which were governed by mitred Abbots, who had seats in the House of Lords:—152 Colleges and 192 Hospitals were suppressed by the same Act. The surrender of the Charters of many of the Monasteries had been obtained by the King's agents, through fear and upon promise of *renewal*; and the Pope decreeing that Henry should be deposed, gave the latter a plea for their total destruction. The pretence that these religious houses were nurseries and receptacles of vice was a vile calumny; which the King being unable to prove, even in a small degree,—he, as "Supreme Head of the Church," took all their goods and lands under his own guardianship, reserving to himself the ready money, plate, and jewels; and making presents to his myrmidons of the lands and other possessions which had been bequeathed and settled on these houses, during many centuries for pious and charitable purposes, only. The total number of houses thus suppressed was 1148, with a land-rental of 183,707*l.* 13*s.* The plate, jewellery, and money, were valued at about three millions and a half, sterling.

In this Parliament, *six* articles of Religion were established for the nation, in lieu of those lately rejected by the King; and the Bishops took out commissions from Henry, empowering them to execute their episcopal functions.

When chosen.

Thomas Moyle, Esq., the first that petitioned for freedom of speech, on record . . . . . 1542

Queen Catherine Howard, being accused of incontinence by Cranmer, was this year attainted of high treason, by Act of Parliament, and, *without even being brought to trial*, was beheaded on Tower-hill, on Feb. 13, 1542.

It was enacted about the same time to be high treason in any one not to discover a Queen's incontinence; as well as for any woman to marry the King, who should not be found to be a *virgin!* In consequence of this very curious penal statute, Henry was obliged to remain a widower for upwards of a year; for, no young lady dared to trust to his construction of the Act which he had procured concerning a Queen's virginity. At length, Catherine Parr, the relict of Lord Latimer, ventured upon him;—there being, fortunately, no clause in this beastly act which could affect a widow.

Henry's Irish Parliament had, in 1542, erected that country into a kingdom; and his Parliament at home was not long in passing an Act to confirm the same; giving to him the additional title of "King of Ireland."

Henry VIII. held twelve Parliaments during the thirty-eight years of his reign.

In reviewing the conduct of Henry's Parliaments, it will be conceived impossible that, had they been composed of persons elected from time to time by the people, they could have been the obsequious creatures of so capricious a monster: it will, therefore, be a charitable construction on the conduct of our ancestors to suppose, that the above Parliaments were merely consecutive sessions of one LONG PARLIAMENT, which lasted throughout his reign; or that by means of the immense wealth left him by his father, as well as that obtained by church-robbery, he so managed, that the *same men* should be on all occasions returned: it would be monstrous to believe, that twelve Houses of Commons, each consisting of 658 English gentlemen, could be found base enough to sanction the atrocious Acts above mentioned.

## EDWARD Sexto, REGNANTE.

- When chosen.
- Sir John Baker . . . . . 1547  
 The Lord High Admiral Seymour was attainted of high treason, in this Parliament, *without being heard*, and beheaded in 1549.
- Sir James Dyer, Serjeant-at-Law . . . . . \*1553  
 Afterwards King's Serjeant, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.  
 Four Parliaments were held during the six years' reign of this Prince.

## MARIA, REGNANTE.

- John Pollard, Esq., a learned lawyer . . . . . 1553  
 In this Parliament an Act was passed to prohibit the disturbance of priests saying mass; and another which repealed all the statutes made in Edward's reign concerning religion. It is said that the members of both Houses appeared courteously devoted to Mary's husband, Philip, who had just arrived in England, bringing with him vast and rich treasures of gold and silver.
- Clement Higham, Esq. . . . . 1555  
 Afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
- John Pollard, Esq., (afterwards Serjeant-at-Law) rechosen in . . . . . 1556
- William Cordele, Esq. Master of the Rolls, and Privy Counsellor.—He was knighted on the day of his oration . . . 1558  
 Mary has been styled the Bloody Queen; whether she deserved that so vile an epithet should be coupled with her name has been a matter of controversy: there can be no difference of opinion, however, as to her being a truly constitutional Queen; for she held five Parliaments, viz., one every year, during her short reign.

\* Parliaments were held in the years 1550 and 1552, wherein very important measures were enacted:—by the former, the eldest sons of Peers were permitted for the first time to sit in the House of Commons; and, by the second, the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England was confirmed, and the marriages of the clergy were declared valid.

## ELIZABETHA, REGNANTE.

- When chosen.
- Sir Thomas Gargrave, Queen's Counsel in the North . . . . . 1559  
 In his oration he made the FOUR REQUESTS, ever since made by succeeding Speakers, viz. Free access to the Queen (Elizabeth):—liberty of speech:—privilege from arrest:—and that any mistake of the Speaker might not prejudice the House.
- In this Parliament, all the laws passed, during the last reign, for the establishment of Popery were repealed; the Queen's supremacy over the Church was enacted, and the Act of Uniformity was passed.
- Thomas Williams, Esq., learned in the laws . . . . . 1563  
 The thirty-nine Articles of Religion were established this year.
- Richard Onslow, Esq., Solicitor General . . . . . 1566  
 When made Solicitor to the Queen (Elizabeth), he had a writ to attend in the Upper House of Parliament; but, on the death of Mr. Williams, the Commons requested that he should be sent to them as their Speaker; which request was complied with.
- Christopher Wray, Esq. . . . . 1571  
 Afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
- Robert Bell, Esq. . . . . 1572  
 Afterwards knighted, made Serjeant-at-Law, and Lord Chief Baron.
- John Popham, Esq. . . . . 1581  
 Afterwards Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice of England, and a Privy Counsellor.  
 Being Queen's Solicitor General, he was an assistant in the Upper House, as Mr. Onslow was, when chosen Speaker of the Commons.
- The Commons taking upon themselves to order a General Fast in 1581, the Queen reprimanded them for their presumption.—Several Members at the same time absenting themselves were fined 20*l.* each by the House.
- Mr. Serjeant John Puckering . . . . . 1585  
 Afterwards Queen's Serjeant, and Lord Keeper.

When chosen.

- Mr. Serjeant Thomas Snag, (afterwards Queen's Serjeant) 1589  
 Edward Coke, Esq., Solicitor General . . . . . 1592  
 Afterwards made Attorney General and knighted; also  
 Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Privy Counsellor,  
 and Lord Chief Justice of England.
- Mr. Serjeant Christopher Yelverton . . . . . 1597  
 Afterwards knighted, and made a Judge of the Queen's  
 Bench
- Mr. Serjeant John Crook, Recorder of London . . . . 1601  
 Afterwards Judge of the King's Bench.

In this Parliament it was resolved by the Commons, that a Sheriff could not be elected Knight of the Shire for his own county; but that he might be made a Sheriff after he was elected.

With all Queen Elizabeth's pretensions to *virginity*, she certainly played the wanton with the constitution. Like her tyrannical father, she held Parliaments once in every four years and a half; viz. ten during the forty-four years of her reign.

## JACOBO PRIMO, REGNANTE.

- Mr. Serjeant Edward Philips, who was made Master of the  
 Rolls, but still sat as Speaker . . . . . \*1603

\* This Parliament will be ever famous for its *more than apocryphal* plot of the 5th of November, 1605; from which it may be very aptly styled the GUNPOWDER PARLIAMENT. A belief, in the present day, that the Catholics intended to blow up the King and the two legislative Houses, can be the result, only, of gross bigotry or ignorance. That Guido Fawkes entered heart and hand into such a conspiracy is beyond a doubt; for he boldly confessed the same on his examination by the Star Chamber; but was not the circumstance of *gagging* him when sent to execution, a convincing proof that the government was in fear that he would, on the scaffold, inform the surrounding multitude who were the *real and hired* plotters that had seduced him into the conspiracy, for the purpose of throwing national odium on the already plundered and oppressed nobility and gentry who still adhered to the Romish faith? But who was the discoverer of this mighty plot? Why, the King himself: that *paragon* of sagacity, James the First; who is said, when reading an anonymous letter in his Privy Council, to have construed words which conveyed no such meaning (unless to one already *well informed* on the subject) into "a blowing up with gunpowder!" It is also curious that the search for the destructive combustibles,—on the said *Royal* and sage suggestion,—should have been in the very place where they were deposited!—It is a true, though common, proverb, "that those who hide can find." This plot was altogether a very ill-concocted and bungling affair; but it answered the *purpose intended*: the consequences, however, might have been fatal to those who hatched it; for, had not the Catholic party been weak and poor, be-



When chosen.

This Parliament granted tonnage and poundage to the King for life, as had been done to his predecessors, from Hen. VII. downwards, for the defence of the realm and the guard of the seas:—in 1605 the Oath of Allegiance was first required and administered, in consequence of the Gunpowder Plot:—in 1606, an Act was passed to empower the Crown to levy 20*l.* per month on Popish Recusants who absented themselves from church; or to seize two-thirds of their lands!—and it was declared a premunire to refuse the Oath of Allegiance. The Act for levying *twelve-pence*, each Sunday, on every one who did not come to church, was at the same time revived.—As a sort of counterpoise to these tyrannical acts, all laws hostile to the Scots were repealed.

But the most sweeping statute of this Parliament was that by which the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel and other Irish leaders were attainted of treason, and their lands vested in the Crown; amounting to 511,465 acres, in the several counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh. This Act enabled the King to make “the Scottish Plantation of Ulster:”—that is, the inhabitants, whether rebellious or peaceful, were compelled to turn out, in order to make way for James’s countrymen.

Sir Randolph Crew, Serjeant-at-Law . . . . . 1614

Afterwards Chief Justice of the King’s Bench.

The second Parliament of this reign daring to touch upon their grievances—viz. the King’s profuseness to his own

cause previously plundered and oppressed, they might have recoiled with tenfold vengeance on the heads of the ruling powers. The whole affair was so palpably false, and covered by so flimsy a veil, that we cannot help being astonished at the gullibility, or, rather, want of energy and justice which prevented the English nation from driving *some* of the conspirators, at least (as Guy Fawkes said in the Star Chamber), “back to their native mountains.” Ministers of a later date would have managed such a piece of *legerdemain* in much better style: they would have taken special care to have provided one or more approvers, whose consciences, pricking them for entering into a conspiracy against “so wise and so good a King,” would have given such evidence against their real or pretended associates, as would have hanged every Catholic lady and gentleman of property in the kingdom, without further inquiry.

When chosen.

countrymen, the Scots, and the increase of the Popish Recusants—it was dissolved without passing one Act!—After which James committed several of the Members to prison, for the freedom they had taken; and then raised money upon his subjects by way of *Benevolence*.

Sir Thomas Richardson, Serjeant . . . . . 1620

Afterwards King's Serjeant, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and King's Bench.

In James's third Parliament Lord Chancellor Bacon was convicted of notorious bribery, and the seals were taken from him.—Supplies were granted to his Majesty to enable him to recover the Palatinate for his son-in-law, the Elector: his faithful Commons at the same time promising to assist him to the utmost of their power in case he could not recover it by treaty.—Notwithstanding this, as soon as the Parliament was dissolved, several of the Commons were committed to prison for their opposition to the Court.

Sir Thomas Crew, Serjeant, (afterwards King's Serjeant) 1623, &c.

James I. improved upon his predecessor's mode of destroying the constitution; he called together only four Parliaments in twenty-two years. His last was a most obedient Parliament,—no doubt profiting by the imprisonment of their colleagues in the previous one:—they not only approved of the Duke of Buckingham's conduct in breaking off the match between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain; but also gave James a supply to declare war against Spain and the Emperor of Germany.

## CAROLO PRIMO, REGNANTE.

Sir Heneage Finch, Recorder of London . . . . . \*1626

\* This King's *first* Parliament met on the 18th of June, 1625, a few days after his marriage, and in the third month of his reign:—though the last Parliament had made large promises to his father, and had urged him to enter into an expensive war, the present one neither made any provision for the civil list, the Spanish war, nor the guard of the seas, so that the king found himself under the necessity of ordering the officers to continue to collect the usual duties of tonnage and poundage, settled on his predecessors, by his own authority. It was dissolved on the 12th of August,

When chosen.

Ancestor of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

In this Parliament the first quarrel arose between King Charles and the House of Commons: for, the latter remonstrating against the Duke of Buckingham's continuance in the administration, and against the King's taking tonnage and poundage, it was *dissolved without passing one Act*.

The King dismissing the Queen's French servants about the same time, involved himself in a war with France:—nor was his condition at home more enviable; being compelled to commit several gentlemen to prison for refusing to pay the money required of them by way of loan for the public service: some of the inferior people were pressed for soldiers on their refusal.

Sir John Finch . . . . . 1628

Afterwards King's Counsel, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

In the third Parliament of this reign, a Petition of Right was preferred to his Majesty, praying, 1. That no loan or tax might be levied but by consent of Parliament; 2. That no man might be imprisoned but by legal process; 3. That soldiers might not be quartered on the people against their wills; 4. That no commissions might be granted for executing martial law.—To which the King answered, "*I will that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the realm.*"—This answer not being deemed satisfactory, and the Commons being about to remonstrate against his Majesty receiving tonnage and poundage; he came to the House of Peers and passed the Act confirming the "*Rights and Liberties of the Subject,*" as above demanded; with two other Acts whereby the clergy and laity respectively granted him five entire subsidies.

1625.—During its continuance, the Earl of Bristol and Bishop Williams of Lincoln not being summoned, the Lords petitioned his Majesty that they might each of them have a writ of summons, which was granted: and *the Earl of Arundel being committed to the Tower during the session, without cause shown, the Lords addressed the King to discharge him (looking upon it as an invasion of their privileges); with which address his Majesty complied.*

When chosen.

The King's notions of "Divine Right" and other tyrannical assumptions now began to wear so dangerous an aspect, as to be the source of frequent bickerings between himself and his "*faithful Commons*;"—his haughty spirit would not brook opposition or remonstrance from the Lower House, although he knew well that its members held the purse strings of the nation. Accordingly, after imprisoning nine of their body on the 4th of March, 1629, he dissolved the Parliament on the 10th of the same month, resolving never to call another\*. For some years he

\* The Parliament meeting after a short prorogation, and falling immediately upon their grievances, the king declared he did not claim tonnage and poundage as of right, but *de bene esse*, and desired it might be settled on him as on his ancestors. The Commons, however, proceeded again on their grievances, and pretended to be offended at the increase of the Arminians and Papists. And Mr. Pym moved, "That a *Covenant* might be taken to maintain their religion and rights." At the same time, the officers of the customs being questioned for detaining the goods of Parliament-men for tonnage and poundage; the King sent the Commons a message, declaring, "That what the customers did was by his order."

The Commons thereupon voted the seizing Mr. Rolles's goods a breach of their privilege; and called on the Speaker to read their remonstrance against it, and put the question: but he said that "*he dared not, the King having commanded the contrary*;" and endeavouring to leave the chair, he was held in by force, and the doors were locked, till a protest was read,—"That whoever should bring in innovations in religion, or seek to introduce Popery or Arminianism; and whoever should advise the taking of tonnage and poundage not granted by Parliament, or that should pay the same, should be reckoned enemies to the kingdom."

The King sent for the Serjeant of the House, but he was detained, the doors being locked:—then he sent the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod with a Message; but he was denied admittance until the protest was read, after which the House, in confusion, adjourned to a certain day.

Warrants were now issued by the Privy Council for seizing the riotous Members of the Commons: and Mr. Holles, Mr. Coriton, Sir John Elliot, and Mr. Valentine, appearing before the Council, and refusing to answer as to what was said or done in the House, were thereupon committed close prisoners to the Tower. The King then went to the House of Peers, and in a Speech declared, that the seditious behaviour of some of the Commons obliged him to dissolve the Parliament. *It was dissolved accordingly, without sending for the Commons up, or any Act passed during the Session.*

An information was soon after exhibited in the Star-Chamber against the Members in custody, viz. Sir John Elliot, Delzil Holles, Benjamin Valentine, Walter Long, William Coriton, William Stroud, John Selden, Sir Miles Hobart, and Sir Peter Hayman, "for their undutiful speeches and actions in the late Parliament:" whereupon, the Members brought their habeas corpus to be admitted to bail; and they were offered to be bailed by the Court, on giving security for their good behaviour, which they refused. Upon an information preferred against them in the King's Bench, they pleaded against the jurisdiction of the Court: this being over-ruled, they were adjudged to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure; and being offered to be released on their submission, they refused. Sir John Elliot, and one or two others, *died in prison.*

When chosen.

carried on the government, *per se*, with crippled finances, and great personal sacrifices of his royal state and dignity; at length finding that the hereditary revenues of the crown, &c. were by no means commensurate to the heavy demands made upon him, and that his hands were tied from going to war through want of money, he resorted to the unconstitutional means of imposing and levying taxes of his own accord and without the intervention of a Parliament\*. These impositions, and the unwarrantable penalties which were inflicted on those who resisted them, created such a ferment throughout the nation, that, to restore tranquillity and obtain the necessary supplies by legitimate

\* Every man possessed of lands of the value of 40*l.* per annum was obliged to be knighted, or compound with the Crown, according to an old law. The monopolies of salt, soap, leather, coals, pins, &c. were deemed great stretches of the prerogative. Indeed, nothing but necessity could justify these methods of raising money, to which the King was reduced, by the Commons refusing him any supply, even for the support of his household. He was compelled a few years afterwards to grant permission to the Dutch to fish upon the English coasts, in consideration of a sum of 30,000*l.* and an annual tribute for the future.—In 1635, a proclamation was published to restrain the great resort of the nobility and gentry to the city of London; which was found to impoverish the country, and increase infectious distempers in the city. And informations were exhibited in the Star-Chamber against seven lords, sixty baronets and knights, and above one hundred gentlemen, for non-observance of this act of State.

In 1636, the celebrated Selden's book, asserting the English sovereignty of the narrow seas, in opposition to the writings of Hugo Grotius, and showing the custom of levying ship-money by former kings, *without assent of Parliament*, was ordered to be kept among the records; one of them in the Council-chest, another in the Exchequer, and a third in the Court of Admiralty.

Mr. Richard Chambers, a citizen of London, and others, however, disputing the legality of ship-money, the opinion of the twelve judges was demanded; who unanimously gave their opinions under their hands, *that the levying ship-money was lawful*.

The case of Mr. Hampden, also, was argued in the Exchequer Chamber before all the judges; and he was adjudged to pay twenty shillings, the sum he was charged with, towards fitting out a fleet for "the Guard of the Seas."

Among other victims of Charles's tyranny at this time may be mentioned Henry Burton, bachelor of divinity, William Prynne, a disaffected barrister, and Dr. Bastwick, a physician; neither of them eminent in their professions, but violent incendiaries. They were convicted in the Star-chamber of composing several seditious libels, and sentenced to be pilloried, lose their ears, to be fined 5000*l.* each, and to be imprisoned for life!—The consequence of this prosecution was, that they were ever afterwards looked upon as *Confessors*, by the Presbyterians.

John Lilburn, a bookseller (bookseller), was convicted in the Star Chamber, of publishing and dispersing seditious libels, fined 5000*l.*, and sentenced to be pilloried, and whipped from the Fleet-prison to Westminster-hall. He was imprisoned for three years, and, upon the turn of the times, he was released, and became an officer of note in Cromwell's army.

When chosen.

means, Charles at last consented, after a lapse of twelve years, to readmit to his councils those other branches of the legislature, which his less fastidious predecessors had never dreamt of refusing to commune, with in all cases which concerned their own or the national welfare\*.

John Glanville, Esq., Serjeant at Law . . . . . 1640  
Afterwards King's Serjeant.

This Parliament lasted only 22 days; having begun on the 13th of April, and dissolved on the 5th of May following.

His Majesty having sent a message to the Commons, by Sir Harry Vane, demanding a supply of six subsidies, the latter, either designedly or by mistake, demanded *twelve*, which threw the House into an uproar. Returning to the King, Sir Harry assured him that no money would be granted against the Scots, which the King believing, abruptly dissolved the Parliament, and afterwards raised an army of 20,000 men against the Scots; towards the maintenance of which the nobility and gentry advanced 300,000*l.*; but the City of London refused him the loan of even 100,000*l.* The Scots

\* The national ferment was greatly increased at this time by the Scots throwing off their allegiance, and entering into a covenant or association against the Government. They held a General Assembly at Glasgow; which, although dissolved by the King's Commissioners, continued to sit, declaring "they would not desert the work of the Lord; and that to attempt to interrupt their sitting, was to *contramand* and prejudice the prerogative of Jesus Christ and the liberties of the Kirk." Accordingly, having condemned episcopacy as antichristian, they deprived and excommunicated those bishops and ministers who differed from them, by their own sole authority. Then, resolving upon a war, they raised an army; and having made themselves masters of Edinburgh, they seized the regalia and the King's magazines of arms; telling the people "that they might expect Popery and bondage, if they did not acquit themselves like men." They next addressed themselves to the French King as their *sovereign*, desiring his protection. Charles marched against them with a powerful army, received their submission, and matters were accommodated on both sides; but, the next Scottish Parliament, having excluded the bishops, who were the Third Estate, confirmed all the acts of the General Assembly, and insisted on several demands to the diminution of the King's prerogative. Being prorogued, they protested, and sent a deputation of their members to the King. These were highly caressed by the malcontents in London, and incited to stir up a new war against England; particularly by the Earls of Essex, Bedford, and Holland, and Baron Say; also, by Messrs. Hampden and Pym. The King charged the Scottish Commissioners with treason, and produced an intercepted letter, wherein they invited the French King to invade his dominions; whereupon, Lords Loudon and Colville (the first of whom had written the letter) were committed to the Tower.

When chosen.

having entered England and made themselves masters of Durham, where they levied contributions amounting to 850*l.* per day, a general council of Peers was summoned at York. They advised the King to send commissioners to treat with the enemy, which he agreed to. A cessation of arms was the consequence; but the Scots were allowed to remain in England until the treaty should be ratified by an Act of Parliament in London.

William Lenthall, Esq., a Bencher and Reader of Lincoln's Inn; chosen at the Parliament which began on Nov. 3, 1640

As soon as this Parliament had met, such was the opposition of the Commons to their Sovereign, that they voted 300,000*l.* to be given to their brethren of Scotland, and immediately raised 100,000*l.* in the city for supplying the Scottish army.—Articles of impeachment for high treason were carried up to the Lords by Mr. Pym (usually called King Pym) against the Earl of Strafford, who was thereupon committed to the Tower. They then voted, that the levying of Ship-money, and the opinions of the judges upon it, were *illegal*.—The judges were thereupon obliged to put in great bail.

A Bill for *Triennial Parliaments* receiving the Royal Assent, the Commons thanked his Majesty for it, and said, “*There now remained nothing to be done, but to testify their devotion to his Majesty, and their only end was to make him a glorious King.*”—Their first act towards that desirable consummation was a Bill of Attainder against his friend the Earl of Strafford; the impeachment having been dropped. The reason of proceeding against the Earl by Bill of Attainder was, because there was no legal evidence to convict him of high treason before the Lords\*.—What was principally

\* By a Bill of attainder, or of pains and penalties, any one may be attainted of treason or felony, and pains and penalties inflicted beyond or contrary to the existing law. A Bill similar to the present passed in the 9th of George I., inflicting certain pains and penalties on the Bishop of Rochester, Kelly, and others, for being concerned in Laver's conspiracy; and these persons were condemned by the Parliament without such evidence as would have been required in the common courts of law. Of a similar nature was an Act passed in the 22d of Henry VIII., chap. 9, which ordained retrospectively, that one John Roose, a cook, who had been some time

When chosen.

insisted on by the Earl's enemies at the trial was, that he had an intention to alter the constitution from a limited to an absolute monarchy, which, they suggested, was high treason against the kingdom, if not against the King.

The Lords having passed the Bill, at the instance of the Commons, moved his Majesty to give the Royal Assent; which was done by commission, as well as to another Bill passed at the same time, for *perpetuating the Parliament!*—by both which the King signed his own ruin. He is said to have complied at the Queen's importunity, to save herself and family. The Earl of Strafford was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641. Bills were passed afterwards for taking away the *Star-Chamber* and *High Commission Courts*; and for a *pacification* between the kingdoms of England and Scotland. To effect the latter, *all the Scots' demands were gained*. It is computed that their coming into England, and stay here, cost this nation 1,100,000*l.*, besides the damage they did to private men. An Act was also passed for the reduction of the rebels in Ireland; wherein it was declared, that the King could in no case, but in that of foreign invasion, *press a free-born subject into his service*.

Twelve of the bishops, protesting against all Acts of Parliament since they were withheld by force from their seats, were at this time committed to the Tower for high treason.

before convicted of throwing *poison* into a large pot of broth or soup (which he was preparing for the Bishop of Rochester's family, and the poor of the parish), should be boiled to death in his own cauldron, in Smithfield. These Bills, however, are seldom resorted to; being *ex post facto* laws, made for retrospective purposes, and utterly inconsistent with the principles of public justice. The last attempt to pass a Bill of this kind was the well known one of 1820, which was instituted against the late Queen Caroline for alleged adultery in foreign countries.

Impeachment is an indictment or accusation presented by the House of Commons to the Lords, as the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction. A commoner cannot be impeached before the Lords for a *capital* offence, but only for high misdemeanors: a Peer may be impeached for any crime. On the trial of Mr. Warren Hastings, a doubt was raised whether the Lords were bound by the same rules of evidence as are admitted in criminal trials in the inferior courts. There can be no doubt, however, that the House of Peers, in cases of judicature, are bound by the same rules of testimony as are observed in all other courts.



When chosen.

This Parliament, which lasted 13 years, that is, from Nov. 1640, till its dissolution by Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, on the 20th of April, 1653, is known by several designations, viz. "THE REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT," "THE RUMP PARLIAMENT," "CROMWELL'S LONG PARLIAMENT," and "THE BAREBONES PARLIAMENT." It received the latter nickname from the fanaticism of several of its Members, among whom was a man named Barebones, a dealer in leather, in Fleet-street, London; who, being infected with the rage which was then very general, of changing the Christian names, John, Thomas, &c. into Scriptural phrases, metamorphosed his own into "Praise-God Barebones!" During the continuance of this Parliament, civil war raged over the land, in consequence of the imprudent conduct of Charles I. The opposing parties were styled Cavaliers and Roundheads; but, properly speaking, the contest was carried on by the King and his adherents against the Parliament and the people. The plea for the long continuance of this Parliament was of course the necessity of affairs\*; for, during the struggle for superiority between the King and the people, it would have been dangerous, nay, impossible, to elect new representatives from year to year. In fact, this Parliament had taken up the position of declaring itself sedentary until the affairs of the kingdom should be settled: this was the only ground on which they could contend with the sovereign at the head of a powerful army; and it would have been unsafe for them, as individuals, to have abandoned it. At all events, let it be remembered that, if this prolongation of a popular Parliament was unconstitutional, it was at least a *quid pro quo* for the total want of Parliaments during the twelve years preceding.

It may not be unnecessary to state, that the civil war was commenced by Charles demanding the persons of five

\* The King's consent to its *perpetuity* was extorted from him at a time of extreme danger to himself and family; and under promises of pecuniary assistance, which, doubtless, were never intended to be fulfilled.

When chosen.

Members of the Commons who were obnoxious to him, and in going to the House in person to seize them\*. The Commons, of course, felt themselves insulted, and their privilege of free speech at an end, if they submitted to such tyranny; more particularly as the King had imprisoned nine Members in 1629, for speeches delivered by them in their places in Parliament: accordingly, the escape of the obnoxious Members having been connived at by the House, and Charles being unable to find them, although he and his officers made a strict search throughout the city of London for that purpose, the harassed and unfortunate monarch took the field against his people and their representatives. The several defeats of his armies at Edgehill, Newbury, Marstonmoor, and, finally, his total overthrow at Naseby, are well known †.

\* The King, while he was in Scotland, having discovered more fully the treasonable correspondence between the Scots and some Members of Parliament, ordered Lord Kimbolton to be apprehended, together with Sir Arthur Haselrig, Messrs. Pym, Hampden, Holles, and Stroude: whereupon the Commons resolved, "That whoever should attempt to seize any of their Members, or their papers, they should stand upon their defence." The King thereupon went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five Members above mentioned, but they not being there, he issued a proclamation for apprehending them; and the same day the Commons voted it a breach of privilege.

The city populace were now raised for their protection; and the Commons adjourning for seven days, ordered a committee to sit at Guildhall in the mean time. The mob growing very dangerous, the King and royal family removed from Whitehall to Hampton-court; and the sheriffs of London, with the train-bands, and an armed multitude, carried the obnoxious Members in triumph to their seats at Westminster! The seamen and watermen, with above a hundred armed vessels, with field pieces, flags, &c., as prepared for an engagement, advanced, at the same time (January 11), up the Thames, from London-bridge to Westminster; for which they all received the thanks of the Commons.

† Upon the report of the king's refusal to pass the militia bill, March 2, the two Houses resolved "That the kingdom should be forthwith put in a posture of defence, and that all the Lords Lieutenant in England should bring in their commissions, and cancel them as illegal. They also ordered the admiral (the Earl of Northumberland) that he should equip the royal navy, and be ready to put to sea in their service. All this was done before his Majesty had raised a single regiment, or taken any measures for his defence.

The Parliament next proceeded to muster all the city militia, consisting of 12,000 men, in Finsbury fields. These were commanded by Skippon, and such other officers as the House could confide in. They sent also to the several counties to muster their militia, pursuant to their ordinance, assuring them of the protection of the two Houses against any that should oppose them.

And now the King thought it necessary to raise a guard for the defence of his person, which consisted of a troop of horse, commanded by the Prince of Wales, and one regiment of the trainbands.

When chosen.

Having taken refuge in his kingdom of Scotland, the army and magnates of that country treacherously and

The Parliament hereupon voted "That whoever should serve or assist his Majesty in raising forces, were traitors;" and sent their serjeant to York, to apprehend some gentlemen that attended the King there, as delinquents. They also published a remonstrance, declaring *the sovereign legislative power to be lodged in both Houses*; and that the king had not even so much as a *negative*.—On the other hand, an engagement was entered into at York, by forty-six lords and great officers of state, declaring that they would not submit to the orders of the two Houses; but would defend his Majesty's person, crown, and dignity, against all his enemies. The King having issued a commission of array, and made the Earl of Lindsey general, the Parliament voted, that an army should be raised for the *safety of the King's person*, and the defence of both Houses of Parliament; and constituted the Earl of Essex their general. They also passed an ordinance, for *levying tonnage and poundage to their own use*; and applied 100,000*l.* of the money, given for their relief of Ireland, towards levying forces against the King. Mr. Hampden actually drew out the militia of the county of Bucks against the King, and the nobility and gentry over the whole kingdom, who would not declare against their sovereign, were plundered and imprisoned, wherever the Parliament prevailed; some of them were even kept under hatches on board the ships in the Thames!

The two Universities, greatly to their honour, about this time, made the King a present of all their plate: the Cambridge plate, however, was intercepted by Cromwell, and applied to the use of his enemies. In the mean time the two Houses passed an ordinance for a weekly assessment, or tax, throughout the kingdom, amounting to 34,808*l.* per week, for the maintenance of their troops.

A few days after the battle of Edgehill, the Queen landed at Burlington Bay, in Yorkshire, and brought with her money, arms, and ammunition, for the King's forces; for which, on May 23, 1643, Mr. Pym, from the Commons, impeached her of high treason.

The Parliament, still apprehensive that they should not long be in a condition to oppose the royalists, sent Sir William Armyne and Sir Henry Vane, junior, to invite the Scots to come to their assistance; and they having agreed to invade England, and assist their brethren at Westminster, the two Houses consented to take the *Solemn League and Covenant!* Having made a *new* great seal, they declared that all letters patents and grants, passing the great seal by the King, after May 22, 1642, should be void; and that henceforward their own great seal should be of the same authority as any great seal in England had formerly been. They committed the custody of it to the Earls of Bolingbroke and Kent, and to Mr. St. John, Serjeant Wild, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Prideaux.

On the other hand, the loyal Members of Parliament, being summoned by the King to appear at Oxford, assembled there to the number of 44 lords, and 118 commoners.

About the same time, the ASSEMBLY of DIVINES met in the Jerusalem Chambers, in lieu of a Convocation of the Clergy: they consisted of about 118 puritan preachers and 26 laymen, and were allowed four shillings a day, each, for their services. This Assembly established "The Directory," instead of the Book of Common Prayer; voted as useless the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments; and passed an Ordinance for turning Christmas-day into a fast. The Parliament voted, at the same time, that the clause for the "preservation of his Majesty's person," should be left out of Sir Thomas Fairfax's commission.

On Nov. 16, 1644, the proceedings against Archbishop Laud were revived, and the Lords being of opinion that he was not guilty of high treason, the Commons ordered his grace to be brought before them; and, without hearing any evidence but what their counsel repeated, passed an ordinance to attain him of high treason.

When chosen.

most basely *sold* and delivered him up a prisoner into the hands of the English Commissioners\*; at length, after exactly two years of restraints and imprisonment, —during which he made several attempts to escape,— that rebellious spirit which his own tyranny and fatuity had engendered and fostered burst through all restraint. He was brought to trial in Westminster Hall, and sentenced to die †. In little more than six weeks after his

The Lords, terrified, and threatened by the Commons, passed the same ordinance, *though they had declared him not guilty*; and the archbishop was beheaded on Tower-hill, notwithstanding he produced the King's pardon!

On April 3, 1645, the Lords, passing the *self-denying ordinance*, for disabling the Members of either House to have any commission, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Essex, Manchester, Waller, and all the general officers (except Cromwell) who were Members of either House, were obliged to resign their commissions; Fairfax and Cromwell thereupon new-modelled the army.

After the battle of Naseby (June 14), the King's letters and papers, taken on the field, were read in the House of Commons; and the Members made themselves very merry with his private affairs. The King now sent several messages to the House with proposals of peace, but they were rejected, and they voted against any personal treaty with the King.

\* The Scots having, by Montrevil, the French agent, given him an invitation, his Majesty left Oxford in disguise, and joined the Scottish army near Newcastle, on the 5th of May, 1646: but these traitors, notwithstanding their promises of protection, delivered him up to the English, in consideration of 400,000*l.* of their arrears being paid to them.

Of this sum the Marquis of Argyle received 30,000*l.* for his share, and 15,000*l.* more were distributed among his friends. Several *ministers of the kirk* received large sums; and the Duke of Hamilton had 30,000*l.* for the share which he took in this infamous business. There were many, however, among the nobility and others in Scotland, who were heartily ashamed of such a bargain, "because their nation would be disgraced and infamous to the end of the world, if they yielded to this compact: that by their oath of allegiance, and even by their covenant, they had sworn to protect and defend him; that the King had fled to them for refuge; and if it was against the law and practice of all nations to deliver up the *meanest* person who came for shelter, how would the world condemn them for giving up their sovereign into the hands of his mortal enemies, and this, too, by an act of their Parliament or State?"

† The King being brought from Scotland to Holmby-house, in Northamptonshire, Cromwell sent a detachment to bring him to the camp. He was thereupon brought to Newmarket, where the gentry resorted to him, with his chaplains and servants; Cromwell making great professions of loyalty, and readiness to serve him.

At this time, the army preferred a representation, through their officers, for *purging the Parliament* of all obnoxious Members, declaring, they would put a period to their sitting, &c.: accordingly, they proceeded to impeach Holles, Waller, and nine more of the leading Members of the Commons; and insisted upon their being suspended from their seats: whereupon those Members thought fit to withdraw. The Speakers of both houses, and fifty of the Members, now fled to the army for protection against the London mob: and several of the impeached Members fled beyond sea.

The King having for the most part marched with the army, after he left New-

When chosen.

decapitation, one branch of the legislature overlaid the other two: the Commons abolished Regal power in

market, was, on the 16th of August, 1647, fixed at Hampton-court, where his children, who were under the Earl of Northumberland's care at Sion-house, were often permitted to come to him: nor were any of the nobility and gentry denied access to his Majesty. Indeed, during the contentions between the Parliament and the army, he was civilly addressed by both parties, but he did not think fit to show himself more inclined to one than the other. Finding, at length, that the propositions made him by the Parliament were very extravagant, and that Cromwell and his officers were not sincere; having reason to believe, also, that his life was in danger, he made his escape to Titchfield, a seat of the Earl of Southampton. He was afterwards persuaded to trust himself with Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, who detained him in the island, and gave advice to the Parliament where he was. Whereupon the two Houses sent four bills for his royal assent. By the first, "he was to acknowledge the war raised against him to be just; by the second, he was to abolish episcopacy; by the third, to settle the power of the militia in persons nominated by the two Houses; and, by the fourth, to sacrifice all those that had adhered to him."

On the King's refusal to pass these bills, the Houses broke out into the most rude and virulent language against him. A new treaty was, however, soon entered upon, at which the Commissioners for the Parliament insisted that the King should acknowledge they had entered upon a war with him for their just defence; and that he was the author of the war, and all the calamities consequent thereupon: that he should abolish episcopacy, settle presbytery, and transfer the lands of the church to the support of the state: that he should transfer the power of the militia to the Parliament, and empower them to keep a standing army, and levy money to pay them: that he should pay all the debts they had contracted, and leave the royalists to their mercy: that the Parliament should constitute all magistrates, and dispose of all places and offices: and that his Majesty should confirm their seal with all their grants and commissions. Although his Majesty granted most of these demands, the presbyterians voted his concessions *unsatisfactory*; until the army usurped the supreme authority, when they would gladly have revived the treaty.

They now voted, that they would make no more addresses to the King, but proceed to settle the kingdom *without him*. To this resolution the Lords gave their concurrence, and his Majesty was made a close prisoner. They then declared it high treason for any person to deliver a message from the King, or to receive any letter or message from him, without the leave of the Houses. These resolutions, Serjeant Maynard observed in the Commons' House, "did in effect dissolve the Parliament; for there could be no Parliament without a King."

On Nov. 30, 1648, the King was taken out of the hands of Colonel Hammond, and carried to Hurst Castle, by an order of the council of officers; and the army returning in triumph from Scotland, marched up to London, demolished all the works about it, and quartered about Whitehall and St. James's. Whereupon the Commons declared "That the act of seizing the King's person, and carrying him prisoner to Hurst castle, was without the advice or consent of the House;" and resolved "That his Majesty's concessions to the propositions, made him in the Isle of Wight, were *sufficient grounds* for the two Houses to proceed upon, for the settlement of the kingdom."

Colonel Pride was sent by the army with a strong detachment to Westminster, where he seized and imprisoned forty-one of the Members as they were going to the House, and stopped above one hundred and sixty more from going in; so that there were not now more than one hundred and fifty who were permitted to sit, and these were, most of them, *officers of the army*.

England, and shut up the House of Peers. The government remained republican, but without any ostensible head, until 1653, when Oliver Cromwell, the favourite of both army and people, dissolved that Parliament, which had worked so much good and evil; and was proclaimed Lord Protector of England a few months afterwards.

When chosen

A detachment also marched into the city, and seized the public treasures that were lodged at Goldsmiths' and other halls; and the vote of non-addresses to the King was revived.

The King now being brought from Hurst Castle to Windsor, a committee of the Commons met to consider how to proceed in a "*way of justice*" against him. At the same time it was ordered by the council of war, that the ceremony of the *knec* should be omitted to the King, and all appearance of state left off; and that the charges of his Court and attendants should be lessened.

A solemn fast was next held at Westminster, "*to seek the Lord and beg his direction in this matter.*"

Hugh Peters, the Protector's chaplain, in a sermon at St. Margaret's, told the Parliament that he had found, upon strict scrutiny, "there were in the army *five thousand saints*, no less holy than those that now conversed in heaven with God Almighty;" and, kneeling down, he begged, in the name of the people of England, "that they would execute justice upon that great Barabbas at Windsor." His text was, "*Such honour have all saints;*" and another passage which he cited was, "*They shall bind their kings in chains,*" &c. He insisted, that the deliverance of the people by the army was greater than that of the children of Israel from the house of bondage in Egypt!—The Members going directly from church to the House, it was moved to proceed *capitally* against the King. The Commons then resolved, "That it was treason in the King to levy war against the Parliament;" but the Lords rejected the ordinance for the trial of the King. The Commons, however, proceeded to resolve, 1st, "That the people, under God, are the original of all just power;" 2dly, "That the Commons in Parliament are invested with the supreme authority of the nation, *without King or House of Peers;*"—and from this time they refused to accept the *concurrence of the Lords to their acts!*

On January 20, 1649, the King was brought from St. James's, before the "High Court of Justice," in Westminster-hall, but refusing to acknowledge their jurisdiction, he was remanded to Sir Robert Cotton's house. Being brought into the hall a second and third time, and still persisting in denying the jurisdiction of the Court, Bradshaw, the president, ordered his *contempt* to be recorded.

His Majesty being brought in, the fourth day, Bradshaw made a speech; after which, the clerk was ordered to read the sentence; which, after several matters laid to his charge had been enumerated, then concluded, "*For all which treasons and crimes, this Court doth adjudge, that he, the said Charles Stuart, as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a public enemy, shall be put to death, by severing his head from his body.*"

The warrant for the King's execution was signed by fifty-nine of his judges; in which it was ordered, that he should be put to death on the 30th of January.—About ten that morning he walked from St. James's to Whitehall under a guard, where, being allowed some time for his devotions, he was afterwards led by Colonel Hacker through the banqueting-house to the scaffold that was erected in the open street before it, where, having made a speech, he said at the conclusion, "*I go from a temporal to an eternal crown;*" and then submitted to the block: being in the *49th* year of his age, and the 24th of his reign.

## REPUBLICA.

When chosen.

On the death of the King, the Commons passed an Act, declaring it high treason to proclaim the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) or any other person, King of England, without consent of Parliament; and styled themselves "*the Commonwealth of England*;" although they did not amount to a hundred men. They next proceeded to vote "the House of Peers useless and dangerous, and therefore to be abolished:"—also, "that the office of King of this nation, in any single person, was unnecessary, burthensome, and dangerous, and therefore ought to be abolished."—A new oath was now ordered to be taken, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, called "*the Engagement*;" whereby the people were obliged to swear they would be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without King or House of Lords. And an Act passed, that all proceedings and process of law, patents, commissions, indictments, judgments, records, &c. should for the future be in the English tongue, only.

An Act being passed also for the sale of the Crown lands at 13 years' purchase; and for selling all the goods, furniture, jewels, paintings, and personal estates of the late King (a great part whereof was purchased by the Kings of France and Spain, and other foreign Princes); between 3 and 400,000*l.* were raised by the sale, for the service of the new state.

On the 20th of April, 1653, General Cromwell having quelled the insurrections in Ireland and Scotland, and defeated Prince Charles at Worcester, went to the House of Commons with a guard; and taking a file of musqueteers with him into the House, he commanded the Speaker to leave the chair, telling them they had sat long enough, unless they had done more good. He told Sir Harry Vane, "that he was a juggler;" Mr. Harry Martin and Sir Peter Wentworth, "that they were whore-masters;" Mr. Chaloner, "that he was a drunkard;" and Allen the goldsmith, "that he cheated

When chosen.

the public." Then he bade one of his soldiers take away that *fool's bauble*, the mace: Harrison pulled the Speaker out of the chair; and Cromwell having turned them all out of the House, locked up the doors, and returned to Whitehall\*. In the afternoon he went to the Council of State, told them the Parliament was dissolved; "that this was no place for them," and bade them be gone, also.

*Oliverio Cromwell, Gubernatore.*

Francis Rous, Esq. . . . . 1653

On the 8th of June, Cromwell issued his letters of summons to about 140 persons to appear at Whitehall on the 4th of July, to take upon them the administration of the government. When they met in the council chamber at Whitehall, Cromwell declared, "That they had a *clear call* to take upon them the supreme authority of the Commonwealth." And produced an instrument under his own hand and seal, importing, "that he did, with the advice of his officers, devolve and intrust the supreme authority and government of the Commonwealth into their hands, and that they, or any forty of them, should be acknowledged the supreme authority

\* The following is the *gracious* speech which this bold and successful general addressed to the House when he dissolved the Long Parliament:—

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches; and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you?—Is there one vice you do not possess? You have no more religion than my horse:—gold is your God.—Which of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that has the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes, have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves, by your immoral principles and wicked practices? You, who were deputed here by the people to get grievances redressed, are yourselves become the greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this House; and which, by God's help, and the strength he has given me, I am now come to do. You are no longer a Parliament!—I say you are no longer a Parliament.—I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place.—Go! get you out!—make haste:—ye venal slaves, begone!—So! take away that *shining bauble* there (*the mace*), and lock up the doors."



When chosen

of the nation; but that they should sit no longer than the 3d of November, 1654; and, three months before their dissolution, they should make choice of others to succeed them, who were not to sit above a year."

It being moved, on Dec. 12, in this new sort of Parliament, that their sitting any longer would not be for the good of the Commonwealth, and that it was fit they should resign their power to the lord-general; the Speaker, with many of their members, went to Whitehall, where, by a writing, they presented to his Excellency Cromwell, a *resignation of their powers*\*.

Lambert and the council of officers also gave up their pretensions to the supreme authority, and declared, that the government of the Commonwealth should for the future reside *in a single person*; that person should be Oliver Cromwell, the captain-general; and that his title should be, "*Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging.*"—They also ordained that the three kingdoms should be united into one Commonwealth and government.—That a Parliament should be summoned once in every third year, and not be dissolved or prorogued in less than five months, without their own consent; and that the number of members for England should not exceed 400, for Scotland 30, and for Ireland 30.

Then, the number of members to be elected for each county and borough were specified, and regulated according to the size of the respective counties. The corporations were allowed to choose but one each, and many of the *smaller boroughs were totally excluded*; the City of London was allowed to choose six; some of the larger cities two a-piece, and the Universities one each.—This scale was so judiciously constructed that the rural

\* Some of them continuing still to sit in the House, Colonel White went thither with a guard, and demanded what they sat there for? They answered, "*To see the Lord.*" "*Pish!*" said White: "*You may go and seek Him somewhere else for he has not been here these twelve years.*" He then turned them all out: whereupon many of them followed their brethren to Whitehall, and signed the resignation

When chosen.

population returned three members for one sent by the towns; that is, in the proportion of 150 to 450: by which means the population and wealth of the kingdom were fairly represented.—None but persons of integrity were to be chosen, of which the Protector was to be the judge\*. Any person worth 200*l.* and qualified in point of principles, might be a member, and sixty members were to be a quorum. If the Protector refused his consent to a Bill twenty days, it was to pass into a law without him.

A constant revenue was to be raised, for maintaining 10,000 horse, and 20,000 foot, and a good fleet at sea. Future Protectors were to be chosen by the council.—In the interval of Parliaments, the Protector and his council had the power of making laws.

William Lenthall, Esq., rechosen in . . . . . 1654

On Sunday the 3d of September, 1654, being Sunday, the PARLIAMENT OF THE THREE KINGDOMS, modelled according to the late act of government, met; but, in the beginning of their session, great debates arose as to the legality of the present convention, and the above-mentioned act of government: whereupon the Protector came to the Painted Chamber, and sending for the members, severely reprimanded their insolence; after which he placed a guard at the door of the House, and would suffer none to enter, who would not subscribe to a recognition, that he would be true and faithful to the Lord Protector, and that he would not propose, or give consent to alter the government, as it was settled in *one single person* and a Parliament. 130 of the members signed it the first day, and more afterwards, to the number of 300 in all.

The Parliament still not answering the Protector's expectations, and particularly in not confirming his authority of levying taxes upon the subject without their consent, he thought fit to dissolve them on January 22d, 1655.—

\* In the writs there was a direction "that no persons should be elected (or their sons) who had borne arms for the King:"—and this was universally complied with.

When chosen.

He then proceeded to divide England into eleven districts, and in every district placed an officer called a *major-general*, who had not only an absolute command over the forces in his division, but a very great power in civil causes.—England was never more powerful than at this time; for, by the Lord Protector's extraordinary energy, her arms were respected by every Sovereign in Europe; whilst her laws being justly administered, were cheerfully obeyed at home.

Sir Thomas Widrington . . . . . 1656

Cromwell's third Parliament met on the 17th of September.

He suffered none to enter the House, who were not approved by his Council, and who had not obtained a certificate to that effect.

The officers of the army now petitioned against his accepting the title of *King*; and threatened him if he complied with the Commons, who were about to make him an offer of the crown. The Protector, however, determining to revive the old constitution, issued writs to several persons, to the number of sixty, to give their attendance at Westminster, and compose a House of Lords. They met accordingly; and when the Commons showed some disgust at this proceeding, he swore "*that they were, and should be Lords.*" Finding that the Commons were still averse to his new scheme of government, he sent for them to the Upper House, and reproached them for their seditious, ungrateful behaviour, and then thought fit to dissolve this his last Parliament. He died on the 3d of September, 1658, in the 60th year of his age, having enjoyed the title of Protector 4 years, 8 months, and 18 days.

*Riccardo Cromwell, Gubernatore\*.*

Chaloner Chute, Esq. was chosen, but being unable to attend,  
 Sir Lislebone Long was elected, but vacated, after seven days  
 possession; and on the 15th of April,  
 Thomas Bampfield, Esq. was appointed . . . . . } 1659

\* It is well known that Richard Cromwell's Protectorate was but of short duration; for, lacking the fearlessness and energy of his father, he was compelled to

When chosen.

Richard Cromwell, who was proclaimed Lord Protector on the death of his father, called a Parliament after the ancient form; summoning his father's House of Peers to meet, as well as the Commons, on the 27th of January; but they had not sat three months, before some of his pretended friends persuaded him to dissolve them; at which time Richard's authority may be said to have expired. For the *Rump*, or remnant of the Long Parliament, which had been dissolved in 1653, immediately assuming the government, Lenthall the Speaker, and several of the Members, met in the House of Commons, to the number of about 41:—several of the Members, who were excluded in the year 1648, attempting to enter with them, were stopped. This remnant of a Parliament voted, that the *Speaker* should have the offices of General and Admiral, and that all commissions should be granted in his name. They then voted, that an *engagement* should be taken, whereby every person renounced the title of Charles Stuart, and the whole Line of Stuarts, and every *other single person* pretending to the government; at the same time declaring that he would be faithful to the Commonwealth without a

bend before the daily increasing spirit of Monarchy, which had begun to rear its head after the death of Oliver. Too humane, or too indolent, to punish the favourers of the Restoration, he at length made way for the son of the decapitated Charles;—glad, no doubt, to exchange his unsafe and uncomfortable seat for the repose and happiness of private life.—Of those who opposed his short-lived power, no one proved a sharper thorn in his path than the celebrated Sir Harry Vane, a man whose character exhibits a singular compound of wisdom and folly. The *first* Protector was assuredly afraid of him; but to the *second* he denied all quarter. The following spirited but most daring philippic was delivered by him, against the Chief Magistrate of the kingdom, in his place in the Commons' House.—“One could bear a little with Oliver Cromwell, though,—contrary to his oath of fidelity to the Parliament, contrary to his duty to the public, contrary to the respect he owed that venerable body from whom he received his authority,—he had usurped the government. His merit was so extraordinary, that our judgments and our passions might be blinded by it. He made his way to empire by the most illustrious actions. He had under his command an army that had made him conqueror, and a people that had made him their general; but as for Richard Cromwell, his son,—Who is he?—What are his titles?—We have seen that he had a sword by his side, but, did he ever draw it?—and, what is of much more importance in this case, Is he fit to get obedience from a mighty nation who could never make a footman obey him?—Yet this man we must recognize under the title of ‘*Protector!*’ a man without worth, without courage, and without conduct.—For my part, Mr. Speaker, it shall never be said that I made such a man my master!”

When closed

King, *single person*, or House of Peers. But their authority was of short duration; for, on October 13, General Lambert meeting the Speaker going to the House with his Life Guards, dismounted the officer that commanded them, and turned the Speaker back with the assistance of his own guards. Thus he deposed the Rump, and with his officers assumed sovereign power. These were but twenty-three in number, most of them general officers. They took upon them the exercise of the government, under the title of "*a Committee of Safety*;" proceeded to issue commissions for raising forces; and General Lambert marched northward to oppose Monk, who was upon his march from Scotland. Monk, however, having consulted his officers, marched forwards, and encamped at Coldstream near Berwick, where he continued about a month. Lambert, with his forces, consisting of about 12,000 men, lay at Newcastle. In the mean time, Portsmouth and the fleet declaring for the Parliament, the authority of the *Committee of Safety* expired; and the Rump Parliament resumed the government again. General Fairfax at the same time declared for a free Parliament, and, being joined by great numbers of gentlemen at Marston Moor, Lambert's forces at Newcastle deserted him, and joined Fairfax, who took possession of York, and kept a correspondence with Monk, who now continuing his march to London, took up his quarters in Whitehall.

The *excluded Members* thereupon assembled, took their places in the House, and voted Monk "*General of the Forces* in England, Scotland, and Ireland." Still, Monk continued to protest, that he would oppose, to the *utmost*, the setting up of Charles Stuart, a *single person*, and a House of Peers. The Parliament now proceeded to pass an Act for putting the militia into the hands of persons of quality; every officer being obliged to declare, "that the war, undertaken by the Parliament against the late King, was just and lawful." Then they passed an Act (March 16, 1659), for dissolving

When chosen.

the Parliament, after it had continued in several forms nineteen years, and summoned a *Convention*; having first constituted a *Council of State*, consisting of thirty-one persons, among whom was General Monk, Annesley the President, Lord Fairfax, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.

The Council of State took upon them the administration of the government, and issued several proclamations for the preservation of the public peace, &c.

## CAROLO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart. . . . . 1660

Afterwards Master of the Rolls.—Ancestor of Viscount Grimstone (now Earl Verulam.)

The Convention being assembled, Sir John Granville, on April 25, delivered letters and declarations to the two Houses, from Prince Charles Stuart, then in Holland, which were read in Parliament: whereupon they voted, “that the government ought to be by King, Lords, and Commons.” They also voted 50,000*l.* for his Majesty’s present occasions:—and the King was solemnly proclaimed (both Houses assisting) both in London and Westminster. Charles receiving advice of this, left the Hague, and, embarking for England, arrived at Dover the 24th of May, where he was met by General Monk. On the 29th of May, being his Majesty’s birthday, he made a triumphant entry into the City of London. Soon after which the regicides were brought to trial at the Old Bailey, of whom twenty-nine were tried and convicted, but only ten were executed. An order of both Houses was also made for disinterfing the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Henry Ireton, and Thomas Pride, hanging them on the gallows at Tyburn, and afterwards burying them under the gallows!

This Convention (which, in order to distinguish it from that which afterwards dethroned James II. ought to be styled “*THE RESTORATION OF MONARCHY PARLIAMENTS,*”) passed several Acts for increasing the King’s

When chosen.

revenue; and amongst others, one for establishing a post office, &c. The revenue settled upon the Crown at this time was 1,200,000*l.* per annum, which was to defray the charge of the navy, guards, and garrisons, and the whole expenses of the government.

Sir Edward Turner . . . . . 1661

Afterwards Solicitor General, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward was the first of five Speakers who presided in the Commons, during Charles the Second's LONG PARLIAMENT, which lasted 17 Sessions; that is, from the 8th of May, 1661, to the 24th of January, 1679.

The King meeting his first Parliament on May 8, 1661, acquainted them with his intention to marry the Infanta of Portugal, which was approved of by both Houses; for, besides Tangier on the coast of Barbary, and the island of Bombay in the East Indies, the King received with the Queen two millions of croisadoes; in consideration whereof, she had a jointure of 30,000*l.* per annum settled upon her.

Episcopacy was at this time restored in Scotland, and, by an order of both Houses, the "*Solemn League and Covenant*" was burnt in London and Westminster, by the Hands of the common hangman; and the bishops took their places again in the English House of Lords. — On St. Bartholomew's day, the *Act of Uniformity* taking place, 2000 dissenting ministers lost their preferments.

The Commons inquiring into the king's revenue, arising by customs, excise, crown lands, chimney money, the post office, first fruits and tenths, and coinage, alienation office, &c. and finding that they did not all raise 1,100,000*l.* per annum, the King was permitted to sell Dunkirk (which Cromwell had with so much pains acquired) for 500,000*l.*

The clergy, observing that the Crown expected more from them in proportion than from the laity, were, at this time, by their own consents, given in convocation,

taxed in Parliament with the laity, by which they lost much of their influence. When chosen.

The Dutch encroaching on the English in India and Africa at this time, both Houses addressed his Majesty to take some speedy and effectual course for redress; assuring him, "that they would, with their *lives and fortunes*, assist his Majesty against all opposition whatsoever."

In the first year of this Parliament Members obtained the privilege of transmitting and receiving letters through the public Post Office, without expense either to themselves or their correspondents. This truly useful and important privilege obviously arose from the necessity of a free and constant communication between representatives and their constituents.

On Oct. 13, 1665, the Commons voted, that the thanks of that House be given to the University of Oxford, for their eminent loyalty during the late rebellion.

On Jan. 16, 1667, Mr. Edward Seymour, in the name of the Commons, impeached Edward Earl of Clarendon of high treason, &c. at the bar of the House of Lords; and an Act was passed soon after for his banishment.

On Sept. 28, 1669, both Houses presented his Majesty with an address of thanks for issuing his proclamation for suppressing conventicles, and desired the continuance of his care in that point. The Royal Assent to a Bill, for this purpose, was immediately afterwards given.

A cabinet council was constituted at this time, consisting of five Lords, viz. Lord Clifford, the Earl of Arlington, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury), and the Duke of Lauderdale; which obtained the name of the *Cabal*, from the *initials* of their names or titles. These Lords were generally thought to be pensioners of France, and to have advised the King to enter into an alliance with that Crown; from whence they suggested that he might be furnished with money *without applying to the Parliament*, which daily inroached on his prerogative.—The King, having shut up the Exchequer by the advice of



When chosen

the Cabal, published a declaration, with his reasons for suspending payment till the last day of December. At the same time, a declaration of indulgence was published, for suspending the penal laws against dissenters.

In February, 1678, writs under the *Broad Seal* of the Commonwealth having been issued during the recess, for electing Members to fill up the House of Commons in vacant places, the Commons voted those writs to be *irregular*, and expelled the Members who had been elected upon them. They also addressed his Majesty to revoke his "Declaration of Indulgence to Dissenters," and to permit the laws to have their free course. He thereupon promised to retract his declaration, assuring them, "that what he had done, in that particular, should not, for the future, be drawn into example or consequence."

On March 29, the Royal Assent was given to the *Test Act*, which required all officers, civil and military, to receive the sacrament according to the Church of England, and make a declaration against *Transubstantiation*.

Sir Job Charleton, chosen on the 4th February . . . . .	1672.
Edward Seymour, Esq. (afterwards knighted) . . . . .	1672, &
Sir Robert Sawyer, April 11th . . . . .	1672.

On the meeting of Parliament, in May, after a short recess, the Commons addressed his Majesty against the Duke of York's marrying the Princess of Modena, or any other person not of the Protestant religion; notwithstanding which they were married soon afterwards. They resolved, about the same time, that the keeping any standing forces, other than the militia, in this nation, was a grievance:—"That, according to law, the King ought to have no guards but the gentlemen pensioners, and the yeomen of the guards;—and that it was impossible effectually to deliver this nation from a standing army, till the life guards were pulled up by the roots."

On October 14, 1675, the Commons proceeded to resolve not to grant any supply to his Majesty, for the taking off the *anticipations* that were upon his revenue; and

When chosen.

drew up a test to be taken by the respective Members, "disclaiming the receiving any bribe or pension from the Court, for giving their vote in any matter whatsoever."

In Sept. 1678, on the discovery of Titus Oates's plot, they resolved, "that there was a hellish plot of Papists to assassinate the King, and subvert the established religion and government;" and soon after an Act was passed "*for disabling Papists to sit in either House of Parliament.*"

On the 25th of Jan. Charles the Second's LONG PARLIAMENT, or as it may be otherwise styled, "THE CATHOLIC EXCLUSION PARLIAMENT," was dissolved, having sat 17 years.

Sir Edward Seymour\* again chosen in 1678; but the King refusing his consent, and the Commons insisting, the Parliament was prorogued until the 15th of March, when they chose

Mr. Serjeant William Gregory . . . . .	1678
William Williams, Esq. . . . .	1679

On the meeting of the new Parliament, the Commons resolved, "That the Duke of York, being a papist, the hopes of his succeeding to the Crown had given the greatest countenance and encouragement to the present conspiracies of the papists against the King and protestant religion;" and ordered Lord Russel to carry up the said vote to the Lords, for their concurrence: whereupon (March 30), the King came to the House, and offered to put any restrictions on his successor, or to consent to whatever laws they should propose for the security of the protestant religion, *without altering the succession.*

\* There is an instance on record of the exercise of authority by a Speaker of the House of Commons, which we should suppose without a parallel: it is related of Sir Edward Seymour, when he was Speaker, that his coach breaking down at Charing-cross, he ordered the beadles to stop the next gentleman's they met, and bring it to him. The gentleman in it was much surprised to be turned out of his own coach, but Sir Edward told him it was more proper for him to walk in the streets than the Speaker of the House of Commons; and left him to do so without any further apology.

When d

He offered to limit the authority of a popish successor, "so that no papist should sit in either House of Parliament; that none of the Privy Council, or Judges, should be put in, or displaced, but by authority of Parliament; that none but protestants should be justices of peace, lord lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, or officers in the army and navy, during the reign of a popish successor, and that none of these officers should be put out, or removed, *but by Parliament*; and offered to consent to any other limitations, *so that the right of succession was not defeated.*"

The Commons of England, notwithstanding the King's concessions, ordered a bill to be brought in, "to disable the Duke of York to succeed to the Crown." It soon after passed the House, and was carried up to the Lords by Lord Russel; but it was thrown out of that House, at the second reading, on the 15th Nov. 1680, by a majority of thirty voices; the King being, at the time, present in the House.

The city of Westminster, and other towns, having, at this time, addressed his Majesty, declaring their abhorrence of the late tumultuous petition for calling a Parliament (October 27), the Commons resolved, "That it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a Parliament, and that to traduce such petitions, as tumultuous and seditious, was to contribute to the design of altering the Constitution."

They also resolved, "That no Member should accept any place without leave of the House: and "That, until a bill should be passed, for excluding the Duke of York, they could not give any supply without danger to his Majesty, and extreme hazard of the protestant religion." Also, "That whoever should lend the King any money, upon any branch of his revenue, or buy any tally of anticipation, should be judged a hinderer of the sitting of Parliament, and be responsible for the same in Parliament."

William Williams, Esq., rechosen in . . . . .

When chosen.

The second Parliament, in which Mr. Williams was chosen Speaker, was held at Oxford. The following expedients were proposed instead of the *Bill of Exclusion*, viz. "That the whole government, upon the death of his Majesty, should be vested in a Regent, who should be the Princess of Orange; and if she died without issue, then the Princess Anne should be Regent: but if the Duke of York should have a son educated a protestant, then the regency should last no longer than his minority; and that the Regents should govern in the name of their father while he lived, but that he should be obliged to reside 500 miles from the British dominions: and if the Duke should return to these kingdoms, the Crown should immediately devolve on the then Regent, and the Duke and his adherents be deemed guilty of high treason."

March 28, 1681. The Bill, however, was brought in again, read the first time, and ordered a second reading: whereupon the King came to the House of Lords, and having sent for the Commons, he told them, "he observed such heats among them, and such differences between the two Houses, that he thought fit to dissolve the Parliament\*;" after which he immediately set out for Windsor.

\* Immediately on the dissolution of this Parliament, plots began to be hatched for the destruction of the King and his brother; in which were engaged the Duke of Monmouth, Lords Grey, Howard of Escrick, the Earl of Essex, Lord William Russell, Algernon Sidney, John Hampden, and others. The Duke was pardoned, and most of the other conspirators were beheaded.

Algernon Sidney, Esq. was arraigned at the King's Bench bar for high treason, in conspiring the death of his Majesty, and consulting with several other traitors to compass it; but more particularly for contriving a *treasonable libel*, wherein asserts all power to be originally in the people, and delegated by them to the Parliament, to whom the King was subject, and might be called to account."

He was beheaded on Tower-hill on the 21st of October, 1683, glorying "that he died for the good old cause, in which he had been engaged from his youth."

John Hampden, Esq. being convicted of a misdemeanor, in conspiring and consulting with other persons to make an insurrection, was fined 40,000*l.* and obliged to give security for his good behaviour during life.

About the same time, the Lord Chief Justice, Jefferies, having persuaded the city of Lincoln and several other corporations to surrender their charters, on the assurance that they should be renewed with advantage, presented them to the King at Winchester; and shortly afterwards twenty-five corporations in Cornwall, and six in Wiltshire, made the same foolish surrender, through the agency of the Earl of Bath.

JACOBO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.

When the

Sir John Trevor, (afterwards Master of the Rolls) . . . II

On the accession of King James II. to the throne, Feb. 5, he went publicly to hear mass at St. James's Chapel. He also published two papers taken from the *late* King's (his brother) strong-box, to manifest that he had died a Roman Catholic. But, notwithstanding his own fidelity to the faith in which he was bred, he assured the Parliament, which met on the 19th of May, "that he was determined to protect the church of England, and maintain the liberties and properties of his people." He acquainted them, also, that Argyle was landed in Scotland, and raising a rebellion there; and that the Duke of Monmouth was landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire; whereupon both Houses resolved "*to stand by him with their lives and fortunes*, against the Duke, and all other rebels and traitors;" and passed a bill for attainting the Duke of high treason.

The Parliament meeting again on the 9th of November, the King made a speech to both Houses, saying, "that he had employed some officers who were not qualified according to the Test Act, of whose unquestionable loyalty he was satisfied, and hoped this would breed no difference between him and his people." The Commons, thereupon, in their address, offered to indemnify the *recusant officers* for what was passed; but intimated their desire "that his Majesty would not continue any recusants in office for the future\*."

\* The King's next unpopular step was publishing on the 4th of April, 1702, a declaration allowing liberty of conscience to all his subjects; and suspending dispensing with the Penal Laws and Tests, and even with the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, on admission into offices, civil and military.—The declaration followed by another of the same kind, in the April following, when he proposed the officers and soldiers of his army to sign a writing in which they were to engage to the utmost of their power, to procure the Penal Laws and Test Acts to be repealed. To his great surprise, instead of doing this, they laid down their arms. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of St. Asaph, Ely, Chichester, Exeter, and Wells, Peterborough and Bristol, now signed a petition to his Majesty, to dispense with their distributing and reading the Declaration for suspending the Penal Laws; which being denominated a libel, they were committed to the Tower refusing to put in bail. On their trials in Westminster Hall, the jury did

When chosen.

Henry Powle (or Powell), Esq. Speaker of the Convention \*,  
or REVOLUTION PARLIAMENT

1688

verdict of "Not Guilty:" which defeat of a most tyrannous prosecution gave great joy to the people at large, and was received with three cheers by the army.—Sir Richard Holloway and Sir John Powell, justices of the King's Bench, were now displaced, for giving their opinions against the Court in favour of the seven Bishops.

A thanksgiving for the birth of the Prince of Wales, on the 10th of June, was observed in the Cities of London and Westminster. Immediately after which the Prince of Orange published a Declaration, with his reasons for an intended expedition to England, viz. to facilitate the *calling a free Parliament*, and to *inquire into the birth* of the Prince of Wales, who was alledged to have been spuriously palmed on the public as the son of the King and Queen, although the son of other parents.—The principal witness or author of this sham plot was afterwards (in 1691), voted by the Commons to be "a notorious cheat, impostor, and false accuser." On the news of the intended invasion, the King of France offered to send King James 30,000 men, since his own forces could not be depended on; but his Majesty was advised to refuse them.—He now proceeded to restore the charter of London. And having desired the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and their brethren about town, nine of the Bishops attended his Majesty with ten articles or propositions, as the best means to restore his affairs: the chief of which were, "that his Majesty would suffer the law to take its course, and call a Parliament." Whereupon he dissolved the *Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical*, displaced the Popish magistrates, put Protestants in their places, and published a Proclamation for restoring to the Corporations their ancient charters, liberties, rights, and franchises.—But these concessions came too late. The Prince of Orange, landing at Torbay on the 5th of November, 1688, arrived at Exeter on the 8th; where an association was signed by the gentlemen, who joined him, to assist and defend his Highness; and the Duke of Grafton, Lord Churchill, with several other persons of quality, and a large body of troops, deserted his Majesty at Salisbury. Whereupon the King returned to Whitehall, where he found the Princess Anne had gone away the night before, after Prince George her husband. The Queen and infant Prince were now sent over to France, and the King himself soon afterwards embarked for the same country.

\* The *Convention Parliament* was that convention of the Lords and Commons who met at Whitehall, on the abdication of King James II., to settle the Prince of Orange on the throne. This was in fact *no Parliament*, being without royal or even popular authority, and being composed merely of some persons who had been in the previous Parliament, with others who had never been members of either House. The objects for which this meeting took place, *happened to be successful*; otherwise the members who composed it were liable to trial and punishment for treason against the reigning Sovereign. In order to screen them from such dangerous consequences, should the King or his son ever recover their rights, an *Act of Indemnity* was passed in the next session of Parliament, including every person who had been present at the above meeting.—See *two Protests of the Lords in the Appendix to this volume*.

The Prince of Orange receiving intelligence of the King's departure, published a Declaration, "requiring all those, who had served as Members in any of the Parliaments held in the reign of King Charles II. to meet him at St. James's the 26th of December, together with the Aldermen and Common-Council of London"!!! Soon afterwards, the Lords spiritual and temporal advised him to write *circular letters* to the several Counties, Universities, Cities and Boroughs, to send Members to meet at Westminster on the 22d of January. In the-mean time they authorized him to take upon himself the administration of public affairs, both civil and military, and the disposal of the public revenue, till the said meeting of a *second Convention*. Accordingly, on the 22d of January, 1689, this Convention being assembled, the

GULIELMO III. ET MARIA, REGNANTIBUS.

When chosen.

Sir John Trevor rechosen in . . . . . 1689

He was expelled the Chair and House, for having taken a bribe of one thousand guineas from the City of London, to promote the passing of the Act for establishing what is called the "Orphan's Fund." It appeared afterwards, that he had made a regular practice of disposing of his influence for money. Nor was he at all singular in this respect, during the venal times in which

Marquess of Halifax was chosen Speaker of the Upper House, and Henry Powle, Esq., of the Lower House. And the Commons immediately resolved that "King James II. having endeavoured to subvert the constitution by breaking the original contract between King and people; and, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom; had abdicated the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant."—This resolution was carried up to the Lords by Mr. Hampden; but they sent it back with amendments; viz. instead of the word "abdicated" they put "deserted;" and they omitted the words, "*and the throne was thereby become vacant;*"—which occasioned long and warm debates between the two Houses. But, at length, the Lords agreed to the resolution without any amendment; for the Prince of Orange not only refused to accept the Crown, unless the *power* as well as the *name* of King was conferred upon him; but insisted that *the Princess* (though entitled thereto by hereditary right) *should have no share in the government.* If they did not yield to this, he threatened to return to Holland, and to leave them to the mercy of their exasperated sovereign. This threat soon silenced all opposition and debate concerning the *abdication*; for they saw that William had them in a *cleft stick*; and they had not forgotten that notwithstanding Charles the Second's *Act of Grace*, previously to his recovery of the throne, the first act of *his reign* was to bring to trial and execution the persons who had sent his father to the block and himself into exile. Accordingly, on the 7th of February, both Houses resolved that "William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange (the son-in-law and daughter of James II.) should be declared King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, to hold to them during their lives and the life of the survivor of them, and that the sole and full exercise of the royal power be only in and executed by the said Prince of Orange, in the names of the Prince and Princess, during their joint lives; remainder to the heirs of the body of the Princess; remainder to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; remainder to the heirs of the body of the Prince of Orange." On the 13th of February a deputation of both Houses waited on the Prince and Princess at Whitehall, with the above resolution; and with a Declaration, asserting the rights and liberties of the subject; and on the same day they were proclaimed King and Queen, with the usual solemnities.—In a few days after the coronation, the Lower House, terrified at hearing that King James had landed in Ireland with troops from France, begged their new King, in an Address, to declare war against France; promising *to stand by him!*—Nor were the Conventionists of Scotland idle at this juncture; their deputies made a formal offer of the Scottish crown to William, in the Banqueting House, Whitehall, on the 11th of May; and he, in return, most graciously gave the Royal Assent on July 22d to a Bill for the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland.—The Parliament of Ireland, on the other hand, being in the mean time assembled by King James, *attainted* all the Archbishops, seven of the Bishops, and many of the protestant nobility and gentry, of high treason.

When chosen.

he lived. Mr. Guy, and Mr. Hungerford, were expelled from the House of Commons about the same time, for similar practices; and in an inquiry which afterwards took place, with respect to the means by which a renewal of the East India Company's charter had been obtained, Sir Thomas Cooke, one of the directors, and a member of the House of Commons, confessed that he had distributed no less a sum than 70,000*l.*, on behalf of the company, among the *friends* of certain courtiers and Commoners! But he would not acknowledge that he knew that either the ministers or the senators themselves received any part of this sum.—Mr. Bird, an attorney, also, was brought down upon his knees by the Commons for bribing sundry persons belonging to their House.—Luckily for other delinquents,—and they were not a few,—an “Act of General and Free Pardon” was passed in April, 1695; “which was of singular comfort to all such *gentlemen* as were in danger of being prosecuted for bribery, extortion, and endeavouring to sell their country\*.”

On May 24, 1689, the Royal Assent was given to the Bill, commonly called “*The Toleration Act*,” by which Protestant Dissenters were indemnified from the penalties of the law.—In August, an Act was passed “for Payment of the States of Holland, for all Charges of King William's Expedition to England;” amounting to 600,000*l.*—Several Members grumbled and made speeches at this extravagant demand; and some went even so far as to say that the gift of three Crowns so splendid as those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ought to have shielded the donors from any after-charge:—but these gentlemen forgot that their creditors

\* Bishop Burnet observes, “that few were preferred at this time, but WHIGS, except they *purchased their places*; for the WHIGS,” he says, “*set every thing to sale*.”—He also relates, “that he complained to King William of the practice of the court in bribing and corrupting the Members of Parliament.”—To which the King answered, “he hated it as much as any man; but saw it was not possible to avoid it, considering the corruption of the age, unless he would endanger the whole.”—Surely King James, with all his faults and Popery to boot, could not have done worse than this.



When chosen.

were Dutchmen;—that they were inexorable: and they were reminded that King William could still go back to Holland and leave them to their fate!

In March, 1690, they granted to their Majesties, for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them, certain duties upon beer, ale, and other liquors; with other *duties of tonnage and poundage, &c.*—In these Acts were clauses, empowering the King to anticipate and *borrow money on his revenues*, as he had desired in his speech. This was the beginning of the DEBT, so destructive to the NATION ever since. William's maxim was, "*borrow what you can; the more you borrow, the more friends you make; interest is a stronger tie than principle.*"—Accordingly the ministry gave whatever interest and premiums happened to be demanded for the loan of money; and naval stores and provisions were taken up at thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty per cent. Consequently, monied men, and those that could *bear Stock\**, doubled and trebled their fortunes, by buying up debentures and government securities.

\* How this Anglo-Batavian Debt ever obtained the name of Stock or Funds, is truly inconceivable; seeing that its very existence is proof positive of a total want of either Stock or Funds!—But this humbug which was conceived by the Jews of Holland, and brought forth by the "Glorious and Immortal Deliverer," was sanctioned, legalized, and baptized by an English Parliament; and, such is the virtue of a *name*, that the inhabitants of these kingdoms have been gulled by it ever since!—King William was not so much to blame for laying the foundation of this mighty Debt; for he was accustomed to such things:—in leaving his country and his home,—in severing the ties of consanguinity and friendship,—in forsaking the scenes of his early recollections,—it is not to be supposed that he did so for the mere purpose of *delivering Englishmen from Popery* (for which, by the by, he did not care a straw), nor even for the parricidal satisfaction of dethroning King James;—no, his purpose—like that of persons who go to the Indies—was *to make his fortune*; and to gratify his ambition of taking rank with the great sovereigns of Europe:—he came to *shear*, not to tend, the English *stock*; and so closely has his example been followed by his successors, that there is scarcely a fleece left.—William knew a secret, of which the unhappy Charles and the shamefully ill-treated James were ignorant;—or rather, he pursued a policy which they were not permitted to adopt;—for not only did their Parliaments deny these Kings the necessary supplies for defence against domestic rebellion and foreign aggression, but they even put under the ban of their high displeasure, and threatened with condign punishment, all those who should dare to lend their sovereign a guinea in the way of anticipation of his revenue; even though the same should be refunded by the *borrower himself, within the year!*—William knew well the persons whom he came to assist:—he knew *why* they wanted his help to dethrone their King and his own father-in-law; and he was acquainted with the venality of many of the *lending*

When chosen.

In December of the same year the Commons addressed King William, to make a provision of 50,000*l.* per annum, for the Prince and Princess of Denmark: but the obtaining this address occasioned such a misunderstanding between the Queen and Princess, that the Queen would have no conversation or correspondence with her afterwards\*.

Complaint being made to the Commons, in January, 1692, of a pamphlet which endeavoured to show that "King William and Queen Mary's right to the allegiance of the subject was founded on conquest;"—and of Bishop Burnet's Pastoral Letter, advancing the same doctrine; they resolved that the laurels of the Revolution belonged solely to Parliament, and ordered both pamphlet and letter to be burnt by the common hangman.

A practice prevailed, at this time, of pressing landmen for the sea service, by the officers of the fleet, who carried them over to Holland and sold them to the officers of the army.—Whereupon, the Commons ordered their Speaker, Sir John Trevor, to lay this oppression before the King, who (being in want of FUNDS) directed "that no officers should presume to press landmen for the future."

The first public lottery was drawn in 1693, by Act of Parliament.

An Act was also passed "for the relief of orphans, and other creditors of the City of London."—The citizens had spent

men of the period:—he made his bargain accordingly. Aware that Acts of Parliament are all in all with Englishmen;—that whatever is *law* is submissively bowed to;—he, with his minions, organized a system, which might be carried on *ad infinitum*, of borrowing large sums from individuals, on the parliamentary assurance of receiving perpetual interest or annuity for the same: he thus became master of the resources of the nation; and whilst the captive money-lender was fast bound to one side of his government-car, and a NATIONAL DEBT-PARLIAMENT graced the other, both parties drew him in triumph over the necks of a highly taxed and an insulted, because prostrate and unthinking people.—And this was the first effect of "The Glorious Revolution" of 1688!—How true it is that Englishmen have long *gloried* in their shame!

\* The circumstance which rendered this grant the more necessary, was the filial attachment which the Princess Anne always bore to that father whom Mary's husband had dethroned:—she continued her assistance to him to the last hour of his life, and to her brother afterwards.

When chosen.

the money they were intrusted with, belonging to the orphans of deceased citizens, in building Bedlam, the Monument, and other extravagant projects; therefore, this Act was to pay the orphans a *perpetual interest* for their money, at the rate of four per cent.; and to oblige the magistrates, &c. to mortgage the revenues of the city. There was also an Act "for granting several duties upon *tonnage* of ships, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors;" for the purpose of securing certain [recompenses and advantages to such persons as should *voluntarily* advance the sum of 1,500,000*l.* This was the foundation of the BANK OF ENGLAND; the subscribers being incorporated.—*See a Protest in the Lords on this subject in the Appendix to this volume.*

The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the government, in 1693, amounted to upwards of six millions sterling.

Paul Foley, Esq. . . . . 1694

On Dec. 22, 1694, King William gave the Royal Assent "to an Act for the *frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.*"—This was the important *Triennial Act.*—Soon afterwards, another Act was passed granting to his Majesty certain rates and duties upon *marriages, births, and burials, and upon bachelors and widowers!* At the same time the Commons addressed King William, "that he would take care, for the future, that this kingdom be put upon an equal footing and proportion with the allies, in bearing the charges of the war."—With which *interference*, his Majesty was by no means well pleased.

GULIELMO III., REGNANTE SOLO.

Paul Foley, Esq. was rechosen in . . . . . 1695, &c.

It was resolved in this session that all clipped money should be recoined; and it was immediately afterwards called in by Act of Parliament.—An Act was also passed for *regulating trials* in cases of *treason* and *mispriison* of treason; by which all the Peers are to be summoned

When chosen.

to attend the trial of a Peer or Peecress ; whereas, formerly, the King appointed a certain number,—usually between twenty and thirty, if the trial did not come on during the session of Parliament.—By this Act also every commoner is to have a copy of his indictment, a copy of the pannel, and counsel assigned him, and *two witnesses* are required to convict him ;—privileges which commoners were not entitled to before this Act.

An Act was passed, on April 14, 1696, for permitting the solemn affirmation and declaration of the Quakers to be accepted instead of an oath, in the usual form\*.

At the commencement of this session, Charles Duncombe, Esq , an opulent banker, was committed a close prisoner to the Tower ; being charged with making false indorsements on Exchequer Bills. On the 29th of January, being ill, his apothecary and his brother were permitted to see him, when he confessed his guilt, and was expelled the House. A Bill was brought in for seizure of his estate, and passed, after great opposition :—138 against 103. This Bill being sent to the Lords, they desired a conference with the Commons, and not being satisfied, though he had acknowledged the fact, they *discharged* him from the Tower. On March 31st following, the Commons *recommitted* him ! We do not find in the journals of the House of Commons, that any thing further was done.

In Dec. 1697, soon after the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, the Commons resolved, “ that in a just sense and acknowledgment of what *great things his Majesty had done for these kingdoms*, a sum not exceeding 700,000*l.* per ann. should be granted to his Majesty during life, for the support of the civil list.”

Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart. . . . . 1698

In May, 1698, a complaint being made to the Commons of a book, entitled “ The case of Ireland’s being bound by Acts of Parliament in England,” (written by William

\* See Lords’ protest against the passing of a similar Act in 1721, in the Appendix to this volume.

When chosen.

Mollineux, Esq. of Dublin), which denied the dependence of Ireland on England, as to its being bound by English Acts of Parliament; they addressed his Majesty, asserting "the dependence and subordination of Ireland to the kingdom of England."

In December, John Archdale, a quaker, was elected a Member of Parliament for the borough of Clipping Wycomb, Bucks; but, upon his refusing to take the oath, a new writ was issued to choose another burgess. In the same month, the Commons resolved, "That all the land forces of England, in English pay, exceeding 7000 men (and those consisting of his Majesty's natural-born subjects) be forthwith paid off and disbanded:"—they also voted, "That all the forces in Ireland exceeding 12,000 should be disbanded;"—but 15,000 seamen were voted for the sea service.

In Dec. 1699, *the Commons*, inquiring into the forfeited estates in Ireland, found that 49,517 acres of those lands had been granted to the Earl of Romney; 108,633 acres to the Earl of Albemarle; 135,820 acres to the Earl of Portland; 26,480 acres to the Earl of Athlone; (all Dutch favourites) 36,148 acres to the Earl of Galway (a French refugee); and 95,649 acres, being the private estate of King James, and worth 25,995*l.* per annum, to the Lady Elizabeth Villiers, Countess of Orkney, a *she-favourite* of King William; whilst those British generals and officers, who had served in Ireland, and been eminently instrumental in the reduction of that kingdom, had not a foot of land of all the forfeited estates granted them: whereupon, they resolved to bring in a bill of resumption, and to apply all the forfeited estates and interests in Ireland, and all grants thereof, and of the revenues of the Crown there, since the 13th of February, 1688, to the use of the public.

On Feb. 21, 1700, they waited on the King with their resolutions: in answer to which, his Majesty told them, "he thought himself obliged in justice to reward those who had served well, and particularly in the reduction

When chosen.

of Ireland, out of the estates forfeited to him there ; and *that their lessening the National Debts, and restoring the public credit, he thought, would best contribute to the honour, interest, and safety of the kingdom \*!!!*"

The Commons, therefore, resolved, "That whoever advised his Majesty to return this answer, had used their utmost endeavour to create a misunderstanding and jealousy between the King and his people."

Robert Harley, Esq. . . . . 1700, &c.

Afterwards Secretary of State, Earl of Oxford, and Lord Treasurer.

A severe Bill was passed against the Catholics of England, at this time.

A treaty of *Partition of the Spanish monarchy* having been concluded between the maritime powers and France, whereby Archduke Charles was to have Spain ; and Naples, Sicily, &c. were assigned to the Dauphin ; the House of Commons, on the 9th April, 1700, resolved "That an address be made to his Majesty, that no person, who was not a native of his dominions, except the Prince of Denmark, be admitted to his Majesty's councils in England and Ireland :"—but, to prevent the presenting of this address, the King went to the House on the 11th instant, and prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of May.

Soon afterwards happened the long expected death of

\* This was the *unkindest cut of all* : it was the devil, the *father of sin*, reproving his votaries for falling into the snare which he had laid for them. But William knew his men, and would not be controlled : besides, he had by this time worked himself into consequence by his foreign wars and treaties ; and he had his *civil list of 700,000l. a year, secure for life* : which of course could not be revoked but by Act of Parliament : and he would have seen them all hanged and quartered before he would have given the Royal Assent to such an Act. The above *taunt*, however, is beyond all praise ; for it was well-timed and richly deserved.—But, how spiritless were those who could bear with it—without even one word of reply !—Was there no one to get up, in his place in the House, to demand a return of the killed and wounded at the *battle of Glencoe* ? and that all documents connected with that *Right-Royal massacre* might be laid on the table ?—Such a demand would have been perfectly legitimate and proper ; seeing that the miserable Parliament of Scotland, whose proper business such an inquiry was, had met for that purpose in May, 1695 ; but, being either overawed or bribed by William, had separated without coming to any resolution, or making any order on the subject !

When chosen

Charles II. King of Spain. Having been provoked, by the partition of his dominions by foreigners, he had made his will, disposing of his Crown to Philip, Duke of Anjou, second son to the Dauphin of France. Lewis XIV. now caused the young King to be proclaimed at Madrid, and put him in possession of all the Spanish dominions; against which the Emperor and the Pope protested. The English and Dutch presented memorials to the French ambassador on the subject; but no notice was taken of them.

On the 20th March, 1701, the House of Lords addressed his Majesty upon this event, showing the ill consequences of the treaty of partition to the peace and safety of Europe; and desired his Majesty, that, "for the future, he would communicate all matters of importance relating to his British dominions, to a council of his *natural-born subjects*, whose interest it was to consult the welfare of their country; and whose experience and knowledge of their country would also render them more capable than *strangers* of advising his Majesty in the true interests of it." They advised his Majesty, also, "That, in future treaties with the French King, he would proceed with such caution as might carry a real security." The Commons, likewise, after long and violent debates, addressed his Majesty on the same subject, laying before him the ill consequences\* of the Treaty of Partition; condemning it as unjust and inexpedient; wholly foreign to the interests of Great Britain, and inevitably calculated to embroil all Europe in war. This bold and spirited opposition of the Parliament had

\* This was, in truth, a most iniquitous treaty, and more than any other circumstance in the conduct of William, serves to prove the charge which has been brought against him, of often forgetting the interests of the people, who raised him to a throne for the sake of playing a principal part in the intrigues of continental Europe.

In the course of the debates on this subject, Sir Edward Seymour, a very popular Member, said that he could compare the Treaty of Partition to nothing better than "a scheme of highway robbery," and Mr. Howe following out the idea, denounced it as "a conspiracy to commit felony." William is said to have been so much offended by these expressions, that he declared "he would have demanded personal satisfaction for them with his sword, had he not been restrained by the disparity of condition between him and the gentlemen who used them!"

When chosen.

all the effect desired ; for William not only abandoned the Treaty, but soon afterwards wrote a letter to King Philip, *congratulating him on his Accession* to the throne of Spain. The States-General soon followed his example.

In April, 1701, the Commons impeached the four Lords who had negotiated this Treaty, and addressed his Majesty to remove them from his council and presence for ever : viz. John Lord Somers, Edward Earl of Orford, Charles Lord Halifax, and William Earl of Portland. The House of Lords, on the other hand, addressed his Majesty to pass no censure upon them until judgment was given against them.

On June 17th, however, the Lords having proceeded to the trial of Lord Somers in Westminster-hall, and the Commons not appearing, they acquitted him, and dismissed the impeachment ; as they afterwards did the other three.

On Feb. 20th, 1702, soon after the Treaty of " the Grand Alliance " (entered into against France, for proclaiming Prince James-Francis-Edward as James III. of England, &c., in the room of his late father James II.) King William was thrown from his horse and broke his collar-bone. His case appearing desperate, he signed a commission for passing an Act " for the further security of his person ; for the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line ; and for extinguishing the hopes of the Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret abettors." This was the *Act that first enjoined the taking of the " Abjuration Oath,"* and was the last public Act passed in this reign\*.

\* It has been said that a king is the *father* of his people : — it may be so. To the people of Britain and Ireland, however, King William the Third was a *step-father*, and that, too, in the very worst sense of the word : — like his prototype, the Norman, he plundered those whom he had sworn to protect, in order to enrich and pamper his own kindred and creatures. But, although England has hitherto been most unfortunate in her rulers bearing the name of WILLIAM (not forgetting William Pitt), it is a matter of national congratulation that the FOURTH of that name is likely, by his patriotic exertions, to restore to his people those rights and liberties, of which they have been so long deprived by the confiscations of a Conqueror, and the debts of a



ANNA, REGNANTE.

When chosen.

John Smith, Esq. (afterwards Teller of the Exchequer). 1702, &amp;c.

On the accession of Queen Anne, each House of Parliament attended her Majesty with an Address, *condoling the loss of the late King*, and congratulating her accession to the Throne; and assuring her, they would assist and support her in the Throne where God had placed her, against the *pretended Prince of Wales and all her enemies*; and addresses of condolence and congratulation immediately followed from all parts of England\*.

On March 14, the Commons resolved, "That the same revenue that had been settled on King William, should be settled on her Majesty for life."

A singular Act was passed this session, "to compel the *Jews* to maintain and provide for their *Protestant* children!"

In Feb. 1703, a book, entitled "The shortest way with the Dissenters," was ordered by the Commons to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and its author, Daniel De Foe, to be prosecuted at law. The design of this book was to show "that the Parliament was about to enact *sanguinary laws to compel Dissenters to conformity*."

In December this year, a dispute happened between the two Houses, in the case of Ashby and White, concerning the *right of determining controverted elections*.

*Deliverer.* The Representation of the People in *their own House of Parliament*,—a consummation so devoutly to be wished!—will confer upon our present most gracious Sovereign a crown of unfading glory; whilst the Norman will be remembered only for his tyranny, and the Dutchman for his avarice.

\* The Parliament of *Scotland* met on her Majesty's Accession, being the same Convention that had assembled at the revolution: the Duke of Hamilton, and many of his adherents, looking upon this Parliament to be dissolved by the death of King William, withdrew, and refused to sit amongst them; but the Queen's Commissioner, the Duke of Queensberry, produced her Majesty's letter to them, and continued the session.—In 1704, the Scots passed an Act, called "*The Act of Secularity*," wherein they provided, "That if the Queen died without issue, the States of that kingdom should have power to nominate a successor, provided such successor were not the successor to the Crown of England;" and, for their future security against England, they enacted, "That the whole Protestant heritors, and all the burghs, should provide themselves with fire-arms for all the *fencible men* who were protestants, and that they should be disciplined once a month."

In Sept. 1703, the Commons of Ireland addressed her Majesty, and acknowledged their dependence on the Crown of England.

When chosen.

The Commons resolved "That the right of an elector to vote was cognizable only in *their House*; and that Ashby having brought his action against the returning officer for not receiving his vote, was guilty of a breach of privilege, and so were all the lawyers, attorneys, and other persons concerned in this cause." The Lords, on the contrary, resolved, "That if any elector's vote was refused, he had a right to bring his action; and that the Commons deterring people to bring their actions, were hindering the course of justice\*."

In Feb. 1705, the Commons addressed her Majesty, that she would use her interest with the allies, that they might next year furnish their several complete quotas by sea and land.

In March, an Act received the Royal Assent "for the better enabling her Majesty to grant the honour and manor of Woodstock, with the Hundred of Wootton, to the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent services by him performed to her Majesty and the public." And in December, 1706, the Duke having had great success in his campaign, an Act was passed "for settling on him and *his posterity* a pension of 5000*l.* per annum, out of the *post office*, for the more honourable support of their dignities."

In March, 1706, an Act was passed "for discharging small livings from their first fruits and tenths, and all arrears thereof."

In March, 1707, the Bill for ratifying the "UNION of the two kingdoms of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND," received the Royal Assent.

John Smith, Esq. rechosen in . . . . . 1707

This was the first Parliament of Great Britain constituted

\* At the breaking up of this Parliament, in April, 1704, a libel was published, called "Legion's humble Address to the House of Lords;" setting forth, "that the House of Commons had betrayed their trust, given up the people's liberties, and were become an unlawful assembly; and ought to be deposed by the same rule that oppressed subjects have in all ages deposed bloody and tyrannical princes; and that the tyranny of five hundred usurpers was no more to be endured than that of one; since no number or quality of persons could make that lawful, which in its nature was not so."

When chosen.

by the Union of Scotland with England, which commenced on May-day, 1707 (summoned for the 23d of October following, and dissolved the 15th of April, 1708.) The only Acts of consequence which were passed in the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, during its first session, was one "for preserving the privileges of ambassadors, and other public ministers of foreign Princes and states;" and another "for the public registering of deeds, conveyances, wills and mortgages, within the county of Middlesex."

Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.

1708

In Nov. 1709, Dr. Henry Sacheverel preached that sermon before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at St. Paul's, which gave so much offence; he charged the ministry with being false brethren to the church they pretended to be members of: which being complained of in the House of Commons, they resolved, "that the sermon preached by Dr. Sacheverel at the Assizes at Derby, on the 15th of August last, and the sermon preached by him at St. Paul's on the 5th of November, were malicious, scandalous, and seditious libels, highly reflecting upon her Majesty and her government, the late happy revolution, and the Protestant succession."

Articles of impeachment were soon afterwards carried up to the Lords, and Dr. Sacheverel was brought to trial in Westminster Hall. Being convicted of a misdemeanor, the Commons went up to the Lords, and demanded judgment against him; and he being brought to the Lords' bar, and made to kneel, the Lord Chancellor pronounced his sentence, viz. "That he should forbear to preach during the term of three years; and that his two printed sermons should be burnt before the Royal Exchange, on the 27th of March, by the hangman, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs."

It was ordered at the same time, that the Oxford Decrees, lately published in a pamphlet, entitled "*An entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadley's Book of the Original of Government*," should be burnt by the hangman on the 25th instant; and they were burnt accordingly.

When chosen.

An Act was passed this session, for the encouragement of learning by vesting the copies of printed books in the authors, or purchasers of such copies, during the time therein mentioned.—This is the first COPYRIGHT ACT.

William Bromley, Esq. . . . . 1710

In 1711, the Commons addressed her Majesty, assuring her they had an entire confidence in her wisdom and goodness, in settling the terms of peace at the treaty begun at Utrecht; but the Lords advised her to make *no peace*, unless the French gave up Spain and the West Indies.

It being resolved to build fifty new churches in London and Westminster, the Queen greatly promoted the passing of an Act of Parliament in order to effect it.

Great frauds were discovered in victualling both army and navy at this time; the seamen in particular being cheated out of half the provisions allowed to them by government.—On the 21st of December the Commons represented to her Majesty, that the Duke of Marlborough had converted to his own use above *half a million of the public money*; and that Sir Robert Walpole (afterwards prime minister) had taken a thousand guineas of the contractors for forage in Scotland: whereupon, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were turned out of all their places, which brought them in upwards of 62,000*l.* per annum, besides what the Duke made abroad, which amounted to as much more; and Sir Robert Walpole was expelled the House of Commons, and sent to the Tower.

After the first general conference on the treaty of peace at Utrecht, in Jan. 1712, the Commons represented to her Majesty the injustice of her allies, in throwing their share of the charges of the war upon England; showing that our yearly expenses at the beginning of the war did not amount to four millions; whereas they were now increased to nearly *seven* millions, by the deficiencies of her allies.—That the States General were frequently deficient

When chosen

*two thirds of their quota* of shipping, and that in the Netherlands they were deficient 20,000 men, and had withdrawn almost all their forces from Spain; and that the Austrians, *whom it concerned most*, had but one regiment there; whereas, the English maintained *sixty thousand men* in Spain and Portugal, and the charges of shipping for that service amounted to *eight millions sterling*; and that England had expended, above her quota in this war, *nineteen millions\**; all which the late ministry connived at, and, in many instances, contrived and encouraged upon private views.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.

1713

In the beginning of this Parliament, the Scottish nation demanded a *dissolution of the Union with England*, on account of the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, as well as of the judgment of the House of Peers in prejudice of their Peerage. This demand being put to the vote in the House of Lords, was lost, by a majority against the motion, of only *four voices*.

A complaint being made to the Commons of a pamphlet entitled "The Crisis" (of which Mr. Steele, a Member (afterwards Sir Richard) acknowledged himself the author); they voted it to be "a scandalous and seditious libel, highly reflecting on her Majesty, the nobility, clergy, gentry, and universities, and maliciously insinuating, that the Protestant succession was in danger; also that Richard Steele, the author, be expelled the House."

Both Houses of Parliament addressed her Majesty, just before her decease, expressing "the just sense they had of her Majesty's goodness, in delivering them, by a safe, honourable, and advantageous peace (*Utrecht*), from the heavy burthen of a consuming land war, unequally carried on, and become at last impracticable."

\* Here we see that King William's (the deliverer) system of borrowing on annuity was working *gloriously*. The funds were increasing:—the NATIONAL DEBT was getting on apace.

GEORGIO PRIMO, REGNANTE.

When chosen.

On the accession of the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg and Elector of Hanover, as GEORGE THE FIRST, to the British throne; by virtue of several statutes for securing the Protestant succession\* (being great grandson of James the First, in the female line); the Commons voted him the same revenue as the late Queen had; and on presenting the Act for that purpose, Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Speaker, declared, "that the Commons could not enter upon a work more pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient revenue for his Majesty, in order to make his reign as easy and prosperous as the beginning of it had been *secure and undisturbed*."

On the 19th of Sept., 1714, the day after their arrival, the King and Prince held a great court; but the Duke of Ormond, who came to pay his duty among the rest, was not suffered to see him; and it was observed, that all the late ministry were frowned upon, and treated as enemies to the *Protestant succession*; nor were the Commons thought better of, though they had shown themselves so extremely dutiful as to settle so handsome a revenue on his Majesty. A proclamation was now issued for dissolving the Parliament; George not vouchsafing them the honour of meeting them even once!!—Indeed, the new Whig-ministry had played their cards with great tact; for, they had impressed the King with the notion that all their own enemies were also *his* enemies.

In the mean time, a proclamation was published for a new Parliament to meet; and the people were directed to

\* Besides the Prince of Wales, at this time commonly called the *Pretender*, (although there was no more *pretence* for styling him such, than there would be for calling him an alligator; seeing that the House of Commons themselves had proved the warning-pan story of Fuller to be a base lie and an infamous conspiracy), James II. had also a daughter by his Queen, named Princess Theresa-Maria, who was, of course, in the line of succession to the throne. But William's enmity to his father-in-law was shown even in the last act of his life, by cutting off this last branch of the House of Stuart from all hope of inheritance.

choose such persons as had shown the greatest firmness to the Protestant succession, when it was in danger\*;—his Majesty being persuaded, that the late Queen, as well as her late ministry, were engaged in a design to bring in the Pretender †.

The Honourable Spencer Compton . . . . .  
Afterwards made a Knight of the Bath.—Ancestor of the Earl of Northampton.

In this Parliament (which lasted seven Sessions, viz. from the 17th of March, 1715, to March, 1721), the famous SEPTENNIAL ACT passed (May 5th, 1715), which empowered the existing members to sit seven years instead of three, for which they had been elected; and to transmit to their successors the same power and privilege, if not dissolved sooner by the Crown.—This Act was passed under the pretence that the state was in danger; but why was it not repealed when it was out of danger?

The Parliament having obtained a secret Committee, of

\* It is perhaps but little known that the Hanoverian succession was secured by the accidental votes of two Welsh Members:—on the memorable day that the Bill passed the Commons, Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., Member for Pembrokeshire, and Griffith Rice, Esq., Member for Carmarthenshire, prevented the friends of the Stuart royal family from being left in a minority.—If it had not been for these gentlemen, there is little doubt that the Tory party in Parliament, by the influence of the ministry, would have carried it so, that the Prince (James) should succeed Queen Anne.—When the House was about to divide, one of the Members, seeing a seeming majority in favour of the House of Stuart, raised the House almost frantic, in search of some of his partisans, to give a turn to the question in favour of the Elector of Hanover. Perceiving Sir Arthur and Mr. Rice to be come out, walking about the lobby, and talking about their private affairs, he addressed them vehemently, saying, “What do you mean, gentlemen, by doing this, when the Hanoverian Succession Bill is going to be thrown out of the House?”—“When I heard that,” Sir Arthur used to relate, “I made but one step into the House and my voice made the number equal for the Bill, 117;—and the result had no more.—Mr. Rice, with great gravity, coming in after me, had the honour of giving the casting vote in favour of the Hanoverian Succession.”

† His Majesty's permission was perfectly correct; for Queen Anne, notwithstanding her Protestant-Church-building virtues, and her “Bounty to the Clergy” undisturbed by all the means in her power, and during the whole of her reign, stood the succession in the direct line, by securing the crown for her brother.—Frederic Schultze, the Hanoverian minister, about a year before her death, demanded Lord Chancellour a writ for summoning the Electoral Prince, as Duke of Cambridge, to the House of Lords, her Majesty certainly gave directions for issuing the writ, but she rescinded the demand so highly, that she forbade the Baron her court,

When chosen.

which Sir Robert Walpole\* was chairman, Mr. Prior was ordered to be made close prisoner; and Mr. Thomas Harley, and several more, were ordered to be apprehended. Then Sir Robert moved to impeach Lord Bolingbroke †, and Lord Coningsby moved to impeach the Earl of Oxford of high treason; the Duke of Ormond, also, was impeached of high treason, and the Earl of Stafford of high crimes and misdemeanors. These violent proceedings having made a great number of malcontents, Prince James began to make some preparations for visiting England ‡, of which the King thought fit to acquaint the Parliament, and money was immediately voted for raising forces "to oppose the Pretender and his adherents." A squadron of men of war was ordered to be equipped; and the guards were encamped in Hyde Park. On the other hand, the Earl of Mar retired from court into Scotland, assembling all the disaffected in that kingdom; and the Duke of Ormond went over to

\* This man (afterwards prime minister, and Earl of Orford) in 1711, was expelled the House of Commons for taking a bribe. It was this English *Machiavelli*, who, judging by his own heart, promulgated the detestable maxim that "Every man in England had his prior; and that he could bribe any member of either House, no matter how virtuous."—Acting on this horrid principle during his long political career, he increased the national debt to a tremendous degree; thereby laying the foundation of much of the misery now endured by the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

† On the meeting of Parliament, Lord Bolingbroke attended in his place in the House of Peers very diligently the first week; but finding there was a design to impeach him of high treason, he thought fit to withdraw to France. In a letter which he left behind him, he expressly says that "*A resolution was taken to pursue him to the scaffold.*" Mr. Prior thought fit to stand his ground, but was taken into custody, and treated in a very gross manner.

‡ Prince James did make an expedition into Scotland and was proclaimed King: but the royal troops being joined by the *Dutch auxiliaries*, he was obliged to re-embark, with the Earl of Mar, in about a month afterwards, and return to France; whereupon his friends dispersed. The prisoners, however, who were taken, were tried, and great numbers of them executed; among whom were Lords Kenmure and Derwentwater. Much the greater portion of the prisoners perished in the gaols; having no covering in one of the most inclement frosts that ever assailed this country.—What contributed more than any thing else to Prince James's want of success was the intimacy between King George and the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France. The Regent afterwards declared to the British ambassador, "that he had secretly prevented several embarkations intended for the service of the Prince; and that he was in the habit of advising the Court of England of all his movements."—This same Duke of Orleans compelled the Prince to remove from Avignon to Italy, in February, 1716.



When chosen.

France: whereupon, the Duke and Lord Bolingbroke were both *attainted* of high treason by Act of Parliament, and several persons, suspected of disaffection, were brought up to London from all parts of the kingdom; and an Act was passed "to suppress TUMULTS and RIOTS, whereby it was made capital not to disperse after a proclamation should be read for that purpose\*."

In September, six members of the House of Commons were apprehended *on suspicion of disaffection*,—WITH LEAVE OF THE HOUSE †!!!

At the conclusion of this session of Parliament was passed a general Act of Pardon ‡, out of which, however, were excepted the Earl of Oxford, Lord Harcourt, Mr. Prior, Mr. Thomas Harley, Mr. Arthur Moore, and some few more §.

On Dec. 4, 1719, Mr. Shippen, Member for Saltash, was sent to the Tower for saying "that a paragraph in the King's Speech seemed calculated for the meridian of Germany, rather than for Great Britain; and that it

\* This is the famous RIOT ACT: two persons were executed on it immediately after, at Worcester. In June, the Guards being dispersed all over London and Westminster, to prevent the people from wearing *white roses* in their hats, and a riot happening in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, between the Whig and Tory mobs; these *guardians of the public peace* fired upon the Tories. Several of the rioters on both sides being taken, five of the latter were picked out, tried, and hanged, at the end of the Court, under this Act, on the 22d of September.

In December, the oaths of allegiance, &c. were tendered to all the people of England; and those who refused to take them were *committed to prison*!

† Really, the Commons' House had become *wonderfully polite* during the last few years;—they proved, at least, that the electors had been obedient to King George's proclamation on his accession; when "he directed them to choose only such representatives as had shown the greatest firmness to the Protestant succession, when it was in danger."—*With leave* (!) indeed:—yes, the House *gave leave*; but retained their privilege of *not giving leave* whenever it suited their purpose of refusing it. They *gave leave*, too, to have their members arrested *on suspicion of disaffection*. God help us!—The Parliaments of Charles and James were made of sterner stuff:—they would have seen their Kings ——— before they would have given any such *leave*.—But perhaps the ultra-loyalty of this "SEPTENNIAL AND RIOT ACT PARLIAMENT" may in some measure be accounted for, by the South Sea and other pretty transactions of the year 1720.

‡ Two hundred of the Preston prisoners were discharged out of the castle at Chester by this Act; but most of them had become cripples first, by the hardships they endured in the preceding severe winter.

§ The Earl of Oxford, having lain nearly three years in the Tower, moved to be brought to trial; and the Commons, who impeached him, not appearing to prosecute, he was acquitted.

When chosen.

was a great misfortune the King was a stranger to our Language and Constitution\*.

In the same month, a petition of the Commissioners, for building the fifty new churches, was presented to the Commons, praying "that the duties, appropriated for building the said churches, might not be applied to the rebuilding old ones!" but the petition was rejected.

On April 7th, 1720, an Act was passed "to enable the South Sea Company to increase their CAPITAL STOCK, by redeeming the *Public Debts* †."

An Act was passed this year for securing the dependence of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain; and it was

\* It was a dangerous affair either to write or speak in those days. James Sheppard, a young, enthusiastic lad, having said "that it would be a meritorious act to kill the King," was convicted and hanged for high treason; and John Matthews, another young man, was executed at Tyburn, for printing a treasonable paper, entitled "*Vox Populi, vox Dei*," wherein it was declared, "that a majority of the people desiring a change of government, it was lawful to endeavour it, even upon *Whig principles*."

† In the whole annals of literature or politics, there is not to be found a chaos of absurdity equal to this Act of Parliament: it is nonsensical as regards meaning, and swindling as to purpose. STOCK, indeed! all corporate debts were becoming *Stock* now;—as to paying the *Public Debts* by means of a *fresh debt*, and with annuities thereupon, it is really surprising how such a humbug could be swallowed;—but dearly did our ancestors pay for their credulity! The very title of this Act might have warned them from the ruin which followed. *Ex pede, Herculem!* But the whole business was a deep-laid plot to defraud the nation of their money through the medium of the avaricious spirit of gambling which unhappily pervaded the people at this time. On passing this Act,—such was the *fancied security* that an Act of Parliament gave,—South-Sea *Stock* rose to 310 per cent., and on the 28th of April, a subscription was opened at 400. By the 2d of June the stock rose to 890, and upwards; but the King going over to Hanover on the 15th of June, and many of the courtiers who went with him, and others, withdrawing their money out of the *Stocks*, they began to fall; however, the directors engaging to make very large dividends, and declaring, that every 100*l.* original stock would yield 50*l.* per annum!!! it rose afterwards to 1000*l.*, and continued near that price almost to the end of July; but, before the end of September, the *Stock* fell to 150*l.*, whereby multitudes of people were ruined, who had laid out all the money they had, and all they could borrow,—and a great many, all the money they were *intrusted with*,—to buy *Stock* at 800 or 900*l.* for every 100*l.*!!! The consequence was, that hundreds rushed into the arms of death, by every mode that the demon suicide could suggest:—the general consternation and misery were extreme! Though the directors, only, were punished for thus abusing the people's credulity, they said, in their defence, that the courtiers compelled them to proceed in the manner they did; and that *many of them had made much greater fortunes than even any of the directors*!!! The Mississippi Company, or *Scheme*, projected in France by Mr. Law, the year before, was much such another bubble; and there it was proved that the Court cheated the subject of a great many millions: indeed, it was with difficulty that Mr. Law, the projector of it, was saved from being torn to pieces: but that worthy gentleman afterwards returned to London, where he was *magnificently caressed, although he had ruined millions of persons!*

When the

declared, that "it was lawful to appeal from the courts of Ireland to those of England, and particularly to the English House of Peers."

In January, 1721, Knight, the *cashier* of the South Sea Company, having absconded,—the whole scheme having fallen to pieces, and almost universal ruin being the consequence,—most of the directors were taken into custody, and an Act was passed "for raising money upon the estates of the late directors, their cashier, deputy-cashier, and accountant, and on the estates of John Aislabie and James Craggs, senior, towards making good (!) the great loss and damage sustained by the said company; and for disabling them to hold any office or place of trust, or to sit and vote in Parliament\*."

In this month a second Act was passed, "for granting the people called *Quakers* such forms of *affirmation or declaration*, as may remove the difficulties which many of them lie under †.

The Honourable Sir Spencer Compton, K.B., rechosen in 17

On January 25th, the question being put in the House of Peers "that the Act of Settlement was broken, by sending squadrons into the Baltic," it passed in the negative; whereupon twenty Lords entered their protests.

On Feb. 15, 1723, John, Viscount Barrington was expelled the House of Commons for promoting and carrying on a fraudulent undertaking, called the *Hamburgh Lottery*.

\* This Act would have been one of justice, had it contained a clause "for raising money upon the estates of the NOBILITY and COURTIERs," who profited so largely by the grand swindle. The directors were of course guilty, both as agents and participators; but the courtiers had the lion's share of the plunder, and they ought have been compelled to disgorge.

† See Lords' Protest, at the end of this volume. It is a coincidence by no means flattering to the character of this body, that the two periods at which they obtained their extraordinary indulgences, should be those of the most gross venality and corruption which can be pointed out in the whole history of England. A development of the causes for conferring privileges on these persons, which neither the King, the nobility, nor any other class of society would ever think of demanding, would be a curious speculation.—Did money purchase these indulgences?—They were granted, in the first instance, at a time when, as Burnet says, "the King put every thing up to sale;" at a time when the Debt was first palmed on the nation as Funds;—and in the second, just at the bursting of the South Sea Bubble!

When chosen.

Several noblemen and gentlemen having been committed to the Tower, in October, 1722, "for conspiring to depose the King and bring in the *Pretender*," the Commons, in March, 1723, voted some of them to be guilty; whereupon several Acts were passed to inflict pains and penalties upon them. The evidence against them was the confession of one *Neynoe*, who was *dead*. It was read against them, however, although neither *signed nor sworn to*, by the deceased! One of them, L<sup>ay</sup>er, was hanged at Tyburn; several were imprisoned during pleasure; and the sentence against Francis, Lord Bishop of Rochester, was, "That he should be deprived of all his offices, dignities, promotions, and benefices ecclesiastical, and be for ever rendered incapable of holding any; and should be for ever banished; and if he returned, should be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy."

On May 27, an Act was passed for suppressing a pretended privileged place called the Mint, in Southwark, wherein debtors used to bid defiance to their creditors.

On January 21, 1724, the Right Hon. Edward Howard, Earl of Suffolk, was committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for granting written protections; and Matthew Cater, his gentleman, was committed to Newgate, for procuring and selling such written protections.

On May 6, 1725, Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, the Lord High Chancellor of England, being charged with selling the offices of Masters in Chancery, at extravagant rates, and conniving at the Masters' *embezzling the suitors' money*, to a very great amount, answered, "It was what his predecessors had done before him." The House of Peers, however, adjudged him to pay a fine of 30,000*l*, and to stand committed till it was paid; nor was there one dissenting voice to this sentence\*.

\* Jonathan Wild, the famous thief-taker, was hanged at Tyburn on the 24th of the same month, for receiving *stolen goods*:—it would have been no great impeachment on the administration of justice in England, had the Noble Earl borne him company.—In China, such a plunderer of the widow and the orphan would have been chopped in pieces before his own door.

When chosen

An Act was passed, about this time, "to enable Viscount Bolingbroke and his issue to enjoy the paternal estate, &c." His Lordship had been pardoned for his treasonable correspondence with Prince James, in April, 1723. In May, 1726, an Act was passed for lodging the money of the suitors in Chancery in the Bank of England. In the autumn of the same year, a pension of 50,000*l.* per annum was granted to the Swedes, according to the Treaty of Hanover (of Sept. 1725), between Great Britain, France, and Prussia\*.

## GEORGIO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow (ancestor of Earl Onslow) . . . 1727

It was resolved by the Commons, in the *first* session of this reign, "That the entire revenue of the civil list (which produced 100,000*l.* per annum, above the sum of 700,000*l.* granted to George I.) should be settled on his Majesty for life;" also, "That a revenue of 100,000*l.* per annum should be settled on her Majesty, Queen Caroline, during her life, in case she should survive the King."—By which grants Sir Robert Walpole, who was the first mover of them, recovered and established himself in the royal favour, which he had lost; and became once more prime minister.—In the next session, the Parliament enabled the King to purchase the plantations of Carolina, in North America, from the proprietors.—In the third session, a letter from his Majesty to the King of Spain, expressing his readiness to restore Gibraltar, if the Parliament would consent to it, was read in the House of Peers:—whereupon, after much debate, both Houses addressed his Majesty, "that he would take effectual care, in his treaty with the King of Spain, to preserve his *undoubted* right to Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca."

On March 14, 1733, the Excise Scheme, as it was called, was introduced into the House of Commons, and carried,

\* At the death of George I., the National Debt amounted to 30,000,000*l.* including

When chosen.

236 against 200, at the first reading. This was a Bill for granting an inland duty upon tobacco. But so many petitions were presented to the House against it, that it was judged proper to put off the second reading for two months; and so the Bill dropped.

On his Majesty's acquainting the Commons that he was about to marry the Princess Royal to the Prince of Orange, they voted her a fortune of 30,000*l.* in ready money, besides 5000*l.* per annum for life.

In December, this year, Richard Norton, of Hampshire, Esq. left his real estate of 6000*l.* per annum, and a personal estate of 60,000*l.* to be disposed of in charitable uses by the Parliament.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow rechosen in . . . \* 1734

On March 24, 1736, an Act was passed to repeal the statute of 1 Jac. I. entitled, "*An Act against conjuration, witchcraft, and dealing with evil and wicked spirits;*" and to repeal an Act passed in Scotland, entitled, "*Anent Witchcraft.*"—The Mortmain Act was passed on the 20th of May, in the same session; as was also the "*Gin Act,*" the "*Smugglers Act,*" and an "*Act for borrowing 600,000*l.* on the Sinking Fund.*"

On June 21, 1737, an Act was passed for disabling the Provost of Edinburgh from holding any office of magistracy at Edinburgh, or elsewhere in Great Britain, and for laying a fine of 2000*l.* on that city for not preventing the execution of Captain Porteous, and punishing those who knowingly concealed the offenders:—another was passed at the same time, "for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the murder of Captain Porteous."

In 1738, an Act was passed to enable his Majesty to settle

\* On the meeting of this Parliament, the Earl of Stair drew up a protest, stating, "that Colonel Handyside's regiment was drawn up in the Abbey Close, at Edinburgh, at the time of the election of the sixteen Peers; and consequently declaring the same not to be a free election, as they were overawed by those troops."—Another protest was made by a great number of Scottish Peers against a list of Peers to be elected, made by the minister, and against the undue means that had been used to induce the Peers to give their votes at the election.—Others protested that the election was void on account of the undue influence that had been used.

When chosen

an annuity of 15,000*l.* per annum on the Duke of Cumberland and the heirs of his body, and an annuity of 24,000*l.* on the Princesses Amelia, Caroline, Mary, and Louisa.

An Act was also passed for granting liberty to carry sugars of the growth of the British colonies, directly to foreign countries; without bringing them first to Great Britain.

On March 17, 1739, Parliament granted 5000*l.* to a Mrs. Stephens for communicating her medicine for the stone, to the public.

On Nov. 21, 1739, a motion being made in the House of Commons to address his Majesty, "never to admit of any treaty of peace with Spain, unless the acknowledgement of our natural and undoubted right to navigate in the American seas, to and from any part of his Majesty's dominions, without being seized, searched, visited, or stopped, under any pretence whatsoever, shall have been first obtained as a preliminary thereto;"—it was unanimously agreed to; and it was also agreed to desire the concurrence of the Lords to their address, which the Lords agreed to at a conference; and on the Friday following the address was presented to his Majesty.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, chosen a third time, in . . . 17

Idem, chosen a fourth time, in . . . 17

In 1747, an Act was passed "for abolishing Heritable Jurisdictions and Tenure by Vassalage in Scotland," in order to extinguish the power and influence of the Highland Chieftains, who had two years before joined the standard of Prince Charles-Edward, in his attempt to recover the throne of his grandfather, James II.

In 1748 was passed an Act to revive and make perpetual an Act "for the prevention of frivolous and vexatious arrests."

On Dec. 20, 1749, an Act was passed "for reducing the Interest of the National Debt from 4 to 3½ per cent. for seven years; after which, the whole was to stand reduced to 3 per cent."

In 1750, an Act was passed "for the Encouragement of

When chosen.

the British White Herring Fishery."—In 1751, one "for adopting the NEW STYLE in this kingdom; by which 11 days were annihilated; the 3d of September being counted as the 14th."—And in 1753, one "for preventing clandestine Marriages" Another "for establishing the British Museum at Montague-house."

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow chosen a fifth time, in . . . 1754

Mr. Onslow was Speaker during 34 years.

In March, 1755, the King sent a Message to his Parliament to acquaint them, that he found it necessary to augment his forces by sea and land, on account of the aggressions of the French in the North American colonies, &c.—And in March, 1756, he acquainted them that he had received advice of the intentions of the French to invade Great Britain or Ireland; whereupon, they promised to stand by his Majesty, with their *lives and fortunes*.

An Act was passed this session to oblige all persons to pay an annual duty of 4*s.* for every 100 ounces of *silver plate* in their possession, up to 4000 ounces; except plate used for divine service.

In 1758, a treaty of mutual defence was agreed to between his Majesty and the King of Prussia; in consequence of which, the Parliament voted 670,000*l.* to his Prussian Majesty; and also large sums (amounting in the whole to nearly Two Millions), for the payment of 50,000 of the troops of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Gotha, Wolfenbuttle, and Bukkeburg, who, by this treaty, were all to act under direction of the King of Prussia, "for the defence of the Protestant Interest in Germany."

GEORGIO TERTIO, REGNANTE.

On the King's accession, an Act was passed for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of Great Britain; and another for granting him an *aid*, by a land-tax of four shillings in the pound. Others were passed for continuing cer-



When chos

tain duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry ;—for laying an additional duty of three shillings per barrel on strong beer and ale ;—for a loan of 12 millions sterling ;—for a lottery ;—for granting his Majesty one million sterling, and for exempting the royal family from taxes on their incomes ;—one relating to the commissions and salaries of judges ;—one for the preservation of game in Scotland ;—one for the relief of insolvent debtors ;—and one to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South Sea Company.

The National Debt, at the accession of George III., amounted to 98,604,836*l.* ; the annual interest of which was 3,802,673*l.*

Sir John Cust, Bart. (ancestor of Earl Brownlow) . . . . . 17

The supplies granted for the service of the year 1762 amounted to 18,300,143*l.*, and Acts were passed in February for borrowing twelve millions, by annuities chargeable on the sinking fund ; and for levying duties on window-lights, malt, &c. &c.

The supplies granted for 1763 amounted to 18,655,750*l.* \* Acts were passed for imposing additional duties on wines, cyder and perry, malt, &c. &c. ;—for granting the King an aid of four shillings in the pound, by way of land-tax ;—and for raising money by lottery, Exchequer bills, annuities, &c. &c. The nation was thrown into a ferment by the cyder bill, and petitions were presented against it ; it was vigorously opposed in both Houses, and a protest was entered against it by the Lords. The principal objection against it was that permission was thereby granted to excise officers *to enter private houses at pleasure*, in search of cyder and perry which might be liable to the duty.

The supplies granted for 1764 amounted to 7,820,102*l.*—  
In January, the Bank of England obtained a renewal of their charter for 21 years from 1765, on condition of paying 110,000*l.*, and lending Government a million

\* The number of troops, by land and sea, employed at this time (being the 1 year of the war) amounted to 328,146.

When chosen.

sterling on Exchequer bills, at 3 per cent. Other bills of importance passed this session were, for regulating buildings and preventing fires ;—for allowing time for the enrolment of wills and deeds made by Catholics, and for the relief of Protestant purchasers ;—for lighting and paving Westminster ;—and for the encouragement of the whale fishery.

The supplies granted for 1765 amounted to 7,712,562*l*.

Acts were passed, raising 1,500,000*l*. by annuity at 3 per cent., by lottery and by tontine on lives ;—for permitting the free importation of provisions and cattle from Ireland ;—for providing a reward for the discovery of the *longitude* ;—for levying a duty on stamps in the American colonies ;—for purchasing the Isle of Man for 70,000*l*. to be vested in the Crown ;—and for the relief of insolvent debtors.—In April, Lord Byron being found guilty by the House of Peers of killing a Mr. Chaworth in a duel, was discharged on payment of his fees ; there being, fortunately for him, an old statute, which exempted Peers, in cases where benefit of clergy was allowed, from burning in the hand, loss of inheritance, or corruption of blood.—In October, a general Congress of the States of North America was called, for the purpose of remonstrating against the stamp duties, and other taxes laid on them in March. Of this, and the disturbances which followed, the King gave notice to the Parliament on the 17th of December. The Commons addressed his Majesty in consequence, promising early attention to the subject.

The supplies for 1766 amounted to 7,763,090*l*. In February, after long discussions, both Houses determined, without a division, “ that Great Britain had a right, *in all cases whatever*, and without any distinction in regard to taxation, to legislate for the American colonies :” —but, the Americans showing, by various acts of insurrection and resistance, their abhorrence of British taxation, the royal assent was given, on March 19, to a bill for the repeal of the American Stamp Act ; which

When chosen.

repeal caused great joy all through London, signalized by splendid illuminations, and the display of flags on all the ships in the river. At the same time, however, a bill was passed "for securing the dependency of the Colonies on the British Crown:"—how long this security lasted is well known. In April, 1,800,000*l.* were allowed to be raised by Exchequer bills; and the duties on cyder and perry were repealed; others being substituted in their stead. In June, money was granted to his Majesty from the Sinking Fund; 1,500,000*l.* were voted to be raised by annuities and lottery; duties were put upon houses and windows; and additional ones on spirits. During this session, 91 public, and 101 private bills were passed; among the latter were 48 Enclosure Acts.

The supplies for 1767 amounted to 8,273,280*l.* In April, 1,800,000*l.* were authorized to be raised on Exchequer bills and a lottery; and in May 1,500,000*l.* by annuities and a lottery.—In June, the Window Act was extended to Scotland; and the Land Tax was reduced to three shillings in the pound, by a large majority against ministers.—In July, an Act was passed "for restraining the Assembly of New York from passing any Act until they had complied with the Act of Parliament for furnishing his Majesty's troops with necessaries;"—and another for putting the American duties into the hands of commissioners. During this session, the royal assent was given to 95 public, and 114 private bills, being the largest number in one session hitherto known.

The supplies for 1768 \* amounted to 8,527,728*l.*

On March 8th, an Act was passed "for the more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by certain Acts relating to the trade and revenue of the British colonies in America."

\* In February, this year, the Act for *limiting* the duration of Parliaments in Ireland received the royal assent. By this Act the Irish Parliament was to last eight years.

When chosen.

The amount of the National Debt, outstanding on the dissolution of this Parliament, was 129,723,936*l.*; the annual interest of which, paid out of the taxes, was 4,646,027*l.*

Sir John Cust, Bart., rechosen in . . . . . 1768

On account of ill health, he resigned the chair, Jan. 17, 1770.

In November, the King, in his opening speech, noticed the state of insubordination of some of the American Colonies, and their disposition to throw off their allegiance to the Crown of Britain; also the measures which he had taken for the support of his authority:—to which both Houses replied by a most dutiful Address in support of his Majesty.—The supplies granted for 1768 amounted to 8,335,746*l.*

On Feb. 3, 1769, Mr. Wilkes, who had been found guilty of publishing a libel on the King, as well as a book of an indecent nature, was expelled the House, and a new writ was issued for Middlesex.—At the same time Miles Allan, Esq. was committed to Newgate for challenging Sir W. Meredith on account of words spoken in a debate in the House of Commons. During this month, the proceedings at the *town-meetings* of Boston, &c. in America, underwent the severest censure in both Houses; and the late Acts of the House of Representatives of the province of Massachusetts, which called in question the right of the *supreme* legislature to make laws to bind the Colonies, was declared to be illegal and unconstitutional:—both Houses addressed his Majesty, approving of the measures he had taken to put a stop to the disorders in America; and recommending *effectual* means for bringing to condign punishment the chief author and agitators.—Mr. Wilkes being re-elected for Middlesex, was on the 17th of Feb. declared to be incapable of being a member of Parliament after expulsion:—a new writ was issued, but he was again chosen by a great majority. Such was his popularity,—or rather, so unpopular were the court party,—that this man was *chosen* six times running by the electors for

When class.

Middlesex; and at length, when allowed to take his seat, he succeeded in getting the Minute of his expulsion erased from the Journals of the House\*.—Acts were passed in this session for appointing commissioners for the Land Tax;—to prevent mutiny and desertion in the American Colonies;—to reduce into one Act the *Militia*-laws;—to empower the Court of Chancery to lay out the money of suitors in government securities†;—for a lottery;—and for granting a sum out of the Sinking Fund for the service of the year.—The supplies for 1769 were 6,909,003*l*.

Sir Fletcher Norton (afterwards Baron Grantley) . . . . . 1770

The great question as to the legality of expelling John Wilkes from his place in Parliament was debated with great warmth in both Houses: at length, the Commons resolved, by a majority of 237 over 159, that the expulsion was legal and constitutional. The Lords determined on the same side by a majority of 46‡.—Both Houses also addressed the King, “highly disapproving of the language and principles of an address and remonstrance of the City of London to his Majesty; because it propagated doctrines which, if generally adopted, would be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and tend to the subversion of all lawful authority §.”

There being a great outcry both at home and in the colonies against the duties on exports to America, the same were this session repealed as regarded glass, red-lead, painters' colours, paper, &c. &c.; but they were retained on tea||.

\* See the article MIDDLESEX, in the Alphabetical Account of Counties, Towns, &c.

† The Court of Chancery had at this time, in trust, property of different suitors to the amount of 5,300,000*l*.

‡ Mr. Alderman Townsend suffered his goods to be distrained and sold by the Commissioners of the Land and Window Taxes; alleging that he would pay no assessments, because the county of Middlesex was not properly represented.

§ Similar petitions and remonstrances had been sent up from all parts of the kingdom; but no answers were given to them.

|| The colonists were so determinedly opposed to the principle of “taxation without representation,” that even the ladies in America came to the resolution of discom-

When chosen.

A law was passed this session "to prevent delays of justice by reason of Privilege of Parliament;"—40,000 seamen were voted for the service of the ensuing year;—and about 10,000*l.* were granted for the support of the Foundling Hospital in London.—The supplies for 1770 were 7,745,042*l.*

On March 9, 1771, the printers of several newspapers having published the debates in Parliament, contrary to the Standing Orders of the House, they were ordered to attend the House of Commons; but two of them not appearing at the bar, a proclamation was issued, and a reward of 50*l.* was offered for the apprehension of John Wheble and R. Thompson, printers of the *Gazetteer* and the *Middlesex Journal*\*.

On March 13, the printers of the *Morning Chronicle*, *St. James's Chronicle*, the *London, Whitehall, and General Evening Post*, and *London Packet*, were ordered to attend the House of Commons, for similar breaches of privilege †; and on the 19th the House issued an order

terminating the use of tea until the tax should be abolished; and, at Boston and other places, multitudes of persons, disguised as Indians, boarded the English ships in the harbour, and threw their cargoes of this article into the sea, in order that it should not by any possibility be sold.

\* Wheble was apprehended, in pursuance of the proclamation, and carried before J. Wilkes, Esq. the sitting alderman, who, finding no accusation against him, but that he was taken into custody in consequence of the proclamation, immediately discharged him, and bound him over to prosecute the accuser for an assault; Thompson also was taken into custody, and brought before Alderman Oliver, who immediately discharged him.

Mr. Miller, the printer of the *London Evening Post*, was taken into custody by a messenger from the House of Commons, but refusing to go, the messenger took him by the arm; upon which Miller gave the messenger in charge to a constable, who carried him to the Mansion-house, and laid a charge of assault before the Lord Mayor, who sat with Alderman Wilkes and Oliver; in the mean time, the Serjeant-at-Arms being apprized of the transaction, came to demand the bodies of the messenger and Miller; but his Lordship said, that the seizure of Miller was illegal, the warrant not being backed by a city magistrate;—and therefore he took evidence of the assault, and demanded and obtained bail from the messenger, to answer the complaint at the sessions!

† Few persons require to be informed that the parliamentary reporters, useful as they are allowed to be, are permitted to be present in the two Houses, merely by *sufferance*. Their presence is connived at rather than sanctioned; and if any member of either House were to conceive the whim of moving daily "the Standing Order" on this subject, the occupation of the reporter would be gone, and the public

When chosen.

to John Wilkes, Esq. to attend the House on the 20th.  
He however wrote to the Speaker, observing, that he

exposed to an absolute dearth of parliamentary intelligence\*.—To take a single note of what is said or done, is, legally speaking, a breach of privilege: and it was only about two years ago that a respectful petition was voted to be irregular and thrown over the table of the House of Commons, merely because it contained a passing allusion to a previous debate, as recorded in the *Times* newspaper.—In former times, when the powers of Parliament were ill defined;—when a Royal Proclamation frequently superseded the joint deliberations of the “Collective Wisdom;”—when Queen Elizabeth informed her “faithful Commons,” that they had nothing to do but “to make roads and impose taxes;” and even threatened to pull a Member’s ears for daring to go beyond what she conceived to be his “line of duty;”—reporting was at least useless, if not dangerous;—for few persons could read, and both orator and printer had every prospect of a lodging in the Tower, if they either spoke or wrote any thing in opposition to the existing government:—but now the case is altered; for almost every one can read, and both legislators and people are benefited by this infraction of parliamentary law. Reporting, though crude and slow at first, has progressively improved since the year 1779:—previously to that period, the debates were given in a brief and unsatisfactory form in the public prints, as those of “*the two political Club-rooms*,” viz. the “upper room” and the “lower room:” and the names of the speakers were indicated only by two or three letters, thus:—L—d N—h for Lord North; Mr. P—lt—y for Mr. Pulteney; G—rn—r J—st—e for Governor Johnstone, &c. &c.:—indeed, so much did our forefathers dread the consequences of violating the canons of Parliament, that many of them reported the speeches of the Lords and Commons of England as those of Marcus Tullius Cicero, Curius Dentatus, Cato, Julius Cæsar, &c. in the Roman Senate!—It was only in the year 1779, that the Journalists ventured to give the Parliamentary Debates without reserve;—attributing to each speaker his own proper name, in full.

The late Mr. William Woodfall may be regarded as the father of this art in its present almost perfect state; and Dr. Johnson has boasted that he amplified and polished some of the elder Pitt’s best orations for the press, when he himself was unknown to fame, and had enough to do “to provide for the day that was passing over him.” Mr. Woodfall *did not take a note*, but relied entirely upon memory; the retentive power of which, as evinced by the fidelity of his reports, obtained for him the character of a very extraordinary man. So jealous was the House at that time of a practice now not merely tolerated but encouraged, that Mr. Woodfall, when he visited the gallery, was obliged to study concealment, under the apprehension of being turned out if seen by the Speaker, or by any member particularly adverse to his purpose, and zealous to maintain the rules of the House. It was his practice to smuggle himself into the gallery, under cover of one or two friends, and to take his station on the front row, immediately behind the clock, where he remained out of sight of the body of the House.

The newspaper reports of parliamentary debate since Mr. Woodfall’s time afford a tolerably fair account of what has been spoken in the two Houses:—indeed, so perfect is the system in all its parts, that the substance at least of every oration is

---

\* It is a Standing Order of the House, that no stranger shall be present during a debate. Any member may, therefore, enforce it at his pleasure, and it is not in the power of the House to prevent the gallery from being cleared should he persevere in his motion.

When chosen.

was not required to attend "*in his place*" in the House, and demanded "his seat in Parliament to which he had been chosen by a great majority."—In the mean time, the Commons ordered James Morgan, the clerk to the Lord Mayor, to expunge, at the table of their House, the Minutes taken before the Lord Mayor, relative to the messenger giving security for his appearance at the sessions; and further ordered "that no other prosecution, suit or proceeding be carried on for the said pretended assault."

seized, embodied, and put in type, with a degree of celerity, of which Adam Smith had no idea, when he dwelt so emphatically on the benefits resulting from the subdivision of labour. However long the House may sit, the morning journals are always published before breakfast; and in all probability, what is called the "Budget," or any other important exposé, which is annually communicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is perused by every politician within fifty miles of London, long before that honourable gentleman has opened his eyes on the light of day. Certain journals publish millions of sheets in the year, and if we consider the number of hands which each of these pass through, and the number of instances in which their contents are transfused through other languages, it will be impossible to set bounds to their importance and power. Many of the reporters are gentlemen of first-rate education, and though they may not always seize the "*ipsissima verba*" of a finished orator, it is generally allowed that the edition they give of ordinary harangues is improved and embellished in a very high degree\*. Wanting the instrumentality of these gentlemen, the House of Commons would be like a ship without a rudder—a body without a soul. The galleries of Parliament contain a very small auditory, and if reporting were an art totally unknown, or unpractised, the proceedings of the legislature would speedily degenerate into the insipidity and secrecy which distinguish the sittings of the Turkish divan. Reporting, too, is a great stimulus to eloquence, and many a member is induced to put "his best foot foremost," from the impression that whatever drops from his lips will be perused by the universal British people. Why then are not reporters more openly recognized;—why are they forced to leave the House every time that a division takes place?—The names of the members who vote on either side are always published *by some means or other*; therefore, why prefer a surreptitious to a legitimate channel of communication?

---

\* In the House of Lords, though the reporters are permitted to be present, there is no accommodation for sitting provided; unless, like monkeys, they choose to squat on the matting below the bar. In the Commons, the back-row of the gallery is reserved exclusively for them, by order of the Speaker: they also enjoy facilities of ingress and egress denied to other strangers. A small room near the gallery is exclusively appropriated to their use; where they draw out in full, such parts of the speeches as they have noted in short-hand. By mutually furnishing each other with such portions as are wanted, fair reports are sent to their different newspapers, as fast as the debate proceeds. Other reporters are, in the mean time, busily occupied in the gallery, in collecting further matter, who in turn are occasionally relieved by those from the little room. In this manner a tolerably faithful report of an evening's debate is supplied to the public. The speeches thus given are sometimes looked over, retouched, and improved by the speakers themselves, previously to being sent to press.



When cho

On March 20th, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, were required by the Commons to attend in their places in the House, which they did on the 24th, when a long debate ensued upon their conduct respecting a messenger of the House. His Lordship being indisposed, begged permission to retire, which was granted, and he returned to the City attended by a great concourse of people, who took the horses from his coach and dragged it to the Mansion-house. The House of Commons, about 3 o'clock the next morning, finished the debate, when Alderman Oliver was ordered to be sent to the Tower.—On the 27th the Lord Mayor attended pursuant to order, and the Guards were called out to preserve the peace. The House, after a long discussion, ordered his Lordship to the Tower for a breach of the privileges of the House; the numbers were, for the committal 202, against it 39.

On April 5th, the Lord Mayor was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus before Lord Chief Justice De Grey, in Lincoln's-inn-fields; when his Lordship was of opinion that the Lord Mayor must be recommitted, as the Parliament was not prorogued.—On April 22, he was brought from the Tower to the Court of Common Pleas, and a solemn argument was held on the subject of his Lordship's commitment by the House of Commons, when the Court determined, "that no Court of Justice had any jurisdiction over the House of Commons, and that a power over their own Members was vested in them by the very fundamentals of the Constitution; and that his Lordship's act was not only a contempt of the House, but of the City of London, which was virtually represented in it:"—his Lordship was therefore remanded back to the Tower.

On April 30, Richard Oliver, Esq. was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus before the Barons of the Exchequer, when a motion was made for his release from the Tower, but the Barons were of opinion that he ought to be remanded, and he was accordingly.

When chosen.

On the 8th of May, however, in consequence of the session of Parliament being terminated, several of the aldermen and common council proceeded to the Tower, to conduct the Lord Mayor and alderman Oliver to the Mansion-house in the state coach; the cavalcade was attended by an immense concourse of people, who testified their joy on the occasion by continued acclamations; and at night the city was illuminated\*.

An Act was passed this session "to restrain divorced persons from marrying the offending party."—The supplies granted for 1771 amounted to 7,158,779*l*.

In Feb. 1772, a petition was presented to the Commons by several clergymen of the church of England, as well as by certain professors of civil law, and physic, against subscribing to the 39 articles of religion; but it was rejected by a majority of 217 over 71. In May, however, a Bill was brought in for the relief of protestant dissenters, to the same purport; which was carried without a division, although it occasioned a very warm discussion. Acts were passed—for regulating the future marriages of the royal family †;—to allow a drawback on the exportation of tea to Ireland and America, and for the importation of wheat, rice, flour, meal, bread, biscuit, salted provisions, butter, bacon, &c. &c. from Ireland and America, as well as from any part of Europe. The Commons rejected the amendments made by the Lords to the corn and game bills; on the ground *that the Lords had no right to alter a bill by which money*

\* During these transactions the popular feeling was entirely in favour of the imprisoned aldermen and printers. The Court of Common Council agreed to defray all expenses (including a magnificent table) for the Tower prisoners, and afterwards presented them with cups of great value; whilst the Society of the Bill of Rights presented the printers with a handsome gratuity; at the same time voting their thanks to the Lord Mayor, &c. for their conduct. The populace, too, did not neglect to play their part; but no particular mischief occurred, from the precautions that were taken to prevent it.—At the Quarter Sessions in Guildhall, the Grand Jury found true bills against William Witham, the messenger to the House of Commons, for assaulting and taking into custody John Miller the printer; and against Edward Twine, for assaulting and seizing John Wheble.

† This was occasioned by the private marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with *Mrs. Horton*, a widow lady, and sister of Colonel Luttrell, member for Middlesex.

When chosen.

was to be levied on the subject.—The supplies for 1772 amounted to 7,186,253*l.*

In March, 1773, the Common Council of London recommended to the electors throughout the kingdom, to require that candidates for seats in the Commons' house should be required to vote for an Act for abridging the *duration* of Parliaments:—the Livery, also, presented another petition to the King, for redress of grievances, and passed a resolution not to vote for any member for the city, who would not sign an engagement to support a Bill for an annual, or, if that could not be obtained, a triennial, parliament:—they likewise petitioned the House of Commons against the frequent recurrence of Lotteries in time of peace; alleging that “authorized gambling was highly injurious to the commerce of the country.”—Acts were passed to enable foreigners to lend money on estates in his Majesty's colonies;—for naturalizing foreign protestants, being children of the subjects of Great Britain;—for preventing the *counterfeiting of bank notes*;—for granting 1,400,000*l.* for relief of the East India Company, and establishing rules and orders for their future management\*; and to explain and amend the laws for the better preservation of moor and other *game* in England and Scotland.—The Commons granted 8,750*l.* to Mr. Harrison, as a reward for his newly-invented Time-keeper; and 2000*l.* to Dr.

\* \* On receiving the report of the Select Committee, the House of Commons passed the following resolutions;—“1st. That all acquisitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, do, of right, belong to the State. 2d. That to appropriate such acquisitions is illegal. 3d. That great sums of money have been obtained by such means from the sovereign princes of India:—also, that Robert, Lord Clive, had possessed himself of 234,000*l.* through the influence of the power which he had been intrusted with in India; and in so doing, he had abused such powers, to the evil example of the servants of the public.” The Court of Directors appointed a Committee to oppose such parts of the Bill as appeared to them subversive of their chartered rights; and the proprietors agreed, by a large majority, to declare their intention of refusing both the loan and the agreement respecting their territorial acquisitions and revenues, rather than accept them on the terms proposed. The Common Council of London, also, petitioned against the Bill, on the ground that it was a dangerous attack on the liberty of the subject, and would prove of fatal consequence to the security of property. On this occasion, likewise, Lord Clive had the honour of a long conference with his Majesty.

When chosen.

Williams for a newly-invented dye of green and yellow for cotton-yarn and thread.—The supplies for 1773 amounted to 6,980,220*l*.

In Feb. 1774, came on the question respecting literary property; when the Lords decided that authors had no other right than that created by the 8th of Anne, which secured to them and their assigns an exclusive right for 14 years:—to revert again to the author, and be vested in him for 14 years more.—On the 15th of the same month, Alderman Sawbridge made his annual motion for shortening the duration of Parliament; but it was negatived. On the 25th the Commons agreed to a motion made by Sir Edward Astley, for making Mr. Grenville's Act for regulating controverted elections *perpetual*:—it was carried by a large majority, though opposed by ministers. An Act was also passed “for the relief of prisoners acquitted of crimes but detained for fees.”—A message being sent by the King to the Peers respecting 342 chests of tea which had been thrown overboard by the people of Boston in North America, and regarding the Ship Polly, chartered by the East India Company, which was not allowed to land 600 chests more;—an Act was passed for the immediate removal of the Officers of Customs, &c. &c. from Boston, in Massachusetts' Bay; and another for regulating the civil government there\*.—Acts were also passed for regulating Private Mad-houses;—for regulating the residence of persons elected members to serve in Parliament;—for regulating the election of members for Scotland;—and to prevent the exportation of utensils, &c. used in the cotton manu-

\* The Americans on receiving a copy of the Boston Port Bill, had it printed at Boston and New York, on mourning paper, and it was cried about the streets, as “a barbarous, bloody, and inhuman murder!”—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, it was resolved, “That it is the opinion of this town, that if the other Colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great Britain, till the Act for blockading the harbour be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North America and her liberties.”—Soon afterwards, the American Colonies appointed deputies to attend a General Congress, which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of September.

was to be levied on the subject.—The amount to 7,186,253*l*.

In March, 1773, the Common C... mended to the electors th... require that candidates for... should be required to... duration of Parliam... another petition to... debate, the motion was... and passed a re... ty. On the 9th of February, the city, who... an address to the King, con... a Bill for... of the people of Massachusetts, a triennium... at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, House... his Majesty in the maintenance of the just Lotte... of the Crown and parliament:—accordingly Lord... delivered a message to the Commons, requir... furnish... conditional forces; and relying upon them to... might... such occasional augmentation as circumstances... require. The “faithful Commons” immediately... 7000 men for the land and sea service; and passed... successively, for restraining the trade and commerc... each of the American colonies with Great Britain, Ireland... or the West Indies; and for prohibiting them from... rying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland\*.

\* Thirty men of war and frigates were put in commission in January 1774 on the coast of America, in order to prevent the colonies from being supplied with... goods; in May, 100 pieces of cannon and 10,000 stand of arms were shipped... the Tower for the use of the army; and in the March following, 22,000... mercenaries were shipped in 50 transports, for the reduction of the insurgents... was there an instance in any nation, or at any period, wherein the conduct... and legislators ran more in opposition to the wishes of the people, than th... one. The colonists themselves, in Dec. 1774, through their congress, sent... to the King, containing a statement of their grievances;—a solicitation for the... of evil counsellors;—and claiming exemption from taxation by the parliament... Britain, in which they were not represented. To this most reasonable petition... answer given was a circular from the Earl of Dartmouth, by his Majesty's... the governors of the provinces, requiring them to use their utmost endeavours... vent the holding of any more congresses! In the state of excitement and d... opposition in which the Americans were at that time, his Majesty might j... have attempted to stem the Mississippi or the Orinoco with his sceptre, as... allaying the colonial ferment by such a circular. The whole of the Amer... vances, seeing that they were not likely to receive any redress from the mothe... now unanimously agreed to act upon the measures recommended by the... and as a preliminary step, after committing several of the judges and King... to prison, they threatened with punishment “all who should presume to

When chosen.

On the 24th of February, both Houses declared a pamphlet, entitled "The present Crisis with respect to America, considered;" and a periodical paper, called "*The Crisis*, No. 3," to be false, malicious, and dangerous libels; and ordered them to be burnt by the common hangman\*.

Acts were passed this session "to enable the several universities to hold in perpetuity the copyright of books, given or bequeathed to them for the advancement of learning;"—for settling Buckingham-house on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house;—for the encouragement of the British and Irish fisheries;—for giving a public reward for the discovery of a northern passage to the west or southern ocean of America, and for penetrating to the North Pole;—"to enable the Speaker to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the election of Members in the room of such as may die during the recess of Parliament;" and "to enable his Majesty to call out the militia in all cases of rebellion, in any part

effect any of the late Acts of Parliament respecting the colonies." The congress, having resumed its functions at Philadelphia, in May, came to the resolution of raising an army, and of issuing an extensive paper currency on the security of the "United Colonies;" the name which they adopted and were to be distinguished by, for the future.—Nor were the people at home by any means indifferent to the fatuitous policy pursued by the Government. Petitions were presented to both Houses relative to the disturbances in the colonies, and the causes which produced them, by the American merchants resident in London, by the West India merchants, and by all the manufacturing and mercantile towns and cities in the kingdom; but without any beneficial result. The city of London presented an address, remonstrance, and petition to the King, justifying the resistance of the Americans, and praying for the dismissal of the Ministers who had advised coercive measures. Mr. Wilkes, as Lord Mayor, attended officially to present this petition; although he was cautioned not to address his Majesty. The King, who was of course obliged to submit to this conference with his arch-enemy, replied, "that it was with the utmost astonishment that he found any of his subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition of the colonies; and that having entire confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, he should steadily pursue those measures which they recommended, in support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain."—It ought to be here mentioned, that so extremely unpopular were the measures adopted for American coercion, that even a Peer of Parliament (the Earl of Effingham) retired from the military service, without *selling out*, as is usually the case on such occasions, giving as a reason, "that he would not enforce, in a military capacity, against America, those measures which he had opposed as a legislator." Had such high-spirited virtue been contagious, much blood and treasure might have been saved!

\* This sentence was carried into effect, on the following day, at the Royal Exchange:—the mob were disposed to be rather riotous on the occasion; but nothing particular occurred, except the burning by the people, in the same fire, and at the same moment, the Address of both Houses of Parliament on American affairs!

When chosen

of the British dominions."—The supplies for 1775 amounted to 6,559,247*l.*

On the meeting of Parliament, the King entered fully into the affairs of the North Americans, stating "that the rebellion was become general, and indicated the intention of establishing an independent empire;—that it was too important a sacrifice to give up colonies which had been planted by the industry, and nursed and protected by the blood and treasure of the parent state;—and that it became necessary to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions;—for which purpose his Majesty had increased his naval establishment; greatly augmented his land forces; and had received friendly assurances of foreign assistance."—Loyal addresses were of course presented by both Houses; and on the 16th of Nov. the Commons rejected Mr. Burke's "Conciliatory Bill," by a majority of 210 over 105.

On March 4th, 1776, the Commons solicited his Majesty that the foreign troops in British pay might be clothed with British manufactures; and his Majesty graciously promised to use his endeavours to comply with their request\*.—On the 20th Mr. Wilkes, who had by this time recovered his seat in Parliament, moved "for a more fair and equal representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament;" but the motion was negatived without a division!—The American Congress having, on the 4th of July, issued their famous "Declaration of Independence," and published their "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the thirteen States," under the title of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Commons soon afterwards voted 45,000 seamen, and 10,129 marines for the more vigorous pursuit of the war.—The supplies for 1776 amounted to 9,097,577*l.*

\* Here was a high farce!—The Commons vote immense sums for the hiring and subsistence of 22,000 Hessians and Brunswickers, and then beg for their *custom* the articles of coats, hats, and shoes!—They serve up an expensive and splendid entertainment, and then humbly beg leave to be allowed to lick the dishes!—*Pudor!*

When chosen.

On April 15, this year, the trial of the Duchess of Kingston, for bigamy, began in the House of Peers, and continued several days. She was found GUILTY; but, claiming her privilege of Peerage, by which she was exempt from capital punishment, she was discharged, on paying her fees!

On March 3d, 1777, an Act was passed to enable his Majesty to detain persons suspected of high treason in America, or on the high seas, or for piracy; and another to enable the Admiralty to grant *letters of marque* against the Americans.

On the 9th of April, Lord North having presented a message from his Majesty, that debts had been incurred in his household, to the amount of 600,000*l.*; and that his Majesty trusted to the affection and loyalty of "his faithful Commons" for discharging the same, as well as to make *some further provision* for the better support of the royal household, and the honour and dignity of the Crown;—an Act was passed for granting 100,000*l.* per annum above the sum of 800,000*l.* for the support of the said household, &c. In obedience to another message on the 21st of May, desiring that a provision might be made for the extraordinaries of the American rebellion, and for the gold coinage, Acts were passed for raising a sum by loans on Exchequer Bills; and for a better supply of marines and seamen for manning the royal navy;—also, for borrowing from the Sinking Fund\*;—for raising money by annuities and lottery; for granting duties on *male servants and auctioneers*; and for enabling the City of London to purchase the tolls of the river Thames, westward from London to Staines. In the mean time, Lord Chatham made a motion in the House of Peers, that measures might be adopted for putting an end to the hostilities with America; but it was negatived by a large majority.—In November, the Commons voted

\* This poor fund has been *sinking* (by continually borrowing from it) ever since the time of its creation:—it is a wonder it has not gone to the bottom, long ago.



60,000 seamen and marines, and 263 ships of all classes for the pursuance of the war;—and in December, Acts were passed “for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act;” and for granting a duty on *malt*, &c.—The supplies for 1777 amounted to 12,895,543*l*.

In the early part of 1778, addresses having been got up in London, Glasgow, &c. &c., recommending vigorous measures against the Americans, and offering to raise regiments, &c. to serve against them, the Earl of Abingden moved in the House of Lords, “That granting any aid by subscription towards the raising of troops, without the authority of Parliament, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution and the letter of the law:”—but the motion was negatived by a large majority.

The King of France having entered into an alliance with the Americans, for the avowed purpose of supporting their independence, Lord North, on the 15th February, presented a *conciliatory* bill to the Commons, with reference to the revolted colonies, which should enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with full power to treat with them on all matters whatever; to suspend, *pro tempore*, all Acts passed since the year 1763; to declare a cessation of arms as soon as they should land; to grant pardons to whomsoever they should think proper; and to appoint governors, &c. Acts were also passed to repeal the Boston Port Bill; the duties on Tea; and to declare the intentions of Parliament concerning the right of imposing taxes on the American colonies.—On April 7th, a motion being made in the House of Peers, by the Duke of Richmond, relative to the necessity of admitting the *independence* of America, Lord Chatham, though in a very ill state of health (having just left a sick bed for the purpose of attending in the House on the present important occasion) rose with great energy to oppose the dismemberment of the empire:—he was replied to by the Duke; and attempting to rise again, he fell back in a fit, and was carried out of the House in a state of exhaustion and insensibility. An adjourn-

When chosen.

ment immediately took place\*. — On June 17th the American Congress, after several debates on the conciliatory propositions of the British Commissioners, returned an answer by their President, “that the Acts of Parliament supposed the people of the United States to be subject to the Crown of Great Britain, which could not be admitted; and that they were ready to enter into a treaty of peace and commerce not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting †; whenever the King of Great Britain should demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose;—the only proof of which would be, the explicit acknowledgment of their *independence*, and the immediate withdrawing of his fleets and armies.”—On Nov. 26, the King in his speech from the throne alluded to the unprovoked violation of treaties by the French; in clandestinely supplying the Americans with arms, entering into formal engagements with them, and in invading his dominions in America and the West Indies; he regretted “that the conciliatory measures proposed by Parliament had not taken effect; but he did not doubt, by the vigour of their councils, and the bravery of his forces by sea and land, to be able to vindicate and maintain the honour of his crown.”—Acts were passed for raising the sum of six millions by annuity;—for a lottery;—to prevent the forgery of acceptances and Bills of Exchange;—to enable his Majesty to make provision for his children, nephew and niece, by granting the six princes 10,000*l.* a year each; 6000*l.* a year each to the five Princesses; 8000*l.* a year to the young Duke of Gloucester; and 4000*l.* a year to his sister, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester;—for laying a tax on all inhabited houses;—on servants residing in Scotland;—on French and other wines imported;—for the relief of Roman Catholics

\* His Lordship died on the 11th of May, and was honoured by a public funeral; debts were paid by the nation; and 4000*l.* a year was settled on the Earl of Chatham, for ever.

† The treaty with France is here alluded to.

When ch

from the operation of an Act of King William III.\*; and for the relief of Protestant purchasers of forfeited estates in Ireland.—The supplies for 1778 amounted to 14,347,597*l.*

Acts were passed in 1779 to repeal the prohibitory Act against the growth of tobacco in Ireland, also for its importation into Great Britain;—for granting a bounty on the importation of hemp from Ireland;—for granting a *Free Trade* to Ireland;—for raising money by annuities and lottery, and Exchequer Bills;—to augment the salaries of the Judges;—to keep suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in America;—for additional duties on vellum, parchment, and paper;—on auctions and sales;—on malt;—on houses and servants;—and for a land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound.—The King having complained that the Court of Spain had withdrawn its ambassador, and that his dominions were menaced by great armaments, told his faithful Commons that he

\* The original motion for the Bill for the relief of Papists was made in House of Commons, by SIR GEORGE SAVILLE, who stated that one of his principal views in proposing the repeal, was to vindicate the honour and assert the principles of the Protestant religion, to which all persecution was, or ought to be, totally averse.—He said, “that it ill became us to practise that which we reproach in others. That he did not meddle with the vast body of that penal code, I selected this Act, on which, he found, that most prosecutions had been grounded and which gave the greatest scope to the base views of interested relatives and unprincipled informers. The Act had not, it was true, been regularly put in execution but it sometimes had; and he understood that several Catholics lived in great terror and some under actual contribution.” He stated the peaceable behaviour of the portion of his Majesty’s subjects, and mentioned the loyal and excellent address which they had lately presented to the throne; in which they not only expressed their obedience to the government under which they lived, but likewise their attachment to the constitution.

The motion was seconded by MR. DUNNING, who, with great ability, entered into a legal discussion of the principles, the objects, and the past operations of the Act which was moved to be repealed.—Some of the severities, by him complained of, were the following;—for Priests or Jesuits to teach or officiate in the service of their church, were acts of *felony in foreigners*, and *high treason in the natives of this kingdom*. The forfeiture of estates to the next Protestant heir,—the power given to a son or other near relation, to take possession during the life of the proprietor,—and the depriving of Papists from acquiring any local property, by purchase,—were, he said, exceedingly *oppressive*;—particularly the last clause, which had a far greater latitude than was generally understood; for it applied to all property acquired by other means beside that of descent.—The motion was received with universal approbation, and a Bill was accordingly brought in, and passed without a single negative.

When chosen.

relied on them to enable him to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprises of his enemies,—the House agreed, on the motion of Mr. Jenkinson, that 197,000 men should be raised for the ensuing year. The supplies for 1779 amounted to 15,729,714*l*.

In 1780, Mr. Burke introduced his celebrated bill for regulating the King's civil establishment; for the limitation of pensions; and the suppression of useless and expensive places.

This year was signalized in London and other places, by the most disgraceful scenes of anarchy and barbarous folly on the part of the Protestant populace. Early in January, a deputation from the Protestant Association waited upon Lord North, requesting him to present a petition to Parliament against the law which had some time before received the Royal Assent, "for the relief of his Majesty's Catholic subjects in certain cases, from penalties to which they were subject by an Act of William III."—His Lordship, of course, refused compliance with so unreasonable a request\*.

\* The liberty of worship, &c. granted last session, to the Roman Catholics, by the repeal of the obnoxious Act of King William for preventing the growth of Popery in the cities of London and Westminster, had, for a considerable time past, greatly alarmed many persons;—some on religious, and others on political grounds. This alarm was much increased by the permission given, in the Act of last session, to the Catholics, to erect schools for the education of youth in the tenets of the Romish Church:—in addition to which, the free exercise of their religion was allowed in several chapels, equal to the Presbyterians and the Dissenters in general.

The resistance made to a similar Act, in favour of the Catholics of Scotland, contributed to spread this alarm, and bills were dispersed, and advertisements inserted in the newspapers, inviting those who wished well to the cause to unite under the title of the PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Accordingly, LORD GEORGE GORDON, brother to the Duke of Gordon, who had been so active at the head of the malecontents in Scotland, was chosen their president. On May 29, a meeting was held at Coach-makers' Hall, pursuant to public advertisement:—the Hall was filled, and Lord George Gordon took the chair. He addressed the meeting, observing that the Popish Bill had been carried through both Houses of Parliament with amazing rapidity, that the people had not had time to form an opposition, or themselves acquainted with the pernicious consequences that attended its being a law; that the indulgence given to Popery by the repeal of the Act in III., was inconsistent with the principles of the revolution; had a tendency to endanger the succession of the house of Hanover; and threatened ruin to the civil and religious liberty of this country. His Lordship read an extract from a Popish Catechism, just published; likewise, an indulgence granted by the Pope, this present year, "to his Holy Catholic subjects and saints in this Kingdom." From these publications, he bade the people form an idea of the

When cho

On June 2, Lord George Gordon, accompanied by upwards of 30,000 persons, paraded the streets of London, with a petition against the Act for relief of the Roman Catholics, to be presented to the House of Commons; they insulted several of the Members; compelling them to put blue cockades in their hats, and to cry "No Popery." They also enforced an oath to vote against the obnoxious Act; and tried even to force the doors of the House\*.

*rapid and alarming progress* that Popery was making in this country.—The way to stop it, he said, "was by going, in a firm, manly, and resolute manner to the House, and by showing their representatives that they were determined to preserve their religious freedom with their lives. That, for his part, *he would all hazards with the people*; and if the people were too lukewarm to run all hazards with him, when their conscience and their country called them forth, *they might another President*; for he would tell them candidly, that *he was not a lukewarm man himself*, and that if they meant to spend their time in mock debate and opposition, *they might get another leader*." This speech was received with loudest applause, and his Lordship then moved the following resolution: "*the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in Saint George's-hall on Friday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to accompany his Lordship to the House of Commons on the delivery of the Protestant petition*;" which was unanimously. His Lordship then informed them, "that if less than 20,000 fellow-citizens attended him on that day, *he would not present their petition*; for the better observance of order, he moved, that they should arrange themselves in four divisions; the Protestants of the city of London on the right, those of the borough of Westminster on the left, the borough of Southwark third, and the poor of Scotland resident in London and its environs to form the last division; and they might know their friends from their enemies, he added, "*that every Protestant, and friend to the petition, should come with blue cockades in their hats*."

\* At ten in the forenoon, several thousands assembled in St. George's-hall, the place appointed, marshalling themselves in ranks, and waiting for their leader. About eleven o'clock, Lord George Gordon arrived, and gave directions in the manner he would have them proceed. About twelve, one party was ordered to march round over London-bridge, another over Blackfriars, and a third to follow him to Westminster. A roll of parchment, containing the names of those who had signed the petition, was borne before them. They proceeded with great decorum on their route, and the whole body was assembled, about half past two, before both Houses of Parliament, on which occasion they gave a general shout.

But however peaceable and well-disposed some of them might be, others began to exercise the most arbitrary power over both Lords and Commons, obliging almost all the members to put blue cockades in their hats, and to cry "No Popery!" Some they compelled to take oaths to vote for the repeal of the obnoxious Act; others they insulted in the most indecent and violent manner. They took possession of all the avenues from the entrance door to the very door of the House of Commons, which they twice attempted to force open.—The attempt was made at the House of Lords; but by the exertion of the door-keepers and the care of Sir Francis Molyneux, it did not succeed. The Archbishop of York was one of the first they attacked. As soon as his coach was sent down Parliament-street, he was saluted with hisses, groans, and boisterous

When chosen.

During the greatest part of the day, the attention of the House of Commons had been taken up in debates

when he got out of his carriage, to avoid greater mischief, he was obliged to say, "No Popery, no Popery!" The Lord President of the Council, Lord Bathurst, was pushed about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs. Lord Mansfield had the glasses of his carriage broken, the panels beaten in, and he narrowly escaped with life. The Duke of Northumberland was exceedingly ill-treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Bishop of Lichfield had his gown torn. The wheels of the Bishop of Lincoln's carriage were taken off, and his Lordship might be said to escape personal injury almost by a miracle; being obliged to seek shelter in the house of Mr. Atkinson, an attorney, where he changed his clothes, and made his escape over the leads of the adjacent houses.

The Lords Townshend and Hillsborough came together, were greatly insulted, and sent into the House without their bags, and with their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. The coach of Lord Stormont was broken to pieces, and himself left in the hands of the mob for nearly half an hour: he was rescued at last by a gentleman, who harangued the mob, and prevailed on them to desist. Lords Ashburnham and Boston were treated with the utmost indignity, particularly Lord Boston, who was so long in their power, that it was thought necessary by the Peers to go in a body and endeavour, by their presence, to extricate him; but this was prevented by the entrance of his Lordship, with his coat all powdered and his hair dishevelled. The front glass of Lord Trertham's *vis-à-vis* was broken, and himself insulted and detained a considerable time. Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord St. John, Lord Dudley, and many others, were personally ill-treated; and Welbore Ellis, Esq. was obliged to take refuge in the Guildhall of Westminster (whither he was pursued), the windows of which were broken, the doors forced, and Justice Addington, with all the constables, expelled.—Mr. Ellis escaped with the utmost hazard.

Lord George Gordon, during these unwarrantable proceedings, came several times to the top of the gallery stairs, whence he harangued the people, and informed them of the bad success their petition was likely to meet with. He told them, "that it was proposed to take it into consideration on Tuesday, in a Committee of the House; but that he did not like delays, for the Parliament might be prorogued by that time."

He came once more, and said "he saw little reason to hope redress from the decisions of Parliament:—that they should meet again;—that they ought not to despair, but to put their trust in Providence."

He came a third time, and said, "Gentlemen, the alarm has gone forth for many miles round the city. You have got a very good Prince, who, as soon as he shall hear the alarm which has seized such a number of men, will no doubt send down private orders to his ministers to enforce the prayer of your petition."

At the time the mob was clamorous in the lobby, General Conway sat himself down by Lord George, and addressed him to the following purport.—"My Lord, I am a military man, and I shall think it my duty to protect the freedom of debate in this House by my sword: you see, my Lord, the members of this House are *this day all in arms*. Do not imagine that we will be overpowered or intimidated by a rude, undisciplined, unprincipled rabble. There is only one entry into the House of Commons, and that is a narrow one. Reflect, that men of honour may defend this pass;—and that, certainly, many lives will be lost before we will suffer elves to be overawed by your adherents. I wish, in one word, my Lord, to know whether it is your intention to bring those men, whose wild uproar now strikes ears, within the walls of this House?" Soon after General Conway had done speaking, Colonel Gordon, a near relation of his Lordship's, went up to him, and said him in the following manner: "My Lord George, do you intend to bring *rascally adherents* into the House of Commons? If you do,—the first man of that enters, I will plunge my sword not into his, but into your body."

When chosen.

concerning the mob. When they had obtained some degree of order, Lord George Gordon introduced his business with informing them, that he had before him a petition signed by near *one hundred and twenty thousand* of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, praying "*A repeal of the Act passed the last session in favour of the Roman Catholics;*" and moved to have the said petition brought up.

Mr. Alderman Bull seconded the motion, and leave was given accordingly.

Having brought up the petition, his Lordship then moved to have it taken into immediate consideration, and was again seconded by Mr. Alderman Bull.

After some debate, the House divided, and there appeared *six* for the petition, and *192* against it. Soon after this the House adjourned, and the mob having dispersed from the avenues of both Houses, the guards were ordered home\*.

While his Lordship was making his second speech, one of his relations, General Grant, came behind him, and endeavoured to draw him back into the House, saying to him, "O Lord George, Lord George! for God's sake, Lord George! do not lead these poor people into any danger."—His Lordship, however, made the General no answer, but continued his harangue—"You see, said he, in this effort to persuade me from my duty, before your eyes, an instance of the difficulties I have to encounter, from such wise men of this world as my honourable friend behind my back."

Alderman Sawbridge and others endeavoured to persuade the people to clear the lobby, but to no purpose. The assistant to the chaplain of the House of Commons likewise addressed them, but gained nothing except curses, and "You be damned! Lord George Gordon for ever!"—Soon after this, a party of horse and foot guards arrived. Justice Addington was at the head of the horse, and was received with hisses; but on his assuring the people that his disposition towards them was peaceable, and that he would order the soldiers away, if they would give their honour to disperse, he gained their good-will. Accordingly, the cavalry galloped off, and upwards of six hundred of the petitioners, after giving the magistrate three cheers, departed.

\* Though order and tranquillity were re-established in this part of the town, it was far otherwise elsewhere. The mob paraded off in different divisions from Palace-yard, and some of them went to the Sardinian Ambassador's Romish chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; others to the Bavarian Ambassador's in Warwick-street, Golden-square; both of which they in a great measure demolished. The military were sent for, but did not arrive time enough at either place, to prevent mischief. Thirteen of the rioters, however, were taken, and the mob, for that night, dispersed.

In the afternoon of Sunday, June 4, the rioters assembled in large bodies, and attacked the chapels and dwelling-houses of the Catholics, in and about Moorfields. They stripped their houses of the furniture, and their chapels, not only of the ornaments and religious insignia, but also tore up the altars, pulpits, pews and benches, and made fires of them; leaving nothing but the bare walls.

When chosen.

Parliament having met on the 19th, his Majesty noticed the late outrages in his speech; and both Houses, in their addresses, testified their satisfaction at the measures taken to suppress them, and to bring the offenders to speedy trial.—Acts were passed to raise money by annuities and lottery;—to secure the monopoly of the East India Company, by preventing British subjects from trading to India under foreign commissions;—for vesting in the company their territorial acquisitions in India;—for laying additional duties on wines and vinegar;—on advertisements and receipts for legacies;—and on starch;—for granting one million sterling to the King on a vote of credit;—to extend and encourage the Greenland Fishery;—for granting a reward for the

On June 5, the King's birthday, the rioters burnt the Catholic chapels in Virginia-street, Wapping, and Nightingale-lane, and stripped the houses of Mr. Rainsforth, in Clare-market, and Mr. Maberly, of Little-queen-street, and destroyed their stock and furniture; Sir George Saville's house met the same fate. A proclamation was now issued, offering a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending the rioters who had set fire to the Sardinian and Bavarian ambassadors' chapels; and several of the mob were committed to Newgate.

On June 6, all the military in London were ordered on duty; but the rioters divided into parties, one of which attacked the gaol of Newgate, demanding the release of their comrades; but being refused, they set fire to the building, and the prisoners, upwards of 300 (four of whom had been ordered for execution on the Thursday following), were liberated: other parties destroyed the houses of Justice Cox and Sir John Fielding; another party attacked the New Prison, Clerkenwell, broke it open, and discharged the prisoners; the elegant house of Lord Mansfield was forcibly entered, and all his furniture, valuable library, and other property of great value, were consigned to the flames, his Lordship and family escaping with difficulty through a back door. A party of guards arrived during the act of demolition, and fired upon the mob, when several were killed and wounded. On June 7, the riot attained its height, the mob burnt down the King's-bench, New Bridewell, and Fleet prisons, and the toll gates at Blackfriars-bridge; Langdale's distillery, in Holborn, was also burnt, and several of the mob lost their lives by inebriety, in drinking the spirituous liquors. It was estimated that thirty-six fires were blazing at the same time in different quarters; and the whole of this day and the ensuing night was a scene of anarchy and confusion never before remembered. Lord George Gordon was now apprehended and committed to the Tower. Two attempts were made upon the Bank, but the rioters were repulsed by the first fire of the military. The number of persons killed by the military was estimated at 285, and 173 wounded; the number who died by drinking, and other accidents, was never ascertained. 135 were tried for rioting; 50 of whom were convicted.

On June 8, by the excellent arrangement of the military, and the exertions of the city, the metropolis was restored to peace, having been a week under the control of a lawless mob, without any effectual means having been taken, till the close of it, to suppress the rioters:—great blame was imputed to the city authorities for their supineness.



When chosen

discovery of the longitude ;—the Sinking-Fund Bill ;—and for appointing Commissioners to inspect the public accounts. This Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 1st of September.—The supplies for 1780 amounted to 21,196,496*l.*—Amount of the National Debt at this time, 177,206,000*l.* ; the annual interest of which was 6,812,000*l.*

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. . . . . 17

In Jan. 1781, the Commons granted 180,000*l.* for the reparation of losses sustained by individuals in the late riots ; and 120,000*l.* for the relief of the sufferers by a late hurricane in Barbadoes and Jamaica.

On Feb. 15, Mr. Burke introduced a Bill for a Reform in the representation of the people. On the second reading, it was supported by the talents and eloquence of the Hon. William Pitt, whose subsequent apostacy from the cause of liberty will be ever memorable among Englishmen :—the Bill was lost by a majority of 233 over 190. In June, the charter of the Bank of England was renewed for 25 years, on condition of that corporation lending to the government 4,000,000*l.* at 3 per cent. interest ; and an Act was also passed for granting a further term to the East India Company, in their exclusive trade to and from the East Indies, on condition of paying 400,000*l.* ; which sum would be in full discharge of all claims upon them by the public. The taxes imposed in 1781 were five per cent. additional on exciseable articles, generally ; duties were imposed on tobacco, sugar, paper, and almanacks. The supplies amounted to 25,380,324*l.*—Amount of National Debt, funded and unfunded, 198,206,800*l.*

On Feb. 7, 1782, Mr. Fox, in order to impeach Lord Sandwich, moved a resolution in the Commons “ that there had been gross mismanagement in the naval affairs of this country ; ”—but it was negatived by 205 votes against 183.—On the 4th of March, the Speaker reported his Majesty’s answer to an address of the Commons, stating, “ that he should take such measures as

When chosen.

should appear most conducive to the restoration of peace between Great Britain and America."—In the beginning of August, a petition was presented to the Commons from the electors of Westminster, praying for an equal representation of the people, and for shortening the duration of Parliaments.—Acts were passed for granting additional duties on salt;—for charging a stamp-duty upon inland bills of exchange and promissory notes;—for restraining contractors for the public service from sitting and voting in Parliament;—for disabling revenue officers, &c. from voting at elections;—"to limit patent-offices in the colonies to persons who shall discharge their duties in person, and only so long as they shall behave well therein;"—to repeal the Act 19th Geo. II., which restrained the use of the Highland dress\*;—and to enable his Majesty to discharge the debt on the Civil List, and to prevent future arrears.—The supplies for 1782 amounted to 22,900,118*l.* Amount of the National Debt, so called, 250,040,388*l.* †!

On March 24, 1783, Mr. Coke, member for Norfolk, moved an address, praying the King "to form an administration that should be entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as might tend to put an end to the divisions among them." This address was agreed to after a very warm debate; and his Majesty immediately afterwards made a general change in his ministry. On the 8th of April, Mr. Pitt having been turned out of office, gave notice to the Commons, "that he would, on the 7th of May, submit to them a proposition for a reform in the representation of that House ‡." Petitions

\* This favour to the Scots was in consequence of the nobility, gentry, and citizens of Edinburgh, agreeing to raise a volunteer corps of ten companies, who were to serve *without pay*, to be clothed in the Highland garb, and to be styled the "Caledonian Band!"

† This precious Debt was mounting apace. It had increased 52 millions within the last year; but that is not now so much to be wondered at, seeing that Mr. Pitt had been appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, on the 10th of June, 1782.

‡ "When the Devil was out, the Devil a reformer would be:—  
When the Devil got in, the devil a reformer was he!"

When chosen.

were presented on the subject from many counties, cities, and even rotten boroughs; but Mr. Pitt's famous motion was lost, by a majority of 293 over 149.

On June 25, the Commons granted to his Majesty 60,000*l.* towards settling the establishment of the Prince of Wales\*.—On Nov. 14, Mr. Fox presented to the House copies of the definitive treaties of peace with France, Spain, and the United States of America. A bill, however, having been brought into Parliament, “for vesting the affairs of the East India Company in certain Commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and the public,”—and having been strongly petitioned against, by the city of London, &c. was thrown out of the House of Peers by a majority of 19.—All the purposes of choosing a liberal administration having been now answered, viz. the making of peace with the United States and their allies, on the principle of acknowledging American Independence; the House of Commons addressed his Majesty, beseeching him not to dissolve the present Parliament:—accordingly, the *coalition* Ministry were suddenly ousted, and a new one formed; Mr. Pitt being restored to his former situation of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.—Acts were passed to repeal the two Acts which prohibited trade and intercourse with the United States of America; to remove all doubts concerning the *exclusive* rights of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland in all matters of legislation and jurisdiction over that kingdom;—for regulating the Courts in Scotland;—and for granting new duties on receipts, bills of exchange, and promissory notes; on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, generally; and on quack medicine, licences, and stamps.—On Dec. 4, Christopher Atkinson, Esq. having been tried and found guilty of perjury, was expelled

\* In his Majesty's message, it was stated that he *himself* would take upon him the annual charge of this establishment;—we shall by and by see who it was that paid the income and repeatedly accumulating debts of this very expensive young gentleman.

When chosen.

from the House of Commons, of which he was a member. The Supplies for 1783 amounted to 19,788,863*l.*; the new taxes, in addition to the old ones, to 560,000*l.*; Loans to 12,000,000*l.*; the National Debt to 262,000,000*l.* A Bill having been introduced by Mr. Pitt, on Jan. 14, 1784, "for the better government and management of the affairs of the East India Company," was rejected by a majority of eight; upon which, the Commons soon afterwards addressed the King for the removal of his new Ministers:—but his Majesty declined doing so; stating, that no charge had been brought against them, and that numbers of his subjects had expressed their satisfaction at the change which he had lately made in his councils:—accordingly, the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 25th of March.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. rechosen in May . . . 1784

On June 21, Mr. Pitt brought in his famous Bill, called the "Commutation Act," for lowering the duties upon tea, and increasing those on windows:—it was vigorously opposed in both Houses, but ultimately passed. His celebrated India Bill, which was again brought in, met with similar opposition from the friends of Mr. Fox:—five Peers protested against it, when it passed. On the 4th of August, the Commons resolved "that no Member should frank any letter, unless the superscription were in his own handwriting, with the date at length, and the name of the post-town from which the letter was sent."—Acts were passed to amend the transportation laws;—for the more effectual prevention of smuggling;—for the management of Indian affairs, and the establishment of a Court of Judicature for offences committed in India;—also to relieve the East India Company from debts due to the public, by the acceptance of Bills drawn upon the Directors; and for regulating the dividends to be made by them.—Supplies for 1784, 11,988,174*l.* The new taxes on candles, bricks, hats, linens, cottons, ribands, paper, pasteboard, silver and gold plate, lead exported, raw silk, postage of letters,

When *disc.*

hackney coaches, pleasure and running horses, and licences for shooting, and retailing beer, amounted to 1,010,000*l.*

On April 18, 1785, Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to amend the representation of the people in Parliament;"—which, after a long debate, was negatived by 248 against 174.—New taxes, to the amount of half a million, were laid on male and female servants, shops\*, attornies, post-horses, gloves, pawnbrokers, and salt.—The supplies amounted to 9,296,300*l.*

On March 29, 1786, Mr. Pitt brought in a Bill, which was afterwards passed, for vesting certain sums in commissioners, for the gradual reduction of the National Debt:—the principle was, to set aside one million annually, to accumulate at compound interest; with which, stock might be bought whenever the Funds were low in the market.—On April 4th, Mr. Burke exhibited articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-general of Bengal, for high crimes and misdemeanours.—Acts were passed "to enable the East India Company to borrow 2,000,000*l.*, partly by annuities and partly by adding 800,000*l.* to their capital stock;"—for the relief of insolvent debtors;—for regulating Courts of Conscience;—for augmenting the salaries of Judges in Scotland;—to empower the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consecrate Bishops for the United States of America;—to make perpetual the Act 14 Geo. III. for the regulation of mad-houses;—and for incorporating the "Society for extending the British Fisheries."—The supplies this year amounted to 13,420,962*l.*;—the National Debt to 266,746,203*l.*; the interest of which was 9,536,026*l.*

On May 10, 1787, Mr. Burke, in the name of the Com-

\* A very general outcry was raised against the tax on shops, both in London and the country. Many meetings were held; at one of which, in the metropolis, no less than 8000 retail shopkeepers petitioned against it,—but with no beneficial result, until June 1789, when it was repealed; on which occasion they gave a grand entertainment to those Members of Parliament who had opposed so odious and impolitic an impost on the industry of a commercial nation.

When chosen.

mons of Great Britain, attended by many members of the lower House, impeached Mr. Warren Hastings at the bar of the Lords; and in a few days afterwards, the accused was taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms: after having the charges read over in the House of Peers, he was admitted to bail.—A message being delivered from the King to both Houses, respecting the allowance and debts of the Prince of Wales, the Commons voted an address, requesting that 181,000*l.*, might be paid out of the civil list, on the Prince's account; which they promised to make good.—Acts were passed, for the consolidation of the Customs and Excise duties;—for establishing a Criminal Court in New South Wales;—for regulating the commercial intercourse between the British colonies and the United States of America;—and to prevent frivolous and vexatious suits in the Ecclesiastical Courts.—New duties were imposed on Geneva and French glass imported; and on licences to deal in spirituous liquors.—The supplies were 12,414,579*l.*

On Feb. 13, 1788, the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-general of Bengal, commenced with great solemnity in the House of Lords\*.—In consequence of petitions against the continuance of the African slave trade, from almost every county, city, and borough in the kingdom, Mr. Pitt moved a resolution that the Commons should next session take the whole subject into consideration. He also proposed a compensation of 1,340,000*l.* to the American loyalists, for the losses sustained by them during the late war; which was agreed to.—On Dec. 4, a report of the privy council, containing an examination of the physicians relative to

\* On Dec. 12, previously, Sir Gilbert Elliott preferred six articles of charge against Sir Elijah Impey, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal, for corrupt practices in conjunction with the Governor-general.—The trial of Hastings,—on account of the time required to obtain witnesses from India,—lasted seven years, two months, and eleven days:—April 25, 1795, being the 149th and last day on which the High Court of Judicature sat. He was acquitted of all the charges exhibited against him; and the East India Company not only paid 71,000*l.* in discharge of the expenses of his trial, but also settled upon him 5000*l.* a year for life.

When ch

the King's illness, being laid before Parliament, Mr. Pitt proposed that commissioners, under the great seal, should open Parliament, and give the Royal Assent to such Bills as might be passed by the two Houses. Mr. Fox maintained the *indisputable right* of the heir apparent to the exercise of the executive power; but Mr. Pitt denounced such a doctrine as little short of high treason to the Constitution! The proposition for a commission was, after long debates, agreed to by both Houses; but in the Lords, a protest was signed by 48 Peers, including the Dukes of York and Cumberland.—Acts were passed, for laying an additional duty on Scottish spirits;—to enable the East India Company to borrow further sums upon bond;—and to enable Justices of the Peace to license theatrical representations, occasionally, and under certain restrictions.—The supplies amounted to 11,860,263*l*.

The Hon. William Wyndham Grenville (now Baron Grenville), Jan. 5th . . . . . 178

On Jan. 30th, resolutions were presented by both Houses to the Prince of Wales, "That his Royal Highness should be empowered to exercise the Royal authority, under the title of Regent;—but that his power should not extend to the granting any peerage, except to the Royal issue; nor any office, salary, or pension, than during his Majesty's pleasure, &c.; and that the care of the King should be committed to the Queen, who should nominate to all offices in the royal household." The Prince signified his acquiescence; but 56 Peers, including the Dukes of York and Clarence, protested against these resolutions\*. A Regency Bill was immediately brought in, which having passed the Commons, was ordered to the Lords; but on the 19th Feb. the Lord Chancellor announced the *progressive amend-*

\* The Lords and Commons of Ireland, likewise, addressed the Prince of Wales "beseeching him to take upon himself the government of that kingdom, under title of Prince Regent of Ireland:" 23 Peers protested against these addresses, the Lord Lieutenant having declined to forward them to the Prince, the Peers, four Commoners were deputed by the Irish Parliament to present them.

When chosen.

ment of his Majesty; and on the 27th, his perfect recovery. On April 23d, a general thanksgiving having been appointed, both Houses of Parliament, with the great officers of state, &c. accompanied their Majesties, in grand procession, to the Cathedral of St. Paul.—On May 23d, Mr. Wilberforce first brought forward his motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Henry Addington, Esq. May 8 . . . . . 1789

Afterwards Secretary of State, &c. (now Viscount Sidmouth.)

Acts were passed to enable the East India Company to borrow more money; and for the repeal of the duties on shops and Scottish spirits:—taxes were laid on newspapers, advertisements, cards and dice, carriages and horses, probates of wills, and legacies to relations; to the amount of 111,000*l.*—The supplies were 11,293,035*l.*

On March 2, 1790, Mr. Fox moved for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; which, however, after a long debate, was negatived by 294 over 105.—On May 6, the King stated in a message to the Commons, “that two British vessels had been captured by the Spaniards at Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast of America; their cargoes seized and the crews imprisoned; that application had been made to the Court of Spain for satisfaction; that none had been offered; but that Spain claimed the exclusive sovereignty, and right of navigation and commerce in that part of the world;—also that considerable armaments being in preparation in the ports of Spain, he had given orders to act with vigour and effect, in support of the honour of his crown and the interests of his people.”—The Commons in their address, assured his Majesty of their readiness to support him.—On June 12, the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

Henry Addington, Esq., rechosen, Oct. 14th . . . . . 1790

Acts were passed this year,—“for the better support of the dignity of the Speaker of the House of Commons; and for disabling him from holding any office or place of profit



When done.

during pleasure under the Crown;—for the further relief of American loyalists and East Florida sufferers in the late war;—for encouraging new settlers in his Majesty's American colonies;—for regulating the Slave Trade;—and for abolishing the punishment of burning women for petit-treason, &c.—The supplies for 1790 amounted to 11,931,201*l.*

In 1791, Acts were passed,—for establishing a colony in Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, as an experiment for the cultivation of sugar and other tropical productions, by the labour of *free Negroes*;—for imposing new duties on receipts, bills of exchange, &c.;—for establishing a court of judicature in Newfoundland;—to render persons guilty of petty larcenies, competent witnesses;—and to relieve Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities.—The supplies were 14,073,656*l.*

On April 26, 1792, the Commons, after a very animated debate, agreed, by a majority of 68, gradually to abolish the Slave Trade; the time for its abolition being, by compromise, fixed for the 1st of January, 1796. The Bill, however, was thrown out by the House of Lords. On the 30th of the same month, Mr. Fox's Bill, for enabling juries to decide on the *intention*, as well as the *fact*, of writing libels, was passed into a law. An Act was passed in July, for the more effectual administration of the office of Justice of the Peace, in and near the metropolis\*; the tax on female servants was repealed;—and provision was made for the suitable establishment of the Duke and Duchess of York. The Parliament having met on Dec. 13th, in consequence of the spirit of agitation which prevailed at this time, arising from the events of the French revolution;—troops were assembled near the metropolis, and the Bank guards

\* By this Act, his Majesty was empowered to establish seven different police offices, besides that of Bow-street; in each of which, three salaried magistrates should preside; the offices were situated in Queen-square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street; Hatton-garden; Worship-street, Shoreditch; Lambeth-street; High-street, Shadwell; and Union-street, Southwark.

When chosen.

were doubled. The King, in his speech to the two Houses, noticed this disposition to insurrection, and that the French National Convention had passed a decree for extending their system of government to all countries occupied by their armies; under which circumstances, he told them he had augmented his naval and military forces. An address on this Speech was voted in the Commons by a majority of 290 over 50:—it was vehemently opposed by Mr. Fox. On this occasion, several members who had heretofore voted with that statesman, deserted the ranks of the Whigs, and joined the ministry.—The supplies for 1792 amounted to 11,138,885*l*.\*

On Jan. 28th, 1793, Louis XVI., King of France, having suffered decapitation, by judgment of the National Convention, the King sent a message to both Houses, stating, that he had considered it necessary to increase his sea and land forces still further, in order to oppose the views of aggrandisement on the part of France, and for the support of his allies. Both Houses, in their addresses on this occasion, “condoled with his Majesty on the atrocious murder of the King of France,”—and promised him their support.—On February 11, a message from the King announced that France had declared war against him.—On March 15, the Attorney-General introduced into the Commons, the “Traitorous Correspondence Bill” (to prohibit correspondence with the French Revolutionists); which, after some modification, passed both Houses†.—On May 6, Mr. Charles Grey (now Earl Grey) presented a petition to the House of Commons, from “The Society of the Friends of the People,” praying for a

\* On December 10th, an information was tried in the Court of King’s Bench against Samson Parry, the Editor and Printer of the Argus newspaper, for a libel, stating, “that the House of Commons did not represent the people; and that the laws were enacted without their consent.” The jury found him guilty, and a reward of 100*l*. was offered for his apprehension.

† Agreeably to a recommendation from Government, a Bill was passed by the Irish Parliament, at this time, for admitting the Catholics to the elective franchise.

When chosen.

Reform of the Parliament;—the motion which he made upon it was, *of course*, negatived. On the 31st, a motion by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., for an address to his Majesty, for the institution of a “Board of Agriculture,” was agreed to.—Acts were passed,—for establishing regulations respecting *aliens*;—to prohibit the circulation of promissory notes issued in the name of the French Government;—to prevent forgeries and frauds in the transfer of funds or stock;—for requiring a form of *abjuration* from the Catholics of Scotland;—for continuing the East India Company for a farther time, in possession of their territories;—and for the encouragement, &c. of Friendly Societies.—Supplies for 1793, 16,698,553*l.*—Interest on the debt, &c., 10,715,941*l.*

On January 21, 1794, the King, in his speech, recommended “a vigorous prosecution of the war with France, on the success of which depended *the preservation of the constitution, laws, and religion of the country* :” and on the 22d of Feb., by message, he urged the expediency of increasing the land forces. Pacific motions were made by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Guildford, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Whitbread; but they were negatived by great majorities. On the contrary, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, the militia was augmented, and fencible corps were raised; besides a volunteer force of horse and foot\*:—nay, the expedient was resorted to of soliciting voluntary contributions, by circular letters from the Secretary of State to the Lords Lieutenants of counties. Whilst this extensive armament was going on, however, commercial credit had sunk so low, that the government was obliged to issue Exchequer Bills for the assistance of the merchants and manufacturers.—On May 17, the Habeas

\* The Common Council of London opened a subscription to raise a regiment infantry and a troop of cavalry, called “The London Loyal Volunteers:”—th were said to be for the defence of the city. Several other corporations followed example of the metropolis.

When chosen.

Corpus Act was suspended, in consequence of a message from the King, announcing "that there existed seditious societies in London, who held correspondence with other societies of a similar nature in other towns and cities:"—his Majesty had ordered their papers to be seized and laid before Parliament\*.—On Dec. 20, he again, in a speech, urged the necessity of prosecuting the war with vigour.—Acts were passed, "to prevent money, &c. in the hands of British subjects, but belonging to persons resident in France, from being applied to the use of the French government;"—for encouraging and disciplining corps of Volunteers for defence of the country during the war;—"to enable his Majesty to arrest and detain such persons as should be suspected of conspiring against his person and government;"—and to enable French emigrants to enlist as soldiers, and receive pay as officers, in British regiments about to serve on the continent;—also, to continue the Alien Act, the Insolvent Debtors' Act†; and the Act for regulating the shipping of slaves from the coast of Africa.—On Dec. 6th of this year, the Earl of Abingdon was convicted of a libel (on a Mr. Sermon, an attorney, of Gray's-inn), contained in a speech made by his Lordship

\* Mr. Thomas Hardy, secretary to the London Corresponding Society, and Mr. Daniel Adams, secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information, with several other members of the two societies, as, Mr. John Horne Tooke, the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, Mr. John Thelwall, Messrs. Bonney, Richter, Lovatt, and Holcroft, were all apprehended on charges of high treason, and committed to the Tower. Messrs. Hardy and Tooke being put on their trials, in November, and being by juries of their countrymen pronounced NOT GUILTY, the proceedings against the other prisoners were stopped; for, the ministers saw that there was still too much *real* patriotism left among the people of England to permit them to obtain even *one* conviction. It has been since ascertained that no less than 1500 warrants had been placed in the hands of the sheriffs and magistrates of England and Scotland, which were to be filled up on the instant that the news of poor Hardy's conviction should arrive, in each city and town,—for the apprehension, on similar charges of high treason, of many of the most learned, virtuous, and respectable persons in the kingdom!—But, thanks to the virtue and good sense of a London jury, Mr. Pitt's manœuvres were for once defeated. In Scotland, indeed, by an extraordinary stretch of the law, Messrs. Muir, Margarot, Skirving, Palmer, Gerald, &c., were found guilty of sedition, and severally banished to New South Wales.

† On Sept. 1st, the operation of this Act rendered the King's Bench prison a place of solitary confinement;—nearly the whole of its inmates being thereby discharged from custody.

When done.

in Parliament, and conveyed to the public through the channel of a newspaper\*.

The supplies this year amounted to 20,223,119*l.*; and the interest and management of the debt to 11,081,159*l.*

On Jan. 26, 1795, Mr. Grey, in the Commons, proposed peace with France:—this motion was counteracted by an amendment by Mr. Pitt, importing “that the French government was not a regular government; but one with whom peace would be insecure.”—Mr. Grey’s motion was lost; there being 268 against 86 †.—The Habeas Corpus Act was re-suspended on Jan. 25th. On Feb. 4th, a message from his Majesty to Parliament required that a loan should be granted to the Emperor of Germany; and on the 25th, which had been appointed as a *general fast*, both Houses attended divine service in Westminster Abbey. On Feb. 25th, Mr. Wilberforce’s motion for the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade was lost by a majority of 17; and, on March 24th, that of Mr. Fox “for the Commons to form themselves into a Committee to inquire into the State of the Nation,” was negatived by a majority of 219 against 63.—On June 27th, an Act was passed to settle 125,000*l.* a year on the Prince of Wales, besides the rents of the Duchy of Cornwall ‡:—An annuity was also settled on the Princess of Wales to whom the Prince had just been married, and an Act was passed to prevent future Heirs Apparent of the Crown from accumulating debts.—This being a year of considerable agitation, from the number and extent of political associations which had been formed §, Acts were passed, but with great opposition

\* On Feb. 12th following, his Lordship was brought up to the Court of King’s Bench, to receive judgment; when he was sentenced to three months’ imprisonment in the King’s Bench, and a fine of 100*l.*

† In the mean time, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, &c. &c., had petitioned Parliament to disclaim the right of interfering with the internal affairs of France, and to take such steps as should be proper to facilitate a speedy peace with that country.

‡ 73,000*l.* a year of his income was to be appropriated by Commissioners for the discharge of his debts, which, in bonds and tradesmen’s bills, amounted to 619,570*l.*

§ Two most formidable associations took place in Ireland, also, this year:—in May, the Society of “United Irishmen” began to extend itself over that Kingdom.

When chosen.

in both Houses, "to prevent seditious meetings and assemblies for three years;" and "for the preservation of his Majesty's person from seditious practices and attempts\*."—On December 8th, Mr. Pitt delivered a message from his Majesty to Parliament, announcing the re-establishment of a *regular* government in France, and expressing his readiness to negotiate with that country.—Acts were passed,—for raising a certain number of men in the several counties of England, for the service of the royal navy;—also "to enable magistrates to levy such *able-bodied and idle persons*, as should be found in their counties, for the same purpose!"—An Act was passed, likewise, "to enable his Majesty to erect independent Burghs of Baronies, &c. in Scotland."—The government income for 1795 amounted to 40,916,672*l.*—18,456,298*l.* of which, was raised by taxation; and 22,460,374*l.* by loans and Exchequer bills.

On May 6, 1796, Mr. Grey, in the Commons, brought forward a motion for the impeachment of his Majesty's ministers; but it was negatived by a majority of 171.—

and in December various clubs of "Orangemen" were formed in the County of Armagh;—the object of the first was the attainment of liberty and independence, and an alliance with France; that of the latter, was the support of the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, and the perpetuation of every abuse in Church and State, which had taken place since the reign of Henry VIII. The United Irishmen were soon dissociated and dispersed by Acts of Parliament and other decisive measures; but the Orange Clubs have been permitted to subsist until the present day, and to increase to so tremendous a degree as to be capable of overawing even the government itself. They have been thus encouraged, although notoriously guilty on thousands of occasions,—in the perpetration of their horrible orgies and sanguinary sacrifices,—of such barbarous cruelties,—such tortures unspeakable,—as demons, only, delight to inflict on the wretched victims of their fury.

\* It is not a little curious, that whilst the Court of Common Council of the City of London petitioned the Commons "to take such measures as should be deemed expedient for the suppression of seditious assemblies, &c.;" a Common Hall was held for the purpose of instructing the City Representatives to *oppose both Bills!*—Whence could this difference of opinion arise?—Pitt, with his loans and jobs, found it easier to conciliate the *monied interest*,—to choke off the *City Parliament*,—than to convert the citizens of London to the belief that there was any danger either to the King or the Constitution, except from his own system of universal and most oppressive taxation, and his monstrous acts of misgovernment.—How this daring and haughty man,—and, after all, most contemptible statesman,—was allowed to go on for so many years, draining his country of blood and treasure, and plunging her deeper and deeper in debt,—is a matter of real astonishment!

On the 21st of the same month, the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

Henry Addington, Esq., chosen a third time, Oct. 6th . 1796

On the 18th of October, Mr. Pitt proposed in the Commons, the raising of 60,000 *supplementary militia*.\*

On December 26th, his Majesty acquainted the House of Peers, by message, of the failure of his negotiation with France,—by the latter refusing to treat with him, but on a basis wholly *inadmissible*; viz. that of retaining possession of the territories (Italy, &c.) which they had conquered!!—but his Majesty assured their Lordships “that he was preparing for a vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war.”—Acts were passed this year to prohibit the exportation of corn, candles, tallow, and soap;—to prevent the manufacture of starch and hair powder from wheat and other articles of food;—against treasonable attempts, &c.; and against seditious meetings;—for the relief of the poor in their own houses, &c.;—to permit bakers to make and sell bread of a *certain sort*;—and to raise 18,000,000*l.* by way of annuities†.—The actual taxation for 1796 amounted to 18,548,628*l.*: the cash borrowed in Stock and Exchequer Bills, to 45,860,943*l.* Total income, 64,409,571*l.*!!!

On March 21st, 1797, Lord Moira moved an address in the Lords, praying that his Majesty would interpose to remedy the discontents which prevailed in Ireland:—the motion was negatived by 72 against 20; as was also

\* In the course of this month, the Irish government suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and began to embody the armed yeomanry.—A French fleet, with an army of 25,000 men, under General Hoche, and destined for the invasion of that island, was dispersed by a storm on the 18th of December; so that the admiral refused to land the troops, and sailed back to Brest harbour.

† Borrowing millions was now so much a matter of course, that it was absolutely thought nothing of:—indeed it was considered a pleasure to lend!—This, which was styled the “Loyalty Loan,” by way of eminence, was completely filled at the Bank of England in fifteen hours and twenty minutes!—and many persons desirous of lending their cash were disappointed, in consequence of the rapidity with which the eighteen millions were subscribed!—But, indeed, these eager subscribers were not, after all, the *lenders*;—they would have seen Pitt and his financial system at the devil, could they not have retailed their several subscriptions, shares or slices, at a very handsome profit, to persons not so much in the secret as themselves.

When chosen.

a similar one in the Commons by Mr. Fox, by 220 against 84\*. On May 19th, Alderman Coombe moved an address to his Majesty in the Commons for the dismissal of Mr. Pitt; but it was negatived by 242 to 59:—on the 27th, Mr. Grey's motion for Parliamentary Reform, and on the 30th, the Duke of Bedford's, for the dismissal of his Majesty's Ministers, were both negatived by overwhelming majorities.—On June 3d, a Bill was brought into the Commons by Mr. Pitt, the purport of which was, "that persons who should endeavour to seduce either soldiers or sailors from their duty, should be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer *death*."—This bill passed without opposition!—The Scottish Militia Bill (proposed by Mr. Dundas) was passed on July 4th; but great disturbances took place in Scotland, in consequence.—On Dec. 19th, his Majesty and family, accompanied by both Houses of Parliament, went in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks for naval victories.—Acts were passed this year "to raise a provisional force of cavalry to be embodied, in case of necessity, for the defence of the kingdom;"—to confirm for a limited time the restrictions on payment of cash by the Bank of England; and to remove doubts respecting its notes for *sums under five pounds* †;—to continue the

\* Ireland was at this time in a very agitated state: on May 17th, the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation, declaring the civil power to be inefficacious, and giving up the powers of the government to the army.—On the 15th, the motion of Mr. Ponsonby for a reform of the Irish House of Commons having been negatived by 117 to 30, Mr. Grattan and the leaders of Opposition seceded altogether from that Parliament.

† On Feb. 23d, in consequence of alarms respecting the solvency of the Bank, the Privy Council authorized the Directors not to pay cash for their notes for the present; nor until "the sense of Parliament should be taken on the subject."—To this mandate, these gentlemen paid ready and cheerful obedience; although they at the same time published a notice to the proprietors of Bank stock and the public at large, "that the concerns of the Bank were in the most affluent and prosperous state; indeed, such as to preclude any doubt as to the security of its notes:" and the same day, a meeting of the most opulent (?) bankers, merchants, and traders of London took place at the mansion-house, where it was resolved, "that being highly sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit was at this time, they would not refuse to receive Bank notes in payment of any sum of money; and that they would use their utmost endeavours to make all their own payments in the same way?"—this meeting went a great way towards counteracting the alarm which had been spread abroad; and on the 4th of March, notes of the value of twenty shillings were first issued by the Bank of England.



When ch

Alien Act\* ;—to enable the East India Company to raise money by further *increasing* their capital stock † ;—for preventing the administration or taking of unlawful oaths ;—to make perpetual the Act for preventing frauds by bankrupts ;—to shorten the time required for the King to give notice that the Parliament shall meet for the despatch of business, and to provide for such meeting in case of demise of the Crown ;—to prevent British subjects from being concerned in loans to the native princes of India ;—to enable his Majesty to grant *additional* pardons to persons under sentence by naval Courts Martial ;—and to grant the sum of 372,000*l.* for nine months, increased pay, &c. for the navy ‡.—The taxation for 1797 amounted to 19,852,646*l.* :—the loans, &c. to 30,463,970*l.* :—total income, 50,316,616*l.*

Amount of national debt, *funded* only, 327,071,370*l.* :—annual interest thereon 12,507,489*l.* ;—expenses of management of the same by the Bank, 415,774*l.*

\* This Act, like the Annual Mutiny Bill, was in fact renewed every year :—number of aliens residing in London, Westminster and Southwark, according to returns presented to the Commons, at this time, was 7041.

† The Chancellor of the Exchequer was daily *increasing* the capital stock of the nation, by borrowing his money,—*ay*, and by spending it as fast as he got it. why, therefore, should not the East India, or any other, company, who were authorized so to do by an Act of Parliament, have done the same thing ?—The Bank Company had certainly no occasion for an Act of this *special* nature ; they had increased their capital stock by a very plentiful issue of *pound and other notes* ; which issue, in 1798, amounted to thirteen millions !—This most profitable trade they afterwards continued to exercise and *increase*, for more than a quarter of a century.

‡ The history of this Bill is curious, and shows what despatch may be used in Parliamentary business, when the three legislative branches are inclined for “ a loose pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.”—The mutiny of the British fleet, which had subsided for some time, broke out afresh at Spithead, on the 7th of May, the year : and the Channel fleet positively refused to put to sea, on the plea “ that the Government did not mean to fulfil the promises which it had held out to the sailors on their late submission.” Accordingly, the delegates re-assembled, and sent a deputation to Admiral Colpoys, on board the *London*, at Portsmouth ; but the admiral not only refused to admit them on board, but even ordered his marine fire into the boat :—this conduct was immediately resented by the crew of the *London*, who deposed their admiral, struck his flag, and hoisted an ensign of defiance. In this state of things no time was to be lost ; and as soon as the news arrived in London, Mr. Pitt brought the above Bill into the House of Commons :—being read *three times*, it was sent to the Lords, and *passed through all its stages, in both Houses, one day!* and immediately received the Royal Assent.—Lord Howe being despatched to Portsmouth with this intelligence, as soon as a copy of the Act could be transmitted, the seamen returned to their duty.—Might not our legislators of the present day learn a useful lesson of despatch from this little money-bill ?—but perhaps they think that landsmen have more forbearance, and less determination, than

When chosen.

On June 15, 1798, the Duke of Leinster moved an address to his Majesty that he would direct to be laid before the Lords a statement of the circumstances which led to the disastrous affairs of Ireland:—on the same day Lord John Cavendish in the Commons, moved the emancipation of the Irish Catholics:—and Mr. Fox made a motion, deprecating the system of coercion which had been enforced in Ireland by ministers; and recommending conciliatory measures:—all these motions were negatived by great majorities!—On the 19th, however, these overwhelming negatives were accounted for by a message from his Majesty, in which he acquainted Parliament “that the English militia had volunteered their services to Ireland\*.”

On Dec. 3, Mr. Pitt presented a Bill to the Commons for laying a tax upon *income*: it soon passed the Lower House, and was sent to the Lords; where it finally passed into a law on April 5, 1799.—Acts were passed this year,—“for providing for the defence of the realm, and for indemnifying persons who might suffer in their property, by such measures as might be necessary for that purpose †;”—“to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as were suspected of conspiring against his person and government;”—“for preventing

\* We shall by and by see that the *Irish militia volunteered their services to England!*—Of all Pitt’s manœuvres, this was the most artful; and although we may detest his memory, both as a man and a minister, it is difficult, for a moment, not to shut our eyes on his crimes, in order to contemplate this masterpiece of policy.—In their own native land, each militia would, without hesitation, have thrown down their arms rather than shoot or bayonet their fathers and their brothers: but on another soil, where no ties of relationship existed, they could have no reasonable objection to do *their duty as brave soldiers*:—they could then destroy without compunction;—they could murder without remorse.—The “*divide et impera*” of the Roman politicians has in Britain and Ireland received a new and most extensive illustration.

† Pitt and his colleagues had somehow contrived, by their denunciations of French *atheism*,—by a plentiful paper currency,—and by constantly keeping the fear of invasion before the eyes of the otherwise peaceful population of these realms, to imbue persons of all ranks with a military ardour, very ill-suited either to their characters or constitutions:—persons of every grade now enrolled themselves into volunteer corps. In London alone, 65 corps were formed, consisting of 8000 men. A voluntary contribution for the defence of the country was at the same time raised, amounting to 2,514,933*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; of which the Common Council of London subscribed 10,000*l.*; and 139,332*l.* were remitted from Bengal.

When done.

the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing of newspapers, &c. by persons unknown; and for regulating the printing, &c. of such papers, in other respects;—to prevent persons residing in Britain from buying into the Dutch funds, without license; and to prevent traitorous correspondence with Holland;—to prevent his Majesty's subjects from going to, or remaining in, France, or carrying on any correspondence there;—for allowing gold wares to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law\*;—and for the redemption and sale of the land-tax†.—The taxes for 1798 amounted to 30,492,995*l.*;—loans, &c. to 18,254,477*l.*—Total income, 48,747,472*l.* Amount of the Funded Debt, 450,843,237*l.*; the interest and management of which (including the Sinking Fund), was 20,108,885*l.*

On Jan. 9th, 1799, his Majesty sent a message to both Houses, recommending them “to take into consideration the necessity of a *Legislative Union with Ireland*, in order to defeat the designs of the enemies of both countries to cause a separation.”—On the 31st, Mr. Pitt moved a series of resolutions in the Commons, containing overtures of union with Ireland, which were carried by a great majority. And on March 19th, the same were agreed to in the Lords‡.—Acts were passed this year, to

\* It is not at all surprising that the Parliament which could allow bakers to make and sell bread “of a certain sort,” as was done in 1796, should sanction the sophistication of jewellery in 1798.—They manage these things better in France.

† If Mr. Pitt had any talent, it certainly consisted in squeezing money from every source, and by all means, right or wrong.—It seems that an annual land-tax of four shillings in the pound did not yield sufficiently; but that he must sell the goose that laid the golden eggs:—for a lumping sum, he cried “quits” with those who were desirous of redeeming their land from tax, without the least regard to the resources of those financiers who might come after him!—Verily, had this “heaven-born minister” been a man in low life, he would have thought nothing of pawning his father's wig for half a crown and selling the duplicate for a glass of gin!

‡ In the Irish House of Commons, a spirited debate took place on Jan. 23d, on the motion for an address to the Lord Lieutenant, favourable to the Union; and on a division, there were 107 for it, 105 against it. The Irish lords also agreed to the address. On the 24th, however, this address being reported in the lower House, Sir Laurence Parsons made a motion for the omission of the clause relative to the Union, which was carried by 111 against 106; and the city of Dublin was illuminated on the occasion.

When chosen.

continue the Scottish Small Note and Distillery Acts ; —for recruiting for the service of the East India Company \*;—to amend the Income and Land-Tax Redemption Acts ;—for laying on various additional taxes ;—for exempting volunteer corps from being balloted for the militia ;—for augmenting the salaries of judges in Scotland ;—to make *perpetual* the Acts against punishing felons by burning in the hand ;—and for the relief of insolvent debtors ;—for purchasing the Duke of Richmond's coal-duty ;—for prohibiting the exportation of corn ; and to allow the importation of Spanish wool ;—for suppressing treasonable and seditious societies, and to prevent unlawful combinations among workmen ;—for continuing the Act relating to penitentiary houses, and for the transportation of felons, with their removal to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland ;—for *licensing* printing presses in England ;—and for granting 200,000*l.* for the reduction of the National Debt † !—The Taxation this year amounted to 33,311,018*l.* ; loans, and *excess* of Exchequer bills issued, 24,392,215*l.*—Total income, 59,703,233*l.*

On the 9th of Jan. 1800, the Directors of the Bank of England agreed to lend the government three millions for six years, without interest, on condition that the Bank charter should be renewed for a further term of twenty-one years, to be computed from the 1st day of August, 1812 ;—that is, until the same day in 1833.—On the 21st of April, the question of the Union with Ireland being again brought before Parliament, Mr. Grey moved “ that the proceedings be suspended until the sentiments of the Irish *people* could be ascertained ;” but his motion was negatived by 236 against 30. On the 2d of July, the Act of Union received the royal

\* On March 5th, the Court of Directors of this company consented to the wishes of the government, by giving up the point of recruiting for its own service ; which put an end to a long controversy.

† Here was a munificent attempt at reduction ! particularly when we note the fact that 24 millions were added to the Debt this very year, by loans and Exchequer bills !!!

When done

assent,—to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1801; and on Aug. 2d, it received the royal assent in the Irish Parliament;—consequently the session terminated, and with it the existence of the Parliament of Ireland\*.

On Nov. 19, a Bill was brought into the Commons, and afterwards passed, for ascertaining the population of Great Britain. On Dec. 14th, Mr. Jones moved an address to his Majesty for the dismissal of his ministers; which was negatived by 66 against 33.—Acts were passed for prohibiting the sale of bread not baked a certain time, and for regulating the price and assize of the same;—for establishing regulations in the offices of the House of Commons;—for regulating the government of the British territories in India;—for regulating trials for high treason in certain cases;—to amend the stamp-duty and income tax Acts, and for additional duties on hops;—for the safe custody of insane persons charged with offences;—to empower his Majesty to shorten the time for the meeting of Parliament, in cases of adjournment;—to authorize him from time to time, to prevent the exportation of provisions or food, and to grant a bounty on the importation of wheat, flour, and rice;—for the better relief and employment of the poor, and to extend the provisions of 17 Geo. II. respecting vagrants. The military and naval establishments, at this time, consisted of 417,952 men; exclusive of volunteer corps not receiving pay from government.—The National Debt (*funded*) amounted to 451,699,919*l.*;—the taxes to 34,069,457*l.*;—the income tax alone produced 5,601,624*l.*;—loans and Exchequer bills issued in excess, 26,666,831*l.*—Total income for 1800, 60,736,288*l.*

\* On Feb. 5th, Lord Castlereagh, then Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, having delivered a message to the Irish Parliament, recommending a speedy union between the two countries, a warm and animated debate ensued as before, in the Commons; but, on a division, there were 158 in favour of the measure, and 115 against it. In the Lords it was carried by a great majority. Addresses were immediately made in both Houses, declaratory of their approbation of the resolutions proposed by the British Parliament for the union of the two kingdoms.

When chosen.

Sir John Mitford\*, (afterwards Baron Redesdale), Jan. 10 1801  
 He resigned, Feb. 8, 1802.

This was the first session of "THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND," as constituted by the legislative union of the two kingdoms. By the articles of Union, 100 Commoners were to represent the counties, cities, and boroughs of Ireland; England, Wales, and Scotland, sending the same number of members, respectively, as before:—28 Lords Temporal were to represent the Irish Peerage, and were to be elected for life; and four Bishops were to represent the Irish Prelates, taking their places each session, by rotation †.—One of the first *benefits* to Ireland resulting from this *Union*, was a Bill, on March 20, "for continuing *martial law*, on account of the insurrectionary state of that kingdom."—On April 14, a Bill for further suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and for preventing seditious and tumultuous meetings, passed both Houses ‡. Parliament, at this time, began to vote monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of departed naval and military heroes:—the first were Captains Moss and Riou, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie.—On May 4th, Lord Temple moved in the Commons, that the Rev. John Horne Tooke, being in priest's orders, was ineligible to sit as a member of that House; and that the Speaker should issue a new writ for Old Sarum:—this was not agreed to, but a Bill was brought in to disable persons in holy orders to sit for the future; which Bill passed soon afterwards into a law. On June 30th, an additional allowance of 8000*l.* a year was made to the income of the Prince of Wales, until his debts should be paid off;—when, the money was to be repaid (?) by a deduction from his *then*

\* He succeeded the Rt. Hon. Henry Addington. On March 17th, there was a general change in the ministry; when Mr. Addington succeeded Mr. Pitt, who signed the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he had held for 17 years.

† See the cycle of Irish prelates, in page 22.

‡ By report of the Secret Committee, it appeared that an association for seditious purposes had been formed under the name of the "United Britons,"—the members whereof were to be admitted by a test.

When done.

income.—Acts were passed,—“for the better collection of rates for the relief of the poor;”—to revive several Acts for securing and detaining persons conspiring against the king and government;—also for preventing seditious meetings and unlawful combinations among workmen;—to amend the Act permitting Bakers “to make and sell *certain sorts* of bread;”—for the more effectual prevention of forgery of bank notes (including those of private and country banks), bills of exchange and bank post bills;—for settling in what cases persons holding offices of profit in Ireland shall be incapable of sitting in Parliament;—to permit the exportation of *tea* to Ireland, duty free, and to facilitate the trade of Ireland and the United States of America;—for the regulation of public notaries;—and for securing the copies and copyright of printed books to the authors and their assigns.—Total produce of the tax on income for 1801 (including 79,591*l.*, voluntary contributions), 5,822,741*l.*:—expense of collection, 152,620*l.*:—Five pound Bank of England notes in circulation, 13,845,800*l.*:—Two and One pound notes, 2,519,400*l.*—The taxes for 1801 amounted to 35,516,351*l.*—Loans, 28,415,211*l.*:—Total income, 63,931,562*l.* Population of England, Wales, and Scotland, 10,943,646\*.

Charles Abbot, Esq. (late Baron Colchester), Feb. 10 . . . 1802

On March 27th, 1802, Mr. Addington gave notice of his intention to move for the immediate *repeal* of the income tax, which was repealed accordingly on April 5th. At the same time the national debt was stated in the Commons to amount to 543,627,578*l.*!—the annual interest of which was upwards of 17 millions. On the 12th, Sir Francis Burdett moved for an inquiry into the conduct of the late ministry; but it was negatived by 246 against 39; and on May 7th, Mr. Nicholls moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for removing Mr. Pitt, the

\* Of this number, England alone contained 8,331,434; Wales, 541,546; Scotland, 1,599,068; the army, 198,351; the navy, 126,279; seamen in merchant vessels 144,558; convicts, 1410. London and Westminster contained 960,000.

When chosen.

great debt-contractor, from his councils ; but even that was negatived by 224 against 52 ; and an amendment by Lord Belgrave\*, importing " that it was principally owing to the energy and firmness of the late minister that the honour of the country had been supported, and its commerce maintained," was carried by the same majority ; as was also a motion of thanks to Mr. Pitt, by Mr. Peel † ! On May 24th, Mr. Dent brought a Bill into the Commons against bull-baiting, and other popular barbarities :—it was strongly opposed by Mr. Wyndham, who contended that horse-racing, hunting, &c. were more cruel and immoral than either boxing or bull-baiting ; and was lost by a majority of 13.—On June 3d, 10,000*l.* were voted to Dr. Jenner for the discovery and introduction of Vaccination ; and 1200*l.* to Mr. Greathead for his invention of the Life-boat.—On the 29th, Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.—Acts were passed,—to permit French wines to be imported in bottles or flasks, under certain restrictions ; —to enable the King to settle annuities of 12,000*l.* a year, each, on the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, and to make allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia, during peace ;—" to amend and render *more effectual* the Acts 26th and 32d Geo. III. for reduction of the national debt ;" (!!)—for the better protection of letters and packets, and for preventing them being sent otherwise than by post ;—to authorize members of Parliament and certain officers under government, to send and receive letters, packets, votes, proceedings in Parliament and newspapers, by the post, free from postage ;—for the more effectual prevention of

\* Afterwards Earl Grosvenor, now Marquess of Westminster.

† Such was the confidence of the magnates and monied men, that this loan-monger—this gigantic tax-collector—was the only *pilot* who could "*weather the storm*,"—that, on his birthday, which was celebrated at Merchant-Tailors' Hall, on May 29, no less than 900 noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank and influence did him the honour of inviting him to a splendid feast ; at which his vanity and ambition were flattered by the most fulsome compliments, while his warlike and debt-contracting propensities were excited to action by loyal toasts and bombastic sentiments against Buonaparte and the French !



When done.

smuggling;—for trying and punishing in Great Britain, persons holding public employments abroad;—for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices employed in the cotton manufacture;—to exempt from auction duty estates bought in for the owners;—and to consolidate the provisions of the several Acts for the redemption and sale of the land-tax.—The Taxes for 1802 amounted to 37,111,619*l.*:—Loans and Exchequer bills to 34,760,811:—Total income, 71,872,430*l.*

The Right Honourable Charles Abbot, rechosen on Nov. 16 1802

On March 8th, 1803, the King sent a message to both Houses, stating, “that considerable military preparations were going on in the ports of France and Holland, professedly directed for colonial service; but as the result of discussions pending between him and the French government was uncertain, he deemed it expedient to adopt additional measures of security:”—an Address was immediately voted, with an addition of 10,000 seamen.—Lord Pelham, on the 16th of May, delivered a message to the Commons, that the discussions between his Majesty and the French Republic had terminated unamiably; and on the 18th a declaration of war, on the part of Great Britain against France, was laid before Parliament\*.—On July 4, an Act was passed for a new military levy of 50,000 men, to be called the “Royal Army of Reserve †.”—On the 21st of the same month,

\* It was singular that George III., as Elector of Hanover, issued a proclamation on the 28th of this month, stating, “that he abided by the Treaty of Lunenburg, and that in quality of Elector, he should take no part in the war.”—This proclamation, however, did not save Hanover; for, on the 3d of June, that Electorate surrendered by capitulation to General Mortier, commander of the French troops in Germany.—His Majesty had just repaired and furnished his Electoral palace at an expense of 50,000*l.*—His private property, however, consisting of ingots and specie to the amount of 300,000*l.*, was sent to St. Petersburg, on the approach of the French, and arrived at the London Custom House, on board the *Woolwich*, on the 30th of November.

† The Consular Government in France having issued a decree for the detention of the English, to answer for those Frenchmen who were made prisoners by ships, previously to any declaration of war,—and another for the prohibition of English merchandize and all English colonial produce, from the ports of the Republic—the loyalty and military mania broke out afresh throughout Great Britain.—A meeting of at least 5000 of the most opulent merchants, shipowners, bankers, and others, of the City of London, was held on the Royal Exchange; where the

When chosen.

on the motion of Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool), the sum of 60,000*l.*, and a pension of 16,000*l.* a year was granted by the Commons to the Dutch Stadtholder; who, having fled from Holland, had come to reside in England with his family.—On July 28th, the King communicated to the two Houses “the treasonable and rebellious spirit which was at this time prevalent in Ireland, and the atrocious assassination of Lord Kilwarden;”—an address was immediately voted, and 1000*l.* offered for the apprehension of the murderers.—Acts were passed, for the relief of the Roman Catholics;—for protecting trade during the war with France;—for regulating the bribery oath at elections;—to provide for the security of the realm, in case of invasion;—for augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy,—to entitle spiritual persons to hold farms,—and to promote the building of parsonage houses;—for the better relief and employment of the poor;—for levying a tax on income\*; for rendering justices of the peace more safe in the performance of their duty;—for the suppression of rebellion in Ireland;—to continue the restrictions on the payment of cash by the Bank of England;—and to enable his Majesty better to exercise his prerogative of calling forth the military aid of his subjects.—The Taxes for 1803 amounted to 38,203,937*l.*;—Loans and Exchequer Bills to 15,544,874*l.*—Total income, 53,748,811*l.*

On March 26th, 1804, the King informed the Parliament, by message, “that the Irish militia had volunteered to extend their services to Great Britain.”—On the 23d of April, Mr. Fox moved the appointment of a Committee of the whole House of Commons, to whom should be confided

unanimously passed a declaration, expressive of “their loyalty and determination to stand or fall with their King and country:”—at the same time, the volunteers began to be enrolled all over the kingdom;—those of the Metropolis alone amounted to 46,000 cavalry and infantry.—This warlike spirit was well sustained by frequent reviews and field-days; and by the most flattering encomiums on their military prowess.

\* The Livery of London met in Guildhall on the 29th of June, to instruct the representatives of the city to oppose the tax upon income, as impolitic, unjust, and inexpedient.

When chm

the revival of the several Acts for the defence of the country :—in the course of the debate, Mr. Pitt made a violent attack on ministers, as he had done a few days before, in strong censure of the conduct of the Admiralty. Mr. Fox's motion was lost ; there being but 204 for it, and 256 against it.—On the 5th of June, Mr. Pitt (now become First Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Addington), introduced a Bill into the Commons, which was carried, under the designation of the “ Additional Force Act,” which embraced the plan of raising and supporting a *permanent* military force, whilst the militia should be gradually reduced. On the 20th a Bill was introduced for permitting the exportation of corn, when the price should be at or below 48s. per quarter ; and for its importation, when the average was 63s., but not below that price :—this Bill, without much opposition, passed into a law.—On the 27th, Parliament settled 1200*l.* a year on the widow of Lord Kilwarden ; 800*l.* a year on his son ; and 400*l.* a year on each of his daughters.—On the 28th, Mr. Wilberforce's Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, after a certain period, passed the Commons :—it was, however, on the 30th of July, most unceremoniously thrown out by the House of Lords, without a division !—Acts were passed,—for raising sums of money for cutting wet docks in the port of London ;—to augment the Irish militia, in order to their doing duty in England ;—to enforce the Canon law with respect to the ages of persons to be admitted to holy orders ;—for increasing the capital stock (*stock-debt*, as they say in the country theatres) of the Bank of Scotland ;—for granting additional duties on wines ;—to prevent the sale of exciseable liquors in Scotland, by persons not licensed ;—for the better support of his Majesty's household ;—for the further encouragement of the British fisheries, and to prevent smuggling in the Isle of Man ;—for settling disputes between masters and journeymen in the cotton manufacture ;—and for the more effectual administration of justice in England.

When chosen.

and Ireland, by the issuing of *Habeas Corpus ad testificandum*, in certain cases.—The taxes for 1804 amounted to 45,515,152*l.*:—Loans and Exchequer Bills to 20,670,431*l.*—Total income, 66,185,583*l.*—Bank of England notes in circulation, 17,931,930*l.*

On March 11th, 1805, the Speaker issued his warrant, by order of the House of Commons, for the committal to Newgate of the two sheriffs of Middlesex, for gross partiality in favour of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., at the late election for that county.—On April 6th, Mr. Whitbread brought forward charges of peculation and mal-appropriation of the public money against Lord Melville, late Treasurer of the Navy\* :—Accordingly, on the 11th of June, his lordship appeared within the bar of the House of Commons, and addressed them in defence of his public conduct. When he had retired, Mr. Whitbread moved his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors :—on a division, it was found that 295 were for the impeachment, 272 against it.—On the report of the select committee, appointed to inquire into this business, being made, Mr. Whitbread moved certain resolutions, implicating the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt) “ in the knowledge of the fact of money having been withdrawn from the Bank by Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, and lodged at a private banking house :”—on this motion, the *previous question* was carried ; and subsequently, a bill of *indemnity* was proposed, and finally adopted by both Houses.—On June 21st, the Commons voted an annuity of 3000*l.* to the Duke of Atholl, as a compensation for the royalties, revenues, &c. formerly possessed by his family in the Isle of Man †.

On the 25th, the criminal prosecution against Lord Melville being stayed, Mr. Whitbread was appointed manager of

\* On April 10th, his Lordship resigned his situation as First Lord of the Admiralty, and was afterwards struck out of the list of Privy Councillors.

† The sovereignty of this Island had been sold to government by the Duke's ancestor for 70,000*l.*

might give evidence  
quences personal to  
to enable the Lord Li  
and detain suspected  
property, professions,  
for *extending the prov*  
of bank notes, bills of  
1805, amounted to 50,5  
&c. 28,649,875*l.*—Tot  
On June 27th, 1806, the  
debts should be paid b  
buried at the public e  
should be erected to his r

• Mr. Pitt died at Putney on the  
been at the head of the government  
greater power and *popularity* (that i  
of his loans, contracts, places, and p  
been chosen *premier* in May, 1804  
France; and he thought, by subsid  
vasion, and attacking its naval force  
the brave Nelson, that he could, as i  
empire, and annihilate European free  
the physical energies of a great peo  
government and their sovereign:—h  
and soaring flights of the imperial E  
fined to the cunning devices of the tax  
and hardihood of the agent of an olig  
barians for the em

When chosen.

On March 28th, Lord Henry Petty, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted a proposition to the Commons for raising the property tax from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent. :—this was to affect all property above 50*l.* a year, with some few exceptions. On April 3d, Mr. Windham brought forward his plan of military defence \*. These bills encountered the most determined opposition, but finally passed both Houses and received the Royal Assent. On the 21st, a message from the King announced war with Prussia.—On the 25th, Lord Howick moved for an increase of pay to the navy, which was agreed to.—On May 12th, 5000*l.* per annum, for ever, were settled by Parliament on the heirs of Lord Nelson †; besides 120,000*l.* ready money, to purchase a family seat.—On May 15th, Mr. Wyndham's Bill for the repeal of the "Additional Force Act,"—and on June 10th, a resolution to abolish the slave trade, moved by Mr. Fox, were carried in the Commons :—the latter by a majority of 99: it did not pass in the House of Lords, however, this session.—On the 12th, the trial of Viscount Melville terminated in the Lords, by his Lordship's acquittal of *all* the charges exhibited against him by the Commons!—Acts were passed,—to amend the several laws relating to the payment of first-fruits by the clergy ;—for en-

these associations exist even unto the present day.—Such were the parliamentary, vic, and almost divine, honours, heaped on the memory of a man who had plunged his country 500 millions deeper in debt than it was before he undertook the administration of its affairs ‡; and whose financial incapacity was such, that even his large income, arising from the offices which he held, was insufficient to keep pace with his extravagance ;—for the nation was called upon to pay even the personal debts which he had contracted!

\* By this plan foot soldiers were to be enlisted for seven years; at the expiration of which they were to be entitled to their discharge: if they renewed their engagement for another seven years, they were to have an increase of pay; and for a third period of seven years they were to receive a further addition. The cavalry and artillery were to be enlisted for ten years;—the second period was to be six; and the third five.

† A public funeral, on the most magnificent scale, in St. Paul's Cathedral, had been decreed to the remains of this gallant Admiral:—it was attended by the princes of the royal blood, and by the greater part of the two Houses of Parliament.

‡ Ireland was likewise contracting a pretty little debt of its own:—at this time it amounted to 53,000,000*l.*

What does

couraging the manufacture of thread lace in England;—for augmenting the salaries of Masters in Chancery;—to permit the importation of French wines from Ireland into England; and of timber for naval purposes from America;—for the revision of schools in Ireland;—to prohibit for two years, certain ships from engaging in the slave trade;—for enabling his Majesty to settle annuities on the royal family;—for amending certain Acts relative to letters and parcels conveyed by post; for the security and expedition of the post in Ireland; and for limiting the number of persons carried by stage coaches;—for the construction of the East India Docks at Blackwall; and the preservation of the public harbours of the kingdom;—for providing a more speedy and regular audit of the public accounts;—and to amend the Bankrupt Laws.—Parliament was dissolved on the 25th of October, by proclamation\*.

Charles Abbot, Esq. chosen a third time on Dec. 15 . . . 1806

The taxation for 1806 amounted to 54,071,908*l.* Loans, &c. to 21,398,027*l.* Total income, 75,469,935*l.*

On Jan. 2d, 1807, Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury, brought into the House of Lords another bill for abolishing the Slave Trade, which was soon passed and sent to the Commons; where it was carried on the 5th of Feb. by a majority of 100 to 36. It received the royal assent on March 25th †.

A total change of ministry took place on this day, in consequence of the Grenville administration being defeated in passing a bill for the admission of Roman Catholics to serve in the army without the taking of certain oaths. The Duke of Portland succeeded Lord Grenville, as first Lord of the Treasury.—Besides the abolition of the

\* This was in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Charles Fox, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A general change of the ministry followed; the consequence of which was that a termination was put to the negotiations for peace with France. The Berlin Decrees followed on the 20th Nov.; by which Napoleon interdicted all commerce and correspondence, direct or indirect, between the British dominions and all countries under his control.

† The trade was to be finally abolished on the 1st of Jan. 1808.

When chosen.

slave trade, Acts were passed during this short Parliament, to amend and make perpetual the 42d of Geo. III. for the regulation of controverted elections; and to continue for seven years, certain Acts for the prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in the army and navy, from their duty and allegiance.—Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 29th of April.

Charles Abbot, Esq. chosen a fourth time on June 22 . 1807

Acts were passed in the first session of the new Parliament,—to indemnify those who had advised and acted under an Order of Council, for regulating the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America\*;—to suppress insurrection and the disturbance of the public peace in Ireland; and, to prevent improper persons in that kingdom from having arms;—to charge public accountants with interest on balances in their hands, &c.;—to enable the East India Company to raise money upon *bond*, without increasing their capital stock;—and for *allowing* † a certain portion of the militia forces to enlist into the regular

\* The Emperor Napoleon, by decrees dated Hamburgh and Milan, had declared the island of Great Britain in a state of blockade; and had thereby compelled all the continental powers under his influence, to prohibit the commerce of their subjects with any of the dominions of the King of England: he had also appointed commercial residents to see these decrees carried into effect. In order to counteract them, an expedition was sent to Copenhagen, under Admiral Gambier, to induce the Court of Denmark to abandon the policy of shutting the ports of Holstein, &c. against British vessels; and the Prince Royal refusing to comply, the city was bombarded:—a capitulation was the consequence, and the British took possession of the whole of the Danish fleet, which, with all the naval stores, were brought into the ports of Great Britain.—An Order of Council was then issued, allowing neutral powers to trade with the enemies of Great Britain, on condition of their touching at British ports, and paying the custom duties on their merchandize to the government.

† This word ought to be read “compelling;” as could be proved in thousands of instances. The militia were by this time, good *ready made* soldiers; and although their contract with the government was to serve only for the protection of Great Britain,—innumerable were the inducements held out to them to enter the regiments of the line:—sometimes, 300 and 500 at a time have been wrought upon by drink, by small bribes, and by loyal speeches from their officers, to enrol themselves “to fight the French on their own ground;”—and miserable, indeed, was often the remaining period of that militia-man’s servitude, whose prudence prevented him from falling into the cruel snare:—the least neglect of duty or discipline subjected him to the lash.



When done

army.—The taxes for 1807 amounted to 59,496,731*l.*—of which the property tax yielded 10,131,344*l.*:—loans, Exchequer bills, &c. to 21,960,290*l.*:—total income to 81,457,021*l.*

On Jan. 22, 1808, the Commons were moved to take into consideration certain papers relative to the connexion between the East India Company and the Nabob of Oude, in order to decide on the conduct of the Marquess Wellesley.—After long debates and several adjournments, the House divided; when there appeared for the motion 31,—against it 182;—upon which Sir John Anstruther moved—“That it appeared to the House, that the Marquess Wellesley, in his arrangements in the province of Oude, was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and the safety, interest, and prosperity of the British Empire in India:”—which motion was carried by a majority of 189 over 29.—Acts were passed this session, for empowering the Bank of England to advance 3,000,000*l.*, without interest, towards the service of 1808; to be repaid within six months after a definitive treaty of peace;—to authorise the Bank Directors to advance for the public service 500,000*l.*,—being a proportion of the balance of unclaimed dividends on stock, in their hands; and for regulating the allowances to be paid them for the management of the public debt, by which there was to be a saving to government of 70,000*l.* per annum;—for new duties on stamps, assessed taxes, and game-certificates;—for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices, in Ireland;—for providing suitable interment in churchyards, for human bodies cast on shore by shipwreck;—to restrain the negotiation of promissory notes and inland bills of exchange, under a limited sum, in England;—for the better care and maintenance of pauper and criminal lunatics;—to enable his Majesty to establish a permanent *local* militia, for the defence of the realm;—to render valid, marriages solemnized in certain churches and chapels in which banns had not

When chosen.

usually been published before the Act of 26th Geo. II., "for preventing clandestine marriages;"—for more effectually preventing the crime of larceny from the person;—and to enable the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt to grant life-annuities.—The taxes for 1808 amounted to 62,147,601*l.*; of which the property tax alone yielded 11,398,135*l.*:—loans, Exchequer bills, &c. to 24,308,044*l.*—Total income, 86,455,645*l.* \*

On Feb. 1, 1809, Colonel Wardle exhibited charges against the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for disposing of military and other promotions through the influence of Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, with whom he had cohabited, and who had received various sums of money from several persons for using her credit with the Duke; in consequence of which, the Commons instituted an inquiry into the case, and examined witnesses. They were thus occupied until the 17th of March; and on the close of the examination, Colonel Wardle moved for an address to the King to dismiss the Duke from his high office. After a debate of six days, this motion was negatived, and the House resolved by a majority of 278 over 196, "that the charge of personal corruption and connivance which had been imputed to the Duke of York, was wholly without foundation:"—but, before the discussion closed, the Duke tendered his resignation to the King, his father; accompanied by a letter, wherein he asserted his entire innocence of the charges alleged against him. This being formally communicated to the Commons, the House resolved, "that it was not expedient to proceed further in the evidence relative to his Royal Highness."—Acts were passed this session,—“for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices;”—for augmenting the salaries of the judges;—to relieve prisoners for inability to

\* The number of acres of *waste* land in Great Britain, by report of the Agricultural Board, was 22,107,000 acres:—viz. in England, 6,259,470; in Wales, 629,307; and in Scotland, 14,218,223.

pay money pursuant to orders from Courts of Equity;—for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland;—to permit the trade between Great Britain and the United States of America to be carried on in American vessels;—for granting new Custom duties; and to enable Justices of the Peace to determine prosecutions for offences against the revenue of Customs;—for allowing dealers to roast their own *coffee*, on certain conditions (1);—to empower the English Judges to try civil causes in their own counties;—to alter and amend the Bankrupt Laws;—and, “for better securing the independence of Parliament, by preventing the procuring or obtaining of seats in the House of Commons by corrupt practices.”

The taxes for 1809 amounted to 63,879,881*l.*; the property tax, alone, yielding 12,386,913*l.*:—loans, Exchequer bills, and surplus of Irish revenue, 24,868,205*l.*—Total income, 88,748,086*l.*—The funded national debt for Great Britain amounted to 701,229,514*l.*; for Ireland, 50,094,000*l.*—Total debt, 751,323,514*l.*

On Feb. 21, 1810, Mr. John Gale Jones, one of the managers of a debating club, called “The British Forum,” was ordered to the Bar of the House of Commons, and charged with a breach of the privileges of that House, in the publication of a placard respecting a discussion held in the said club:—having made his defence, he was committed to Newgate. On March 12th, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. moved for his discharge; contending that “the Commons, in this committal, *had infringed the law of the land*, and subverted the principles of the constitution:” when the House divided, there were for the motion 14; against it 153.—On the 21st, Lord Porchester, one of the Committee for inquiring into the policy and conduct of the great naval and military expedition to the Scheldt, submitted to the House two resolutions; the first relating to the impolicy and folly of the said expedition; and the second to the impolitic retention of the Island of Walcheren, where the British troops were daily thinned by war and

When chosen.

disease: the debate was continued during four days, when his Lordship's resolutions were negatived by 275 against 227. General Crawford then moved resolutions, which were carried, approving of the conduct of ministers, and the retention of Walcheren\*.

On March 26th, Mr. Lethbridge brought under the notice of the Commons a publication which had appeared in Cobbett's Register on the 24th, entitled "Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents; denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England." Sir Francis having acknowledged himself the author, Mr. Lethbridge proposed two resolutions;—the first declaring the address to be a libellous and scandalous paper, reflecting on the rights and privileges of the House;—the second, that Sir F. Burdett, who suffered the article to be printed in his name, had been guilty of a violation of the privileges of Parliament.—A long debate ensued, which was continued, by adjournment, to the 5th of April, when a motion by Sir R. Salisbury was carried for the commitment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower †.—Petitions were presented to the Commons from the electors of Westminster (which Sir Francis represented), from those of the county of Middlesex, and, indeed, from all parts of the kingdom, praying the release of the Honourable Baronet, as well as a "Reform of the Commons' House of Parliament;"—but they were all rejected by the House. On May 21st, Mr. Brand made a motion for Parliamentary Reform; but it was lost by 234 votes against 115.—On the 30th, Mr.

\* As soon as the Emperor Napoleon heard of this expedition, he foresaw the fatal result; and in addressing the Senate, he exclaimed, "the Genius of France has led the British troops into the pestiferous marshes of Walcheren, where disease alone will destroy them."—The event soon proved how truly prophetic were these words.

† On April 9th, the sergeant-at-arms (attended by 20 or 30 police officers, and a detachment of cavalry and infantry) being refused admittance into Sir Francis Burdett's house in Piccadilly, forced an entrance, made him prisoner, and conveyed him to the Tower.—Sir Francis, previously to this, had been waited on by the sergeant-at-arms, with the Speaker's warrant; but he disputed its legality, and refused to obey it.—Several riots took place among the populace in consequence of the arrest, and the military, on their return from escorting Sir Francis to the Tower, being assailed with stones, fired among the crowd; by which several lives were lost.

When cho

Wellesley Pole brought in a bill for the repeal of the Insurrection Act in Ireland, which soon passed into a law\*.—On Dec. 20th, the King's former malady having returned, the Commons passed a Bill, appointing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom, during his father's illness, and under certain restrictions and regulations: it was agreed to by the Lords on the 28th of the same month.—Acts were passed, "for allowing the transportation of British and Irish made *salt* from one part of the United Kingdom to another;"—for consolidating the customs in the Isle of Man; and for placing the same under the management of the English commissioners of customs;—for encouraging the consumption of malt-liquor in Ireland;—to amend the poor-laws, by giving justices of the peace authority to examine the accounts of overseers and churchwardens;—to amend the Act 7 James I. relating to the punishment of women delivered of bastard children;—to amend the Act 8 and 9 William III., which required that persons receiving alms should wear badges;—to prevent the embezzlement of public money, or securities, by collectors or receivers; and for taking security from persons in offices of trust;—to prevent the administering and taking of unlawful oaths in Ireland;

\* Parliament being prorogued on the 21st of June, Sir F. Burdett was liberated from the Tower, and Mr. Gale Jones from Newgate;—the power of imprisonment by the Commons continuing no longer than whilst the House was in session. On this occasion the Baronet's friends had arranged a procession in honour of his liberation; but he thought it advisable to return to his house by water:—the procession, however, although greatly disappointed, ranged themselves in order, passed through the cities of London and Westminster, and arrived at the baronet's house without any accident or outrage.

On March 8th, 1811, Sir Francis brought an action against Mr. Abbot, Speaker, for a trespass and assault, in breaking open his house: the defendant pleaded a *Justification*. The cause was adjourned for a further hearing, until the 17th of May, when the judges pronounced the justification satisfactory; then admitting and enforcing the right of the House of Commons to commit members and other persons to prison, for breach of privilege. On June 19th, he brought an action against the sergeant-at-arms (Mr. Coleman), for a trespass, assault, and false imprisonment; to which the defendant pleaded "not guilty and a justification." The jury found a verdict for the defendant. On April 24th, 1812, writs of error had been brought into the Exchequer Chamber, on the judgment pronounced in the Court of King's Bench, the same were argued with great solemnity; and that Court unanimously affirmed the previous judgment.

When chosen.

and for amending the prison-laws in that country ;— and for laying annually before Parliament accounts of public salaries, pensions, and allowances.—The taxes for 1810 amounted to 67,825,597*l.* ; of which the property tax yielded 13,492,215*l.* ;—loans, Exchequer bills, &c., 24,001,827*l.* :—total income, 91,827,424*l.*—The permanent taxes amounted to 34,395,933*l.* ;—the annual duties to 5,161,467*l.* ; and the war taxes to 22,707,443*l.* The national debt, funded and unfunded, English and Irish, and including 7,500,000*l.* to the Emperor of Austria, amounted to 811,898,083*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.* !!!\*—The Bank of England notes and post bills in circulation amounted to 21,406,930*l.*

*Administration Regni, Georgii Principis Walliæ.*

On March 1st, 1811, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the appointment of a committee to examine into the causes of the great commercial distress at this time prevalent †. The committee reported that it had arisen from extensive speculations in the South American market ; and recommended parliamentary aid to relieve it. A Bill was accordingly passed, to enable

\* It must have been truly consolatory, and indeed gratifying, to the people of these realms, whilst plunged chin-deep in debt, that the stewards who had the management of their affairs were so very *exact* in their accounts as to put down even the utmost brass farthing !—What ! mention “ threepence three farthings,” in an account of upwards of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling !—Faugh ! it is too disgusting even to think on :—such a statement partakes too much of humbug, and must have been made to divert public attention from the astounding number of hundreds of millions of pieces of gold which the present or a future generation is condemned to pay.—When private persons keep their accounts thus *exactly*, they seldom, or never, get into *debt* at all.—But it is rather unfortunate for the reputation of the financiers and public accountants of the period in question, that an Act of Parliament was passed this very year (1810) “ to prevent the *embezzlement of public money* or securities, by collectors or receivers ; and for taking *security* from persons in *offices of trust*.”—Now it is very well known that no penal statute is ever passed by the British legislature in *anticipation* of crimes that may by *possibility* occur :—such are never enacted until the kind of delinquency which they are intended to restrain has become *notorious* ; nor until the crown lawyers have declared that the same is unrestrainable by the laws already in force.—*Ergo*,—the above enumeration of *farthings* is “ *too much of a good thing* ;”—though, indeed, as intended, it must have had the effect of *diversion* from the main point.

† There had been notices of upwards of 2000 bankruptcies in the Royal Gazette in 1810.

When chas.

government to issue six millions in Exchequer Bills;—to be repaid by equal payments from three months to three months.

On June 6th, Lord Milton moved a resolution in the Commons, “That it was highly improper and indecorous in the advisers of the Prince Regent, to recommend the re-appointment of the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief of the Forces:”—but, on a division, the votes for the resolution were 47; against it, 296.—Acts were passed,—for taking an account of the population of Great Britain\* ;—to *allow* a certain proportion of the militia to enlist annually into the regular forces;—to authorize the punishment by confinement and hard labour of persons in Ireland liable to transportation;—to enable the East India Company to raise a further sum by *bond*, without increasing their capital stock;—to explain and amend the Act 39 Geo. III. for suppressing seditious societies, as far as respects certain penalties on printers and publishers;—for allowing the use of a liquor prepared from sugar, for colouring porter;—to promote the building and repairing of churches, and chapels;—to *permit the interchange* of the English and Irish Militias;—and “for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; as well as for preventing any note of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum thereon specified.”—The taxes for 1811 amounted to 65,309,100*l.*;—the Property Tax yielding 13,707,218*l.*:—Loans, Exchequer bills, &c. 29,613,372*l.* Total income, 94,922,472*l.*

On March 6th, 1812, Benjamin Walsh, Esq. was expelled the House of Commons, and a new writ was ordered for Wootton Bassett†. On May 11th, Mr.

\* There were in England 9,538,827 persons; in Wales, 611,788; in Scotland, 1,805,688; in the army, navy, and merchant-vessels, 640,500. Total, 12,596,803. The population of the metropolis amounted to 1,050,000.

† The cause of this expulsion was, that Walsh had been found guilty by a jury of feloniously stealing from Sir Thomas Plumer twenty-two notes of the Bank of England.

When chosen.

Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was assassinated by a man named Bellingham, as he was entering the House of Commons, from the lobby\*.

On Sept. 29th, the Prince Regent dissolved the Parliament, by proclamation.—Acts had been passed for making provision for the *better* support of his Majesty's household, during his indisposition ;—for granting annuities for the discharge of Exchequer bills ;—for erecting a Penitentiary House for the confinement of offenders convicted in London and Middlesex ;—for more effectually preventing the embezzlement of securities for money, &c. left in the hands of bankers, merchants, attornies or their agents ;—to allow the use of sugar in brewing beer in England ;—for increasing the assessed taxes ;—to provide a summary remedy for the abuse of trusts for charitable purposes ;—to deprive of their seats, such Members of the House of Commons as shall become bankrupts, or who shall not pay their debts within a limited time ;—for the better regulation and preservation of parish and other registers ;—to repeal and amend certain Acts relating to religious worship, assemblies, and preachers ;—for the more effectual

England, valued 1000*l.* each. A question was reserved on this verdict for the opinion of the judges, “ whether the crime charged was a larceny or only a civil contract,”—that is, a *debt*. Their Lordships decided that “ in the estimation of the law it did not amount to the former ;” and recommended Walsh to his Majesty for pardon ;—he was pardoned accordingly ; and on the 22d of Feb. was discharged from Newgate. The Commons, however, could not well permit such a man to sit in their House as a legislator :—they, therefore, expelled him ; and an Act was passed, (commonly styled “ Sir Thomas Plomer's Act”), wherein is drawn the line of demarcation between debts and embezzlement.

\* Mr. Perceval died in about ten minutes, the pistol-shot having entered his heart. The assassin surrendered immediately, and proved to be an Anglo-Russian merchant, who, having failed to obtain redress from the British ambassador, Lord Leveson Gower, at Petersburg, for certain injuries done him by the Russian government,—and having, at great expense, and with much loss of time, petitioned the ministry at home for inquiry and compensation, took this method of revenging his wrongs.—He was tried at the Old Bailey, on the 15th ; and on the 18th was hanged at Newgate, without expressing any compunction for the terrible act.—This murder caused much consternation, particularly among those in authority. It was not appeased until the Ministers were convinced that Bellingham had had no associates ; for the general impression ran, from the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, that there was a plot to destroy the several members of his Majesty's government.—Mr. Vansittart, now Baron Bexley, succeeded Mr. Perceval, as Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and a general change of ministry took place soon after.



What did

punishment of persons aiding the escape of prisoners of war;—to prevent the issue of bank-tokens, except those of the Bank of England and Ireland;—to grant parochial relief to debtors under *mesne* process, in prisons which are not county gaols;—for the exemplary punishment of persons destroying stocking and lace-frames; and to enable the owners to recover damages;—and for the preservation of the public peace in certain disturbed districts,—giving *additional* powers to justices of the peace for that purpose, until March 25th, 1813\*.

Charles Abbot, Esq., chosen the 5th time, Nov. 30 . . .

The Taxes for 1812 amounted to 64,752,125*l.*; of which the property tax amounted to *one-fifth*;—loans, Exchequer bills, &c. to 41,408,200*l.*:—Total income 106,160,325*l.*!—being upwards of seven millions and a half more than the whole amount of the *national debt*, when George the Third commenced his reign, about 50 years before!

On Feb. 18, 1813, Lord Castlereagh moved an address to the Prince Regent, expressive of the entire concurrence of the House of Commons in the policy and justice of the war with the United States of America †:—it was carried without a division.—On the 22d, after much discussion and opposition, a Bill passed the Commons, for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, to assist the Lord Chancellor:—it soon passed into

\* The manufacturing districts were at this time in a state of insurrection on account of the high price of provisions, the weight of taxation, the introduction of machinery to supersede manual labour, and the stagnation of trade arising from non-intercourse with the continent. The wretched inhabitants, driven to desperation by the long gnawings of hunger and the inclemency of winter, wreaked their vengeance on the stocking and other machines which had been the principal cause of lowering the price of their labour. The better to effect this, they disguised their persons and associated in armed bands, going about and breaking the frames and engines in the several manufactories. They obtained the appellation of Luddites, from one of the most active of their party being nicknamed Ned Lud, though his real name was Walker. Many of them being apprehended, Special Commissions were appointed by the Crown, for their trial; and several were hanged, whilst others were sentenced to transportation and imprisonment. These riotous proceedings commenced at Nottingham, in January, and soon extended to Huddersfield, York, Leeds, Sheffield, and indeed to all the northern manufacturing towns.

† War had been declared by Great Britain on the 13th of October, 1812.

When chosen.

a law\*.—On March 1st, the Princess of Wales addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Commons, requesting Parliament fully to investigate her conduct during her residence in this country; “in order that she might be proved guilty, or treated as innocent.”—Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Whitbread made several motions relative to the Princess; but the House did not support these propositions; considering that no public good could result therefrom, and that they deemed her to be fully acquitted by the minutes of the Privy Council in 1806, of the only charge which could render hers a case for parliamentary interference.—On April 5th, Sir Samuel Romilly moved the commitment of a Bill to take away the corruption of blood in consequence of attainder of treason or felony; and another for altering the punishment in cases of conviction for high treason:—both Bills, however, were lost.—On the 30th, Mr. Grattan brought in a Bill for the removal of Catholic disabilities:—on May 24th, the Commons having resolved themselves into a Committee upon it, the Speaker protested against the admission of Catholics into Parliament, the Privy Council, or on the Judicial Bench; and concluded with moving that the clause “to sit and vote in either House of Parliament,” should be left out of the Bill: after a long debate a division took place, when 247 voted for the clause, and 251 against it: Mr. Ponsonby then said, that, as the Bill without this clause was unworthy the acceptance of the Catholics, he would move “that the Chairman do leave the chair;” and thus was the Bill abandoned.—On May 5th, a Bill was brought in “to remove certain penalties imposed upon persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity;” which afterwards passed into a law.—On Nov. 11th, Lord Castlereagh’s Bill “for augmenting the disposable military force of the country, by *volunteering* from the militia,” was read:—it soon passed

\* Sir Thomas Plomer, late Attorney-General, was appointed the first Vice-chancellor.

both Houses\*.—Acts were passed,—to amend an Act of William III. relating to the splitting of freeholds for qualifying to vote at elections;—to render more effectual the laws for the trial of controverted elections;—for the more speedy and effectual trial and punishment of offences committed by soldiers in places beyond sea, and out of his Majesty's dominions;—for the better regulation of ecclesiastical courts, and for the more easy recovery of church-rates and tithes;—for the further support and maintenance of stipendiary curates;—to grant additional annuities to the judges, on their resignation of office;—and, for continuing for a further term, the possession of the British territories in the East Indies, to the East India Company.—The Taxes for 1813 amounted to 68,302,860*l.*;—the property tax alone being 14,889,441*l.*:—loans and Exchequer bills, 52,916,675*l.*:—received from Ireland, 7,154,751*l.*—Total income, 128,374,286*l.*

On May 1, 1814, the Marquess of Wellington having been created a Duke, an annuity of 13,000*l.* a year was settled on him by Parliament†.—On the 2d, an address to the Prince Regent, moved by Mr. Wilberforce, was carried unanimously in the Commons,—praying his interference with the Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, by those countries still carrying it on‡.—On June 28th, the two Houses voted congratulatory addresses to the Prince Regent, on the treaty of peace signed with France.—On July 4th, Lord Castlereagh proposed in a Committee of the Commons to increase the allowance of Caroline,

\* From a statistical account published in Jan., 1814, it appeared that the of men in Great Britain, capable of bearing arms, viz. from the age of 1 amounted to 2,744,847; or about 4 in every 17 males.

† On June 28th, his grace received the thanks of the Lords for his services in the Peninsular War. On Nov. 8th, 1817, the mansion and estate of Strath in Hampshire, were purchased for him, for 263,000*l.*

‡ The Sovereigns of France and the Netherlands abolished this trade vol. but the Spanish Court could not be prevailed on to accede to such a measure. Nov. 21, 1817; when a treaty was concluded, by which Great Britain was to pay 400,000*l.* to Spain for relinquishing her right of supplying her colonies with slaves from Africa!

When chosen.

Princess of Wales, to 50,000*l.* a year: but in a letter to the Speaker, that ill-treated lady declined accepting any further allowance than the 35,000*l.* which she already possessed.—On the 5th, Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone were expelled the House of Commons, in consequence of their conviction in the Court of King's Bench, of a conspiracy to defraud the members of the Stock Exchange, by the circulation of false news in order to raise the price of the public funds to their own advantage\*.—On the 7th, the two Houses of Parliament accompanied the Prince Regent in grand procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, "to return a solemn thanksgiving to the Almighty, for the restoration of the blessings of peace †."—Acts were passed,—for declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons;—for discontinuing proceedings in certain actions already commenced; and to prevent *vexatious* suits, against the clergy, for non-residence, &c. &c. under an Act of 43d Geo. III.:—to

\* The fraud in which these Members were implicated was committed by a man named Random de Berenger; who contrived that, on Feb. 22, an express should be sent from Dover, with information that a French officer had arrived, announcing the death of the Emperor Napoleon, by assassination, and the accession of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France: the funds rose nearly 10 per cent. in consequence of this news; and the fraudulent speculators of course hoped to realize considerable sums; but they were disappointed, as all bargains on that account were afterwards nullified.—Lord Cochrane was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.*; to be imprisoned for twelve months; and at the end of that time to stand in the pillory!—the others were similarly sentenced; but the pillory part of the punishment was remitted on account of the very great popularity of Lord Cochrane. On the 11th of August his Lordship's arms, banner, &c. were kicked out of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and his name erased from the list of the Knights of the Bath. This severe treatment was the first instance of the kind, since the establishment of the Order.—Respecting the question of Lord Cochrane's imputed guilt,—there is now little doubt but that he was the victim or the dupe of designing persons; and the best proof that such was the case, is the fact that in eleven days after his expulsion, he was re-elected member of Parliament for the populous city of Westminster; although at that time suffering incarceration:—his temporary escape from the King's Bench on a momentous occasion, and the *penny subscription* for the payment of his fine, are fresh in the recollection of every one. That subscription further proved that the public, at least, did not think his Lordship capable of the base act laid to his charge; but that he was the victim of political or interested knavery.

† The definitive treaty of peace with France was signed at Paris on May 30th; and on Dec. 24th, another treaty was concluded, at Ghent, in Flanders, between Great Britain and the United States of America.

When ch

prevent the granting of any patent office in the Colonies, for any longer time than the grantee shall discharge the duties thereof, in person, and behave well therein;—for the more effectual prevention of child stealing;—to repeal the Acts which rendered it penal to bury dead bodies in woollen cloths;—to permit the exportation of tea to the British colonies in America; as well as to Guernsey, Jersey, Europe, and Africa, without payment of duties;—to take away corruption of blood; and to alter the punishment of high treason in certain cases;—for the more easy apprehension and trial of offenders escaping from one part of the kingdom to another; and “for providing for the peace of such parts of Ireland as may be disturbed by seditious persons entering into unlawful combinations or conspiracies.”—The Taxes for 1814 amounted to 70,240,313*l.*; of which the Property Tax yielded 15,109,803*l.*:—Loans and Exchequer bills, 46,502,948*l.*:—received from Ireland, 6,304,255*l.*—Total income, 123,047,516*l.*

On Feb. 17th, 1815, the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson (now Lord Goderich) moved for a committee of the Commons, on the subject of the corn laws; when nine resolutions were agreed to, fixing an average price of grain, at which free importation was to be permitted, and below which it was to be prohibited: a Bill was brought in, founded on these resolutions, which encountered, both in and out of the House, the most violent opposition\* :—it passed the Commons on March

\* On Monday, March 6th, the populace of the metropolis assembled before the door of the House of Commons, crying out “No Corn Bill,” and manifested their pleasure towards the members who were favourable to it. The military, who were ordered out, succeeded in dislodging the people from Palace-yard; but they proceeded to Lord Eldon’s house, Bedford-square, where they tore up the iron railing, forced the entrance, and destroyed a great part of the furniture. Mr. Robinson, who had introduced the Bill, was the next object of their fury: his house in Burlington-street was greatly damaged, his furniture thrown into the street, and many valuable pictures destroyed. Similar outrages were committed on the houses and property of Lord Hardwicke and Darnley, and on those of Mr. Wellesley Pole, &c. These riots continued during the three following days, when the houses of many obnoxious persons among whom was Lord Castlereagh, were injured. No sooner were the people dispersed in one street, than they assembled in another. Mr. Robinson had a visit paid him; but a party of the military were stationed in the house, from

When chosen.

10th; and the Lords on the 20th, by a majority of 128 to 21.—On the 20th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained the consent of the Commons to the continuance of the Property Tax; and after much opposition, he consented to abandon it *after* the present year. It was passed in the House of Lords on the 11th.—Acts were passed,—to continue the restriction on the payment of cash by the Bank of England;—to extend the Trial by Jury to civil causes in Scotland;—for more effectually preventing the use of false and deficient measures;—for the abolition of gaol fees in England;—for the amendment and preservation of highways; and the building and repair of bridges;—for taking an account of the population of Ireland;—to enable the clergy to exchange their parsonage or glebe houses and lands for others of more value, or more conveniently situated;—and, for regulating the practice of Apothecaries in England and Wales.—The Taxes for 1815 amounted to 71,153,142*l.*; of which the Property Tax yielded 15,227,500*l.*:—the loans and Exchequer bills were 50,556,859*l.*:—Irish revenue, 10,089,770*l.*—Total income, 131,799,771*l.*

On March 14th, 1816, a message from the Prince Regent was presented to the Lords, relative to the proposed marriage of the Princess Charlotte, his daughter, with the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; and on the 26th, a Bill was brought into Parliament for his naturalization\*. —On the 19th, an attempt to continue the Property Tax was defeated in the Commons by a majority of 37 †.—Acts were passed,—for more effectually detaining

man, who happened to be a mere passer by, was shot dead. On the 9th, the metropolis being completely surrounded by troops, the mischief was suppressed, and the rioters prevented from collecting. On this occasion, Lord Sidmouth, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, issued circulars, calling on the inhabitants of London, &c. to establish parochial meetings, and to appoint special constables, for the repression of the tumultuous disposition of the people.

\* The Prince and Princess were married at Carlton House on May 2d, and addresses of congratulation to the Prince Regent, and to the young Prince and Princess, were presented by the two Houses of Parliament, the City of London, and many other bodies. On the 31st, Prince Leopold was promoted to the rank of General and Field Marshal.

† This defeat was the cause of great rejoicings throughout the kingdom:—the tax was repealed on April 5th.

When done.

the Emperor Napoleon in custody; and for regulating the intercourse with the Island of St. Helena, during the time of his imprisonment there;—to repeal two Acts passed in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., which prohibited the importation of wrought goods;—for continuing the restrictions on cash payments by the Bank of England;—“to authorize the transfer of stock to the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, upon which the dividends or interest shall remain unclaimed for ten years;”!!!—for establishing regulations in regard to aliens;—to unite and consolidate in one fund all the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, and to provide for the application thereof for the general service;—“for the more effectually securing the liberty of the subject\* ;”—to alter the duties on licences for the retailing of beer, ale, &c.;—for the more effectual punishment of persons riotously destroying or damaging buildings, engines, and machinery;—to abolish the punishment of the pillory;—and to regulate the binding of parish apprentices.—The Taxes for 1816 amounted to 62,635,711*l.*;—Loans and Exchequer Bills, 12,148,203*l.*; Irish revenue, 3,742,568*l.*—Total income, 80,526,482*l.*

On the 28th of Jan. 1817, the Prince Regent, going in state to the House of Peers, to open the session of Parliament, was assailed by potatoes and other missiles. One of the rioters was secured: both Houses, as well as the city of London, &c. &c. addressed his Royal Highness, expressing their abhorrence of the outrage; and a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for discovery of the individual who had committed it †.

On Feb. 3d, a message from the Prince was delivered to the Commons, with certain papers in a *green bag*, con-

\* It is rather singular that our legislators, being in a humour to enact a law of this nature, should, in a few short months afterwards, take it into their heads to pass a Bill for the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act!

† It was afterwards asserted, and generally believed, that the person who was the Prince on the nose with the boiled potatoe, was one of the *spies* who were diligently labouring in their vocation, at this period, among the people. The fact which these hired gentry cut in the law courts, some time afterwards, sufficiently warranted this opinion.

When chosen.

taining "information respecting combinations and meetings among the people, which tended to endanger the public tranquillity;" and recommending the House to take the same into consideration. A similar communication having been made to the Lords, *Committees of Secresy* were appointed by both Houses to investigate the same. On the 19th, the committees reported that "it appeared that a traitorous conspiracy had been formed in the metropolis, for overturning the established government, by insurrection\*" accordingly, a Bill was brought into the Commons for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which on the 28th was passed; and on March 4th, the same received the Royal Assent in the House of Lords.—On March 25th, another Bill passed the Commons, by a large majority, "to prevent seditious meetings †."—On May 20th, Sir Francis Burdett moved a resolution in the Commons, for a reform in the representation of the people in Parliament; but the same was rejected by the large majority of 265 votes

\* The total failure of the Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench, three months afterwards, to prove one iota of this tremendous conspiracy, was rather a curious commentary on the sagacity of the Honourable and Right Honourable Secret Committees. The Despard plot had something of a *military* caste about it, and went down with the public very well: but what jury could swallow a tale about a poor apothecary attacking the Tower of London,—his only arms a brass mortar and an old pistol (*quere pestle?*)—his ammunition, six or eight ounces of powder in a hunting-horn, and a few bullets in the bottom of an old stocking;—and his only compatriots and followers a lame cobbler, and one or two miserable artisans, whom the barking of a dog would have terrified?—But, as we shall by and by see, the *next* plot had more of matter in it; and, like Catiline's conspiracy, was far better concocted.

† A meeting had taken place on March 10, at Manchester, for the purpose of petitioning the Prince Regent for a redress of grievances, and a reform of the Commons' House of Parliament; and, it being recommended to the poor creatures who composed it, to proceed in a large body to London, the same was foolishly attempted to be carried into effect by some hundreds, who provided themselves with *blankets* and bundles for the journey:—by the vigilance of the magistracy, however, aided by the military, their purpose was defeated, and several of their leaders were committed to prison. Many others were arrested at the same time in the manufacturing districts, under the Bill of Suspension just passed; several of whom were discharged from prison about twelve months afterwards, without any charge being brought against them! In Derby, however, the discontented were not quite so lucky: thirty-five persons were arraigned for high treason before a special commission; four of whom being convicted and sentenced to be hanged and beheaded, the others withdrew their plea of "*Not Guilty*," and gladly accepted the royal mercy which was held out to them.



against 77. On the 30th, the Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot resigned the Speaker's chair, on account of ill health; and being created Baron Colchester, took his seat in the Upper House.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, June 2

Acts were passed, "for securing and detaining such persons as his Majesty shall suspect to be conspiring against his person and government;"—to make perpetual certain parts of an Act of 36 Geo. III. for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices; and for the safety and preservation of the Prince Regent;—to revive and make perpetual Act 37 Geo. III. for the prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce his Majesty's sea or land forces;—to abolish the punishment of whipping female offenders;—to regulate the costs of distresses levied for payment of small rents;—to consolidate and amend the laws relating to spiritual persons holding farms; and for enforcing their residence on their benefices;—and to encourage the establishment of *banks for savings*, in England.—The taxes for 1817 amounted to 52,372,403*l.*;—excess of Exchequer Bills, &c. 17,325,061*l.*—Total income, 69,697,464*l.*

On Jan. 1818, a Bill for the repeal of the Habeas Corpus suspension Act, having passed both Houses, received the Royal Assent. On April 13th, in consequence of a message to both Houses by the Prince Regent, announcing the approaching marriages of the Duke of Clarence (his present Majesty) with the Princess of Saxe Meinengen; of the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess of Hesse; of the Duke of Kent with the Princess of Saxe Cobourg, &c. &c., ministers proposed a grant of 12,000*l.* a year to each, in addition to the incomes they then possessed: these grants, however, were reduced to 6000*l.* a year, each; and similar provision was made for the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.—On June 3d, Sir Francis Burdett, having presented ninety petitions to the Commons, praying for

When chosen.

a Reform in Parliament, moved certain resolutions on the expediency of returning to Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage: on a division, there appeared in favour of the motion only *two* votes; viz. his own, and that of Lord Cochrane, his seconder;—against it, 126!—Acts were passed,—“for indemnifying persons, who, since the 26th of Jan. 1817, had acted in apprehending, imprisoning, &c. persons *suspected* of high treason; and in the suppression of unlawful assemblies;”—to prevent the further circulation of dollars or tokens by the Bank of England;—for more effectually discovering the *longitude* at sea;—for encouraging attempts to find a *northern passage* between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the North Pole;—for building additional churches in populous parishes;—for the regulation of parish *vestries*;—for repealing such Acts as allowed pecuniary or other rewards on the conviction of persons for highway robbery and other crimes; and for facilitating the means of prosecuting persons accused of felony, &c.;—to amend the laws against the destruction and sale of game;—and for appointing commissioners to inquire into the charities in England for the education of the poor.—The taxes for 1818 amounted to 53,959,218*l.*:—Loans and Exchequer Bills, funded, 28,510,400*l.*:—received from Ireland, 4,820,406*l.*—Total income, 87,290,024*l.*

The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, re-chosen Jan. 21 . 1819

On Jan. 25th, a Bill was presented to the Lords for vesting the custody of the King's person in the Duke of York; with a proposed allowance of 10,000*l.* a year\*, which was strenuously opposed as far as regarded the amount of salary; but it ultimately passed into a law.—On March 2d, Sir James Mackintosh, in the Commons, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider so much of the *criminal law* as ordained capital punishment, and to report their opinion to the House. This motion, though opposed by the Ministry, was car-

\* *His Majesty's late Custos*, the Queen, had died on the 17th of Nov. 1818.

ried by a majority of 148 over 128\*.—On the 29d, the Attorney-General brought a Bill into the Commons to abolish the proceeding of appeal, in all cases of murder, felony, mayhem, &c., as well as wager and trial by battle †: it passed both Houses without opposition, and soon received the Royal Assent.—On May 3, many petitions having been presented to Parliament in favour of the claims of the Catholics, Mr. Grattan moved in the Commons for a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of the laws affecting so large a body of his Majesty's subjects; on a division, there appeared 241 for the motion, and 243 against it:—a similar motion, submitted to the Peers, by the Earl of Donoughmore, was negatived by a majority of 41.—On Nov. 23, an address being moved to the Prince Regent, in the Commons, on his opening speech, respecting the disturbed state of the country, Mr. Tierney moved an amendment, urging the necessity of inquiring into the late murderous proceedings at Manchester:—this was the cause of a long and animated debate, which lasted two days: on the division, 150 were for the amendment, and 381 against it.—A motion for a similar inquiry in the Lords was negatived by 178 against 47 ‡.

\* On the 25th of Jan. the sheriffs of London had presented a petition of the Common Council, &c. to both Houses, praying for a revision of the criminal law.

† The abolition of these barbarous customs arose from the well-remembered case of Abraham Thornton, who having been acquitted at the Warwick Assizes of the rape and murder of Mary Ashford,—the evidence, though strong, being merely circumstantial,—was again taken into custody by a writ of appeal of the next assizes, which subjected him to another trial:—the supposed murderer offered *wager of battle*, according to ancient custom. This matter was solemnly argued in the Court of King's Bench; and the judges decided that the right of defence by this mode was coeval with the right of prosecution by appeal. The challenge, however, being declined on account of the extreme youth of young Ashford, the brother of the murdered girl, Thornton was discharged.

‡ It may be necessary to state, that at this time, misery and discontent prevailed throughout the whole kingdom; and that meetings of large bodies, consisting of from an hundred to fifty thousand persons each, were held at Stockport, Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, and other great towns; where resolutions were passed respecting the necessity for Parliamentary Reform, including the questions of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments. The people had assumed to themselves the names of "Radical Reformers;" but they were allowed, even by their enemies, to have conducted themselves with great propriety of behaviour: at Birmingham, indeed, Sir Charles Wolsley, Bart. was chosen, by 50,000 of the inhabitants,

When chosen.

n Nov. 13th, Sir Manasseh Lopez, Bart., who had in the preceding March been found guilty of bribing the

“Legislatorial Attorney and Representative;”—for which alleged seditious several persons were arrested and held to bail; among whom was Sir Charles, self\*.—In the mean time, Lord Sidmouth, then Secretary of State for Home Affairs, had addressed circular letters to the Lords Lieutenants of the several counties in which Reform meetings were held, requiring them to take the most prompt and effectual means for the preservation of the *public peace*, and to give directions to the several corps of yeomanry cavalry under their command, to hold themselves in readiness to act in case of necessity. In Lancashire, these orders were fulfilled but too literally:—on Aug. 16th, a meeting of the Reformers of Manchester and its neighbourhood, consisting of about 60,000 men and women, being taken place on a vacant piece of ground to the north side of St. Peter’s church, Manchester and Cheshire yeomanry cavalry, headed by a police officer, rushed through the crowd sword in hand; and as soon as Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, &c., who had been addressing the assemblage, were taken into custody and sent to gaol, they commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the people;—sparing neither age nor sex!—Upwards of five hundred persons were killed and wounded; eighty of whom died immediately on the field, or in a few days afterwards. This atrocious massacre of unarmed and innocent persons,—to which we can find no parallel, in all its circumstances, even in the terrific scenes of the French Revolution,—caused universal indignation throughout the kingdom; and the public were not a little astonished to find, that on the 21st (five days after the dreadful event), Lord Sidmouth had formally communicated to the magistrates of Manchester, “*the thanks of the Prince Regent, for the prompt, decisive, and effective measures taken by them for the preservation of the public tranquillity on the 16th instant.*” (!!!)—In accordance with this most questionable conduct of the government, was the subsequent denial of justice to the sufferers; and the punishment of those patriotic persons who *dared* to say that the men who had thus wantonly shed the blood of their fellow creatures, as well as their approvers, deserved to be brought to punishment.—Bills being preferred against several of the murderers, at the ensuing Lancaster Assizes, the grand jury *threw them out*; but the same jury found *true bills* against Mr. Hunt and others who had presided at the meeting, on a charge of conspiracy to overturn the government:—the charge of high treason against them having previously been abandoned †. One of the most atrocious, but memorable, instances of public injustice, which at his time disgraced the kingdom, occurred in the case of a fellow named Meagher, the rumpeter of this precious troop of yeomanry:—he was apprehended for shooting from his garret window, and wounding, two men named Jones and Robinson: and his excuse was, that his windows had been broken, in the *melee*!—this man was held to bail, though for a *capital* offence, and finally escaped punishment.—On the other hand, that venerable and most exemplary nobleman, the Earl Fitzwilliam, was dismissed from the lord-lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in consequence of having signed a requisition for a public meeting held at York, relative to the bloody proceedings at Manchester; and the Attorney-General filed an ex-officio information against Sir Francis Burdett, for having written a letter to his constituents of West-

\* On May 15, 1820, Sir Charles was sentenced, by the judges of the Court of King’s Bench, to eighteen months’ imprisonment in Abingdon gaol, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour. Messrs. Harrison and Wooler, and Major Cartwright, were severally imprisoned for the same offence.

† On May 15th, 1820, Mr. Hunt was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and six months in Ilchester gaol, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour for five years; his companions were imprisoned for one year each, in Lincoln gaol, with similar securities.

electors of Grampound, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Exeter gaol, and to pay a fine of 10,000*l.*<sup>‡</sup>—On Dec. 15th, in consequence of a letter written by John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. (now Sir John), containing some severe remarks on the conduct of certain Members of the House of Commons, which were declared a breach of privilege, that gentleman was arrested and conveyed to Newgate.—Acts were passed,—to regulate the qualifications of Members to serve in Parliament;—to continue the restriction on cash-payments by the Bank of England, till May 1, 1823;—to prevent the enlistment of his Majesty's subjects for foreign service, without license;—for the protection and encouragement of benefit societies;—and for establishing a register of colonial slaves, &c.—The taxes for 1819 amounted to 53,291,508*l.*:—loans, &c. to 23,255,859*l.*†—Total income, 76,547,367*l.*

GEORGIO QUARTO REGNANTE.

On Feb. 17th, the two Houses unanimously voted an address of condolence to his Majesty on the death of his

minister, on the same subject. Sir Francis was tried and *found guilty* at the Leicester assizes; and on Feb. 8th, 1821, he was sentenced in the Court of Bench to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000*l.*‡—Many public meetings were held throughout the kingdom, to petition the Prince Regent to dismiss the ministers, and to institute an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Sidmouth and Manchester magistrates;—but, the ministry were all-powerful from the parliamentary majorities above stated, as well as from the Acts that were passed, at this time, by the public press:—so, an *indemnity bill* being passed, and other circumstances intervening, the horrible affair, notwithstanding several motions for its repeal, has lain dormant ever since.

\* The manner in which this sentence was *mitigated*, whilst the utmost was rigorously exacted from the Reformers who were lying in prison, is an indelible blot on the administration of this period.

† It is a curious fact, that the newspapers in the interest of government most unblushingly announce the borrowing of twelve millions, on the 9th of Dec. in the following words:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded the contract for a loan of 12,000,000*l.* with Messrs. Rothschild and Co., on terms *favourable to the public!*"—favourable, indeed, to the public, to add a burthen to the load that already pressed them to the earth!—and that, too, in the name of profound peace!

‡ To the great honour of the patriotic electors of Westminster, it may be said that they immediately opened a subscription to pay the fine imposed on their elected representative.

When chosen.

father, the late King; as well as on that of his brother, the late Duke of Kent.—On March 1st, Parliament was dissolved by proclamation\*.

the Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen a third time,  
April 27th . . . . . 1820

On May 15th, Sir Francis Burdett moved in the Commons, for an inquiry into the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August, previously; but the motion was negatived by 235 votes against 111.

On June 6th, her Majesty, Queen Caroline, having arrived in London, Lord Liverpool delivered a message to the Lords from the King, stating that he would communicate to them certain papers concerning the conduct of the Queen, to which he wished to call their most serious attention:—a similar message was sent to the Commons.

On the 7th, Mr. Brougham delivered a message from the Queen to the Commons, stating her reasons for returning to England; her readiness to meet her accusers; and courting the fullest inquiry into her conduct.—On the same day, Lord Liverpool, in the Lords, moved an Address to the King on his message; also the appointment of a Secret Committee to examine the papers relative to the Queen; both of which were agreed to: a similar motion was made in the Commons by Lord Castlereagh; but the appointment of a Com-

\* A plot, before alluded to, entitled “the Cato-street Conspiracy,” was got up in the metropolis, just before the rising of Parliament: it was hatched by certain hired government spies; who, working upon the feelings of men rendered desperate by poverty, and no doubt excited by patriotism, had induced them to enter into a league to assassinate the ministers of the Crown; who were, it was given out, to assemble on Feb. 23d at Earl Harrowby’s house, to a cabinet dinner.—The place of meeting of the conspirators (a loft, or large room above a stable, in Cato-street, Edgeware-road) being known to the Home Secretary, Mr. Birnie, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, with twelve of the patrol and a detachment of the life-guards, surrounded the building.—A conflict ensuing with those inside (amounting to about twenty or thirty armed individuals), one of the police was killed: nine of the conspirators were taken, but the rest escaped for the night. Thistlewood, the leader, and others were taken in a few days;—their place of concealment being known to the spies who had concocted the conspiracy. They were examined before the Privy Council and committed to the Tower and other prisons. On April 19th, they were tried at the Old Bailey, and five of them being found guilty of treason and murder, were sentenced to death:—these were hanged and beheaded on May 1st.—the rest were transported for life.

mittee was postponed, in the hope of bringing about an arrangement which might prevent the necessity of further proceedings\*. On July 4th, the Secret Committee of the Lords reported that they had examined the *green bag*, and that the documents therein contained, deeply affected the honour of the Queen; charging her with *adultery*, and other acts unbecoming her high station and of the most licentious character: the report concluded by recommending a solemn inquiry by a *legislative* proceeding. On the 5th, the Queen presented a petition to the Lords, praying to be heard by Counsel, which was *negatived*. Lord Liverpool then presented a *Bill of Pains and Penalties* against her Majesty; charging her with an adulterous connexion with one Bartolomeo Bergami, whom she had originally engaged as a Courier, but had afterwards enriched, and elevated to an order of knighthood instituted by herself.—It further charged her with procuring for him other titles of honour, and with conducting herself towards him with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom; and therefore prayed that it might be enacted that she should be deprived of the rank and title of Queen, and that the marriage between her and his Majesty might be dissolved!—The Lords having adjourned till the 17th of August, met on that day to resume their deliberations on this very *modest* Bill. Her Majesty, who was present †, was saluted by the acclamations of an immense concourse of people, both in going to, and in returning from, the House. On the 19th, the Attorney-General

\* This being officially made known to the Queen, her Majesty informed Lord Liverpool that she was ready to receive and take into consideration any proposition consistently with her honour, which he was disposed to make on the part of government; upon which, after several communications, it was proposed that her Majesty should receive 50,000*l.* a year, on condition of relinquishing the crown, as well as all the rights and privileges, of a Queen!—On the 24th, a deputation of the Commons waited on her Majesty with a resolution of their House, in relation to the unhappy differences, and recommending a conciliatory adjustment:—The Queen declined to comply with any proposition which would implicate her.

† The Queen had previously sent a message to the Lords, stating her intention to be present every day during the investigation of her conduct, and requiring that provision should be made for her.

When chosen.

opened the charges against her Majesty in a long and elaborate speech; after concluding which, on the 21st, he called several Italian and other foreign servants to prove the facts which he had stated:—the examination of these witnesses, who appeared to be well tutored in their several parts, occupied several days; when, by agreement with the Queen's Counsel, Mr. Brougham, the case was adjourned to the 3d of October\*. On that day, Mr. Brougham delivered an eloquent and powerful address on behalf of her Majesty;—commenting severely on the evidence. He was ably followed by Messrs. Williams and Denman, and by Dr. Lushington. The Attorney and Solicitor-General having replied, the House adjourned till Nov. 3d, when very long and animated debates took place. On the 6th, a division took place, when there appeared for the second reading, 123; against it, 95; and the Bill was read accordingly a second time.—On the *third* reading (Nov. 10th), several of the bishops and temporal lords expressed their determination to vote against the divorce clause; but the House dividing on that clause, it was carried:—the consequence was, that those who had voted for the second reading, declined to support the whole Bill. There was now a decrease in the majority,—viz. 108 against 99:—upon which Lord Liverpool said, “that in the present *feeling* of the country, and with a division of sentiment so nearly balanced, he and his colleagues felt it to be their duty not to proceed further with the Bill: he would therefore move, that the question ‘*that the Bill do pass,*’ be put on that day six months!”—This intimation of the abandonment of the Bill was received with acclamation by the House, which immediately adjourned †.

\* In the mean time, loyal addresses were pouring in to the Queen from all quarters;—from almost every city and town; and from every class and profession, who went in grand procession with banners, &c. to Brandenburg House, Hammer-smith; to which residence she had now removed. Several bodies, among others the City of London, petitioned the Lords to throw out the impending Bill.

† On this and the following evenings a general illumination took place in the metropolis, on account of the abandonment of the Bill against the Queen, who was generally beloved throughout the nation:—the same occurred in every city and town in the



Acts were passed in 1820, to increase the power of magistrates in the appointment of special constables;—to amend the laws relating to smuggling, and the coasting trade of Great Britain;—for giving further facilities to the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, and certain powers to the judges of assize;—for the summary punishment of persons wilfully or maliciously damaging public or private property;—for the further encouragement of savings banks;—for taking an account of the population;—for the further prevention of the forgery of bank notes;—to repeal so much of certain Acts of Elizabeth, and Geo. I. and II., as inflicted capital punishment on certain offences;—also, so much of an Act of William III. as took away the benefit of clergy from persons privately stealing in a shop, goods to the value of five shillings; and for the more effectual prevention of the crime of shop-lifting.—The taxation for 1820 amounted to 55,063,693*l.*;—loans, Exchequer bills funded, &c., 28,127,480*l.*—Total income, 83,191,173*l.*

On Jan. 24, 1821, many petitions were presented to both Houses, and to his Majesty, on the subject of the late proceedings against the Queen; almost all of which reflected strongly on the conduct of the ministers. On the 31st, Lord Castlereagh moved in the Commons that an allowance of 50,000*l.* per annum should be made to her Majesty:—an amendment was moved that 30,000*l.*

kingdom, as soon as the news arrived. During these proceedings, no further mischief occurred than the demolition of the windows of those ministers and other persons whose hostility to their Queen was undisguised: also, of that portion of the press whose paper-press who were well known to have been hired to calumniate her in the foulest and grossest manner.—On Nov. 29th, her Majesty went in grand procession (escorted by 150 gentlemen on horseback, and attended by an immense multitude) to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks for the result of the late proceedings against her. During this and the following months, numerous addresses were presented to her by bodies of artisans, seamen, &c., who went in procession to Brandenburg-house, carrying the emblems of their trades and professions. The Common Council of London, and other public bodies, presented addresses to the King, praying him to dismiss the ministers, &c. &c.; but the lords mayors and aldermen of London and Dublin, the universities, and twenty-four counties in Scotland, presented addresses of a different description! The excitement throughout the kingdom was indeed intense; and the Bill had been persevered in, there is no doubt that a civil war would have ensued; for, several whole regiments of the line were known to take the side of the people in supporting their oppressed Queen.

When chosen.

be substituted; but the original motion was carried without a division; upon which, Mr. Brougham delivered a message from the Queen, stating that she would accept of no provision until her name was inserted in the liturgy of the church; as was the right of all queens of England\*.—On Feb. 5th, the Marquess of Tavistock moved a vote of censure by the Commons, on his Majesty's ministers, for their late conduct towards their Queen:—a debate of two days followed; at the conclusion of which the votes for censure amounted to 178; against it, 324.—On March 6th, numerous petitions from all the agricultural districts of the kingdom were presented to the Commons, complaining of distress and praying for relief.—On the 16th, Mr. Plunkett moved for the second reading of his Bill for the relief of his Majesty's Catholic subjects:—after a long and animated debate, it was carried by a majority of 254 over 243. It was read a third time on April 3d, and passed the Commons; the numbers being 216 against 197. On the 17th it was read the second time in the Lords; but, after a long discussion, it was thrown out by a majority of 159 against 120.—On March 17th, the commissioners

\* Of all the shafts of hostility aimed at this most unfortunate, and, indeed, *accursed* lady, none was more petty, more base, than the act of erasing her name from the public prayer-book of the nation. That this act was not prompted by any religious, moral, or even decorous feeling, is well known:—it was intended to grade her in the eyes of the people; but it sadly failed of the desired effect, although most the whole of the clerical body showed themselves but the too willing and time-serving tools of her enemies†. Many of her enemies, themselves, did not believe her to be guilty; and *some of them knew well*, that, had she had even the passions and disposition of Julia, the daughter of Augustus, a physical cause intervened (reduced by disease and mental affliction) which would have debarred their gratification. The Queen was strongly urged to permit her physicians to give evidence at the trial, which would have overwhelmed her persecutors with ruin and eternal disgrace:—but she resisted every importunity;—most magnanimously preferring to let the worst that could befall her, rather than contribute in the smallest degree to the exposure of her sex.

† That powerful writer, Mr. Cobbett, declared publicly in his *Political Register*, that on the Queen's arrival in this country, he was waited upon by a *dignitary* of the Church of England, who said that he was *authorized* to offer him (Mr. Cobbett) the sum of one thousand pounds, if he would not espouse the cause of her Majesty:—he was *not required to write against her*;—all that was expected of him was, that he *should remain neutral*.

for the erection of new churches made their report to Parliament that 85 new churches and chapels were to be built, at the probable charge of 1,068,000*l.*—On May 15th, Sir Francis Burdett, a few days after his liberation from the King's Bench prison, moved for an inquiry into the Manchester massacre of 1819: after a debate of two days, the motion was negatived by 285 against 111\*.—Acts were passed, to amend the laws respecting the inclosure of open fields, pastures, and waste lands, in England;—for making provision for the gradual resumption of cash payments by the bank of England †;—for abolishing the African company;—to exclude the borough of Grampond from sending burgesses to serve in Parliament, and to enable the county of York to send two additional knights in lieu thereof;—to amend the several Acts for the regulation of attornies and solicitors;—for the better relief and employment of the poor;—to amend several Acts for the assessing and collecting of county rates;—for the more effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace in the metropolis;—and for the further prevention of depredations on the river Thames and its vicinity.—The taxes for 1821 amounted to 55,520,073*l.*—Loans, &c to 17,291,789*l.*—Total income, 72,811,862*l.*—Amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded, 838,607,744*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*—The population of the three kingdoms, according to the census taken by Act of Parliament, amounted to 21,330,702 ‡.

On March 11th, 1822, the navy five per cents transfer Bill was passed by the Commons:—it soon afterwards

\* On May 28th, Mr. John Hunt, the printer of the Examiner newspaper, sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the house of correction for Middlesex libel on the Commons; in which he had stated that the Honourable House tained more public criminals than public guardians."

† On May 8th, the Bank began to pay their One and Two pound notes in ten millions of sovereigns having been recently coined at the royal mint purpose.

‡ England, 11,261,437:—Wales, 717,438:—Scotland, 2,093,456:—6,846,949:—British Isles, 92,122:—Army, navy, and merchant service, &c.—The population of the metropolis alone was 1,274,800. The number of England was 24,930.

When chosen.

passed the Lords and received the Royal Assent\*.—On April 25th, Lord John Russell moved for a Reform in the Commons' House:—this was vehemently opposed by Mr. Canning and others, and negatived by a majority of 269 against 164.—On May 10th, Mr. Canning moved the second reading of a Bill, brought in by him, for allowing Catholic Peers to sit and vote in Parliament:—the motion was carried by 235 against 223.—On July 2d, a Bill to amend the Marriage Act was passed, which gave great dissatisfaction to the maids, widows, bachelors, and widowers, of England and Wales, on account of the complexity of its clauses, and the publicity required to be given, previously to the ceremony, by parties contracting matrimony †.—Acts were passed, —to facilitate summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace, &c.;—for the more adequate punishment of manslaughter, and of servants robbing their masters, &c.;—for preventing frauds upon creditors, by secret warrants of attorney to confess judgment;—for consolidating and amending the laws relating to idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds;—to amend the laws relative to the importation of *corn*;—to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle;—to amend the laws for regulating alehouses;—to amend the bankrupt laws;—to authorise advances of money for relief of the distresses in Ireland ‡;—and to provide for the

\* On Feb. 22d, the Earl of Liverpool had a conference with the bankers of London and other holders of 5 per cent. stock; when he communicated to them his plan for paying off the 5 per cents., viz. by creating a new stock, bearing 4 per cent. interest;—the holders who should not signify their dissent to the plan, to have 105*l.* for the four*l.*, instead of 100*l.* in the five*l.*:—those who dissented from this arrangement were to be paid off in numerical order.

† This Bill, which gave a shock to one of the most vital institutions of the Kingdom, was not called for by the wants of society; nor could any rational being be attributed to lunacy; but, that the "Collective Wisdom of the nation" could have decreed it to be the *general law*, can only be attributed to some sinister democratic influence, which required a *retrospective* enactment.—After creating confusion among all ranks of society, it was *repealed*;—having no doubt served the purpose originally intended.

‡ The parliamentary grants amounted to 300,000*l.*;—the public subscriptions in England, Wales, and Scotland to 350,000*l.*;—local subscriptions in Ireland, 800*l.*—Total, 800,000*l.*

more effectual punishment of certain offences, by imprisonment and hard labour.—The Taxes for 1822 amounted to 55,255,620*l.*;—loans, Exchequer bills, &c. to 19,890,741*l.*—Total income, 75,156,361*l.*

His Majesty having presented to the nation the splendid library which had belonged to his father, a motion was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on June 20, 1823, for a grant of 40,000*l.* towards the erection of an additional building to the British Museum, for its reception:—this was immediately agreed to.—On July 6th, an Act received the Royal Assent, relative to the interment of persons committing *felo-de-sè*; by which the ancient custom of burial in cross-roads, with a stake driven through their bodies, was abolished\*.—Acts were passed,—“to repeal certain provisions of an Act of the third year of his present Majesty, entitled ‘an Act to amend 26th Geo. II. for the better prevention of clandestine marriages;’”—for amending the laws respecting the solemnization of marriages in England and Wales;—for further regulating the reduction of the national debt;—to enlarge the powers of Justices of the Peace in determining complaints between masters, apprentices, artificers, servants, &c.;—for enabling courts to abstain from pronouncing sentence of death, in certain capital felonies;—for rebuilding London Bridge;—for extending the benefit of clergy to several larcenies;—to amend, &c. the laws for building gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales;—for the better protection of the property of merchants, in relation to goods, &c. intrusted to factors and agents;—and to relieve his Majesty’s subjects from all doubt respecting the validity of marriages contracted abroad.—The Taxes for 1823 amounted to 52,998,000*l.*;—loans, 7,075,000*l.*—Total income, 60,073,000*l.*

\* The enactment of this law has been connected with the suicide of Marquess of Londonderry (the celebrated Lord Castlereagh), who, on the August, 1822, “cut his own throat at North Cray, in Kent;”—but whose remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, “amidst the acclamations of those

When chosen.

On March 9th, 1824, the Commons granted a further sum of 500,000*l.* (in addition to their former grant of a million), for the erection of new churches.—On May 24th, the Earl of Liverpool, at the instance of his Majesty, having brought a Bill into the House of Lords for the *restoration in blood* of the representatives of several attainted Scottish Peers; and another to reverse the attainder] of the Earl of Stafford, both passed without opposition.—On June 1st, Mr. Brougham moved an address to his Majesty, relative to the proceedings at Demerara, against Smith, the missionary preacher; but, after a debate of two days, the motion was negatived\*. On the 15th, a petition of 150 of the first mercantile houses in London was presented to the Commons, praying for a recognition of the new South American States.—Acts were passed,—for transferring the old four per cent annuities, into annuities of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.;—for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade;—for the more effectual recovery of penalties by justices and magistrates, on the conviction of offenders;—also for facilitating the execution of warrants by constables;—to amend the marriage act of last session;—to amend and continue the Alien Act for two years;—for ascertaining and establishing an uniformity of weights and measures;—for the further punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds;—to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen; and to consolidate and amend those relative to the arbitration of disputes between masters and their workmen.—The nett income of the government for 1824 amounted to 57,672,999*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*—The national debt of Great Britain and Ireland, funded and unfunded, on the 5th of January (including upwards of 4½ millions to the Emperor of Germany), amounted to 831,063,787*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; the

\* Smith had been tried and convicted, at Demerara, of high treason, for having excited the negroes of that island to rebellion:—from certain favourable points in his case, his Majesty had granted him a pardon; which, however, arrived at the colony only a short time previous to his decease;—said to have been most iniquitously accented by the ill treatment of the local government. He died on Feb. 6th, 1824.

interest and annual charge of which was upwards of 38 millions sterling\*.

On Feb. 10, 1825, Mr. Goulburn moved to bring a Bill into the Commons, for the suppression of improper and dangerous associations in Ireland;—with the view of putting down the “Catholic Association,” recently established †: after a debate of four days, the House divided; there being 278 for the motion, and 132 against it. It was carried on the 25th, by a majority of 130. On the 3d of March, the Lords, on the second reading, by a large majority, refused to hear Counsel on the Catholic Association Bill; which was read a third time without a division on the 7th, and soon afterwards received the Royal Assent.—On the 9th, Mr. Peel introduced a Bill into the Commons, “to amend the laws relative to the impanneling of juries:” it was supported by both sides of the House, and soon afterwards passed into a law.—On the 13th, Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons, certain resolutions to consider the disabilities which affected the Catholics: they were agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill to remove them. Accordingly, a Bill for their relief was introduced, in company with another, the object of which was (by stipulation on the part of the ministers,

\* Such was the usurious spirit which now pervaded what were called the “interests,” that, notwithstanding the above truly overwhelming debt, the people of these realms actually lent forty-eight millions, upon bond, to several governments, between the years 1821 and 1824; besides very large sums they invested in the French funds.—No wonder that England should be deemed by foreigners to be a land of milk and honey, and that the streets of her metropolis were paved with gold!

† This Association, instituted no doubt for the attainment of parliamentary relief from the grievances under which the whole Catholic body had so long so notoriously laboured;—or for the alternative of a dissolution of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland;—inspired the ministry, and the Irish testaments, with no small anxiety and alarm. Daniel O’Connell, Esq., now Lord Kerry, who was the ostensible leader and treasurer, levied *weekly* contributions on the whole of his brethren, under the denomination of “Catholic Rent,” the application of which was not publicly set forth:—as the amount was very considerable, the government was determined to put an end to this *imperium in imperio*; and, by agreement with its leaders, they promised their support to a Bill, to be brought in, subsequently to the present one, to enable the Catholic Parliament, &c. &c.

When chosen.

and consent of O'Connell and the other Catholic Advocates), that the forty shilling freeholders of Ireland should be disfranchised from ever more voting for parliamentary representatives!—meantime, numerous petitions for, and against the Catholics, were presented to both Houses.—The two Bills passed the Commons; but, the Lords having thrown out the Relief Bill, by a majority of 48, on the second reading, (May 17th) that for disfranchisement of the poor freeholders was withdrawn.—On May 13th, the Commons granted 2000*l.* to Mr. Macadam for his new method of paving the highways.—On June 24th, a Bill for establishing an Equitable Loan Company (for the purpose of lending money to the poor at 10 per cent. profit) was thrown out by the Lords\*.—Acts were passed,—to repeal some

\* The rage for speculation at this time was so great, that if it had not met with timely check, universal ruin must have been the consequence:—from the low rate of interest in the public funds, and a gambling spirit of adventure which pervaded all classes, every day gave birth to one or more projects for the investment of capital; some of which were useful and bade fair to be really profitable; but a great many were the mere schemes of unprincipled Jews and other persons, whose dupes had soon cause to repent the confidence which they placed in their delusive promises.—The number of Joint Stock Companies which started into an ephemeral life at this time amounted to 276, and the capital invested, or *proposed* to be invested, in them was 174,114,050*l.*—20 millions of which were actually subscribed:—the mania which prevailed was at least as intense, if it did not surpass, that which caused so much ruin about a century before, when the South Sea and other bubbles burst upon the heads of their victims; and the delusion of that period was not more attributable to the corrupt and interested views of courtiers and legislators, than was that of 1825: almost every Company was blazoned forth in the newspaper advertisements, as being under the *patronage* and governorship of some peer or member of the House of Commons. To the great honour of Lord Chancellor Eldon, it is to be recorded that he, at least, had the sagacity and patriotism to arrest the evil before the foundations of society were sapped by it. On June 2d, 1824, he was instrumental in procuring the Standing Orders, No. CCX. and CCXI. to be declared by the Lords (see pages 114 and 115), by which, no Bill for Bodies Corporate was to be read a second time in their House, until the Committee upon it had reported that three-fourths, at least, of the proposed capital, was actually invested by trustees in the public funds, or in the Bank of England.—He also declared, on March 29th, 1825, that the holders of shares in the new companies,—that is, in companies not incorporated by Act of Parliament,—were liable for the payment of all debts of their respective concerns, to the full extent of their property. This declaration operated like a wet blanket on the warm expectations of the members of the several joint-stock companies, who, not having sufficient funds to deposit, in obedience to the above wise regulation of the House of Lords, gradually withdrew their names by selling out their shares to greater fools or rogues than themselves. At length, “the money market,” *alias*, the Stock Exchange, was so glutted with these non-entities, that shares (nominally of 100*l.* sterling), which had been puffed off so as to be sold for 1800*l.* each (1)



of the assessed taxes;—to amend the law as to the offence of sending threatening letters;—for the more effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace, in and near the metropolis;—to encourage the importation of thrown silk;—to enable justices of the peace to borrow money on *mortgage* of the county rate;—for consolidating and amending the laws relating to jurors and juries;—for regulating the settlement of the poor;—for the regulation of cotton mills and factories, and for the preservation of the health of children employed therein;—for the assimilation of the current money in Great Britain and Ireland;—for abolishing the sale of offices in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas;—for preventing frivolous Writs of Error;—for the preservation of good order and peace in the English Universities;—for the protection of property in orchards, gardens, and nursery grounds;—and to allow newspapers to be printed on paper of a larger size than formerly, with liberty to publish supplements without additional stamp duties.—The revenue for 1825 amounted to 49,763,787*l.*

fell in a few weeks to 40*l.*, and many even lower. The fact was, that the sale to the respective concerns had been required to deposit only a small per centage (1*l.* to 5*l.*) on each share; consequently, a most facile and profitable means of speculation presented itself to the meanest gambler; who, by laying out a few pounds—*for as many shares of a gold mine in the Moon*—had the opportunity of turning the same to the first greedy idiot he met, at a profit of from 20*l.* to 50*l.* per share upon each. The whole affair, or rather system, was most nefarious and disgusting, and ought to have been checked sooner. The re-action (*panic* as it was called) took place a few months afterwards, opened the eyes of the people of England to the astounding fact that their immense wealth—their superabundant cash—their *capital*—was a mere factitious currency, which, in seven cases out of ten, represented knavery and bankruptcy rather than money or property of any sort. Upwards of a hundred banking establishments, in town and country, stopped payment, or, in other words, were broken up; the consequence of which was that upwards of 4000 individuals became bankrupt:—at length, by advice of the Cabinet Council, the Bank of England (upon which the demand for gold had for some time borne most *inconveniently*) resumed their system of discounts to the minor bankers and merchants, and issued a very large quantity of One and Two Pound Notes. This timely issue of negotiable currency, aided by the mutual resolution of the Bank and merchants to support each other, saved the country at that time from an extreme of distress and bankruptcy; for, as the late Mr. Huskisson truly said in the House of Commons,—“We were within forty-eight hours of barter:”—that is, there was no coin of any sort in circulation, paper money of all kinds would be *depreciated* to zero, and we should consequently be compelled to barter one commodity for

When chosen.

On Feb. 10, 1826, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in the House of Commons, to have the One and Two pound notes withdrawn from circulation; which was agreed to.—On March 9th, Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Criminal Law, which was soon afterwards passed. On April 27th, Lord John Russell moved to bring a Bill into the Commons, for Parliamentary Reform:—this motion, after considerable discussion, was negatived by 247 against 123. A Bill was at this time passed for amending the Charter of the Bank of England\*. On May 18th, a Bill was brought into the Commons by the Attorney General, for regulating the proceedings of the Court of Chancery and shortening the duration of suits therein;—but the Parliament being dissolved on the 2d of June, no progress was made in it †.—Acts were passed in 1826,—“to facilitate the advancing of money by the Bank of England upon pledges or deposits of goods;”—for the more easy recovery of small tithes;—to authorize the disposal of unnecessary prisons in England;—for better regulating the co-partnerships of bankers in England;—to alter and amend the several laws relating to the customs;—to regulate the importation of silk goods, and to repeal certain duties thereon;—for the registration of aliens;—to amend and consolidate the laws relating to insolvent debtors in England;—for repairing and building shire and county-halls, &c. in England

\* This high and mighty corporation have always known how and at *what times* to make bargains with the government; the above amendment consisted in the establishment of branch banks in all the great and populous cities and towns throughout England.

† In order to show that it was high time that an Act of some sort should be passed to hasten the decision of Chancery suits, it will be only necessary to peruse the following account of the several sums standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery,—and belonging to the suitors in that Court,—in the Bank of England, during the preceding 100 years;—

In 1726 . . .	741,590 <i>l</i> .	In 1800 . . .	17,563,912 <i>l</i> .
1730 . . .	1,007,298 <i>l</i> .	1805 . . .	21,635,719 <i>l</i> .
1740 . . .	1,295,243 <i>l</i> .	1810 . . .	25,162,430 <i>l</i> .
1760 . . .	3,093,740 <i>l</i> .	1815 . . .	32,018,209 <i>l</i> .
1780 . . .	7,120,537 <i>l</i> .	1820 . . .	34,228,715 <i>l</i> .
	In 1825 . . .		39,174,722 <i>l</i> .

When cho

and Wales;—and to admit the importation of foreign corn, for home consumption, under certain limitations. The revenue for 1826 amounted to 46,650,672*l.*:—the national debt to 813,977,856*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*

The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen a fourth time, Nov. 21 . . . . . 18

On Dec. 11, 1826, Mr. Canning presented a message from the King to the Commons, stating that his Majesty had received earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, by virtue of ancient treaties, his aid against the hostile aggressions of the Spanish government, which had suffered several Portuguese regiments which had deserted into Spain, to be organized under its auspices. On the 12th, Mr. Canning moved an address, pledging the House to support his Majesty in any measure for the welfare of Portugal; which was unanimously agreed to\*.

On Feb. 12, 1827, addresses of condolence were presented to his Majesty by both Houses, on occasion of the death of his brother the Duke of York†. On the 16th, in pursuance of a message from the King, both Houses agreed to a grant of 6000*l.* a year as a jointure to the Duchess of Clarence (her present Majesty); and 3000*l.* a year to the Duke; which, with 3000*l.* a year to which he was entitled on the death of the Duke of York, made an increase to his income of 12,000*l.* a year‡. On the 22d, Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in five Bills into the Commons, to alter and amend the code of Criminal Law: this was agreed to, and the Bills soon afterwards passed both Houses and received the Royal Assent. On the 28th, the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Copley) moved the Commons for leave to bring in a Bill to

\* On the 14th, the 3d regiment of Foot Guards was marched from London to be embarked for Portugal, to assist in quelling the rebellion of the Marquis Chaves; and, in a few days afterwards, a body of 3000 troops followed, under General Clinton.

† His Royal Highness had been succeeded, in his office of Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces, by the Duke of Wellington, on Jan. 23.

‡ In about a month afterwards, the Duke of Clarence was created Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

When chosen.

alter and amend the practice of the Court of Chancery. On March 1st, The Rt. Hon. George Canning brought forward certain resolutions respecting a revision of the Corn Laws\*. On the 5th, Sir Francis Burdett moved in the Commons, "that it was expedient for the House to take into consideration the state of the laws which imposed civil disabilities upon Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to their repeal:"—this motion, after considerable discussion, was adjourned till next day; when, upon a division, it was lost by a majority of 276 votes over 272†. On the 30th, in consequence of delay which had taken place in forming a new administration, (on occasion of a fit of apoplexy, which had six weeks previously befallen the Earl of Liverpool,) Mr. Tierney moved that the supplies should not be granted by the Commons, until a responsible administration

The metropolis as well as all other parts of the kingdom were previously agitated in an extraordinary degree, by the proposed revision of the Corn Laws: manufacturing and agricultural interest being brought into collision, the former desired the abolition of the existing laws as an intolerable burthen; whilst the latter defended their expediency: numerous meetings were accordingly held, and petitions were presented to both Houses of Parliament, expressive of the sentiments and wishes of each party.

Many petitions to both Houses had been *got up* against the Catholic claims: and every means were resorted to by the Protestant Clergy to thwart their brethren in their endeavour to recover their rights as men and citizens. In consequence of the general change of ministry which at this time took place, the Clergy of the establishment were not a little apprehensive that the King was favourable to the Catholic claims; but their fears were dissipated by the following specific declaration, reported to have been made by his Majesty.—At a public dinner, at which several of the Bishops and upwards of 150 of the clergy were present, the Archbishop of London stated in an Address,—“That the King had sent for himself and for them as the heads of the Metropolitan clergy, in order, through them, to satisfy the whole clergy and the *public*, that *his* sentiments respecting the Catholic question were the same as those of the late King his father, and of his late brother, his Royal Highness the Duke of York; also, that he took the same view of the Coronation Oath as his late revered father, and that he felt convinced that *nothing could shake or alter his opinions upon that momentous question.*”—Notwithstanding this very positive, and perhaps conscientious predetermination, however, a Catholic Relief Bill, containing in reality the same provisions, soon afterwards passed both Houses, and actually received the *Royal Assent!*—The hostility of King, Parliament, and Clergy, *all* gave way to necessity,—or to expediency, as the Duke of Wellington termed it.—In fact, the Catholics were too powerful, too restive, to be any longer trifled with, and they obtained their rights of citizenship:—so it will be in regard to the Reform Bill now in abeyance.

When cho

was formed\*. On April 9th, the setting of Spring Guns for the protection of property in gardens, &c. was prohibited by Act of Parliament. On May 22d, the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in bankruptcy cases was discussed by the Commons.—On June 1st, the Lords went into a Committee on the Bill for amending the Corn Laws, when various amendments were proposed and negatived; but an amendment moved by the Duke of Wellington, “*that bonded corn should not be allowed to be taken out of bond, for home consumption, till the average price should reach 66s.*” was carried by a majority of four.—The purpose of the Bill being thus completely annulled, the Bill itself was abandoned: and the hard-working, but oppressed people of these realms were condemned still to purchase their daily bread at double the price of that of any other nation in the world!—that too, for no purpose of government, war, or national defence, as other taxes profess to be,—but for the further pampering of an already overfed,—overgorged,—aristocracy;—whose *legitimate* revenues are more than sufficient to enable them to luxuriate in a style of splendour superior to that of many Continental Princes!—Verily, there is more of insolent cruelty in this unnatural Corn Tax, than there was in all the government taxes put together, even in the worst of times: nay, the very year of its imposition (1815) was that in which that truly equitable assessment, the property tax,

\* On April 11th, Mr. Canning received his Majesty's commands to form administration, in consequence of the continued and hopeless indisposition of Liverpool;—he, himself, to be first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of Exchequer. He accordingly wrote to his several colleagues, some of whom (the Dukes of Wellington and Montrose, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Earl Eldon, Bathurst, and Westmoreland, Lords Melville and Bexley, Mr. Peel, Sir Charles Wetherell), sent in their resignations; refusing to serve under his Premier. A complete change of ministry was the consequence; and the late Whigs having formed a coalition with Mr. Canning and his friends, the whole of party promised their support to the new administration. The Tory ministers, afterwards, entered into an explanation in each House, of the cause which induced them to resign their several offices;—the Catholic Question was, it seems, the grand point of contention.

When chosen.

*ceased*; so that, the great landholder not only thus saved ten per cent. on his annual income, but he was also permitted to impose a tax upon the people at large, *for his own exclusive advantage*, of at least *six times* that amount!—On the 26th, the Unitarian Marriage Bill was carried in the House of Lords.—On June 18th, Mr. Canning, in the Commons, proposed a temporary measure, to avert the evils resulting from the loss of the Corn Bill; viz., “that all foreign grain, meal, and flour, now in British warehouses, be admitted into the market, from the first day of July, 1827, to the first of May, 1828, upon the same terms as in the late Bill:”—this proposition was carried by a majority of 233 votes over 52; and being agreed to by the Lords, became a law immediately afterwards\*.—Acts were passed in 1827, for further regulating the costs of distresses for rent, &c.;—for prohibiting the setting of spring-guns, man-traps, and other engines calculated to destroy human life, or to inflict bodily injury;—to amend the laws relative to the duties of postage in Great Britain and Ireland;—to repeal numerous English statutes relative to benefit of clergy, robbery, larceny, and other offences; and to malicious injuries to property, as well as to remedies against the Hundred;—for further improving the administration of justice in criminal cases in England;—to consolidate and amend the laws relating to burglary, larceny, robbery, and other offences connected therewith;—for the punishment of malicious injury to property;—to amend the laws relating to remedies against the Hundred;—for the further prevention of corrupt practices at elections of members to serve in Parliament; and for diminishing the expenses of such elections;—to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the collection and management of the Excise duties in Great Britain and Ireland;—to amend the laws relating to

\* Mr. Canning died on the 8th of August, and was succeeded as First Lord of the Treasury by Viscount Goderich (formerly Mr. Robinson); the Duke of Wellington was re-appointed to the office of Commander-in-chief of the land forces.

*mesne* process, where t  
20*l.*; also to regulat  
taxation for 1827 and  
Amount of the nati  
*deemed*, 808,367,590*l.*

On Jan. 29th, 1828, I  
mission, his Majesty  
Chancellor. Among  
the destruction of the  
spoke in the most con  
ployment of the peop  
prosperity of the coun  
voted by both Houses  
the 31st, leave was g  
Mr. Tennyson to bring  
of Penryn and East L  
bribery and corruption.  
voted to pay off Exche  
734,200*l.* in discharg  
works, fisheries, and b  
Mr. Brougham brough  
of the law; viz. for a

When chosen.

him to issue a commission for inquiring into the defects occasioned by time, and otherwise, in the laws of England; as well as into the measures necessary for removing the same\*.—On the 15th, on the motion of Mr. Peel, a Finance Committee was appointed “to inquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom;—to consider what regulations and checks might be proper for establishing an effectual control over all charges incurred in the receipt, custody, and application of the public money;—and to determine what further measures could be adopted for reducing any part of the expenditure, without detriment to the public service.”—On the 26th, Lord John Russell made a motion in the Commons, for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; viz. “That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the consideration of so much of the Acts of 13th and 25th of Charles II., as requires persons, before they are admitted into any office or place in Corporations, or before accepting any office civil or military, or any place of trust under the Crown, to qualify themselves therefore, by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper according to the rites of the Church of England:”—It was opposed strenuously by Mr. Peel and others; but, on a division, there were 237 votes (against 193) in its favour; being a majority of 44. On the 28th, his Lordship moved a resolution that the above laws ought to be repealed; which, also, was carried. After much opposition in both Houses, the Bill ultimately passed into a law.—On the same day, on the motion of Mr. Peel, a Select Committee was appointed for inquiring into the Police of the Metropolis.—On

\* The learned gentleman’s speech on this occasion was exceedingly luminous and comprehensive, and embraced many separate heads. The debate was adjourned to the 29th, when, in order to meet the wishes of Mr. Peel and the Crown Lawyers, we were desirous that separate commissions should issue, Mr. Brougham amended the motion by praying “that due inquiry might be made into the origin, progress, and termination of actions in the superior courts of common law in this country, & matters connected therewith; also, into the state of the law regarding the transfer of real property.”



\* The history of this unfortunate Bill, as well as the discussions raised upon them, and from their ultimate and well-known fact, that the obstinate refusal on the part of the oligarchy to permit the people to resume even the rights of representation in their own House, has produced a corresponding effect in Great Britain and Ireland, thoroughly to cleanse the minds of the usurpers been politic enough to have willingly yielded to the demands of the boroughs in question, on the ground of the notorious selfishness of *themselves*, admitted; and had they without any compunction about what *they* call the Constitution (!) freely transferred the franchise either to counties or to populous towns, the good sense of the people would have applauded their *disinterestedness*, and, for many years, the people would have gone on paying their taxes, as heretofore, and as the "middle" classes, indeed, have always been reformers, but very much to the disadvantage of the system of government had made them poor, and kept them without money nor power, union nor representation; consequently, they submit to every new enactment against their lives and liberties, and to every kind of insult and cruelty on their persons, and on their revenue, the magistracy, and the workhouse:—it is the same content was occasionally heard in the rural districts, at the execution of a convict; and that, now and then, an expiring victim of the law groaned out his last curse as he writhed on his pallet, and as he who had degraded him from the scale of humanity, and as he who but the boroughmongers cared not for this:—they had no objection "to keep the people *in order*," and they feared neither the law nor the people. The situation of these gentry, however, has undergone a great change since the introduction of the East Retford and Penryth Bills into the Commons:—the "middle classes," as they are called, are now more equally distributed,—men who always have had "trade was bad and taxes high," but who could not do otherwise (except now and then to sign a petition) to obtain it;—they were on the brink of bankruptcy, felt all the gall and bitterness of the law, and were then saved from them by the boroughmongers, in refusing to admit four

When chosen.

Mr. Wilmot Horton, the Commons debated on the subjects of Emigration, and Manumission of Slaves in

in the case of Penryn and East Retford, was so insolently denied, but *fifty* more, besides:—nay, the demand has been made in a voice of thunder, sufficient to appal the stoutest boroughmonger; and the refusal, *now*, may, by possibility, be the means of depriving him of his legislative rank, his property, and a life.—How applicable is the Roman proverb,—

“*Quem Deus vult perdere, priusquam dementat,*”

boroughmongers of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland!—their very *trade* jeopardy, which by a little timely concession, in the cases here stated, they might have reserved for many years longer; and their obstinate folly has set that rotary wheel in motion, which,—let reformers and anti-reformers say and do what they please,—shall not perform its last circuit, until the people are convinced that neither King, Lord, nor Commoner can boast of a single nominee in the House.

It is time to give some little account of the progress of the Bills in question, during the present session.—In the debate on the second reading of the Penryn disfranchisement Bill (March 14th), Mr. Secretary Peel expressed his concurrence in the decision of the House,—“that the case of corruption had been proved against the borough;” but he desired to defer the question as to the *disposition* of the franchise, by the fate of the East Retford Bill, it should be known whether there would be one or two franchises to dispose of; but he consented to the second reading, on the understanding that he did not *pledge himself* to the transfer to Manchester. On the 1st, Mr. Peel avowed his opinion of the “sufficiency of the evidence of decay in the case of East Retford;” and that now, having the *two* franchises to dispose of, he was ready to lay down the principle of giving the manufacturing interest one; and the agricultural interest the other: on the principle, however, of ample representation already enjoyed by Cornwall, he should propose that the franchise of Penryn be transferred to a commercial town, and not that of East Retford. His colleague, Mr. Huskisson, concurred in the principle of dividing the franchises at the disposal of the House, between the agricultural and manufacturing interests; and stated, that if East Retford stood alone, he should support the measure of transferring the franchise to some great commercial town. The House, however, on the motion of Mr. Nicholson Calvert, decided by a majority of over 121, “to instruct the Committee to extend the right of voting to all forty freeholders of the Hundred of Bassetlaw.”—On the 24th, Penryn had a second reading; when Mr. Peel again expressed his satisfaction that the case was fairly made against it, &c. &c.: accordingly, the preamble of the Bill, stating “the expediency of transferring the right of returning two Burgesses to Parliament, from Penryn to Manchester, on account of the great and increasing wealth, trade, and population of that town,” was agreed to by the Commons. On the 31st, the Bill was read a third time and passed; and on the *First* of April it was read the first time in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Earl of Caernarvon:—on June 1st, however, it was negatived by their Lordships, without a division, on the motion for its second reading!—So much for this rascally borough, than which no other can rampound itself so not more corrupt.—(See “PENRYN,” in the “*Alphabetical Account of Counties, Cities, &c.*” And see Note on “*Grampound*,” in the “*List of Cities and Towns in England which formerly sent Members to Parliament*.”)—On May 19th, the Commons debated on Mr. Calvert’s amendment for extending the franchise of East Retford to the adjacent Hundred; at which time it was generally understood in the House that the proposal of giving the franchise of Penryn to Manchester would be rejected by the Lords: an appeal was accordingly made to Mr. Peel, to act on the principle laid down by him, of giving one franchise to the

When chosen

the West Indies; also on the treaty of Limerick (whereby England was under obligations to exempt Catholics from disabilities), on that of Sir H. Parnell.—On the 11th, a Select Committee was appointed to consider reports relating to education in Ireland.—On the 12th, by the recommendation of the Finance Committee, it was resolved that the “Life Annuitant’s Act” ought to be repealed\*.—On the 31st, the Duke of Wellington made

manufacturing interest; but he denied that he had *pledged* himself as to the case he should adopt in case there was only *one* franchise to be disposed of, and accordingly supported Mr. Calvert’s amendment. There were, on the division, 146 extending the franchise to the Hundred, against 128 who voted for transferring it to Birmingham. On this occasion, Mr. Huskisson voted against his ministerial colleagues; he being desirous of leaving the question of disposal still open:—this apparent rupture created some little sensation at the time, and afterwards produced explanations both from him and Mr. Peel; but they are of no consequence to the present inquiry. The debate was resumed on the 27th of June; when Mr. Peel renewed his declaration that he had given no *pledge*; but avowed, “that, after the *evidence* given, he should be sorry to see East Retford restored to its original status.”—Lord Howick then proposed to transfer the franchise to the county of York, and Lord John Russell to disfranchise the Borough, simply; but both motions were lost by great majorities:—the Bill was then recommitted, on Mr. Calvert’s amendment; when the numbers for it were 108, against it 43.—Thus terminated the attempts at purifying the representation during 1828: for, Parliament having been prorogued before the Bill could reach the Lords, it was necessarily postponed to a future session.

\* In their Second Report, which related to inquiries into the expenditure of the army, navy, and ordnance, this Committee recommended the reduction of expenses incurred in the Canadas, and in the Cadet departments, generally: in the ordnance the abolition of the Lieutenant-Generalship was advised. The Third Report confined to the subject of Pensions and Superannuation Allowances; recommending a return to the former system of forfeiture by widows, on second marriage, &c., the contributions of clerks and officers to a Superannuation Fund. The Fourth Report condemned the system of maintaining the Sinking Fund, by *borrowing*; and recommended that 3,000,000*l.* annually, to arise from *surplus* income (1)—but neither to be raised by a new loan nor new taxes, should be set apart as a Sinking Fund. On June 23d, there was a debate on the misappropriation of the Public Fund, on a motion by Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, originating in the fact ascertained by the Finance Committee, of a sum of 250,000*l.*, which had, by order of the Treasury and without consent of Parliament, been paid over to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by the Commissioners for liquidating the claims of British subjects on the government of France, and expended by their order on the alterations at Buckingham House.—Mr. Taylor moved, of course, that such misapplication of public money was a violation of the privileges of the House, &c.; but the trick of moving the *previous question*, being played off by Mr. Huskisson; Messrs. Herries, Peel, and Arbuthnot, making speeches in favour of the transaction—there were 181 votes in favour of ministers, and only 102 in favour of justice, being a majority of 79 against Mr. Taylor’s motion.—On July 4th, there was a debate on the non-compliance of ministers with the Committee’s recommendation to abolish the office of Master General of the Ordnance; in the course of which, Sir H. Parnell moved an amendment on a motion by Sir H. Parnell that the salary of the Lieut.-General should be reduced from 12,000*l.* to 6,000*l.*

When chosen.

a statement in the House of Lords of certain new measures proposed to be adopted in regard to the Corn Laws.—On April 15th, a Bill for punishing “Offences against the Person,” was read a third time in the Lords, when the clause which would have abolished the dissection of the bodies of murderers was omitted\*.—On the 17th, a motion by Mr. Slaney for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the employment and payment of able-bodied labourers from the poor-rates, and for the better rating of tenements under a certain annual value, caused considerable discussion †.—There was also a debate, on a motion by Mr. Wilmot Horton, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable parishes in England to mortgage their poor-rates for the purpose of assisting voluntary emigration.—On the 22d, on the motion of Mr. Warburton, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the manner of obtaining subjects for the Schools of Anatomy, as well as into the state of the law affecting persons employed in obtaining or dissecting bodies.—On the 24th, a motion by Mr. M. A. Taylor for a general reform of the Court of Chancery, was lost, by Mr. Peel moving the previous question.—On May 21st, a motion by Earl Darnley for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the distressed population of Ireland, was,

here, the Ministry had a majority of 109; there being 95 for the amendment, and 204 against it.—On the 11th the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on opening the Budget, declared his intention of adopting the recommendation of the Committee, of applying the surplus of revenue over expenditure, to the reduction of the Sinking Fund;—but the surplus for the present year happened to be only 241,220*l.*:—and thus ended the mighty labours of the Finance Committee!

\* This clause, which was intended to facilitate the procuring of subjects for the study of anatomy, by removing the stigma attached to public dissection, was abandoned by the Marquess of Lansdowne, on account of the powerful opposition of Earl Grey and Baron Tenterden.—It will be seen that a Bill was afterwards allowed to be brought into the Commons, whereby the bodies of persons dying in Workhouses, Hospitals, and Prisons, were to be submitted to the dissecting knife previously to interment; but the rites of burial according to the service of the Church of England, with other considerations, forbade that this barbarous and cannibal-like practice should be legalized by a solemn Act of the British Legislature.

† On May 22d a Select Committee was appointed to consider that part of the Corn Laws which related to the employment and relief of able-bodied persons, and the abuses thereof; and to report their opinion to the House.

after a long debate, negatived without a division.—On the 8th, 9th, and 12th of May, there was a strong debate in the Commons, on the motion of Sir Francis Burdett, for a Committee of the whole House, to consider the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics; with a view to a conciliatory adjustment:—there were for the motion, 272; against it, 266; giving a majority of only 6.—On the 12th, a Bill to legalize the Sale of Game was read a third time by the Lords, and passed; containing an amendment by Lord Tenterden, limiting its operation to a period of four years.—On the 13th, there was a majority of 161 against 54, in the Commons, in favour of a grant of a pension to the family of the late Mr. Canning:—a Bill for this purpose afterwards passed both Houses.—On the 16th, Sir F. Burdett proposed a conference with the Lords, on the subject of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics:—this was agreed to by both Houses; and the conference was accordingly held on the 19th.—On the 20th, there was a discussion in the Commons, on the Usury Laws, on the motion of Mr. P. Thomson, to bring in a Bill for their amendment\*.—On the same day, Mr. Hume having moved for returns of the pensions on the Civil List, a debate ensued; but the motion was negatived by 131 against 52.—On June 3d, there was a debate in the Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for leave to bring in a Bill “to restrain the negotiation in England of promissory notes and inland bills of exchange issued by bankers and others in Scotland and Ireland, under a limited sum:”—notwithstanding several amendments proposed by Sir James Graham and others, the Bill was afterwards passed by both Houses.—On the 6th, the appointment of a Committee of the Commons on the Sale of Game Bill, was postponed for six months, on the ground, that,

\* Mr. Thomson brought in his Bill on June 19th; but it was rejected on motion for its second reading, upon the amendment “that it be read a second time this day three months.”

When chosen.

by *enacting a penalty*, the Upper House had interfered with the privileges of the Commons; that is, by *originating a tax* on the Subject.—Mr. Stuart Wortley afterwards obtained leave to bring in a new Bill for legalizing the Sale of Game:—it passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords, by a majority of thirty, on the second reading.—On the 9th there was a debate in the Lords on the subject of the Catholic claims, on a motion by the Marquess of Lansdowne, “that the House do concur in the resolution sent up to them by the House of Commons:”—the debate continued by adjournment till the following day; when, on a division, there were 182 non-contents against 137 who were in favour of the motion.—On the 17th, General Gascoyne moved for a resolution of the Commons, “that the House viewed with concern the diminution of British shipping, and that it would next session inquire into the cause thereof:”—this motion, however, was opposed, and negatived, on the ground that it was the intention of the Board of Trade to inquire into the subject.—On the 23d, there was a discussion in the Lords on the subject of Slavery in the Colonies; when the Duke of Wellington expressed the determination of the Government to persevere in the principle of the resolution previously passed by both Houses; which was, to carry the system of manumission into execution. On the 24th there was a debate in the Commons on the subject of Emigration, on the motion of Mr. Wilmot Horton, for a “resolution of the House, early next session, to take into consideration the expediency of adopting such measures, whether of emigration on an extensive scale, or otherwise, as might be deemed best calculated to diminish pauperism in Ireland; and thereby remedy the injurious effects of that pauperism on the trade and manufactures of this country:”—this motion was subsequently withdrawn.—On the 26th, Mr. Hume *moved for leave to bring a Bill into the Commons, to compel all Bankers in the United Kingdom to make out quarterly returns to Parliament of the amount*

of their notes in circulation; but, after debate, the motion was withdrawn.—On the 30th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer engaging not to press the Additional Churches Bill further, during the present session, unless with the general concurrence of the Commons; it was permitted, without a division, to be sent into a Committee\*.—On July 3d, there was a debate in the Commons, on the subject of the Union with Ireland, and on the pledge understood to have been given at that period, by Mr. Pitt, for concession of the Catholic claims; as was borne out in evidence by the correspondence of the Marquess Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—the mover, however (Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald), being satisfied with having given rise to a discussion on the subject, withdrew his motion.—On the same day, in a debate on the Savings' Bank Consolidation Bill, Mr. Frankland Lewis moved an amendment, restricting the amount of deposits to 20 millions sterling; on the principle that the country was paying a higher rate of interest than its financial situation would warrant (*viz.* 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per cent.); and because the advantages derived from these banks was not confined to the poor alone:—this amendment was agreed to, when the report of the committee should be received.—On the 16th, on the motion of Lord Holland for information respecting the affairs of Greece and Portugal, an animated debate took place on the foreign policy of Great Britain †.—

\* This Bill was considered to be very obnoxious by several Members, on account of certain extraordinary powers which it would give to select vestries and officers; it was, therefore, opposed in all its stages, and the forms of the House repeatedly taken advantage of, by motions of adjournment, &c. to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give time for the due consideration of the question. It passed both Houses, in a modified state, before the termination of the session.

† The Earl of Aberdeen vindicated the course pursued by the Government in recognizing the blockade of Oporto, and in not interfering with the revolution effected in Portugal:—he also explained the situation of the Allied Powers since the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey; and announced that the Emperor had *divested himself of the character of a belligerent in the Mediterranean*. He also declared it to be the policy of the British Government to regard any considerable diminution of the power and territory of Turkey, to be injurious to the interests of Europe; but that he and his colleagues placed every confidence in the *generosity, unanimity and moderation (!)* of the Emperor Nicholas.—On these cogent arguments Lord Holland's motion was negatived without a division.

When chosen.

On the 18th, Mr. Huskisson, in moving for copies of the American Tariff for 1824, recommended the government to a course of retaliation:—the motion was agreed to.—On the 28th,—after a speech in which his Majesty enlarged on the usual subjects of foreign policy and domestic *economy*, and congratulated both Houses on the general prosperity of the country and the satisfactory state of the public revenue,—Parliament was prorogued by commission.—Acts were passed in 1828, for rendering written memoranda necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements;—to prevent the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt from granting further Life Annuities;—to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts;—for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to cards and dice; and for granting new stamp duties thereon;—to regulate the carriage of passengers by merchant vessels to North America;—to allow of a composition for stamp duties on bankers' bills and notes;—to authorize additional Circuit Courts of Justiciary, and to facilitate criminal trials, in Scotland;—to consolidate and amend the statutes in England, relative to offences against the person;—to amend the law of evidence in certain cases\* ;—for the regulation of madhouses; and the preservation of the salmon fisheries, in Scotland;—for the further regulation of County Lunatic Asylums; and for the care and treatment of insane persons in England;—to abolish church briefs; and to promote the interests of the "Society for enlarging, building, and repairing Churches and Chapels;"—to repeal the criminal laws of Ireland, in order to assimilate them to

\* By this Act, Quakers and Moravians are exempted from taking oaths as witnesses, in all cases, civil or *criminal*;—the solemn affirmation of such men (*viz.* I. A. B., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm," &c.) being henceforward to be considered as of equal weight, and entitled to the same degree of credit, in matters of life and death, as the oath of a Christian who swears "by Almighty God!" &c.—Truly, these Quakers are a favoured race:—at all events, they have proved that patience is at least a *profitable* virtue;—by their union, obstinacy, and long suffering, they have at length conquered those very powers which once despised and persecuted them without mercy.



those of England, enacted in 1827;—to regulate the mode of polling at elections in England;—to amend the laws relating to the importation of corn\*;—to regulate the granting of licences to keepers of inns, ale-houses, and victualling-houses in England;—to restrain the negotiation in England, of Scottish and Irish promissory notes and bills, under five pounds;—to repeal the laws for the *discovery of the longitude*;—for the more effectual prevention of persons going armed by night, for the destruction of game; and to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Savings Banks. The number of Private Bills petitioned for in 1828, was 244:—182 of which received the Royal Assent. The public income amounted to 54,932,518*l.*, exclusively of 5,268,486*l.* paid for the expenses of collection, &c.:—Total, 62,306,214*l.*—The National Debt, unredeemed, was 785,530,326*l.*; the charge or interest on which amounted to 30,230,037*l.*—The Poor and County Rates for England and Wales were 7,670,433*l.*—Bank of England Notes, &c. in circulation, 21,549,318*l.*

\* By this Act, among other things, weekly returns of the purchases of British corn shall be made in 150 cities and towns; and the duties on corn imported into England, are to be regulated (when the same is sold for consumption) according to certain scales;—one of which, regarding WHEAT, we transcribe:—

“Whenever the average price of *wheat* shall be under 62*s.* and £ not under 61*s.* per quarter, the duty shall be..... 1

When	62 <i>s.</i> and under	63 <i>s.</i> per quarter	
...	63 <i>s.</i> .....	64 <i>s.</i> .....	1
...	64 <i>s.</i> .....	65 <i>s.</i> .....	1
...	65 <i>s.</i> .....	66 <i>s.</i> .....	1
...	66 <i>s.</i> .....	67 <i>s.</i> .....	1
...	67 <i>s.</i> .....	68 <i>s.</i> .....	0 1
...	68 <i>s.</i> .....	69 <i>s.</i> .....	0 1
...	69 <i>s.</i> .....	70 <i>s.</i> .....	0 1
...	70 <i>s.</i> .....	71 <i>s.</i> .....	0 1
...	71 <i>s.</i> .....	72 <i>s.</i> .....	0
...	72 <i>s.</i> .....	73 <i>s.</i> .....	0
When it shall be at, or above, 73 <i>s.</i> .....			0

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of such, by which shall be under 61*s.*, the aforesaid duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* shall be increased to 1*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* shilling.”—Proportionate duties are fixed by this Act for foreign barley, and pease; also, for wheatmeal and flour, oatmeal, maize or Indian corn, wheat and bear or bigg.—The scale for grain, &c. imported from British ports in North America, &c. is about one-fifth of the above.

When chosen.

b. 5th, 1829, Parliament was opened by commission, and among other topics, his Majesty's Speech took notice of the existence of the Catholic Association\*; which it designated "to be dangerous to the public peace, and inimical to the spirit of the constitution:—therefore relied on the wisdom of Parliament to grant the necessary powers to maintain his just authority." The object being accomplished, he recommended them to take into review the laws which imposed civil disabilities on the Roman Catholics; in order that it might be determined whether their removal could be effected consistently with the full and perfect security of our Establishment in Church and State †.—On the 10th,

the Catholic Association had resumed its sittings on the 26th of July, according to its original institution;—the Act of 1825 for its suppression having

mainly appears not a little curious that the same Monarch, who, only a few years previously, had authorised two prelates of the Church of England to settle the world his settled determination to grant the Catholics no favour,—suddenly throw aside his hostility towards them, and actually recommend emancipation!—Mr. Peel in the debate on the Address which had been presented to the Commons, in answer to the above speech, defended his *own* apparent change of policy, by saying "that the change had become so *urgent*, that there was no longer any time for *delaying it, without endangering the peace and stability of the empire*." The conversion of the rest of the cabinet, and of most of the Privy Council, to the views of his Majesty,—nay, even that of the Protestant Bishops,—had been taken into consideration:—how was this?—The Irish Catholics had been solemnly promised, in the condition of not opposing the Legislative Union of their country with Great Britain, that they should, immediately afterwards, be emancipated from the horrid and intolerable thralldom under which they had laboured ever since the reign of James II.:—that compact had never been fulfilled; though, from the accession of George III., during twenty-nine long years, they were amused and tantalized by the most beautiful and vague promises and illusory prospects. At length, endurance gave way to anger:—the goaded and galled beast having made several abortive attempts to break through the yoke, and to throw himself into the sea. In plain terms, the Association which had been formed in one end of the kingdom to the other, was determined by fair means to dissolve the Union:—Irishmen, as with one voice, exclaimed, "We will submit to be the *pariahs* of the British Empire in the North!"—At this intemperate and bold genius of Mr. O'Connell diverted the stream of public indignation and resentment into a peaceful but determined channel, which, with an irresistible tide, threatened to sweep away the very pillars of the government:—consequently, the Catholic gentry withdrew their deposits from the various banks, and the Bank of Ireland took place at the same time: the consequence was, that the Bank of England commenced:—the directors of both establishments, now seriously alarmed, communicated their fears to the Government; which, trembling in its turn for the probable fate of its darling funds, immediately conceded of the Catholic claims in order to avoid a convul-

When cho

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the "Suppression of Dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland;"—granting to the Lord Lieutenant the power of suppressing any meeting which he might think dangerous; and of delegating such authority to two selected magistrates\*.—On the 13th, in a Committee of Supply, the sum of 28,046,800*l.* was granted to pay off outstanding Exchequer bills; as was also 320,000*l.* for Exchequer bills which had been issued for carrying on public works and fisheries, and for building churches; and 4,600,000*l.* on account of unappropriated grants of previous years.—On the 18th, Mr. P. Macqueen brought in a Bill to repeal so much of any Acts relating to the relief or settlement of the poor, as conferred a settlement by hiring or service.—On the 23d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the granting of Annuities by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, upon a more just and accurate basis than that contained in the acts repealed last session; extending the principle, and giving power to the Commissioners to grant annuities for periods of years, on terms which were specified in new and far more accurate tables than those which formed the bases of the late acts;—this resolution was agreed to.—On the 24th there was a

sion, which otherwise was inevitable.—This was the *urgency* to which Mr. P. alluded, when he attempted to repel the charge of inconsistency; and to this owing the favourable reception of the Catholic Bill, generally, both by Whigs & Tories.

\* The mover said that this measure was grounded on the undue influence & vast authority exercised by the Catholic Association; and he accordingly urged propriety of that body being suppressed, before any measures were taken for removal of the existing disabilities of the Catholics.—The Solicitor and Attorney General for Ireland being blamed for not exerting their powers to prevent the continuance of the Catholic meetings; one of them (Mr. Doherty) answered, "that and the Attorney General had watched the proceedings of the Association with strictest vigilance; but, that it was considered by themselves and the Irish Government, under different administrations, that a prosecution would have been inexpedient from the difficulty of framing an indictment against SEVEN MILLIONS of people and that an abortive attempt would only have provoked additional irritation." The Bill was read a second time on the 12th, when Mr. Peel, in explanation, stated, "that as against the Association, it was to be perpetual; but that the other provisions were limited to two years;" Mr. Brougham and others supported the Bill only because it was to be the precursor of one for Catholic emancipation.

When chosen.

debate of the Commons regarding a Bill allowed to be brought in by Mr. Slaney, respecting the payment of able-bodied men from the poor's rates; in which Mr. S. stated, "that it was the intention of his Bill to return to the true principles of law on the subject;—that is, by abolishing all money allowance to such persons whilst in employment:—the effect would be to raise the rate of wages to the provident and industrious; without which, no permanent relief could ever accrue to the humbler classes."—On the 26th, leave was given to Mr. Brownlow to bring in a Bill for draining the bogs, and improving the lands in Ireland:—he asserted "that there were 3,000,000 acres of waste land in that country, all capable of reclamation at a small expense; and he proposed that a Commission should be appointed to authorize and enforce the improvements."—On the 27th, Mr. Stuart Wortley's Bill for authorizing the sale of game, and to alter the qualification for taking and killing game in England, was read the first time in the Commons: it was passed on April 14th, but was thrown out by the Lords, on June 1st, by 91 votes against 89.—On March 5th, Mr. Secretary Peel moved that the Commons should resolve themselves into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the laws imposing civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects; and on the 10th, the Catholic Relief Bill, and the Qualification of Irish Freeholders Bill, were brought in and read the first time\*.—On the 12th, Mr. Davenport

\* By the first of these Bills, Mr. Peel proposed that the Roman Catholic Peer, and the Roman Catholic Gentleman, when elected, should be qualified to take their places as members of either House of Parliament on the same footing with Protestant Peers or members; without any restrictions as to number or privilege:—to substitute an oath to be taken by every Protestant member of the legislature, to which every Catholic Peer and member would be expected to subscribe:—to repeal the declaration against transubstantiation as far as regarded admission to Parliament and to Office, generally:—to relieve Roman Catholics from the Oath of Supremacy, leaving it, however, to be still taken by Protestants:—and to substitute an oath which would relieve the Catholic from the necessity of taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration:—to exclude Catholics, only from the offices of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; of Lord Chancellor; or Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Great Britain; and from all places or offices in, or having jurisdiction over the Protestant Church or ecclesiastical Foundations:—to retain the law relative

—the latter was postponed to the Lords, till next session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the Act allowing the present Act would expire in April, 1834, to have brought in a Bill for the consolidation of the laws relating to the complicated nature of the subject:—he should, the Chancellor thought, the time the existing Act would expire, the whole subject might be brought before the session. On April 15, 1834, he introduced into the Commons, for the regulation of the police of the metropolis; the Bill provided for the police force who should be appointed instead of the parochial constables, and the Roman Catholic Peers, Barons Dormer and C. presented the Bill to the House of Lords; having been prescribed by the Chancellor, the Bill received the Royal Assent on the 15th day, a Select Committee was appointed on the motion of

When chosen.

under which select and other Vestries are constituted in England and Wales.—On May 5th, a motion by Mr. Tennyson for a Bill to be brought into the Commons, for the *disfranchisement of East Retford*, and for the transfer of the representation to Birmingham, was lost by a majority of 197 over 111.—On the 6th, the Earl of Surrey (son of the Duke of Norfolk) took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons as one of the representatives of the Borough of Horsham:—his Lordship being the first Catholic who had done so under the new Act.—On the same day, a Bill was brought in for the purpose of vacating the seats of persons accepting certain offices in India, under the East India Company.—On the 7th, a motion for a new writ for the eternal East Retford was withdrawn after considerable debate.—On the same day, Mr. Villiers Stuart moved a resolution, “that it was expedient to take into consideration, early next session, the condition of the poor of Ireland; with the view of introducing a *modified* system of Poor’s Laws, applicable to the peculiar circumstances of that country.” After a debate thereon, the motion was withdrawn on the declaration of Mr. Peel that the condition of the poor in Ireland *required*, and *would receive*, consideration.—On the 8th, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill into the Lords, for facilitating the administration of justice in Courts of Equity.—On the 12th, a motion by Mr. Slaney, “for a committee to inquire into the burthens and restrictions on the manufacture of malt and beer, and on the supply of liquor to the poorer classes,” was withdrawn on the assurance by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, “that the attention of Government had been, and should be, directed to the *possibility* of relieving the different branches from any unnecessary restrictions.”—On the same day, Mr. C. Palmer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the practice of *bull-baiting*, which was opposed on the ground of *being too confined* in its application: there were 28 votes for, and 73 against the motion.—In a

When chosen.

Committee on the Land Revenue Bill, Lord Lowther stated that the expense of the new palace at Pimlico, up to the 14th of February last, had been 346,000*l.*; and that the last *estimate* was 432,000*l.*—On the 15th, Mr. O'Connell, member for Clare, being introduced into the House of Commons, for the purpose of taking his seat, the clerk at the table tendered to him the oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; but Mr. O'Connell declined the oath of Supremacy, claiming to be allowed to take the oath set forth in the Act passed in the present session for the relief of Roman Catholics. The Speaker said "that was a course which he did not conceive it his duty to acquiesce in," and directed him to withdraw. On this, Mr. Brougham moved, "that the Member for Clare be called back, and heard at the table;" upon which a debate arose, which was resumed on the 18th and 19th. An amendment being proposed on Mr. Brougham's motion,—“that Mr. O'Connell be heard at the bar;” the same was carried in the affirmative; upon which he was called in, when he addressed the House in support of his claim to sit and vote as Member for Clare. When he had retired, the Solicitor-General moved “that Mr. O'Connell, having been returned to Parliament before the passing of the late Act, is not entitled to sit or vote, unless he first take the Oath of Supremacy;”—on this motion the House divided; when there appeared 190 for it, and 116 against it. Mr. O'Connell, appearing again at the bar, was informed of the resolution of the House; and the Speaker asking him whether he would take the obnoxious oath, he refused to do so, and was desired to withdraw. The Solicitor-General now moved for “a new writ to be issued for Clareshire, in the room of Daniel O'Connell, Esq.,”—the debate on which motion was adjourned to the 21st, when Mr. Spring Rice moved as an amendment, “that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the Relief of the Catholics, recently passed:”—this amendment, however,

When chosen.

was withdrawn, and the original motion carried without a division.—On the 19th there was a debate on a motion by Mr. Hume, for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the Corn Laws, with the view of substituting a *fixed* duty, instead of the present graduated scale: the House divided, when there appeared only 12 for the motion, and 154 against it.—On the 21st, the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his motion to increase the salaries of the Scottish judges, after considerable debate.—On the 22d, there was a debate in the Lords on a petition from the City of London, praying to be heard at the bar, against the Order of the House for the production of the account of the income and expenditure of the Corporation:—counsel was accordingly called in, on the 25th, and heard; but the Order for the returns was confirmed.—On the 22d, in a Committee of Supply of the Commons, on the Irish Education Estimates, the House was divided on the grant of 8928*l.* to the Catholic College of Maynooth; which was agreed to by a majority of 118 to 14.—On the 25th, there was a debate on the motion of Mr. Grant, in the Committee on the Sugar Duties, for the reduction of the same: on a division, there were 60 for the reduction; against it 98.—On the same day, in a Committee on the Land Revenue Bill, Colonel Davies brought forward certain charges against Mr. Nash, the architect, and gave notice of his intention to move for a Select Committee\* to inquire into the expenses of Buckingham Palace, and the manner in which the Crown leases had been granted:—the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved “that there be added to the Bill a clause restricting the expenses of the above palace to 150,000*l.* beyond what had been already voted.” Mr. Bankes proposed to reduce that sum to 34,450*l.*; being the amount to be expended on the sculpture of the marble arch; which amendment was negatived by 91 to 61, and the original motion

\* The Committee was appointed on the 27th.



agreed to.—On the 26th, the Duke of Richmond moved a series of resolutions declaratory of the depressed state of the *wool trade*, and of the expediency of taking the subject into parliamentary consideration: after a debate, the Lords divided thus,—content 35; non-content 88.—On the 25th, Lord Wharncliffe proposed several resolutions for regulating proceedings in Private Bills, which were agreed to.—On June 3d, resolutions were proposed in the Commons, by the Marquess of Blandford, “declaratory of the existence of Boroughs, in which the returns of members are notoriously capable of being *purchased*; and that the existence of such Boroughs, and the continuance of such practices, are *disgraceful* to the character of this House,—destructive of the confidence of the people,—and prejudicial to the best interests of the country:”—upon which the House divided; when there were 40 for the adoption of the resolutions, and 114 against them.—On the same day there was a debate on the motion of Mr. H. Fane, “that a writ be issued for the election of Burgesses for the Borough of East Retford,”—which was negatived by a majority of 135 against 44.—On the 4th, there was a debate on the state of the currency, on the presentation of a petition from Birmingham.—On the 5th, on the third reading of the Charities Inquiry Bill, Mr. Brougham detailed the proceedings of the Commissioners; who had completely examined sixteen counties, and partially examined ten;—altogether amounting to more than 19,000 charities, and being more than half the number in the whole kingdom\*.—On the 12th, there was a debate on the presentation of a petition from Blackburn, in Lancashire, which complained of the manufacturing distresses of the country.—On the 24th, the King’s Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor; wherein, after the usual topics, his Majesty thanked his Commons for the supplies granted, assuring them of every attention being

\* In his speech Mr. Brougham said, “he trusted that next session a Bill be introduced to divert the funds of many of the Charities to more useful than those to which they had been nominally devoted by their founders.”

When chosen.

paid to *economy*,—and expressed his sincere hope that the measures adopted during the session would establish the tranquillity and improve the condition of Ireland.—The Parliament was then prorogued.—Acts were passed, in 1829, to suppress the Catholic Association ;—for the relief of the Catholics from certain disabilities ;—for a higher qualification of freeholders in Ireland ;—for the care and treatment of insane persons ;—for the regulation of the Swan River settlement ;—to enable the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt to grant life annuities for terms of years ;—to amend several Acts for regulating the reduction of the National Debt ;—to consolidate and amend the statutes in Ireland, relating to offences against the person ;—to prevent arrests on *mesne* process in Ireland, where the debt is under 20*l.* ;—to amend the laws relating to coroners in Ireland ;—for the more effectual punishment of attempts to murder, in certain cases, in Scotland ;—for improving the Police in and near the Metropolis ;—for the more effectual recovery of small debts in Scotland ;—to consolidate and amend the laws relating to friendly societies ;—for the improvement, &c. of the metropolis roads ;—to raise 12,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills ;—and to prevent persons holding certain offices in the East India Company's service from sitting and voting in the Commons' House of Parliament.—There were 254 petitions presented for private Bills in 1829 ; 205 of which received the Royal Assent.—The public income amounted to 55,187,142*l.*—The National Debt, unredeemed, to 772,322,540*l.*, the interest on which amounted to 27,602,256*l.*

On Feb. 4th, 1830, Parliament was opened by commission ; and the royal speech, among other things, stated that the general distress among the agricultural and manufacturing classes was attributable to "*unfavourable seasons and other causes not under legislative control.*" Earl Stanhope moved an amendment to the Address of the Lords, declaratory "of the severe dis-

When chosen

tress which afflicted the country at large, and of the determination of that House to examine into its causes, in order to administer effectual relief ;"—but, a debate and division taking place, there appeared only nine for the amendment, and seventy-one against it. In the Commons, Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. moved an amendment, declaring "that the distress was general amongst all the productive interests of the country, and that earnest endeavours should be made to relieve it :"—there were 105 for the amendment, and 158 against it. When the report of the Address was brought up to the Commons, the Marquess of Blandford moved an addition to it, declaratory of "the universal distress which prevailed, and of the necessity of Parliamentary Reform :"—on a division, however, it was negatived by 96 against 11.—On the 11th, there was a debate in the Commons on the introduction of a Bill to prevent bribery and corruption in East Retford, by extending the elective franchise to the adjacent Hundred of Bassetlaw :—Mr. Tennyson's amendment, "that the right of returning members be transferred to the populous but unrepresented town of Birmingham," being stoutly opposed by the ministry, was lost by a majority of 126 over 99. On the 12th, on the report of the Committee of Supply, Sir James Graham moved a resolution that all salaries, &c. which had been increased in consequence of the diminished value of money, *should now be revised*, and every possible reduction made, with a view to some relief from the present excessive load of taxation: this salutary motion was negatived by a proposition of Mr. G. Dawson, "praying his Majesty to institute an inquiry into the several departments of the civil government, &c. &c."—A proposition by Mr. Hume, recommending a repeal and modification of the taxes to the greatest possible extent, as the only means of affording general relief to the country, met with the same fate: there being only 69 for it, and 184 against it.—Several motions in both Houses, respecting information on the

When chosen.

affairs of Portugal, and the settlement of the boundaries of Greece, &c. were negatived.—On the 18th, a motion by the Marquess of Blandford, for leave to bring in a Bill to restore the constitutional influence of the House of Commons, by Parliamentary Reform, was negatived by a division of 160 votes of the Commons themselves against 57.—On the 19th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced reductions in the several departments to the extent of nearly 1,300,000*l.*: but, Sir H. Hardinge, in detailing the military reductions, moved for a grant of 88,848 men, exclusive of those required for the service of the East India Company: Colonel Davies proposed that the grant should be only until May instead of December, in order that the House might have time to ascertain the possibility of further reduction. The original motion, however, was agreed to; there being 167 against 57, on the proposed amendment. Several proposed reductions in the army, by Mr. Hume, also, were negatived by large majorities\*. On the 23d, Lord John Russell, in the Commons, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the large towns of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, to return Members to Parliament. Lord Sandon proposed as an amendment, “that it was expedient that all boroughs in which gross and extensive corruption should be proved to prevail, should cease to return members; and that such right should be transferred to some great unrepresented town, or to some of the large counties.” This being withdrawn, however, the original motion was put, and negatived by a majority of 188 against 140.—On the 25th, Earl Stanhope moved for a Committee of the whole House of Lords, to take into consideration the internal state of the country; asserting the existence of general and unprecedented distress, and that the revenue was falling off. These assertions were stoutly denied by Lord Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, and others:

\* A similar proposal by Mr. Hume, on March 1st, to give time for the revision and reduction of the naval estimates, was negatived by 148 against 47.



support  
stigmati  
the realm  
for a Sele  
of the cas  
the ground  
of *private*  
194 against  
moved an a  
into the Iri  
the reform  
drawn, howe  
proposed by I  
agreed to. — O  
the elective fra  
was negated b  
and a motion by  
inserted in the E  
future elections  
drawn from want  
mot Horton moved  
of Commons, to co  
United Kingd

When chosen.

would cause a proportionate reduction of the poor rates: the principle being objected to by several members, the motion was withdrawn.—On the 15th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention of remitting the Excise duties on beer, cyder, and leather; which he calculated would afford relief to the public of nearly five millions sterling. In order to meet the consequent deficiency, he proposed the assimilation of the Irish and English stamp duties, and an increased duty on Irish and Scottish spirits of 2*d.* per gallon, and on English spirits of 1*s.* per gallon. Considerable opposition was made to this plan of relief; some urging the reduction of the duties on malt, soap, candles, and coals, as more beneficial.—On the 18th, the Duke of Richmond moved for a Select Committee of the Lords to take into consideration the internal state of the country, in relation to the condition of the poor: but the motion was negatived, after a long debate, by 141 against 61. In the Commons, Mr. E. D. Davenport moved for a Committee for the same purpose; but, after several adjourned debates, and notwithstanding numerous petitions from all parts of the kingdom, the motion was lost by a majority of 255 against 87.—On the 25th, Mr. P. Thomson moved for a Select Committee of the Commons to inquire into the expediency of making a revision of the taxes, in order to afford relief to the industrious classes:—this motion being opposed, on the ground that it was improper to delegate the powers of Government and Parliament to a Committee, and that the Ministers were *already doing all that was possible* to lighten the burdens of the people, it was negatived by 167 against 78.—On the 26th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted a plan to the Commons for transferring the Stock known as the new four per cents, into a Stock bearing interest at 3½ per cent., with an option to the holders, instead, of accepting 70*l.* of a new 5 per cent. Stock for every 100*l.* 4 per cents.:—persons dissenting from such transfer, to be paid off:—this plan was agreed to, and soon after-

wards passed into a law.—On the 29th, Lord King moved a series of resolutions in the Lords, declaring the impolicy, and recommending the abolition, of all prohibitory regulations on the importation of foreign corn; but *they were negatived without a division*. In the same spirit, motions for the abolition of the office of Lieut.-General of the Ordnance and Lord Lieut. of Ireland, as useless and expensive, were severally negatived; as was, also, one for a select Committee to inquire into the state and revenue of the Crown lands; and one against the heavy grants for the building and repairs of the royal palaces. On April 5th, Mr. R. Grant moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the civil disabilities affecting British born subjects professing the Jewish religion: leave was given, on a division of 115 to 97; but the Bill was lost on the second reading, by a majority of 228 against 165\*. On the 7th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the repeal of the Act for prohibiting the growth of Tobacco in the united kingdom, and the imposition of a duty of 1s. 8d. per pound, on home grown Tobacco, to be paid by the grower.—On the 26th, in a Committee on the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, a clause intended to *empower the separation of children from their parents, requiring relief*, was negatived by a majority of ninety-one to nine†. On the 28th, Mr. C. Grant moved a series of resolutions recognizing Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal, and “declaring the interception of and attack on the Portuguese

\* Petitions had been presented in favour of this Bill, from London, Manchester and many other places; but, when was ministerial influence used to gratify the people, even in the smallest matter!—The best plan, undoubtedly, for the party with regard to a favourite measure, is to let it take its fate:—petitioning is but too sure signal of determined opposition; and a mere waste of time and parchment which is seldom attended with any other result than that of incurring the censure of “those who dwell in high places.”—A motion by Colonel Wilson, on June 1st, for a Bill to enable British and Irish born Jews to inherit property of every description, and to render them eligible to the corporate and elective franchise, was also negatived without a division.

† It is truly refreshing to arrive at this *oasis* in the desert of British legislation; but the insolent barbarian who dared to introduce such a provision, deserves to have been expelled from all Honourable society.

When chosen.

emigrants, off the island of Terceira, to be an assumption of jurisdiction neither warranted by necessity, nor justified by the law of nations:" on a division, there were 191 votes against the resolutions; 78 for them.—On the 29th, Mr. Brougham, after taking a general view of the law of England, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of Local Judicatures, in certain cases; for the purpose of diminishing the expense of legal proceedings: leave was given, and the Bill brought in; but it did not pass, on account of his Majesty's death.—On May 4th, the Earl of Mountcashel moved for a Commission to inquire into the abuses in the Church Establishments of England and Ireland, and to report remedies for the same; but the motion was negatived by the Lords, without a division.—On the 5th, Sir Thomas Wilson's Estate Bill, which had for its object the enclosure of Hampstead Heath, was thrown out of the House of Lords, on the second reading, by a majority of 23 against 7.—On the 10th, the Archbishop of Canterbury brought in a Bill for facilitating the Composition of Tithes in England and Wales.—On the 11th, Lord Teynham moved a series of resolutions for the repeal of the Poor Laws, and for the introduction of a *new system*, by which the *impotent poor, only*, should be provided for;—and that, out of the county rates\*. On the 14th, Sir James Graham's motion for an account of all salaries and emoluments enjoyed by the Members of the Privy Council, was negatived by 231 against 147.—On the 18th, the Administration of Justice Bill went through a Committee, and a resolution for granting 5000*l.* a year, each, to three additional judges, was agreed to.—On the 20th, the Attorney-General introduced a Bill to repeal so much of the Law

\* This *impotent* (impudent?) attempt to deprive the poor people of England of their, *now*, only patrimony, was too gross to be countenanced by the Peers; and consequently withdrawn. Their Lordships are entitled to much praise, in the present instance, as well as in that of the Hampstead Heath Enclosure Bill, for standing *under them* of their just and legal rights.



of Libel, as inflicted banishment for the second offence; and that instead thereof, the proprietors, &c. of newspapers should give an increased security for costs and damages, in case of conviction.—On the 24th, a message was delivered to the Lords from his Majesty, announcing his severe illness, and “the inconvenience of signing public instruments with his own hand; also trusting that the House would provide for the temporary discharge of that function of the Crown.”—The Duke of Wellington proposed an address of condolence and acquiescence; which was agreed to.—A similar address was presented by the Commons. On the same day, notification of the refusal of Prince Leopold of Sax Cobourg to accept the Sovereignty of Greece, was made to both Houses.—In the Commons, Mr. Brougham presented a petition signed by 735 bankers, against inflicting the punishment of death for forgery; and in a Committee on the Bill for amending the law relative to that crime, Sir James Mackintosh moved the substitution of transportation and solitary confinement, for the punishment of death: on a division there were 113 for the amendment; against it, 128.—On the 25th, Mr. Lennard moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the 7th Geo. II. as related to the licensing of dramatic entertainments; which was *negatived* without a division.—On the same evening, a motion by Mr. Labouchere, “that the Judges and Members of the Legislative Council of Canada should not hold offices at the pleasure of the Crown,” was *negatived* by 153 votes against 94.—On the 28th, a motion by Mr. O’Connell for leave to bring in a Bill for the radical reform of abuses in the representation of the people in the Commons’ House of Parliament, was *negatived* by 319 against 13; and one by Lord John Russell, “that it was expedient to extend the basis of the representation of the people,” was lost by a majority of 213 over 117.—On June 3d, Dr. Phillimore moved for an inquiry into the Law of Divorce, with the view

When chosen.

of lessening its expense and difficulty: there were for the motion, 45; against it, 100.—On the same day, a motion by Mr. Sadler, for the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland, was negatived without a division.—On the 7th, the Forgery Bill was read a third time; when Sir James Mackintosh moved the insertion of a clause, repealing the penalty of *death*, in all cases except that of the forgery of wills; which was agreed to by 151 against 138.—On the 8th, a motion by Mr. Attwood, for declaring it expedient to repeal the Currency Acts, and to permit the issue of small notes, was negatived without a division.—On the 10th, a motion by Mr. O'Connell, for doing away with the vestry-assessments for building and repairing churches and chapels in Ireland, was negatived by 141 against 17.—On the 14th, the Marquess of Chandos' motion, declaring that the existing duty of 27*s.* per cwt. on West India sugar was inconsistent with a due regard to the distressed state of the colonists, and injurious to the general interests, was negatived by 102 against 23: upon which, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a graduated scale of duties on sugars, and the equalization of those on English, Scottish, and Irish spirits (*viz.* the additional duty of 6*d.* per gallon on each), which was agreed to on the 21st, after strong opposition by Mr. C. Grant, as regarded sugar\*.

## GULLIELMO QUARTO, REGNANTE.

On June 26th, the death of his Majesty George the Fourth was announced to both Houses, and new oaths of allegiance were taken to his brother, William the Fourth. On the 29th, messages were delivered from the new sovereign, recommending the despatch of business, and announcing the intended dissolution of Parliament;

\* On the 30th, this graduated scale was abandoned, and a duty was substituted of 4*s.* per cwt. on *W. India*, and 32*s.* on *E. India*, sugar;—an amendment by the Marquess of Chandos, for reducing that on *W. I.* sugar to 20*s.* being negatived by majority of 86 over 36.

When chosen

upon which, addresses of condolence and congratulation were passed by both Houses.—On July 1st, in a Committee of the Lords; on the forgery law amendment Bill, the Lord Chancellor (Baron Lyndhurst), moved for the re-insertion of the clause enacting the punishment of death, instead of that adopted by the Commons on the motion of Sir James Mackintosh; which was agreed to on a division; there being 77 against 20.—On the 6th, in a Committee of the Commons on the libel-law amendment Bill, Lord Morpeth moved that the clause increasing the security to be given by London newspaper-publishers (from 200*l.* to 300*l.*), should be omitted: on a division, there were 27 against 21, in favour of this amendment;—but, on the third reading of the Bill (July 9th) the clause was restored by a majority of 68 over 46; and the Bill passed.—On the 13th, Mr. Brougham moved a resolution “that the Commons would, early *next session*, take into its most serious consideration the state of slavery in the colonies, with the view of mitigating, and finally abolishing the same; and more especially with the view of amending the administration of justice in the said colonies\*.” After a lengthened discussion, there was, on a division, a majority of 56 over 27, against the resolution.—On the 20th, the Forgeries Punishment Bill was returned to the Com-

\* With all due deference to this eminent lawyer and truly learned and good man, the author presumes to say, that the above resolution, though prompted by the wisest consideration for the welfare of humanity, was, after all, a very great mistake.—did not Mr. Brougham know that there could be no “*next session*” to a Parliament—during the sitting of which, the sovereign had died?—and had not his present Majesty, a few days before the above resolution, urged the despatch of business on account of an approaching dissolution?—Mr. B. must, therefore, have either considered it as *certain*, that the existing members of the House of Commons would *re-elected, to a man*, to serve in the ensuing Parliament,—which, as he must know would have been a most unconstitutional supposition,—or he must have forgotten the fact that a new House of Commons cannot be, and never considers itself, bound by any resolution of a former House;—except as regards the Standing Orders for internal regulation.—Indeed, it is a question whether such a resolution would have been binding, even in the House of Peers; where no change of members, on a large scale, can possibly take place. Wherefore, even, if the above resolution had been negatived, it would have proved a nullity; and, in any case, Mr. Brougham would be guilty of a *bull*.—Q. E. D.—He ought to have got Mr. O’Connell to move the resolution.

When chosen.

mons, for the purpose of the amendment by the Lords (viz. the restoration of the clause enacting the punishment of death) being reconsidered and restored:—this was agreed to on a division of 67 against 28.—On the 23d, after the Royal Assent had been given to several Bills, his Majesty delivered a speech to both Houses, thanking them for their sympathy and affection; and assuring them, “*that he would constantly endeavour to promote the happiness of his people.*”—Having among other things expressed his satisfaction at the diminution which had taken place in the expenditure, and at the relief afforded by the repeal of some of the taxes, he assured them of the prudent and economical administration of the supplies granted.—His Majesty also thanked his faithful Lords and Commons for the reforms which they had introduced into the judicial establishments of the country, and for having removed the civil disqualifications which had affected numerous classes of the people; and he earnestly hoped that all animosities which had prevailed, on account of religious distinctions, might be for ever forgotten.—The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament to be prorogued to the 24th; when it was dissolved by proclamation.—Acts were passed in 1830,—for relieving parishes from the expense of maintaining the wives and families of convicted and impressed smugglers;—for reducing the 4 per cent. Bank Annuities;—for repealing the duties on leather;—for altering and amending the Excise laws on malt;—for the general lighting and watching, &c. of parishes in England and Wales;—for taking an account of the population;—for amending the law regarding commitments for *contempt*, and the taking bills *pro confesso*, by Courts of Equity;—to prevent the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland, without licence from the Lord-Lieutenant;—to lessen the duties on beer and cyder;—to regulate the fees in Courts of Common Law;—to permit the general sale of beer and cyder, by retail, in England;—“*for amending*

When chosen

the laws relative to forgery; and for reducing into one Act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punishable with death;"—for the more effectual administration of justice in England and Wales;—to repeal certain parts of the Libel Laws (60th Geo. III., c. 8 and 9) as regards banishment for the second offence; and to provide a further remedy against the abuse of publishing libels;—to raise 12,000,000*l.* by Exchequer bills, "for the payment of such holders of 4 per cent. stock, as have signified their dissent to the transfer into those bearing interest at 3½ or 5 per cent.;"—to extend the powers of grand juries in relation to fever hospitals in Ireland;—for facilitating criminal trials in Scotland;—to amend the transportation Act; and for the punishment of offences by transported convicts;—for subjecting goods, the property of the Crown, to custom duties, in case of sale, after importation;—for imposing an additional duty of 6*d.* per gallon on spirits, the produce of British possessions in America;—for the further encouragement of British and Irish fisheries;—for raising 13,607,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the service of 1830;—for uniting the benefits of jury trial, in civil causes, with the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Session in Scotland;—and to prevent bribery and corruption in the election of burgesses for East Retford.—The public Acts passed this Session were in number 75:—the private ones were 208.—The public revenue for 1830 amounted to 50,786,682*l.*—Bank of England notes and Exchequer bills in circulation, 20,620,417*l.*: Country bank notes, 2,795,976*l.*

The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen the fifth time,  
Oct. 26 . . . . .

1830

The new Parliament was opened by Commission; and on the 2d day of November, the King took his seat on the throne, and delivered his speech in person. After touching upon the revolutionized state of France, and our foreign relations generally, his Majesty "recommended the two Houses to provide a Regency in

When chosen.

case of a demise of the Crown: he also recommended *economy* to the Commons, and placed at their disposal the hereditary revenues of the Crown; relying on them to provide for the support of the civil government, and the honour and dignity of the Crown. He lamented the destruction of property by fire, and the breaking of machinery in some districts; as well as the efforts made to excite discontent and disaffection among the people of Ireland, by urging a repeal of the Union; and avowed his determination to use all legal means to punish sedition and suppress outrage." His Majesty also "expressed satisfaction at the loyalty of the great body of the people, and at the happiness they enjoyed from the continuance of peace, commercial prosperity, and the enjoyment of *true liberty*;—declaring it to be his great object to preserve all these unimpaired, and relying for assistance on the wisdom of Parliament and the cordial support of the people." Although the Address was agreed to by the Lords without a division, Earl Grey urged the necessity of an immediate *Reform of Parliament*; but the Duke of Wellington *denying that there was any such necessity*, asserted "that the legislature deserved, and possessed, the confidence of the country,—that it (the legislature) *could not be improved*,—and, that he was *determined to oppose any measure for that purpose, if brought forward*."—In the Commons, Mr. Brougham gave notice that he would, on that day fortnight, submit to the House a proposition on the great question of Parliamentary Reform.—On the 4th, Mr. C. Watkin W. Wynn introduced a Bill to repeal certain Acts requiring Members to take the Oath of Abjuration, and other Oaths, at the commencement of every Parliament.—On the 5th, a Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in Ireland (similar to one passed last session in England) was introduced by Mr. Doherty.—On the 8th, Baron Ten-terden moved the first reading of five Bills in the Lords, for the better regulation of Courts of Law; (founded on *the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire*

and other documents, proved, would be of that visit \*; but the Duke of Rich and others contended that the measure called for;—that it had needlessly excited and alarm; that it had produced an impression in the Public Funds; and w

\* The ground upon which the Duke of Wellington (if they *did* suppose) that *their* accompaniment of the House of Lords, against all, or any, Reform of the House thus afforded great cause of personal dislike from all questionable whether the people of London and Westminster would trouble to *assassinate* either him or his friend Sir Robert might certainly have been saluted with a few hisses from St. James's to the City Guildhall; but the *Leopard* exactly been wound up to that pitch of *blood-thirstiness* no class was more surprised at the ministerial coyness on that occasion,—and at the imputation cast upon themselves, the “*rabble*” of the metropolis:—they would have tumbled gone to see the show; and they would have cried “*Reform for ever!*”—“*Wellington and Waterloo be damned!*”—“*Peel and his blue-bottles!*”—but with these and similar expressions have evaporated all the public spirit and patriotism, —a consequence.—But, how are we to account for all this on the occasion of His Majesty going to dine with the Lord Lieges—a thing that has often been done without “*the Queens of England?*”—perhaps the following solution of the thing near the mark.—Great discontent had prevailed in rural and other districts, from want of work and low wa

When chosen.

duce further mischief. A similar discussion took place in the Commons, the same evening.—On the 11th, Mr. O'Connell's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Irish Sub-letting Act, was negatived on Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary for Ireland, declaring his intention of bringing in a Bill to remedy the defects of that Act\*.—On the motion of Mr. Spring Rice, the same day, a Select Committee was appointed to take into consideration the state of the poor of Ireland, with the view of ameliorating their condition.—On the 15th, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill, appointing the Duchess of Kent, Regent, and guardian of her daughter, the Princess Victoria, in case of her succeeding to the Crown during her minority.—On the same day, in the Commons, Sir Henry Parnell, according to notice in a Committee of the House, on the Civil List, (Nov. 12th), moved for the appointment of a Select Committee; which motion, after considerable debate, was carried against Ministers, by a majority of 233 over 204.—On the 16th, the Duke of Wellington announced that *in consequence of the division in the Commons, on the previous evening, ministers had tendered their resignation*, which had been accepted; and that they only held their offices until successors should be appointed:—Sir R. Peel, the same day, made a similar announcement in the House of Commons.—On the 19th, leave was given to Lord Nugent to bring in a Bill for the better providing of employment for the labouring poor, at fair and adequate wages.—On the 22d, the Right Hon. Henry Brougham having taken his seat in the Lords, as Lord Chancellor, and a number of petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform having been presented, the Marquess of Lansdowne and Earl Grey took occasion to declare the principles upon which they, and the other members of the new administration, had accepted office.—On the 25th, Mr. O'Connell obtained leave to bring in

*The very next day, Sir Henry introduced Bills to explain and amend the Irish letting Act, and for taking an account of the population of Ireland.*



When chosen

a Bill for better securing the charitable bequests of Roman Catholics.—On the 29th, Lord Wynford adverted to the disturbed state of the country, in the House of Lords; and recommended the grant of additional powers to the magistracy; to which Earl Grey and the Lord Chancellor (Baron Brougham and Vaux) replied, that even in the most disturbed parts of the country, the powers which the magistrates already possessed, would, if properly exerted, be found sufficient for every useful purpose\*.—On the same day, the Marquess of Salisbury obtained the appointment of a Select Committee of the Lords, to consider the state of the poor-laws, and to report thereon.—On Dec. 2d, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill for establishing Courts of Local Judicature, for the purpose of better administering justice in civil causes, and lessening their expense.—In the Commons, the same day, a Bill for permitting Protestant Dissenters to hold office without receiving the Sacrament, was introduced by Mr. North.—On the 7th, the Marquess of Chandos' Bill for legalizing the Sale of Game, was read a second time in the Commons.—On the 9th, Sir John Newport moved a series of resolutions detailing the abuses of the Grand Jury System in Ireland, and pledging the House of Commons to an early examination and correction thereof:—these were eventually withdrawn, in consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer declaring the willingness of the government to take the subject into their immediate consideration.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the same evening, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire what reductions could be made in the salaries and emoluments of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown, by members of either House of Parliament; and to report their opinions and observations

\* On this occasion, Lord Brougham recommended to the Lords Lieutenant of counties the propriety of putting into the Commission of the Peace persons distinguished for their activity and judgment, and otherwise fully qualified, — stating that many such were, to his knowledge, at present omitted.

When chosen.

thereupon.—On the 14th, after a division of 167 against 27, leave was given to Mr. Littleton to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws prohibiting the payment of wages in *goods*:—the mover and others contended, that great evils were inflicted on the working classes, wherever the “*truck system*” was adopted—On the 16th, the Marquess of Chandos moved to suspend the issuing of a writ for the Borough of Evesham, and that the same be disfranchised;—the two Members for the said Borough having been ousted by a Committee, on account of general bribery and corruption: the motion was supported by the late ministers; but objected to by the present ones, on the ground of irregularity; because the Committee had not reported against the Borough, and because the proposed reform would be ineffective:—the latter, however, not wishing to *oppose Reform* in any shape, the motion was carried.—The same evening, Mr. Campbell obtained leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a General Register for Deeds.—On the 21st, Lord Wynford introduced a Bill to prevent Debtors from defrauding their Creditors, by lying in prison, or absconding from England.—On the 23d, Mr. Guest moved for a copy of the warrant granting a pension to a Mrs. Harriette Arbuthnot, in a speech in which he descanted on the extravagance of the Civil-List pensions under the late ministry;—and Mr. O’Gorman Mahon moved for a return of the magistracy of Ireland:—both these motions were agreed to by the Commons, and Parliament adjourned till after Christmas.—On the 3d of February, 1831, Earl Grey announced that the ministry had prepared a plan of Parliamentary Reform:—the same notice was given to the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Althorpe), who said that the plan would be submitted to that House on the 1st of March.—On the 4th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the estimates for the Civil-List, “in which he had omitted all charges *not connected with the personal comforts of*

When chosen.

his Majesty, and the dignity of the Crown\*."—On the 8th, Mr. Hunt moved for an Address to his Majesty to grant a general pardon to those who had been convicted by the late Special Commission: but, after a long discussion as to the nature and circumstances of the late riots, the motion was negatived by 209 to 2.—The same day, there was a long debate on the state of Ireland, on Mr. O'Gorman Mahon moving for copies of the Proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant for suppressing political meetings.—On the 11th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget for the year †.—On the 13th, Mr. Waithman moved a series of resolutions respecting the impolicy of the Free-trade system; which, however, were negatived, after a long discussion.—On the motion of Lord Althorpe, the same day, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the expenditure upon the works at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace;:— he also brought in a Bill to amend the Game Laws.— On the 16th, Mr. Briscoe obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws.—On the 17th, a Committee was appointed, on the motion of Sir H. Parnell, to investigate the Public Accounts, and to inquire what improvements could be made in keeping the same.— On the 18th, the Marquess of Chandos brought a Bill

\* He had restricted the Pension List, in future, to 75,000*l.*:—the whole amount was 510,000*l.* per annum, instead of 970,000*l.*, as proposed by the late ministry:—the remaining 460,000*l.* were placed under the control of Parliament; with a prospect of the ultimate saving of nearly 70,000*l.* per annum, on the pensions, alone.

† On this occasion, his Lordship announced the intention of ministers to abolish 210 places; many of which, however, could only be done by Bill, and would therefore take some time to accomplish. In his financial plan, he proposed to reduce the duties on tobacco, newspapers and advertisements, and to abolish those on coals, candles, printed cottons, and glass,—besides several miscellaneous taxes which occasioned much inconvenience to the public, and produced only 2000*l.* a year to the government. The relief to be afforded to the public would be about 4,080,000*l.*:—and to supply part of the deficiency occasioned by this remission, he proposed an equalization of the duties on wine; an alteration of those on timber; an imposition of a penny per pound on cotton imported; a tax on passengers by steam-boats; and one on the transfer of funded property. The latter two taxes were strenuously opposed and subsequently abandoned; in consequence of which, the duties on tobacco and glass were retained.

‡ The expenditure on these works, as well as the excess of it over the estimates, had long been the ground of general complaint.

When chosen.

into the Commons to disfranchise the Borough of Evesham, and to transfer the franchise to Birmingham \*. The same day, Mr. D. Browne took occasion to represent to the House the famished state of Ireland; which was confirmed by many other Members, and allowed by the Ministers, who declared their anxiety to afford whatever relief might be in their power †.—On the 21st, Lord Strangford, in moving for certain papers illustrative of our commercial relations with Portugal, complained that the Ministry behaved unjustly to that country, in lowering the duties on French wines: he also urged the propriety of acknowledging Don Miguel as king. After debate on the general policy of this country in regard to Portugal, the production of certain documents connected therewith was agreed to by the Lords.—On the same day, the Army Estimates being brought forward, the Commons provided for an increase in the army of 7000 men.—On the 22d, the Lord Chancellor introduced his Bill for the regulation of the Court of Chancery:—and Lord Howick brought into the Commons a Bill “to facilitate the emigration of the unemployed poor, by enabling parishes to mortgage the Poor-rates in order to raise funds to transport them to the British colonies.”—On the 25th, the Lord Chancellor’s Bill for establishing a new Court of Bankruptcy was, after some opposition by the late Chancellor, read the first time in the Lords.—On the 1st of March, Lord John Russell introduced the promised ministerial plan of Reform; the debate on which occupied the Commons during seven days,—viz. until the 9th, when leave was given to bring in three Bills for Reform of the Repre-

\* He proposed to establish the corruption by witnesses whom he wished to summon on the 28th of February: this was objected to, on the ground of its interference with the ministerial plan of Reform; but, after a long debate, the witnesses were ordered to attend on the 7th of March.

† On April 13th, Mr. O’Brien moved for the production of a memorial sent by the Grand Jury of Clare to the Irish Government, in order to bring before the House of Commons the distressed condition of that and other counties in Ireland. Mr. Stanley admitted the truth of the statement, and declared that every effort should be made by Government to afford relief.

resentation of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—On the 10th, Mr. Warburton brought forward a Bill, prohibiting the growth of tobacco in Ireland.—On the 21st and 22d, after a long debate, the second reading of the Reform Bill was carried in the Commons by a majority of 302 to 301.—On the 24th, the Bill for amending the Representation of Ireland was introduced by Mr. Stanley.—On April 12th, the Truck Bill, enacting that wages be paid in money, being considered in Committee, Mr. Hume strenuously opposed its principle, and moved “that the Chairman do leave the chair;”—which was negatived by 40 against 15:—the Bill was then ordered to be reported.—On the 14th, Mr. Campbell brought in Bills for amending the laws relating to inheritance and descent, dowries, fines, recoveries, and the limitations of rights.—On the 15th, a resolution was agreed to, in a Committee of the whole House of Commons, granting a dower of 100,000*l.* per annum to the Queen, in case of her surviving his Majesty; and appointing Bushy-park and Marlborough-house for her residence.—On the 18th, Lord John Russell moved that the Commons resolve themselves into a Committee on the Reform Bill; but General Gascoyne moved a resolution, “that, in the opinion of the House, the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished:” this amendment, after being debated for two nights, was carried against ministers by 299 to 291.—On the 22d, the Commons having been summoned to the House of Lords, and the Royal Assent having been given to several Bills, the King *dissolved* the Parliament by a Speech, wherein he stated “that the present measure was taken, in order to ascertain the *sense of his people* respecting the proposed alteration in the Representation.”—Acts were passed during this Session,—to provide for the Government in case the Crown should descend, during her minority, to her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandrina Victoria;—to unite the Scot

When chosen.

Offices of Great Britain and Ireland;—to repeal the excise and other duties on printed calicoes, &c.;—to amend the poor-laws, as regards hired servants;—to ascertain the population of Ireland;—to regulate the trade of British possessions abroad;—for the better support of his Majesty's household, &c.;—besides five Bills for the better Administration of Justice in the Civil Courts, viz., The Witnesses' Examination Bill, The Judgment and Execution Bill, The Arbitration Bill, The Interpleader Bill, and The Prohibition and Mandamus Bill.

10 Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen a sixth time,  
June 14 . . . . .

1831

On the 21st, his Majesty, after announcing the relation in which he stood to foreign nations, &c. recommended to the consideration of Parliament the expediency of a Reform in the Representation. He stated that the recent reduction of taxation had been attended by beneficial results; but lamented the distress which prevailed in Ireland, the relief of which had been attempted by such means as were available; but he advised the adoption of permanent measures to prevent the recurrence of such evils. He concluded by noticing the disturbances in England and Ireland; and congratulated the two Houses that these had been repressed by the vigorous execution of the laws.—On the 24th, the Archbishop of Canterbury introduced Bills into the Lords for facilitating *composition for tithes*;—for regulating and restraining the holding of *pluralities*;—and confirming augmentations made to small vicarages and curacies.—The same day, the Earl of Eldon brought in a Bill relating to Scottish divorces of English marriages;—and Lord John Russell brought in his Bill for reforming the Commons' House of Parliament.—On the 28th, Lord Wharncliffe introduced a Bill into the Lords, prohibiting the payment of wages in goods; which was similar to Mr. Littleton's *Truck Bill*, brought into the last Parliament.—On the same day, Mr. Weyland

brought a Bill into the Commons, "to prevent the Settlement of the Poor in parishes, by being hired as servants."—On the 30th, Lord Wynford introduced a Bill into the Lords, for preventing frauds upon Creditors; also a Bill for diminishing the expense, and preventing the delay, of suits in Common Law.—On the same day, Mr. Campbell obtained leave to bring in Bills for the general Registry of Deeds; and for improvements in the laws respecting real property.—The Irish Reform Bill was brought forward by Mr. Stanley; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a Bill for amending the Game Laws.—On the 1st of July, the Reform Bill for Scotland was introduced into the Commons by the Lord Advocate.—On the 4th, a Bill for creating Lords Lieutenants of Counties in Ireland, was read a second time in the Lords.—On the same day, there was a debate in the Commons, on the second reading of the Reform Bill:—it lasted during three days, and on a division there were 367 for it, and 251 against it.—On the 11th, in a Committee of the whole House of Commons, on the Customs Duty Acts, the resolution proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for equalizing the Duties on Wines, was carried by 259 against 157.—On the 12th, on the motion that the Reform Bill be considered in a Committee of the Commons, a very protracted debate took place; and, in the attempt to prevent the same being committed, by moving an adjournment, the House was divided seven times. Ultimately the Bill was committed *pro forma*.—On the 15th, the Bankruptcy Court Bill was read a first time in the Lords.—On the 18th, Earl Grey announced that Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg had accepted the crown of Belgium, and had relinquished the pension of 50,000*l.* per annum assigned to him on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Wales.—On Aug. 2d, the King, in a message to the Commons, recommended a provision to be made for the education and support of the Princess Victoria of Kent; and so.

When chosen.

the following day an augmentation of 10,000*l.* a year was voted to the Duchess of Kent for that purpose.—On the 16th, a motion by Colonel Evans for an Address to the King in favour of the Polish nation in arms against Russia, was negatived in the Commons, without a division.—On the 23d, the Bill for preventing frauds on Creditors, introduced by Lord Wynford, was thrown out by the Lords, on the third reading.—On the same day, Mr. R. Gordon brought before the Commons the subject of the Report of the Committee on the late Dublin Election; when a series of resolutions were carried, declaratory of the *condemnation* by the House of the system of bribery and corruption practised on that occasion.—On the 29th, a resolution proposed by Mr. Sadler, “that it is expedient to institute Poor-Laws in Ireland,” was negatived after a long debate in the Commons.—On Sept. 7th, the Reform Bill for England and Wales passed through the Committee:—it was then ordered to be printed, and the Report to be brought up on the 13th;—having occupied the House almost without intermission since the 13th of July:—the Report was discussed on the 14th and 15th, and ordered to be received.—On the 19th, the Bill itself was read the third time; and, on the motion “that it be now passed,” a debate arose which was continued on the 20th and 21st; after which it was carried in the affirmative by 349 against 236.—On the 23d, after a long debate, the second reading of the Scottish Reform Bill was carried by a majority of 209 over 94.—On the 27th, Colonel Evans moved for a Committee to inquire into the case of Mr. and Mrs. Deacle, respecting whom many petitions had been presented to the Commons; alleging magisterial oppression towards these persons. This motion, *though supported by Messrs. A. and F. Baring, was negatived by 78 against 31*, on the ground that the House of Commons was not the proper place to investigate such a subject.—On the 28th, the Lord Chancellor brought a Bill into the Lords, “for rendering the administration



of justice in the Court of Chancery more expeditious:—it was read the first time.—On the 29th, Mr. Stanley brought in a Bill for regulating the Grand Juries of Ireland.—On the 30th, the Lords' amendment on the Game Bill was agreed to by the Commons.—On the 3d of October, Earl Grey, in a long and luminous speech, moved that the Reform Bill be read a second time by the Lords; on which Lord Wharncliffe moved as an amendment, "that it be *rejected*," which occasioning considerable debate and irritation, he afterwards obtained leave of the House to alter it into,—“that it be read this day six months.”—The subject was debated, by repeated adjournments, until half past six o'clock of Saturday morning, October 8th; when, upon a division, there were 199 for Lord Wharncliffe's amendment;—against it, 158:—the Reform Bill was thus rejected by a majority of 41 Members of the House of Peers!—On the 4th, the Scottish Reform Bill was considered in Committee, and divisions on some of the clauses were carried by large majorities in favour of the ministry.—On the 10th, Lord Ebrington moved a resolution of the Commons, “lamenting the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords; and expressing the *unabated and entire confidence of the House in the integrity and ability of the ministry* :”—this motion, after considerable discussion, was carried by a majority of 329 over 198.—On the 11th, after some discussion, Mr. Sadler obtained leave to bring in a Bill for bettering the condition of the Poor.—On the 12th, a warm debate took place in the Commons respecting certain political meetings and processions of the people of the metropolis to address the King,—praying him to retain the present ministry,—which had taken place on the previous day;—also respecting certain letters which had been written by Lords Althorpe and John Russell, in reply to votes of thanks to them from a meeting of 150,000 of the inhabitants of Birmingham and its neighbourhood.—On the same evening, Mr. Vernon moved the issuing of a

t for the election of a Member for Liverpool; which was agreed on a division of 93 against 67.—On the 18th, the Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time in the Commons, and passed. On the next day, certain amendments made to it by the Commons were agreed to by the Lords.—The Vestries Bill, also, was read a third time and passed by their Lordships.—On the 20th, his Majesty attended, in person, to prorogue the Parliament; and the Commons being summoned to the House of Lords, he stated his satisfaction in confirming Bills for the amendment of the Game Laws and for the reduction of certain Taxes:—he also observed with pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy. After adverting to his relations with foreign States, he thanked the Commons for the provision made for the Queen; as well as for the Supplies for the year, “which,” he said, “should be administered with every attention to economy.”—Having stated at length the important question of a Constitutional Reform of the Commons’ House of Parliament would necessarily be again submitted to their consideration, at the opening of the ensuing session, he said, that his desire remained unaltered to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the Representation as might be found necessary for securing to the people *the full enjoyment of their rights*; which, in combination with those of the other *Orders* of the state, were essential to the support of our free constitution.”—The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament to be prorogued to the 22d of November.—Acts were passed, during this session, to make provision for 100,000*l.* per annum, &c. for supporting the royal dignity of the Queen, in case she should survive his Majesty;—to prohibit the growth of Tobacco in Ireland;—to continue all the Turnpike Acts which would have expired at the end of the session;—to provide for the better order and government of Ireland, by creating Lord-lieutenants of the several counties, &c.;—to repeal the duties on candles;—for granting 10,000*l.* a year to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria;—to equalize the duties on wine;—to amend the Game Laws in England, so as to authorise the sale of Game, &c.;—to authorise the issue of 500,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills for public works in Ireland;—to prohibit the payment of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm;—for the regulation of Cotton Factories;—to enable overseers of parishes to let land for the employment of the poor;—to prevent and punish

certain oaths taken by members of the House ;  
improving the administration of justice in Ireland ;  
the Commission of Inquiry concerning Charities in  
Wales ;—to empower landed proprietors in Ireland  
to remove obstructions in rivers ;—and to regulate the  
trade and livery of Coals in London, Westminster, &c.—  
Private Bills presented during this session amount  
to 100, of which 10 Bills received the Royal Assent.—The  
total of the year ending Jan. 5th, 1831, amounted to :—  
unredeemed National Debt to 757,486,996*l.* :—  
Bank and chequer Bills to 27,271,650*l.* ;—and Terminable  
Annuities to 3,297,375*l.* ;—total debt to 788,056,021*l.*—Bank  
&c. in circulation about 20,000,000*l.*—Imports from the  
United Kingdom valued at 46,245,241*l.* ;—Exports

---

In perusing the foregoing pages, the reader will see  
that, if multitudinous legislation be a *blessing* to  
Great Britain and Ireland have enjoyed the same  
degree ; more particularly during the reigns of the  
Georges and their Septennial Parliaments.—The  
statute books of the United Kingdom have more than  
quadrupled the size of our statute books.—In  
England,—independently of the ten thousand-

gal exceptions, amendments, abrogations, and new enactments, and, that,—to the exclusion of almost all other knowledge, or divine,—their cerebral fibres should be kept unintermitted in the stretch, for the mere purpose of watching the saltatory enactments,—the capricious and motley changes,—effected in the “*BLISHED LAW OF THE LAND*,” by the never-resting wand of the successive ministerial harlequin!—But, above all, how absurd, that a people, enlightened on almost every other subject of science and art, should appear to be so sunk in the abyss of legislative absurdity, as patiently to submit to be for ever puzzled and perplexed by the anomalous contradictions and conundrums of the House of Parliament;—which, without taking into account their Draco-like severity, contribute without ceasing to the public annoyance, by their delay,—by their expense,—and by their general uncertainty!—How passing strange, we repeat,—how—how monstrous it is, that all this should be the case,—we know, that only a few miles from our coast, there is a people, whose Criminal, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Law are so defined as to meaning, so brief in expression, that *all* understand them, and every citizen can carry the National Code in his pocket!

To illustrate this subject, we cannot do better than transcribe the following passage from that most excellent statistical work entitled the “*Extraordinary Black Book*,” lately published. “The cause of the profuse, headlong, and inconsistent course of English legislation,” says the author of the work in question, “has been the reckless facility with which Parliament has enacted laws on a given subject, when a general enactment would have been framed adequate to the several occasions. Since the beginning of last century, four thousand bills for the enclosures in as many parishes have been passed, proving to demonstrate the want of a general law on the subject; while, in the first of that time, not a step has been taken towards enacting such a law, and so saving the community the prodigious waste of private and public time consumed in the passing of so many different bills. The same observation applies to the innumerable acts for lighting towns with gas, and for the purposes of police and improvements. Upwards of fifty acts have passed relative to forty-eight relative to parliamentary elections; and seventy-ninety annulling dissenters for not qualifying themselves for offices

...newhe  
cessary to  
Act on th  
Yorkshire,  
few miles  
Innumerable  
and cotton  
fisheries; che  
consumption h  
whole of the st  
and silver, to 28  
on a variety of  
there are 350 pul  
Acts, the poor ar  
Acts, five passed i  
reigns of Geo. III  
causes of the confu  
from the immense nu  
repealed again, with a  
of altering, amending,  
for 'removing doubts,'  
the provisions,' for 'de  
the execution;'—to say  
than 1874 Act  
410.

mercantile regulations. The new Custom Laws consolidated 450 Acts of Parliament into one; the Jury Act, 30; the Bankrupt's Act, 20; and the new Acts on larceny and forgery, of the last and preceding sessions, have effected a considerable compression.—Still the evil is of such magnitude that there is scarcely a perceptible diminution in its amount."

The author of the present work regrets that whilst quoting the above passage, he is compelled to animadvert upon an error into which the writers of the Black Book have fallen; and which, if he is not correct, he might be the means of here perpetuating (as he perceives), to the great detriment of the public at large.—In the second sentence, the writers in question express their regret that a general law has never been enacted for the enclosure of *waste* lands and parishes; seeing that "since the beginning of the last century, less than 4000 Bills have been passed for the said purpose."—As it is plain that these gentlemen did not understand the subject they were writing upon,—and as it is a lamentable fact (from the cunning tricks which have been played off on the people of England, and the perverted meaning of words from their true, ancient, and legitimate meaning), that very few persons know any thing of the matter,—the present writer will endeavour, by a supposed parallel case, to explain to his readers why it was that a "*general Act*" could not very easily be passed for such "*enclosures*;"—the enforcement of which, at all events, would have been attended with a *great* inconvenience.—We will suppose that the Kings of England and the two Houses of Parliament had, during the last century, been amusing themselves in confiscating the estates and mansions of no less than 4000 of the rich landholders, and gentry of England; and that the writers of the Black Book *lamented* that the three branches of the legislature had no more regard for their own time and the people's money, than to be thus wasting both, *piecemeal*;—then, by one sweeping Act, they might have confiscated the property of *ten times* the number.—Will not every man allow that the passing of such a *general* law would have been no easy matter;—and that, even Parliament, with all its "*omnipotence*," could not have enforced its execution?—Certainly!—The forty thousand landholders would have met and united to protect each other; and, perhaps, marching towards Westminster Hall,—as the Norman Barons did to Runnymede,—they would have asked the legislators what they meant by such *wholesale robbery*.—Far different, however, would have been

lands were *not* waste land  
other provender for all the  
and poultry, of *all* the pe  
longed.—They were the Co  
land; and whilst they affo  
grain with which they mad  
as was intended by their  
their ample surfaces shoul  
rising generation;—the M  
diversion of the young men  
they should be the arena of  
the *Yeomandry Gavaltry*, a  
were to practise those feats  
countries in awe, when En  
a great piece of scoundrel  
commons “Wastes;”—and r  
the freebooting delusion. Th  
in which the parish lands ha  
which saved the bacon of th  
been passed, at any period, f  
England, not a spark of life w  
any of the spoliators, at the e  
*Wastes*, indeed!—the author  
known that the only *wastes* i

ands of their poorer neighbours. Whenever three or four of these grants thought fit to parcel out a contiguous common among selves, they set the greatest rogue of an attorney in the district ck, to draw a Bill, and to go round the parish for a sufficient er of signatures, or *consents*, of the poor devils who were thus red to sell their own and their great-grand-children's birth- s for a mess of pottage:—and woe betided the miserable cot- , whether male or female,—old or young,—widow or orphan, to refused to sign the fatal deed!—their wretched alternative to choose between the ejection of themselves and families from hovels and homesteads, or of their cattle, their donkeys, and geese, from the common which had been bequeathed by their athers to them and to their children, FOR EVER!

Some oversight of the printer, the following passages were not erted in their proper places: they are too important to be together omitted.—

Dec. 1678, the Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer, was impeached he Commons for endeavouring to subvert the constitution, and roduce arbitrary government. He affirmed, on his honour, that ad never done any thing of great moment, for which he had not ys had the King's command: but this was of no avail; for he dismissed from his post, and the Treasury put into commission. Feb 1679, the King fearing that the new Parliament would eed against the Earl of Danby, granted him a full pardon under great seal; but, on March 20th, the Commons reminded the ds of the impeachment, and desired that he might be committed; reupon he absconded. On the 22d the King went to the House, spoke in his favour. The Lords then offered to appease the mons by bringing in a Bill to remove the Earl from the King's on, and to render him incapable of holding any place or office, f sitting in the House of Peers;—but this the Commons rejected, moved an address to his Majesty on the irregularity and illegality he royal pardon, and the dangerous consequences of granting ions to persons impeached.—On the 26th, the Lords sent a sage to the Commons, acquainting them that they had sent to rehend the Earl, but that he was not to be found; whereupon r ordered a Bill to be brought in for the delinquent to appear





**APPENDIX.**



A LIST  
 OF THE  
 LORDS CHANCELLORS, LORDS KEEPERS,  
 AND  
 COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT SEAL;  
 FROM  
 THE NORMAN CONQUEST  
 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

---

IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE FIRST.

urice . . . . .	A. D. 1067
mond . . . . .	1073
fastus . . . . .	. . . . .
ldric . . . . .	1077
erman . . . . .	. . . . .
William Velson . . . . .	. . . . .
William Gifford . . . . .	1078

WILLIAM II.

Herbert Lozinga, Bishop of Norwich . . . . .	1088
Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . .
Manulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham . . . . .	1098
William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester . . . . .	. . . . .
Roger, Bishop of Salisbury . . . . .	. . . . .

HENRY I.

Waldric . . . . .	1101
William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester . . . . .	1103
Herbert . . . . .	. . . . .
Roger, Bishop of Salisbury . . . . .	1104
Geoffry Rufus, Bishop of Durham . . . . .	1107

Richard . . . . . 11  
 Reginald . . . . .  
 Thomas, Archbishop of York . . . . .  
 Godefridus, Bishop of Bath ; and Roger, Bishop of Wells  
 Geoffry Rufus, Bishop of Durham . . . . .  
 Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln . . . . .

## STEPHEN.

William Pauper . . . . .  
 William Fitzgillebert . . . . .  
 William de Vere . . . . .  
 Alexander . . . . .  
 Philip . . . . .  
 Reginald de Gaunt . . . . .  
 Robert, Abbot of Walden . . . . .

## HENRY II.

Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .  
 John . . . . .  
 Radulph de Warneville . . . . .  
 Geoffry, Bishop of Lincoln . . . . .  
 Walter de Constantiis . . . . .  
 Walter de Bidun . . . . .  
 William de Longchamp . . . . .  
 Richard Nigel, Prior of Dover, and Archbishop of Canterbury

## RICHARD I.

Geoffrey Plantagenet, Archbishop of York . . . . .  
 Walter, Archbishop of Rouen . . . . .  
 Walter de Bidun . . . . .  
 Malus Catulus . . . . .  
 Eustace, Bishop of Ely . . . . .  
 Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .

## JOHN.

Richard de Marisco . . . . .  
 Simon, Archdeacon of Wells . . . . .  
 Walter de Grey . . . . .  
 Hugh Wallis, or de Wells . . . . .

## APPENDIX.

773

de Marisco . . . . .	A. D. 1212
Neville . . . . .	1213

## HENRY III.

de Marisco . . . . .	1223
Neville . . . . .	1226
Neville, and John de Lexintune . . . . .	1238
Patteshull . . . . .	....
Patteshull, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal . . . . .	1239
Grosse, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1242
Lexintune, Lord Keeper . . . . .	....
Novoville . . . . .	1244
Stinton . . . . .	1246
de Eversden, Lord Keeper . . . . .	....
Button . . . . .	1247
Lexintune, Lord Keeper . . . . .	....
Wansel, Lord Keeper . . . . .	....
Lexintune, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1248
Wansel . . . . .	1249
Diceto . . . . .	....
Rievallis, and William de Kilkenny, Lords Keepers . . . . .	1250
de Wenham . . . . .	1254
de Merton . . . . .	1258
Archdeacon of Ely . . . . .	....
de Merton . . . . .	1261
de Ely, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1263
Chishull, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1264
de Cantilupe . . . . .	1265
Giffard, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1266
de Giffard . . . . .	1267
Chishull . . . . .	1269

## EDWARD I.

de Merton . . . . .	1274
Turnell . . . . .	....
de Langton, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1292
Langton . . . . .	1293
de Mon . . . . .	1293

Walter Reginald, or Reynold,  
John de Sandal . . . . .  
William de Milton, Archbishe  
John de Hotham . . . . .  
John Salmon . . . . .  
William Ayrmine, Lord Keep  
John Stratford . . . . .  
Ralph de Neville . . . . .  
Robert Baldoc . . . . .  
William Ayrmine, Lord Keep

ED

John de Hotham . . . . .  
Henry Cliff, and William de I  
Henry de Burgherst . . . . .  
John de Stratford, Archbishop  
William de Milton, Lord Kee  
John de Stratford, Archbishop  
Richard Aungerville . . . . .  
John de Stratford, Archbishop  
Robert de Stratford . . . . .  
Richard de Bynteworth . . . . .  
John de St. Paul, Michael de

## APPENDIX.

775

Thoresby, Archbishop of York . . . . .	A. D. 1347
de Edington . . . . .	1356
de Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1363
de Wyckham, Bishop of Winchester . . . . .	1368
ert de Thorp . . . . .	1372
n Knyvet . . . . .	1373
de Arundel . . . . .	1375

## RICHARD II.

le Houghton . . . . .	1377
hard le Scroop . . . . .	.....
le Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1380
de Courteney, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1381
hard le Scroop . . . . .	1382
de Braybrook . . . . .	1383
ichael de la Pole . . . . .	.....
de Arundel, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1387
de Wyckham, Bishop of Winchester . . . . .	1389
de Arundel, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1392
d Stafford . . . . .	1395

## HENRY IV.

e Searle . . . . .	1400
d Stafford . . . . .	1401
Beaufort . . . . .	1404
Langley . . . . .	1405
de Arundel, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1407
alkening . . . . .	1410
omas Beaufort . . . . .	.....
de Arundel, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1412

## HENRY V.

de Beaufort . . . . .	1414
Garnstide . . . . .	1417
de Beaufort . . . . .	.....
s Langley . . . . .	1418

## HENRY VI.

de Beaufort . . . . .	1424
emp, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1426



Marmaduke Lumley . . . . .	A. D. 1430
John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1432
John Frank, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1433
John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1443
William Patten, or Wainfleet . . . . .	....
John Kemp, Abp. of York (afterwards of Canterbury) . . . . .	1450
Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury . . . . .	1454
Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1455
William de Wainfleet . . . . .	1457
George Nevill (afterwards Archbishop of York) . . . . .	1460

## EDWARD IV.

Robert de Kirkham, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1467
Robert Stillington . . . . .	1468
Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex . . . . .	1473
Laurence Booth (afterwards Archbishop of York) . . . . .	....
Thomas Rotheram . . . . .	1475
John Alcock, Lord Keeper . . . . .	....
Laurence Booth (afterwards Archbishop of York) . . . . .	....
John Morton (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) . . . . .	1478

## RICHARD III.

John Russell . . . . .	1484
------------------------	------

## HENRY VII.

Thomas Barrow, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1485
Thomas Rotheram . . . . .	....
John Alcock . . . . .	1486
John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	....
Henry Deane, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1501
William Warham, Lord Keeper (afterwards Abp. of Cant.) . . . . .	1502
Idem . . . . .	1503

## HENRY VIII.

William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	1503
Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, and Archbishop of York . . . . .	1516
Sir Thomas More . . . . .	1530
Sir Thomas Audley . . . . .	1530

## APPENDIX.

777

oodrick . . . . .	A. D. 1534
ord Wriothesley . . . . .	1545

## EDWARD VI.

ord Wriothesley . . . . .	1545
n Paulet . . . . .	1547
ord Rich . . . . .	....
odrick . . . . .	1551
as Hare, Lord Keeper . . . . .	....

## MARY.

ardiner, Bishop of Winchester . . . . .	1553
leath, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1555

## ELIZABETH.

leath, Archbishop of York . . . . .	1555
as Bacon, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1559
s Bromley . . . . .	1579
pher Hatton . . . . .	1587
uckering, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1592

## JAMES I.

egerton, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1596
rd Ellesmere . . . . .	1600
Bacon (afterwards Earl of Verulam) . . . . .	1616
30th, 1621, Lord Bacon was convicted of bribery, 000 <i>l.</i> and imprisoned during the King's pleasure. ount Mandeville ; Ludovic, Duke of Richmond ; Earl of Pembroke ; and Sir Julius Cæsar ; Lords . . . . .	1621
ms, D.D., Dean of Westminster, Lord Keeper :	
s Archbishop of York . . . . .	....

## CHARLES I.

Coventry, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1625
nch . . . . .	1639
Littleton, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1640
Lane . . . . .	1645

Edward, Earl of Manchester ; John, Earl of Rutland ; and  
 five others ; Lords Keepers . . . . .  
 Edward, Earl of Manchester, and William Lenthall ; Lords  
 Keepers . . . . .  
 Henry, Earl of Kent, and three others ; Lords Keepers . . . . .

## DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

The same, Lords Keepers . . . . .  
 John Lisle, Sir Thomas Widrington, and Bulstrode White-  
 lock, Lords Keepers . . . . .  
 Nathaniel Fiennes, John Lisle, and Bulstrode Whitelock,  
 Lords Keepers . . . . .  
 Sir Edward Hyde, Lord Keeper . . . . .  
 Afterwards created Earl of Clarendon.

## CHARLES II.

Edward, Earl of Clarendon . . . . .  
 Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper . . . . .  
 Anthony-Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury . . . . .  
 Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Keeper . . . . .  
 Idem, being created Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chan-  
 cellor . . . . .  
 Sir Francis North, Lord Keeper . . . . .

## JAMES II.

Sir George Jeffreys . . . . .  
 Formerly Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

The Marquess of Halifax, Speaker of the Upper House  
 Convention . . . . .  
 Sir John Maynard, Sir Anthony Keck, and Sir W. Raw-  
 linson, Lords Keepers . . . . .  
 Sir John Trevor, Sir W. Rawlinson, and Sir George Hu-  
 chins, Lords Keepers . . . . .  
 Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper (afterwards created Earl  
 Somers) . . . . .

## APPENDIX.

779

l Somers . . . . .	A. D. 1697
n Wright, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1700

## ANNE.

n Wright, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1700
m Cowper, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1705
ards created Earl Cowper.	
Earl Cowper . . . . .	1707
as Trevor, Robert Tracy, and John Scroop, Lords Commissioners . . . . .	1710
Harcourt, Lord Keeper (afterwards Earl Harcourt) . . . . .	
arl Harcourt . . . . .	1713
Earl Cowper . . . . .	1714

## GEORGE I.

Earl Cowper . . . . .	1714
acy, Sir John Pratt, and Sir John Montague, Lords Commissioners . . . . .	1718
Earl of Macclesfield . . . . .	....
onvicted in 1725, of selling offices in the Court of Chancery, and of embezzling the suitors' money, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and fined 30,000 <i>l</i> .	
h Jekyll, Sir Jeffrey Gilbert, and Sir Robert Ray- Lords Commissioners . . . . .	1724
King, Lord Keeper (afterwards created Baron King)	1725
rd King . . . . .	1727

## GEORGE II.

rd King . . . . .	1727
Earl Talbot . . . . .	1733
arl of Hardwicke . . . . .	1736
Willes, Sir S. S. Smythe, and Sir J. E. Wilmot, Commissioners . . . . .	1756
t Henley, Lord Keeper . . . . .	1757
ards Earl of Northington.	

## GEORGE III.

arl of Northington . . . . .	1764
Earl Camden . . . . .	1768

The Hon. Charles Yorke . . . . .	A. D. 17
He was appointed on the 17th of January; but died suddenly on the 20th, whilst the patent of his Peerage, as Baron Morden, was preparing.	
Henry, Lord Apsley . . . . .	17
On Feb. 5th of this year, Lord Mansfield was appointed by patent, Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.	
Edward, Lord Thurlow . . . . .	17
Alexander, Lord Loughborough . . . . .	17
Sir W. H. Ashurst and Sir J. Wilson, Lords Commissioners	
Edward Lord Thurlow . . . . .	..
Sir J. Eyre, Sir W. H. Ashurst, and Sir J. Wilson, Lords Commissioners . . . . .	
Alexander, Lord Loughborough . . . . .	17
John, Earl of Eldon . . . . .	18
Thomas, Lord Erskine . . . . .	18
John, Earl of Eldon . . . . .	18

## GEORGE IV.

John, Earl of Eldon . . . . .	18
John-Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst . . . . .	18

## WILLIAM IV.

John-Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst . . . . .	18
Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux . . . . .	18

CERTAIN  
PROTESTS OF THE LORDS,

SELECTED FROM

THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE,

*And occasionally referred to throughout this work.*

---

CONCERNING SUSPECTED PAPISTS AND POPISH RECUSANTS.

*Die Veneris, 6 Decembris, 1678.*

An address "to desire his Majesty to cause Popish Recusants, reputed ones, and suspected Papists, to be apprehended, disarmed, and secured," was brought from the Commons, and read.

And after some debate, the question was put, whether to agree to this address as it is now worded? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient',

For that it is humbly conceived to be contrary to and against law, in several particulars, and both unjustifiable and dangerous for those that put it in execution.

Northampton,

Anglesey,

Ferrers.

---

CONCERNING THE ROYAL PARDON, ON IMPEACHMENT BY THE COMMONS.

*Die Sabbati, 23 Novembris, 1689.*

*Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa,* "An Act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

A rider was offered to be added (that all pardons upon an impeachment of the House of Commons are hereby declared to be null and void, except it be with the consent of both Houses of Parliament.)

After a long debate this question was put, "whether this rider shall be made part of the Bill."

Contents, 17.—Non Contents, 50.

It was resolved *in the negative.*

Memorandum, that before the putting the aforesaid question the Lords following desired leave to enter their dissents, if it were decided in the negative, and accordingly do enter their dissents in the reasons following :

1st. Because to impeach being the undoubted right of the Commons of England, and by which alone justice can be had against offenders that are too big for the ordinary courts of justice, impeachments would be rendered altogether ineffectual, if the King could pardon in such cases.

2dly. Because such a power of pardoning would cause a failure of justice, which the law of England will not allow of in any case.

3dly. Because the government becomes precarious, when it is wanting a sufficient power to punish evil ministers of state, the bringing of such ministers to justice being then a matter of choice and not of right.

4thly. Because such evil ministers are in a much more secure situation than any other offenders ; it being the interest of ill-disposed Kings to protect them from justice, since they are so much the more useful and necessary to such Kings, by how much they have been instrumental in subverting the government.

5thly. Because the King can only pardon such offences against himself, but not in case of an appeal, nor wherever the crime or injury is done to a third person.

6thly. *A fortiori*, the King cannot pardon an impeachment, because all the Commons of England have an interest in it, and are concerned at their suit.

7thly. Because it is inconsistent with the government of England to vest a power any where that may obstruct the public justice.

8thly. Because such a power of pardoning sets the King's prerogative above the government, which is inconsistent with the spirit and nature of this constitution.

9thly. Because the rejecting of the rider, and the vote of the House against the dispensing power in general, does not seem very consistent, since the power of pardoning upon impeachment is altogether as great as that of a dispensing power.

Macclesfield,

Ossulston,

Bolton,

Delamer,

Cornwallis,

Bathe,

J. Lovelace,

R. Montague,

Herbert,

Stamford,

Granville,

Crew.

## CONCERNING THE TRIAL OF PEERS IN PARLIAMENT.

*Die Martis, 14 Januarii, 1689.*

Upon consideration of the report from the Committee of privileges, the tenth instant, concerning the trial of Peers,

The question was put, "That it is the ancient right of the Peers of England to be tried only in full Parliament for any capital offences."

Contents, 33.—Non Contents, 20.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Memorandum, that the Lords following, before the putting of the abovesaid question, desired leave to enter their dissents, if the question was carried in the affirmative, and accordingly they do enter their dissents as follow :

1st. Because the statute of 15 Edward III. which first enabled the trial of Peers to be only in Parliament, is repealed by the statute of 17 Edward III. as contrary to the laws and usages of the realm, as well as the right and prerogatives of the crown.

2dly. As the statute of 17 Edw. III. has declared the law and usage of the realm before that of 15 Edw. III, so the practice has been accordingly ever since; insomuch, that from that day to this, no Peer indicted for a capital offence has ever claimed a privilege of being tried only in Parliament; and though very many Peers have been tried and attainted out of Parliament, yet no writ of error to reverse such attainder for that reason has ever been demanded.

3dly. Because the consequences of this assertion would be, that the heirs of all such as ever were attainted out of Parliament might claim to be Peers of this realm, the attainder of their ancestors being void, because the sentence against them was given by a court that had no jurisdiction; and also for the same reason, all acquittals of any Peers would be void too, and the Peers may be brought again into jeopardy of their lives.

4thly. The frequent attempts to obtain an Act of Parliament to enact, that no Peer shall be tried out of Parliament for capital offences, is evidence, that, without such a law, a Peer may be tried out of Parliament, and no vote of either House can change the law.

5thly. Because this vote takes from the subject the right of an appeal of felony, in which a Peer ought to be tried by a jury of *Commoners, and not by his Peers.*

6thly. *Because it deprives the Peers of the benefit of the habeas*



*corpus* act, for if a Peer cannot be tried for a capital offence but only in Parliament, and may be committed to prison for such an offence, he must of necessity remain there till the next Parliament, contrary to the said Act, which no resolution of the House of Peers can or ought to alter at the price of their liberty.

7thly. This vote, that the Peers must be tried only in full Parliament, seems to imply that the Commons are necessary parties to the trial of a Peer, which is contrary to *magna charta*, and the known laws of this realm.

Nottingham,

Sydney,

Cornwallis.

PROTEST AGAINST A BILL TO LEGALIZE THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

*Die Martis, 8 Aprilis, 1690.*

*Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa*, "An Act for recognising the King and Queen, and for avoiding all questions touching the Acts made in the Parliament assembled at Westminster, the 13th of Feb., 1688."

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass. It was resolved in the affirmative.

Before the question was put, several Lords desired leave to enter their dissents, if the question was carried in the affirmative.

Dissentient',

1st. Because we conceive, that saying "it is enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that all the Acts made in the last Parliament were laws;" is neither good English nor good sense.

2dly. If it were good sense to enact for the time past, the present Bill must be understood to be declaratory that certain laws are good which were passed in a Parliament not called by writ in due form of law; which doctrine is destructive of the legal constitution of this monarchy, and may be of evil and pernicious consequence to our present government under this King and Queen.

Somerset,	W. Landaff,	Feversham,	Weymouth,
Rochester,	Huntingdon,	P. Winchester,	Dartmouth,
J. Jermy,	Abingdon,	W. Asaph,	Nottingham,
Westmorland,	Tho. Menev',	Scarsdale,	Wigorn'.
H. London,			

[The foregoing reasons were ordered to be expunged, but the we may be depended upon as a genuine copy.]

CONCERNING THE PRIVILEGE OF PEERS TO ENTER THEIR DISSENTS  
OR PROTESTS.

*Die Jovis, 10 Aprilis, 1690.*

The reasons in the protestation made the 8th instant against some words in the Bill for recognising King William and Queen Mary being read, were, upon the question, severally ordered to be expunged out of the journal.

Leave having been asked and given for entering dissents, if the questions were carried in the affirmative :

Dissentient',

Whereas the questions for expunging the reasons of our protestation, April the 8th, were carried in the affirmative ; and whereas these reasons were only against some words in one clause in the Bill, intituled " An Act for recognising King William and Queen Mary, and for avoiding all questions touching the Acts made in the Parliament assembled at Westminster the 13th day of February, 1688," which enacted, that the Acts of the late Parliament were laws and statutes of this realm :

And leave being given to enter our dissents to those reasons, we do so accordingly for these reasons :

1st. Because it is the privilege of the Peers to enter their dissent, and it has been the ancient practice to enter also the reasons of such dissent, of which the Lords that so protest are the most proper judges, as well knowing what arguments persuaded them to be of that opinion ; and no reasons can be more proper than such as they conceive are founded upon matter of fact, and the law of the land.

2dly. Because there is no precedent of expunging the reasons of any protestation.

3dly. Because the protestation was not against the whole Bill, but some particular words of it ; but by expunging the reasons of that protestation, it appears that we have protested against the whole Bill, which is contrary to our sense and intentions.

Nottingham,	Ed. Wigorn',	Chandos,
J. Jermyn,	P. Winchester,	Abingdon,
H. London,	Hum. Bangor,	W. Asaph.
Tho. Mener',	Westmorland,	

## PROTEST AGAINST THE INCORPORATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

*Die Martis, 24 Aprilis, 1694.*

*Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled "An Act for granting His Majesty certain rates and duties upon tonnage of ships and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for securing certain pensions and advantages in the said Act mentioned, to such as shall voluntarily advance the sum of fifteen hundred pounds towards carrying on the war against France."*

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass. It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient',

Against that part of the Bill which relates to the incorporation of the governor and company of the Bank of England, and other matters that concern the same.

Aylesbury,

Rochester,

Essex,

Winchelsea,

Sandwich,

Tho. Roffen',

Mon

Not

## PROTEST AGAINST THE ATTAINT OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND

*Die Veneris, 20 Februarii, 1701.*

*Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled "An Act to attain the Queen of Scots, wife of the late King James, of high treason."*

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents, 78.—Not Contents, 28.

Dissentient',

Because there was no proof of the allegations in the Bill as offered, before the passing of it, which is a precedent and a danger to be of dangerous consequence.

Winchelsea,

North and Grey,

Bradford,

Craven,

Guilford,

Weymouth,

Feversham,

Jeffreys,

Plymouth,

Scarsdale,

Dart

Staw

De I

North

H. V

## PROTEST AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

*Die Sabbati, 14 Aprilis, 1716.*

*Hodie 2 vice lecta est billa*, intituled "An Act for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments, appointed by an Act made in the sixth year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled 'An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.'"

The question was put, whether this Bill shall be committed.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents . . .	77	Not Contents . . .	43
Proxies . . .	19	Proxies . . .	18
	—96		—61

Dissentient',

1st. Because we conceive that frequent and new Parliaments are required by the fundamental Constitution of the kingdom; and the practice thereof for many ages (which manifestly appears by our records) is a sufficient evidence and proof of this Constitution.

2dly. Because it is agreed, that the House of Commons must be chosen by the people, and when so chosen, they are truly the representatives of the people, which they cannot be so properly said to be, when continued for a longer time than that for which they were chosen; for after that time, they are chosen by the Parliament, and not the people; who are thereby deprived of the only remedy which they have against those who either do not understand, or, through corruption, do wilfully betray the trust reposed in them; which remedy is, to choose better men in their places.

3dly. Because the reasons given for this Bill, we conceive, were not sufficient to induce us to pass it, in subversion of so essential a part of our Constitution.

1. For as to the argument, that this will encourage the princes and states of Europe to enter into alliances with us, we have not heard any one minister assert, that any one prince or state has asked, or so much as insinuated, that they wished such an alteration.

Nor is it reasonable to imagine it, for it cannot be expected that prince or state can rely upon a people to defend *their* liberties and interests, who shall be thought to have given up so great a part *ir own*; nor can it be prudent for them to wish such an experiment to be made, after the experience that Europe has had of the

apprehend from this Bill, that the government is so extraordinary provision for its safety ; while the gentlemen of Britain are not to be trusted that the good affections of the people are restrained as that of which the present House of Commons

2. We conceive this Bill is so far from preventing corruptions, that it will rather increase them. As long as Parliament is to last, the more valuable to be preserved it is, and the greater also is the danger of corruption ; for if ever there should be a ministry who attempt to screen them from the just resentment of a discovery of their ill practices to the King (or so truly, be informed of them, as by a free press much the interest of such a ministry to influence by their authority, and the disposal of the public money, have the best means of doing) that it will be tempted, and not fail to make use of the members are chosen, they have greater opportunity very many to comply with them, than they could in the Sessions of Parliament, but the Parliament is to the *ancient* and primitive constitution and new Parliaments ; for as a good ministry does not need corruption, so it cannot be any Lord

Dartmouth,	Mansell,	Berkshire,
Montjoy,	Bingley,	Tadcaster,
Fran. Cestriens',	Trevor,	Guilford,
Bathurst,	P. Hereford,	Aylesford,
Compton,	Bruce,	Osborne,
Somerset,	Ashburnham,	Gower,
Salisbury,	Shrewsbury,	Weston.
Bristol,		

PROTEST AGAINST THE FIRST MUTINY BILL; AND CONCERNING THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF A STANDING ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

*Die Lunæ, 25 Martii, 1717.*

*Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled "An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters."*

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents, 32.—Not Contents, 9.

*Dissentient',*

1st. Because no particular reason or occasion is so much as suggested in this Bill, for keeping on foot a standing army, consisting of thirty-two thousand men, in this kingdom in time of peace; and, therefore, this Act will be a precedent for keeping the same army at all times, though this kingdom be in peace; which, we think, must inevitably subvert the ancient constitution of this realm, and subject the subjects to arbitrary power.

2dly. Because, by this Bill, the soldiers are exempted from being arrested by process of law, at the suit of any person for recovering a just debt, or upon any action whatsoever; which is a great injustice to the subjects, taking from them the benefit of the law for recovering their just demands, and for obtaining satisfaction for any injury done them by a soldier, either by wounding or maiming, or wrongfully taking away his goods: and, we conceive, this will be so far from preserving good order and discipline in the army, that, on the contrary, it will be a great encouragement to the soldiers to live in their quarters in all manner of licentiousness, and to insult their fellow-subjects both in their persons and estates, when they know, that by this law they are disabled from obtaining any effectual satis-

so extraordinary pro- will doth establish martial  
the gentlemen of F-aders, in time of peace, which  
that the good aff-icient laws of this kingdom ; at  
ber as that of y- the military orders of their super

2. We con- being sentenced by a court-martial  
corruption- edience ; and that, without any limita  
liament- each orders are agreeable to the laws of  
it, an- by the fundamental laws thereof, the comm  
it ;  
m- own (the supreme authority) are restrained v  
m- the law, and no person is obliged to obey any  
-nd, if it be illegal ; and is punishable by law, in  
-nding any such order or command, though from

Trevor, Abingdon,  
Berkeley of Stratton, Bathurst,

---

PROTEST AGAINST BELIEVING QUAKERS FROM TA  
COURTS OF JUSTICE.

*Die Veneris, 19 Januarii, 1721*

*Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled "An Act fo  
ple, called Quakers, such forms of affirmation, or  
remove the difficulties which many of them lie un*

The question was put. whether this Bill shall

re testimony upon their simple affirmation ; nor are these privileges indulged to them, as the *less* were, from time to time by degrees, but are at once made perpetual.

Because we look upon the Quakers, who reject the two sacraments of Christ, and are, as far as they do so, unworthy of the favour of Christians, to be on that account unworthy also of receiving distinguishing marks of favour.

Because the Quakers, as they renounce the institutions of the Church, so have not given even the evidence by law required of their profession of his divinity, it no ways appearing to us (nor do we believe it can be made appear) that ever since they were first indulged (by the Act of 1701 and M.), one Quaker in a hundred hath subscribed the profession of Christian belief directed by that Act ; nor could we, upon an objection made in the House, prevail, that they should even now be allowed, by such previous subscription, to entitle themselves to the same extraordinary favours designed them ; the consequence of which must, in our opinion, be, that they will encourage themselves yet more in their aversion to subscribe that profession of Christian belief which they seem more to decline than even the taking of an oath, that great numbers of them have sworn, though very few have subscribed that profession ; nor are we without apprehensions, that it will reflect some dishonour on the Christian faith, if the evidence by such persons, on their bare word, shall, by law, be judged equal credit with the solemn oath of an acknowledged Christian member of the established communion.

ly. Because we look upon it as highly unreasonable, that in a Kingdom where the nobles, the clergy, and commons are obliged to swear fealty to the crown, and even the sovereign himself takes an oath at his coronation, a particular sect of men, who refuse to serve the King either as civil officers or soldiers, should be entirely released from that obligation ; since it is natural to expect that persons thus exempted, as to the manner and the measure of performing their allegiance, should, by degrees, be induced totally to withdraw it, till they become as bad subjects, as Christians.

ly. Because, though such extraordinary privileges are allowed to a particular sect of Quakers by this Bill, yet there is no mark or test prescribed by it, or by any other Act, by which it may certainly be known who are Quakers, and consequently who are or are not entitled to those privileges ; from whence this inconvenience may arise



6thly. Because we do  
are really under such scr  
sary to ease them by such  
twenty years past, since th  
oath) was enacted, ever re  
have now and then happen  
of sectaries are at ease in t  
think, ought not to be rega  
in force will probably extir  
will certainly give new life

7thly. Because the secu  
pends upon testimony, see  
reverence of an oath having  
towards the discovery of tru  
asseveration ; nor can the  
awful apprehensions of an o  
to decline it ; and, therefore  
held to be sinful, is concern  
disguise the truth, in what  
their consciences and credit  
of such antichristian payme

ated at too great an expense, if for the sake of it, any thing should done by the legislature which might weaken the security of all governments, an oath ; and by that means do more mischief to the state in one respect than it brought advantage in another : and we rather thus choose to reason, because an argument was urged in the debate, and no ways disallowed, that if heathens themselves were equally of use to the state, as the Quakers are, they ought also, usually by law, to be indulged ; whereas our firm persuasion is, that no man should be persecuted for his opinions, so neither should any man who is known to avow principles destructive of Christianity, however useful he may otherwise be to the state, be encouraged by a law made purposely in his favour, to continue in those principles.

W. Ebor',	Montjoy,	Gower,	St. John de Bletsoe,
Fra. Roffen',	Strafford,	Salisbury,	Fran. Cestriens'.
Compton,	Trevor,	Aberdeen,	

PROTEST AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST-HOUSES ; AND AGAINST DRAWING LINES AROUND CITIES AND TOWNS IN CASE OF PLAGUE.

*Die Mercurii, 13 Decembris, 1721.*

The House being moved to give leave, that a Bill be brought in for repeal of so much of the Act, passed last session, 'for preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts,' as gives a power to remove to a lazaret, or pest-house, any persons whatsoever infected with the plague, or healthy persons out of an infected family, from their habitations (though distant from any other dwelling-house), and also so much of the said Act as gives power for the drawing lines or trenches round any city, town, or place, so infected ;"—

After debate, the question was put thereupon,

And it was resolved in the negative.

Contents, 20.—Not Contents, 39.

Dissentient',

1st. Because the powers specified in the question seem to us such as can never wisely or usefully be put in execution ; for, by the first of them, persons of what rank or condition whatsoever, either actually infected, or being in the same habitation, though in lone houses where they are well accommodated, and from whence there is no danger of propagating the infection, may be forcibly removed into com-

well as by hindering the free access of provis  
ruin trade, and destroy all the remains of publ

2dly. Because such powers as these are utte  
constitution, and repugnant, we conceive, to th  
and free government, a tender regard to whic  
Act of James I. which took care only to con  
within their own houses and to support them  
ment, and lodged the execution of such powe  
magistrate ; whereas the powers by us excepted  
of a more extraordinary kind, so they will pr  
them must necessarily) be executed by military  
lent and inhuman methods which, on these o  
conceive, be practised, will, we fear, rather drav  
of a new judgment from heaven, than contributi  
that which shall then have befallen us.

3dly. Because, we take it, these methods were  
a kingdom, whose pattern in such cases, Great  
follow, the government there being conducted  
and supported by standing armies ; and to such  
thods do, in our opinion, seem most suitable ; a  
kingdom, the powers thus exercised have of late  
ful as they were unprecedented ; so that no neig  
any encouragement from thence to follow so

repealed, been accordingly repealed, there would still have remained in it a general clause which gives the crown all powers necessary to prevent the spreading of infection, and consequently these very powers, among the rest, if they shall be found necessary; and therefore there is no need, we conceive, to have them expressly granted in the same Act of Parliament, which seems not only to warrant, but in a particular manner to prescribe and direct the use of them.

5thly. Because the great argument urged for continuing these powers specified in the question, that they would probably never be put in execution in the cases objected to, seems to us a clear reason why they should not be continued; for we cannot imagine why they should stand enacted, unless they are intended to be executed, or of what use it will be to the public to keep the minds of the people perpetually alarmed with those apprehensions under which they now labour, as appears by the petition from the city of London, lately rejected: it may be an instance of our great confidence in his Majesty's wisdom and goodness, when we trust him with such powers, unknown to the constitution; but we think it ill becomes us to repose such trust, when it tends, in our opinion, rather to render him terrible than amiable to his subjects, and when the only advantage, he can, as we conceive, draw from the trust reposed in him, is, not to make use of it.

W. Ebor',	St. John de Bletsoe,	Bristol,	Cowper,
North and Grey,	Gower,	Trevor,	Bingley,
Weston,	Strafford,	Uxbridge,	Guilford,
Fra. Roffen',	Boyle,	Aylesford,	Foley,
Coningsby,	Fr. Cestriens',	Aberdeen,	Bathurst.

---

PROTEST AGAINST DISARMING THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS.

*Die Lunæ, 3 Maii, 1725.*

*Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled, "An Act for more effectually disarming the Highlanders, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for the better securing the peace and quiet of that part of the kingdom."*

The question was put, whether this Bill; with the amendments, *II pass.*

*It was resolved in the affirmative.*

attempted to be made of it, and we have n  
rages, as are charged upon the Highlanders  
by them of late.

2dly. We apprehend that this Bill gives t  
counties, Justices of the Peace, and others  
cretionary powers in some cases, as are ha  
the hands of any persons in a free governm  
necessary to the preservation of it.

3dly. Since the behaviour of the Highland  
and inoffensive for some years past, and is s  
appears to us, we cannot but fear this Bill m  
may hazard the loss of that invaluable blessing  
a perfect calm and tranquillity; and raise amo  
spirit of discontent and uneasiness which no  
for, we apprehend that the execution of some a  
is more likely to create than to prevent disor  
plies severe remedies where, as far as we can  
disease, and this at a time when the Highland  
of any enormities for which, in our opinion, th  
justice to punish them, or in prudence to fe  
would become us as good patriots to endeavour  
quiet than to make them so.

Wharton,

Scarsdale,

Great Britain, be no longer continued in the service of this nation, after the 25th of this instant December, thereby to put a stop to the jealousies and heart-burnings amongst his Majesty's faithful subjects at home, and his British forces abroad."

Which being objected to, and a long debate thereupon, the question was put on the said motion.

It was resolved in the negative.

Contents, 36—Not Contents, 71.

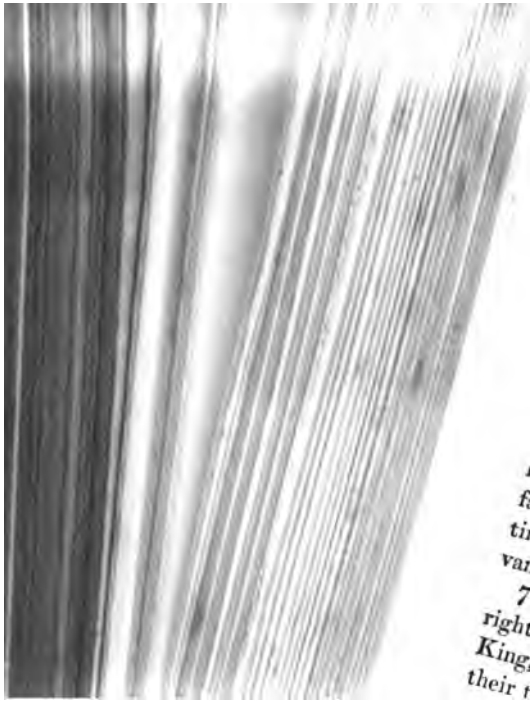
Dissentient',

1st, Because we conceive, that the reasons assigned in the question not only justified, but called for that question, as a proper and necessary exercise of the inherent rights of this House, to advise the crown; and we are convinced, that such jealousies and animosities have arisen, and will continue between the troops of Great Britain and those of Hanover, that they can no longer act together, without evident danger of the most pernicious and fatal consequences.

2dly, Because this our conviction is founded upon the most public and universal notoriety, first transmitted from the army abroad, then confirmed without doors, by the unanimous and concurrent accounts of all the officers that are returned from them; and now uncontradicted by any of those noble Lords, who had the honour of serving the last campaign, and who were appealed to for the truth of this proposition, while the question was under our consideration. A silence, which, we apprehend, amounts to a demonstration of the truth of the facts alleged.

3dly, Because an army divided against itself, in such a manner as ours will certainly be, if the sixteen thousand Hanoverians are still to continue part of it, can give no strength to whatever allies we have, no terror to our enemies, but must greatly obstruct, and probably defeat the success of any operation or service in which it can be employed.

4thly, Because the incompatibility of the British and Hanoverian troops being known to all Europe, nothing can be a greater inducement to the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, to quit our alliance, and make a separate peace for themselves, than if they should find, that, instead of a real and effectual support, we are resolved to give the *name* of an army only; which, from the above-mentioned reasons, cannot co-operate in any plan of their service, *r* the benefit of the common cause.



t  
ot  
of  
con  
6  
Unit  
closer  
upon t  
especia  
harmony  
people in  
how much  
thousand .  
with the r  
attended the  
how much r  
faction, if it s.  
tinue so odious  
vantage, but w  
7thly, Becaus  
right of the Peers  
King, and mediat  
their tim

human nature, and blameless in themselves, when acting within proper bounds, which yet must have a most fatal influence, if raged to mix themselves with the affairs of this nation, either in council, or in the camp; and we do, from our souls, scorn and abominate that most abject and criminal adulation, which either in any way to, or inflames such partialities, in prejudice to the national honour and interest of our country: we therefore thought it necessary to enter these our reasons against the further continuance of mercenary troops, which, for one campaign only, have already cost the nation near seventy thousand pounds, and which appear to us to have been in many instances disobedient to British orders, and wholly incompatible with British troops: that, as our votes have (I hope) proved us to the present age, our names in the books may transmit us to posterity,—ENGLISHMEN.

Marlborough,	Aylesbury and Elgin,	Gower,
Talbot,	Faversham,	Abingdon,
Chesterfield,	Thanet,	Denbigh,
Bridgewater,	Hereford,	Stanhope,
Coventry,	Litchfield,	Masham,
Shaftesbury,	Westmorland,	Rockingham,
Sandwich,	Northampton,	Mansel,
Bedford,	Foley,	Beaufort.
Huntingdon,		

CONCERNING DISORDERS IN THE HOUSE, AND ORDERING STRANGERS  
TO WITHDRAW, DURING DEBATE.

*Die Lunæ, 10 Decembris, 1770.*

The House was moved, that the Standing Order, No. 112, relating to the clearing the House, might be read: which being read, the House was cleared.

Dissentient',

Because a Peer being, in the course of a most spirited, but proper and decent speech, introductory to a motion of importance to the public safety, which he declared it his intention to make, was, under pretence of speaking to order, interrupted in a manner equally insidious and disorderly.

When the Peer was thus improperly and groundlessly interrupted, and the *Standing Order*, No. 112, relative to the clearing the House.



was read, another Peer, getting up to speak to order upon this astonishing interruption, could not obtain a hearing.

The irregular, clamorous, and indecent behaviour of several Lords, who called out incessantly, "Clear the House! Clear the House!" rendered all argument and all representation upon the subject utterly impracticable.

This indecent, and hitherto unprecedented uproar, was continued even when the noble Lord on the woolsack stood up with his hat off, to explain order. The same tumult which at first interrupted the Lord in his speech, and did not permit the Lord who spoke to order to be heard, prevented also any information from the woolsack.

In this unexpected tumult, in which every idea of parliamentary dignity, the right of free debate, all pretence to reason or argument, were lost and annihilated; despairing of being able to hear, or to be heard, we found ourselves at length obliged to leave the House. And we cannot, without the utmost concern, reflect upon the method in which the House was cleared; thinking the personal interference of Peers, and their going to the bar to require the members of the other House to withdraw, to be equally derogatory from the dignity of the Lords, and disrespectful to the House of Commons.

We must consider this proceeding (too manifestly premeditated and prepared) to have been for no other purpose than to preclude inquiry on the part of the Lords; and, under colour of concealing secrets of state, to hide from the public eye the unjustifiable and criminal neglects of the ministry, in not making sufficient and timely provision for the national honour and security.

We therefore do now most solemnly protest against the whole of this irregular conduct, as tending to suppress the sober and dispassionate deliberation which ought to guide the proceedings of this House, and to substitute clamour and violence in the place of reason and argument.

Richmond,	Bolton,	Abergavenny,
Chatham,	Ponsonby,	Torrington,
Huntingdon,	Rockingham,	Milton,
Fitzwilliam,	Northumberland,	Archer,
Portland,	Wycambe,	Devonshire.
Manchester,		

## PROTEST AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

*Die Jovis, 26 Octobris, 1775.*

The Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's speech, and the same being read by the clerk,

it was moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the throne," &c.

The following amendment was proposed :

“ That we behold, with the utmost concern, the disorders and contents in the British colonies, rather increased than diminished the means that have been used to suppress and allay them ; a circumstance alone sufficient to give this House just reason to fear that those means were not originally well considered, or properly adapted to answer the ends to which they were directed.

“ We are satisfied by experience, that the misfortune has, in a great measure, arisen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the Parliament of the true state and condition of the colonies ; by reason of which, measures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no salutary end was reasonably to be expected ; tending to tarnish the lustre of the British arms, to bring discredit on the wisdom of his Majesty's councils, and to nourish, without hope of end, a most unhappy civil war.

“ Deeply impressed with the melancholy state of public concerns, we shall, in the fullest information we can obtain, and with the most mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to discover, as we shall be most willing to apply,—the most effectual means of restoring order to the distracted affairs of the British empire,—confidence to his Majesty's government,—obedience, by a prudent and temperate use of its powers,—authority of Parliament,—and satisfaction and happiness to all his people.

“ By these means we trust we shall avoid any occasion of having recourse to the alarming and dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the support of his Majesty's authority within his own dominions, and the still more dreadful calamity of shedding British blood by British hands.”

first proposed.

It passed in the affirmative.

Contents . . . 66

Not C

Proxies . . . 10

—76

Dissentient',

1st, Because we cannot, as Englishmen of common humanity, consent to the prosecution so little supported by justice, and so very dangerous consequences, as that which is now waging against our fellow subjects in America. We have beheld indignation, session after session, and notwithstanding the warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive our subjects of their trade, their laws, their commerce, and of the very food which God has given for their subsistence. We have beheld endeavours upon the part of our politic severities at the point of the bayonet; on the other hand, beheld so large a part of the empire, in the common cause, really sacrificing with cheerfulness their fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of a tyrannical government to ignominious ease. We have seen a part of his Majesty's subjects, thus irritated and provoked, successful in it, still making professions, which are neither wise nor decent to affect a disbelief of

was great and increasing, the profits immense, the advantages, as a nursery of seamen, and as an inexhaustible magazine of naval stores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in time of war, when most wanted to support our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade must be, but depending solely on ourselves. These valuable resources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the House of Bourbon, are actually lost to Great Britain, and irretrievably lost, unless redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

3dly, Because Great Britain, deprived of so valuable a part of its resources, and not animated, either with motives of self-defence, or with those prospects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto supported this nation in all its foreign wars, may possibly find itself unable to supply the means of carrying on a civil war, at such a vast distance, in a country so peculiarly circumstanced, and under the complicated difficulties which naturally attend it. Still less should we be able to preserve, by mere force, that vast continent, and that growing multitude of resolute freemen who inhabit it, even if that or any other country was worth governing against the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear, that while we are making these fruitless efforts, refusing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow subjects, and blindly confiding in the insidious professions of the natural enemies of this country, we are preparing an easy prey for those who prudently sit quiet, beholding British forces, which, if united, might be in a condition,—from their valour, numbers, and discipline,—to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, destroying each other. Every event, whichever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very hospitals furnish them with daily triumphs; the greater, as they are certain, without any risk to them of men or money.

4thly, Because we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domestic quarrels, to be a measure both disgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which ministers have dared to give to his Majesty, which they have avowed and carried into execution, of sending to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, a part of his Electoral troops, without any previous consent, recommendation, or authority of Parliament, is *unconstitutional*. That Hanoverian troops should, at the mere pleasure of the ministers, be considered as a part of the British military

amount  
In 1791, .  
Sierra L  
for the  
ductions,  
new dutie  
establishing  
to render 1  
witnesses;—  
tain penalti  
14,073,656*l*.  
On April 26, 17  
debate, agreed,  
the Slave Trad  
compromise, fixe  
Bill, however, w  
On the 30th of t  
enabling juries to  
*fact*, of writing lib  
was passed in July, 1  
of the office of Justi  
metropolis\* ; the tax  
— and provision —  
of a

h.

iv.

read,  
any  
con-  
sain  
by  
aid  
ad  
ad  
pat

management of this war, have proved themselves unworthy of public trust, and in every degree unworthy of public trust given them every assistance they asked; no one has stood in their way; no storms have disabled our operations; no foreign power hath, as yet, interfered; notwithstanding these advantages, by their ignorance, neglect, and want of conduct, our arms have been disgraced; upwards of 10,000 of the flower of our army, with an immense number of our best generals of reputation, and backed with a great superiority of numbers, have been miserably blockaded in one seaport town, and obliged to fight obstinate battles, in which such numbers of our men have fallen, the British forces have not been able to penetrate a mile into the country which they were sent to conquer; our fortresses are seized, the governors are driven from their posts, and it is doubtful whether, at this moment, we are left with a single town in all North America. Whether we have lost our empire or its commerce, England has lost half its empire. Nor can we impute the misconduct of ministers to their ignorance of the state of America; they cannot attempt to justify themselves; for while some of our administration confess they were deceived as to the state of the provinces, we have from others received information that the insufficiency of the navy to

Torrington,	Stamford,	Boyle,
Fitzwilliam,	Ponsonby,	Craven,
Archer,	Abingdon,	Scarborough,
Thanet,	Manchester,	Effingham,
Cholmondeley,	Devonshire,	Rockingham,
King,	Chedworth,	Richmond.
Portland,		

CONCERNING THE UNDERTAKING OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS BY  
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Die Veneris, 14 Aprilis, 1780.*

The order of the day for the Lords to be summoned being read, it was moved that the Bill, intituled "An Act for restraining any person, being a member of the House of Commons, from being concerned himself, or any person in trust for him, in any contract made by the Commissioners of the Navy, the Board of Ordnance, or by any other person or persons, for the public service, unless the said contract shall be made at a public bidding," be now read a second time; which being done, it was moved that the Bill be committed, and it being objected to, after long debate, the question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the negative.

Contents, 41—Not Contents, 61.

Then it was moved to reject the Bill, and the question was put thereupon.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient',

Richmond,

Harcourt,

Jersey.

Because the Commons, desirous of re-establishing the reputation and authority of Parliament, and of giving satisfaction to the people, at a time when the most cordial and unsuspecting confidence between the representative and constituent bodies is essentially necessary, have come to a resolution, "that it is necessary to declare, that the affluence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

This resolution we conceive to be undeniably true, and highly *seasonable*. Their commencement of the diminution (which they have solemnly engaged to make), by the Bill here rejected, is no



less judicious. In the midst of a war, in which nothing (among all its unhappy circumstances) is more remarkable than the prodigality with which it is carried on, it appears peculiarly necessary to remove from Parliament the suspicion that the rash adoption, the obstinate continuance, and the corrupt supply of military arrangements, are connected with the support of a court majority in Parliament.

2dly, Because the people, oppressed with actual impositions, and terrified with the certain prospect of farther and heavier burdens, have a right to be assured that none should have a power of laying those burdens, who have an interest in increasing them. Neither is it fit that they who are the principal subject of complaint, should sit as the controllers of their own conduct. Contracts can never be fairly made, when the parliamentary service of the contractor is a necessary understood part of the agreement, and must be reckoned into the price. But the most unexceptionable contract being a matter of great advantage to the contractor, it becomes a means of influence even when it is not a principle of abuse. It is the greatest of all the bribes a minister has to bestow; and one day's job may be worth the purchase of the fee of most of the places and pensions that are held in that House.

3dly, Because no reasons have been assigned for the rejection of this Bill, but such as appear to us frivolous or dangerous. It was argued as necessary to abate "the frenzy of virtue," which began to show itself in the House of Commons. This new species of frenzy we look upon to be rather a character of soundness, than a symptom of insanity; and we fairly declare, that as we frequently come into contact with the other House, we heartily wish that that distemper may become *contagious*. Another reason assigned against this Bill, "that it is impossible for vast pecuniary emoluments to have any influence on Members of Parliament," appears to originate from so perfect a puerility of understanding, or such a contempt of that of the House and the nation, that it is mentioned as a matter to be animadverted upon, not answered. Of the same nature is the argument drawn from supposed improbability of abuses in contracts, because the law has left in the hands of ministers the means of prosecuting at law the supporters of their power, and the accomplices of their own fraud and malversation! These arguments will give little satisfaction to those who look at the House of Lords as a barrier against some possibly sudden and mistaken warmth of the House of

Commons, that might be injurious to the just prerogatives of the crown, or the rights of the people; but we will not bear the gross abuse of this constitutional power, or that this House should set itself as an obstruction to the most honourable, manly, and virtuous resolution ever come to by a House of Commons; a resolution made in direct conformity to the petitions of their constituents. We protest, therefore, against our standing in the way of even the *first steps* taken towards promoting the independence, integrity, and virtue of a House of Parliament.

De Ferrars,	Ferrers,	Manchester,
Rockingham,	Pembroke and	Coventry,
Abergavenny,	Montgomery,	St. John,
Fortescue,	Scarborough,	Fitzwilliam,
Courtenay,	J. St. Asaph,	Abingdon,
Wycombe,	Beaulieu,	Portland,
Ponsonby,	Osborne,	Devonshire.
Percy,	Cholmondeley,	

For the first and third reasons, adopting however very heartily, in the present state of parliamentary representation, the sound principles contained in the second, which yet I conceive inapplicable to this Bill.

RADNOR.

---

CONCERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN TROOPS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

*Die Veneris, 21 Februarii, 1794.*

The order of the day being read for the Lords to be summoned, the Earl of Albemarle presented to the House a Bill, intituled "An Act to indemnify such persons as have advised his Majesty to bring within the dominions of Great Britain certain troops belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse."

The said Bill was read a first time.

It was moved that the said Bill be read a second time; which being objected to, after debate, the question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents . . .	68	Not Contents . . .	11
Proxies . . .	21	Proxy . . .	1
	—89		—12

## Dissentient',

1st, Because it is contrary to law for the crown to keep an army in the kingdom, either in time of peace or in time of war, without the previous consent of Parliament. And it is essential that this important constitutional principle (which was unequivocally admitted in the debate) should be for ever maintained inviolate in this country. And the friends of public liberty ought ever to bear in memory the admirable vote of the House of Commons, on the 5th day of May, 1641, when it was resolved, "That this House doth declare, that whosoever shall give counsel or assistance, or join in any manner to bring any foreign force into the kingdom, unless it be by command of his Majesty, with the consent of both Houses in Parliament, shall be adjudged and reputed a public enemy to the King and kingdom."

2dly, Because the annual Mutiny Bill is a proof that the crown cannot perpetuate or assume a prerogative which Parliament annually bestows; nor exercise at its own discretion that power which the legislature specially limits.

3dly, Because it is a most dangerous doctrine, that the crown has a right (by virtue of an "undefined prerogative,") to do any act which is not warranted, either by common, or by statute law,—under the frivolous pretence of its appearing to ministers to be useful. And the supineness of Parliament, in the reign of King James II., when so many acts, notoriously illegal, were committed by the crown, and yet passed unnoticed by the two Houses, clearly proves, that from want of vigilance in certain Parliaments, precedents may be established, subversive of the first principles of national freedom.

4thly, Because the maintaining of a foreign army on the establishment, or within the territory of this kingdom, is in open defiance of the very Act of Parliament which settles the crown on the present royal family (namely, the 12th and 13th of William III. chap. the 2d), which expressly enacts, "That no person born out of the kingdom of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belonging (although he be naturalized, or made a denizen, except such as are born of English parents) shall be capable to enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military." And the Act of the 29th Geo. II. chap. the 5th, is a proof that the legislature deemed a special Act of Parliament necessary, to enable the King to employ even a limited number of subaltern foreign officers in America, only under certain restrictions and qualifications.

5thly. Because "foreign mercenaries have always been useless, or dangerous to those who employ them. Their conduct at first has generally been peaceable and ensnaring; at last, seditious and destructive. And those states that have carried the points which they intended, by their assistance, have usually in the event been enslaved by them."

6thly. Because a prerogative in the executive power to introduce any number, without limit, of armed foreign hirelings into any country, without the previous and express consent of the legislature, is totally incompatible with any form of a free constitution. For not only that government is tyrannical which is actually tyrannically administered; but that government also is tyrannical (however administered) where there is no sufficient security against its being tyrannically administered in future. And I solemnly protest against a measure, which tends to endanger the rights and liberties of my fellow citizens, of whom I consider myself only as a trustee.

STANHOPE.

Dissentient',

Because as it was in the debate unanimously admitted, that the necessity of keeping in this country troops, whether native or foreign, in time either of war or peace, without the consent of Parliament, is unconstitutional: and as it was also admitted unanimously, that the troops in question are here upon grounds of fitness and expediency; and as the consideration of fitness and expediency, though they may render, and in fact, in the present instance, do render the measure not only justifiable, but highly meritorious, do in no degree change its nature so as to make it more or less constitutional.

This Bill, though of a sort to be very sparingly adopted, yet was of peculiar propriety; for in a matter of great moment, it declared the law, saved the constitution, and did justice to the motives of the executive government.

Because the stopping of this Bill leaves the troops here, without any consent of Parliament.

Because the effect of the declarations by which the right of the crown so to keep troops here was disclaimed, however strong, oral, and unequivocal, is yet transitory and fugitive; but the fact that troops are so here, is notorious and recorded; and when the motives which justified, and the declarations that reconciled to the House the measure, are forgotten, may be turned into precedent.

RADNOR.

It was moved to resolve, "That this country not, interfere in the internal affairs of France dissent explicitly to declare the same."

Which being objected to, it was moved to debate, the question was put; when it passed

Dissentient,

1st. Because the motion made for the H<sup>ouse</sup> professedly intended to get rid of the following "Resolved, that this country ought not, and not to interfere in the internal affairs of France; and that it is to declare the same."

2dly. Because I hold that it is contrary both for any foreign country to interfere in the inter-  
tution of the French republic, or of any other in

3dly. Because the government of Great Britain (elected by the citizens of France) can have no business to interfere in the internal affairs of France a monarchical, or other form of government. I hold that the crowned despots of Prussia and of Russia have no business to interfere in the internal affairs of a free constitution of now unhappy Poland.

4thly. Because I heartily disapprove and reprobate the motion advanced by ministers in the debate; namely, that the ancient and hereditary monarchy of France should be preserved. And I reprobate that pernicious and un-

6thly. Because the proposed resolution above stated was intended by me as a *solemn pledge* that the government of this nation would not interfere in the internal affairs of France ; but the refusal of the House to give such a pledge, tends to shut the door to peace, and consequently tends to insure the ruin of this manufacturing, commercial, and once happy country ; particularly considering the increased, and rapidly increasing, strength of the navy of the French republic, independently of the prospect there is of their having the natives of Holland and Spain under their immediate influence.

7thly. Because the public funds, the paper currency, and the public and private credit of this country, will probably be unequal to stand the tremendous shock to which ministers will now expose them.

8thly. Because I think that frankness, fairness, humanity, and the principles of honesty, and of justice, are always, in the end, the best policy ; and I believe it to be true, in regard to nations, (as well as with respect to individuals) that "nothing that is not just can be wise, or likely to be ultimately prosperous."

9thly. Because I lament the more, that the House should refuse to disclaim the interfering in the internal constitution of France, inasmuch as by the new constitution of the French republic, one and indivisible, adopted by the present national convention, on the 23d of June, 1793, and under the title of "The relation of the French Republic with Foreign Nations," and by the articles 118 and 119 of that constitution, it is declared and enacted, that—

"The French people is the friend and natural ally of every free nation. It does not interfere with the government of other nations ; it does not suffer that other nations should interfere with its own."—So frank, so fair, and so explicit a declaration on their part, did, in my opinion, entitle them to a better species of return.

10thly. Because I conceive that a true republican form of government, being firmly established in France, is much more safe for the liberties of the people of Great Britain, than the tyrannical, capricious, perfidious, secret, intriguing, and restless ancient monarchy of France ; or than any other monarchy they could there establish ; but even if I were of a direct opposite way of thinking, I would not be guilty of the gross injustice of attempting to force a monarchy upon them contrary to their inclination.

11thly. Because I think that no war ought to be continued, that can, by a *proper line of moderation*, be avoided ; and the more espe-

of empires is placed.

13thly. Because I wish to wash my innocent blood that may be shed in this carnage which may take place, and of all and devastation (perhaps in Great Britain

14thly. Because it was my object to prevent Great Britain from attempting to stir up, La Vendee, or any other department of the resolution I moved was well calculated

And, 15thly. Because the maxim of "Do you would not wish done to yourself," is a upon the clear principles of justice, that Rights. It is upon that strong and solid stand; and all public men, in order to me British people, must show their determination unequivocal good faith, and justice, towards

Having, upon this most important and quently stood alone, and having also been, totally unsupported in the division, if I should present to attend this House, (where I have accident of birth) such of my fellow-citizens and who may chance to read this my solemn I have not altered my sentiments or opinion

ROYAL APPROBATION  
OF THE  
CHOICE OF A SPEAKER  
OF THE  
COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

---

[The form and ceremonial of choosing and approving of a Speaker of the Honourable the House of Commons being on every occasion similar, the reader is here presented with an example in the case of Sir Job Charlton, one of the Speakers in the reign of Charles II.]

*Speech by the Lord Chancellor, Feb. 4, 1672.*

My Lords, and you, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons,

His Majesty hath commanded me to tell you, that he hath many things to say to you : but he thinks not this a proper time, but will defer it till the House of Commons be completed with a new Speaker ; for his Majesty hath, since the last session, as a mark of his favour to his House of Commons, and that he might reward so good a servant, taken their late Speaker, Sir Edward Turner, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and called him by writ to be an assistant to this House. I am therefore commanded to acquaint you, gentlemen of the House of Commons, that it is the King's pleasure you pair to your House, and elect a discreet, wise, and learned man ; who, after he hath been by you presented, and that presentation admitted by his Majesty, shall then possess the office of your common *mouth and Speaker*. And the King is pleased to be here to-morrow *in the afternoon*, to receive the presentment of him accordingly.



a Speaker. They have among them many w  
qualified for so great a trust; yet, with too  
cast it upon me, who am really conscious to  
ities, rendering me much unfit for so great  
although my endeavours of excusing myself  
been successful, yet they have been so indul  
continue my endeavours therein before your  
and-discerning judgment.

The veneration due to Majesty, which  
breast, makes it not an easy matter to spe  
at any time, or in any capacity. But to spe  
in your exaltation, thus gloriously supported  
as Speaker of your House of Commons, re  
than I can pretend to own.

I am not also without fear that the publi  
Majesty and your kingdom in this juncture  
concerned, may receive detriment through m

I therefore, with a plain humble heart, p  
fect, beseech that you will command them to  
done, and to proceed to another election.

*Then the Lord Chancellor, by direction from  
this answer:*

Mr. Serjeant Cheek

mons, especially when they have expressed so much duty in choosing one so worthy and acceptable to him. And therefore the King doth allow of the election, and admits you for Speaker.

*Whereupon Mr. Speaker made this reply.*

Great Sir,

Since it is your gracious pleasure not to accept of my humble excuse, but by your royal approbation to fix me under this great though honourable weight, and to think me fit to be invested with a trust of so high a nature as this is; I take it, in the first place, to be incumbent upon me, that I render your Majesty all possible thanks; which I now humbly do, with a heart full of all duty, and offered with a deeper sense of gratitude than I can find words to express.

Next, from your royal determination in this affair, whereby you have imprinted a new character upon me, I take courage against my own diffidence, and cheerfully bend myself, with such strength and abilities as God shall give, to the service so graciously assigned me; no way doubting that your Majesty will please to pardon my frailties, to accept of my faithful endeavours, and always to look favourably upon the work of your own hands.

And now, Sir, my first entrance upon this service obliges me to make a few necessary, but humble petitions, on the behalf of your most loyal and dutiful House of Commons:

1. That, for our better attendance on the public service, we and our servants may be free in our persons and estates from arrests and other disturbances.

2. That, in our debates, liberty and freedom of speech be allowed to us.

3. That, as occasions shall require, your Majesty, upon our humble suit, and at such times as your Majesty shall judge seasonable, will vouchsafe us access to your royal person.

4. That all our proceedings may receive a favourable construction.

That God who hath brought you back to the throne of your fathers, and with you all our comforts, grant you a long and prosperous reign, and send you victory over all your enemies; and every good man's heart will say, Amen.

*Upon which, by his Majesty's further direction, the Lord Chancellor said as followeth :*

Mr. Speaker,

The King's Majesty hath heard, and well weighed, your short and eloquent oration ; and, in the first place, much approves that you have with so much advantage introduced a shorter way of speaking upon this occasion. His Majesty doth well accept of all those dutiful and affectionate expressions in which you have delivered your submission to his royal pleasure ; and looks upon it as a good omen to his affairs, and as an evidence that the House of Commons have still the same heart, that have chosen such a mouth. The conjuncture of time, and the King and kingdom's affairs require such a House of Commons, such a Speaker ; for, with reverence to the Holy Scripture, upon this occasion the King may say, " He that is not with me, is against me ;" for he that doth not now put his hand and heart to support the King in the common cause of this kingdom, can hardly ever hope for such another opportunity, or find a time to make satisfaction for the omission of this.

Next, I am commanded by his Majesty to answer your four petitions ; whereof the first being the freedom of you and your servants, your persons and estates, without arrests or other disturbance, the King has graciously pleased to grant it, as full as to any of your predecessors : the second, for liberty and freedom of speech : the third, for access to his royal person ; and the fourth, that your proceedings may receive a favourable construction ; are all freely and fully granted by his Majesty.

---

CITIES AND TOWNS  
IN  
ENGLAND, &c.  
WHICH FORMERLY SENT  
MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT,  
BUT WHICH NOW DO NOT.

---

Inwick, Northumberland.	Chelmsford, Essex.
Irresford, Hants.	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Alton, Hants.	Crediton, Devon.
Axbridge, Somerset.	Deddington, Oxfordshire.
Bamburgh, or Bamberg, North- umberland.	Disbeach, or Wisbeach, Cam- bridgeshire.
Basingstoke, Hants.	Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Bere-Regis, Dorset.	Dudley, Worcestershire.
Berkhamstead, Herts.	Dunstable, Bedfordshire.
Blandford, Dorset.	Dunster, Somerset.
Bradford, Wilts.	East Retford*, Nottinghamshire.
Bradnesham, Devon.	Egremont, Cumberland.
Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
Bromyard, Herefordshire.	Exmouth, Devon.
Burford, Oxon.	Fareham, Hants.
Calais, France.	Farnham, Surrey.
Canebrigg, or Corbrigg, Northum- berland.	Fremington, Devon.
Chard, Somerset.	Glastonbury, Somerset.
	Grampound †, Cornwall.

\* No writ has been issued for this borough since the Session of 1827, when the then Members, viz. Sir R. Dundas and W. B. Wrightson, Esq., lost their seats, on account of bribery.—The franchise has since been extended to the Hundred of Bassetlaw, in the same county.

† Disfranchised in 1821, on account of “*notorious and general bribery and corruption at elections.*”—As the history of this *quondam* Member-of-Parliament Manufactory is very curious; and as the circumstances which were developed on

... houses  
town clerk  
number, disp  
knowledge of  
the very name  
till the curtain  
affair was snug  
secreter bargain w  
electors accordi  
*tion's share* to th  
management of I  
ship's steward an  
an election; the la  
offered the comman  
when Sir Christoph  
afterwards, for two I  
to Lord Cochrane), a  
subsequently compr  
was again put up to  
ducting themselves wit  
whole affair was *blown*  
Manasseh Lopez, of b  
when it was agreed to ref  
2000*l.* of which were to  
electors who made this ag  
immediately divided the 2  
horrible stain on the anna  
pocketed Sir Manasseh's be  
Mister Nicholas Middlecoat,  
rough about three miles from  
sentation over again!—This  
actions of the kind in questio  
*honest and independent* electors  
Borough:—consequently, like  
be the bosom-friend  
in which he

Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Langport, Somerset.  
 Lingston, Surrey. Ledbury, Herefordshire.

to be administered!—Messrs. Robertson and Innes, the *last* purchasers, were now declared to be the successful candidates, having had 36 votes each:—Sir Manasseh Lopez, for obvious reasons, withdrew *his* name on the second day; whilst his colleague, Shaw, and the two old Members, Messrs. Teed and Collett, had, each, 11 votes. Mr. Teed petitioned against the sitting Members; but the affair was *committed* for 10,000*l.*, before the day appointed for investigation. Lord John Russell, however, moved the House of Commons for an inquiry into the whole transaction; the consequence of which was that, next session, this borough, for *shame* sake, was disfranchised.—At the ensuing summer assizes, true bills were found against Sir Manasseh Lopez, his agent, and 34 of the electors, for bribery and corruption, by the grand jury of Cornwall; and similar bills were found at Exeter, for the same offence committed in Devonshire, by the same parties. At the next assizes, they were all tried and, except two, found guilty in both counties. The *Wish* Baronet, although he had been *done* out of his 2000*l.*, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but, owing to his advanced age and other circumstances, the greater portion of the term of his confinement was afterwards remitted.

It is now time to return to the progress made by our Grampound Ambassadors on their mission to London, after chousing and deserting Sir Manasseh; the particulars of which may be thus gathered from their trial for *conspiracy*, in the Court of King's Bench on July 14th, 1819.—The culprits were Isaac Watts, Samuel Roggan, John Luke, John Cooke, and Nicholas Middlecoat.—Mr. Sergeant Pell, in stating the case to the jury, said that “the offence charged against the defendants was one of the most *serious* that could be committed, and one which, at the present period more than any other, demanded the interference of the law. There were a great many counts on the record, and until they came to the sixteenth, none of them related to the Borough of Grampound. He thought, however, they might leave out of their consideration all the counts which related to Tregony;—the evidence with respect to that place being very *incomplete*. The four first of the defendants came from Grampound, the fifth was an inhabitant of Tregony, two places which were not far from each other; and the jury would find, that with regard to the disgraceful act which occasioned the present prosecution, those Boroughs appeared to have had a community of interests. *He was unwilling to mention the names of many of those who were engaged in these corrupt transactions*, as the business had already been very much canvassed throughout the country. In May last, when a dissolution of Parliament was talked of, all Cornish Boroughs were naturally very active, but more particularly the Borough of Grampound. There being then no avowed candidate for Grampound or Tregony, these five defendants came to London with the purpose of procuring Members for those places at a given price: and certainly, no greater offence could be imagined against the constitution of England, than that which was imputed to them. It was nothing less than corrupting *the very fountain of legislation*; and if such a proceeding were allowed to pass with impunity, the consequences must be most *fatal* to the country!—The designs of the defendants, and of persons like them, if carried into effect, must put an end to the *fair and impartial* representation of the people! In the month of May the defendants came up to town, and stopped at the Bell and Crown in Holborn, with a view to carry into effect their corrupt intentions. He would prove that they all either directly assented to the propositions made by one of their party; or else that the whole of them made propositions in their own persons. They all admitted that they came to *sell seats* for the Borough of Grampound, and that the money to be given for those seats was to be distributed among the electors, after they had retained a certain portion for themselves. As far as he could understand, no defence could be set up to this indictment, except, perhaps, an endeavour to impeach the *credit of the witnesses*, who certainly had been privy to the proceedings of the de-

"that he and the others were at that a dissolution was about to be for Grampound." Witness said afterwards, witness saw Cooke agree he had agreed with gentlemen for man who would advance the same pound. The sum was 7000*l.* opposition for Tregony. Cooke service, as he had made a good of the Bell and Crown. He told Middlecoat and Cooke requested him to tell witness saw Mr. Holmes, and rec Middlecoat again in three or four Bell and Crown. He said he with the others withdrew. Middlecoat Grampound, and that if the people have done as well for them. He Sir Manasseh Lopez had *no chance* Mr. Teed was *too poor*. He saw together at the Bell and Crown well for the borough of Grampound days."

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney not know for certain that Sir Christopher not know that Mr. Lambe was never been examined by Sir C. to-day; could not say whether he in London with Middlecoat at these 20 years; was subpoenaed by Teed's business.

*Edward Penny* knew Samuel C to the Bell and Crown to see him; of the dissolution of Parliament for Watts and Luke, who were

Here, Wilts.

Milton, Dorset.

Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. Modbury, Devonshire.

as for both seats. Middlecoat asked, whether we were *ministerial* or *anti-ministerial*, and whether the seats were for ourselves, or for our friends.—We said, That is of no consequence: one, perhaps, for ourselves, and one for our friends: but 6000 guineas is a great price, as the stocks are now very low." He said the six thousand guineas would not cover all expenses: it would be necessary also to bring down *counsel* and give the electors a *dinner*. Witness said, that in the event of the demise of his Majesty, there would be another Parliament; and would the 6000 guineas ensure another return? Middlecoat said, "No; the rule is 1000*l.* for one year; and if the Parliament lasts only three years, half the sum is to be returned. I have been in the habit of doing these things for many years; it requires a *great deal of secrecy*, and I never allowed a third person to be present before." He then recommended that witness and Pritchard should go down with Croggan and the Grampound men, and stay till the morning of the election. He said, "*the morning was always the time to carry a contested election.*" Croggan and Watts followed witness down stairs. Croggan then said, "When I was above, Middlecoat would not let me speak; now I will speak: Grampound is *not* gone; I don't know what Middlecoat means." Watts said, that he and Croggan were going to a gentleman in the Strand about Grampound. Nothing further passed at that time. On the following day witness went again to the Bell and Crown, and saw Luke and Croggan. The latter said, "Tregony may certainly be got: there is a person in town respecting it." Witness said, he wished to have Grampound, if possible, as the small number of voters would ensure a return. Luke said, he was sorry he had not seen witness before: he was *determined to oppose* the interest of Sir Manasseh Lopez. The members at that time were Mr. Collett, a hop-merchant in the borough, and Mr. Teed. Witness said, "What is the objection to Mr. Collett?" The answer was, "He has treated us ill, and we are *determined to oppose* him. As to Mr. Teed, he is a very good man, but he has been very *unfortunate*, and we do not think he has *money enough* to stand the election."—Witness had applied to them at the instance of Mr. Teed, who was an old friend of his; but he did not tell them for whom he came. The following day he saw Cooke, Luke, Watts, and Croggan. He told them he wished to come to some determination respecting Tregony, as Grampound was gone. Croggan said, he would give an answer in three hours. Witness told him to direct his letter to "Major Williams, Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane." At two o'clock on the same day Croggan gave him a letter from Middlecoat, directed to "Major Williams," stating, that from what he had heard since, on a certain subject, he begged to decline any further conversation respecting it. Croggan said, they were going to return home. Witness pressed them to stay till Friday (Mr. Teed having told him that he wished to see them); they said, it was very expensive; he replied, "Never mind that—it can be easily settled." They all then said that Grampound was not disposed of.

Cross-examined.—Had lived at Camberwell about 12 months; was a purser in the navy; had seen Croggan before he went to the Bell and Crown, but did not recollect having seen any of the others; did not mention who he was: that remained a secret. The name of the other gentleman, who also was a purser, and resided with witness, was unknown to the parties; witness went at the request of Mr. Teed: Mr. Teed had lived at Plymouth several years.

*William Pritchard* confirmed the conversation between the last witness and the defendants at the Bell and Crown.

*Benjamin Tanner*, a ship-agent, lived in Burr-street, East Smithfield; and was a friend of Mr. Teed's. In June of last year he went to the Bell and Crown, at Mr. Teed's request; he did not know the defendants before he went there, nor did he now know any of them except Middlecoat. When he went, he asked whether there were not some gentlemen from Cornwall. The waiter said, "yes;" and



Montacute, Somersetshire.  
Newbury, Berks.

Odiham, Hants.  
Overton, Hants.

called Mr. Middlecoat to him. Middlecoat took him up stairs. Witness asked, whether he was one of the gentlemen who had come from Cornwall *pose of some seats*? He replied, he had come with some others for that; but he believed the seats were engaged, or as good as engaged. Witness asked names of the boroughs they had to dispose of. He answered, Tregony and Grampound: they were engaged; but he believed there was *another place*, St. Ives. He said, "Do you apply for yourself, or as an agent?" Witness said, "I apply myself and for another." "Are you aware," said he, "that there has been passed, called Mr. Curwen's Act, by which you and myself would be engaged in treating for a place?" Witness said, "I know nothing of that Act; but I am not disposed to treat for the sale of seats, I can say nothing further on that subject."—He then asked, whether both the seats for Grampound and Tregony were gone. Middlecoat said, that two gentlemen had been in treaty with Tregony; and that the Grampound men were then gone out to speak to the gentlemen respecting Grampound. He added, that Tregony was not finally settled as there had been some little disagreement between himself and the gentlemen respecting the mode of paying the money; *they wished to lodge it in the hands of a third person till they were returned, and he wished to have it paid down*. He said, "Do you expect any one to pay down the money on an uncertain promise?" He said, "No, I can give security to guarantee the two seats for 6000*l.*" Witness said, "What is necessary to constitute a voter?" The reply was, "Every man who can give security to guarantee the two seats for 6000*l.*" Witness asked what he meant by that. He answered, "Every man who can give security to guarantee the two seats for 6000*l.*" Witness said, "What is necessary to constitute a voter?" The reply was, "Every man who can give security to guarantee the two seats for 6000*l.*" Witness asked what he meant by that. He answered, "Every man who can give security to guarantee the two seats for 6000*l.*" Witness said, "What is necessary to constitute a voter?" The reply was, "Every man who can give security to guarantee the two seats for 6000*l.*"

Samuel Cooper, landlord of the Bell and Crown, remembered Mr. Penny on the defendants at his house. He understood he was Major Williams, an India nabob.

Mr. Gurney addressed the jury for the defendants. He agreed with his learned friend as to all he had said respecting the enormity of the offence; but in respect to that enormity, ought to be the strength of the evidence, and the respectability of the witnesses to prove it. Now, who were the prosecutors of this indictment? No person had affected to know who had employed Mr. Lambe, the attorney; but his learned friend, the King's Sergeant, had spoken of the *purity of elections* in Cornwall; but, if he had spoken of the *purity of elections* in Cornwall, there was not a single voter who would have been so bold as to *laughed* at him. (Mr. Sergeant Pell said "I did not speak of the *purity of elections* in Cornwall.") Very well, gentlemen, continued Mr. Gurney, my learned friend says, that he cannot *boast* of the purity of election in that part of the country. Let us now look at the character and situation in life of the witnesses for the prosecution. They would have you believe, that when they went to the defendants under circumstances so suspicious, they would not give in their names; but the defendants entered into conversation with them as freely and familiarly as if they had known them all their lives.—What is the conspiracy in this case? It is, that Mr. Penny went to these persons, under the name of Major Williams, a friend of Mr. Teed. His story, and Mr. Pritchard's story, and Mr. Tanner's story, is, that they went to delude the parties by false pretences; and if they succeed in the way which they have stated, what security have you that they are not in on you at this time? I am not less anxious than my learned friend to prove the Boroughs of corruption; but let us take care that we do not sacrifice business

Pershore, Worcestershire.	Teignmouth, Devon.
Pickering, Yorkshire.	Tickhill, or Tykhull, Yorkshire.
Polerun, Cornwall.	Torrington, Devon.
Ravenser, Yorkshire.	Tunbridge, Kent.
Ross, Herefordshire.	Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.
Sherborne, Dorset.	Were, Somerset.
South Moulton, Devon.	Watchet, Somerset.
Spalding, Lincolnshire.	Whitby, Yorkshire.
Stoke Curcy, Somerset.	Winborn, Dorset.
Storteford, or Bishop's-Stortford, Herts.	Witney, Oxfordshire.
	Yarmouth Parva, Suffolk.

---

 THE SAME PLACES,

ARRANGED UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES ;

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR

## FRANCHISE AND DISCONTINUANCE.

---

 BEDFORDSHIRE.

	When summoned.	When discontinued.
Dunstable . . . . .	4 Edw. II.	11 Edw. III.

## BERKSHIRE.

Newbury . . . . .	30 Edw. I.	11 Edw. III.
-------------------	------------	--------------

those who wish to drive them from a Borough, in order that they may have the sole management of it to themselves!—This case comes to you under circumstances too suspicious to induce you to become the instruments of persons who have other purposes, and those of a most corrupt nature, in view.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the case to the jury, and stated, that they had better consider this indictment as relating to *Grampound only*, as the evidence respecting Tregony went only to two of the defendants. The only question, therefore, was, whether they believed that the five defendants came up to town to procure money for returning persons to serve in Parliament for Grampound. It had been urged that the witnesses were not worthy of credit, as they went to the parties with a false representation; but, in conspiracies, it was hardly possible to get at the offence without receiving the statement of those who had become acquainted with the conspirators. Still it belonged to a jury to judge of the weight of their evidence. In this case, if they believed the witnesses, it would be their duty to find the defendants guilty of the conspiracy with which they were charged.—The jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty against the whole gang.

Egremont . . .

Bradnesham . . .

Crediton . . .

Exmouth . . .

Fremington . . .

Liddeford . . .

Modbury . . .

South Molton . . .

Teignmouth . . .

Torrington . . .

Bere-Regis . . .

Blandford . . .

Milton . . .

Sherborn . . .

Winborn . . .

	When summoned.	When discontinued.
ngstoke. . . . .	23 Edw. I.	4 Edw. II.
ham . . . . .	34 Edw. I.	36 Edw. I.
am . . . . .	28 Edw. I.	36 Edw. I.
ton . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	2 Edw. II.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

ayard . . . . .	33 Edw. I.	34 Edw. I.
ury . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	34 Edw. I.
. . . . .	33 Edw. I.	34 Edw. I.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

hamstead . . . . .	11 Edw. III.	15 Edw. III.
teford, or Bishop's- } ortford . . . . . }	4 Edw. II.	15 Edw. III.

## KENT.

nwich . . . . .	4 & 5 P. & M.	6 P. & M.
bridge . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.

## LANCASHIRE.

chester . . . . .	Commonwealth*	1 Chas. II.
-------------------	---------------	-------------

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

ton Mowbray . . . . .	11 Edw. III.	12 Edw. III.
-----------------------	--------------	--------------

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

th † . . . . .	.....	.....
ding . . . . .	11 Edw. III.	12 Edw. III.
ynfleet . . . . .	11 Edw. III.	12 Edw. III.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

wick . . . . .	.....	.....
iberg . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
ebrigg, or Corbrigg . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.

In the time of the Commonwealth, no writs were allowed to be sent to many of the rotten boroughs now in existence; but Manchester, Halifax, Whithy, and others, being populous towns, were enjoined to send Representatives to Parliament. After the restoration of monarchy, the latter were disfranchised. See (Luda) 1 Palgrave, Calendar of Writs, 68.

## 826 DISFRANCHISED CITIES, &amp;c. OF ENGLAND.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

	When summoned.	When discontinued.
East Retford . . . . .	.....	9 Geo. IV.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

Burford . . . . .	34 Edw. I.	35 Edw. I.
Chipping Norton . . . . .	28 Edw. I.	34 Edw. I.
Deddington . . . . .	30 Edw. I.	34 Edw. I.
Witney . . . . .	33 Edw. I.	5 Edw. III.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

Axbridge . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	17 Edw. III.
Chard . . . . .	28 Edw. I.	3 Edw. III.
Dunster . . . . .	34 Edw. III.	35 Edw. III.
Glastonbury . . . . .	12 Edw. III.	13 Edw. III.
Langport . . . . .	33 Edw. I.	36 Edw. I.
Montacute . . . . .	33 Edw. I.	34 Edw. I.
Stoke Cury . . . . .	34 Edw. III.	35 Edw. III.
Watchet . . . . .	30 Edw. I.	31 Edw. I.
Were . . . . .	34 Edw. I.	36 Edw. I.

## SUFFOLK.

Yarmouth Parva . . . . .	11 Edw. III.	12 Edw. III.
--------------------------	--------------	--------------

## SURREY.

Farnham . . . . .	4 Edw. II.	38 Hen. VI.
Kingston-upon-Thames . . . . .	4 Edw. II.	47 Edw. III.

## WILTSHIRE.

Bradford . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Highworth . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	1 Edw. II.
Mere . . . . .	26 Edw. I.	27 Edw. IV.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bromsgrove . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Dudley . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Kidderminster . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Pershore . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.

YORKSHIRE.

	When summoned.	When discontinued.
Doncaster . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Halifax . . . . .	Commonwealth	1 Chas. II.
Jarvall . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Leeds . . . . .	Commonwealth	1 Chas. II.
Pickering . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Ravenser . . . . .	33 Edw. I.	12 Edw. III.
Tykhull* . . . . .	23 Edw. I.	24 Edw. I.
Whitby . . . . .	Commonwealth	1 Chas. II.

THE

SHIRES, STEWARTRIES, AND ROYAL BURGHS

OF

SCOTLAND,

AS THEY WERE CALLED OVER IN THE ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT

BEFORE THE UNION;

WITH THE

NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS RETURNED BY EACH.

SHIRES AND STEWARTRIES.

Edinburgh returned . . . . .	4	Bute returned . . . . .	2
Haddington . . . . .	4	Renfrew . . . . .	3
Berwick . . . . .	4	Striveling (Stirling) . . . . .	3
Roxburgh . . . . .	4	Linlithgow . . . . .	2
Selkirk . . . . .	2	Perth . . . . .	4
Peebles . . . . .	2	Kincardine . . . . .	2
Lanerk . . . . .	4	Aberdeen . . . . .	4
Dumfries . . . . .	4	Inverness . . . . .	2
Wigtown . . . . .	4	Nairn . . . . .	2
Aire . . . . .	4	Cromertie . . . . .	2
Dumbarton . . . . .	2	Argyle . . . . .	3

\* Above 40 of this list appear in the *Calendar of Writs in Edward I. and Edward II.*—See *Prynne, Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*, sect. 7 and sect. p. 223 to 239.

Fife . . . . .	4	Orkney . . . . .	
Forfar, or Angus . . . . .	4	Clackmannan . . . . .	
Banff . . . . .	2	Ross . . . . .	
Kircudbright . . . . .	2	Kinross . . . . .	
Sutherland . . . . .	2		
Caithness . . . . .	2	In all . . . . .	
Elgin, or Moray . . . . .	2		

ROYAL BURGHS.

Edinburgh.	Kircudbright.	North Berwick.
Perth.	Wigtown.	Anstruther Wester.
Dundee.	Dunfermling.	Cullen.
Aberdeen.	Pittenweem.	Lawder.
Striveling (Stirling.)	Selkirk.	Kintore.
Linlithgow.	Dumbarton.	Annan.
St. Andrews.	Renfrew.	Lochmaban.
Glasgow.	Dunbar.	Sanquhar.
Aire (Ayr.)	Lanerk.	New Galloway.
Haddington.	Aberbrothock.	Kilrenny.
Dysert.	Elgin.	Fortrose.
Kirkaldie.	Peebles.	Dingwall.
Montrose.	Craik.	Dornock.
Cowper.	Tayne.	Queensferry.
Anstruther Easter.	Culross.	Inverrary.
Dumfries.	Banff.	Inverurie.
Inverness.	Withern (Whitehorn.)	Week (Wick.)
Burnt-Island.	Forfar.	Kirkwall.
Kinghern (Kinghorn.)	Rothsay.	Inverbervy.
Breichen.	Nairn.	Stranraer.
Irwin.	Forress.	Campbeltown.
Jedburgh.	Rutherglin.	

☞ Of the above Cities and Towns, Edinburgh alone elected . . . . . 2 Commissioners  
 The other 64 sent *one* each . . . . . 64  
 Commissioners for Counties as above . . . 91

Total Ancient Representation of Scotland 157 Members.  
 Present Representation . . . . . 45;—so that,

By the Union with England, the Scots lost 112 Represent

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS

OF

IRELAND,

WHICH WERE REPRESENTED IN THE  
IRISH PARLIAMENT,

PREVIOUSLY TO THE UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN, A. D. 1801.

✂ Those places which have *stars* before them, send Members to the *Imperial* Parliament.

	No. of Members.		No. of Members.
* <i>Antrimshire</i> —including the boroughs of Antrim,		* <i>Clareshire</i> —incl. the bor. of Ennis ;—retd. . . . .	4
* Belfast,		* <i>Corkshire</i> —incl. the city of Cork ; the bors. of Baltimore,	
* Lisburne, and Randalstown ;—returned . . . . .	10	* Bandonbridge, Castle Martyr, Charleville, Cloghnakelty, Doneraile,	
* <i>Armaghshire</i> --incl. the bs. of Armagh, and Charlemont ;—retd. . . . .	6	* Kinsale, Middleton, and Rathcormac ; & the towns of Mallow, and	
* <i>Carrickfergus</i> —retd. . . . .	2	* Youghall ;—retd. . . . .	26
* <i>Catherlogh, or Carlowshire</i> —incl. the bors. of Catherlough, or Carlow, and Old Leighlin ;—retd. . . . .	6	* <i>Donegalshire</i> —incl. bs. of Ballyshannon, Donegal, Killybegs,	
* <i>Cavanshire</i> —incl. the bs. of Belturbet, and Cavan ;—retd. . . . .	6		



	No. of Members.		No. of Members.
Lifford, and St. Johnstown;—retd. . . . .	12	Harristown, Kildare, and Naas;—retd. . . . .	10
* <i>Downshire</i> —incl. the bs. of Bangor,		* <i>Kilkennyshire</i> — incl. the city of	
* Downpatrick, Hillsborough, Killyleagh,		* Kilkenny; and the bors. of Cullen, Gouran,	
* Newry, and Newtown;—retd. . . . .	14	Inistioge, Knocktopher,	
* <i>Drogheda</i> —incl. the town . . . . .	2	St. Canice, or Irishtown, and Thomastown;—retd. . . . .	16
* <i>Dublinshire</i> —incl. the c. of Dublin; the University, or College of the Holy Trinity; and the boroughs of Newcastle, and Swords;—retd. . . . .	10	* <i>King's County</i> —incl. bs. of Banagher, and Philipstown;—retd. . . . .	6
* <i>Fermanaghshire</i> —incl. the borough of		<i>Leitrimshire</i> —incl. the bs. of	
* Enniskillen;—retd. . . . .	4	* Carrick, and Jamestown;—retd. . . . .	6
* <i>Galwayshire</i> —incl. the b. of Tuam, and the towns of Athenry, and		<i>Limerickshire</i> —incl. the c. of Limerick; and the bors. of Askeyton, and	
* Galway;—retd. . . . .	8	* Kilmallock;—retd. . . . .	8
* <i>Kerryshire</i> —incl. the bs. of Ardfert, Dingle-Icouch, and		<i>Londonderryshire</i> —incl. the city of	
* Tralee;—retd. . . . .	8	* Londonderry; and the bs. of Coleraine, and Newtown-Limavady;—ret.	8
* <i>Kildareshire</i> --incl. the bs. of Athy,		* <i>Longfordshire</i> — incl. the bors. of Granard, Lanesborough,	

	No. of Members.		No. of Members.
Longford, and St. Johnstown ;—retd. . . . .	10	* Sligo ;—retd. . . . .	4
* <i>Louthshire</i> —incl. the bs. of Ardee, or Atherdee, Carlingford,		* <i>Tipperaryshire</i> —incl. the city of	
* Dundalk, and Dunleer ;—retd. . . . .	10	* Cashel, and the bors. of * Clonmel, and Fethard ;—retd. . . . .	8
* <i>Mayosshire</i> —incl. the bo. of Castlebar ;—retd. . . . .	4	* <i>Tyrone</i> shire—incl. the c. of Clogher ; and the bors. of Aughur,	
* <i>Meathshire</i> —incl. the bs. of Athboy, Dunleek, Kells, Navan, Ratoath, and Trim ;—retd. . . . .	14	* Dungannon, and Strabane ;—retd. . . . .	10
* <i>Monaghan</i> shire—incl. the bor. of Monaghan ;—retd. . . . .	4	* <i>Waterford</i> shire—incl. the city of	
* <i>Queen's County</i> —incl. the bors. of Ballynakill, Maryborough, and Portarlington ;—returned . . . . .	8	* Waterford ; and the bors. of * Dungarvon, Lismore, and Tallagh ;—retd. . . . .	10
* <i>Roscommon</i> shire—incl. the bor. of Boyle, Roscommon, and Tulsk ;—retd. . . . .	8	* <i>Westmeath</i> shire—incl. the bors. of * Athlone, Fore, and Kilbeggan ; & the manor of Mullingar ;—retd. . . . .	10
* <i>Sligo</i> shire—incl. the bor. of		* <i>Wexford</i> shire—incl. bs. of Bannow, Clonmines, Enniscorthy, Fethard, Newborough, and Taghmon ; and the towns of * New Ross, and * Wexford ;—retd. . . . .	18

832 ANCIENT REPRESENTATION OF IRELAND.

	No. of Members.	No. of Members.
* <i>Wicklows</i> hire — incl. the bors. of Baltinglass,	the	Blessington, Carysfort, and Wicklow ;—retd. . . . 10

Total Number of Members returned 300

Viz:—

68 Knights of	34 Counties,—including Car- rickfergus and Drogheda, which had this peculiar franchise.
2 Representatives of	1 University.
16 Citizens of	8 Cities.
200 Burgesses of	100 Boroughs ; and
14 Delegates from	7 Non-Corporate Towns, —including the Manor of Mullingar.
—	—
300 Members before the Union.	150 Places represented before the Union.
200 Deficiency since the Union.	84 Places disfranchised by the Union.
—	—
100 The present number of representatives of the Irish people in the Im- perial Parliament.	66 Places now represented ; 32 of which (the Bo- roughs and the Uni- versity) were <i>half-dis-</i> <i>franchised</i> ; that is, they now return only <i>one</i> Member, each: the remaining 34 (the Counties) return their former quota.

THE  
**NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION**  
 OF THE  
**IRISH PROVINCES**

WAS, AND IS, AS FOLLOWS:—

**MUNSTER:—**

	In the Irish Parliament.	In the Imperial Parliament.
1. Clareshire . . . . .	2 places 4 repre.	2 places 3 repre.
2. Corkshire . . . . .	13 .. 26 ..	6 .. 8 ..
3. Kerryshire . . . . .	4 .. 8 ..	2 .. 3 ..
4. Limerickshire . . . . .	4 .. 8 ..	2 .. 3 ..
5. Tipperaryshire . . . . .	4 .. 8 ..	3 .. 4 ..
6. Waterfordshire ..	5 .. 10 ..	3 .. 4 ..
Total . . . . .	32      64	18      25

**LEINSTER:—**

1. Carlowshire . . . . .	3 places 6 repre.	2 places 3 repre.
2. Dublinshire . . . . .	6 .. 12 ..	3 .. 5 ..
3. Kildareshire . . . . .	5 .. 10 ..	1 .. 2 ..
4. Kilkennyshire . . . . .	8 .. 16 ..	2 .. 3 ..
5. King's County . . . . .	3 .. 6 ..	1 .. 2 ..
6. Longfordshire . . . . .	5 .. 10 ..	1 .. 2 ..
7. Louthshire . . . . .	5 .. 10 ..	3 .. 4 ..
8. Meathshire . . . . .	7 .. 14 ..	1 .. 2 ..
9. Queen's County . . . . .	4 .. 8 ..	2 .. 3 ..
10. Westmeathshire . . . . .	5 .. 10 ..	2 .. 3 ..
11. Wexfordshire . . . . .	9 .. 18 ..	3 .. 4 ..
12. Wicklowshire . . . . .	5 .. 10 ..	1 .. 2 ..
Total . . . . .	65      130	22      35

**CONNAUGHT:—**

1. Galwayshire . . . . .	4 places 8 repre.	2 places 3 repre.
2. Leitrimshire . . . . .	3 .. 6 ..	1 .. 2 ..
3. Mayoshire . . . . .	2 .. 4 ..	1 .. 2 ..
4. Roscommonshire . . . . .	4 .. 8 ..	1 .. 2 ..
5. Sligo . . . . .	2 .. 4 ..	2 .. 3 ..
Total . . . . .	15      30	7      12

## ULSTER:—

	In the Irish Parliament.		In the Imperial Parliament.	
1. Antrimshire . . . . .	6 places	12 repre.	4 places	5 repre.
2. Armaghshire . . . . .	3 ..	6 ..	2 ..	3 ..
3. Cavanshire . . . . .	3 ..	6 ..	1 ..	2 ..
4. Donegalshire . . . . .	6 ..	12 ..	1 ..	2 ..
5. Downshire . . . . .	7 ..	14 ..	3 ..	4 ..
6. Fermanaghshire ..	2 ..	4 ..	2 ..	3 ..
7. Londonderryshire .	4 ..	8 ..	3 ..	4 ..
8. Monaghanshire ...	2 ..	4 ..	1 ..	2 ..
9. Tyronehire . . . . .	5 ..	10 ..	2 ..	3 ..
Total . . . . .	38	76	19	28

## SUMMARY.—

	Places.	Members.
MUNSTER, representation of, in the Irish Parliament	32 ..	60
————— Imperial Parl.	18 ..	24
LEINSTER, representation of, in the Irish Parliament	65 ..	135
————— Imperial Parl.	22 ..	30
CONNAUGHT, representation of, in the Irish Parliament	15 ..	30
————— Imperial Parl.	7 ..	14
ULSTER, representation of, in the Irish Parliament	38 ..	76
————— Imperial Parl.	19 ..	28

## THUS:—

Munster lost by the UNION	39 representatives of	14 places
Leinster . . . . .	95 .. . . . . of	43 ..
Connaught . . . . .	18 .. . . . . of	8 ..
Ulster . . . . .	48 .. . . . . of	19 ..
Total loss of representatives	Towns disfranchised . . . . .	84*
by Ireland . . . . .	200	

\* Besides these, there are 32 Boroughs which were *demis-disfranchised*;—the loss of one member by taking away one of their members: and there are many populous towns in Ireland which were never represented at all.

ALPHABETICAL LIST  
OF  
NOBLE AND IGNOBLE BOROUGHMONGERS;  
WITH  
THE NUMBER OF PERSONS DEPUTED BY EACH  
TO  
SIT AND VOTE  
IN THE  
COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

\* \* \* It is necessary to observe that the names of *shareholders* of Boroughs are omitted from this List; as well as those of persons whose influence does not arise from *absolute property*. The counties and large towns, although generally *influenced* in their Returns, have been omitted, except in a very few instances.— (See page 440.)

LORDS.

<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>
Anglesey,—Marquess of . . . .	Milborne Port . . . . 2
	Anglesey . . . . 1
Aylesbury,—Marquess of . . . .	Marlborough . . . . 2
	Great Bedwin . . . . 2
Bath,—Marquess of . . . .	Weobly . . . . 2
Bathurst,—Earl . . . .	Cirencester . . . . 1
Beaufort,—Duke of . . . .	Monmouth . . . . 1
	Monmouthshire . . . . 1
	Gloucestershire . . . . 1
Bedford,—Duke of . . . .	Tavistock . . . . 2
Balcarras,—Earl of, S. P.—(Baron Wigan, U.K.) . . . .	Wigan . . . . 2

<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>
Bandon,—Earl of, R.I.P. . . . .	Bandonbridge . . . . .
Beverley,—Earl of . . . . .	Beeralston . . . . .
Bristol,—Marquess of . . . . .	Bury St. Edmund . . . . .
Brownlow,—Earl . . . . .	Clitheroe . . . . .
Buckingham,—Duke of . . . . .	Buckingham . . . . .
	St. Mawes . . . . .
	Winchester . . . . .
Buccleugh,—Duke of . . . . .	Dumfries-shire . . . . .
	Peebleshire . . . . .
	Roxburghshire . . . . .
	Selkirkshire . . . . .
	Edinburghshire . . . . .
	Edinburgh . . . . .
	Selkirk, &c. . . . .
Bute,—Marquess of . . . . .	Cardiff . . . . .
Caledon,—Earl of, R.I.P. . . . .	Old Sarum . . . . .
Calthorpe,—Baron . . . . .	Bramber . . . . .
	Hindon . . . . .
Carrington,—Baron . . . . .	Wendover . . . . .
	Wycombe . . . . .
	Midhurst . . . . .
Carlisle,—Earl of . . . . .	Morpeth . . . . .
Castlemaine,—Viscount, I.P. . . . .	Athlone . . . . .
Charleville,—Earl of, R.I.P. . . . .	Carlow . . . . .
Cholmondeley,—Marquess . . . . .	Castle Rising . . . . .
Clarendon,—Earl of . . . . .	Wooton Bassett . . . . .
Cleveland,—Marquess of . . . . .	Camelford . . . . .
	Ilchester . . . . .
	Winchelsea . . . . .
Clifford,—Baron de . . . . .	Downpatrick . . . . .
	Kinsale . . . . .
Clinton,—Baron . . . . .	Ashburton . . . . .
Delawarr,—Earl . . . . .	East Grinstead . . . . .
Derby, Earl of . . . . .	Lancashire . . . . .
Devonshire,—Duke of . . . . .	Derby . . . . .
	Derbyshire . . . . .
	Dungarvon . . . . .

<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>
Devonshire,—Duke of . . . . .	Knaresborough . . . . . 2
	Youghall . . . . . 1
Donegal,—Marquess of, I.P.—(Baron Fisherwick, U.K.) . . . . .	Belfast . . . . . 1
Downshire,—Marquess of, I.P.—(Earl of Hillsborough, G.B.) . . . . .	Carrickfergus . . . . . 1
Dundas,—Baron . . . . .	Richmond . . . . . 2
Egremont,—Earl of . . . . .	New Shoreham . . . . . 1
	Sussex . . . . . 1
Ely,—Marquess of, I.P.—(Baron Loftus, U.K.) . . . . .	Wexford . . . . . 1
Enniskillen,—Earl of, R.I.P.—(Baron Grinstead, U.K.) . . . . .	Enniskillen . . . . . 1
Exeter,—Marquess of . . . . .	Stamford . . . . . 2
Falmouth,—Earl of . . . . .	Truro . . . . . 2
	St. Michael's . . . . . 1
Fitzwilliam,—Earl . . . . .	Malton . . . . . 2
	Peterborough . . . . . 2
	Higham Ferrers . . . . . 1
Foley,—Baron . . . . .	Droitwich . . . . . 2
Forester,—Baron . . . . .	Wenlock . . . . . 2
Galloway,—Earl of . . . . .	Wigtonshire . . . . . 1
	Wigton, &c. . . . . 1
Grafton,—Duke of . . . . .	Bury St. Edmunds . . . . . 1
	Thetford . . . . . 1
Grantley,—Baron . . . . .	Guildford . . . . . 1
Guildford,—Earl of . . . . .	Banbury . . . . . 1
Hardwicke,—Earl of . . . . .	Reigate . . . . . 1
Harewood,—Earl of . . . . .	Northallerton . . . . . 2
Harrowby,—Earl of . . . . .	Tiverton . . . . . 2
Hertford,—Marquess of . . . . .	Bodmin . . . . . 1
	Lisborne . . . . . 1
	Orford . . . . . 2
	Aldeburgh . . . . . 2
Heytesbury,—Baron . . . . .	Heytesbury . . . . . 2
Howe,—Earl . . . . .	Clitheroe . . . . . 1
Huntingfield,—Baron, I.P. . . . .	Dunwich . . . . . 1



<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>
Lansdowne,—Marquess of . . . . .	Calne . . . . . 2
Leeds,—Duke of . . . . .	Helston . . . . . 2
Lichfield,—Earl of . . . . .	Lichfield . . . . . 1
Lonsdale,—Earl of . . . . .	Haslemere . . . . . 2
	Cockermouth . . . . . 2
	Carlisle . . . . . 1
	Appleby . . . . . 1
Lyttleton,—Baron . . . . .	Bewdly . . . . . 1
Malmesbury,—Earl of . . . . .	Christchurch . . . . . 1
Manvers,—Earl of . . . . .	Bassetlaw . . . . . 1
Marlborough,—Duke of . . . . .	Woodstock . . . . . 2
Middleton,—Baron . . . . .	Newark . . . . . 1
Monson,—Baron . . . . .	Gatton . . . . . 2
Montrose,—Duke of . . . . .	Stirlingshire . . . . . 1
Mount Edgecumbe,—Earl of . . . . .	Plympton Earl . . . . . 1
	Lostwithiel . . . . . 2
Mulgrave,—Earl of . . . . .	Scarborough . . . . . 1
Newcastle,—Duke of . . . . .	Aldborough . . . . . 2
	Boroughbridge . . . . . 2
	Bassetlaw . . . . . 1
	Newark . . . . . 1
Norfolk,—Duke of . . . . .	New Shoreham . . . . . 1
	Steyning . . . . . 2
	Horsham . . . . . 2
Northumberland,—Duke of . . . . .	Launceston . . . . . 2
	Newport, Cornwall . . . . . 2
Orford,—Baron . . . . .	King's Lynn . . . . . 1
Panmure,—Baron . . . . .	Forfarshire . . . . . 1
Pembroke,—Earl of . . . . .	Wilton . . . . . 2
Primate of Ireland,—(viz. the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Father in God, Lord John-George-De la Poer, Archbishop of Armagh.) . . . . .	Armagh . . . . . 1
Portarlington,—Earl of, I.P. . . . .	Portarlington . . . . . 1
Portland,—Duke of . . . . .	King's Lynn . . . . . 1
Powis,—Earl . . . . .	Bishop's Castle . . . . . 2
	Ludlow . . . . . 2

<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>
Powis,—Earl . . . . .	Montgomery . . . . . 1
Poulett,—Earl . . . . .	Totness . . . . . 2
Radnor,—Earl of . . . . .	Downton . . . . . 2
	Salisbury . . . . . 1
Ranfurley,—Earl of, I.P.—(Baron Ranfurley, U.K.) . . . . .	Dungannon . . . . . 1
Richmond,—Duke of . . . . .	Chichester . . . . . 1
Roden,—Earl of, I.P.—(Baron Clanbrassil, U.K.) . . . . .	Dundalk . . . . . 1
Rutland,—Duke of . . . . .	Bramber . . . . . 1
	Cambridge . . . . . 2
	Scarborough . . . . . 1
Salisbury,—Marquess of . . . . .	Hertford . . . . . 1
Sandwich,—Earl of . . . . .	Huntingdon . . . . . 2
Seaford,—Baron . . . . .	Seaford . . . . . 1
Shaftesbury,—Earl of . . . . .	Dorchester . . . . . 1
Sydney,—Viscount . . . . .	Whitchurch . . . . . 1
Somers,—Earl . . . . .	Reigate . . . . . 1
St. Germans,—Earl of . . . . .	Liskeard . . . . . 2
	St. Germans . . . . . 2
Stafford,—Marquess of . . . . .	Sutherlandshire . . . . . 1
Thanet,—Earl of . . . . .	Appleby . . . . . 1
Verulam,—Earl of . . . . .	St. Albans . . . . . 1
Warwick,—Earl of, (also Earl Brooke).	Warwick . . . . . 1
Waterford,—Marquess of, I.P.—(Baron Tyrone, G.B.) . . . . .	Berwick . . . . . 1
Wellington,—Duke of . . . . .	Dover . . . . . 1
Westminster,—Marquess of . . . . .	Chester . . . . . 1
	Shaftesbury . . . . . 2
	Hindon . . . . . 1
	Stockbridge . . . . . 2
Westmoreland,—Earl of . . . . .	Lyme Regis . . . . . 2
	Westmoreland . . . . . 2
Wharncliffe,—Baron . . . . .	Bossiney . . . . . 1
Yarborough,—Baron . . . . .	Newtown, I. of Wight . . . . . 1

## COMMONERS.

\* \* Where M.P. is added to the Proprietor's name, in this List, it is (unless otherwise expressed) to be understood (according to *Milesian parlance*) that the Member returns *himself*.

<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>
Anstruther, Sir John, Bart. . . . .	Crail . . . . . 1
Astell, William, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Bridgewater . . . . . 2
Austin, —, Esq. . . . .	Fowey . . . . . 1
Baillie, John, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Fortrose, &c. . . . . 1
Banks, Henry, Esq., <i>late</i> M.P. for Dorsetshire . . . . .	Corfe Castle . . . . . 2
Baring, Alexander, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Callington . . . . . 2
	Thetford . . . . . 1
Barne, Michael, Esq. . . . .	Dunwich . . . . . 1
Barrington, Sir F., Bart. . . . .	Newton, I. W. . . . . 1
Biddulph, R. M., Esq., M.P. . . . .	Denbigh, &c. . . . . 1
Blake, Sir Francis, Bart. . . . .	Berwick . . . . . 1
Bradshaw, Robert H., Esq., M.P. . . . .	Brackley . . . . . 2
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W., Bart., M.P. . . . .	Beaumaris . . . . . 1
Buller, G. W., Esq., M.P. for Exeter . . . . .	East Looe . . . . . 1
	West Looe . . . . . 2
	Saltash . . . . . 2
Calcraft, The <i>late</i> Right Hon. John . . . . .	Wareham . . . . . 2
Campbell, Sir John, Bart. . . . .	Glasgow, &c. . . . . 1
Carter, John Bonham, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Portsmouth . . . . . 1
Cooper, Edward Synge, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Sligoshire . . . . . 1
Coote, Sir Charles Henry, Bart., M.P. . . . .	Queen's County . . . . . 1
Cripps, Joseph, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Cirencester . . . . . 1
Daly, J., Esq. . . . .	Galway . . . . . 1
Denny, Sir Edward, Bart. . . . .	Tralee . . . . . 1
Dering, Sir Edward, Bart., M.P. . . . .	New Romney . . . . . 1
Drake, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Agmondesham . . . . . 2
Duncombe, Thos. Slingsby, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Hertford . . . . . 1
Dundas, Right Hon. William, M.P. . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . . 1

<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>	
Everett, —, Esq. . . . .	Ludgershall . . . . .	1
Fergusson, Sir R. C., Bart., K.C.B. M.P. for Nottingham . . . . .	Dysart, &c. . . . .	1
Fitzgerald, John, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Seaford . . . . .	1
Frankland, Sir Robert, Bart., M.P. . . . .	Thirsk . . . . .	2
French, Arthur, Esq. . . . .	Roscommonshire . . . . .	1
Gilbert, Davies, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Bodmin . . . . .	1
Gordon, James Adam, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Tregony . . . . .	2
Graham, Sir Sandford, Bart., M.P. . . . .	Ludgershall . . . . .	1
Grant, Right Hon. Charles, M.P. . . . .	Inverness-shire . . . . .	1
Hawkins, Sir Christopher, Bart. . . . .	St. Michael's . . . . .	2
Holdsworth, Arthur H., Esq., M.P. . . . .	Dartmouth . . . . .	2
Holmes, William, Esq., M.P. for Hasle- mere . . . . .	Newport, I. W. . . . .	2
	Yarmouth, I. W. . . . .	2
Hope, Henry Thomas, Esq., M.P. . . . .	East Looe . . . . .	1
Iveson, —, Esq. (an attorney at Hedon.)	Hedon . . . . .	2
Jephson, Charles D. O., Esq., M.P. . . . .	Mallow . . . . .	1
Johnstone, Sir George Frederick, Bart.	Weymouth and Mel- combe Regis . . . . .	2
Jolliffe, Sir William, Bart., M.P. . . . .	Petersfield . . . . .	2
Kerrison, Sir E., Bart., M.P. . . . .	Eye . . . . .	2
King, Sir J. Dashwood, Bart., M.P. . . . .	Wycombe . . . . .	1
Lamb, Rev. Doctor . . . . .	Rye . . . . .	2
Legh, Thomas, Esq. . . . .	Newton, Lancashire . . . . .	2
Lopez, Sir Franco, Bart., M. P. for Westbury . . . . .	New Romney . . . . .	1
	Westbury . . . . .	2
Lucey, —, Esq. . . . .	Fowey . . . . .	1
Lutrell, John Fownes, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Minehead . . . . .	2
M'Kenzie, Sir James W., Bart., M.P.	Ross-shire . . . . .	1
Mildmay, Lady St. John . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	1
Morgan, Sir Charles, Bart. . . . .	Brecon . . . . .	1
	Monmouthshire . . . . .	1
Mostyn, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.P. . . . .	Flintshire . . . . .	1
Neale, Sir Harry B., Bart. . . . .	Lymington . . . . .	2
Neeld, Joseph, Esq., M.P. . . . .	Chippenham . . . . .	2

<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Boroughs, &amp;c.</i>
Noel, Sir Gerard, Bart., M.P.	Rutlandshire . . . 1
O'Brien, Sir Edward, Bart.	Ennis . . . 1
Ord, William, Esq., M.P.	Morpeth . . . 1
Owen, Sir John, Bart., M.P.	Pembrokeshire . . . 1
	Pembroke, &c. . . 1
Palk, Sir Laurence V., Bart.	Ashburton . . . 1
Palmer, Charles, Esq., M.P.	Bath . . . 1
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart., M.P.	Tamworth . . . 1
Pennefather, Mathew, Esq., M.P.	Cashel . . . 1
Phillips, Sir R. Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.	Haverfordwest . . . 1
Pitt, Joseph, Esq., M.P.	Cricklade . . . 1
	Malmesbury . . . 2
	Wooton Bassett . . . 1
Pollen, Sir J. Walter, Bart.	Andover . . . 1
Ponsonby, The Rt. Hon. W. F. S., M.P.	Poole . . . 1
Powell, W. E., Esq., M.P.	Cardigan, &c. . . 1
Ridley, Sir Mathew White, Bart.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . . 1
Rochfort, Gustavus, Esq., M.P.	Westmeathshire . . . 1
Rose, The Rt. Hon. Sir G. H., Kt., M.P.	Christchurch . . . 1
Russell, William, Esq., M.P.	Durham . . . 1
	Bletchingley . . . 2
Saville, A., Esq.	Oakhampton . . . 2
Scott, Sir Samuel, Bart., M.P.	Whitchurch . . . 1
Shadwell, Sir Launcelot, Knt. (in trust for Miss Lawrence, who is a near kins- woman of Baron Grantham, and of Viscount Goderich.)	Ripon . . . 2
Smith, John, Esq., M.P.	Chichester . . . 1
	Midhurst . . . 1
Smith, Thomas Assheton, Esq., M.P.	Andover . . . 1
Stewart, Sir M. S., Bart., M.P.	Renfrewshire . . . 1
Strutt, Joseph Holden, Esq. (a Colonel in the Army, and married to the Baroness Rayleigh)	Maldon . . . 2
Talbot, C. R. M., Esq.	Glamorganshire . . . 1
Taylor, George Watson, Esq., M.P.	Devizes . . . 1
Tottenham, —, Esq.	New Ross . . . 1

OF BOROUGHMONGERS.

843

*Proprietors.*

*Boroughs, &c.*

Townshend, Lord C. V. F., M.P.	Tamworth	1
Treby, —, Esq.	Plympton-Earle	1
Tunno, Edward Rose, Esq., M.P.	Bossiney	1
Vaughan, Sir Robert W., Bart., M.P.	Merionethshire	1
Wedderburn, Sir David, Bart.	Forfar, &c.	1
Wellesley, The Hon. Long Pole, M.P.	St. Ives	2
Whitmore, Thomas, Esq.	Bridgenorth	2
Williams, Robert, Esq. M.P.	Dorchester	1
Wyndham, Wadham, Esq., M.P.	New Sarum	1
Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart., M.P.	Montgomeryshire	1
	Denbighshire	1
	Flint, &c.	1
	Sligo	1

*Secretary to the Speaker*,—Edward Phillips, Esq.

*Trainbearer*,—Mr. Thomas Easley.

*Chief Clerk of the House of Commons*\*,—John Henry Ley, Esq.—  
*Resident in Cotton-garden.*

*Clerk Assistant*,—John Rickman, Esq.—*Res. New Palace-yard.*

*Second Clerk Assistant*,—William Ley, Esq.—*Res. 15, Queen-street, May-fair.*

*Clerk of Committees of Privileges and Elections*,—Tho. Dyson, Esq.  
*Assistant Ditto*,—Mr. R. Jones.

*Clerks*,—Mr. Walmisley, and Mr. Hall.

*Clerk of Fees*,—J. E. Dorrington, Esq.

*Clerks*,—Mr. G. Dyson, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. A. Ley, and Mr. Rawling.

*Principal Committee Clerks* †,—Sir Edward Stracey, Bart., Samuel Gunnell, Esq., and William G. Rose, Esq.

question proposed, but that of adjournment. When his mace is on the table (forty members being present), the assembly is “a House;” when *under* the table, it is “a Committee.” On the latter occasion, the Speaker leaves his chair, takes a seat among the members, and speaks on the subject in hand as any other member would do: in the meantime, another member is voted to the chair, where he sits *pro tempore*;—that is, as Chairman of the Committee.

The Speaker is the great functionary of the Commons’ House: nay, this branch of the legislature is in most respects entirely regulated by him; and, by himself and his clerks, a great portion of the public business is transacted. His emoluments, formerly, did not amount to more than 3000*l.* per annum; in consequence of which, some Speakers, at the same time, held offices under the Crown. So sensible, however, did the House at length become of the inadequacy of such a salary; and so justly jealous was it of the dependence of their Chairman on the executive part of the government; that that sum was doubled. In addition to his salary and fees (making altogether about 8000*l.* per annum), the Speaker receives 1000*l.* of *equipment* money, and 2000 ounces of plate, immediately on his election; two hogsheds of claret wine, and 100*l.* a year for stationery, annually: besides a house, with extensive offices,—the principal entrance to which is from New Palace Yard.—During the session, he holds parliamentary levees, and gives dinners in a princely style; to which all the Members are invited, in turn. The room in which these banquets are served is situated immediately under the House of Commons.—The Speaker takes rank next to the Peers of Great Britain, and has also the same precedence at the King’s Council Table.

\* The emoluments of the four principal Clerks of the House of Commons are very considerable (*see* the Table of Fees, page 493); and they have, besides, houses allotted for their residence.—The same observation applies to Mr. Speaker’s Secretary; who in his turn succeeds to the office of “Clerk at the Table.”

† The avenues to the House are replete with convenient Committee Rooms, which are regularly numbered. In these rooms, Committees on Private Bills, and on other subjects referred to Committees up stairs, assemble. They are attended by a clerk; and, when evidence is to be taken, by a short-hand writer. The reports of those Committees are subsequently transcribed and laid before the House.—Similar rooms are attached to the Upper House, for the convenience of the Lords’ Committees. Paper, pens, ink, and wax are provided at the public expense for the use of the Members, and are to be found in abundance in all the Committee Rooms.

*Deputy Committee Clerks*,—Mr. Thomas Beeby, Mr. Robert Chalmers, Mr. George Whittam, and Mr. George White.

*Extra Clerks*,—Mr. J. Rose, Mr. Pole, Mr. C. Gunnell, and Mr. C. Frere.

*Clerk of the Journals and Papers*,—John Bull, Esq.

*Assistant Ditto*,—Mr. Dickinson.

*Clerks*,—Messrs. T. Gudge, C. Rowland, C. F. White, and J. Postlethwaite.

*Extra Clerks*,—Messrs. Gray and Vardon.

*Clerks of the Engrossments*,—Sir Edward Stracey, Bart., and David Jones, Esq.

*Assistant Ditto*,—Mr. W. Gunnell.

*Clerks*,—Mr. S. Gunnell, jun., and Mr. G. Gunnell.

*Extra Clerk*,—Mr. Ginger.

*Clerks in the Private Bill Office*,—Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. W. Hawes, and Mr. R. Gibbons.

*Extra Clerk*,—Mr. W. Hodgkin.

*Short-hand-writer*,—William Brodie Gurney, Esq.

*Librarian\**,—Mr. Vardon.

*Printer of the Journals, &c.*,—Messrs. Hansard, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

*Printer of the Votes*,—Mr. J. B. Nichols.

*Deliverer of the Votes and Printed Papers* †,—Mr. James Mitchell.

*Deputy*,—Mr. Charles Paskin.

*Serjeant-at-Arms* ‡,—Henry Seymour, Esq.

*Deputy*,—John Clementson, Esq.

*Chaplain to the House of Commons* §,—the Rev. Frederick Vernon Lockwood, M.A.

\* The House of Commons has attached to it a very valuable Library of Parliamentary Precedents, &c.—including many works of great antiquity,—which is open at all times for the use of the Members.

† Copies of all papers, printed by order of the House, are despatched to the different Members as soon as received from the printers; and, in addition to this, every morning, during the sitting of Parliament, “the votes” are sent round to the residence of each Member; which contain not only a correct abstract of the proceedings of the previous day, but a list of the orders which stand for the day itself; so that the attention of the Members is at once called to the subjects in which they or their constituents may be interested.

‡ There are prison rooms connected with the House for the reception of persons committed for contempt. Such prisoners are placed in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and are comfortably provided for in all respects; except in the article of food and raiment, which they obtain at their own charge.

§ The Chaplainship of the House of Commons is entirely honorary; but it is always a step towards the attainment of a valuable living.



*Deputy Housekeeper\* and Collector of the Serjeants' Fees*,—Mr. John Bellamy.

*Assistant*,—Mr. Edmund Bellamy.

*Door-keepers*,—Mr. John Pratt, and Mr. Francis Williams.

*Lower Door-keeper*,—Mr. William Bellamy.

*Supernumerary Door-keeper*,—Mr. William Rudolf.

*Messengers*,—Messrs. Francis Wright, Charles Stein, William Gifford, and William Cook.

*Supernumerary Messengers*,—Mr. John Lead, and Mr. John Cobb.

*Deliverer of Post Letters*†,—Mr. William Coltson.

\* Attached to the House is Bellamy's Coffee-room, where refreshments may be had; and at which both Members and strangers visiting the gallery occasionally dine and sup. The bill of fare is here restricted to certain viands, to which, however, the most fastidious appetite could make no reasonable objection; it comprises rump steaks, mutton chops, veal pasties of superlative excellence, cold roast and boiled beef, pickles of all sorts, and Stilton cheese. The potations are of the first order, and consist of wines of all the countries of the earth, of the finest quality and flavour.—Instances have been known in which they have made "the dumb to speak," and rendered the most eloquent speechless. More humble beverages may also be obtained:—such as porter, tea, coffee, and the not less estimable liquor, "anchorites' ale." The expense is no more than commensurate with the goodness of the accommodation. Strangers must not be surprised if they are here treated with less ceremony than the Members; they are, in fact, admitted only by courtesy; but they fare not the worse because they have not an M.P. attached to their names. Immediately adjoining the staircase leading to the strangers' gallery, is a room called "The Smoking Room." It preserves this appellation from the habit of former times, when the Members were accustomed to retire to this room to indulge in the pleasures of a pipe, which by a standing order was prohibited in the body of the House. Within the last thirty years some of the admirers of the best Virginia were known to continue the practice in this place.

† There are a General Post, and a Twopenny Post, Letter-box within the walls of the House.

THE KING'S  
MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL  
FOR  
GREAT BRITAIN.

---

His Lordship, The Most Honourable Henry, MARQUESS OF  
LANSDOWNE,—*Lord President.*

---

ABERCROMBY,—The Hon. James . . . . . May 23, 1827  
*Offi. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.*

ABERDEEN,—George, Earl of, S.P.,—K.T., F.R.S.,  
and F.S.A. (*Viscount Gordon, U.K.*) . . . . . July 23, 1814  
*Offi. Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen.*

*President of the Antiquarian Society.*

*A Trustee of the British Museum.*

*A Governor of Harrow School.*

*A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.*

*A Commissioner for the inspection of National  
Monuments.*

*President of the British Institution for promoting  
the Fine Arts.*

(See page 180.)

ADAIR,—Sir Robert, Kt. . . . . July 23, 1828  
*Offi. Envoy Extraordinary at Brussels.*

ADAM,—William . . . . . March 17, 1815  
*Offi. Lord Commissioner for Jury Trials in Scotland.*  
*Lord Lieutenant of Kinross-shire.*

ALBEMARLE,—William-Charles, Earl of,  
*Offi. Master of the Horse to the King.*

(See page 142.)

ALEXANDER,—Sir William, Kt. . . . . Jan. 19, 1829

ALTHORPE,—Viscount,—M.P. for Northamptonshire.  
N. & S. John Charles Spencer.

*Offi.* Chancellor and Under Trea. of the Exchequer  
for Great Britain and Ireland.

A Lord of the Treasury.

A Com. for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.

A Com. for the Reduction of the National Debt.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

A Com. of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

*Rel.* his Lordship is the *eldest son* of Earl Spencer.

(See pages 370 and 522.)

AMHERST,—William-Pitt, Earl . . . . Dec. 30, 181

*Offi.* A Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

*Late* Governor General of India.

(See page 143.)

ANGLESEY,—Henry-William, Marquess of,—K.G.,

G.C.B., K.G.H., K.M.T., and K.S.G. . April 30, 18

*Offi.* Lord Lieut. General of Ireland, and Grand  
Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

*Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot., and Vice Adm. of the  
county of Anglesey.*

Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales.

Ranger of Snowdon Forest, and Keeper of Caer-  
narvon Castle.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A General in the Army, and Col. of the 7th Regi-  
ment of Dragoons.

(See page 143.)

ARBUTHNOT,—Charles . . . . June 27, 18

*Offi.* A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Com. of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

ARDEN,—Charles-Geo., Baron,—F.R.S., and F.S.A. Feb. 20, 18

*Offi.* Lord Lieutenant of Surrey.

*Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, and of the  
Court of Delegates.*

A Trustee of the Hunterian Museum.

(See page 144.)

- AUCKLAND**,—George, Baron,  
*Offi. President of the Board of Trade and Plantations.*  
*Master Worker of the Mint.*  
 A Vice President of the Zoological Society.  
 A Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.  
 (See page 145.)
- BAGOT**,—The Hon. Sir Charles,—G.C.B. . . . Dec. 4, 1815  
*Offi. Amb. Extr. and Plen. to the King of Holland, at the Hague.*  
*Rel. His Excellency is bro. to Baron Bagot.*
- BATHURST**,—Charles . . . . . Nov. 18, 1801
- BATHURST**,—Hen., Earl,—K.G., F.S.A., and D.C.L. June 21, 1793  
*Offi. One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.*  
*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*  
 An elder brother of the Trinity House\*.  
 (See page 147.)
- BECKET**,—Sir John, Bart.,—M.P. for Haslemere. July 10, 1817  
*Rel. Son-in-law to the Earl of Lonsdale.*  
*Late Judge Marshal and Advocate General.*  
 (See pages 333 and 515.)
- BEDFORD**,—John, Duke of,—K.G., F.S.A. . . . Feb. 12, 1806  
*Offi. Recorder of Bedford.*  
 A Vice President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.  
 A Vice President of the Society of Arts.  
 A Director of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts.  
 (See page 148.)

\* The Trinity House is a kind of College, incorporated in 1514, and afterwards extended by charter in 1685, for thirty-one, instead of thirteen, *brethren*. This corporation was originally a company of Pilots for the service of the Royal Navy, and consists, at present, of a master, a deputy, four wardens, eight assistants, and seventeen brethren. Eleven of the thirty-one members are usually men of high station; the remaining twenty being experienced commanders of merchant ships. The master and his deputy are chosen annually. The chief functions of this corporation are, the examination and licensing of Pilots; the erection of sea-marks and light-houses; the superintendence of the navigation of the Thames; and the appointment of harbour-masters, on which they have a veto.

*Governor General of  
Bengal.*

A Family Trustee of t

**BERESFORD**,—Lord George  
*Offi. Cust. Rot. of Water,*  
Late Comptroller of th  
(S

**BERESFORD**,—William, Vi  
K.T.S., K.F.M., and E  
*Offi. Governor of Jersey.*  
A General, and Colonel  
Foot.

A Com. of the Military  
His Lordship is Duke of E  
of Portugal.

(S

**BEXLEY**,—Nicholas, Baron  
F.S.A.

*Offi. A Privy Councillor f*

A Commissioner of the I

A Commissioner for the  
Cornwall.

A Commissioner for buil  
B...

- BLOOMFIELD**,—Benjamin, Baron, I.P.,—G.C.B. . . . July 15, 1817  
*Offi. Env. and Min. Plen. at the Court of Sweden.*  
 Lieut. General, and Col. Commandant of the Royal  
 Regt. of Artillery.  
 (*Lady B. is Ranger of Hampton Court Park.*)  
 (See page 271.)
- BOURNE**,—William Sturges . . . . . Aug. 10, 1814  
*Offi. Warden of the New Forest, Hants.*
- BOYLE**,—David . . . . . April 8, 1820  
*Offi. Lord Justice Clerk of the Court of Session, and  
 of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland.*  
 A Commis. for the Custody of the Scottish Regalia.
- BROUGHAM AND VAUX**,—Henry, Baron . . . . . 1831  
*Offi. Lord High Chancellor.*  
 A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
 Official Visitor of Oriel College, Oxford; and of  
 Pembroke and Catherine Halls, Cambridge.  
 An Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 A Member of Council of the London University.  
 A Perpetual Governor of King's College, London.  
 Treasurer of the Society of Lincoln's-inn.  
 Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful  
 Knowledge.  
 A Commissioner for building new Churches.  
*Rel. Brother to William Brougham, Esq., M.P. for  
 Southwark; and to James Brougham, Esq., M.P.  
 for Winchelsea.*  
 (See page 153.)
- BUCKINGHAM**,—Richard, Duke of,—K.G., D.C.L., and  
 F.S.A. . . . . Feb. 6, 1806  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Buckinghamshire.*  
 (See page 154.)
- BURGHESH**,—Lord . . . . . March 28, 1822  
 N. & S. John Fane.  
*Offi. Envoy Extraordinary at Lucca, &c.*  
*Rel. Son of the Earl of Westmoreland.*

- CAMBRIDGE**,—H. R. H. Prince Adolphus Frederick,  
 Duke of,—K.G., G.C.B., and K.B.E. . . . Feb. 3, 1802  
*Offi. Viceroy of Hanover.*  
*A Field Marshal, and Col. of the Coldstream Guards.*  
 Colonel in Chief of the 60th Foot.  
 A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.  
 President of the Foundling Hospital.  
 Vice Patron of the Royal Academy of Music.  
 (See page 155.)
- CAMDEN**,—John Jefferies, Marquess,—K.G., M.R.I.A.,  
 and F.S.A. . . . June 21, 1793  
*Offi. One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.*  
*Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral, and Custos Rotu-*  
*lorum of Kent, and of the City of Canterbury.*  
*Master of the Trinity House.*  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 A Trustee of the British Museum.  
 Recorder of Bath.  
 (See page 156.)
- CANNING**,—Sir Stratford,—G.C.B.—M.P. for Stock-  
 bridge. . . . July 20, 1820  
*Late Amb. Extr. and Plen. at Constantinople.*  
 (See page 528.)
- CANTERBURY**,—William, Lord Archbishop of,—D.D.,  
 F.R.S. and F.S.A. . . . Oct. 5, 1813  
*Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.*  
*Offi. A Governor of the Charter House.*  
 A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
 An Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
 A Commissioner for building new Churches.  
 Visitor of All Soul's, Merton, and Baliol Colleges,  
 Oxford.  
 A Visitor of Harrow School.  
 A Governor of Beccles School.  
 A Visitor of King's College, London.  
 (See page 156.)
- CAREW**,—Reginald Pole . . . . Jan. 14, 1805

- CARLISLE**,—George, Earl of . . . . . Feb. 7, 1806  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire.*  
 (See page 157.)
- CARTERET**,—George, Baron . . . . . May 14, 1804  
*Rel. His Lordship is bro. to the Marquess of BATH.*  
 (See page 158.)
- CATHCART**,—William-Shaw, Earl,—K. T., G. C. B.,  
 K.S.A., and K.S.G. . . . . Sept. 28, 1798  
*Offi. A Privy Councillor for Ireland.*  
*Vice Admiral of Scotland.*  
*Governor of Hull.*  
 A Gen., and Col. of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards.  
 An Advocate at the Scottish Bar.  
 A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.  
 (See page 159.)
- CHATHAM**,—John, Earl of,—K.G. . . . . April 3, 1789  
*Offi. Governor of Gibraltar.*  
 An elder brother of the Trinity House.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 A Gen., and Col. of the 4th Regt. of Foot.  
 (See page 160.)
- CHOLMONDELEY**,—George-James-Horatio, Marquess,  
*Offi. Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England.*  
 President of the Sunday School Society.  
 A Vice Pres. of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.  
 A Vice Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible Society.  
 (See page 161.)
- CLANCARTY**,—Richard, Earl of, R. I. P.,—G. C. B.—  
 (*Viscount Clancarty, U.K.*) . . . . . May 13, 1807  
*Offi. A Privy Councillor for Ireland.*  
*Vice Admiral of Connaught.*  
 Custos Rotulorum of Galwayshire.  
 Colonel of the Galway Militia.  
 (See page 162.)



CLANRICARDE,—Ulick-John, Marquess of, I.P.—K.P.  
(*Baron Somerhill, U.K.*)

*Offi. Captain of the Yeomen of the King's Guard.*  
*Lord Lieutenant of Galwayshire.*

(See page 224.)

CLARE,—John, Earl of, I.P.—G.C.B. (*Baron Fitzgibbon, G.B.*)

*Offi. Governor of Bombay.*

A Major General in the Army.

(See page 177.)

CLARENDON,—John-Charles, Earl of . . . Feb  
*Offi. Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent.*

Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

(See page 162.)

COCKBURN,—Sir Geo.,—G.C.B.—M.P. for Plymouth, Apr

*Offi. Major General of the Marines.*

*Vice Admiral of the Red.*

(See pages 379 and 523.)

CONYNGHAM,—Henry, Marquess, R. I. P.—K. P.,  
F.S.A., and M.R.I.A., (*Baron Minster, U.K.*) De

*Offi. Custos Rot. of the County of Clare.*

A General in the Army.

Governor of Windsor Castle.

(See page 164.)

COURTENAY,—Thomas-Peregrine,—M.P. for Totness, Ma

*Offi. Agent for the Cape of Good Hope.*

*Rel. Third cousin to the Earl of DEVON.*

(See pages 408 and 529.)

COURTOWN,—James-George, Earl of, I.P.—K. P.  
(*Baron Saltersford, G.B.*) . . . Jun

(See page 221.)

COWLEY,—Henry, Baron,—G.C.B. . . . . Dec. 20, 1809  
*Late* Amb. Extra. and Min. Plen. at the Austrian  
 Court.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.* to the Duke of WELLING-  
 TON; to the Marquess WELLESLEY; and to Baron  
 MARYBOROUGH.

(See page 166.)

CROKER,—John Wilson,—D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.L.S.  
 —M.P. for Aldeburgh . . . . . June 16, 1828

*Offi.* A Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads.

*Late* Secretary to the Admiralty.

(See pages 292 and 505.)

CUMBERLAND,—H. B. H. Prince Ernest-Augustus,  
 Duke of,—K.G., G.C.B., K.P., D.C.L., and  
 F.S.A. . . . . June 5, 1799

*Offi.* A Field Marshal.

*Chancellor of the University of Dublin.*

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

(See page 166.)

DAWSON,—George-Robert,—M.P. for Harwich.

*Rel.* Brother-in-law to Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

(See pages 333 and 515.)

DERBY,—Edward, Earl of,—M.A. . . . . Aug. 29, 1783

*Offi.* Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of  
 Lancashire.

(See page 169.)

DEVONSHIRE,—William-Spencer, Duke of,—K.G.,  
 K.A., D.C.L. . . . . April 30, 1827

*Offi.* Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

*Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derby-*  
*shire.*

High Steward of Derby.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

President of the Royal Academy of Music.

(See page 169.)

DORSET,—Charles, Duke of,—K.G. . . . . I  
(See page 171.)

DOVER,—George-James, Baron,—F.R.S., and F.S.A.  
*Offi.* A Family Trustee of the British Museum.  
A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.  
A Director of the British Institution for promoting  
the Fine Arts.  
A Vice Pres. of the Royal Society of Literature.

DUDLEY,—John-William, Earl of,—F.R.S. . . . . A  
*Offi.* Recorder of Kidderminster.  
(See page 171.)

DUNCANNON,—Viscount,—M.P. for Kilkennyshire.  
N. & S. John William Ponsonby.  
*Offi.* *Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests and  
Land Revenues.*  
A Com. of Metropolitan Roads, and of the Affairs  
of the Duchy of Cornwall.  
A Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.  
*Rel.* *Eldest son of the Earl of BESBOROUGH.*  
(See pages 343 and 517.)

DUNDAS,—William . . . . .  
*Offi.* *Lord Registrar of Scotland.*  
Registrar of Sasines, and Keeper of the Signet  
Scotland.  
A Commissioner for the custody of the Scottish  
Regalia.

DURHAM,—John-George, Baron,  
*Offi.* *Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.*  
An Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
(See page 172.)

EAST,—Sir Edward-Hyde, Bart.,—F.R.S.  
*Offi.* Chairman of the Acting Committee of West  
India Planters.  
Late Chief Justice of Bengal.  
(See page 425.)

ELDON,—John, Earl of,—D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

July 17, 1799

*Late* Lord High Chancellor.

*Offi.* High Steward of the University of Oxford, appointed in 1801.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

(See page 173.)

ELGIN,—Thomas, Earl of,—K.C. . . . July 3, 1799

*Offi.* A Lieutenant General in the Army.

A Family Trustee of the British Museum.

(See page 173.)

ELLENBOROUGH,—Edward, Baron, . . . Jan 26, 1828

*Offi.* Chief Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of King's Bench.

(See page 174.)

ERROL,—William-George-Hay, Earl of, S.P.—(*Baron Kilmarnock, U.K.*)

*Offi.* Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.

Master of the Horse to the Queen.

Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

(See page 174.)

FARNBOROUGH,—Charles, Baron,—G.C.B. . . . Jan. 13, 1802

*Offi.* Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Chairman of the Committee for Inspection of National Monuments.

A Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums.

A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.

*Dep. Pres.* of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts.

A Commissioner of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

(See page 176.)

FITZGERALD,—The Hon. William-Vesey,—M.P. for  
Ennis . . . . . Au

*Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.*

Lord Lieutenant of Clareshire.

*Rel. Eldest son of Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey.*

(See pages 353 and 513.)

FITZWILLIAM,—William-Wentworth, Earl,—D.C.L.

*Offi. High Steward of Hull.*

Cust. Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough, and

Recorder of Higham Ferrers.

(See page 178.)

FOLEY,—Thomas, Baron,

*Offi. Capt. of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.*

Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire.

(See page 178.)

FOSTER,—Sir Augustus-John, Bart. . . . . Ma

*Offi. Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. at the Sardinian Court.*

FREEMANTLE,—Sir William-Henry,—K.G.H. . . . . J

*Offi. Treasurer to the Board of Green Cloth.*

Deputy Warden of Windsor Forest.

FRERE,—John-Hookham . . . . . J

GLOUCESTER,—H. R. H. Prince William-Frederick

Duke of,—K.G., G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., and F.S.A.

*Offi. A Field Marshal of Great Britain.*

*Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, elected  
in 1811.*

*Governor of Portsmouth.*

Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

Ranger of Bagshot Park and Walk.

Lord High Steward of the City of Gloucester.

Patron of the Naval and Military Bible Society.

Patron of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.

(Her R. H., the Duchess, is Ranger of Greenwich Park.)

(See page 180.)

GODERICH,—Frederick-John, Viscount . . . . Aug. 13, 1812

*Offi. Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.*

Recorder of Lincoln.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner of the Affairs of India.

A Councillor of the Royal Society of Literature.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.

(See page 180.)

GORDON,—George, Duke of, S.P.,—G.C.B. (*Earl of  
Normich, G.B.*)

*Offi. Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire.*

*Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen.*

President of the Scottish Corporation.

*Governor of Edinburgh Castle.*

A General, and Colonel of the Royal Scots, or 1st

Regiment of Foot Guards.

(See page 209.)

GORDON,—The Hon. Sir Robert,—G.C.B. . . . July 27, 1826

*Offi. Ambassador Extr. and Plenipo. at the Turkish  
Court.*

A Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner.

GORDON,—Sir James-Willoughby, Bart.,—G.C.B.

*Offi. Quarter-Master General of the British Forces.*

A Major-General in the Army.

A Commissioner of the Military College at Sand-  
hurst.

GOULBURN,—Henry,—M.P. for the University of  
Cambridge . . . . . Dec. 10, 1821

*Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.*

*Late Secretary for Ireland.*

A Vice-President of the Prayer Book and Homily  
Society.

*Rel. Cousin to the late Viscount Chetwynd.*

(See pages 294 and 509.)

N. & S. James Graham.

*Rel.* Eldest son of the Duke of Montrose.

(See pages 306 and 509.)

**GRANT**,—Charles,—M.P. for Inverness-shire  
*Offi.* *President of the Board of Control for  
Affairs of India.*  
*A Privy Councillor for Ireland.*  
A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
A Vice-Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible S  
(See pages 340 and 516.)

**GRANT**,—Robert,—M.P. for Norwich.  
*Offi.* *Judge-Marshal and Advocate-General.*  
A Commissioner of the India Board.  
A Commissioner of the Exchequer Bill Loan C  
*Rel.* *Brother* to the above.  
(See pages 371 and 522.)

**GRANT**,—Sir William, Knt. . . . .  
*Offi.* *A Commissioner of the Church and Corpor  
Land Tax.*  
*Late Master of the Rolls.*

**GRANVILLE**,—Granville-Leveson, Viscount,—G.

*Offi.* *Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen. at the Court of E.*

- GRENVILLE**,—William-Wyndham, Baron,—D. C. L.  
and F.S.A. . . . . Dec. 31, 1783  
*Offi.* Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.  
*Auditor and Tally Writer of the Exchequer.*  
*Chancellor of the University of Oxford*, elec. in 1809.  
*High Steward of Bristol.*  
An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.  
A Governor of the Charter House.  
A Commissioner for building new Churches.  
An Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
(See page 184.)
- GREY**,—Charles, Earl,—K.G. . . . . Feb. 5, 1806  
*Offi.* *First Lord of the Treasury.*  
A Com. of the India Board, and of the Board of Trade.  
An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.  
A Governor of the Charter House.  
(See page 184.)
- GROSVENOR**,—Lord Robert,—M.P. for Chester.  
*Offi.* *Comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth.*  
*Rel.* *Third son of the Marquess of Westminster.*  
(See pages 311 and 510.)
- HADDINGTON**,—Thomas, Earl of, S.P.—(*Baron Melrose, U.K.*) . . . . . July 29, 1814  
*Offi.* *Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Park.*  
(See page 203.)
- HAMILTON AND BRANDON**,—Alexander, Duke of, S.P.,  
and E.P.,—F.R.S., and F.S.A. . . . . June 18, 1806  
*Offi.* *Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace.*  
*Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire.*  
Colonel of the Lanarkshire Militia.  
(See page 151.)
- HARDINGE**,—Sir Henry,—K.C.B.—M.P. for Newport, Cornwall . . . . . May 30, 1828  
*Offi.* A Major General in the Army.  
*Rel.* *Bro.-in-law to the Marquess of LONDONDERRY.*  
(See pages 367, 387, and 521.)



**HARDWICKE**,—Philip, Earl of,—K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S.,  
and F.S.A. . . . . March 17, 1801

*Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Cambridgeshire.*

High Steward of the University of Cambridge, appointed in 1806.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

A Com. for building new Churches.

A Vice President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(See page 185.)

**HARROWBY**,—Dudley, Earl of,—D.C.L., and F.S.A. Mar. 3, 1790

*Offi. High Steward of Tiverton.*

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

A Commissioner for building new Churches.

A Vice President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(See page 186.)

**HERRIES**,—John-Charles,—M.P. for Harwich . Aug. 17, 1827

*Late Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade.*

(See pages 333 and 515.)

**HERTFORD**,—Francis-Charles, Marquess of,—K.G. Mar. 20, 1812

*Offi. Vice Admiral, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Duchy, of Cornwall.*

Custos Rotulorum of Antrimshire.

Recorder of Coventry and Bodmyn.

President of the Lock Hospital.

(See page 188.)

**HEYTESBURY**,—William, Baron,—G.C.B. . . . . Dec. 30, 1817

*Offi. Amb. Extra. and Min. Plen. at the Court of St. Petersburg.*

(See page 188.)

**HILL**,—The Hon. William-Noel . . . . . April 7, 1824

*Rel. Brother and heir pres. to Baron BERWICK.*

- HILL**,—Rowland, Baron,—G.C.B., K.T.S., K.M.T.,  
and K.S.G. . . . . Feb. 3, 1728  
*Offi. Gen., Commanding in Chief, of the British Forces.*  
*Governor of Plymouth.*  
A Com. of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.  
Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.  
(See page 188.)
- HILL**,—Sir George Fitzgerald, Bart. . . . . May 31, 1817  
*Offi. Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.*  
*A Privy Councillor for Ireland.*
- HOBHOUSE**,—Henry,—F.S.A. . . . . June 28, 1828  
*Offi. Keeper of State Papers.*  
A Councillor of King's College, London.
- HOBHOUSE**,—Sir John Cam, Bart.,—M.P. for Westminster.  
*Offi. Secretary at War.*
- HOLLAND**,—Henry-Rich., Baron,—F.R.S., F.A.S. Aug. 27, 1806  
*Offi. Chancellor of the Duchy Court, and County  
Palatine, of Lancaster.*  
*A Com. for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.*  
Recorder of Nottingham.  
A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
(See page 189.)
- HOPE**,—Charles . . . . . Aug. 17, 1822  
*Offi. Lord Pres. of the Court of Session in Scotland.*
- HORTON**,—Sir Robert Wilmot, Knt. . . . . May 23, 1827  
*Offi. Governor, Vice Admiral, and Commander in  
Chief, of the Island of Ceylon.*
- HOWE**,—Richard William, Earl  
*Offi. Late Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.*  
A Trustee of Rugby School.  
(See page 191.)
- HULSE**,—Sir Samuel,—K.G.H. . . . . May 10, 1827  
*Offi. Field Marshal and Warden of Windsor Park.*  
*Governor of Chelsea Hospital.*  
*Rel. Bro. to Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., M.P. for  
West-Looe.*

N. & S. William  
*Offi. A Commis.*  
*and of the A*  
*Late First Com*  
*Rel. Eld. son of 1*  
(See pag

LUSHINGTON,—Step  
*Offi. Governor of*  
Councillor of the  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* t

LYNDHURST,—John—  
*Offi. Lord Chief B*  
*Late Lord High*  
A Governor of the  
A Com. for the Re

MACCLESFIELD,—Geor  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. and*  
High Steward of H

M'INTOSH.—Sir James

MARYBOROUGH,—William, Baron . . . . . Oct. 18, 1809

*Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.*

Warden of Swinley.

Cust. Rot. of Queen's County.

Constable of Maryborough Castle.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *bro.* to the Duke of Wellington ;  
to the Marquess Wellesley ; and to Baron Cowley,  
all Privy Councillors.

(See page 202.)

MELBOURNE,—William, Viscount . . . . . April 30, 1827

*Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.*

*Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

A Com. of the Exchequer and Exch. Bill Loan Office.

(See page 202.)

MELVILLE,—Robert, Viscount,—K.T., F.R.S. . . . . March 26, 1807

*Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.*

*Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland.*

*Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew.*

*Governor of the Bank of Scotland.*

A Com. for the custody of the Scottish Regalia.

An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

(See page 203.)

MONTROSE,—James, Duke of, S.P.,—K.G., D.C.L.

(*Earl Graham, G.B.*) . . . . . Aug. 8, 1789

*Offi. Captain General of the King's Body Guard.*

*Lord Justice-General of Scotland.*

*Lord Lieut. of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire.*

*Chancellor of the University of Glasgow.*

(See page 182,—Earl GRAHAM.)

MOUNT EDGECUMBE,—Richard, Earl of,—D. C. L.,

F.R.S., and F.S.A. . . . . March 9, 1808

*Offi. Lord Lieut. Cust. Rot. and Vice-Ad. of Cornwall.*

High Steward of Plympton.

(See page 206.)

MURRAY,—The Hon. Sir George,—G.C.B., K.G.H.,  
K.T.S., K.L., K.A.N., K.R.E., and K.M.T.—  
M.P. for Perthshire . . . . . M

*Offi.* Also a *Privy Councillor for Ireland.*

Governor of Fort George.

A Lieut.-General, and Colonel of the 42d Foot.

*Late* Sec. of State for the Colonial Department.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

A Vice-President of the Highland Society.

*Rel.* Son of the Countess, and *bro.* to the Earl, of Mansfield: *neph.* to Earl Cathcart: *cous.* to the Duke of Atholl, Baron Glenlyon, and Viscountess Strathallan: *uncle* to Earl Brooke and of Warwick.

(See pages 378 and 523.)

NEWPORT,—Sir John, Bart.—D.C.L., and M.R.I.A.  
—M.P. for Waterford . . . . . Mar

*Offi.* Also a *Privy Councillor for Ireland.*

(See pages 413 and 529.)

NICHOLL,—Sir John, Knt.—D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.  
—M.P. for Bedwin . . . . . J

*Offi.* *Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*

Dean of the Peculiars.

Official Principal of the Court of Canterbury.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner for building new Churches.

A Councillor of King's College, London.

A Vice-President of the Foundling Hospital.

(See pages 298 and 507.)

NORTHUMBERLAND,—Hugh, Duke of,—K.G., D.C.L.,  
and F.S.A. . . . . Mar

*Offi.* *Lord Lieut. Cust. Rot. and Vice-Admiral of Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

*Late* Lord Lieut. and Gov.-General of Ireland.

Constable of Launceston Castle.

High Steward of Launceston.

A Vice-President of the Society of Arts.

(See page 208.)

- OUSELEY**,—Sir Gore, Bart.—F.R.S. and F.A.S. Oct. 10, 1820  
*Offi.* A Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.  
*Late* Ambassador at the Court of Persia.  
 A Director of the Royal Academy of Music.  
 A Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society.  
*To. Res.* 49, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
*Co. Se.* Woolmers, near Hatfield; and Claremont, Herts.
- PAGET**,—The Hon. Sir Arthur,—G.C.B. . . . Jan. 4, 1804  
*Offi.* A General in the Army.  
*Rel. Brother* to the Marquess of ANGLESEY; *son-in-law* to the Earl of WESTMORELAND.
- PALMERSTON**,—Henry-John, Viscount, I.P.—M.P. for Bletchingly . . . . . Nov. 1, 1809  
*Offi.* *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*  
 A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
 A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.  
 An Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
 (See page 307,—Cambridge University, and page 508.)
- PARNELL**,—Sir Henry, Bart.,—M.P. for Queen's County.  
*Offi.* *Late Secretary at War.*  
 A Commissioner of Metropolitan Roads.  
 A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.  
 A Councillor of the University of London.  
 (See pages 383 and 524.)
- PEEL**,—Sir Robert, Bart.,—D.C.L.—M.P. for Tamworth . . . . . Aug. 13, 1812  
*Offi.* *Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.*  
*Late* Secretary of State in the Home Department.  
 A Vice President of the Society for the Conversion of Negro Slaves.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.  
 A Director of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts.  
 A Vice President of the Society for relief of Prisoners for small Debts.

PORTLAND,—Willi  
D.C.L.  
*Offi. Lord Licute*  
A Commissione

POWIS,—Edward, E  
*Offi. Lord Licuten*  
Recorder of Shr

RAE,—Sir William, I  
Advocate at the Sc  
*Late Lord Advocat*  
(See page 305,—B

RICHMOND,—Charles,  
*of Lenox, S.P.)*  
*Offi. Post-Master G*  
A Lieutenant Colo  
Colonel of the Suss  
High Steward of C  
A C

Auditor General of the Irish Exchequer.  
 A V. Pres. of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.  
 A V. Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible Society.  
*Late* A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.  
 (See page 161,—Baron CLANBRASSIL.)

ROSEBERY,—Archibald-John, Earl of,—S.P.—(*Baron  
 Rosebery, U.K.*)  
*Offi.* Governor of the British Linen Company's Bank  
 in Scotland.  
 (See page 218.)

ROSE,—Sir George-Henry, Knt.,—M.P. for Christ-  
 church . . . . . April 7, 1818  
*Offi.* Clerk of the Parliaments.  
 A V. Pres. of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.  
 A Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner.  
 (See pages 312 and 510.)

ROSSLYN,—James, Earl of,—G.C.B.  
*Offi.* Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire.  
*Director for life of the Scottish Chancery.*  
 A Gen. and Col. of the 9th Regt. of Dragoons.  
 A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.  
 (See page 218.)

RUSSELL,—Lord John,—M.P. for Devonshire.  
*Offi.* Paymaster of the Forces.  
 A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
 Vice Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of  
 Useful Knowledge.  
*Rel.* Third son of the Duke of Bedford.  
 (See pages 406, 520, Tavistock; and page 512.)

RUSSELL,—Sir Henry, Bart. . . . . June 27, 1816  
*To. Res.* 62, Wimpole-street.  
*Co. Se.* Houghton, Essex; Swallowfield, near Read-  
 ing, Berks.



- RYDER,—The Hon. Richard, . . . . . Nov. 25, 1807  
*Offi. Registrar of the Consistory Court.*  
*Rel. Brother to the Earl of HARROWBY.*
- ST. HELEN'S,—Alleyne, Baron, F.S.A. . . . . Nov. 30, 1787  
*Offi. A Privy Councillor for Ireland.*  
 A Trustee of the British Museum.  
*Late A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.*  
 (See page 220.)
- SALISBURY,—James-Brownlow-William, Marquess of,  
 —D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A. . . . . June 1, 1826  
*Offi. High Steward of Hertford.*  
 Colonel of the Hertfordshire Militia.  
 (See page 221.)
- SHADWELL,—Sir Launcelot, Knt. . . . . Nov. 16, 1827  
*Offi. Vice Chancellor of Great Britain.*  
 A Councillor of King's College, London.
- SHAFTESBURY,—Cropley-Ashley, Earl of . . . . July 23, 1814  
*Offi. Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords.*  
 (See page 223.)
- SHEPHERD,—Sir Samuel, Knt. . . . . July 23, 1819  
*Offi. A Com. for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.*  
*Late Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.*
- SIDMOUTH,—Henry, Viscount,—D.C.L., F.S.A. . . June 23, 1789  
*Offi. High Steward of Westminster and Reading.*  
*Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park.*  
 Recorder of Devises.  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 An elder brother of the Trinity House.  
 A Commissioner for building new Churches.  
 A Vice President of the Foundling Hospital.  
 A Com. of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.  
 (See page 224.)
- SINCLAIR,—Sir John, Bart.—D.C.L., F.R.S., and  
 F.S.A. . . . . Aug. 23, 1810  
*Co. Se. Ulster, Caithness.*

SPENCER,—George-John, Earl,—K.G., F.R.S., and  
D.C.L. . . . . July 1, 1794

- Offi.* An elder brother of the Trinity House.  
A Governor of the Charter House.  
A Trustee of the British Museum.  
A Vice Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible Society.  
A Director of the British Institution for promoting  
the Fine Arts.

(See page 225.)

STAFFORD,—George-Granville, Marquess of,—R.G. May 28, 1790

- Offi.* A Trustee of the British Museum.  
A Vice President of the Society of Arts.  
A Com. for the Inspection of National Monuments.

(See page 226.)

STANLEY,—Edward-Geoffrey-Smith,—M.P. for Windsor.

- Offi.* Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.  
*Secretary of State for Ireland.*  
Keeper of the Privy Seal for Ireland.  
A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
*Rel.* Grandson of the Earl of Derby ; son-in-law of  
Baron Skelmersdale.

(See pages 426 and 531.)

STOWELL,—William, Baron,—D.C.L., F.R.S., and  
F.A.S. . . . . Oct. 31, 1798

- Offi.* Master of the Faculties, Doctors'-Commons.  
A Trustee of the British Museum.  
A Commissioner for building new Churches.  
A Com. of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

*Rel.* His Lordship is *eld. bro.* to the Earl of Eldon.

(See page 228.)

STRANGFORD,—Percy-Clinton, Viscount, I.P.—G.C.B.,  
K.T.S.—(*Baron Penshurst, U.K.*) . . . March 16, 1808

His Lordship is a GRANDEE of Portugal.

(See page 211,—BARON PENSURST.)

STUART DE ROTHSAY,—Charles, Baron,—G.C.B. Sept. 24, 1814

*Late* Amb. and Min. Plen. at the Court of France.

(See page 230.)

- SULLIVAN,—John . . . . . Jan. 14, 1805  
*Offi.* A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.
- SUSSEX,—H. R. H. Prince Augustus-Frederick, Duke  
of,—K.G., K.T., D.C.L. . . . . Sept. 20, 1804  
*Offi.* *President of the Royal Society, and of the  
Society of Arts.*  
Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company.  
High Steward of Plymouth.  
Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.  
A Trustee of the British Museum.  
Patron of the Society for the relief and instruction  
of Africans and Asiatics, resident in London.  
Grand Master of the Freemasons in England.  
(See page 231.)
- SUTTON,—The Rt. Hon. Charles-Manners,—M.P. for  
Scarborough . . . . . Nov. 7, 1809  
*Offi.* *Speaker of the House of Commons.*  
Registrar of the Faculty Office.  
A Lord of Trade and Plantations.  
A Commissioner for the reduction of the National  
Debt. (!)  
Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
A Commissioner for building new Churches.  
(See pages 392 and 525.)
- TALBOT,—Charles-Chetwynd, Earl,—K.P., F.R.S.,  
and F.S.A. . . . . Sept. 17, 1817  
*Offi.* *Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Staffordshire.*  
(See page 232.)
- TANKERVILLE,—Charles-Augustus, Earl of, . . . . . Feb. 12, 1806  
(See page 232.)
- TAYLOR,—Michael-Angelo,—*Late* M.P. for Durham.  
*Offi.* A Vice President of the Magdalen Hospital.  
(See page 324.)
- TAYLOR,—Sir Brook,—K.G.H.  
*Offi.* Chief Clerk of the Signet Office, Somerset-place.

- TEIGNMOUTH,—John, Baron, I.P. . . . . April 8, 1807  
*Offi.* President of the Bible Society.  
 Pres. of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.  
 President of the Society for bettering the condition  
 of the Poor.  
 (See page 268.)
- TENTERDEN,—Charles, Baron . . . . . Nov. 19, 1818  
*Offi.* Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.  
 A Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords.  
 An Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
 A Vice-President of the Foundling Hospital.  
 (See page 232.)
- THOMSON,—Charles-Powlet,—M.P. for Dover.  
*Offi.* Treasurer of the Navy.  
 Deputy President of the Board of Trade and  
 Plantations.  
 A Commissioner for Greenwich Hospital.  
 (See pages 320 and 512.)
- THORNTON,—Sir Edward,—G.C.B. . . . . June 8, 1816
- THYNNE,—Lord John,—M.A., and F.S.A.—M.P. for  
 Bath . . . . . July 1, 1804  
*Offi.* A Prebendary of Westminster.  
*Rel.* Brother to the Marquess of Bath.  
 (See pages 297 and 506.)
- TOWNSHEND,—Lord John . . . . . Feb. 7, 1806  
*Rel.* Brother to the Marquess Townshend.
- TYNDAL,—Sir Nicholas-Conyngham, Knt.  
*Offi.* Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common  
 Pleas.  
 An Official Trustee of the British Museum.  
 A Councillor of King's College, London.
- VAUGHAN,—Charles-Richard . . . . . March 23, 1825  
*Offi.* Env. E.x. and Min. Plen. at Washington, United  
 States of America.

**WELLESLEY,—F**  
**K.S.L., D.C.**  
*Off. Also a Pr*  
*Lord Stewar*  
*Cust. Rot. of*  
*A Lord of Tr*  
*An Official Tr*

**WELLINGTON,—A**  
**K.A., K.B.E.,**  
**K.M.J., K.M.T**  
**K.W., and D.C.**  
*Off. Also a Privy*  
*A Field Marsha*  
*several other F*  
*Constable of the*  
*Lord Warden of*  
*Chancellor, Admi*  
*Col. of the Grenad*  
*Lord Lieutenant of*  
*Hamlets.*

- WESTMINSTER,—Robert, Marquess of . . . June 21, 1793  
*Offi. Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire.*  
 (See page 184, under his former title of Earl GROSVENOR.)
- WESTMORELAND,—John, Earl of,—K.G. . . . Oct. 14, 1789  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Northamptonshire.*  
 A Governor of the Charter House.  
 Recorder of Lyme-Regis.  
 (See page 238.)
- WICKHAM,—William . . . . . Jan. 13, 1802  
*Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.*
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY and GWYDYR,—Peter-  
 Robert, Baron . . . . . June 30, 1821  
*Offi. Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England.*  
*Lord Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire.*  
 (See page 239)
- WINCHESTER,—Charles, Marquess of . . . . . March 20, 1812  
*Offi. Groom of the Stole to the King.*  
 (See page 240.)
- WYNFORD,—William-Draper, Baron . . . . . May 25, 1824  
*Offi. A Deputy Speaker of the House of Peers.*  
 (See page 241.)
- WYNN,—Charles-Watkin-Williams,—D.C.L., F.S.A.  
 —M.P. for Montgomeryshire . . . . . May 17, 1822  
*Offi. One of the Commissioners for India Affairs.*  
 A Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner.  
 President of the Royal Asiatic Society.  
 A Commissioner of the Church and Corporation  
 Land Tax.  
*Rel. Nephew to Baron Grenville; brother to Sir W.*  
*W. Wynne, M.P. for Denbighshire.*  
 (See pages 363 and 521.)
- WYNN,—Sir Henry-Watkin-Williams,—K.G.H. April 30, 1825  
*Offi. Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen. at the Court of*  
*Denmark.*

YORK,—Edward, Lord Archbishop of,—D.C.L. . Jan. 20, 11  
*Primate of England.*

*Offi. Lord High Almoner to the King.*

Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Commissioner for building new Churches.

A Vice President of the Royal Academy of Music.

(See page 241.)

YORKE,—Charles-Philip,—M.P. for Reigate . Feb. 20, 11

*Offi. One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.*

A Vice Pres. of the Royal Society of Literature.

(See page 524.)

---

#### OFFICERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Clerks in Ordinary*,—Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., and the H  
 William Bathurst (*son of Earl Bathurst*).

N. B. These Gentlemen are also Secretaries to the Lords of Trade  
 Plantations.

*Chief Clerk*,—John Barrett Lennard (*bro. to T. B. Lennard, E*  
*M.P. for Maldon*).

*Clerks-Assistant of the 1st Class*,—H. Gaitskell, and W. C  
 Patch, Esqrs.

*Clerks-Assistant of the 2d Class*,—C. Anthony Hamilton, H  
 Chester, and Edmund Harrison, Esqrs.

*Clerk-Assistant of the 3d Class*,—The Hon. John Fox Strangw  
 (*son of the Earl of Ilchester*).

*Appeal Clerk*,—Thomas Devey, Esq.

*Clerk for the Clergy Returns*,—The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Clark

*Keepers of the Council Chamber*,—Messrs. William Flint,  
 John Baker.

*Messengers*,—Messrs. James Neal, and William Seville.

*Office Keeper*,—Robert Pike.

---

# THE PRIVY COUNCIL

FOR

## IRELAND.

---

- ARMAGH,—Lord John-George, Archbishop of,  
*Primate of all Ireland.*  
Vice Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin.—(See page 251.)
- BEXLEY,—Nicholas, Baron,  
*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See page 150.)
- BLACKBURN,—Francis,  
*Offi. Attorney-General for Ireland.*
- BUSHE,—Charles-K.  
*Offi. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.*
- BYNG,—Sir John,—G.C.B.—M.P. for Poole.  
*Late Commander of the Forces in Ireland.*
- CASHEL,—Richard, Lord Archbishop of,  
*Also Bishop of Emly, and Primate of Munster.*—(See pages 159  
and 252.)
- CASTLEMAINE,—William, Viscount, I.P.—(See page 262.)
- CATHCART,—William-Shaw, Earl,  
*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See page 159.)
- CLANCARTY,—Richard, Earl of, R.I.P.,—G.C.B.  
*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See page 162.)
- CLONCURRY,—Valentine-Brown, Baron, I.P.—and U.K.—(See  
page 267; *also List of Peers of late creation at the end of the  
volume.*)
- COMBERMERE,—Stapleton, Viscount,—(See page 164.)
- DOHERTY,—John,  
*Offi. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.*
- DUBLIN,—Richard, Lord Archbishop of,  
*Metropolitan, and Primate of Ireland, and  
Bishop of Glandeloh.*—(See page 252.)



MURRAY,—The Hon. Sir George, Bart.,—G.C.B., &c.—M.P.  
Perthshire.

*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See pages 378 and 52)

NEWPORT,—Sir John, Bart.—M.P. for Waterford.

*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See pages 413 and 52)

O'NEILL,—Charles-Henry-St. John, Earl, R.I.P.

*Offi. Lord Lieutenant of Antrimshire.*

*Vice-Admiral of Ulster.*

*Late Joint Post-Master-General of Ireland.*—(See page 21)

PEEL,—Sir Robert, Bart.—M.P. for Tamworth.

*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See pages 405 and 52)

PLUNKET,—William-Conyngham, Baron,

*Offi. Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*

*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See page 212.)

RADCLIFF,—John,—D.C.L.

*Offi. Vicar General to the Archbishop of Armagh.*

*Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland.*

*A Director of inland navigation, and of roads and bridges  
Ireland.*

*A Commissioner of Irish Fisheries.*

ROSSE,—Lawrence, Earl of, R.I.P.—M.R.I.A.—(See page 218.)

ST. HELENS,—Alleyne, Baron,

*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See page 220.)

SAURIN,—William,

*Offi. A King's Counsellor in Ireland.*

*Late Attorney-General for Ireland.*

SHANNON,—Henry, Earl of, I.P.—K.P. (*Baron Carleton, G.B.*)

*Offi. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Corkshire.*—(See  
page 157.)

SLIGO,—Howe-Peter, Marquess of, I.P.—K.P. (*Baron Montagu  
U.K.*)

*Offi. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Mayoshire.*

*Rel. His Lordship is step-son to Baron Stowell.*—(See page 21  
—MONTEAGLE.)

- STANLEY,—Edward-Geoffrey-Smith,—M.P. for Windsor.  
*Offi. Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.*  
*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See pages 426 and 531.)
- THOMOND,—William, Marquess of, R.I.P.—K.P.—(See page 233.)
- TUAM,—Power-Le-Poer, Lord Archbishop of, R.I.P.  
*Primate of Connaught, and Bishop of Ardagh.*  
*Rel. Brother to the Earl of Clancarty.*—(See page 252; also, List of Peers, &c. of late creation at the end of the volume.)
- VIVIAN,—Sir Richard-Hussey, Bart.—K.C.B.  
*Offi. Commander of the Forces in Ireland.*  
 A Groom of the King's Bedchamber.
- WICKHAM,—William,  
*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*
- WELLESLEY,—Richard, Marquess, I.P. (*Baron W., G.B.*)  
*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See page 236.)
- WELLINGTON,—Arthur, Duke of, K.G., &c.  
*Also a Privy Councillor in England.*—(See page 237.)

---

 OFFICERS OF THE IRISH PRIVY COUNCIL.

- Clerk*,—The Rt. Hon. Henry-Welbore, Viscount Clifden, I.P.—  
 (*Baron Mendip, G.B.*)
- Deputy Clerks*,—John Ebbs,—John Mackay,—and John-Caillard  
 Erck, Esqrs.
-

Christopher Robi  
King's Advocate G.  
Comptroller of the N  
—M.P. for Plym  
Treasurer of the Na  
Trade,—The Rt.

Master or Keeper of  
John Leach, Knt.  
Vice Chancellor,—Si  
Clerk of the Crown,—  
Lord Chief Justice of  
Judges,—Sir Joseph  
Sir Wm.  
Lord Chief Justice of  
Conyngham Tyn  
Judges,—Sir James  
Sir J.-B.  
Lord Chief Baron of t  
Barons,—Sir John I  
Sir John V  
Attorney-Gen.,—Sir Th  
Solicitor-Gen.—

## CHIEF FUNCTIONARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*Heritable Lord High Constable of Scotland*,—The Earl of Errol.  
*Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Scottish Regalia*,—  
 The Duke of Argyle.           The Right Hon. William Dundas,  
 Viscount Melville,—K.T.   The Right Hon. David Boyle, and  
 The Rt. Hon. Francis Jeffery, Lord Advocate,—M.P. for Forfar, &c.  
*Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*,—The Duke of Argyle.  
*Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal*,—Viscount Melville,—K.T.  
*Lord Register, and Keeper of the Royal Signet*,—The Honourable  
 William Dundas.  
*Heritable Master of the King's Household*,—The Duke of Argyle.

---

*Heritable Standard Bearer*,—The Earl of Lauderdale,—K.T.  
*Vice Admiral*,—Earl Cathcart,—K.T.  
*Commander of the Forces*,—Major-Gen. The Hon. Patrick Stuart.  
*Adjutant-General*,—Lord Robert Ker, (brother to the Marquess of  
 Lothian; also Secretary to the Most Noble Order of the Thistle.)  
*Captain General of the Royal Archers, or King's Body Guard*,—  
 The Duke of Montrose,—K.G.  
*Generals*,—The Earl of Elgin,  
                   The Duke of Gordon,—G.C.B.  
                   The Earl of Dalhousie,—G.C.B.  
*President*,—The Duke of Buccleugh,—K.T.  
*Master of the Mint*,—The Hon. George Elliot.

---

**LORD JUSTICE GENERAL**,—The Duke of Montrose,—K.G.  
*Lord President of the Court of Session*,—The Rt. Hon. Charles Hope.  
*Lord Justice Clerk*,—The Right Hon. David Boyle.  
*Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer*,—The Right Hon. James  
 Abercrombie.  
*Lord Advocate*,—The Rt. Hon. Francis Jeffrey.  
*Solicitor-General*,—Henry Cockburn, Esq.  
*Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church*,—  
 Baron Belhaven and Stenton, R.I.P. (Baron Hamilton, U.K.)  
*Director of the Chancery*,—The Earl of Rosslyn,—G.C.B.  
*Dean of the Faculty of Advocates*,—John Hope, Esq.  
*Lord Commissioner for Jury Trials*,—The Rt. Hon. William Ad

**CHIEF**

*His Excellency the  
Governor,—The  
Lord High Almoner  
George-De-La-Fayette  
Keeper of the Privy  
Seal,—The Right  
Honourable  
Commander of the  
Royal Ordnance  
Vivian, K.C.B.  
Military Secretary*

*Lord Chancellor,—  
Master of the Rolls  
M'Mahon, Bart.  
Clerk of the Crown  
and Pleas  
Lord Chief Justice of  
the King's Bench  
Charles-K. Bush*

OFFICERS  
OF THE  
KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

---

**LORD CHAMBERLAIN**,—The Duke of Devonshire.

*Vice-Chamberlain*,—The Right Hon. The Earl of Belfast,—M.P. for Antrimshire.

*Comptroller and Superintendent*,—Thomas B. Mash, Esq.

*Keeper of the Privy Purse*,—Colonel Sir Henry Wheatley.

*Groom of the Stole*,—The Marquess of Winchester.

*Lords of the Bedchamber*,—

Baron Glenlyon.

The Earl of Fife, I.P.—K.T.

Baron Clinton.

Earl Amherst.

Lord James O'Brien (*bro. and heir pres.* to the Marquess of Thomond, R.I.P.)

The Earl of Denbigh.

Baron Napier, R.S.P.

Baron Byron.

Viscount Falkland, R.S.P.

The Earl of Gosford, R.I.P.

The Mar. of Queensberry, R.S.P.—K.T.

Baron Lilford.

*Grooms of the Bedchamber*,—

The Hon. Gen. Edward Fitch.

The Hon. Aug. Cav. Bradshaw.

The Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, G.C.B.

Sir Tomkyns H. Turner, Kt.

Sir Joseph Whatley, K.G.H.

The Hon. Sir Charles Paget, K.C.B.,—  
M.P. for Carnarvon: *brother* to the  
Marquess of Anglesey.

Gen. Sir William Houston, G.C.B.

Colonel Thomas Armstrong.

Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.

Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B.

The Hon. G. P. Campbell.

Sir James Reynett, K.G.H.

*Extraordinary Groom of the Bedchamber*,—Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller, Bart., K.G.H.

*Master of the Ceremonies*,—Sir R. Chester, Knt.

*Assistant and Marshal*,—Thomas Seymour Hyde, Esq.

*Usher of the Black Rod*,—Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knt.

*Master of the Robes*,—Sir George Seymour, C.B., Captain R.N.

*Groom of the Robes*,—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

*Examiner of Plays*,—George Colman, Esq.

*Poet-Laureat*,—Robert Southey, LL.D.

*Physicians in Ordinary*,—Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.D.,

Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., M.D.,

Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bart., M.D.,

William Macmichael, M.D.

*sea Court*,—The Marques  
*Master of the Household*,—Sir  
*Secretary to the Board of Gre*  
*Treasurer*,—The Rt. Hon. Si  
*Comptroller*,—The Rt. Hon. Lo  
*Steward of the Marshalsea or P*  
*Knight-Marshal*,—Sir Charles  
*Deputy-Marshal*,—Sir G  
*Clerk*,—J. Mitchell, Esq.  
*Lord High Almoner*,—The A  
*Sub-Almoner*,—The Rev.  
bendary of Westminster  
*Captain of the Hon. Band of C*  
*Captain of the Yeomen of the*  
Clanricarde, K.P.

—  
MASTER OF THE HORSE,—Th  
*Chief Equerry and Clerk Ma*  
Barnard, K.C.B.  
*Equerries in Ordinary*,—Sir  
to his Majesty).  
Lord Frederick Fitzclarence  
regiment of foot (2d son of

## OFFICERS OF THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN,—The Marquess of Queensberry.

*Vice Chamberlain*,—The Honourable William Ashley-Cooper (a son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.)

*Mistress of the Robes*,—The Duchess Dowager of Leeds.

*Ladies of the Bedchamber*,—

The Marchioness of Westmeath,

The Countess of Mayo,

The Marchioness Wellesley,

The Marchioness of Ely,

Countess Brownlow, and

Baroness Clinton.

*Attorney-General*,—John Williams, Esq.,—M.P. for Winchelsea.

*Solicitor-Gen.*,—Charles Christopher Pepys, Esq.,—M.P. for Malton.

*Physicians in Ordinary*,—Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.D.,—and Sir Charles M. Clarke, Bart., M.D.

*Surgeon*,—Robert Keate, Esq.

MASTER OF THE HORSE,—The Earl of Errol, S.P.—(Baron Kilmarnock, U.K.—*son-in-law* to the King).

*Equerries*,—Major General James Macdonell, C.B.,

Captain George R. Pechell,

The Hon. S. Hay (*2d son* of the Earl of Kinnoull, S.P.)

## BRITISH MINISTERS

AT

## FOREIGN COURTS.

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna*.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*,—The Right Hon. Sir Frederick J. Lamb.

*Secretary of Embassy*,—The Hon. Francis R. Forbes.

BAVARIA.—*Munich*.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipo.*,—Baron Erskine.

*Secretary of Legation*,—The Hon. Richard Bingham.

BELGIUM.—*Brussels*.

*Envoy Extraordinary*,—The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Adair, V



COLOMBIA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen.*,—V  
*Sec. of Legation*,—Patrick Campbell, Esq.

DENMARK.—*Copenhagen.*

*Env. Extr.*,—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Wynn, K.G.H.  
*Sec. of Legation*,—Peter Browne, Esq.

FRANCE.—*Paris.*

*Amb. Extr. and Plen.*,—Viscount Granville  
*Sec. of Emb.*,—Hamilton C. Hamilton, Esq.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—*Frankfort.*

*Min. Plen.*,—Thomas Cartwright, Esq.  
*Sec. of Leg.*,—John R. Milbanke, Esq.

GREECE.—*Missolonghi.*

*Chargé d'Affaires*,—Henry Parish, Esq.

HANSEATIC TOWNS.—*Hamburgh.*

*Consul General*,—Henry Canning, Esq.

HOLLAND.—*The Hague.*

PERSIA.—*Ispahan.*

*Envoy Extraordinary*,—Sir James Macdonald, Knt.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin.*

*Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.*,—George W. Chad, Esq.

*Sec. of Leg.*,—Ralph Abercrombie, Esq.

RUSSIA.—*St. Petersburg.*

*Amb. Extr. and Plen.*,—Baron Heytesbury.

*Secretary of Embassy*,—The Hon. William Temple.

SARDINIA.—*Turin.*

*Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.*,—Sir Augustus John Foster, Bart.

*Sec. of Leg.*,—Charles M. St. George, Esq.

SAXONY.—*Dresden.*

*Minister Plenipotentiary*,—Edward M. Ward, Esq.

*Secretary of Legation*,—Charles T. Barnard, Esq.

SICILIES, TWO.—*Naples.*

*Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.*,—Baron Ponsonby.

*Sec. of Leg.*,—The Hon. William Fox Strangways.

SPAIN.—*Madrid.*

*Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.*,—Henry Unwin Addington, Esq.

*Sec. of Leg.*,—Lord William Hervey.

SWEDEN.—*Stockholm.*

*Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.*,—Baron Bloomfield, I.P.

*Sec. of Legation*,—The Hon. John A. D. Bloomfield (*son of the Ambassador*).

SWITZERLAND.—*Berne.*

*Min. Plen.*,—The Honourable Algernon Percy.

*Sec. of Legation*,—Thomas-F. Wilmot, Esq.

TURKEY.—*Pera, near Constantinople.*

*Amb. Extr. and Plenipo.*,—The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon

*Sec. to the Embassy*,—John-H. Mandeville, Esq.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—*Washington.*  
*Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.*,—The Rt. Hon  
Vaughan.  
*Sec. of Leg.*,—Charles Bankhead, Esq.

---

LORDS LIEUTENANT, CUSTODES RO  
OF THE  
SEVERAL COUNTIES OF  
ENGLAND, WALES, SCO  
AND  
IRELAND.

---

ENGLAND.

*Bedfordshire*,—Baron Grantham.  
*Berkshire*,—the Earl of Abingdon.  
*Buckinghamshire*,—the Duke of Buckingham, K  
*Cambridgeshire*,—the Earl of Hardwicke, K. G.

- Essex*,—Viscount Maynard.  
*Gloucestershire*,—the Duke of Beaufort, K. G.  
*Herefordshire*,—Earl Somers.  
*Hertfordshire*,—the Earl of Verulam.  
*Huntingdonshire*,—the Duke of Manchester.  
*Kent*,—Marquess Camden, K. G.  
*Lancashire*,—the Earl of Derby.  
*Leicestershire*,—the Duke of Rutland, K. G.  
*Lincolnshire*,—Earl Brownlow.  
*Middlesex*,—the Duke of Portland.  
*Monmouthshire*,—the Duke of Beaufort, K. G.,—also Lord Lieut.  
of Brecknockshire.  
*Norfolk*,—the Honourable John Wodehouse.  
*Northamptonshire*,—the Earl of Westmoreland.  
*Northumberland*,—the Duke of Northumberland, K. G.  
*Nottinghamshire*,—the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.  
*Oxfordshire*,—the Earl of Macclesfield.  
*Rutlandshire*,—the Marquess of Exeter, K. G.  
*Shropshire*,—the Earl of Powis.  
*Somersetshire*,—the Marquess of Bath, K. G.  
*Southamptonshire*,—the Duke of Wellington, K. G.  
*Staffordshire*,—Earl Talbot.  
*Suffolk*,—the Duke of Grafton.  
*Surrey*,—Baron Arden.  
*Sussex*,—the Earl of Egremont.  
*Tower-Hamlets, Middlesex*,—the Duke of Wellington, K. G.  
*Warwickshire*,—Earl Brooke and of Warwick.  
*Westmoreland*,—the Earl of Lonsdale, K. G.  
*Wiltshire*,—the Marquess of Lansdowne.  
*Worcestershire*,—the Earl of Coventry.  
*Yorkshire*:—*East-Riding*,—the Earl of Carlisle.  
———*West-Riding*,—the Earl of Harewood.  
———*North-Riding*,—the Duke of Leeds, K. G.

## WALES.

- Angleseyshire*,—the Marquess of Anglesey, K. G.  
*Brecknockshire*,—the Duke of Beaufort.  
*Cardiganshire*,—William E. Powell, Esq., who is also M.P. for  
the county.

- Caermarthenshire*,—Baron Dynevor.  
*Caernarvonshire*,—Baron Willoughby de Eresby and Gwydyr.  
*Denbighshire*,—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., who is M.P. for the county; also Lord Lieut. of Merionethshire.  
*Flintshire*,—the Marquess of Westminster.  
*Glamorganshire*,—the Marquess of Bute.  
*Merionethshire*,—Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart.  
*Montgomeryshire*,—Viscount Clive, M.P. for Ludlow.  
*Pembrokeshire*,—Sir John Owen, Bart., who is also M.P. for the county.  
*Radnorshire*,—Baron Rodney.

---

SCOTLAND.

- Aberdeenshire*,—the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B.  
*Argyleshire*,—the Duke of Argyll.  
*Ayrshire*,—the Earl of Glasgow.  
*Banffshire*,—the Earl of Fife, K. T.  
*Berwickshire*,—the Earl of Home.  
*Buteshire*,—the Marquess of Bute.  
*Caithness-shire*,—the Earl of Caithness, S. P.  
*Clackmannanshire*,—the Earl of Mansfield.  
*Cromartyshire*,—Robert B. Æneas M'Leod, Esq.  
*Dumbartonshire*,—the Duke of Montrose, K. G.—also Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire.  
*Dumfries-shire*,—the Marquess of Queensberry, K. T.  
*Edinburghshire*,—the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, K. T.  
*Elgin or Morayshire*,—the Earl of Moray, K. T.  
*Fifeshire*,—the Earl of Rosslyn, G. C. B.  
*Forfarshire*,—the Earl of Airlie, S. P.  
*Haddingtonshire*,—the Marquess of Tweeddale, K. T.  
*Inverness-shire*,—the Hon. Col. F. W. Grant, M.P. for Elginshire.  
*Kincardineshire*,—Viscount Arbutnot.  
*Kinross-shire*,—the Right Honourable William Adam, who is also Lord Chief Commis. of the Scottish Jury Court, in Civil Causes.  
*Kirkcudbright Stewartry*,—Viscount Garlies, (son and heir of the Earl of Galloway; also Lord Lieutenant of Wigtonshire.)  
*Lanarkshire*,—the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

- Linlithgowshire*,—the Earl of Hopetown.  
*Nairnshire*,—William Brodie, Esq., of Brodie.  
*Orkney and Shetland, Stewartry*,—Baron Dundas.  
*Peebles-shire*,—the Earl of Wemyss and March.  
*Perthshire*,—the Earl of Kinnoul.  
*Renfrewshire*,—Archibald Campbell, Esq.  
*Ross-shire*,—Sir James W. Mackenzie, Bart.  
*Roxburghshire*,—the Marquess of Lothian.  
*Selkirkshire*,—Baron Montagu.  
*Stirlingshire*,—the Duke of Montrose.  
*Sutherlandshire*,—Earl Gower, (son and heir of the Marquess of Stafford).  
*Wigtonshire*,—Viscount Garlies.

---

 IRELAND.

- Antrimshire*,—Lord Lieutenant,—Earl O'Neill.  
 Custos Rotulorum,—the Marquess of Hertford.  
*Armaghshire*,—Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot.,—the Earl of Gosford.  
*Carlowshire*,—L. Lieut.,—Vis. Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire.  
 Cust. Rot.,—William Browne, Esq.  
*Cavanshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the Marquess of Headfort.  
 Cust. Rot.,—Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq.  
*Clareshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the Right Hon. William V. Fitzgerald,  
 M P. for Ennis.  
 Cust. Rot.,—Marquess Conyngham.  
*Corkshire*,—Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot.,—the Earl of Shannon.  
*Donegalshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the Marquess of Donegal.  
 Cust. Rot.,—the Earl of Leitrim.  
*Downshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the Marquess of Downshire.  
 Cust. Rot.,—the Marquess of Londonderry.  
*Dublinshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the Earl of Meath.  
 Cust. Rot.,—Vacant by the death of Sir Compton Domville, Bart.  
*Fermanaghshire*,—Lord Lieut., and Cust. Rot.,—the Earl of Enniskillen.  
*Galwayshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the Marquess of Clanricarde.  
 Cust. Rot.,—the Earl of Clancarty.  
*Kerryshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the Earl of Kenmare.  
 Cust. Rot.,—James Crosbie, Esq.

*Londonderryshire*,—Lord Lieut.  
Cust. Rot.,—the Marquess of  
*Longfordshire*,—Lord Lieut.,  
M P. for Longfordshire.  
(of Granard.)  
*Louthshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—Sir  
Cust. Rot.,—the Earl of Ro  
*Mayshire*,—Lord Lieut., and  
*Meathshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the  
Cust. Rot.,—Marquess Wel  
*Monaghanshire*,—Lord Lieut.  
*Queen's County*,—Lord Lieut.,  
Cust. Rot.,—Baron Marybo  
*Roscommonshire*,—Lord Lieut.  
*Sligoshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—Col  
Cust. Rot.,—Owen Wynne,  
*Tipperaryshire*,—Lord Lieut.,  
Cust. Rot.,—the Hon. F. A.  
*Tyroneshire*,—Lord Lieut.,—the  
Cust. Rot.,—the Earl of Bel  
*Waterfordshire*,—Lord Lieut.,  
Cust. Rot.,—Lord George-T  
*Westmeathshire*,—Lord Lieut.,

## GOVERNORS

OF

## COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS:—

## IN AFRICA:—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—*Governor and Commander-in-chief*,—The Hon. Sir Galbraith-Lowry Cole, G.C.B.

MAURITIUS:—*Governor and Com.-in-chief*,—Sir Charles Colville, Lieut. Gen., G.C.B.

WESTERN COAST:—*Commander*,—Lieut. Col. Alexander Findlay.

## IN AMERICA:—

CANADA, LOWER, (as well of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island):—*Capt. General and Governor-in-chief*,—Baron Aylmer, I.P.,—K.C.B., Lieut. Gen.

CANADA, UPPER:—*Lieut. Gov.*—Sir John Colborn, K.C.B.

NEWFOUNDLAND:—*Lieut. Gov. and Vice Admiral*,—Captain Sir Thomas-I. Cochrane, R.N.

NOVA SCOTIA:—*Lieut. Governor and Commander of the Forces*,—Major General Sir A. Campbell.

ST. JOHN'S, OF PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND:—*Lieutenant Governor*,—Lieutenant Colonel Young.

## IN ASIA:—

BENGAL:—*Governor, and Gov. General of India*,—Lord William-Cavendish Bentinck.

*Commander-in-chief*,—The Earl of Dalhousie, S.P.—G.C.B.

BOMBAY:—*Gov.*,—The Earl of Clare, I.P. (Baron Fitzgibbon, U.K.)

CEYLON:—*Vice Admiral and Commander-in-chief*,—The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert-Wilmot Horton, Kt.

MADRAS:—*Gov.*,—The Rt. Hon. Stephen-Rumbold Lushington.

## IN AUSTRALIA:—

NEW SOUTH WALES:—*Captain-General and Commander-in-chief*,—Major General Richard Bourke.

SWAN RIVER:—*Commander*,—Captain Stirling.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND:—*Lieut. Gov.*,—Colonel George Arthur.



## IN EUROPE:—

- GIBRALTAR:—*Governor*,—The Earl of Chatham.  
 HELIGOLAND:—*Lieutenant Governor*,—Colonel Henry King.  
 IONIAN ISLANDS:—*Lord High Commissioner from his Majesty to the Republic*,—Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.  
 MALTA:—*Lieutenant Governor*,—The Honourable Frederick-C. Ponsonby, Major General.

## IN THE WEST INDIES:—

- ANTIGUA:—*Governor and Vice Adm.*,—Sir Patrick Ross, Major General.  
 BAHAMA ISLANDS:—*Gov. and Vice Adm.*,—Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart., C.B., Major General.  
 BARBADOES:—*Gov.*,—Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., Major General.  
 BERBICE:—*Lieut. Governor, and President of the Courts*,—Henry Beard, Esq.  
 BERMUDA:—*Gov., Vice Adm., and Com.-in-chief*,—Colonel Sir Stephen Chapman, Kt., C.B.  
 DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO:—*Governor and Com.-in-chief*,—Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., Major General.  
 DOMINICA:—*Governor and Vice Adm.*,—Colonel Sir Evan-Murray Macgregor, Kt.  
 GRENADA:—*Governor and Vice Adm.*,—Major General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B.  
 JAMAICA:—*Governor General, and Vice Admiral*,—The Earl of Belmore, R.I.P.  
 MONTSERRAT:—*Lieutenant Governor*,—Samuel-P. Steward, Esq.  
 ST. CHRISTOPHER (with its dependencies of Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands):—*Gov. and Vice Adm.*,—Major General William Nicolay, C.B.  
 ST. LUCIA:—*Governor and Commander-in-chief*,—Major General George Mackie.  
 ST. VINCENT:—*Governor and Com.-in-chief*,—The Rt. Hon. Sir George-F. Hill, Bart.  
 TOBAGO:—*Governor and Vice Admiral*,—Major General Nathaniel Blackwell, C.B.  
 TRINIDAD:—*Governor and Vice Admiral*,—Major General Sir Lewis Grant, Kt.

THE HISTORY OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF  
CANTERBURY AND YORK;  
OF A  
CONTENTION FOR THE PRIMACY,  
BETWEEN THE  
ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK;  
REFERRED TO IN THE NOTE TO PAGE 2 OF THIS VOLUME.

—————

From a scarce work, entitled "*Hystorie of Kent, written in the yeere 1570, by William Flambarde, of Lincoln's-inn, London.*"

—————

"The Archbishops of Canturburie, by the fraude of Augustine, by the power of Lanfranc, and by the industrie of Anselme, were much exalted: but how much that was to the greivous displeasure and pining enuie of the Archbishops of Yorke, you shall perceiue by that which followeth.

"King Henry the first kept (upon a time, 1127) a stately Christmas at Windsore, where, (the manner of our kings then being at certaine solemne times to weare their crownes,) Thurstine of Yorke (having his crosse borne up before him) offered to set the crowne upon the king's head. But William of Canturburie withstood it stoutly, and so prevayled by the favour of the king, and the help of the standers by, that Thurstine was not onely disappointed of his purpose, but he (and his crosse also) thurst clean out of the doores.

"William of Yorke (the next in succession after Thurstine, both in the see and quarrel) perceiuing that the force of his predecessor prevailed nothing, attempted by his own humble means (first made to the king, and after to the Pope, 1155,) to winne the coronation of King Henry the seconde, from Theobald, the next Archbishop of Canturburie. But when hee had received repulse in that sort of suite also, and found no way left to make avengement upon his enemie, hee returned home, all wroth, and (mixing poison in the chalice at his masse) wreaked the anger upon himselfe.

“After this, 1178, another hurley burley happened in a synode, assembled at Westminster, in the time of King Henry the seconde, before Cardinall Hugo, (Pope Alexander's legate,) between Richard and Roger, then Archbishops of these two sees, upon occasion, that Roger of Yorke, comming of purpose, (as it should seem,) first to the assembly, had taken up the place on the right hand of the Cardinall; which, when Richard of Canterburie had espied, hee refused to sit downe in the second roome, complaining greatly of this prejudice done to his see: whereupon, after sundry replies of speech, the weaker in disputation (after the maner of shrewde schoole-boies in London streetes) descended from hote wordes to hartie blowes; in which encounter, the Archbishop of Canterburie (through the multitude of his meiney) obtained the better, so that he not onely plucked the other out of his place, and trampling upon his bodie with his feete) all to rent and tare his causle, chimer, and rochet, but also disturbed the holy synode therewithall in such wise, that the Cardinall for feare betooke him to his feete, the company departed, their businesse vndone, and the bishops themselves moved suite at Rome for the finishing of their controversie. By these and such other successess on the one side, the Bishops of Canterburie following, tooke such courage, that from thenceforth they woulde not permit the Bishops of Yorke to bear up the crosse, either in their presence or province. And on the other side, the Bishops of Yorke conceived such grieffe of heart, disdain, and offence, that from time to time they spared no occasion to attempt both the one and the other.

“In the first yeere of the reigne of King Edward the third, when the parlement was summoned to Yorke, to treat of the Scottish affaires, John Stratford, the Archbishop of Canterburie, fearing that he should not be permitted to have his crosse quietly carried up in that province, woulde neither himselfe come, nor suffer any bishop of his owne province to apeere at that place: and so most peevishly frustrated the assembly of the king, his nobilitie, commons, and the rest of the cleargee. At the length, the matter being yet once more set on foote betweene Simon Islepe (the Archbishop of this countrie) and his adversarie, the incumbent of Yorke for that time, King Edward the third (in whose reigne also that variance was revived, 1352,) resumed the matter into his owne hands, and made a final

composition betweene them, the which he published under his broad seale to this effect:—first, that eche of them shoulde freely, and without empeachment of the other, bear up his crosse in the others province, but yet so that hee of Yorke and his successors for ever, in signe of subjection, should, within two months after their inthronization, either bring, or sende, to Canterburie, the image of an Archbishop bearing a crosse, or some other jewell, wrought in fine golde, to the value of 40 pounds, to offer it openly there upon Saint Thomas Becket's shrine: then, that in all synods of the clergie, and assemblies where the king should happen to be present, hee of Canterburie shoulde have the right hande, and the other the left: finally, that in broade streetes and highe waies, their crosse-bearers shoulde go together; but yet in narrow lanes, and in the entries of doores and gates, the crossier of Canterburie should go before, and the other come behind, for fear of justling.

“So that (as you see) the Bishops of Canterburie evermore prevailing by favour and obstinacy, they of Yorke were driven in the end to give over in the plain field for verie despair, wan hope, and weerinesse.”

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE  
OF  
PEERS CREATED AND ELECTED,  
AND OF  
SPIRITUAL LORDS

WHO HAVE TAKEN THEIR SEATS, SINCE THIS WORK HAS BEEN IN THE PRESS.

ARCHBISHOP.

☞ For the Style and Order of Precedence of the Archbishop of Tuam, see page 2, &c.

MARQUESSSES.

1. His Lordship, the Most Honourable Archibald, MARQUESS OF AILSA, created Sept. 9, 1831. *Gulielmo Quarto Regnante.*  
Aged
2. His Lordship, the Most Hon. John, MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE, cre. Sept. 9, 1831. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 69
3. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Robert, MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER, cre. Sept. 9, 1831. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 64


EARLS.

4. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. David, EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE, cre. Oct. 11, 1641. *Carolo Primo Regnante.*  
Aged 46
5. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Dunbar, EARL OF SELKIRK, cre. Aug. 4, 1646. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 23
6. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF MUNSTER, cre. May 12, 1831. *Gulielmo Quarto Regnante.* Aged 37
7. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus-Henry, EARL OF BURLINGTON, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 77
8. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Dundas, EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 46
9. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-William, EARL OF LICHFIELD, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.* Aged 38

## VISCOUNT.

10. **S. R. P.** His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Lucius, VISCOUNT FALKLAND, *cre.* Nov. 10, 1620. *Jacobo Sexto Regnante.*  
Aged 23.

## BISHOPS.

 For the Style and Order of Precedence of Irish Representative Prelates, *see* page 21, &c.

## BARONS.

11. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-George, BARON KILMARNOCK, *cre.* May 31, 1831. *Gullichmo Quarto Regnante.*  
Aged 31
12. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Arthur-James, BARON FINGALL, *cre.* June 16, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 72
13. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Philip, BARON SEPTON, *cre.* June 16, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 59
14. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, BARON ROSSIE, *cre.* June 16, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 25
15. His Lordship, the Right Hon. George-James-Welbore, BARON DOVER, *cre.* June 16, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 34
16. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Nathaniel, BARON CLEMENTS, *cre.* June 20, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 63
17. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Thomas, BARON KENLIS, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 44
18. His Lordship, the Right Hon. John-Chambre, BARON CHAMWORTH, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 59
19. His Lordship, the Right Hon. George, BARON DUNMORE, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 69
20. His Lordship, the Right Hon. George-James, BARON LUDLOW, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 73
21. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Robert-Montgomerie, BARON HAMILTON, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 38
22. His Lordship, the Right Hon. John-Francis, BARON HOWDEN, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 69
23. His Lordship, the Right Hon. William, BARON PANMURE, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 60
24. His Lordship, the Right Hon. George, BARON OAKLEY, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 48
25. His Lordship, the Right Hon. George-Warwick, BARON POLTIMORE, *cre.* Sept. 7, 1831. *Eod. Reg.*  
Aged 45

31. His Lordship, the F  
*cre.* Sept. 12, 18

32. His Lordship, the I  
*cre.* Sept. 12, 18

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS  
OF  
PARLIAMENT.

AILS

1. AILSA, (1st) Marquess of, of the Isle of Ailsa, Co. of Ayr, U.K. Y. of C. 1831  
(For further particulars, see AILSA, Baron of, pages 30 and 142. No. 344.)

2. BREADALBANE, (1st) Marquess of, Perthshire, U.K. Y. of C. 1831  
*O. T.* Earl of Ormelie, and . . . } 1831  
Baron Breadalbane of Tay- }  
mouth Castle, Perthsh., U.K. }  
(For further particulars, see BREAD-  
ALBANE, Baron of, pages 30 and  
151. No. 345.)

7. BURLINGTON, (1st) Earl of, Yorkshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1831  
*N. & S.* George Augustus-Henry Cavendish.  
*O. T.* Baron Cavendish, of Keighly, Yorkshire . . . . . 1831  
*Bn.* Mar. 31st . . . . . 1754  
*Mar.* Elizabeth, dr. of Charles, 7th Earl of Northampton, Feb. 27th 1782  
*H. Ap.* His Lordship's grandson, William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Derbyshire (who married Blanche-Georgiana, 4th dr. of the Earl of Carlisle, Aug. 6th, 1829), born April 27th . . . . . 1808  
*To. Res.* Burlington House, Piccadilly.  
*Co. Sc.* Latimers, near Chesham, Bucks;  
*Compton-place, Eastbourne, Sussex;*

CAMP

and Holkar Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is *uncle and heir pres.* to the Duke of Devonshire; *father* to the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Life Guards, and Equerry Extraordinary to the King; to the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; and to the lady of Lord Charles Fitzroy (*son* of the Duke of Grafton), *late* M.P. for Thetford; *grandfather* to the Member for Derbyshire.  
His Lordship, during many years, represented the county of Derby in the Commons' House of Parliament.

8. CAMPERDOWN, (1st) Earl of, of Lundie, Forfarshire; and of Glencagles, Perthshire, U.K. Y. of C. 1831  
(For further particulars, see DUNCAN, Viscount, pages 19 and 172. No. 189.)

18. CHAWORTH, (1st) Baron, of Eaton Hall, Herefordshire, U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1831  
*N. & S.* John-Chambre Brabazon, K.P.  
*O. T.* I. P. EARL OF MEATH . . . . . 1827  
Baron Brabazon, and . . . . . 1818  
Baron Ardee . . . . .



*Off.* Lord Lieutenant of Dublinshire.  
 Custos Rotulorum of Wicklowshire.  
*Bn.* April 9th . . . . . 1772  
*Suc.* his father, as 9th Earl,  
 May 26th . . . . . 1797  
*Mar.* Melosina-Adelaide, 4th dr.  
 of John, 1st Earl of Clan-  
 william, Dec. 31st . . . . . 1801  
*H. Ap.* William, Lord Brabazon,  
 M.P. for Dublinshire, bn. Oct. 1803  
*To. Res.* 18, Upper Brook-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Kilruddery House, Wicklow-  
 shire; and Eaton Court, Herefordshire.

16. CLEMENTS, (1st) Baron,  
 of Kilmacrenan, Donegalshire,  
 U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1831  
*N. & S.* Nathaniel Clements.  
*O. T. I. P.* EARL OF LEITRIM . 1795  
 Viscount and Baron Leitrim,  
 of Manor Hamilton, Leitrim-  
 shire . . . . . 1793 and 1783  
 Viscount Clements . . . . . 1793  
*Off.* Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of  
 Leitrimshire.

Cust. Rot. of Donegalshire.  
 Port Searcher of Dublin.  
 Colonel of the Donegalshire Militia.  
 A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-  
 facture.  
*Bn.* May 9th . . . . . 1768  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl, July  
 27th . . . . . 1804  
*Mar.* Mary, dr. and co-heiress of  
 the late W. Bermingham, Esq.  
*H. Ap.* Robert Bermingham, Vis-  
 count Clements, born May . . . 1805  
*To. Res.* 18, Great Cumberland-place.  
*Co. Sc.* Killadoon-Cellbridge, Kildare-  
 shire; and Manor Hamilton, Leitrim-  
 shire.

*Rel.* Uncle to Viscount Massarene; and  
 to Viscount Sydney; *fu.* to the Hon.  
 W. S. Clements, Aide-de-camp to the  
 Lord Lieut. of Ireland; *fu. in-law* to  
 the Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell  
 Keppel (who is *son* of the Earl of  
 Albemarle.)

31. CLONCURRY, (1st) Baron,  
 of C., Kildareshire U.K. Y. of C. 1831  
*N. & S.* Valentine-Browne Lawless.  
*O. T. I. P.* BARON CLONCURRY,  
 of C., Kildareshire . . . . . 1789  
 A Baronet of Ireland . . . . . 1776  
*Off.* A Privy Councillor for Ireland.  
*Bn.* Aug. 19th . . . . . 1773

*Suc.* his father, as 2d Baron, Aug.  
 28th . . . . .  
*Mar.* First, Eliza-Georgiana, yst.  
 dr. of Maj.-Gen. G. Morgan,  
 (which marriage was after-  
 wards dissolved), April 16th  
*Secondly*, Emily, 3d dr. of Archi-  
 bald Douglas, Esq. (who was  
 widow of Joseph Leeson, Esq.;  
 and mother of the present Earl  
 of Miltown, I. P.), June 30th  
*H. Ap.* The Hon. Edward Lawless,  
 born Sept. 23d . . . . .  
*Co. Res.* Lyons Castle, Kildaresh  
 and Abington, Limerickshire.  
*Rel. Fa. in-law* to Lord Sussex Len  
 (who is *bro.* to the Duke of Richmon  
*step-fu.* to the Earl of Miltown, I.  
*bro. in-law* to Baron Dunsany; an  
 Sir Francis-Nathaniel Burton, G.C.  
 (who is *twin-bro.* to the Marq  
 Conyngham), Governor of Lower  
 nada.

32. DE SAUMAREZ, (1st) Ba  
 of the Island of Guernsey,  
 U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1  
*N. & S.* James Saumarez, G.C.B. K.  
*O. T. A* Baronet . . . . .  
*Off.* Admiral of the Red, and  
*Vice-Admiral of Great Britain.*  
*Bn.* Mar. 11th . . . . .  
*Mar.* Martha, dr. and heiress of  
 Thomas Le-Marchant, Esq,  
 Oct. 27th . . . . .  
*H. Ap.* James (in holy orders, and  
 mar. to Mary 2d dr. of the late  
 Admiral Lechmere), born Oct. 9  
*Co. Sc.* Guernsey.

30. DINORBEN, (1st) Baron,  
 of Kennell Park, Denbighshire,  
 Y. of C. 1  
*N. & S.* William-Lewis Hughes.  
*Off.* Major-Commandant of the Re  
 Anglesey Militia.  
*Bn.* Nov. 9th . . . . . 17  
*Mar.* Charlotte-Margaret, 3d dr.  
 of R. W. Grey, Esq., March 6 18  
*H. Ap.* William-Lewis, born Nov.  
 9th . . . . . 18  
*To. Res.* 75, South Audley-street.  
*Co. Sc.* Kennell Park, St. Asaph, No  
 Wales.

His Lordship had previously been o  
 of the representatives for WAN  
 ING FORD.

15. DOVER, (1st) Baron,  
of D. Castle, Kent . . . Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. George-James-Welbore-Agar  
Ellis, F.R.S. and F.S.A.  
*Off.* A Trustee of the British Museum,  
and of the National Gallery.  
*Bn.* Jan. 14th . . . . . 1797  
*Mar.* Georgiana, 2d dr. of the Earl  
of Carlisle, Mar. 7th . . . . . 1822  
*H. Ap.* Henry, born Feb. 25th . . . 1825  
*To. Res.* Melbourne House, Whitehall.  
*Co. Se.* Roehampton, Surrey.  
*Rel. Son* and heir to Viscount Clifden,  
I.P. (Baron Mendip, G.B.) son-in-law  
of the Earl of Carlisle, &c. &c.—  
(See CARLISLE, Earl of, page 157;  
also MENDIP, Baron, page 204.)  
Lord Dover is an author of considerable  
reputation.

19. DUNMORE, (1st) Baron,  
of D. in the Forest of Athol, Perth-  
shire, U.K. . . . . 1831  
N. & S. George Murray.  
O. T. S. P. EARL OF DUNMORE.  
Viscount Fincastle, and . . . } 1636  
Baron Murray of Blair, Mou-  
lin, and Tillemot . . . . . }  
*Bn.* April 30th . . . . . 1762  
*Suc.* his father, as 5th Earl, in  
March . . . . . 1809  
*Mar.* Susan, 3d dr. of Archibald,  
9th Duke of Hamilton and  
Brandon, Aug. 4th . . . . . 1803  
*H. Ap.* Alexander-Edward, *Vis-*  
*count Fincastle* (Lieut. in the  
60th Foot), born June 1st . . . 1804  
*Co. Se.* Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire;  
and Glenfinart, Argyleshire.  
*Rel.* His Lordship is also *uncle* to Lieut.-  
Gen. Keith Murray, E. India Comp.  
Service; *bro.-in-law* to his Royal  
Highness the Duke of Sussex; al-  
though the *double* marriage of Lady  
Augusta Murray (*deceased*) with that  
Prince was disallowed by the two  
Houses of Parliament:—their children  
have adopted the surname of D'Esté.

10. FALKLAND, Viscount,  
S.P. . . . . Y. of C. 1620  
*A Representative Peer of Scotland,*  
*clec'ted June 3d* . . . . . 1831  
N. & S. Lucius Cary  
*Off.* *A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.*  
A Capt. in the 7th Regt. of Foot.  
*Bn.* Nov. 5th . . . . . 1803

*Suc.* his father, as 9th Viscount,  
March 2d . . . . . 1809  
*Mar.* Lady Amelia Fitzclarence,  
*yst. sister* of the Earl of Munster,  
Dec. 27th . . . . . 1830  
*H. Ap.* A Son, born Nov. 24th . . 1831  
*To. Res.* Eaton-square, Pimlico.  
*Co. Se.* Worley Hall, Berkshire.  
*Rel.* The Viscountess is the *yst. dr.* of  
his Majesty, King William IV., by  
Mrs. Jordan, *late* of the Theatre  
Royal, Drury-lane: *sister* to the  
Countess of Errol; to the Earl of  
Munster, &c. which *see*.

12. FINGALL, (1st) Baron,  
of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks.  
U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. Arthur-James Plunkett, K.P.  
O. T. I. P. EARL OF FINGALL. 1628  
Baron Killeen of K. Castle,  
Meathshire . . . . . 1486  
*Off.* A Visitor and Trustee of the Ca-  
tholic College of St. Patrick, at May-  
nooth.  
*Bn.* Sept. 9th . . . . . 1759  
*Suc.* his father, as 8th Earl, Aug.  
21st . . . . . 1793  
*Mar.* Frances, dr. of John Donel-  
lan, Esq., Dec. 18th . . . . . 1785  
*H. Ap.* Arthur-James, *Lord Kil-*  
*leen*, M.P. for Meathshire, born  
March 29th . . . . . 1791  
*Res.* Great Denmark-street, Dublin.  
*Co. Res.* Killeen Castle, Meathshire.  
His Lordship is a CATHOLIC, and  
one of the *very few* Irish landholders who  
have not assisted to ruin their country,  
by *absenting* themselves from the soil  
from whence they derive their revenues.

21. HAMILTON, (1st) Baron,  
of Wishaw, Lanarkshire, U.K.  
Y. of C. 1831  
*Off.* *Lord High Commissioner to the*  
*General Assembly of the Church of*  
*Scotland.* (See note on this office,  
page 178.)  
*To. Res.* 8, Stratton-street.  
(For further particulars, see BELHA-  
VEN and STENTON, Baron, pages  
26 and 148. No. 258.)

22. HOWDEN, (1st) Baron,  
of H. and Grimston, Yorkshire,  
Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. John-Francis Cradock, G.C.B.  
K.C.



ROSS

( 913 )

14. ROSSIE, (1st) B  
of R. Perthshire,  
N. & S. George-  
O. T. S. P. B.  
of Inchture.  
*Off. Grand Master of*  
*masons in Scotland.*  
*Bn.* April 14th  
*Suc.* his father,  
*naird,* Dec. 11th  
*To. Res.* 5 A, Mansion H  
*Co. Sc.* Kinna  
*Priory,* Perthshire.  
*Rel.* *Nephew* to the Duk  
to the Baroness Dunsan  
*lady* of Admiral Sir Geo  
Hope, G.C.B.

13. SEPTON, (1st) B  
of Croxteth, Lancashire,  
N. & S. William-Philip  
O. T. A Baronet of Engl  
I. P. EARL OF SEPT  
Viscount Molyneux o  
borough  
*Bn.* Sept. 18th  
*Suc.* his father, as 2d Earl,  
*Mar.* Maria-Margaret, 2d  
William, 6th Baron  
Jan. 1  
*H. Ap.* Charles-William, 1  
*Molyneux,* born July 11  
*To. Res.* 21, Arlington-str  
*Co. Sc.* Croxteth Hall, n  
Lancashire; and Stok  
Windsor.  
*Rel.* *Fa.-in-law* to Charles  
fell, Esq.; *cousin* to  
the Countess is *aunt* to  
His Lordship represent  
WICH for many years, in  
House of Parliament.

23. SEGRAVE, (1st)  
of Berkeley Castle, Gloucester  
N. & S. William-Fitzmaurice  
O. T. Col. of the South  
*Militia.*  
*Bn.* Dec. 20th  
*To. Res.* 6, Spring Garden  
*Co. Sc.* Berkeley Castle,  
*Rel.* *Illeg. bro.* to Earl F  
5. SELKIRK, York  
S.P.

O. T. I. P. BARON HOWDEN, of Grimston, Spalding, and Cradockstown, Kildareshire . . . 1819  
*Offl.* A General in the Army, and Col. of the 43d Regt. of Foot.  
*Bu.* Aug. 12th . . . . . 1762  
*Mar.* Theodosia-Sarah-Frances, 3d dr. of John, 1st Earl of Clanwilliam, Nov. 17th . . . . . 1798  
*H. Ap.* The Hon. John-Hobart Cradock (a Lieut. Col. in the Army), born Oct. 16th . . . . . 1799  
*To. Res.* 13, Hereford-street, Oxford-st.  
*Co. Sc.* Grimston Park, Tadcaster; and Spaldington Hall, near Howden, Yorkshire.

17. KENLIS, (1st) Baron, U.K. of Kenlis or Kells, Meathshire,

Y. of C. 1831

N. & S. Thomas Taylor.

O. T. I. P. MARQUESS OF HEAD-FORT . . . . . 1800  
 Earl of Bective, of B. Castle . . . . . 1766  
 Viscount and Baron Headfort

1760 and 1762

A Baronet of Ireland . . . . . 1704

*Offl.* Lord Lieut. of Cavanahire, Col. of the Meathshire Militia.

*Bu.* May 4th . . . . . 1787

*Suc.* his father as 2d Marquess, &c. Oct. 24th . . . . . 1829

*Mar.* Olivia, widow of E. T. Dalton, Esq., and dr. of Sir John Stevenson, Jan. 29th . . . . . 1822

*H. Ap.* Thomas, Earl of Bective, born Nov. 1st . . . . . 1822

*Co. Sc.* Headfort House, Meathshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is bro. to Lady Mary Taylor, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Augusta; cousin to the Hon. R. Taylor, Col. of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

11. KILMARNOCK, (1st) Baron, of K., Ayrshire, U.K. . . Y. of C. 1831  
 (For further particulars, see ERROL, Earl of, pages 10 and 174. No. 76.)

4. LEVEN and MELVILLE, Earl of, S. P. . . . Y. of C. 1641 and 1690  
 A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d . . . . . 1631

N. & S. David Leslie-Melville, C.B.

O. T. S. P. Viscount Kirkcaldy . . . . . 1690

Baron Melville of Moneymail . . . . . 1616

Baron Balgonie, Raith, Money-mail and Balwearie 1641 and 1690

*Offl.* A Captain in the Royal Navy.

*Bu.* June 22d . . . . . 1785

*Suc.* his father, as 11th Earl, Feb. 22d . . . . . 1820

*Mar.* Elizabeth-Anne, dr. of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., June 21st . . . . . 1824

*H. Pres.* His Lordship's brother, the Hon. John Thornton Melville, born Dec. 18th . . . . . 1786

*Co. Sc.* Melville House, and Balgonie, Fifeshire.

*Rel.* His Lordship is nephew to the Hon.

David Leslie, a General in the Army; bro.-in-law to Henry Smith, Esq., and to Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Wendover (who are both nephews to Lord Carrington). His brother, the Hon. Alexander Melville, is son-in-law to Samuel Smith, Esq. (who is brother to Lord Carrington), of Woodhall Park, Hertfordshire, the other M.P. for Wendover.

9. LICHFIELD, (1st) Earl of, Staffordshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1831

*Offl.* A Privy Councillor.

(For further particulars, see ANSON, Viscount, pages 19 and 144. No. 193.)

20. LUDLOW, (1st) Baron, U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1831

N. & S. George-James Ludlow, G.C.B.

O. T. I. P. EARL LUDLOW, and Viscount Preston . . . . . 1760

Baron Ardsalla, Meathshire . . . . . 1755

*Offl.* A General in the Army, and Col. of the 38th Regt. of Foot.

Lieut. Governor of Berwick.

*Bu.* Dec. 12th . . . . . 1758

*Suc.* his brother, as 3d Earl, Nov. 7 1811

*To. Res.* 15, New Burlington-street.

*Co. Sc.* Cople, near Bedford; and Ardsalla, Meathshire.

27. MOSTYN, (1st) Baron, of M., Flintshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1831

N. & S. Edward-Price Lloyd.

O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1778

*Bu.* Sept. 17th . . . . . 1768

*Suc.* to the Baronetcy, May 26th 1795

*Mar.* Elizabeth, 3d dr. of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, Bt., Feb. 11 1794

*H. Ap.* The Hon. Edward-Mostyn Lloyd-Mostyn, M.P. for Flintshire (mar. to Harriet-Margaret,

eld. dr. of the Earl of Ossington,

born Jan. 13th . . . . . 1788

To. Res. 9, Lower Seymour-street.  
Co. Se. Pengwern, near St. Asaph, North  
Wales.  
His Lordship was lately M.P. for Flint,  
&c.

24. OAKLEY, (1st) Baron,  
of Caversham, Oxfordshire, Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. George Cadogan.  
Offl. A Captain in the Royal Navy.  
Bn. May 5th . . . . . 1783  
Mar. Louisa-Honoria, 5th dr. of  
the late Joseph Blake, Esq.,  
April 4th . . . . . 1810  
H. Ap. The Hon. George Cadogan,  
born Jan. 9th . . . . . 1811  
To. Res. 16, Park-lane.  
Co. Se. Caversham, Oxon.  
Rel. His Lordship is half-brother and  
heir pres. to the Earl of Cadogan:  
bro.-in-law to Baron Wallscourt, I.P.

23. PANMURE, (1st) Baron,  
of Brechin and Navar, Forfarshire,  
U.K. . . . . Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. William Ramsay-Maule  
(formerly Ramsay.)  
Bn. Oct. 27th . . . . . 1771  
Mar. First, Patricia-Heron, dr. of  
Gilbert Gordon, Esq., Dec. 1 1794  
Secondly, Elizabeth, dr. of John  
Barton, Esq. in . . . . . 1822  
H. Ap. The Hon. Fox Maule,  
born April 22d . . . . . 1801  
Co. Se. Panmure and Navar, near Bre-  
chin, Forfarshire.  
Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Dalhousie. His  
Lordship inherited the estates of Earl  
Panmure of Forth.  
Lord Panmure sat many years in the  
Commons as M.P. for Forfarshire.

25. POLTIMORE, (1st) Baron,  
of P., Devonshire . . . Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. George-Warwick Bampfylde.  
O. T. A Baronet . . . . . 1641  
Offl. Col. of the North-Devon Militia.  
Bn. in . . . . . 1786  
Suc. to the Baronetcy, April 19th 1823  
Mar. Emma, dr. of the Rev. Ralph  
Sneyd, May 2d . . . . . 1807  
To. Res. 19, Grosvenor-square.  
Co. Se. Hardington Park, near Frome,  
Somersetshire; Poltimore, near Ex-  
eter; and Court Hall, North Molton,  
Devonshire.

14. ROSSIE, (1st) Baron,  
of R. Perthshire, U.K. Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. George-William-Fox Kinnaird.  
O. T. S. P. BARON KINNAIRD,  
of Inchture . . . . . 1682  
Offl. Grand Master of the Free-  
masons in Scotland.  
Bn. April 14th . . . . . 1807  
Suc. his father, as 9th Baron Kin-  
naird, Dec. 11th . . . . . 1826  
To. Res. 5 A, Mansion House, Albany.  
Co. Se. Kinnaird House, and Rossie  
Priory, Perthshire.  
Rel. Nephew to the Duke of Leinster;  
to the Baroness Dunsany; and to the  
lady of Admiral Sir George Johnstone  
Hope, G.C.B.

13. SEFTON, (1st) Baron,  
of Croxteth, Lancashire, Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. William-Philip Molyneux.  
O. T. A Baronet of England . . 1611  
I. P. EARL OF SEFTON . 1771  
Viscount Molyneux of Mary-  
borough . . . . . 1628  
Bn. Sept. 18th . . . . . 1772  
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, Jan. 31st 1795  
Mar. Maria-Margaret, 2d dr. of  
William, 6th Baron Craven,  
Jan. 1 . . . . . 1792  
H. Ap. Charles-William, Viscount  
Molyneux, born July 10th . . 1796  
To. Res. 21, Arlington-street, Piccadilly.  
Co. Se. Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool,  
Lancashire; and Stoke Farm, near  
Windsor.  
Rel. Fa.-in-law to Charles-Pascoe Gren-  
fell, Esq.; cousin to Baron Foley:  
the Countess is aunt to Earl Craven.  
His Lordship represented DROIT-  
WICH for many years, in the Commons'  
House of Parliament.

28. SEGRAVE, (1st) Baron,  
of Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire,  
Y. of C. 1831  
N. & S. William-Fitzharding Berkeley.  
Offl. Col. of the South Gloucestershire  
Militia.  
Bn. Dec. 26th . . . . . 1786  
To. Res. 6, Spring Gardens.  
Co. Se. Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.  
Rel. Illeg. bro. to Earl Berkeley.

5. SELKIRK, Earl of,  
S.P. . . . . Y. of C. 1646

*A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d . . . . .* 1831  
*N. & S. Dunbar-James Douglas.*  
*O. T. S.P. Baron Daer and Shortcleugh . . . . .* 1746  
*Bn. April 22d . . . . .* 1809  
*Suc. his father, as 6th Earl, April 8th . . . . .* 1820  
*His Pres. His Lordship's sister, Isabella-Helen, born Jan. 8th . . . . .* 1811  
*Co. Se. St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.*

29. TEMPLEMORE, (1st) Baron, of T. Donegalshire, U.K. Y. of C. 1831  
*N. & S. Arthur Chichester.*  
*Offl. A Lieut.-Col. in the Army.*  
*Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.*  
*Bn. Jan. 8th . . . . .* 1797  
*Mar. Augusta, 4th dr. of the Marquess of Anglesey, July 27th . . . . .* 1820  
*H. Ap. The Hon. Henry-Spencer, born June 14th . . . . .* 1821  
*To. Res. 38, Portman-square.*  
*Co. Se. Dunbrody Park, Wexfordshire; and Coalhurst, Sussex.*  
*Rel. Nephew to the Marquess of Donegal; and to the Earl of Galloway, S. P. (Baron Stewart of Garlies, U.K.):*

*son-in-law to the Marquess of Anglesey.*  
*His Lordship was lately M.P. for the county of Wexford.*

26. WENLOCK, (1st) Baron, of W., Shropshire . . . . . Y. of C. 1831  
*N. & S. Robert Lawley.*  
*O. T. A Baronet . . . . .* 1641  
*Mar. Maria, dr. of the late Joseph Denison, Esq. in Sept. . . . .* 1793  
*To. Res. 8, Carlton-terrace.*  
*Co. Se. Spoonhill, Shropshire; and Cranwell, Staffordshire.*  
*Rel. Brother-in-law to the Marchioness Conyngham: the Baroness is aunt to John-Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P. for Nottinghamshire (who is son-in-law of the Duke of Portland).*  
*Previously to his Lordship's elevation, he represented the county of Warwick, in the Lower House of Parliament.*

3. WESTMINSTER, (1st) Marquess of, Co. Middlesex Y. of C. 1831  
*(For further particulars, see GROSVENOR, Earl, pages 12 and 184. No. 116.)*

CHANGES  
WHICH HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN PLACE  
IN THE  
COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

---

ABIN

ABINGDON, Borough of,  
VACANT by the Bankruptcy of JOHN  
MABERLY, Esq.\*

ARMAGH, Borough of,  
SIR JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD  
BRYDGES, Bart.

Elected in the room of Viscount In-  
gestrie, who accepted the Steward-  
ship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—  
(See COLERAINE.)

AYRSHIRE.

VACANT by MR. KENNEDY'S accept-  
ance of the Clerkship of the Ordnance.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

R. G. TOWNLEY, Esq.  
Elected in the room of Lord Francis-  
Godolphin Osborne, who accepted  
the Stewardship of the Chiltern  
Hundreds.

CARMARTHEN, Borough of,  
JOHN JONES, Esq.  
Elected ;—there having been no return  
previously.

DERB

DERBYSHIRE.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Esq.  
Elected in the room of Lord George-  
Augustus-Henry Cavendish, who  
has been elevated to the Peerage,  
as Earl of Burlington.—(See MAL-  
TON; also p. 307, CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITY.)

DORCHESTER, Borough of,  
THE HON. A. H. ASHLEY COOPER.  
Elected in the room of Lord Ashley,  
who accepted the Stewardship of the  
Chiltern Hundreds.

DORSETSHIRE.

LORD ASHLEY.  
Elected in the room of the Right  
Hon. John Calcraft, deceased.—  
(See DORCHESTER; also page  
318.)

DROGHEDA, Borough of,

THOMAS WALLACE, Esq.  
Elected in the room of JOHN-H.  
North, Esq. deceased.

\* A Member of Parliament being declared bankrupt, is free from arrest for twelve months from the issue of the fiat. If, at the expiration of that time, 20s. in the pound be not paid to the creditors, his privilege ceases.—He is at the same time excluded from sitting and voting in Parliament; unless within the twelve months the Commission be superseded and the creditors paid in full.—(See page 454,—BANKRUPTS.)



DUBLIN CITY.

VISCOUNT INGESTRIE,  
(See ARMAGH, and page 337), and

FREDERICK SHAW, Esq.  
*Offi.* Recorder of Dublin.

Elected in the room of Sir Robert Harty, Bart., and Louis Perrin, Esq., who were ousted on account of notorious bribery and corruption.

DUNWICH, Borough of,

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT LOWTHER.  
Elected in the room of the Earl of Brecknock, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—(See page 419.)

ENNIS, Borough of,

VACANT.—The Rt. Hon. W. F. V. Fitzgerald having succeeded his mother as Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey.

FLINT, &c., Boroughs of,

SIR STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, Bart., in the room of Henry Glyune, Esq., who was elected in the room of Sir Edward-Price-Lloyd, Bart., who had been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Mostyn; but Mr. Glyne has since vacated his seat by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

FORFARSHIRE,

G. D. HALLIBURTON, Esq.

Elected in the room of the Hon. William-Ramsay Maule, who has been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Panmure.

THE HON. DONALD OGILVIE, *bro.* of the Earl of Airlie, S.P., had been returned by the Sheriff; a Committee of the House has just decided, however, that he was not duly elected; but that Mr. Halliburton was:—they declare, at the same time, that neither the petition nor the opposition was frivolous or vexatious.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, Borough of,

THE HON. HENRY FITZROY.  
*Rel. Bro. and heir pres.* to Baron Southampton, and

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.—(See DYSART, &c., page 325.)

Elected in the room of George Harris, Esq., and John-Villiers Shelley,

Esq., whose election was void by a Committee of t

HIGHAM FERRERS, B

THE HON. JOHN G. B. PO  
*Rel. Nephew* to Earl F  
*cousin* to Viscounts J  
Althorp.—(See BLETC  
Elected in the room of Ch  
topher Pepys, Esq., S  
neral to the Queen.

LEOMINSTER, Borough

THE RT. HON. BARON HO  
Elected in the room of Tho  
Esq., who accepted the S  
of the Chiltern Hund  
page 347.)

LIVERPOOL, Borough

VISCOUNT SANDON.  
Elected in the room of J  
Denison, Esq., who ma  
tion for Nottinghamshir  
408,—TIVERTON.)

LOUTHSIRE.

SIR PATRICK BELLEW, K  
*Offi. Lord Lieutenant* of I  
Elected in the room of  
Dawson, Esq., deceased  
This gentleman is a CAT

MALTON, Borough of,

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER P  
Elected in the room of V  
vendish, Esq., who a  
Stewardship of the Chi  
dreds.—(See HIGHAM.)

MEATHSHIRE.

HENRY GRATTAN, Esq.  
Elected in the room of  
Somerville, Bart., decea

NEW ROSS, Borough of

WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq.  
Elected in the room of Cha  
ham, Esq.—(See p. 426)

PEEBLESHIRE.

SIR JOHN HAY, Bart.  
(Elected in the room of  
Montgomery, Bart., &c.  
Co. Sc. Smithfield an  
Pebleshire.)

**POOLE**, Borough and County of,  
**SIR JOHN BYNG**, Bart.  
*Late Com.-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland.*  
 Elected in the room of The Hon. Wm. Francis-Spencer Ponsonby.

**REIGATE**, Borough of,  
**CHARLES PHILIP YORKE**, Esq.  
 Elected in the room of The Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., deceased.  
*Offi. A Privy Councillor.*  
*One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.*  
*To. Res.* New Burlington-street.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the other member for Reigate.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE.**

**RODERICK MACLEOD**, Esq.  
 Elected in the room of Sir Hugh Innes, Bart., deceased.  
*Co. Se.* Cadboll, Ross-shire.

**TAVISTOCK**, Borough of,  
**FRANCIS RUSSELL**, Esq.  
 Elected in the room of Lord William Russell, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.  
*Offi.* A Colonel in the Army.  
*Rel.* *Eldst son* of Lord William Russell, and *nephew* to the Duke of Bedford.

**TEWKESBURY**, Borough of,  
**VACANT** by the death of John Martin, Esq.

**TREGONY**, Borough of,  
**JAMES ADAM GORDON**, Esq.  
 Elected in the room of Lieut. Col. Charles-George-James Arbuthnot, who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred, in the county of Berks.

**WALLINGFORD**, Borough of,  
**THOMAS-CHARLES LEIGH**, Esq.  
 Elected in the room of William-Lewis Hughes, Esq., who has been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Dinorben.

**WARWICKSHIRE.**

Elected in the room of Francis Lawley, Esq., who has been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Wenlock.

**WESTMINSTER**, City of,  
**THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN CAM HOUBOUSE**, Bart.  
 Re-elected, after having vacated his seat by accepting the office of *Secretary at War.*  
*Offi.* *A Privy Councillor.*

**WEXFORDSHIRE.**

**ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW**, Esq.  
 Elected in the room of Arthur Chichester, Esq., who has been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Templemore.  
*Offi.* *Lord Licut. of Wexfordshire.*  
*Res.* Castle Borough, Wexfordshire.

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

\* \* \* Various changes which have taken place, by promotions, resignations, and deaths, since the printing of this work was commenced, render the following emendations necessary, to complete the Author's original intention of presenting the public with as full information on each subject as it was possible to obtain.—The reader may easily, with his pen, transfer the same to their proper pages; and, by occasionally noting farther changes as they occur, it will be in his power to render this volume a work of Parliamentary reference, for many years to come.

Page 8.—*After* No. 47, *insert*  
48\*, I.R.P. His Lordship, the Most  
Noble George-Thomas-John, MAR-  
QUESS OF WESTMEATH, *cre.* in  
1822. *Eod. Reg.* aged 46.

Page 11, No. 94, *for* "George, Earl  
of Ashburnham, aged 69," *read* Ber-  
tram, Earl of Ashburnham, aged 33.

— *Expunge* No. 101.—(The title  
being extinct).

Page 12.—*Expunge* No. 116.—(See  
MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER in  
Appendix.)

— No. 117, *for* "aged 75," *read*  
aged 72.

— No. 121, *for* "Algernon, Earl of  
Beverley, aged 80," *read*  
George, Earl of Beverley, aged 52.

Page 13, No. 138, *for* "Francis, Earl  
of Bandon, aged 74," *read*  
James, Earl of Bandon, aged 45.

Page 14, No. 158, *for* "Henry, Earl  
of Mulgrave, aged 75," *read*  
Constantine-Henry, &c. aged 35.

Page 18, No. 182, *for* "aged 62," *read*  
aged 18.

Page 19, *Expunge* Nos. 184, 189, and  
193.—(See Earls of Camperdown and  
Lichfield in Appendix, &c., also No.  
53. Earl of Devon, page 9.)

— to No. 186, *add* I.R.P.

— No. 187, *for* "John-Thomas, Vis-  
count Sydney, aged 66," *read*  
John-Robert, &c. aged 25.

Page 20, *expunge* Nos. 207 and 208.

Page 27, No. 278, *for* "Right Hon.  
George," &c. *read* Right Hon. and  
Rev. Thomas, Baron Walsingham.

Page 28, No. 305, *for* "Right Hon.  
Baron Stewart," *read*  
The Rt. Hon. George, Baron Stewart.

Page 30, *expunge* Nos. 344 and 345.—  
(See Marquesses of Ailsa, and Bread-  
albane in Appendix.)

Page 32, *after* No. 389, *supply*  
390\*. His Lordship, the Right Hon.  
Archibald-John, BARON ROSEBERY,  
*cre.* Jan. 17, 1828. *Eod. Reg.*, aged 46.

Page 33, *after* No. 394, *insert*  
395. His Lordship, the Right Hon.  
Henry, BARON BROUGHAM and  
VAUX\*, Nov. 22, 1830. *Gulielmo*  
*Quarto Regnante*, aged 52.

— Also *transfer* the note, page 32 (on  
"Lord Chancellor") to page 33.

Page 37, *insert* Mary-Francis-Elizabeth,  
Baroness le De Spencer, *cre.* June 3,  
1269, aged 10, *instead of* "Charlotte,  
Baroness de Ros," &c.

Page 142, to ALBEMARLE, Earl of, *add*,  
*Off. A Privy Councillor*.  
*Rel.* His Lordship's 2d son, the Hon.  
George-Thomas, is son-in-law to  
Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart.

— *Read* last sentence of *first* note to  
same page as follows:—There being  
a LORD LIEUT. GENERAL over all  
Ireland, the office of Lord Lieutenant,  
in the counties of that Kingdom, was,  
until lately, executed by one or more  
Governors.

N.B. This applies to several per-  
sons who were until lately only

- Governors of Irish counties, but who are now *Lords Lieutenant*, as in England.
- Page 144, ARBUTHNOT, Viscount, *line 4*,—for "Elected Sept. 2, 1830," read June 3, 1831.  
*N. B.* This correction applies to all the other *Representative Peers of Scotland*.
- ARUNDEL, Baron, *supply*,—born 3d Nov., 1785.
- Page 145, AUCKLAND, Baron,—*add*—*Rel.* His Lordship is *cousin* to Baroness Brougham and Vaux.  
 His *brother* is chaplain to the King.
- Page 146, BANGOR, Bishop of,—*add*—His Lordship is *Rector* of Kirkby-Whiske, Yorkshire.
- Page 148, BEAUFORT, Duke of, to parl. pat. *add*—one for Monmouthshire, and one for Gloucestershire.
- Page 155, CALEDON, Earl of,—*add*—*Off.* *Lord Lieut. of Tyrone*shire.
- CALTHORPE, Baron,—to parl. pat. *add*,—and one member for Hindon.
- Page 157, CARLETON, Baron,—*add*—*Off.* *Lord Lieut. of Cork*shire.
- Page 161,—*expunge* the three first lines at the top.
- Page 162, CLANBRASSIL, Baron,—*read late Auditor General of the Exchequer, and late Lord of the King's Bedchamber*.
- Page 164, CONYNGHAM, Marquess, for "*brother* to Sir F. N. B. Conyng- ham, G.C.B.," &c., *read* *Bro.* to the late Sir F. N., &c.
- Page 167, DALHOUSIE, Baron,—*add*—*Off.* *Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland*.  
 His Lordship is at present in India as *Commander-in-Chief of the Forces*.
- Page 175,—*expunge* the three first lines and *insert*,—*daughter* of HIS MAJESTY: *niece* to all the Princes, and Princesses, of the Royal Family: *sister* to the Earl of Munster, and to Viscountess Falkland.
- EXETER, Bishop of,—*add*—*Off.* *A Prebendary of Durham*.
- Page 177, FISHERWICK, Baron of, *add* *Off.* *Lord Lieut. of Donegal*shire.
- Page 178, FITZGIBBON, Baron (Earl of Clare, I.P.)—*add*—*Off.* *Governor, &c. of Bombay*.
- FOLEY, Baron,—*add*—*Off.* *Captain of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*.  
*Rel.* *Father* to the Hon. Thomas-Henry Foley, M.P. for Worcester- shire: *cousin* to Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., *Rear Adm. of the United Kingdom*.
- FORBES, Baron.—*Expunge* "Lord Com. to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland," and *transfer note on the same subject* to "Baron KILMARNOCK," in the *Appendix*.
- Page 180, GLOUCESTER, Bishop of, *N. & S.* Instead of "Christopher Bethel," *insert* John Henry Monck. *Off.* *A Prebendary of Westminster*.
- Page 181, GOSFORD, Earl of,—*add*—*Off.* *Lord Lieut. of Armagh*shire.  
*A Lord of the King's Bedchamber*.
- Page 184, GREY, Earl,  
*Rel.* For "Richard, Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora," *read* Richard, Lord Bishop of Derry.
- GREY DE RUTHYN, Baroness,—*add*—*Mar.* the Most Noble George-Augustus-Francis-Rawdon, Marquess of Hastings, Aug. 1, 1831.
- Page 185, GUILFORD, Earl of,—*add*—*Off.* *A Prebendary of Winchester*.
- Page 186, HAREWOOD, Earl of,—*add*—*Off.* *Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the West Riding of Yorkshire*.
- HARRINGTON, Earl of,—*add*—*Mar.* Miss Maria Foote, of Covent- Garden Theatre, April 7, 1831.  
*H. Ap.* A son, born Feb. . . 1831
- Page 187, HASTINGS, Marquess of,—*add*—*Off.* *A Lord of the King's Bedchamber*.  
*Mar.* the Rt. Hon. Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, Aug. 1, 1831.
- Page 189, HILLSBOROUGH, Earl of,—*add*—*Off.* *Lord Lieut. of Down*shire.

- Page 191, HUTCHINSON, Viscount,—  
*add—*  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. of Tipperaryshire.*  
*Rel. His Lordship's nephew and heir*  
*pres. J. H. Hutchinson, Esq., is*  
*M.P. for Tipperaryshire.*
- Page 192, JERSEY, Earl of,—*add—*  
*Rel. Uncle to Baroness Templemore:*  
*his Lordship's 2d son, The Hon.*  
*Augustus Villiers, is son-in-law to*  
*Baroness Keith.*
- KER, Baron,—*add—*  
*Mar. Cecilia-Chetwynd Talbot, dr. of*  
*Earl Talbot, July 19, 1831.*
- Page 195, LEEDS, Duke of,—*add—*  
*Rel. His Grace's mother, the Duchess*  
*Dowager, is Mistress of the Robes*  
*to the Queen.*
- LEINSTER, Viscount (Duke of  
Leinster, I.P.)—*add—*  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. of Kildareshire.*  
*A Privy Councillor in Ireland.*
- LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY,  
Bishop of,—*add—*  
*Offi. A Prebendary of the Collegiate*  
*Church of St. Peter, Westminster.*
- LILFORD, Baron,—*add—*  
*Offi. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.*
- Page 196, LOFTUS, Baron (Marquess  
of Ely, I.P.)—*add—*  
*The Marchioness is a Lady of the*  
*Queen's Bedchamber.*
- Page 198, LORTON, Viscount,—*add—*  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. of Roscommonshire.*
- Page 199, MACCLESFIELD, Earl of,—  
*read—*  
*Late Captain of the Yeomen of the*  
*King's Guard.*  
*Late Pres. of the Board of Agriculture.*
- Page 200, MANCHESTER, Duke of,—  
*add—Late Post-master General.*
- Page 202, MAYO, Earl of,—*add—*  
*The Countess is a Lady of the Queen's*  
*Bedchamber.*
- MELBOURNE, Baron,—*add—*  
*Rel. Bro. to Sir F. J. Lamb, who is*  
*now Amb. at the Austrian Court.*
- Page 204, MELVILLE, Viscount,—*add—*  
*Rel. Father to the Hon. J. C. Dundas,*  
*M.P. for Richmond.*
- Page 205, MONTEAGLE, Baron,  
(Marquess of Sligo, I.P.)—*add—*  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. of Mayoshire.*  
*Rel. Step-son to Baron Stowell.*
- Page 210, O'NEIL, Earl.—*add—*  
*Offi. Vice Admiral of Ulster.*  
*Lord Lieut. of Antrimshire.*
- Page 211, ORMONDE, Baron,—*add—*  
*Offi. Lord Lieut. of Kilkennyshire.*
- Page 213, PONSONBY, Baron,—  
"Richard, Lord Bishop of Kill  
and Kilfenora," *read*  
Richard, Lord Bishop of Derry.
- Page 215, QUEENSBERRY, Marq  
of,—*add—*  
*Offi. Lord Chamberlain to the Que*  
*A Lord of the King's Bedchamber*
- Page 216, RICHMOND, Duke of,—*add—*  
*Offi. A Commissioner for afford*  
*assistance to Emigrants.*
- Page 217, RIVERS, Baron,—*add—*  
*N. & S. George-Pitt Rivers.*  
*His Lordship is a MINOR.*
- Page 218, ROMNEY, Earl of,—*add—*  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law to Viscount Syds*  
*his Lordship's son, Viscount M*  
*sham, mar. the sister of the Duk*  
*Buccleugh and Queensberry (I*  
*of Doncaster, G.B.)*
- Page 218, ROSEBERY, Baron,—*add—*  
*Offi. Governor of the British Li*  
*Company's Bank in Scotland.*
- Page 219, ST. ASAPH, Bishop of,—*add—*  
*N. & S. The Right Rev. Will*  
*Carey, D.D.*  
*Cons. Bishop of Exeter in 1820.*  
*Trans. to St. Asaph in 1830.*
- Page 220, ST. HELEN'S, Baron,  
*Expunge "A Lord of the Ki*  
*Bedchamber."*
- Page 224, SOMERHILL, Baron,  
(Marquess of Clanricarde, I.P.)  
*Offi. Captain of the Yeomen of*  
*King's Guard.*  
*Lord Lieut. of Galwayshire.*  
*Rel. His Lordship's mother is wid*  
*of Sir Joseph-Sydney Yorke, K.C.*  
*late M.P. for Reigate.*
- Page 225, SOUTHAMPTON, Baron,  
*His Lordship's bro. and heir p*  
*the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, is*  
*for Great Grimsby.*

- Page 226, SPENCER, Earl,—*add*—  
His Lordship is *father* to the Hon. Fred. Spencer (a Capt., R.N.), M.P. for Worcestershire.—The latter, and his *bro.* Lord Althorp, are *cousins* to Lord Bingham, &c.
- Page 229, STRANGE, Earl,  
*Expunge* “*Lord Lieut. of Perthshire.*”
- Page 231, SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE, Earl of,—*add*—  
His Lordship’s *son*, Viscount Andover, *mar.* Isabella, *niece* to the Duke of Norfolk, Sept. 2, 1830.
- Page 231, SYDNEY, Viscount,—*add*—  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Earl of Romney.
- Page 232, TALHOT, Earl,—*add*—  
*Rel. Father-in-law* to the Marquess of Lothian, S.P. (Baron Ker, U.K.)
- Page 238, WICKLOW, Earl of,—*add*—  
*Off. Lord Lieut. of Wicklowshire.*
- Page 240, WINCHESTER, Marquess of,  
*Rel. Uncle* to Joseph Yorke, and to C. P. Yorke, Esqrs., both M.P.’s for Reigate.—His Lordship’s *son*, the Rev. Lord C. Paulett, is *bro.-in-law* to J. C. Ramsden, Esq., M.P. for Yorkshire.
- Page 245, ERROL, Earl of,  
*Expunge* “*Representative Peer,*” and *insert* (*Baron Kilmarnock, U.K.*)  
— CASSILIS, Earl of,  
*Expunge* “*Baron,*” and *insert* Marquess of Ailsa, U.K.
- Page 246, LEVEN and MELVILLE, Earl of,—*add*—  
*A Representative Peer.*
- Page 247, SELKIRK, Earl of,—*add*—  
*A Representative Peer,* and *expunge* all other particulars.  
— NORTHESK, Earl of,  
*Expunge* *Representative Peer,*—*add*—*N. & S.* William-Hopetown Carnegie. O. T. Baron Rosehill, and Inglismaldy.  
*Co. Sc.* Ethie House, Forfarshire, and Rosehill, Hants.
- DUNDONALD, Earl of,—*add*—  
*N. & S.* Thomas Cochrane.
- BREADALBANE, Earl of, *for* “*Baron,*” *read* (*Marquess of B., U.K.*)
- Page 247, DUNMORE, Earl of,—*add*—(*Baron Dummore, U.K.*)  
— *for* “*ORKNEY, Countess of, deceased,*” *read* ORKNEY, Earl of.
- Page 248, FAULKLAND, Viscount,—*add*—*a Representative Peer.*
- Page 250, ELIBANK, Baron,  
His Lordship is a *MINOR.*  
— KINNAIRD, Baron,  
*add*—(*Baron Rossie, U.K.*)
- Page 253, MEATH, Earl of,  
*add*—(*Baron Chaworth, U.K.*)  
— FINGALL, Earl of,  
*add*—(*Baron Fingall, U.K.*)
- Page 254, LUDLOW, Earl,  
*add*—(*Baron Ludlow, U.K.*)
- Page 255, WINTERTON, Earl of,  
*N. & S.* *For* “*Edward-Garth Turnour,*” *read* Edward-John Turnour.  
*add*—*Co. Sc.* Shillinglee Park, near Petworth, Sussex; and Beesthorpe-Hall, Norfolk.  
— HOWTH, Earl of,  
*N. & S.* *For* “*William St. Lawrence,*” *read* Thomas St. Lawrence.
- SEFTON, Earl of,  
*add*—(*Baron Sefton, U.K.*)  
— LISBURNE, Earl of,  
*N. & S.* *For* “*John Vaughan,*” *read* Ernest-Augustus Vaughan.
- LEITRIM, Earl of,  
*add*—(*Baron Clements, U.K.*)  
— KENMARE, Earl of,—*add*—  
*Off. Lord Lieut. of Kerryshire.*
- Page 259, NORBURY, Earl of,  
*N. & S.* *For* “*John Toler,*” *read* Hector-John-Graham Toler.  
*Rel. Bro.* to the late Baron Norwood.  
*Expunge* “*Offices,*” after which *insert* 182. RANFURLY, Earl of (*Baron Ranfurly, U.K.*) Sept. 9, 1831.
- TAAFE, Viscount,  
*N. & S.* *For* “*Rodolphus,*” *read* Francis, Taafe.
- Page 260, MASSARENE, Viscount,—*add*—  
*N. & S.* John Skeffington.
- Page 261, DE VESCI, Viscount,—*add*—  
*Off. Lord Lieut. of Queen’s County.*  
6 B

- Page 261, *Expunge* "216, Viscount NORTHLAND."
- Page 262, HARBERTON, Viscount, *N. & S. Expunge* Henry Pomeroy, F.S.A., and insert Arthur-James Pomeroy.
- GUILLAMORE, Viscount,—*add*—  
*Offl. Late* Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer.  
*Rel. Father* to the Hon. Standish O'Grady, M.P. for Limerickshire.  
*Co. Sc.* Rockbarton, Limerickshire.
- Page 265, KINGSALE, Baron, *for* "The Rev. Thomas De Courcy," *read* Stapleton De Courcy.
- Page 266, ROKEBY, Baron, *N. & S. For* "Matthew," *read* Edward Montagu.
- Page 267, CLONCURRY, Baron, *add* (*Baron Cloncurry, U.K.*)
- WATERPARK, Baron, *N. & S. For* "Richard Cavendish, F.S.A.," *read* Henry-Manners Cavendish, M.P. for Knaresborough.
- GRAVES, Baron,—*add*—  
*Offl. Aide-de-camp* to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
- Page 268, ROSSMORE, Baron,—*add*—  
*Offl. Lord Lieut. of Monaghanshire.*
- *Expunge* NORWOOD, Baron, *deceased.*  
*Rel. Bro.* to the Earl of Norbury.
- Page 269, HENLEY, Baron, *N. & S. For* "Frederick-Morton Eden," *read* Robert-Henley Eden.  
*Expunge* a Privy Councillor, and *insert* a Master in Chancery.  
*add*—*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
- Page 270, GARYVAGH, Baron,—*add*—  
*Offl. Lord Lieut. of Londonderryshire.*
- Page 271, HOWDEN, Baron, *add*—(*Baron Howden, U.K.*)
- *Add the following New Creation*—
316. TALBOT AND MALAHIDE, Baroness . . . . . 1831  
*N. & S.* Margaret Talbot.  
*Co. Sc.* Malahide Castle, Dublinshire.  
*Rel. Widow* of Richard Wogan Talbot, Esq., late M.P. for the County of Dublin; *mother* to Vice Admiral
- Sir John Talbot, K.C.B. (who married Julia, third dr. of James Everard, 9th Lord Arundel): *mo.-in-law* to Major-General W. B. Eustace, C.B.
- Page 276, *Expunge from INDEX to Scottish and Irish Peerages*, "216. Northland, V.," and *insert*, 182, Ranfurly, E. of; and 316, Talbot and Malahide, Baroness;—*each under its proper letter.*
- Page 278 to 283, from "Surnames of all the Spiritual and Temporal Lords," *expunge*
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Carteret . . . . .     | B. Carteret.         |
| Cornwall . . . . .     | Bp. of Worcester.    |
| Knox . . . . .         | Bp. of Derry.        |
| Magee . . . . .        | Archbp. of Dublin.   |
| Majendie . . . . .     | Bp. of Bangor.       |
| Ponsonby . . . . .     | Bp. of Killaloe, &c. |
| St. Lawrence . . . . . | Bp. of Cork & Ross.  |
| Temple-G. Nugent       | Baron Nugent, I.P.   |
- and insert*
- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Anson . . . . .         | { E. of Lichfield, <i>vice</i> |
|                         | { "Anson."                     |
| Bamfylde . . . . .      | Baron Poltimore.               |
| Berkeley . . . . .      | B. Segrave.                    |
| Cadogan . . . . .       | B. Oakley.                     |
| Campbell . . . . .      | M. of Breadalbane.             |
| Carr . . . . .          | { Bp. of Worcester,            |
|                         | { <i>vice</i> "Gloucester."    |
| Cavendish . . . . .     | E. of Burlington.              |
| Chichester . . . . .    | B. Templemore.                 |
| Ellis-Agar . . . . .    | Baron Dover.                   |
| Fitz-Clarence . . . . . | E. of Munster.                 |
| Gifford . . . . .       | B. Gifford.                    |
| Grenville-Nugent        | { B. Nugent.                   |
| Temple . . . . .        | {                              |
| Grosvenor . . . . .     | M. Westminster.                |
| Haldane Duncan          | { E. of Camperdown,            |
|                         | { <i>vice</i> "Duncan."        |
| Hughes . . . . .        | B. Dinorben.                   |
| Jerningham . . . . .    | B. Stafford.                   |
| Kennedy . . . . .       | M. of Ailsa.                   |
| Knox . . . . .          | Bp. of Killaloe, &c.           |
| Knox . . . . .          | E. of Ranfurly.                |
| Lawley . . . . .        | B. Wenlock.                    |
| Lloyd . . . . .         | B. Mostyn.                     |
| Maltby . . . . .        | Bp. of Chichester.             |
| Maule . . . . .         | B. Panmure.                    |
| Ponsonby . . . . .      | Bp. of Derry.                  |
| Ponsonby . . . . .      | B. Ponsonby.                   |
| Saumarez . . . . .      | B. De Saumarez.                |
| Talbot . . . . .        | { Bss. Talbot, and             |
|                         | { Malahide.                    |
| Thynne . . . . .        | B. Carteret.                   |
| Whately . . . . .       | Abp. of Dublin, &c.            |

- Page 284 to 286, from "Courtesy Titles of the Junior Nobility,"—*expunge*—  
Belgrave, V. . . E. Grosvenor.  
Tullibardine, M. of, D. of Athol, S.P.  
and insert  
Ailsa, L. . . . M. of Ailsa.  
Anson, V. . . . E. of Lichfield.  
Brabazon, L. . . . E. of Meath.  
Cavendish, L. . . . E. of Burlington.  
Cole, V. . . . E. of Enniskillen.  
Duncan, V. . . . E. of Camperdown.  
Fitzclarence, V. . . . E. of Munster.  
Grosvenor, E. . . . M. of Westminster.  
Northland, V. . . . E. of Ranfurly.  
Ormelie, E. of . . . M. of Breadalbane.
- Page 288, add to the "Abbreviations:"  
Mem. . Member.  
M.P. . Member of Parliament.  
R.I.P. . Representative Irish Peer.
- Page 300, BLETCHINGLY,—*expunge*  
"Clerk of the Ordnance."
- Page 506, AYR, &c.—*add*—  
T. F. Kennedy, Esq., Clerk of the Ordnance.
- Page 508, BLETCHINGLY:—Thomas Hyde Villiers, Esq.,—*add*—  
*Secretary to the Commissioners of the India Board.*
- Page 509, CALNE:—Charles-Richard Fox, Esq.,—*add*—  
Equerry in Ordinary to the King.
- Page 510, CARNARVON, &c.:—the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, K.C.B.,—*add*—  
*A Groom of the King's Bedchamber.*
- CHESTER:—The Hon., now Lord, Robert Grosvenor,—is *Comptroller of the King's Household.*
- CLARESHIRE:—W. N. Macnamara, Esq.,—is a Major in the Army.
- Page 511, COLERAINE:—W. T. Copeland, Esq.,—is an Alderman of the City of London.
- Page 512, DERBY:—H. F. C. Cavendish, Esq.,—is an Equerry Extraordinary to the King.
- Page 513, ENNIS:—The Right Hon. W. F. V. Fitzgerald (now Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey), is *Lord Lieut. of Clareshire.*
- Page 515, GUILDFORD:—C. F. Norton, Esq.,—is *bro.* to Baron Grantley: *son-in-law* to Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., *Lieut. Gov. of Portsmouth.*
- Page 515, HAMPSHIRE:—Sir James Macdonald, Bart.,—is a Commissioner of the India Board.
- Page 516, ILCHESTER:—Stephen Lushington, Esq.,—is *Judge of the Consistory Court.*
- Page 517, KING'S COUNTY:—Lord Oxmantown—*is Lord Lieut. of the County which he represents.*
- Page 518, LIMERICKSHIRE:—The Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon—*is also Lord Lieut. of this County.*
- LINCOLNSHIRE:—The Hon. C. A. W. Pelham,—*is son-in-law* to Viscount Hawarden, I.P.
- Page 523, PLYMPTON-EARLE:—Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq.,—*is bro.-in-law* to Baron Crofton, I.P.
- Page 528, TIPPERARYSHIRE:—J. H. Hutchinson, Esq.,—*is a Captain in the Army, and nephew* to the Earl of Donoughmore.
- Page 846, to "I. H. Ley, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons,"—*add*—  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Marquess of Tweeddale.
- Page 847, for "the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, Chaplain to the House of Commons," *read*  
The Rev. Edward Repton, M.A.
- Page 859, (PRIVY COUNCIL) *insert*  
The Hon. Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court.
- Page 860, for "Fitzgerald, the Hon. W. F. Vesey," *read*  
BARON FITZGERALD AND VESEY.  
— *Insert* SIR WILLIAM GARROW, Knt., *late* a Baron of the Exchequer.
- Page 876, The Rt. Hon. CHARLES M. SUTTON,—*add*—  
*Rel. Bro.-in-law* to the Bishop of Carlisle.
- Page 877, after "TEIGNMOUTH, Baron," *supply*  
TENNYSON, Charles, Feb. 7, 1832.  
—(See page 300.)
- Page 882, JAMES FITZGERALD,—*add*—  
*Rel. Fa.* to Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey.  
— for "W. F. V. Fitzgerald," *re*  
Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey.



