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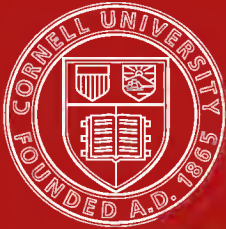
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New Series, Vol. VII.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by MR. F. ELINGTON BALL, Hon. Litt. D., Dublin. The Index has been compiled by MISS M. BRADSHAW.

INTRODUCTION.

In the period covered by the present volume, namely from March 25, 1683, to July, 1688, the correspondence of the first Duke of Ormond is concluded. More than half the volume is filled by the correspondence of the last two years of his third term of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the remaining pages carry the correspondence down to his death, and contain extracts from inventories of his furniture, plate and pictures, and a catalogue of his books.

With the exception of the last six months of his employment as Viceroy, Ormond was during the five years resident in England, and the letters to him are almost entirely occupied with Irish affairs. As long as he held the position of Lord Deputy, the Earl of Arran continued to be his father's chief informant, with help in regard to legal questions from the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop Boyle, and the Solicitor-General, Sir John Temple. From the time he was superseded in the government by Ormond's return to Ireland until his own death, which occurred little more than two years later, Arran had, however, seldom occasion to write to his father, and during the remaining years of Ormond's life, in addition to Archbishop Boyle, who governed Ireland for ten months after Ormond laid down the sword, and Sir John Temple, Ormond's most frequent correspondents were the fifth Earl of Roscommon, who commanded Ormond's regiment, the Earl of Longford, the first Viscount Mountjoy of the Stewart creation, and Sir Cyril Wyche, who acted during Ormond's short stay in Ireland in the capacity of his chief secretary. There are also in this volume a number of letters to Arran from John Keatinge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Robert Reading, an ancestor of the Duke of Abercorn, Lemuel Kingdon, a commissioner of the Irish revenue, and others.

As the correspondence in the previous volume has shown Ormond had been kept in London, whither he had gone for the purpose of contracting an alliance for his grandson, by command of the King, and his stay appears to have been now further prolonged by a combination of private and public motives. Writing a few days after the correspondence in this volume opens, Arran says that the good effect of the air of England on his parents' health may excuse their staying longer "than is discoursed of," while in a subsequent letter he refers to "the thoughts of calling a Parliament" as obliging Ormond to remain in England for that summer.* Although

* *Intra*, pp. 2, 9.

there are allusions to one or two severe attacks of illness,* Ormond enjoyed on the whole good health until the time of his death, but the Duchess of Ormond's condition was then a source of anxiety. Four months after the correspondence in this volume commences she went to Bath "rather to have an opportunity of dying out of her husband's sight than out of any hopes she had of a recovery,"† but the waters proved beneficial, and in the autumn Ormond wrote that she was as well as he had ever known her at that time of year.‡ A country house at Little Chelsea was provided as a retreat for her,§ but she remained by her husband's side until the following summer, when, on Saturday, July 20, her death took place.|| In the end it came unexpectedly. A fortnight before she had expected to return to Ireland towards the end of that month, and although she had been ill for some days she had been pronounced out of danger by her physicians, and "the sudden change that happened to her" came as a surprise to those around her.¶ What her loss meant to Ormond may be gathered from a letter of condolence sent to him by Archbishop Boyle :—

"You have lost the noblest person, the wisest friend and the best of wives that ever lived; one of such an universal goodness that her death doth worthily challenge not only your Grace's but the kingdom's lamentation. . . . If my computation fails me not, it is about fifty-five years that you have been happy in each other. What an age of mercies have you possessed together! How have you supported each other through all the changes and varieties of fortune, and have made even your sufferings easy to you both by your mutual assistances!"**

A month before the Duchess of Ormond's death the King had decided that Ormond should return to Ireland. Apparently it had been Ormond's intention to remain in England until the following spring, and the change of residence before that time was not altogether agreeable to him.†† He does not disclose what reason was given by the King for requiring him to resume his place in Ireland, or what he himself surmised to be the cause of the King's resolution, but the origin of the order was no doubt to be found in the wish of the King's advisers to remove him from the Court. A year before he had written to Arran that dissatisfaction was once more expressed in regard to the government of Ireland, and these reflections he had rightly conjectured had reference no less to himself than to his son.‡‡ It was Ormond's fate to please neither party in the state, and the attack came now from the Duke of York and his friends, who had become predominant with

* *Infra*, pp. 206–208, 215, 360.

† *Carte's Life of Ormond*, Oxon, 1851, iv, 663.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 104, 106, 118, 148.

§ *Infra*, p. 175.

|| *Infra*, p. 258.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 255, 258.

** *Infra*, p. 260.

†† *Infra*, pp. 249, 253.

‡‡ *Infra*, p. 61.

the King, and centred round a charge that disaffection was rife in both military and civil life in Ireland and was countenanced by the executive in that country. So long as Ormond was near the King the Duke of York and his friends found it impossible to advance their policy as they wished, and as a first step they secured his removal to a distance.

That they had not overestimated the effect of his presence, the result proved. On the 5th of August Ormond set out from Windsor for Ireland, arriving in Dublin a fortnight later,* and on the 19th of October the King acquainted him with his determination "to put that government into another hand." Although warnings had reached him of the probability of such an event,† the actual notification took Ormond by surprise. Five days before it reached him‡ he had despatched Arran to wait upon the King with an account of Ireland that he had every reason to expect would be pleasing to his Majesty. His confidence that he was able to pursue a policy in accordance with the King's wishes is best seen from the letter of which his son was the bearer :—

Dublin, October 26, 1684.

May it please your Majesty,

Nothing can be more evident than the good effect the vigour and steadiness of your Majesty's councils has had in this kingdom in about two years and a half that I have had the honour to attend upon your service and person in England, courage and example having been taken from thence by your servants here; and though I do not believe that the submission to your government and conformity to your laws in so short a time can proceed from conviction of conscience and a total change of principles, in all or most of those who now acquiesce in outward appearances, yet it may be hoped, that finding the ease and safety of living peaceably with their neighbours and obediently towards the government, the constraint they may yet suffer by dissembling their affections may in time wear off, and leave no inclination in them to endeavour a change of their condition; especially if the government be supported by such a force that an attempt to disturb it may not seem easy, which I mention because it is now in your Majesty's power to establish such a force to the satisfaction of the generality of your subjects of this kingdom and to the dissatisfaction of none that desire to live, and let others live, loyally and happily. This is what I could never say before, in all the time I have had the honour to serve your Majesty, and the King your father in the place I am in.

The bearer, my son, goes over furnished with what may make this appear with all the certainty anything

* *Infra*, p. 267.

† *Infra*, p. 281.

‡ *Carte, op cit*, iv, 669.

of this nature can be capable of, and with other accounts of the state and management of your affairs here; such as I hope will satisfy your Majesty that your commands concerning your army, and all others your instructions and directions are and will be punctually obeyed by, may it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful and most humble
and most obedient subject and servant,

ORMOND.*

But the changes which the Duke of York and his friends required were such as Ormond could never have been brought to recommend or to concur in. Their extent is made plain in the King's letter conveying to Ormond his dismissal, a letter in which Charles II takes no pains to disguise his own fickle character:—

Newmarket, October 19, 1684.

“I find it absolutely necessary for my service, that very many and almost general alterations should be made in Ireland, both in the civil and military parts of the government; that several persons who were recommended and placed by you, and who were fit to be so at that time, must now be removed, which, I think, would be too hard to impose upon you to be the director of. For which reason and others of the like nature, I have resolved to put that government into another hand, and have made choice of my Lord Rochester, who is every way fit for it, and in one respect fitter than any other man can be, which is that the near relation he has to you makes your concerns and those of your family to be his, and he will have that care of them which I desire may be always continued. And because I would have this alteration appear with all the regard and consideration that I have for you, I offer it to yourself to propose in what manner you would wish it to be done, and afterwards, if you choose to stay in that country, all who I employ shall pay you all the respect your merit and long constant services can expect, and whenever you come hither, you shall receive the same marks of my kindness, esteem and confidence you have hitherto had, and this you may depend upon. Nothing I have now resolved on this subject shall be public till I hear from you; and so be sure of my kindnesses.

CHARLES REX.†

Ormond seldom criticised the conduct of his sovereign, but on that occasion he gave vent in more than one letter to his sense of the injustice that had been done him. To his son in particular he communicated with much freedom his private thoughts, and gave in detail the allegations that had been made in order to secure his removal:—

* *Carte, op cit*, v. 169. † *Ibid*, p. 166. The original is at Kilkenny Castle.

“It run in my head that not long since, that is no longer than when the Popish Plot was in its vigour, I had received a letter from the King in another style and of another complexion than that of the 19th of October last, and upon search I found it, and herewith I send you a copy of it and of my answer to it, not that I would have you make any other use of it than to keep it by you, to teach you, or rather to mind you, that Kings have no better memories than other men, for if the King had remembered the one, I believe he would not have written the other, but it seems I was one of those that was fit to be employed then, and not now. My defects and failings were then covered, but now they are conspicuous and mustered up, my age, my sloth, my aversion to Roman Catholics, my negligence in the choice of such as I have recommended to or placed in the King’s service, Mr. Ellis’s corruptions, manifested in his purchasing of places and lands, with his vast and extravagant undertakings, and his offers upon matches to settle 20,000*l.* when it is known he was not worth the twentieth part of it when he came into play, all which could not be got fairly or without the countenance, at least connivance, of the chief governor.”*

In reply to the King’s letter Ormond had intimated his intention when he laid down the sword of returning to London to perform the duties of the office of Lord Steward, which by “his Majesty’s bounty” was still left to him, and had asked that his removal should not fall in the winter, “an unfit season for an old man to travel in, or for any man to make provision for his future residence.”† In the interval the death of Charles II took place. Some weeks before Ormond had learned that restrictions as to the exercise of patronage were to be imposed on his successor which had never been customary in his own case,‡ and as this intimation had greatly mitigated his feeling of chagrin he was able to give expression to whole-hearted sorrow for one whom his extraordinary loyalty to the Crown led him to style “the best King, the best master, and the best friend that ever man had.”§ The accession of James II made no change in the arrangements for Ormond’s departure from Ireland except that the government was to be transferred to Lords Justices instead of to Lord Rochester. Although he had been at one time willing to make an exception in that nobleman’s favour,|| Ormond was reluctant to accept the humiliation of surrendering the sword in person, a position in which he had never been previously placed, but owing to his representations on that subject being delayed in transit, it was arranged that his successors should be sworn into office before he left Ireland.

* *Infra*, p. 295.

† *Carte, op cit.*, v. 171.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 176.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 177.

|| *Infra*, p. 283.

From that country he set sail, never to return, on March 28, 1685.

The rule of James II cannot but have been regarded by Ormond from the first with grave misgivings, and it brought to him unhappiness and loss of income. As letters in this volume show, he viewed with deep distress the removal of officers who had formerly been attached to his person from the Irish army, and of friends from positions in civil life to which he had himself promoted them. In several letters he alludes to his own circumstances, but especially in a remarkable one to his step-brother and financial adviser, Captain Mathew:—

“I confess I did not soon enough foresee that it was possible that in this King’s or his brother’s reign I should be put to seek for a habitation or retreat out of the country where my fortune lies; but it is so far come to pass that I had rather live and die in Carolina than in Ireland, and you must pardon my repeating it, if you had foreseen it but as soon as I did, or if you had trusted to my foresight, I presume I had been in better condition than I am like to be, and possibly I had not been put so soon to such retrenchments as I must make, how unwilling soever I am to go less or to part with old servants. You may guess I am full of the sense of the uneasiness I am threatened with at this age when I venture to visit it thus and in this way.*

But Ormond was inclined to blame the King’s advisers for what was amiss rather than the King himself, and was constant in his attendance at Court until a year before his death.† He removed then to Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, where on July 21, 1688, he died. Of his life in the country a glimpse is caught in a letter from the faithful controller of his household to his steward at Kilkenny, written in the autumn of 1687:—

“His Grace continues as you saw him at Badminton, very little the better. I pray God restore him to his former health. He is, I thank God, very heart-whole. Yesterday was the King’s birthday and we were very merry, but now Lord Ossory and his family are gone. Dean Jones and Sir Oliver St. George are all gone, so we are now alone.”‡

In the present volume there are several references to the Earl of Arran which confirms the statements as to his habits of self-indulgence and show that his conduct while he held the office of Lord Deputy did not always become a chief governor. The “track of goodfellowship,” which was followed by him at that time, was used as one of the excuses for urging his father’s removal,§ and probably was more than ever pursued after his connection with the Irish Government

* *Infra*, p. 483. Cf. also letter to
Sir John Temple, p. 494.

† *Infra*, p. 488.

‡ *Infra*, p. 495.
§ *Infra*, p. 295.

ceased, and was accountable in a large measure for his premature death. Here and there in his letters passages show, however, the ability which gained for him at first such high encomiums,* and although his relations with his wife do not seem to have been always of the most happy kind, his affectionate nature is conspicuous in regard to his parents and his children. Two sons had replaced the one lost in 1681, Lord Tullow and Mr. James, "the finest child," observes a member of Arran's household, "I ever saw," but they lived only a short time. His daughter Charlotte, the only one of his children that survived him, was Arran's constant companion and in one of his letters to his father there is a pretty excuse for some scribblings made by her on the back of the sheet on which he wrote.† Owing to the extravagance of his wife and himself he had become much embarrassed in his circumstances and was beset by "the clamour of hungry folks at not having been paid."‡ "Never was any man," says his friend, Chief Justice Keatinge, "so misled and made a prey of by his own servants."§ His straitened condition had probably some part in an idea of his volunteering for service against the Turks, or obtaining employment as Viceroy of New England.|| Fair friends, who drew Arran away from the ties of home and business in Dublin, particularly Bell Stephens in all her glory, receive occasional notice in the correspondence,¶ and "rolls of music papers" sent to him from time to time by the celebrated Dr. Staggins were not the least anxiously expected communications from London.** To Chief Justice Keatinge the news of Arran's death, which occurred in London on January 26, 1685-6, in his forty-eighth year, came as no surprise, and in his letter of condolence Primate Boyle makes no reference to his death as a public loss, but dwells entirely on Ormond's sorrow.††

To his grandson and successor, the Earl of Ossory, Ormond alludes in the early part of the correspondence in this volume with reserve, and as if his future was a source of anxiety to him. In the spring of 1684 the young man went to the Netherlands to gain "honour and experience" in the military operations then pending before Luxemburgh, an expedition which Ormond thought was likely to prove more chargeable to him than instructive to his grandson,‡‡ but in less than two months was recalled by Ormond in order to accompany him to Ireland. In the opinion of his aunt, Lady Cavendish, it would have been to Ossory's advantage to have stayed longer abroad, but according to her "nothing of that kind" had ever happened to him.§§ Both Ossory and his wife went with Ormond to Ireland; and it was arranged that they

* *Supra*, vol. vi, p. xi.

† *Infra*, p. 157.

‡ *Infra*, p. 282.

§ *Infra*, p. 408.

|| *Infra*, p. 289.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 337, 340. *Cf.* also p. 379.

** *Infra*, pp. 175, 205.

†† *Infra*, pp. 407, 408.

‡‡ *Infra*, p. 227.

§§ *Infra*, p. 251.

were to remain there with her father. But even if Rochester had come to Ireland as Viceroy, the arrangement was destined not to be carried out for on January 25th, 1684-5, Lady Ossory, who had only completed her seventeenth birthday three days before, died. Ormond deeply lamented her loss, but thought it his duty to rouse himself from his sorrow to seek a fresh alliance for his grandson. Within a month of the first Lady Ossory's death he was in communication with Sir Robert Southwell regarding a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort,* and before eight months had elapsed Ossory was married to her. Ossory was attacked by smallpox when returning to England with his grandfather, but took part in June in the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion. After his second marriage he seems to have lived on more cordial terms with his grandfather, and a letter from him to Ormond betokens affectionate devotion on his wife's part as well as his own.†

Several letters will be found in the present volume from the ninth Earl of Derby, who was married to a sister of Lord Ossory. They are concerned chiefly with his regalities in the Isle of Man, and the suppression of dissent, in which Derby was not over zealous. There are also some letters from Ormond's son-in-law, the second Earl of Chesterfield, and some references to Chesterfield's only daughter, Lady Betty Stanhope.

So far as England is concerned the Rye House Plot and the political situation created by it are the subjects most fully treated of in the present volume. The discovery of the plot is announced on June 22, 1683, to Arran by his father, who says that though he is "as slow as any man in his belief of such discoveries and attempts," yet he believes that the attempt to kill Charles II. and the Duke of York would have been made only that the fire in Newmarket compelled them to return to London ten days sooner than they had intended.‡ Ormond was one of those appointed to take examinations and observes in a letter to his son-in-law, Lord Chesterfield, that the conspiracy against the lives of the King and the Duke and the insurrection "that should have accompanied or immediately followed upon it" were "so contemporary and near akin that it will be hard to believe but that they who are evidently involved in the one, were, at least some of them, privy to the other; however, it may be difficult judicially to prove it."§ He foretold what the result of Lord Russell's trial would be, and was of opinion that the suicide of the Earl of Essex did not influence the jury, although known to them before they gave their verdict.|| In regard to Essex Arran wrote to his father that he thought "he durst not of all men have done such an act upon himself, but rather that he would have discovered all he knew."¶

* *Infra*, p. 335.

† *Infra*, p. 420.

‡ *Infra*, p. 51.

§ *Infra*, p. 60.

|| *Infra*, pp. 62, 73.

¶ *Infra*, p. 77.

The Plot led to much activity in Ireland against the Dissenters. On receipt of the letter from Ormond cited above Arran ordered at once "some troops of horse northward" and sent also "some intelligent persons" to ascertain how far the Plot had extended in that part of the country.* Two of the conspirators, Rumbold and Walcot, had connection with Ireland whither they were at first believed to have fled, and Colonel Richard Lawrence, a resident in Ireland well known as a writer on economic subjects, and often alluded to in this correspondence, was suspected of being cognizant of their movements.† The excitement led to many false reports. A magistrate asserted that he had taken the Duke of Monmouth at Swords, near Dublin, but this notable prisoner, on a guard being sent to take charge of him, proved to be a deserter from one of the Irish regiments, who had formerly been employed as an upholsterer in Kilkenny Castle. "There has been before and since that," says Arran, "several Dukes of Monmouth and Tom Armstrongs seen here, if informers may be believed."‡ In consequence of Arran's efforts conventicles were suppressed to an extent that was "not expected or scarce hoped for" and "the law of twelve pence a Sunday for those who come not to church" was enforced.§ In the opinion of Ormond further severity was, however, necessary. "Dispersing of conventicles," he says, "if nothing more follow that may make them weary of meeting is no better than scattering a flock of crows that will soon assemble again, and possibly it were better to let them alone than to let them see the impotence of the government upon which they will presume."||

But the main subject touching Ireland of which the correspondence between Ormond and his son treats is the Irish army. The commands in it had begun to fetch exorbitant prices, and the traffic in commissions had become notorious and caused much dissatisfaction in high quarters. Projects for its regulation were also constantly under consideration, and the delay in the payment of arrears gave rise to frequent complaints.¶ There are also many references in Arran's letters to the collection of the revenue and to disputes between the Commissioners and their predecessors, the Farmers, and much criticism, in which Arran had the assistance of the Primate and Sir John Temple, of a commission of Grace for the Remedy of Defective Titles which was appointed in the last year of Charles II.'s reign.

As regards Ireland interest will, however, centre in the letters written from thence after the accession of James II. Foremost amongst these are the letters from Archbishop Boyle, to whom in conjunction with Lord Granard the government of Ireland was committed on Ormond's departure.

* *Infra*, p. 59.

† *Infra*, pp. 54, 63, 65, 66, 97.

‡ *Infra*, p. 95.

§ *Infra*, pp. 96, 181.

|| *Infra*, p. 102.

¶ pp. 9, 10, 39, 43, 51, 57, 71, 99.

In one of his earliest letters in the present volume Ormond bears testimony to Boyle's judicial rectitude and abilities, saying that nothing less than "the conviction of his most infallible senses or palpable demonstration" would ever persuade him that Boyle could be tempted "to swerve from the rules of justice," or "to employ the authority of his place, or the great force of his reason, to the oppression of great or small,"* and from a letter of the Earl of Rochester, Ormond would appear to have himself recommended the appointment of both Boyle and his brother Lord Justice.† But Boyle proved too ready to acquiesce in the new policy in Ireland to please Ormond. He saw no reason to complain of the disbanding of the horse and battle-axe guards which Ormond considered an injustice to the officers who had bought their commissions,‡ and he allowed a general disarming of Protestants to be carried out without an official remonstrance, until told by Ormond that "if he went out of the government without leaving behind him some public manifestation of his care and concern for the loyal Protestants of Ireland, he would not leave the world with that character he had lived in it."§

But the chief source of Ormond's dissatisfaction was the subservience of the Irish administration to the Earl of Tyrconnell.

"By all that are bare lookers on, and even by what I gather from some of the Ministers of State," he writes, "the Lords Justices are thought to have complied with the Earl of Tyrconnell in the irregularity and presumption of his proceedings beyond what they had any direction or he had any authority for, and that it is from their low compliance with him that he has become the terror of all sorts of men in office, whether ecclesiastical, civil or military, upon supposition that by his favourable and advantageous representation they are to lose or hold their places, whereas in truth the Lords Justices had no other direction than to consult with him in matters concerning the army, and not to be influenced by his advice even in that."||

In this particular the principal responsibility was, however, laid at the door of Boyle's co-Lord Justice, Arthur, first Earl of Granard, in regard to whose somewhat tortuous career considerable information will be found in this volume. Accusations which were brought against him of having assisted the Earl of Argyll to escape, and of having been concerned in the scheme for an insurrection at the time of the Rye House Plot, indicate at least that his associates then were not the friends of the Duke of York,¶ but during a visit to the Court

* *Infra*, p. 15.

† *Infra*, p. 320.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 349, 352.

§ *Infra*, pp. 349, 396.

|| *Infra*, p. 374.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 76, 374. It is said by his biographer (*Memoirs of the Earls of Granard*, pp. 35, 57) that Granard connived at Argyll's escape and always resisted the measures of James II.

in the last months of Charles II.'s reign his views appear to have undergone a change simultaneously with his promotion to an earldom, and these letters show that for a time he was little more than a creature of the Earl of Tyrconnell. Although Ormond had a kindly feeling towards him from a recollection of his services to Charles I.,* Granard was not one of his intimates and is mentioned in this volume as a rival of his son as well as of his brother-in law, FitzPatrick, whom Granard challenged to fight a duel.†

With the Earl of Clarendon, whose arrival in Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in January, 1686, terminated the reign of Boyle and Granard, Ormond was on more friendly terms, and exchanged the use of Kilkenny for that of Cornbury while Clarendon was Viceroy. Ormond felt the utmost sympathy for him in the unenviable position in which he was placed, and the substitution of Roman Catholics for Protestants in the Irish army and proposed repeal of the Act of Settlement gave rise to some correspondence between them. On Clarendon's return to England in February, 1687, Ormond wrote to him that his conduct of the Irish government had won the prayers of good and loyal men, and as a mark of his own approbation appointed him High Steward of the University of Oxford.‡

In the opinion of Ormond the evil genius of James II.'s reign was the Earl of Tyrconnell, of whom he never says a good word. He had incurred Ormond's disfavour not only by his policy but by personal acts of discourtesy in the removal of old members of Ormond's household from the army and oppression of those who were known to be Ormond's friends. Even during Clarendon's viceroyalty Ormond found it impossible to excuse James II.'s toleration of Tyrconnell, and could only find comfort in the hope that his employment was a temporary expedient.

"His Majesty as long as he employs the Earl of Tyrconnell in so high a place, and great a trust," Ormond wrote to Lord Longford, "may think it necessary to support him, even in some irregularities and excesses, at least not to mortify him, or lessen his authority by any public reprehensions, however he may dislike the roughness of his proceedings in the discharge of his trust, the nature of which, if it be such as his lordship assumes, would require all the smoothness and temper the performance of it is capable of. . . . It would be surprising and uncomfortable enough if his Majesty should take the character of all men's affections in that kingdom to his service, even from my Lord Tyrconnell himself; but to take from him when he takes it but from others, who perhaps are not very competent judges or informers in the case, would be something more intolerable, so

* *Infra*, pp. 277, 278.

† *Infra*, pp. 476, 487.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 257, 293.

that I cannot fear but that his Majesty will take other measures, and in that confidence suffering should have patience."*

After Tyrconnell's appointment as Lord Deputy in room of Clarendon only five short letters from Ormond are preserved. In one of them he expresses his intention of having "writings and goods" brought to England, evidently for the purpose of ensuring their safety, and in another he says that the account which he receives of his affairs in Ireland is very bad and what makes the condition of landlords like himself "the sadder is that there appears no possible remedy in prospect, at least none that they can hope will be applied to their relief."†

Of the death of Charles II., which fell upon his Court "unexpectedly and suddenly," Ormond's correspondents give some particulars. On the morning of the Tuesday before the King's death an express was sent to Ormond announcing the King's illness, on the evening of that day a second express was despatched to inform him that the physicians thought the King "in a condition of safety," and on Friday evening a third express was sent to tell him of the King's death.‡ To the sayings of that monarch another is added in one of Ormond's letters, namely, that an excuse is "seldom without a little mixture of a lie."§ There are also several references to the marriage of the future Queen Anne to Prince George of Denmark. Its probability is mentioned in May, 1683, by Ormond, who says that "those that are resolved to like nothing of the Court, give out that it is a French match and contrived to carry on that interest." It was thought that the Princess's fortune would prove an irresistible attraction to the Prince, who is described by Ormond as a good soldier and a "brisk man."|| A letter from the Prince of Orange testifies to the value which he placed upon the friendship of the Duke of Ormond and his family,¶ but the allusions to him in Ormond's letters have only reference to his part in foreign affairs. Of Ormond's connection with the Court as Lord Steward we are frequently reminded by long lists of the appointments to the household as well as by observations on the "Bedchamber Orders" and statements as to the "Succession of the Officers Below Stairs in the King's House" and "Accommodation for White-staves and Officers of the Green-cloth,"** but excepting as regards Lord Rochester, whom it is evident Ormond never entirely trusted,†† little information is to be gathered about the English ministers.

Turning again to the sister island much light is thrown in the letters on the position of the various religious denominations in that country during the period covered by this volume.

* *Infra*, p. 436.

† *Infra*, pp. 489, 494.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 316, 317.

§ *Infra*, p. 124.

|| *Infra*, p. 22.

¶ *Infra*, p. 107.

** *Infra*, pp. 27, 185, 351, *et passim*.

†† *Infra*, pp. 285, 286.

So long as Roman Catholics did not make an open profession of their faith it would appear that at the close of Charles II.'s reign they were allowed "the exercise of their religion," but the entry of two nuns "into their habits," with great pomp and formality, at Galway and "the building and fitting up of no less than four chapels" at Kilkenny led to official remonstrance,* while even severer measures were taken against some nuns and "a mad friar" at Burrishoole.† Before the death of Charles II. the increase of Roman Catholic bishops and clergy, and the freedom permitted to them, had excited the alarm of the dignitaries of the established church, and even the Earl of Tyrconnell appears to have thought his co-religionists would do well "to be more discreet."‡ The reluctance of Charles II. to call a Parliament in Ireland was attributed by Ormond to the King's fear of the measures which might be proposed against Roman Catholics, and the King's apprehensions on that point proved evidently too strong for Ormond to attempt to combat.§ After the accession of James II. the position of Roman Catholics in Ireland is illustrated by a curious and most interesting account of the foundation by them of a University in Kilkenny, and a request addressed to Ormond from Waterford to recommend the appointment as bishop of that see of "the Reverend Father John Everard, regular of St. Francis's Order" whose loyalty to Charles II. had earned for him the sobriquet of "John for the King."||

As regards the social and economic condition of Ireland information is to be obtained from letters of Lord Longford and Lemuel Kingdon, who in the capacity of Revenue Commissioners made "circuits" through the country, and from correspondence relating to the discoveries of one Isaiah Amos in the county of Tipperary, and the trial of some of the inhabitants of Borrisokane for unlawful assembly. There is also to be found in these pages an interesting supplement to the story of the Brennans, the famous gang of robbers and goal-breakers.¶ While on the Leinster circuit in the summer of 1683 Chief Justice Keatinge reported their depredations in that part of the country and in the county of Limerick and suggested that they might be captured if "a desperate fellow" on whose "conduct and courage" they depended were promised a pardon. Then in the autumn of that year they appeared at Chester "in greater splendour and plenty than belonged to any of their race," having apparently assumed the name of Ormond's own family, and were taken into custody by the Mayor. But they soon escaped by means of judicious bribery, in which it is evident from an intercepted letter they were proficient, and, judging by

* *Infra*, pp. 115, 116, 139.

† *Infra*, pp. 119, 124, 129.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 239, 311, 313, 314.

§ *Infra*, pp. 92, 97, 98, 120.

|| *Infra*, pp. 445, 479.

¶ See Prendergast's *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution*, pp. 126-144.

the proposals of an informer for their discovery, within a few months were pursuing their trade once more in Ireland. Three years later they descended upon the castle at Kilkenny, which was their headquarters, and carried off plate to the value, as was currently reported, of 1,000*l.*, belonging to Ormond and his step-brother, Captain Mathew. The latter with whom the recovery of the plate was evidently the first consideration used an "authority of protection" which Lord Clarendon entrusted to him in favour of the Brennans themselves, who accused other persons of the robbery and made allegations against one Christopher Ramsey which could not be sustained. From a report of Ramsey's trial it would appear that after Ramsey's acquittal Mathew was bound over to prosecute the Brennans for perjury, but a few months later he figures as their advocate in an application to the Earl of Tyrconnell after his appointment as Lord Deputy for an indemnity of all their transgressions under Tyrconnell's own hand which Tyrconnell to his credit absolutely refused.* Ormond, who was "somewhat out of countenance" that after all his services one company of foot could not be spared to protect his castle,† was evidently no party to his step-brother's proceedings and was advocating at this time very different methods in dealing with "out-laws and rogues."‡ The exploits and capture of a Tory called Power, who was hanged, are also recounted in much detail, and "a bold but pleasant passage," told by no less distinguished a narrator than Primate Boyle, shows how he held up a wedding party and after drinking the bride's health marched off "quietly and softly" with 60*l.* which the guests gave him on his demanding the bride's portion.‡ A further illustration of the state of the country will be found in the correspondence that ensued on the assassination of Captain William Hamilton which so far as the evidence in the letters goes would seem to have been entirely due to his unrelenting pursuit of the Ulster Tories.§

There are several references to ecclesiastical and legal personages in Ireland, principally in connection with actual or expected vacancies. In one case Archbishop Boyle recommended for promotion to the episcopal bench a prelate, whose conduct failed to secure the approval of some of his brethren, but judging by his letters to Ormond on the death of the Duchess and of Arran, Boyle was not wanting in the piety becoming one in his position.|| Amongst legal persons Chief Justice Keatinge and Samuel Gorges, who was promoted from the Recordship of Kilkenny to a seat in the Common Pleas during the period covered by the present volume, are those of whom most information is to be obtained, but there are also references to the Chief Baron, Henry Hene, and his

* *Infra*, pp. 86, 153-157, 209, 364.

377, 410, 437, 488.

† *Infra*, pp. 368, 370.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 375, 381-383, 391.

§ *Infra*, pp. 175, 339, 419, 449, 454.

|| *Infra*, pp. 35, 41, 47, 260, 407.

puisne, William Worth, as well as to Sir Richard Ryves and Henry Echlin who were subsequently promoted to the bench.

The last subject that occupied Ormond's attention was the University of Oxford, and throughout the volume lists of dispensations granted to the students and graduates will be found. As regards Dublin University the chief references are to the appointment of an Oxford alumnus, Robert Huntington, as Provost of Trinity College, which was due in a great measure "to the violent animosities which appeared amongst domestic competitors."* The foundation of the hospital for decayed soldiers at Kilmainham in Dublin occasioned frequent correspondence, and there are several allusions to the erection of the chapel which was expected to be one of the finest in the King's dominions.†

From the inventories at the close of the volume much information is to be obtained as to Ormond's houses, furniture and establishment. There are also many allusions to them in the correspondence. His London residence in St. James's Square and his temporary abode at Hampstead, which Arran considered "an unwholesome air" on account of its proximity to a bog,‡ come under notice, and a list of arms which were hung up in the hall of his town house at the time of the Rye House Plot affords a graphic picture of the insecurity felt then, even in the great centres of population.§ But not the least curious survival is the list of provisions used in Dublin Castle during the first year of Arran's rule as Lord Deputy.|| The references to Ormond's hawks and hounds are frequent and show that even to the close of his life field sports were his chief pleasure. His indulging in basset and trick-track, at which he lost heavily, was due probably more to his circumstances than his inclination.¶ An allusion to "the Butlers' weather" shows that Ormond and his family enjoyed the same fortune that attends the royal family to-day,** and references to Ormond's solicitude about his papers explain the origin of the noble manuscript collection at Kilkenny and in the Bodleian.††

Finally, attention must be drawn as regards Ireland to the details of the fire that almost consumed Dublin Castle while Arran was Lord Deputy and to references to the Whitefriars in that city which afforded him temporary shelter, as well as to frequent mention of the Phoenix Park, the viceregal lodge at Chapelizod, Kilkenny, and the Curragh; as regards the wider field of foreign politics to the letters from Sir Richard Bulstrode, the English resident at Brussels, and to numerous newsletters; and as regards the customs of the time to two curious instances of the libatory habits in high circles.‡‡

* *Infra*, p. 5.

† *Infra*, p. 463.

‡ *Infra*, p. 39.

§ *Infra*, p. 78.

|| *Infra*, p. 133.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 14, 138.

** *Infra*, p. 17.

†† *Infra*, pp. 262, 490.

‡‡ *Infra*, pp. 278, 480.

Once more the Editor desires to offer his grateful thanks to Mrs. Lomas for help in deciphering cipher passages and to Mr. T. J. Morrissey, of the Public Record Office of Ireland, for his assistance in the work of transcription. Thanks are also due to Mr. A. W. Kaye Miller, M.A., of the British Museum, for help given in connection with the inventory of books on pp. 513-527.

F. ELRINGTON BALL.

KEY TO THE CIPHER USED IN THE LETTERS OF THE EARL OF
LONGFORD TO THE DUKE OF ORMOND.

14 ? nul	248 ke
15 a	261 l
21 al	304 n
23 an	318 o
26 ar	322 of
64 c	326 or
85 counsel	356 papist
86 catholic	357 protest
101 da	379 r
125 declares	395 }
127 e	396 } s
153 f	419 t
167 friend	423 to
200 h	424 tu
208 him	425 the
225 j	440 Tyreconnel
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233 ing	445 um
235 judge	

THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.

VOL. VII.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683, March 26. Dublin.—Since I am henceforward to call myself by another name, I cannot begin so well as in owning your Grace's favours which cause the change, and thanking you for kindness which has always been extraordinary towards me. As I have now a greater portion of honour, I will strive to have a double portion of thankfulness, and can affirm without reserve that my new name, though a great man once bore it, shall never be so much valued by me as the title of your servant, and of one you are kind unto. About a week hence I think to return into the country, where I believe I may stay until I know your Grace's resolutions how you will dispose of yourself this summer; if you do not come over, I expect next winter I shall kiss your Grace's hands in London.

ABSTRACT OF EARL OF CLARENDON'S ACCOUNT FOR 1682.

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.						
The charge vizt.	Averages.	Of the account himself	39,332	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 41,817	11	7	}	84,028						
		And of divers other persons	2,485	10	7						}	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		Money due to her Majesty out of the excise of beer and ale	10,157	6	6 $\frac{1}{8}$									}	0	}
		Money received of the particular Receivers for the year 1682	30,578	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$												}	Whereof	}
Money due for fines for leases	1,475	19	0	}	}	}										
The discharge vizt.	}	Money paid to the officers and servants of her Majesty's Household and Revenue for their fees, wages, &c., due upon the Establishment for the year ended at Michaelmas, 1682	10,225				0	0	}	}	}	}				
		Money paid to several persons by virtue of her Majesty's warrant under her Royal Sign Manual dated the 22 December, 1681	1,194				1	4					}	}	}	

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
		11,419	1	4½				
The discharge vizt.	[Brought forward							
	Money paid for sundry wares furnished and work done for her Majesty's service in the Office of her Robes for the year 1682	1,692	2	6½				
	Money delivered to her Majesty's own hands upon several signi- fications	15,281	10	10				
	Money paid to the Countess of Arlington for the use of the Privy Purse	500	0	0				
	Money paid upon bills signed by the said Countess	1,107	5	7				
	Money paid for pensions by virtue of several of her Majesty's dormant warrants..	5,672	3	0	53,982	10	1	
	Money paid upon sundry occa- sions by virtue of several warrants from her Majesty ..	9,971	15	10½				
	Money paid to divers persons as her Majesty's bounty granted by several warrants	5,908	8	4				
	Money paid upon orders signed by her Majesty's Council ..	1,221	2	1½				
	Money paid upon bills signed by the Lord Chamberlain ..	953	3	10				
	Money paid upon bills signed by this honorable Accomptant And upon several occasions (as by his Lordship's certificate)..	129	16	8				
	And then remains	126	0	0	30,046	8	9½	
	Of which there is depending in super							
	Upon	Divers persons for their fines due upon contracts made with her Majesty's Council	2,315	4	11	2,635	10	7
And upon Mr. Hervey's execu- tors		320	5	8				
And then remains in this Accomptant's hands ..					27,410	18	2½	

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683, March 28. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 20th and am very glad to find this fit of the gout has been so favourable to you. I doubt the English air must be owned to be the cause of it, and of my mother's continuing so well, and that may reasonably occasion your staying longer in England than is discoursed of. I only desire you would let me be the first that shall know your resolution in that. The business of the Markets shall give me no further trouble, for the next term my Lord Mayor will get that done by law, which is required by the King's letter, for the Judges and the King's counsel are clear on the point that the Fishamble Market is a nuisance.

Since the new plot informer is watching for a proper conjuncture to gain belief, or some persons in power that may seem to give credit to him, I will examine some persons here concerning him for I am told that he has been Justin Macarthy's footman and also Anthony Hamilton's; but Justin is now in the country, and Anthony is absconded, there being many writs out against him, and the best fund he has to pay his

numerous creditors is the lease he has from your Grace of Nenagh, and that I think very proper for your Grace to purchase, and to that purpose I have writ to my Uncle Mathew having heard you had formerly a mind to have that lease up. I am told my cousin Hamilton's intention is to go for England.

Saturday last Captain Ivory brought me your Grace's letter of the 6th of January last declaring his Majesty's pleasure for his having the fort of Duncannon, and the company Col. Roscarrick now has; the gentleman having satisfied me upon the discourse I had with him, he shall be put to no unnecessary delay; but it is requisite that Col. Roscarrick or Captain Ivory for him, should come to an account for the overplus money, for Capt. Ivory tells me there is not three guns mounted in the fort. I am told again that the Bishop of Dromore is past hopes; I desire you would secure that bishopric for the present Bishop of Cloyne, and I will consider whom to recommend that is fit and will be content to take the bishopric he is translated from.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, March 30. St. James's Square.—I am still forced to make use of another hand, not daring to write with my own, but you will lose little information by it, there being nothing I can write that requires much secrecy. The Ministers who are at variance do, in all the King's affairs that are transacted at Council or in Committees, communicate their thoughts with civility and appearing freedom and with little difference in their opinions; but their correspondences hand to hand, and in visits, are not as they were. On Monday next there will be a meeting in the Treasury Chamber, where it is expected offers will be made for the farming of the whole revenue of England as also for some branches of it apart. To farm the whole to any one sort of people, as also to put into their hands the making provisions and stores of all sorts, even to those of the King's household diets, is thought too great a trust, and therefore I suppose may be rejected, but that the excise and hearth money may be farmed is not impossible. In these debates it is like enough the Lord Privy Seal and the Lord Rochester may differ in their opinion and yet both intend well to the King's service.

Another question of more importance, though this be very great, may happily in a little time be stirred, and that is concerning the calling of a Parliament here; but it cannot safely be said who is like to be for or against it, and perhaps a little time, and the making of war or peace abroad may change men's opinions. The latest foreign intelligence we have gives great apprehension of a war between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, which, if it happen, must by degrees involve all other allies and confederates in it, and at last bring it to Holland and Flanders. Nor will it be easy for the King

to keep himself a neutral spectator, though he will certainly do it as long as he can. From these difficulties it is that those who long for a Parliament do hope it.

The choice of a Provost for the College of Dublin out of any of that Society is become so difficult by the incapacity of some that have wives, and the different opinion had of others' fitness for it, that I incline to recommend one to his Majesty called Dr. Huntington, who has many good attestations from the best judges of men of that kind, and a general good reputation; but I stay till I hear again from you.

In yours of the 20th of February last you told me I should receive Mr. Solicitor's opinion about the project put into the Duke of Grafton's hands concerning the surplusage supposed to be in Sir Theophilus Jones after his reprisals, and though I think it will come to nothing, yet I would be glad my Lord Chamberlain should know why it will be of no advantage. I have made a report upon my Lady of Orrery's petition to the King and showed it her before I signed it; but I am doubtful it will hardly answer her end, which was to get a patent passed here to put an end to a controversy touching bounds or right of commons betwixt her and Sir Richard Aldworth, which I conceive will hardly be granted without hearing that gentleman, and her desiring to pass a patent here gives ground of suspicion that some surprise may be intended, so that it is like enough that at last the matter will be remitted thither.

I shall speak with my Lord of Rochester concerning the raising of some money for the payment at least of some part of the arrear which that establishment is fallen into, which, together with the hearth money and the quit-rents that will be due the next May, it is hoped will prevent any disorder that may happen upon that account; but I shall take care that in the manner of my speaking your correspondent shall receive no prejudice. I have not heard of any report that the Commissioners there are at any variance among themselves, but the next time I see my Lord of Rochester, I shall inquire whether he has received any such information or no. As I remember I recommended one Netterville to you, and I hear since he bears arms in the regiment of guards; he seemed to me to be a pretty man, and when gentlemen of the country are capable of employment, I conceive they have some title to preference. *Copy.*

DR. THOMAS MARSHALL TO ORMOND.

1683, March 31. Lincoln College, Oxford.—Concerning the renewal of a College lease to Sir Richard Wenman. As he would not be judge in his own case in setting a fine, the writer had offered to refer the whole affair to an indifferent person, and Sir Richard had nominated the Bishop of Oxford to whose determination the writer would most willingly submit. *Abstract,*

SAMUEL ASHLEY to ROBERT HAYNES.

1683, April 1. Oxford.—Desiring an allowance in the terms necessary to obtain a master's degree. He had kept four years and three terms before taking his bachelor's degree. He doubts not but his friend's interest with the Duke's secretary is great enough to procure this small favour. *Abstract.*

JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1683, April 1.—Returning most humble and thankful acknowledgments in Mr. Huntington's, his own, and the University's name for his Excellency's favourable declaration to Mr. Huntington. The envy of a stranger's coming thither will be alleviated by Mr. Huntington's conduct, so also by the violent animosities which have appeared amongst domestic competitors. He has also occasion to trouble his Grace on the account of the Dean of Gloucester, who tells him application has been made by Lord Wenman to his Excellency to move the King to over-rule the letting of a lease belonging to the rectorship of Lincoln College. He hopes to see his Excellency before the end of the month when he will be called to town by the election of young scholars to this College from Westminster School. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, April 1. Dublin.—I have not yet signed any warrant for Capt. Ivory, because the form of such a one as is fitting, and was formerly granted to Sir Nicholas Armorer and Col. Roscarrick, is not to be found in any of the Secretary's offices. Col. Fairfax, having been discoursed of for that employment, thinks that the loss of it may reflect upon him, and that the world may believe he is out of his Majesty's favour, therefore I think it not improper, considering his station and capacity, to recommend him for a letter to be sworn of the Privy Council here. A draft of such a letter I send enclosed. The Fellows of this College, and others of the clergy that take parties, do so defame one another, that it is absolutely necessary, in my judgment, that some person should be sent out of England, and that very soon, to be Provost here, for in this conjuncture, the scholars begin to be very unruly. I am glad to hear from Mr. Secretary Jenkins that your Grace is able to go abroad.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683, April 3. Dublin.—Last packet brought a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, by his Majesty's order, for the stopping my patent of honour on my Lord Dartmouth's account, until I changed the title, which, although it surprised me, had given me no disquiet, were it not past recall,

for my patent has been sealed several days, and enrolled, and I am told it is not in my power, nor my Lord Deputy's, to alter it.

My Lord, it is no new thing to assume an ancient title without having the land or place so called. Of near fifty Viscounts that I could number, hardly five enjoy the place of their honour, and I thought taking a name from a family so utterly extinct, that their lands, as this Mountjoy did, devolved to the Crown, would displease none, but of all men my Lord Dartmouth is the last I would have disobliged, and I was so cautious of doing it, that on the bare motion of a person, who, I think, solicits his business, though he said he had no notice from his lord to desire it, nor the least intimation from any about him, I stayed without stirring in the matter for two packets after my warrant came over, expecting I might hear from his lordship, and afterwards hastened the matter so little, that though it might have been done in less than four days, it took above fourteen. The warrant was signed at London the 23rd of February and my patent was not sealed until the 24th of March, and it is still a mystery to me, how that in above a month's time my Lord Dartmouth should not hear of this, when your Grace can bear me witness I never designed it should be kept secret.

With this I send a letter to his lordship to satisfy him, as far as I am able, and I hope your Grace will see reason from what I have said, to justify my proceeding to his Majesty, for whose service I would not only cheerfully resign all that I hold of his bounty, but likewise all that I hold of God's, my youth, courage, and understanding.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 3. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 28th of the last month, but I find it easiest and safer for me to make use of another hand than my own, till I have gotten more strength into it. I told you in my last that the King had commanded divers of us to attend him as yesterday in the Treasury Chamber, where we accordingly met, and his Majesty received a proposition brought in by the Lord Privy Seal importing both a farm and a management, that is to say, it was proposed by way of contract to secure his Majesty 540,000*l.* a year for the excise, the charge of the management to be taken out of what shall be made of it over and above the said sum, and to account to his Majesty for what it shall be worth over and above both, being allowed twelvecence in the pound for the collection of the overplus. But it appearing to his Majesty that 540,000*l.* has been made of it during the last farm, he resolved, with the advice of all present but the Lord Privy Seal, to put that duty into management, the rather that though the farm of the excise expires at midsummer next, yet, that of the hearth money, will not till the

25th of March next, and it is conceived that much may be saved either by Managers or Farmers, by putting those two branches into one way, either of collection or farm, the same officers being employed in both. Since this resolution was taken I have heard that there was great expectation of the success of this affair, as if it were a trial of the interest of those two lords.

The letter sent from you and the Council for the regulation of the value of foreign coins to be made current in Ireland I thought would have met with no difficulty; but you will find by a letter that I suppose will go to you from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, that before you receive authority in that matter, it is expected you should send over a particular account of the species of coins, and the dates you would have them to pass at; the reason for their expecting this seems to be some apprehension that the regulation of coin may have some influence upon trade here. In the meantime, it is ordered that men skilful both in trade and the valuation of coin, shall attend those that met yesterday to give light to them in this matter, and I conceive you would do well to send over all the proclamations that have been made concerning the value of coins since his Majesty's Restoration.

Tilly, the informer of the new plot, has, I believe, withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, for if he were in it there would be no danger to him for his appearing; but, as I remember, this is the month that he said two millions of French money with men and arms would be landed in Ireland. Now, I am upon this subject, I would be glad to know what is become of the Scotch informer and his countryman, the pedlar, that brought some arms into Cork, the manner or number whereof we have not yet had any account.

I should think that by this time the Hospital should be in such a forwardness that some guess may be made when it will be fit to receive soldiers, and in the first place to establish rules for the government of the house and society, for which a committee, named when I was in Ireland, is yet in being.
Copy.

SAME to SAME.

1683, April 3. St. James's Square.—Since my other of this day's date, my Lord Burlington was with me highly alarmed upon notice given him from thence by some of his servants of a patent that is passing there to Mr. Villiers and his lady, according to a letter sent from his Majesty to that effect, grounded upon a report of mine, and of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. But if your warrant for passing the patent be punctually pursuant to the tenor of the King's letter, I conceive it can do my Lord Burlington no hurt. But that which most frights him is a commission of inquiry sent into the country to find out what lands did

belong to Mrs. Villiers' father and grandfather, whereupon he suspects that some of his may be comprehended and he put to the charge of an aftergame to defend it, but I do not find that the letter directed any such commission. This is as much of that case as I understand, and I presume care will be taken that neither he nor anybody else will be damnified on this occasion, which, by his desire, I recommend to your care. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, April 4. Dublin.—I have had none from your Grace, or from my mother the two last packets, which makes me have the less to say. All the business of difficulty upon me now is the business of the Farmers, for, though I desired the Lords of the Treasury's positive directions how to proceed against them, they being legally found considerably in the King's debt, their lordships have referred it back to me as being best able to judge what course should be taken. Since it is so, I will do what I think most prudent for his Majesty's service, though perhaps, it may not please all the Commissioners, yet I have the Solicitor General of the same opinion with me hitherto. A seizure, or a positive order from me, to the collectors to issue out no money upon any order but mine (the June assignments excepted) is the only matter in dispute, which is to be argued to-morrow in the afternoon, where I hope to have my Lord Primate.

My Lord Chief Baron has been informed that there are endeavours on that side to turn him out of his employment. I hope you will prevent that, for, though he is not the quickest man in the world, yet he is a very honest man, and such a one is necessary at this time.

SAME to SAME.

1683, April 7. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 30th of the last, and I thank you for the large account you give of the posture affairs are in, both in relation to the two great lords, and other matters of consequence concerning the public, but this must occasion another curiosity of mine, and that is, to know how and upon what terms Mr. Seymour is returned to Court.

I suppose my letter of the 1st of this month has satisfied your Grace that I am absolutely of opinion, that a Provost should be sent us out of England, and, by the character I hear of Doctor Huntington, he will be a fit man to bring this College into order again, and my Lord Primate, who came to town on Wednesday last, is not displeas'd at it, but being at odds with the Bishop of Kildare, he seem'd concerned that Doctor Huntington should be brought in by his means, but upon my assuring his Grace he was otherwise recommended, he was contented.

What I said in mine of the 20th of February concerning the business the Duke of Grafton was put upon, was from the Solicitor General, but, since I have not expressed plainly what he said to me in the matter, I will get his opinion under his hand after the Easter holidays. I look upon myself as much obliged for the favour you have showed my Lady Orrery, for, though the report can in my judgment do her no great good, in the method she is in, yet it is as much as could be expected from your Grace, and she writes me word that she found you more kind since my letter was delivered to you then before.

I have writ at large to the Lords of the Treasury this post, and amongst other things have put them again in mind of the posture of affairs here relating to the Army, and what necessity there is that money should be raised upon some fund to pay the Army the arrear these Farmers will leave them in. If your Grace finds it so difficult a matter to get his Majesty to allow the taking up six month pay, pray press the getting three months speedily, and an order that that three months shall be for September pay, and the money now impressed to be for December, and that, I am confident, will please the Army, for they dread nothing more then being postponed. Perhaps the Commissioners of the Revenue will not like this expedient, because they have seemed to be unwilling that what was due in the Farmers' time should be paid with what they bring in; but, I am confident, upon serious consideration both the Lords of the Treasury and they will be contented with it, for they have not the distributing of the money, and will gain credit by bringing in the money, not in paying it out. I conclude by what your Grace mentions in the second paragraph of your letter, which gives an account that the posture foreign affairs are in may occasion the thoughts of calling a Parliament, that you will be forced to stay in England this summer, therefore I beg you would press for what I have proposed that I may have more ease than I have had hitherto if I continue, and if you should come over you will find the benefit of it yourself.

Yesterday's post out of the country brings news of the Archbishop of Cashel's having a relapse, which may reasonably be thought very dangerous after four score and eight, and I am also informed that the Bishop of Dromore is in the like condition. My Lord Primate and I will consider how we may recommend fitting persons to your Grace to supply the several vacancies with, and make withal removals of Bishops, and room to prefer your chaplains who are very deserving; I mean Monsieur Drelincourt, and Mr. Wilson. Archdeacon Hamilton shall be made Bishop of Dromore, if you think fit, and I will not say anything against him; but I will not recommend him, and I hope my cousin Hamilton nor my uncle Fitzpatrick will not take it ill, for my cousin Hamilton, when she was here, would not venture his preaching before me

though he has been long my chaplain; besides I should rob her of a very good steward.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 8. St. James's Square.—The devotion and ceremony belonging to the last weeks would not be a good reason for my not having written of late, if I had had anything of importance, or that would not admit of delay, to write of. I have yours of the 26th of March, to which, in the first place, I make these returns. You have done all that is needful in order to the transporting of the five companies commanded hither. The four Irish companies that were at Tangier, will, in some measure, supply the want of them, and when the four hundred and eighty grenadiers and dragoons shall be sent you, you will have, by so many, more force than we had before the Scotch regiment was sent us. I told my Lord of Rochester what you write of the readiness the Receiver General is in to return the money ordered into England as soon as he has warrant for it, which his lordship says is sent. I am glad the Hospital is in such readiness to receive guests to provide for them, and that there will remain so considerable an overplus. It will be fit in time to consider how to employ the surplus, that it may rather increase than diminish. In order to augmenting it the same course should be taken there that is here. Here, whoever has leave to sell, and I think whoever buys any military employment, pays one shilling in the pound to the Hospital, which, if the traffic holds, may in time considerably increase the stock.

Within these three days Mr. Patrick Trant, a considerable undertaker in matters of the revenue here, and purchaser in Ireland, moved me that one Bridges, a friend of his, might have leave to buy the command of Culmore Fort of Philips, which I told him I would agree to, in case there was no objection against the man. I take him to be some gentleman in the North, after whose qualifications you may inquire. There is no excuse for many things Philips has done, but that which fits another friend of ours. I can give no good reason why I have not procured his Majesty's direction for naming the field officers, but that I have something in my head that I think may be for the King's service and for the good of Ireland, to consider of which may require some alteration and addition to the establishment of the military list, and which I cannot so well digest till my Lord of Dartmouth has given an account of his expedition, and of the troops he brings with him. What I have in my thoughts is the raising of a new regiment here, and thereby to provide for the officers of ten companies that must be reformed, and for whom the King must in some measure provide. The charge will be about 10,000*l.* annually and something more. This the revenue may, I hope, bear even this year, as bad as it has been, yet I would be glad you would hasten your opinion to me.

Among other young men that think it fit for them to see the French campaign my grandson is earnest to be one, and I have given him leave, not regarding the great inconvenience the charge of his equipage will be to me in comparison of the advantage it may be to him to remove him from a very idle, slothful way he is in. If this will not affect the cure, I know not what will, but the blessing of God, and it is not only possible but probable that he may miss this remedy, for I doubt the Prince of Orange and the Marquis de Grana, who only foment the war, will find that Holland alone cannot support it, nor with all the help the Spaniards can give them, preserve what is left of Flanders; nor can it be attempted without the manifest hazard of Holland, divided as it is in itself, so that the Prince of Orange must give way, or stem a dangerous current with all the impossibility of success imaginable. *Copy.*

LODOWICK JACKSON to ORMOND.

1683, April 10. Youghal.—Concerning the suspension of his contingent employment since the 25th of December last. The present Managers will not consent to restore him unless he accepts of Dungarvan, a place void of business and of conversation. He refers to having offered Mr. Greatrax as a surety. Without his Grace's protection this usage must turn to his ruin for his great and untainted reputation is blasted, and his Grace's poor old servant is now to begin again in a worse condition than when he came over with his Grace. He relies on his Grace's wonted goodness to recommend him to a service in his Grace's family, wherein his wife, being one of the daughters of Sir George Gwynn, Baronet, would be glad of the honour to assist her Grace as a confectioner. His son, whom he has kept at Kilkenny School, is fitted by his small growth, and other education, to wait on his Grace or his Lady Duchess as page, or to attend on Lord Ossory in his travels. He presumes this because Lady Thurles told him his mother was nearly related to her. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, April 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 3rd, and am very glad to hear matters were so calmly carried between the two great men in the Treasury Chamber to the disappointment of those who expected their disagreeing, and perhaps many wished for it, purely that his Majesty's affairs might be prejudiced by it.

I should not have sent the letter for the regulation of our coin if I had thought it would have admitted of any trouble or debate. The desire was only to raise the pistoles to 18s. 6d., and to lower the six-shilling pieces to 5s. 9d., they being worth no more, compared with the other coins current here; but since such a business is made of it, I desire the letter may be

laid aside; and that will rid the Ministers of a tedious work on that side, and we shall do well enough here, now we have settled weights to the satisfaction of the whole country. Of this I have writ this post to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

As your Grace observes, this is the month in which, by Tilly's information, the French money is to be sent hither. Such a sum would be very welcome to us. It is very certain that the informer was footman both to Justin Macarthy, and to Anthony Hamilton, and cheated the one, and run away with the other's clothes. My Lord Primate will give your Grace an account of the Scots informer. Your Grace shall very speedily have an account of the posture the Hospital is in. Mr. Robinson is now in the country but will return within a few days.

ORMOND to DR. JOHN LLOYD.

1683, April 12. St. James's Square.—Recommending Rice Williams of Wadham College for a dispensation of one term to enable him to take his degree in Easter term. His father whose residence is beyond sea had laid some urgent affairs on him. *Abstract from copy.*

KING'S LETTER to ORMOND.

1683, April 13.—Granting additional powers to Francis, Earl of Longford, Lemuel Kingdon, William Dickenson, William Strong and Robert Bridges as Commissioners for managing the Revenue of Ireland.

SAME to SAME.

1683, April 13.—Granting additional powers to Dr. Robert Wood and James Bonnell, as holders of the office of Accountant General in Ireland.

SIR RICHARD ALDWORTH to ORMOND.

1683, April 13. Cork.—Concerning the intention of the young Countess of Orrery to procure a grant for all, or a great part of, his ancient estate called the manor of Newmarket in the territory of Clanawcliffe and county of Cork. He is assured that the Countess, now at London, in revenge for his not giving her the sole propriety in near ten thousand acres of mountain, to which his ancestors and himself had a right of commonage and possession by patent from King James in the said territory, intends, by the great interest she hath at Court, to procure a grant as above. He pays 200*l.* crown-rent for the manor, and his ancestors and himself have expended in building a strong fort, and on a large English plantation in the town of Newmarket, near 10,000*l.* As an officer who had served in the Army of Ireland during the reigns of the present King and of his father, he beseeches his Grace to intercede on his behalf with his Majesty. *Abstract.*

LADY HAMILTON to ORMOND.

1683, April 13. Paris.—I am sorry to tell your Grace that the treaty of marriage between Sir William Talbot and my daughter proceeds no further, and what other reason to give you for it than that I find her inclinations to a Court life here, where I hope to place her a maid of honour to Madam la Dauphin, have prevailed over those of going into Ireland, I know not; for Mr. Talbot and his proceedings in the affair were such as became generous and honest men, and that seemed very ambitious of the honour of being so nearly allied to your Grace. But since that cannot be in this way, without a force upon her will, it has been thought better by all of us fairly to withdraw, and therefore I hope your Grace will look upon Sir William with the same favour and kindness that you used to do, for I am sure both his uncle and he are so entirely your Grace's servants that no tie of this nature could make them more. I hope I shall soon have the honour to see your Grace and my Lady Duchess in Ireland.

KING'S LETTER to ORMOND.

1683, April 16. Whitehall.—Appointing John Price of the City of London, Esq., Receiver General in Ireland.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 17. St. James's Square.—I have before me only yours of the 7th and 11th of this month, to which in order I am to tell you that Mr. Seymour is not yet come to Court. When or upon what terms he may come is not easy to foresee; he sets a value upon himself equal at least to the importance of his ability to serve the King, but I hope he does not put into the scale the hurt he can do. As fair as things passed in the Treasury Chamber upon the question of farming or managing the revenue, those you mean by the great men are upon no better terms than they were. I wish it otherwise, but do not hope it. The person recommended here for Provost is approved of by the King, and shall be sent over as soon as he can be qualified for it by authority from his Majesty, and his being made doctor, which I conceive to be decent, though not essential. I am sorry my Lord Primate should like him the worse for the Bishop of Kildare's good opinion of him, as it is in effect of some variance betwixt them. Of all men those that preach peace and charity to others ought to practise it among themselves, and our Bishops have too many foreign enemies, and need no disputes among themselves.

My Lord Rochester having been just now with me said there would be occasion for my waiting upon the Treasury to-morrow, upon letters they have out of Ireland, and there I presume the procuring of money to pay part of the arrear to the establishment will be considered, wherein I will assist the best I can. When I was last there Sir James Shaen appeared, being

called thither to hasten the late Farmers' accounts from May last to the end of their farm. Many were his windings and shiftings and obscurities, but the most impudent of all his subterfuges was his affirming that Mr. Taylor's having been imposed upon them had put many difficulties in their way. I was able to answer that I had opposed it in my letters to the Lords of the Treasury, and all of them present were in admiration of his confidence and affirmed they had never thought of Taylor, a person utterly unknown to them, or of changing the course of receipts and payments, but upon Sir James Shaen's importunate solicitation. At last he was told he and his partners must either send unlimited authority to those in Ireland, or it would be considered how to force them over that their accounts might not be delayed upon pretence of want of power or instructions.

I have sent for my brother George Mathew to come over and see what mischief I have done my private affairs by basset and other expenses here, and give me an account of his good husbandry there, which will in some measure guide my resolution of staying or returning; if I can be master of my own purposes, by him you shall be further informed in that point. If the Bishop of Waterford could be persuaded to Cashel, I would be glad the Bishop of Cloyne might come to Waterford, for I wish him in our parts, but I will expect yours and my Lord Primate's project of removes when the opportunity offers, only I do not desire Hamilton should be recommended for a bishopric; if a less preferment consistent with his stewardship may be contrived I shall not be against it. Let me alone with my niece and Fitzpatrick.

If the raising of pistoles and the reducing of ducatoons be of advantage, I know not why it should be declined. Sir Wm. Petty and Col. Lawrence have showed their skill in tumbling the argument of coins up and down, but with little edification to the hearers. There was money stopped out of the pensions to be applied, amongst other things, to the mounting of guns in necessary places. You shall do well to inquire how Duncannon came to be omitted, as also to get an account of the rent reserved upon the lands designed for the use of the fort. This is the longest letter I have ventured to write with my own hand since it was lame, and it is now grown weary.
Copy.

SAME to SAME.

1683, April 17. St. James's Square.—It seems my Lord Burlington is not yet got clear of Cary Dillon. He was here this morning and brought my Lord of Ranelagh and Baron Hartstonge with him. His grievance now is that Cary Dillon's order is to be satisfied preferably to him out of the county of Cork, though he was long since assigned there by the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners, and has been at the pains and charge of taking process and bringing in money, not for Cary's,

but his own satisfaction. What was done in this matter of Cary's was at Council, and there I suppose you will adjust the matter. Not to multiply letters, I am here to tell you that Major Baily's son brought me a letter from the King, before I came out of Ireland, to prefer him in the Army. I think a cornet's place was mentioned, but, by this time, I believe an ensign's will serve turn. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1683, April 17. St. James's Square.—I think no man writes so seldom to little or no purpose as your Grace, and yet the preamble and the drift of your letter of the 9th of this month to me is altogether useless, for that nothing less then the conviction of my most infallible senses or palpable demonstration shall ever persuade me that your Grace can be inclined by any temptation to swerve from the rules of justice in any case that shall come before you; or to employ the authority of your place, or the great force of your reason, to the oppression of great or small, of rich and poor.

It is true my Lord of Ardglass has been twice or thrice with me and one of those times brought a gentleman, I think a lawyer, with him, who, I suppose, may be the person your Grace mentions as one who has not done good offices. He, the gentleman, made a longer discourse upon the subject of the contest betwixt my Lord of Ardglass and Mr. Muschamp then was necessary to a man that was not to be a judge in the case, and never interposes with those that are, besides that the uneasiness I was then in made me wish for other kind of entertainment. One, and but one, question I asked upon something he let fall, and that was how it came to pass that an accommodation was not made up upon what my lord had offered and Mr. Muschamp had accepted as he opened it, to which what the answer was either I did not then well understand, or do not now remember. What my Lord of Ardglass may have said in other places, and to other persons, I do not know, but there fell no expression from him to me, or before me in relation to your Grace, that did in any degree reflect upon you, unless what he said of his not being able to get any good lawyers to be of his counsel may leave any such interpretation, and yet he attributed that only to Mr. Muschamp's having been beforehand with him in retaining all the good lawyers rather than to anything else. That my Lord of Ardglass's cause has a good reputation here, and that Mr. Muschamp has that of circumvention is certain, and if it had not so I do not believe my Lord Keeper would have retained it before him, that being a thing at least extraordinary. I am heartily sorry for your daughter's suffering in the contest after all the discomfort she has undergone by being a widow in effect so long before she was so in reality. I wish I knew how to serve her, being prepared by all the way I can to manifest my being very cordially etc. *Copy.*

LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 27. Donegal.—After your departure from Castle Forbes that day one Mr. Gregory, a person lately appointed for collecting the late Farmers' arrears met me at Jamestown, which is the occasion, my Lord, of my giving you this trouble. Mr. Gregory there complained to me that Mr. Clarke, our collector for that place, refused the delivering up to him the Farmers' accounts books and arrears which Mr. Gregory was appointed to receive. I immediately ordered Mr. Clarke to deliver them all and to give your Excellency an account of the same. This he complied with, excepting a sum of money which Clarke had in his hands. To that they both agreed that it should remain as it was till you, Sir, gave your order, so that by consent it should be applied to assignments of the civil and military list unsatisfied. Mr. Gregory after this went with me to Sligo where he made the same complaint of our collector there, with this difference that at Sligo there were bonds on the account of the imported excise due since Christmas last to the value of 222*l.* 7*s.*, which your Excellency knows is a point in dispute at this time between his Majesty and the Farmers to whose of right it is: as near as I could I settled things between them, and this was the issue that Capt. Booth, our collector at Sligo, did deliver all bonds, accounts and papers relating to the old Farmers, and with them these bonds on the import account to Mr. Gregory, and that the King might not be injured I took a note under Mr. Gregory's hand that if the bonds for excise were adjudged for his Majesty he would either pay the money to the King or to the Army for his Majesty's service. This was the best accommodation I could make, and by it I humbly conceive the Farmers have no reason to complain. We have not delivered up the King's right and the money is seasonable applied to the use of the Army as was intended. I wish, my Lord, this may meet with your approval. I did to the best of my small judgment and that which I believe most agreeable to your pleasure.

I likewise humbly inform your Excellency that this Mr. Gregory has, as he tells me, a much greater prospect of getting in money than will satisfy the assignments he is as yet directed to pay. Whereupon I asking him whether he had not received your orders not to pay any money after he had satisfied the assignments without your direction; he said he received no such order. I therefore humbly remind your Excellency that such may be sent him. You will pardon, my Lord, if I again desire your countenance to my Lord Rochester, and Frank Gwyn's concern. I do believe if the Farmers will issue out assignments for 400*l.* in part of my Lord Rochester's money on this Gregory, I should get him to pay it. I hope you will command Mr. Ellis to be mindful of this matter. What is done since I waited on you, Sir, I know not,

The miles hitherto, as your Excellency forewarned me, are very short and the ways very good indeed; the weather is such that I believe I am a by-blow of your family, for it has been the Butlers' weather every hour since I left you, but, my Lord, whatever I am, and wherever I shall be, thanksgiving shall be my theme for your countenance and obligations, and my whole time shall be applied to render myself capable of being listed one of them who will never depart from being, &c.

Postscript.—On Tuesday I hope to reach Londonderry, and of my journey, at my return, your Excellency shall receive a distinct account. I forgot to acquaint your Excellency that at the two ports I have been at, and those I am going to, I have and shall give direction concerning arms, ammunition and money, pursuant to your commands.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, April 28. Dublin.—Your Grace's letters of the 17th were brought to me when I was in the country at my Lord Longford's, from whence I returned hither yesterday. I was very glad to see so much writ with your own hand, for I was afraid this fit of the gout would have disabled you longer. It would be very welcome news to the Army to hear that the result of the meeting your Grace was to have with the Lords of the Treasury would procure three month's pay to them, and that applied to the September muster, for I have, since I writ upon this subject, discoursed with many of the officers of the Army, and they like it very well, and as to what your Grace mentions concerning Sir James Shaen's dealing, it is no more then what his partners practise here, for they proceed with as much disingenuity and more skill than he, and therefore what I shall do in relation to them hereafter, shall be with the concurrence of the Board, the Judges being all returned from their circuits. We meet on Monday next, and by the next day's packet the Lords of the Treasury shall have an account of their directions in their letter of the 15th, about a person's being named in whose hands the arrears when collected should be deposited. The Farmers make exception to all that have to do with the King's money, and by consequence against Mr. Robinson, though Sir James consented to him.

The Committee for the Hospital met yesterday, and have agreed upon all the rules, and officers belonging to it, and they will make their report next Council day. I am against having an apothecary and doctor both, and for the former your Grace knows very well what bills Miller made formerly, but I will leave the naming of the officers to your Grace, unless for your own ease you would have me recommend the inferior ones. The lawyers are so busy in term, about getting money, that you must not expect the draft of a patent before it be over. I send your Grace, as I promised I would, Mr. Solicitor General's opinion upon the project put in to the Duke of

Grafton's hands, and for the better understanding the business, I transmit the paper also. The reason the Solicitor gives for not signing it is that it may be looked upon like giving his opinion against the King. I am informed that the money allotted for the repair of Duncannon Fort was put into Col. Roscarrick's hands, for which he is answerable, and therefore I have ordered Capt. Ivory to stop some of the purchase money, until Col. Roscarrick has made up his accounts, both for that and the overplus of the lands, which he has accordingly done, and my Lord Longford, Sir Theophilus Jones, and I, who are the only surviving trustees will call him to account, in order to which he is coming to town.

Since my writing thus far I am told by the officers of the Army, who are of the Committee for the Hospital that they and the gowmen of the Committee of both sorts, except the Bishop of Kildare, do not agree in the rules ; but when I have met once or twice with them, I hope all will be agreed upon, and put into form, fit to be sent over soon after the term. I cannot yet find either by the entries in the Secretary's offices, or by my Lord Cork's agent, that anything relating to Mr. Villiers has gone so far as a grant. Since my being here I find two warrants signed by your Grace before your going, upon two letters directed to you by the King. And upon a petition from Mr. Villiers, that he could not have the benefit of these warrants, relating to the finding out what Mr. Fitzgerald was possessed of in '41, without a warrant from me for a commission of inquiry, I signed one some time since, but there is no return made yet upon that commission, so that my Lord Cork had been in no danger of a surprise if his Majesty had not sent any letter in his lordship's behalf. Pray let Mr. Secretary Jenkins know I have obeyed his Majesty's commands, signified in his letter of the 14th, concerning Lord Carlingford, Mr. Sheridan, &c.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, April 28.—Asking for letters of dispensation from his Grace for Philip Prestcott, bachelor of arts, of Exeter College, Gorman Goldston, bachelor of arts, of Exeter College, Gabriel Hastings, commoner of St. Mary Hall, and Charles Leigh, commoner of Brasenose, in respect of the loss of terms by the meeting of the Parliament at Oxford and other causes. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, April 30. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, May 1.—Craving a letter of dispensation for Philip Jones, bachelor of arts, of Jesus, in respect of the loss of terms by the meeting of Parliament at Oxford. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

1683, May 2. Dublin.—I have received your lordship's letter of the 21st of the last month together with the several papers and warrants therein mentioned; those relating to the Farmers, delivered by Sir James Shaen, I have put into the Commissioners' hands, but the Farmers on this side will proceed in the same manner as they have formerly done, by endeavouring at delays until Sir James Shaen be sent over, especially since Mr. Muschamp, an active man of their number, is dead. Therefore I desire your lordships would admit of no excuses from him, and the rather because his partners desire it also, they have at last consented that Mr. Robinson should be the person in whose hands the money brought in upon the arrears should be deposited, and last Council day after having both the Farmers and Commissioners before us, we agreed, after long arguing, upon such an order as was likeliest to prevent the Farmers getting money into their hands to apply to their own uses.

I gave directions to the Commissioners of Accounts before I went out of town to dispatch the Vice-Treasurer's accounts and have quickened them since the receipt of your lordship's letter. I hope that matter will be very soon adjusted, that the Farmers may have no pretence of delay upon that score.

I am forced to return the letters signed by his Majesty for the increasing the Commissioners' power, and for the passing the Accomptant General's and Receiver General's Patents, because it is against the Chief Governor's instructions to give orders upon any letter from his Majesty that has not been entered at the Signet Office, as your lordships may see in the 10th and last instruction dated 1st August, 1677. Therefore I desire they may be entered in that office, or that I may have a dispensation under his Majesty's hand, for that article as to this particular.

I shall according to your lordship's directions give such order as is necessary in the business of the custodians and also upon the petitions, references and reports concerning Mr. Tuite. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, May 2. Dublin.—Sir Richard Bulkeley is much mortified by his sufferance under the suspicion of fanaticism. He hath been with me and hath made me such protestations against it; and of his integrity to the King and to the Church, as I could expect from any man living. And for my better information and security I have enquired strictly into his demeanour in reference to the discipline of the Church, and I find that he frequents the public service constantly; that he never misses one Sacrament day from receiving the Communion in his parish church; that constantly twice a day he hath the Service of the Church read in his house, and that

he brings his family into it ; and that he hath brought his wife to be as conformable as himself. These particulars he hath professed unto me ; and the minister of his parish, who is an able and worthy man, assures me of the same, for he is frequent with him in his family. And Sir Richard further assures me that he never frequents any conventicles or ever went into any of them but once, and that was to gain a collection for a poor man. Upon these considerations I shall, if your Grace thinks fit, give directions for putting him into the commission of the peace, for I really believe him in those protestations which he made unto me, and which he hath likewise given me in writing under his own hand, but I humbly expect your Grace's opinion in this matter.

MARY, LADY IVEAGH to ORMOND.

1683, May 4. Dublin.—Requesting his Grace to obtain a continuation to her of the pension allowed to her husband. She mentions that God Almighty had on Monday last removed her dear husband the Lord Iveagh by death, and that she is left a most poor and disconsolate widow with four daughters. Her husband had no estate but what the King allowed him on the list of pensions. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 4. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 5. Dublin.—I could not refuse sending over the enclosed letter writ by Sir Thomas Newcomen, especially since he affirms you are no stranger to his presentations, and have formerly been applied to in them, and have promised your assistance. I shall not make any motion to his Majesty, because, when at my desire my Lord Ross was made a nobleman, I promised not to interpose in the like again, but recommend him to your Grace, and the rather because he makes great professions of service to you and your family, and is promised the assistance of his Royal Highness in this matter.

There came in a packet yesterday, and but one letter for me, from my mother. My Uncle Mathew will be with you as soon as this letter, and he will inform you at large of the state of affairs here, for I have had several discourses with him about them, and the measures we thought most prudent for your Grace to take.

SIR L. JENKINS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 5. Whitehall.—The Earl of Denbigh hath informed his Majesty that one Antony Trethway, a tailor, hath procured a bond whereby he pretends John late Lord Kingston became bound unto him in the sum of 200*l.* for the

payment of 97*l.* to be assigned to the King in his Exchequer of Ireland, and that the said John Lord Kingston was at the time of his death indebted to several other persons in considerable sums of money prior to the said Trethway's debt, which are in danger by this means to be postponed in their just satisfaction on pretence of the said Trethway's being indebted to the King. His Majesty has thereupon thought fit to signify his pleasure that your Excellency give direction to his Majesty's counsel learned there to examine this matter, and in case it appear that the said Trethway is not really indebted to the King in Ireland, but makes use of that pretence to get preference of other creditors, then that a stop be put to all proceedings in the premises, till his Majesty be fully informed of the case, and signify his further pleasure therein, which he will do upon your Excellency's report.

LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 6. Londonderry.—The great honour you did me on the 1st of this month I received not till yesterday. Those instructions and powers sent from England relating to the Treasurer and Accountant General and to our number being deficient for want of passing the signet, I humbly hope your Excellency has directed to be returned that they may be perfected and sent to you again.

My Lord, the Farmers had not, that packet your Excellency wrote, given my Lord Rochester's assignments out. I hope before this they have done it. I am sure without your countenance it will never be done, and my Lord Rochester by this time is sensible how much he owes to you, Sir, in this affair.

I am not a little mortified at my Lord Dartmouth's way of proceeding, and the more for his own sake. He has resented it ill from me that there was no greater a struggle to prevent the passing the patent. I intend when I am at Belfast to give him another letter upon which, if he changes not his walk, I shall be silent, but till I have returned to it, I would beg your Excellency to suspend your thoughts, for I am greatly troubled at the misfortune that he will have in losing such a weighty friendship and protection, and I pray, Sir, forgive me if I become a busy body to do good offices; it is an age that most incline another way. To-morrow I intend for Coleraine, and still as I go I observe the commands you laid on me about arms and money. Indeed I have not the opportunity of tasting pale wine, but your Excellency's health makes turf-dried malt agreeable at my return. I shall humbly lay before you what has occurred to me in this journey. I hope I shall reach Belfast on Wednesday, and about a month hence pay my duty to you in Dublin. I am in all humility and truth, &c.

My Lord this garrison is in extreme want of money. Three of the company, vizt. Capt. Brooks, Capt. Berkeleys, and

Capt. Philips have not received June pay. I thought fit humbly to lay this before you.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 7. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 8. St. James's Square.—I have little to write concerning Ireland. What seemed to be most pressing was to provide for the payment of the arrear due to the establishment that it might not grow to be an old or postponed debt; for this there is no way but to borrow money, or to take off part of the charge, and I am assured to my satisfaction that one of those ways will be taken. I rather wish it may be the latter, for by borrowing, the revenues must be lessened as much as the interest will come to. When I speak of taking off part of the charge, I mean only for a time, for it will be expected that at last Ireland must pay the whole establishment, of which, by the way, I cannot yet get a copy, though I hope Baron Hartstonge has before now given you one original. The King yesterday gave me the Duke of Grafton's petition, of which I send you a copy, and wish to know what his Majesty can do upon it to gratify his Grace; if nothing, let the reasons be sent for such an opinion.

It is possible that Saturday's post carried over some account of a match very like to take effect betwixt the King of Denmark's brother, Prince George, and our Lady Anne. In case it go on that Prince is to live and keep his Court in England, his portion will be the settlement of a yearly allowance for their support, to which the Duke is to contribute, which, added to his own appanage in Denmark will come to about 40,000*l.* a year. He and his Princess are to be treated in all respects as the Duke and Duchess, and it is thought the Prince will make haste to be possessed of so good a fortune. Those that are resolved to like nothing the Court does, give out that it is a French match and contrived to carry on that interest. It is true it falls out that at this time France and Denmark are in an alliance; but we can remember when it was otherwise and may again see it so. None of them can deny but that it is time the lady should be married, and that it is fit she should have a Protestant, and where to find one so readily, they that mislike this match cannot tell. This Prince has gained much reputation in the last war, and is a brisk man, qualifications which possibly they do not like. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 9. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 28th of the last and shall provide for Mr. Mallory in the

manner your Grace mentions, when he is in full orders, for as yet, I am told, he is only a deacon.

The establishment was delivered me on Monday last by Sir Standish Hartstonge, and I carried it that afternoon to the Board, where, upon the reading of it, I found many of the members of the Board disappointed, as well as others. The establishment is so high that for this year at least it is impossible that the pensioners can receive a farthing, and I have too good reason to believe that the other columns will fall short very considerably. I hope I guess at the most when I compute it 15,000*l.* People may think that your Grace, being always in the Treasury Chamber when matters relating to Ireland are transacted, and your so near alliance with the person that governs there, might have prevented both the great charge upon the revenue, and the reducing several of your friends by this establishment. My Lord Lanesborough is so decayed that he is like to lose nothing by his being left out; he intends for France very soon. The taking away peers' creation money, in my judgment was not for his Majesty's credit, nor the salary from the Commissioners of Appeals, who are settled by Act of Parliament, and would be a court very necessary at this time, when, without doubt, the subject is much aggrieved by the overvaluing of all things that come over, and the Commissioners of the Revenue cannot help the persons that suffer, as the Farmers could. I will instance only one particular. My Lord Chief Justice Davys was fain to pay custom at the rate of 90*l.* for a bed that cost him but 45*l.* at London. But I am not so much concerned at the disappointment of private men, or this abuse in the sworn appraisers, as I am that the Army here must perpetually fall short upon every new farm, undertaking, or management, for we may live without sending for anything out of England; but pardon me if I say it seems to me that the ministers there, by their late way of proceeding, are more afraid that we should be in a good posture here lest we might do England hurt, then willing to put us in so good a condition as to be able to help his Majesty upon any good occasion there.

I have nothing to trouble the Lords of the Treasury with this post, but letting them know that Sir Standish Hartstonge has discharged his trust in delivering the establishment into my hands, and that I have ordered copies to be given to the proper officers, which, not being worth a letter by itself, I desire your Grace would let them know, and that his Majesty's commands therein shall be punctually obeyed.

Their lordships sent me some papers delivered to them by Sir James Shaen, of which I suppose they keep copies. Though they were of that nature no answer could be given to them, yet because the Commissioners have given me a paper upon that subject penned by Mr. Dickenson as extraordinary of the kind as the others were, and hits Sir James

so pat, I transmit it to your Grace to do what you think fit with it, for I hope that knight is upon his way hither.

SAME to SAME.

1683, May 9. Dublin.—Finding by the establishment that there are two regiments of foot, and four troops of horse, to be clad, and receive their pay from hence, and finding also that Mr. Ellis, my secretary, is cut of 100*l.* a year, being one of the Commissioners of Appeals, I recommend him to your Grace, that he may be agent to the aforesaid troops and regiments, and I think it not unreasonable he should be agent for those on board the ships.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 11. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 12. St. James's Square.—Yours of the 28th of the last month after your return from my Lord of Longford's came with others of a later date, and now I mention his lordship, I am to tell you that about ten days since I writ to him by my Lord Keeper's desire to put him in mind of one Logan, who stands bound with and for him in the sum of 300*l.* or thereabouts, and is like with his wife and children to be utterly ruined which must inevitably befall them if he be imprisoned or otherwise forced to shut up shop. This particular debt makes more noise than all the rest he owes, and therefore it concerns him to take timely care of it. I writ to him about it and yesterday the poor man was with me making pitiful lamentation.

Though the Committee for the Hospital may have considered of the officers and rules, for the government and support of the pensioners, yet I conceive there must be further authority had from the King to establish and perpetuate the foundation, and the rules must be tendered to his Majesty's approbation, and it will be time enough to name officers when the offices are resolved on. Col. Jeffreys and Harry Gascoigne are the only two for whom I am in any degree engaged, saving that if there must be a physician I conceive there may be thrift in making the State's Physician the Hospital's. *Copy.*

DON PEDRO RONQUILLO, Spanish Ambassador, to ORMOND.

1683, May 13. London.—J'estois ce matin pour aller baiser les mains a V^s et a mesme temps luy représenter ma juste plainte de l'exces que l'on a comis hier a londres arrestant à Dⁿ Pedro franc^o Ronquillo, mais un tres grand douleur de teste me l'empeschant. Je reppeteray seulem^t a V^s que cet

arrest est un attentat si enorme le quel non seulem^t offence le droit des Gens et l'Immunité des Ministres, mais aussi la dignité Royale de sa Maj^{te} Britt^e veu que de l'instant qui les reçoit il est obligé a les deffendre et protegér. Et a fin que les Loix d'Angleterre soient contraires a celle des Gens il faut qu'il en eusse une particuliere faite expressement au contraire, si cela est ce servit quitter la regale de traiter independam^t aues les autres souverains les quels dansces rencontres ne se reglent pas par les loix des Royaumes mais par lesdroits des Gens et du public. Ce pour quoy il touche a Sa Maj^{te} de reparer cette Injure non seulement faisant sortir d'abord de l'arrest a Dⁿ Pedro franc^o pour eviter les dangereuses suites du retardement, mais sur tout de chastier exemplairem^t le Sargeant nommé Cooper qui fist l'exécution en luy quittant au moins son office, sur quoy Je recourre a la Justification de V^s et aux faueurs qu Elle m'a tousjours faites et apres une entiere reconnoissance que J'en auray à V^s. Je me dit comé tousjours avec beaucoup de respect.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 15. Dublin.—The Bishop of Dromore is now dead, for certain, and to succeed him I recommend the present Bishop of Cloyne, who is very desirous to take the translation, the Bishops in his province being likely to live this great while, the Archbishop of Cashel having recovered of his relapse, though he is at least eighty-eight years of age, and the Bishop of Waterford has no mind to remove as I am informed, so that when we come upon that scheme the Bishop of Cork, who by this time is with you, must succeed to the archbishopric. The person whom I think properest to be Bishop of Cloyne, all things considered, is the present Dean of Cloyne, for by that way I provide for Mr. Wilson, Monsieur Drelincourt, and oblige my Lord Primate, and shall not lose them from the Cathedral here neither, which I think will be no small satisfaction to your Grace when you come over, for good preaching is very rare with us here. The forms of letters to avoid mistakes on that side, which are very frequent, shall be sent over with this letter, there were no less then ten Deans at Christ Church on Sunday to put in for this bishopric; but I thank God the gallery is clear of them, now they know my mind.

I had no sooner then yesterday your Grace's letter of the 12th of April last on behalf of one Motley, recommended to your Grace by the Duchess, and do assure you that I am so much of your opinion, that I shall be very proud when I send your Grace word that I have obeyed her commands in this particular.

I had also yesterday your Grace's letter of the 8th of this month, and since I see nothing will be done for this kingdom but overcharging of it, and dipping us deeper in debt to

* The original orthography is followed.

discharge the arrear already run into by the mismanagement on that side, my opinion is, with submission, that a sum of money to be raised upon the revenue were better than reducing any part of the establishment, for that will get you more enemies here than you can imagine, for what is done on that side in relation to Ireland will be thought to be done not only with your approbation, but by your advice.

My Lord Lanesborough takes his being left out of the establishment, and the manner of your proceeding with him, as his son has most impertinently related it, so much to heart, that it will hasten his end some few days ; but I shall say no more of these matters, having writ at large upon this subject in my last. What I writ two posts ago on behalf of Sir Thomas Newcomen was more at his importunity than that I expected the thing should be done.

I send your Grace enclosed a letter put into my hands by my Lord Primate, written to him by Sir George Rawdon about a schoolmaster to be settled at Lisburn. If your Grace has promised my Lord Conway, as is therein suggested, that a school should be settled there, it shall be done ; but my Lord Longford appears much for Carrickfergus, and there the free school of the county was first settled, and a schoolmaster named by your Grace.

I desire your Grace would know from the Lords of the Treasury what shall be done with the three month's pay now lying ready in the Collector's and Receiver General's hands ; for having had directions from his Majesty to give my last orders by way of imprest, I shall venture to give out none more, until I have his Majesty's pleasure signified by your Grace or their lordships, and the sooner I have direction in this matter the better ; for both the soldier and the officer that is an ill husband, takes up their pay at ill rates, which cannot be avoided as long as we have a Roger Moore and such like dealers amongst us. There was a proposal made to the officers of the guards here, both of horse and foot to pay them monthly for twelve pence in the pound which they like well. I would not encourage them, but expect your Grace's sense in the matter, for I remember that once I had your leave to make such a composition with Sir Alexander Bence for the regiment, and after that twelve or eighteen pence in the pound was stopped from the Army whether they would or no ; but Col. Fairfax, Lieut.-Col. Feilding, and Henry Bren are very fond of this proposal and they tell me that the men under their command are so too.

If his Majesty is not satisfied upon the Solicitor General's opinion, which I transmitted some time ago to your Grace concerning the business the Duke of Grafton has been put upon, that he cannot recover anything from Sir Theophilus Jones, I will bring the Duke of Grafton's petition to the Board, and have the opinion of the Judges upon it. I shall in the meantime let the matter rest, expecting your farther direction in it.

I hope his Majesty and the young Princess will find their account in this match; the politic and prudent part, I doubt not has been well scanned by his Majesty, and his Ministers there.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, May 15. Oxford.—Craving letters of dispensation for Mr. Thomas Bevans of Jesus College, who, being twenty years standing master of arts and living a hundred miles distant from the University, requests to be allowed to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, also for Richard Prichard, bachelor of arts, of Jesus College, and Richard Morgan, bachelor of arts, of New Inn Hall, who have lost terms necessary for a master of arts degree.
Abstract.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 15.—Col. Lawrence having acquainted me of a design to raise a bank of credit in Dublin, on the foundation of the patent granted by his Majesty to the Corporation of the Royal Fishery of England, not only in order to promote the fishery on the Irish Coast, but also to lower interest and exchange, to propagate our manufacturies, and thereby increase trade, and raise the value and rents of land; in which undertaking himself and several other persons he will acquaint you with, who are known to you to be well qualified for the management of such an affair are commissioned by the said Corporation to act as trustees or governors of the said bank in Ireland; and though I doubt not of your forwardness to encourage all designs tending to promote the common welfare of that his Majesty's kingdom, yet I thought fit to recommend this affair to your special favour as a design, if it hit and answer the undertakers' expectation, may be of great advantage to the trade and wealth of that kingdom without either charge or trouble to his Majesty.

There is also propositions relating to the erecting a land bank in Ireland set forth by Col. Lawrence in his book intituled *The Interest of Ireland, &c.*, which I did peruse in manuscript and encouraged him to print, intending to have referred the consideration thereof to a committee of the Council to have consulted some of the chief merchants, &c., as to the practicableness and public benefit of the thing, and report their opinions to the end such further progress might be made in that affair as would most tend to the increase of his Majesty's revenue with the trade and wealth of that his Majesty's kingdom, and particularly his propositions for reducing the coin of Ireland to a more certain standard. All which I recommend to your consideration. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARLINGTON'S REMARKS upon THE BEDCHAMBER ORDERS.

1683, May 16.—When the Lord Chamberlain first complained to his Majesty of the unmannerly usage he hath met with

at the Bedchamber door, and, with all submission, claimed the right by virtue of his office of entering into it without leave first asked, although he at that time had desired leave, but was answered it would not then be asked, his Majesty being in his closet, his Majesty was graciously pleased to declare he would have the Bedchamber governed by the rules and practises of the King, his father, and that according to them right should be done to him if he were insured, as is expressed in the Lord Chamberlain's petition, who hath upon occasion since disclaimed all sorts of jurisdictions in the Bedchamber, and only pretends a right of coming into it to receive his Majesty's commands upon all emergencies in his office.

What the Lord Chamberlain conceives incumbent upon him now is to lay before their Lordships of this Committee what remarks he makes upon the copies of the Earl of Bath's orders given him by their favour, since the old books are not produced, and therefore his lordship is necessitated to show how improbable, if not impossible, it is for these new to be true transcripts of the old orders. His lordship to that end beseeches their lordships' particular attention upon the reflections he makes upon the Memorandum, as it is called, put at the bottom of the first book of the Bedchamber Orders, which runs these words (vizt.) :—

Memorandum. This book doth not contain new orders now made, but a confirmation of the ancient orders for the government of the Bedchamber and privy lodgings made by our royal father and grandfather, and as they were also established, when the Bedchamber was first instituted and separated from the other privy lodgings by our royal grandfather, King James of blessed memory.

This last clause is a declaration to support and justify this whole book of Orders to be a true transcript of the old ; but if these Orders are proved impossible, and never to have been practised in those times wherein they are said to be made, nor since, nor at this day, then this clause cannot be true, let it have any attestation whatsoever, and if this clause be true, then it must appear and be proved that this book of Orders was put in practice, and did pass in the respective offices it now pretends to operate in, and must, in all probability, begin about the first year of King James's coming to the Crown of England, which was in the year 1602, for it is the orders, rules and institutions of all the offices where the Lord Chamberlain's warrants do pass that shows the Lord Chamberlain's power and privilege therein, and not any book of orders procured by the Lord Chamberlain to be signed by his Majesty that could give the Lord Chamberlain, or any other officer of the house, any authority in any office, unless the instructions and rules of these offices warranted and directed the same. And the Lord Chamberlain's rights and

privileges are showed by their practice in all offices; for in the orders for government of the King's house above stairs under the Lord Chamberlain, signed by his late Majesty, there is mention made only of the services of every person and room, but nothing either of the profits or perquisites of his place, whereas these new orders of the Bedchamber seem to be altogether for the latter, and very little for the first, which ought to have been their chief and only end.

If this clause be true then there must remain precedents of the constant practice of the several rights claimed in this book of orders in these respective offices and places, that the Groom of the Stole did execute the same, vizt., in these four disputed points, which he claimed, and are the undoubted right of the Lord Chamberlain's office:—

1. His warrants to the great wardrobe for furnishing the Bedchamber and privy lodgings.

2. His warrants to the locksmith to make or direct keys to be made for the Bedchamber and privy lodgings.

3. The form of the oath to swear the servants of the Bedchamber and Robes to be obedient to the Groom of the Stole.

4. His orders to the Master of the Ceremonies to bring foreign ministers to be by him introduced to their audience, into the withdrawing room or Bedchamber.

For proofs of which four points in these new orders now claimed, the Lord Chamberlain desires there may be showed one precedent in every point by the Groom of the Stole, either in King James's or King Charles's reign, which last time was the most punctual and regular in the making and due observance of orders and government, and certainly his late Majesty would have seen these his orders of the Bedchamber as exactly obeyed and practised if any such had been, as his orders for all the other parts of his house were made, and the instructions in the offices they were to operate in to be made pursuant thereunto.

The Lord Chamberlain (as is said in former papers) shows for his right in these four points the constant practice of his predecessors in all these offices, and the rules and instructions of these offices, commanding and empowering them to obey his warrant only herein, vizt:—

1. In the great wardrobe for the furniture of all the King's houses and Bedchamber, and privy lodgings, he shows the instructions signed by the late King, and the instructions by this King, and all the warrants for the same entered in the Lord Chamberlain's books, and never done by any other warrant from any other.

2. His late Majesty's proclamation in print dated 1637, commanding his Majesty's locksmith not to make or deliver any keys of the King's houses, but by warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, to whom the disposing thereof do properly

belong, also the Lord Chamberlain's warrants in the late King's time, with the particular list of keys appointed by his Majesty entered in the Lord Chamberlain's books, and Sir William Borman, whose father was locksmith, will dispose the same.

3. He produces a precedent in the Lord Chamberlain's entry books, in his late Majesty's time, that the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber were sworn to obey the Lord Chamberlain in his Majesty's service, and a paper, out of the Paper Office, affirming the same upon a like dispute. The form of the oath now read being the same the Gentlemen-Ushers have always used, the deposition of the person that read this oath, and the practice of the Earl of St. Albans and Earl of Arlington, who could not have introduced it upon the Lords and Grooms of the Bedchamber, if it had not anciently immediately before been practised.

4. The testimony of Sir Charles Cotterell, (who hath Sir John Finets's books), showing that all private audiences given in the withdrawing room, were introduced by the Lord Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain, that being the only room wherein his late Majesty received them, although within the districts of the Bedchamber, as it is now stiled, also two orders of his Majesty in Council lately made confirming this right to the Lord Chamberlain.

And for this his lordship, coming into the Bedchamber without asking leave, he shows his ancient right of his place, as chief officer above stairs, and so acknowledged by all till King James's time, when it is said, these Orders were made, wherein he is said to be excluded in general words. But the old books are not produced to justify the same. His wearing the treble key, the same as the King and Queen, the furnishing the Bedchamber and privy lodgings, the testimonies of Sir William Killigrew, Sir Charles Cotterell, Sir William Borman, Mr. Markham, Col. Bretridge, that the Lord Chamberlain went always into the Bedchamber when his late Majesty was there, and opened the door with his treble key which hung at his side, and the testimonies of Mr. Ferdinando Marsham, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Browne, Mr. Berkeley, that the Esquires of the Body, the Lord Chamberlain's subordinate officers, enjoyed this privilege to go in without asking leave, and Mr. Andrew Newport and Col. Norwood will testify they enjoyed the same uninterrupted till about the year 1673, when it was first controverted.

His lordship will only make these short remarks upon some of the paragraphs, and leave them to their lordships' better judgment when they shall have heard them read.

In all the Orders he hath in his custody, or hath heard of in other offices of his Majesty's household, they contain nothing but what relates to the services of the persons and rooms without specification of any perquisites or profits to any officers, whereas these Orders abound in the latter, and contain

very little of the former, and are so incongruous and contradictory to the establishment and rules in all offices at this day, and so improbable, if not impossible, to be true transcripts of the old Orders that as they could never in any time have been proved to be practised, so it is impossible to make them so now, unless his Majesty will change the ancient rules of all the offices of his household as they stand at this day, to make them operate, even to the Exchequer itself in what relates to accounts.

The paragraph 23rd not to be mentioned without detestation and horror, it being in the nature of the King's last will and testament, whom God grant long to live, therein giving to the Groom of the Stole all his furniture of the Bedchamber and privy lodgings, and all plate, &c., at the King's death, directing the Lord Chamberlain, whom he there owns to be the chief officer for furnishing the Bedchamber, to see this performed. This so monstrous a clause I can never believe those two noble Lords the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer, would have let pass if they had read it, as is alleged, in the first warrants; nor Mr. Secretary Nichols have countersigned it if he had examined it, besides they better understood the government than to believe the Lord Chamberlain or Groom of the Stole have any right or power after the King's death, those and all other places determining in that moment.

Upon the whole matter the Lord Chamberlain beseeches the Lords of this Committee to consider that besides the incongruities and impracticableness of these Orders there appears nothing to justify and support their truth of being true transcripts of the old books; but only warrants at the beginning of the new, brought ready down, written by the scrivener at Charing Cross, without any date, the same hand with the whole books, and countersigned of course by Mr. Secretary Nichols without examining the books, as appears by the aforementioned paragraph, besides if he had examined them, he must have done it before the warrants were written, and if he had done so, certainly he would not afterwards have sent them out of his own office to be written by the scrivener, but would have drawn them himself, and caused them to have been written by one of his own clerks, and entered in his office, and would have dated them before he had delivered them out of his hands.

Lastly his lordship most humbly desires the Lords of this Committee to report to his Majesty in writing the whole matter that hath been alleged for the Lord Chamberlain's right according to the reference in his petition, that so his Majesty may see he hath not complained without just cause, as he presumes, of the invasions of the rights of his place, and to justify him also to his successors in his office that he asserted the same as far as he could.

And notwithstanding all that he hath alleged he most humbly lays himself and his case at his Majesty's feet to be determined according to his goodwill and pleasure, as he humbly declared to his Majesty by word of mouth at his first complaint.

Endorsed :—The Lord Chamberlain's remarks upon the copy of the First Book of Orders for Government of the Bedchamber produced by the Earl of Bath, Groom of the Stole.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 18. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, May 19. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 24th of April last about the Bishop of Meath and Mr. Handcock I received the 30th of the said month. The next day I gave the Bishop of Meath notice thereof, and within two or three days after I sent to Mr. Rochford an ingenious person and a gentleman at the bar, and I acquainted him with your Grace's interesting me in the composure of the difference between the Bishop of Meath and his father-in-law to prevent any further applications into England, and that I was ready in obedience to your Grace's commands to use my endeavours therein. He told me that his father had but a small share in that matter, I think he said the fourth part, and that he did not know or believe that his father had prosecuted it in England; but that some other might make use of his name. However, I desired him to acquaint his father, Mr. Handcock, with my commission; but since that time I heard nothing from him to say either by message or letter. Yesterday the Bishop of Meath delivered me the enclosed paper; and I thought it high time to give your Grace this account of your commands.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 19. Dublin.—Recommending the bearer Dr. Willoughby for the office of physician to the Hospital. The building is in great forwardness, though the weather has been very bad here of late. *Abstract*.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 21. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 26. Dublin.—Your Grace's letter of the 12th is the latest I have had from you. My Lord Longford has been spoken to in this matter of Mr. Logan's, upon a letter I had from him, and I hope the poor man will be out of trouble

before this comes to your hands. I am very unwilling to discourse much with my Lord Longford upon such a subject, lest I may give a rise for his lordship to engage me with him farther than I am. Sir John Champante had desired me to recommend him for the Treasurer's place in the Hospital, he being now the receiver of the money laid out upon the building it, but since you have promised honest Harry Gascoigne I will not interpose for another.

Capt. Stopford, who was captain to the company Mr. Coote had in the regiment of guards, died suddenly the other day, and his command I have given to Tom Flower, he having had, as I am informed, your Grace's promise of the first company, and because I had your Grace's recommendation for Sir John Dillon either for the first company of foot that fell in the Army or lieutenantancy of horse, I have taken Robin Forbes to be my captain-lieutenant, and design Sir John to be lieutenant of horse to my Lord Granard, who is very well pleased to have him, and I hope Sir John Dillon will be so too, though his father is not; but his chief reason against it is that he is afraid he must be forced to give him money to buy equipage, which would not be necessary for a captain of foot.

The Lords of the Treasury have returned me the King's letters entered at the Signet Office, which I was forced to send back to them for want of that form and the proper directions to me, and I have given my warrants upon them, as also an order to the Muster Master to make warrants ready for paying the Army three months by way of imprest, according to their lordships' directions in that particular, and when the Army is paid I am to apply what remains towards paying the civil list according to the present establishment. Now this establishment commencing only at Christmas last, and the civil list being always paid from six months to six months, I am to seek what order to give concerning it, and therefore I desire you would know their lordships' pleasure in this matter, for the persons concerned upon this list especially the greatest of them, are much displeas'd, first, that they are postponed to the Army in this payment, and next, that I should scruple ordering the Receiver General to pay them six months pay, for which they have already taken out debentures.

The King's counsel and Judges are so concerned in this matter, that their advices ought not to be taken in it, and though my Lord Primate is clear in the matter that I should, after the Army is paid, order six months pay for the civil list, I must beg pardon to stay until I hear from your Grace upon this subject. I should have writ this to the Lords of the Treasury themselves, but that in their letter of the 11th, which gives these instructions, they say they have made your Grace acquainted with it, and had to it your approbation, besides not knowing how their lordships may take it, I am unwilling to multiply queries or make more exceptions to them, for perhaps it may be more my want of understanding than their

want of explaining the business enough. I must desire your Grace to ask their lordships another question upon this letter of theirs, though a very short one, and that is, whether they mean by paying the Army three months before the civil list is paid, that the establishment of Tangier should be comprehended, for they are now in a manner of our Army, but I should not [have scrupled] to give the civil list the precedence of them.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 26. Hampstead.—I am removed hither with my family till my house in the Square shall be better fitted than my Lord St. Albans has left it, and here I yesterday received two of yours of the 9th and one of the 15th of this month, to which I shall make such returns as I can without seeing the King or the Lords of the Treasury and being ready to go to Windsor to do my duty upon occasion of the festivals.

I did not doubt but that many would be dissatisfied with their share of retrenchment in the establishment, and I easily foresaw that these that were so would lay their disappointment to my charge how little soever my part was in it, whilst those who escaped by my means are perhaps little sensible of the kindness; but displeasures of this nature must be undergone by those that serve the King in necessitous times, and prefer the public safety before private relief though of persons meriting and indigent, but those who are at any reasonable degree of ease ought in such a case to conform to the state of the times with cheerfulness, and if they do not the less care is to be had of them.

The particulars you mention are:—First the peers' creation money, which to each particular peer is no great loss, but is considerable to the King for the present and I think that sort of payment is suspended in England. I am sure mine is the highest in Ireland and the most ancient but the Earl of Kildare's. The next is the salary of the Commissioners of Appeals, a function established by Act of Parliament; you and I know that their business was very little and that some of the persons were chosen that they might have the salary being improper for the work, and if I am not mistaken some persons otherwise provided for are, or are to be appointed to receive appeals when merchants shall bring them, which satisfies the provision of the Act which appoints no salary. The last particular is the Lord Lanesborough whose case is not fully in my memory, but I think his pension was continued to him though his office was not, but he was to come on the establishment as vacancies happened in pensions, and of this I conceive he has the benefit together with Cary Dillon. I am very sorry he is so like to die, for I had rather he should live displeased with me than die satisfied. It is true I told his son when he pressed me further, and with more

importunity and discontent than I think he ought, that there were few men in the world that knew our cases that would not think that he and I had been well rewarded by the Crown for the services we had done it. He ought not to have disturbed his father with writing this to him, perhaps otherwise than I spoke it, but I cannot retract the sense of the words. I think I told you in one of mine that it was understood here that what that revenue should fall short of answering the establishment by reason of the additional charge of Tangier and the ships would be supplied from hence; if I was in the right the calculation of 15,000*l.* that the revenue will fall short this year will be no desperate overcharge, but may be recovered without borrowing of money for that end, but of this I shall say more to you in my next.

There are three reasonable competitors for the bishopric of Dromore—the present Bishop of Cloyne who desires to be translated to it, Wiseman, the Dean of Raphoe, and Hamilton, your chaplain. The first has merit as much as either of the others at least, the second is Dean already and for aught I know otherwise very fit for promotion, but the strength of his pretension consists in the merits of his brother, who is a considerable and active citizen of London and very zealous for the King. Hamilton, the last, has an ancient promise of a bishopric from the King at the instance of James Hamilton, the father, renewed to the son. These three persons with their qualifications, as far as I know them, shall be represented to the King. My Lord Longford has written an entire letter to me upon the subject of the schoolmaster of Carrickfergus. I do not remember that ever my Lord Conway spoke to me of having him removed to Lisnegarvy. If he did yet any promise of mine must be understood conditionally that the thing might be done without injury to any other person or place, which I leave to the wisdom of the Council to judge of.

I have yet no letter of yours concerning Sir Thomas Newcomen. If it be in order to a title, I cannot undertake to serve him in it. Whilst the Army is in arrear, though Roger More were dead, there will be trafficking for them. If the officers of the guards are sure it will content their men, I know not why they may not be allowed to make the bargain you mention, but it ought to be for a limited time since I think I have a probable prospect that the Army and the whole establishment will be better paid than they expect. I have put the papers you sent me about the Duke of Grafton's affair into my Lord Chamberlain's hands about ten days since but heard no more of it. Whether he desists upon the discouragement of that paper, or whether the matter will be resumed after a contest betwixt the Lord Chamberlain and the Groom of the Stole about privileges shall be ended, I know not.

I do not perfectly understand the nature of Ellis's pretension to agency for the regiments, troops, and men aboard

the ships to be provided from Ireland, or how far it trenches upon what Gascoigne has already. This I know that agents are not imposed upon regiments and troops, but chosen by them, and as to those to be employed by the King, I suppose the government there will choose who shall act for victualling and clothing, unless it be done by contract, and then the contractors will choose their own officers. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 1. Dublin.—My Lord Mountjoy informed me last post that a warrant being issued out against a priest in the county of Fermanagh, the persons who were appointed to serve it chose to do it when he was at a public meeting, and that those who were with the priest rescued him and killed two of the persons so employed, and afterwards fled to the number of twenty in order to get to their keeping with the Tories that are abroad, but he hoped to get them apprehended before they can prevail with any to harbour them. I have writ to him to use all ways he can to apprehend them, that they may be brought to their trials, and that they may undergo such punishment as so barbarous a murder deserves. I know this business will make a great noise on that side, and will be much improved to serve some persons' turns both on this side and after it gets there, but this is all I know of the matter.

I send your Grace a copy of a packet which, coming to Ellis in the manner you see, I made bold to open, though directed to the Duke which I hope his Royal Highness will not be offended at, for I had reason to conclude by the way of proceeding, that it came either from a madman, or some knave that designed to play some trick to his Highness and the State, and your Grace will find when you have perused the papers that I was not deceived. The Bishop of Derry, whom you will find mentioned in this fellow's paper, is in town, but goes to-morrow for England. I have desired my Lord Primate with whom I left the originals, to speak with his lordship upon the subject before he goes, that he may give an account of the man, and send them not over because it is signed with his blood, and may be of use here. I send your Grace also the copy of a letter from Mr. Gascoigne's clerk to this fellow, which being then in the office I opened, and have sent forward. Whether this be worth your Grace's showing his Royal Highness or no, your Grace can best tell. In the meanwhile I will take no notice of the matter any farther, until I hear from your Grace, unless something new arise.

My Lord Ranelagh and partners being so briskly proceeded against at last, as that their estates are extended, I hope you will move his Majesty that the money when it comes in should be applied only to the paying those whom his lordship should have paid. To this purpose your Grace will have a letter

from me and the Board ; but I foresee people will be making application for preference on that side, and if so, pray remember my Lady Stephens, and the arrear of 1,500*l.* odd money yet due to the regiment of guards, notwithstanding the composition made with his lordship's partners.

There has fallen an ensign's place in the Army, which, upon your Grace's letter long since, I promised to give Major Baily's son, and by that means could not obey your commands then concerning one Motley, recommended to you by the Duchess, but promised him the next that fell ; but he seemed discontented at it, and I believe he is gone for England again to complain to the Duchess. If he should I hope your Grace will make my peace there, especially since I did not understand that the first ensign's place that fell was expected.

I have this post returned an answer to Mr. Secretary Jenkins's letter about Commissions upon Defective Titles, but have desired time to advise upon the contents of it. The Solicitor General was of opinion when I showed him the letter, that it would be a great ease to the country. I am sure it would to me, for now I am pestered, and shall be more, with discoverers.

SAME to SAME.

1683, June 2. Chapelizod.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last written from Hampstead, being in answer to three letters of mine. My Lord Lanesborough is now so ill that Doctor Dun, who is his physician, told me that he could not live long, upon which I went to see him ; but either he, or his lady for him, excused my coming up to him. I had not gone then but that I was informed by one who had it from his lady that he desired when he died to have the letter his son writ to him buried with him, that nobody might know your unkindness to him.

I have not your Grace's letters by me, but am confident that by those of the latest date, I had little ground to believe that any falling short upon the present establishment would be supplied from thence ; but I am very glad you write me word it will, and the rather because I saw a letter from my Lord Rochester giving so little hopes of it, that he seemed to think it very unreasonable that money should be expected from that side, never taking notice or seeming to consider how much money is drained from hence, for the establishment of Tangier and the shipping. This letter was writ to my Lord Longford but I desire that may not be made known.

Since my last which I think was of the 26th of May, the Judges have satisfied me that the scruple I made concerning their payments was unnecessary, for I am convinced that by allowing them, after the Army is paid, to receive their salaries, they will receive no more at the year's end, than what is provided for them in this present establishment, therefore there needs no prosecuting the queries I made. What I then

did was at the instance of the Receiver General, and he is now satisfied that he is safe in the matter, and that for paying the civil list he needs no order from me.

There is no doubt but Dean Wiseman deserves well upon his own account, as well as his brother's, and your Grace may remember that I recommended him to you at my first coming over, but his non-residence was then a bar to his farther preferment. My chaplain also, Archdeacon Hamilton, ought to be considered if any promise has been made him by his Majesty, let his qualification for such a function be never so much wanting; but for the bishopric of Dromore, I think you are engaged to the Bishop of Cloyne by what you formerly writ concerning him to me, which occasioned the recommendation I sent on his behalf. The reasons why I recommended the present Dean of Cloyne you have in my letter of the 15th, and I am sure if that scheme does not hold my Lord Primate will take it very unkindly. As to my own particular I shall hereafter be so far from taking it ill that the recommendations from hence are not complied with, that I wish, to avoid the importunity and detracting solicitation of many clergymen in such cases, that not only the Bishops but their Deans were made on that side, as soon as your two chaplains are provided for.

I had by the last packet a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, signifying his Majesty's pleasure that I should inform him whether the granting Commissions to supply and confirm Defective Titles here would be grateful to the generality at this time, and also whether or no it would bring money into the King's coffers, a matter of that importance that I doubt not but you have been made acquainted with it, and then I wonder your Grace has taken no notice to me of it. I shall not make much haste with my answer, but will discourse the matter with my Lord Primate and the Solicitor when they come to Dublin, where I shall go this night. I had also a letter from Mrs. Roach, who lives with the Duchess of Portsmouth, desiring my favour upon a reference for Mr. Guy to me for her use, for the same business the Duke of Grafton was upon, mentioned in two or three of your letters. I foresee projectors of this kind will be very troublesome to us. I wish they were discouraged on that side.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 5.—What between Windsor, Hampstead and London I have but few certain hours I can call mine, so that being to lie at Hampstead I am fain to take a few minutes at a Committee to own yours of the 15th and 26th of the last month.

The Lords of the Treasury will by this post give you their sense for the payment of the civil list for six months, and they will transmit to you a copy of the Earl of Ranelagh's petition in behalf of himself, Stepney, and Dean, whose estates,

if they are in the King's reach, will go but a little way towards the clearing of their balance; so that unless the estates of their partners here may be liable, the condition of such as have not compounded, and theirs that have bought, will be desperate; and for aught I see it is yet a question whether English estates will be liable or no; in a short time we shall have the best opinions here in the point. I hope the better of it in that I see the judicatures here are very apt to extend their jurisdiction into Ireland.

The King has given the vacant bishopric to the Dean of Raphoe, though near akin to the Earl of Essex, in contemplation of the great merit of his brother. The deanery, I am told, is valuable, and by removes may accommodate some of those that lie on your hands. I approve of your contrivance in the disposition of the vacant company. I hope Sir John Dillon, who is a reasonable and a modest man, will be satisfied, with it. Mrs. Willoughby, mother-in-law to the last captain, was with me to-day and with many tears proposed that her grandson might have the company, or that he that has it should give the widow some part of the great sum Capt. Stopford paid so lately for the company. I told her it was disposed of, and if it had not, I could not consent to any such expedient for the relief of the widow, for whose condition I had much compassion. On this occasion I must tell you it is much wondered at here that a foot company should sell so dear as 1,500*l.*, and it is concluded a company could not yield so much but that dead pays, or the admitting such as give their pay for privilege, makes it up to them, and this is confirmed by what is confidently affirmed of Capt. Hales's receiving of 100*l.* a quarter from his lieutenant for the farm of his company. All this I have reason to believe has been, or will be, told the King, and leave an ill impression on the conduct of those that should look into the better discipline of the Army.

Your last question in yours of the 26th for want of being intelligible or legibly written can receive no certain answer. If you mean that you incline to pay the civil list before the new addition of Tangier I am of your mind, not including the Scotch regiment which was on the old establishment and ought to be paid with the rest of the Irish Army. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN TO DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1683, June 8. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 29th of the last from Hampstead, and am glad to hear you intend to remove soon from it, for I do by no means think that a wholesome air, there being a bog very near as I remember.

I shall use my utmost endeavours not to forfeit the good opinion your Grace has of me in this administration his Majesty has honoured me with, and do not doubt but with the help of your good wishes so to order affairs as that his

Majesty's government shall not suffer in my hands, though the haughtiness of the present Commissioners of the Revenue, and the knavery of the late ones, have given, and are like to give me, much trouble, and I foresee that as soon as my Lord Lieutenant is out of the government the Lords of the Treasury intend to make this kingdom no better than a province, for it is evident in my judgment that their purpose for the future is to have their creatures to manage the revenue, independent of the Chief Governor, and then I leave any considering person to judge what he will signify, and my reason for this is that if great care had not been taken these very Commissioners' patent had now passed without subjecting them to the government, besides they have two of their number so well fitted for such a thing, by name Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Strong, that two such could not have been picked out again in the three kingdoms, for they will neither ask nor take advice, and very unwillingly obey orders from me; the other three behave themselves very well, but they stand in awe of those two. Your Grace may justly wonder why I write of such matters to you, but the reason is because Mr. Ellis copies all my letters to my Lord Lieutenant, and I am unwilling to trust him with the copying one of this nature, or to give him ground to think that I suspect him.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, June 8. Knowsley.—Concerning Mr. Trevor's desire that the mean profits of Hope be referred to his Grace.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, June 9. Dublin.—I am advertised that Dean Wiseman is much recommended to your Grace to succeed in the bishopric of Dromore. I am bold to take notice thereof unto your Grace, because your Grace was so obliging to me as to advise my Lord Deputy to discourse with me about the persons that were to be nominated to your Grace for that succession. I have nothing to object against Dean Wiseman; he is a person for aught I know of very great deservings, but he hath exceedingly neglected his residence upon his former charge, and how far that may be countenanced by promoting him to a bishopric I wholly submit to your Grace's consideration.

As to the present Bishop of Cloyne who was nominated to your Grace, I need not say anything to your Grace; you know his person and his abilities, and as to his provision it may lie in your Grace's power to provide for him in future, if your Grace may hold it convenient upon this occasion to dispose of this see of Dromore either to Dean Wiseman or to Mr. Hamilton. As to the succession of the now Dean of Cloyne into the bishopric of Cloyne, which may be thought

to be my concern upon those translations, I humbly beseech your Grace that it may not prove the least interruption to your Grace's thoughts, for I assure your Grace that my nominating him to my Lord Deputy was rather to accommodate his Excellency with a way for providing for two worthy persons, viz., Mr. Drelincourt and Mr. Wilson, than to prefer Mr. Fitzgerald whose means are sufficient enough for his comfortable support without the burden of a bishopric, so that I beseech your Grace that nothing of his concern might strike with you to the least disappointment of your Grace's inclinations.

The Bishop of Cork hath advertised me of your Grace's great favours extended to him since his going into England, and he earnestly obligeth me to acknowledge them to your Grace in his behalf. I am not so vain as to suppose that the least of your Grace's respects for him can arise from any consideration upon my account; but the importunity of friends and persons cannot always be avoided, though they draw me into such an absurdity as this is, for which I humbly beg your Grace's pardon. I heartily pray for your Grace's life, and that I may have the satisfaction of seeing you once again before I die.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 9. Dublin.—As I was going to bed last night yours of the 2nd of this month was brought me, and I am this morning going towards Windsor to be there at night. Mr. Lane's letter to his father must surely have had something in it beyond what anything I said to him could give ground for, but perhaps, suitable enough to his prudence and temper. However I am really much troubled that a man, so meriting of me, esteemed and obliged by me, should go out of the world with a belief of my being unkind to him. If he recover strength enough to bear discourse, I earnestly desire you would take pains to put him at rest in that point by assuring him that I have all the value and affection for him that a man can have for such a friend as he would trust his life and honour with.

What I told you as I remember was that if the revenue of Ireland should fall short of answering the establishment the deficiency would fall on Tangier and the ships, and must be supplied out of England, and so they must or not be paid at all, preference being given to Ireland before both or either, and yet the King and Lords of the Treasury do hope and expect that the revenue will satisfy all, and it would be a great and seasonable conveniency if shift could be made at this time to advance three months pay to that garrison, and I have reason to be confident it will shortly appear to be no loss to Ireland, which at more leisure I shall further explain unto you.

It was fully in my mind to acquaint you with what Secretary Jenkins writ to you of, about the project of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles. It is not to undervalue the proposition that I call it a project, for, in the light I stand, I cannot but think such an offer from the King will be acceptable to that people and may bring in some money. Therefore lose no time in making a return to the question.

I have had no part with any of those that would attack Sir Theophilus Jones, but what the King put into my hands for the Duke of Grafton. If any since have gotten a promise of the same thing it were fit you should let my Lord Chamberlain, by yourself or by me, know the state of the case as you can gather it. The bishopric is disposed of to Dean Wiseman, and the Bishop of Cloyne must know that neither you nor I do no more than recommend, but the choice is entirely the King's, as hath appeared by some Bishops made heretofore against my recommendation and against my will. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 12. Dublin.—I had yesterday at Chapelizod your Grace's letter of the 5th, and at the same time the letter you mention from the Lords of the Treasury about Lord Ranelagh's business and the payment of the civil list. As to the former finding Lord Ranelagh's, Major Dean's and Stepney's estates already extended, I have ordered the Court of Exchequer to inform me how far the intention of that part of their lordships' letter may be complied with, desiring execution should be stopped against them, and also to give answer to his lordship's petition and reasons in order to transmit it to the Lords of the Treasury of which I have given them an account, and for that of the civil list I had accommodated the matter before their lordships' letter came to my hands. I was in hopes to have had some account from your Grace in your last letter about money to supply the defects of the late Farmers, who have of late been so warmly prosecuted by the Commissioners of the Revenue, that I believe they will steal to Sir James Shaen instead of his coming over to them, for those here dare not stir abroad. I thought, and so did some of the Commissioners themselves, that they had driven too furiously considering the checks I had put upon them, and they were resolved to stop the taking of process that they might hear from the other side first; but this last packet out of England brought them commands from the Lords of the Treasury to prosecute them with all the rigour the law could afford, so that I believe the Commissioners will press for execution against the Farmers' persons, their arrears, and estates in land if they can find any. As for my own part I shall not meddle one way or other in the matter, but wish

the King may find his account in the thing; those persons whom I take to be the ablest to advise with in such matters are afraid he will not.

Since the bishopric of Dromore is disposed of, I will endeavour by some change or other to provide for your two chaplains now in the house with me that I may not lose them, for I intend to keep them and only them in the family until your return. I am informed again that the Archbishop of Cashel is relapsed, and do not doubt but when the news of his death comes to you, the Bishop of Cork, being on that side, will be translated thither. If so, and that your Grace ever expects to be at quiet in your town of Kilkenny, you must translate the Bishop of Ossory to that place, who desires it, and would have been glad to have changed for the bishopric of Dromore, for the division between Irishtown and the Corporation of Kilkenny is so great, that it is become scandalous.

I was very angry when I heard what rate was given for a company in the regiment, and sent for the Lieutenant-Colonel about it when Stopford bought, which was near a year ago, and told him the ill consequences of it, 1,200*l.* having been given, and that is the utmost. He wondered at it as much as I did, and protested, and I believe him that he has taken all the care he could to make the officers keep their companies full, and when I saw the regiment out last week they appeared better than I have seen them this many years. That of Capt. Hales's farming his company shall be looked into, and I hope hereafter leave will not be given to any person chiefly concerned in England to purchase a command here, for I am confident they tell stories of the profit they make on purpose to get the more money for their companies, by the report that 1,500*l.* was given when it is positively affirmed that 1,200*l.* only, though that is too much, was the highest; but it is certain that both in the Army and regiment employments have risen in their price in proportion as the land has; but this that has happened to Stopford, especially when they see that nothing will be done for the family they leave behind, will, I hope, lower the rates and vindicate the officers. I hear Hungerford is coming over to sell; but I shall make bold to stop him until you shall approve of the thing, the person, and the price. I am sure he ought not to have more than he gave, for he has been at no charge for equipage, nor has he spent 50*l.* in this country since he bought the troop. My Lord Blaney and Capt. Stanley put in for the buying it.

I hear Beverley Usher is dead, and that he died at Bristol, as he was going to the Bath. I suppose your Grace would have your Cornet succeed him, and in his room I shall recommend Mr. Hoy, who has long served you very well and does credit to the family now. The quarter-master bought not long since. I shall do nothing in these until I have your commands.

SAME to SAME.

1683, June 12. Dublin.—The enclosed is Mr. Solicitor's sense upon Commissions to be issued for securing Defective Titles, and is approved by my Lord Chancellor. Your Grace may deliver it to Mr. Secretary Jenkins if you like it, and think the time proper. This is all I have to trouble your Grace with, having writ at large already this day.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, June 12. Knowsley.—Enclosing letter. He humbly submits to his Grace whether it should be shown. Roper will give his Grace a full account.

Encloses :—

R. HEYWOOD and OTHERS, GOVERNOR and OFFICERS
of the ISLE OF MAN, to EARL OF DERBY.

1683, May 31. Castle Rushen.—We, your Governor and officers of your Honor's Island of Man, do hereby certify that one Mr. Christopher Jans, his Majesty's surveyor, waiter and searcher, sent into this Isle; having taxed Mr. Ferd Calcoll, your Honor's water-bailiff here, to have been privy to some indirect courses very injurious to his Majesty in his customs with other words to this purpose, much reflecting upon the said water-bailiff his credit and reputation, being always a true servant to your honourable family and a good and loyal subject now and in the worst of times, the said water-bailiff complaining to me Robert Heywood, Governor, and craving justice against the said Jans, I forthwith conveyed the officers, whose names are subscribed, and the said Jans before us to make good his accusations if he could; promising, upon good proof, to inflict such punishment as was proper for a guilt of that nature, or otherwise to certify and make true report of the case where else it was to be heard. But the said Jans, disowning the jurisdiction of this Court, utterly refused to have any trial here; and said he would make his application to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and would proceed according to such measures as he should receive from them; of which course of proceeding we have thought it our duty to make true report to your Honor humbly leaving the consequence to your Honor's consideration, and how much these kinds of practices do daily tend to the breach of your Honor's prerogative and infringement of your Honor's charter; first that your officers or any other of your tenants here shall, without respect to the government or laws of your Island, be called to any Court of England for trial of misdemeanours

committed here ; and that which is far worse the great hindrance of commerce and trade here, by having such an officer placed amongst us, to the utter destruction and ruin of the natives and inhabitants as also the great prejudice to your Honor in your customs ; all which we once more refer to your Honor's serious consideration, imploring that your Honor will be pleased to take counsel upon these particulars, and be careful to find out some timely remedy for prevention of this and other further mischief and inconveniencies that may ensue, and with our daily prayers for the prosperity and prosperous success of your Honor in all your enterprises and your illustrious family, we cease and remain, &c.

R. HEYWOOD. THO. FLETCHER.
THO. MORRIS. THO. NORRIS, JUNR.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, June 12. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy, hath been pleased to show me a letter that he lately received from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, wherein he writes that the King hath been moved to issue out a Commission of Grace for Remedy of Defective Titles here, and my lord's opinion is desired how far the same may be either seasonable or grateful to the subject, or of advantage to the King, whereupon a return will shortly be made by my lord, and it may not, perhaps, be any great trouble to your Grace to hear something from me upon that subject.

This your Grace knows is no new design, but what you have formerly had in your thoughts, and seems to be almost the only thing that now remains to be done towards the settlement of the estates of this kingdom, but yet you cannot but remember how much and how unreasonable opposition it met with from some upon the last transmission of bills, when one was prepared and sent over to that purpose, and it will be still, I doubt not, opposed by many of those who pretend to be deficient of what was intended for them by the Acts, and hope to be satisfied by new discoveries and inquiries into concealed lands, whereof your Grace knows what complaints have been made, and what trouble and charge people were put to by them, and if that course should be still continued, it will much increase the disrepute that lies upon the titles of lands here, when after land is fairly bought and sold for valuable consideration, or settled upon marriage, or money laid out in buildings thereupon, and a long quiet enjoyment thereof, the purchasers and possessors thereof may be in danger of losing all their money and charges, or at least of being at great trouble and expense, in defending their estates upon such commissions of inquiry into the King's title, which may still be renewed from time to time and if he that prosecutes

them, and is to the benefit of them, doth not succeed in one, he may afterwards take out another, and so trouble or worry his neighbour, as often and as long, as he pleases. These proceedings were once stopped by an order of your Grace and the Council, and the matter represented to the King, but some of late have again obtained letters for the issuing such commissions, so that people will not think themselves out of danger till some other way be found for their security than by putting a present stop to them, which may at any time be taken off again, but such a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles would wholly put an end to anything of this kind, and that which is thereby designed, being only to bar the King's title. I do not see but that it may be done as well by the King's commission and passing patents thereupon as by an Act of Parliament, and it cannot but be of some advantage to the King either by fines or increase of his rents, if the matter be well and carefully managed.

There has been some talk of late here, as if the King designed to sell some part of his quit-rents in order to raising money towards payment of what is in arrear to the Army, for which no great sum would be requisite, if the growing revenue would hold up to answer the charge of the present establishment lately sent over; for, although upon expiration of the late farm, the Army was left six months in arrear, yet, if money could be had to pay the first three months of those six, the other three months might well enough run on, to be paid out of the growing revenue, by paying still three months' pay at the end of the next three months, after it grows due, which will be as well as they ever used to be paid. But the danger is that the King's debt will be still increased by that addition that is now made to the establishment, far above what, I fear, can ever be raised out of the revenue, whether it be either farmed or managed by the ablest persons that can be found out for it, so that nobody can foresee how much the King will run in debt here, whilst the establishment holds as it is; but if it should be found necessary to raise some money towards payment of part of the Army's arrears, I doubt it could hardly be otherwise raised in this kingdom, than by sale of some part of the quit-rents; some of the lesser whereof which are more troublesome to collect, might, I believe, be sold for fifteen or sixteen years' purchase at least, and although the selling of any part of the current revenue would be an ill precedent, yet, if it should be resolved, that some money must be raised upon security of the revenue here, it would be a cheaper way than taking it up at ten per cent. as was done upon the two late farms, and the increase of rents that might be made upon a Commission of Defective Titles, might perhaps supply what would be necessary to be sold for such a purpose.

Process being ordered to issue here against my Lord Ranelagh and his partners for the money due upon the balance of their

account, your Grace may perhaps now think it a fit time to get it settled, now that money that shall either come in upon this process, or may be recovered from the partners in England, shall be disposed of. Your Grace knows that it is all due to several persons here for debts and arrears that they undertook to pay, and none of it can be reckoned to be any part of the King's 80,000*l.*, which hath been paid in defalcations that have been allowed them, for what hath been remitted by the King, or by his order otherwise applied than it ought to have been by the undertaking. Now if any part of this money that remains due from them should be diverted to other uses, it will certainly occasion a great, and, I fear, a just complaint; many poor people being herein concerned, and there being no other prospect of satisfying what the King owes them, and the Undertakers were bound to pay them but out of what remains due upon this balance. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for my giving you so large a trouble, and shall always continue, &c.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, June 13. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy hath been pleased to discourse with Mr. Solicitor General, and with me about a Commission for the Remedy of Defective Titles. Mr. Solicitor hath undertaken to give your Grace so full an account of that matter, that I shall not trouble your Grace with anything upon that subject. About a month since I presumed to acquaint your Grace with Sir Richard Bulkeley's great submission and protestation of obedience to his Majesty, and of his observance to the Church; but I have not yet heard whether that letter of mine came to your Grace's hands. I humbly beg, if your Grace please, that I may know your Grace's sense in that matter, if you have received that letter. I pray God in heaven bless you.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 16. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 9th and I shall speak to my Lord Lanesborough when I see him next for he is now crept abroad again, and though he has death in his face and understanding, yet he does not love to hear it spoke of. He intends to go speedily into England; but I am afraid he has not strength enough to perform the journey.

I hope the Bishop-elect of Dromore will reside here better than the Dean of Raphoe did. It was no small disappointment to Dean Fitzgerald that he was put by the bishopric of Cloyne, and I am afraid some persons may think that either I did not sincerely recommend that scheme, or that your Grace was unwilling to appear for it; but such suspicions I value not. But now the archbishopric of Cashel is ready to fall, I hope you will use your interest to have the Bishop of Cork

translated thither, Ossory to Cork, Cloyne to Ossory, and the aforesaid Dean to Cloyne, and by these translations you will bring in money to the King, the parties translated will be obliged, and some of your chaplains and mine gratified.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, June 16.—Craving letters of dispensation to allow Nicholas Hall, master of arts, Canon and Treasurer of the Church of Exeter, to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, and Wm. Cutler, bachelor of arts, of Christ Church, to proceed to a higher degree, although wanting a term. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 16. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 7th and 8th inst. I believe there is a mixture of knavery and frenzy in the Scotch proselyte. When the Bishop of Derry arrives we may have more knowledge of him; in the meantime I will show the Duke the copies sent me, and make your excuse for opening them. On Monday we may expect the reflections of the brethren here upon the outrage done upon those that went to seize on the priest. I see you have begun the search after the malefactors, and it ought to be continued vigorously till they are brought to justice. It will not be amiss to send hither all the steps you make to that end. I have read yours of the 8th to your mother, and believe there will be a season to reduce things to a righter method. You should make a collection of the particulars wherein the authority of the Government there is invaded.

I am taking coach for Windsor, but I must first inform you that Beverley Usher is dead, and that I desire Robin Dillon may have a commission to be my captain-lieutenant, Slaughter to be cornet, and Mayo to be quarter-master. I will provide another to be groom of the stirrup. Mayo was bred from a boy in troops, and I am confident is a very good man to make an officer of. Other parts of your letter shall be done, and if need be, answered hereafter. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF DERBY.

1683, June 18. Windsor.—I received yours of the 8th and 12th of this month on Saturday last as I was in a crowd of people some with and some without business, so that I could not by that day's post make your lordship a return as I desired. Mr. Trevor's offer of making me an arbitrator betwixt your lordship and him is rather a compliment to me than to anybody else, since it implies much confidence in my justice which to the best of my skill shall never deceive anybody that trusts to it, but my relation to your lordship is so near, and my wishes for your prosperity so well known that unless

I do you wrong Mr. Trevor will hardly believe I do him right. I shall therefore rather desire that he would match me with one to be named by him, I mean with a man as little skilled in controversies of such a nature and as desirous to make a fair end of them as I am. If such a man can be found, I shall then bestow my pains in your service with much willingness, and I think it may be a service to help you out of the briars of the law, where fleeces will unavoidably be left, though the carcase get out.

I have brought with me hither the letter sent your lordship from your Governor and officers in the Isle of Man, with purpose to speak with my Lord Rochester about it to prevent ill impressions that may be made by the person employed by him, and the rest of the Lords of the Treasury, to supervise affairs of trade in that place, though whatever he writes I am sure your lordship will be heard before anything will or can be done to your prejudice, yet since *quo warrantos* are come in fashion, and that for aught I know your charter and royalties may be subject to question that way, I conceive it will be fit that good counsel be advised with that when we know our own strength or weakness we may steer our course accordingly, and this is suitable to the advice the letter from the Governor, &c., gives, and all that yet I can say on the subject.

This morning the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London will be here to present a petition to his Majesty upon occasion of the judgment given against their charter. The words of the petition will be dutiful and submissive. What the answer will be your lordship will, I doubt not, receive by to-morrow's post, though I fear I shall not be your intelligencer. I know the King does not intend to raise any profit to himself or to lessen theirs; but I believe he will endeavour to reduce their power so that it shall not be able to hurt the government, their fellow subjects, and themselves.

I hope your wife is safely gotten to you, and what she carries with her. God send her as safe a delivery and both of you all imaginable satisfaction in each other. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 19. Hampstead.—Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and many citizens of London presented his Majesty, as he sat at Council, with a very dutiful and submissive petition, which, together with his Majesty's answer and demands delivered in a speech by my Lord Keeper, will, I presume, be sent you in print from London by this day's post. They all kneeled when and after the Lord Mayor presented their petition, and would have continued in that posture if the King had not commanded them to rise. The doors of the Privy Chamber, where a full Council was held were set open, and soon the room was filled, amongst the rest

by foreign ministers and strangers, but I doubt of them there was not many pleased with the show; I wish all the King's subjects were. It is doubted many of the best affected citizens, even such as wish the King satisfaction in the prerogatives he means to reserve, will yet be scrupulous by an act of theirs to give them up in violation, as they may think, of their oaths, and possibly from an unwillingness that their names should be recorded as surrenderers of privileges they have long enjoyed. On the other hand if judgment should be entered against their charter, it is feared that all or most of the donatives given by former citizens to the City will revert to the heirs of the donors, to which it will not be in the King's power to restore them. Whether the forfeiture of their charter will have this effect or no the law must determine; but I am sure if the King's commands be not submitted unto, it will be put to the trial, for I do not find him disposed to lose the opportunity of securing his crown and his best subjects against the misuse of those powers he and his predecessors have inconsiderately, if I may so say, put into that Corporation.

When it was thought the Archbishop of Cashel was immediately to die, I received this enclosed project of removes and promotions from the Archbishop of Tuam by the hands of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and though the Archbishop of Cashel has outlived that fit yet the reprieve must be so short that I have thought good to send you a transcript of the design, which, if it should not be fit in every part, may nevertheless be of use to bring things and men into yours and my Lord Primate's thoughts.

Since mine of Saturday last I have considered wherein the innovations or invasions upon the Government there either by the Lords of the Treasury, or by Commissioners of the Revenue recommended by them and authorised by the King, may consist. All the Lords of the Treasury write or do are but significations of the King's pleasure, and if those relate to the addition or alteration of the establishment they must procure the privy signet and the countersigning of a Secretary of State for it, and I think a Chief Governor is at more ease and in more safety when all gifts and grants must pass their approbation, than when every courtier, and their dependent projectors, was able to obtain a letter for this or that to which the Secretary would seldom oppose any difficulty, but leave the Chief Governor to the choice of diserving the King or disobliging the suitor. As to the Commissioners of the Revenue, their proper work is so chalked out to them that whenever they step over their bounds it will be visible, and when it is so, they ought to be put in mind of it. They did indeed offer at powers improper for them, but I suppose those were either refused or are since rectified, if not, I would be glad to be instructed in particulars. It is true they may be spies; but to prevent hurt from thence requires only fidelity, industry

and circumspection which are duties necessary though there were no such supervisors. I am sorry Sir Thomas Newcomen affects anything I cannot serve him in, especially when I am not at liberty to give him my reasons or when they are such as would not please him. If by any other way he can compass his end, I shall not oppose it.

You may remember that [there was] a while since a project for the modelling of the Army with which my Lord of Longford was acquainted and, as I believe, has at least the substance of the design by him ; I will not say but that though numbers would have been lessened, yet the remainder would have been more useful and a good foundation to have at any time enlarged upon. I did not like that part of the project by which you were to be loser, and as little that other by which I was to make you a saver to my cost. The execution of the design was laid aside, I am confident, for want of my approbation. How long that consideration will hold I know not, nor well how to answer when it shall be said that the reduction to be made will be but to bring the regiment and the independent companies to the numbers they are here, for I shall never offer it as a reason that it will discontent the officers, for they are to submit to what shall be thought best for the service, as now it is that a company of grenadiers should be appropriated to the regiment, which, if it should go on, must be by taking so many men from each company as will complete their pay, of this the Duke spoke to me on Sunday last. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1683, June 22. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 12th inst. which I answer a day before the post goes, because the King has appointed a Council to be held at Hampton Court to-morrow in the morning and will hold another in the afternoon. The principal occasion is the discovery of a damnable conspiracy for killing the King and the Duke as they came from Newmarket to London this last spring, and, though I am as slow as any man in my belief of such discoveries and attempts, yet I believe it highly probable that the thing would have been attempted, if the fire which burned a great part of Newmarket had not driven the King from thence eight or ten days sooner than he intended and prefixed for his stay there.

The discoverer is a substantial citizen, zealously factious and active on the Whig party, and so bold that it was he that arrested the Lord Mayor when nobody else could be found hardy enough to undertake it. He says it was remorse of conscience and horror of so bloody a fact and for prevention of the like villainy that moved him to repent and discover, and we are charitably to believe him, though the fear of some of the conspirators being beforehand with him might have some share in his conversion. The manner of effecting the

execrable fact and the means of the actors' escape was thus laid. There is one Rumbold, heretofore an officer of Cromwell's, blind of an eye, who has a house near a gate in the road where toll is paid for permission to pass by a gravelled causeway over a large meadow. In this house and in the garden and yards belonging to it which were hid from passengers' view by high ditches, trees and weeds, twelve of the actors were so planted, four of them were to shoot blunderbusses into the King's coach, three or four to let fly at the coachman and postillion, and the rest at the guards that ride behind the coach, which must come close by the ditch, and make some little stop at the gate, and the guards are not above six when the King makes but a day's journey from Newmarket to London, but to have time enough to do their work they had contrived to have a cart stand cross the causeway, which should seem to do so by the unskilfulness of the carters, who were to be disguised conspirators, or by the awkwardness of the horses. They were to have somewhere thereabouts about thirty horse more. With these and by their knowledge of by-ways they were to get to London, where they had prepared for a rising, and if they had not, it is not to be doubted, but that upon their effecting of such a design there would have been one. The substance of all this is confessed by one that is apprehended, accused by the informer, the rest of those named by him are fled upon apprehension of being discovered, but how they came to have that apprehension is not clearly known. Besides, those that were sought for, many more have quit their houses and abscond. We are yet upon the track, but it is hoped every day will show us more light and who were principal in the contrivance. This is what my memory serves me to write and therefore I will not answer for exactness in all particulars; but I am fully satisfied that there was a formed design to commit the treason and I believe all men that are not given over to incredulity, or resolved to be rebels, will be convinced.

The Bishop of Derry and he of Cork were with me this morning. The first gave me some part of the history of Pugh that writ the letter to the Duke. He says he preaches at Belfast; but sure some course is, or will be taken, to silence so wretched a rogue. The Bishop of Cork spoke to me to succeed to Cashel, concluding that the old man is dead. I shall move the King in it, and the remove of the Bishop of Ossory to Cork and Cloyne to Ossory, but for Cloyne let the Dean thereof be recommended.

If Hungerford should ask leave to part with his place let the permission be delayed. Stanley is very well, and for my Lord Blaney I shall desire to be excused if I give not my approbation. I believe by this post you will receive directions to send over the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles. If you should not, what I write to you is sufficient to go in hand with it. *Copy.*

EARL OF ABERCORN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 23. Windsor.—Concerning a grant to remedy an oversight of his father's in the Court of Claims. He apprehended that some might trouble him about part of his estate which seemed questionable. On the advice of the Duke he had applied to the King, and the letter had been refused as his Excellency would see. He hopes, through his representing a family related to his Excellency's former lady and to his Excellency's own family, to obtain a favourable report to the King. The King and the Duke of York are inclined to favour his request, and the Duke of York recommended secrecy lest the contrary might prejudice him. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 24. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 16th inst. and the 19th instant, but must beg leave till next packet to give a full answer to them, because I find it is the opinion of Sir William Petty and other safe doctors that my wife should go this season to Tunbridge, which I have consented to, but it being somewhat inconvenient to me as to my private concerns, it takes up my thoughts more perhaps than such a thing ought to do, and I am going this afternoon to Chapelizod to settle the manner of her journey, that she may not lose the benefit of this season, and if she recovers may return before the winter.

I shall sign Robin Dillon's commission to-morrow, but I shall keep the other in suspense until I have your Grace's answer to mine of the 12th. I have put my Lord Lanesborough at ease in his mind upon my promising you would not be angry with his son.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 26. St. James's Square.—The prosecution of further discoveries of the conspiracy against the King's life, and the introduction of the most horrible confusion that ever any nation was in, takes up all our time. Twelve hours were spent yesterday upon it, and yet I cannot say we have made a proportionable advance. Those we have in hold and who have confessed enough against themselves, being so backward in charging others that nothing can be got out of them, beyond what they conjecture we know already or what is drawn from them by such questions as they cannot easily evade, and yet it is evident to them that they have no way to save their lives but by detecting more considerable villains than themselves; for that such there are concerned with them is against common sense to doubt. It is true we have never named any person to them, that it may not be in theirs or anybody's power to say they have been terrified or bribed to accuse any particular person. Col. Rumsey, the most considerable man yet

appearing, has some reserve which it seems he would keep for the King's knowledge and his own last refuge, which brings his Majesty from Windsor to be here by nine o'clock this morning. The man has been so highly obliged by the King and the Duke that he has made himself a good fortune such as prevailed with Sir Hugh Smith's widow, old Jack Ashburnham's daughter, and he seemed to me to be more concerned for the infamy of such ingratitude than for his life, of which all men say he was upon service very little careful. West, the lawyer, is a man of a quick wit and fluent tongue, and though esteemed fearful does not appear to me to be so much daunted as the other, possibly as not having so much sense of honour, nor so many obligations to the King.

The third principal person, from whose house the assassination should have been committed, is Rumbold, characterised to be a hardy, stout man, heretofore inured to danger and a good officer. To him was committed the conduct of the action. Of him and of my friend Col. Lawrence I have this to observe and leave to you and my Lord Primate to judge of. When Hetherington was prosecuted at my suit this Rumbold became surety for him that he should appear to the action. But a little before Easter Term, when judgment was to be given, Lawrence brought me a petition from Rumbold who was himself in the outward room—I send you the copy of the petition. When I had read it I began to have an ill opinion of Rumbold for being caution for such a rogue, nor was I abundantly satisfied with Lawrence for his interposition. In short I refused the request, and then Rumbold made a shift to produce Hetherington, Lawrence pretending to me that by providence Rumbold had lit upon him. This increased my suspicion of unfair dealing on all hands, insomuch that I took more care of keeping the petition, and to mark the day I received it, than the thing might seem to deserve, and though I had forgotten the name, yet I so well remembered the matter, that when I heard Rumbold's name, and called to mind Lawrence had told me he lived somewhere about Theobalds, and found that was not far from the place where the murder was to be committed, I sent Gascoigne to find the petition which makes it evident that the petitioner was to be the prime actor in the matter. I cannot from hence conclude that Lawrence was made acquainted with the design. I have a better opinion of his humanity. On the other hand the time of his coming over falling in with that of the conspiracy, which was not at an end even when he returned, the little or no business he pretended to have here, his reputation with the party, and the force of fanatic zeal and irregular ambition, will not permit me in my thoughts absolutely to acquit him. So that all I can advise upon such conjectural presumptions is, that not only he, but others of his persuasion, may be carefully eyed, and

that, if it may be, fit men capable of observation may be employed amongst them. Possibly more may be found out, before the inquiry be at an end. I will leave my letter open, that I may add to it before night if I can have time. *Copy.*

HENRY STANFORD to the late FARMERS of the REVENUE.

1683, June 26. Galway.—Yours of the 19th current I received but Sunday about two of the clock in the afternoon, though Mr. Meine upon receipt did immediately post expresses to find me out, but did not until they met me here, which, as soon as I received, having had the advice of Mr. Meine [I] did ride myself towards Kilconnell, and sent several expresses thinking Counsellor Peter Martin might be elsewhere. It was my good luck to meet him very near that place, where I communicated the matter to him, and though his business was very great there, we, the next day about three o'clock in the morning took horse and was here about nine. He immediately sent to Mr. Meine who came to him and consulted the whole thing, after which Mr. Martin went and advised with his books, where he took much time until the hour of inquiry which was appointed at four of the clock in the afternoon at . . . house where the jury was called and sworn. All the evidence that did appear until about ten of the clock at night signified in the opinion of Mr. Martin and the King's counsel little to your prejudice, neither of them proving what effects of yours was now to be had. The Sheriff being very impartial, and taking upon him to be sole judge, and not examining any but whom he pleased, kept the jury until about twelve or one o'clock in the morning, thinking to have more evidence for the King, by which time Mr. Meine was overpowered, being informed, as he since told me, that the jury had evidences that he had above 2,000*l.* of your money now in his hands, so did appear, and, notwithstanding all the opposition could be made by your counsel, was forced by the Sheriff to give this testimony: the words of which were that he does not know whether he has any cash of yours in his hands until he makes up his accounts with the Accountant General, but has 911*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* in bonds and a pledge in tobacco of Laurence Deans for 100*l.* good money, bonds at sale for 205*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, a debt of Marcus Kirwan for 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, and some pictures of W. Joyce's worth about 2*l.* and some quantities of tobacco [for] Mr. Plummer, what it is he does not know, all which the jury found. And the Sheriff this morning came to the collector to de[m]and] the bonds, but [he] would not deliver them; he likewise [came] to Mr. Plummer for the keys of the several cellars where tobacco and other goods lay, but Mr. Plummer would give none being so advised by the counsel, so that there is nothing save the knowledge of the bonds in Mr. Meine's hands, which he resolved to keep until he had an authentic order to the contrary. In the interim I have discoursed, by advice, with the several merchants indebted who are all my very good

friends, and have promised, if you shall think it fit, allowing them some reasonable consideration and sending them a sufficient discharge for the bonds in Mr. Meine's hands, such as counsel shall approve of. They will notwithstanding what is done enter into other bonds with good sureties, to whom you shall appoint. The persons indebted, time of payment, of whose sold, and sums due, I send you here enclosed. Please [direct me] in time and as far as my might can do [I] will serve you in what you order me. The Sheriff would fain have persuaded me to give the jury an account of what cash I have of yours, which in my thoughts was impertinent, it not lying in his inquiry. If it had, I should give him the same answer I did, which was that he should not be informed by me of any matter of concerns I had of yours. Soon afterwards there was one of the merchants here that was indebted for inland excise in that part of Mr. Meine's district in the county at large which is within my collection, and because the money was paid to my order here they charge me with the money but shall not find it.

Counsellor Martin appeared very worthily for you for which, together with the pains he took in coming so great a journey, Mr. Meine adjudged me to give him three guineas, which I did for 5s. Honourable gentlemen, whatever I can serve you in I will do it, and more now than ever I would before, which with most humble respects is all at present from, &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 26. Dublin.—Since the charter of London is now in the King's power, perhaps the rules for settling corporations in this country may be of some use to his Majesty, as to his reserving such power as may keep that City in its duty towards him; they are to be found in the Secretary's office; but lest they should not I will send them over either by this or the next post.

The persons who committed the outrage in the county of Fermanagh have been vigorously pursued, and I hear one of them is taken; but a set of Scots Tories gives us the greatest trouble now, they have been so followed that all their hopes is to gain Scotland before they are overtaken. I have the enclosed project for the removal of Tuam to Cashel, the doing which is propounded two ways, both of them in my judgment very unreasonable, for either the uniting bishoprics or joining deaneries *in commendam* will have an ill sound, and that justly, for we all know that generally bishoprics are better here already than they are in England. Somewhat to this purpose my Lord Primate and I have discoursed upon some time ago, but his Grace was convinced the matter could not conveniently be done, and therefore approved of the last scheme I sent over, which will accommodate as many and as good men as this project would.

Your Grace's letter of the 19th has satisfied me as to what I writ in mine of the 8th, especially since I have found of late matters mended as to the particulars therein mentioned; all that I was concerned at was that by means of the Commissioners of the Revenue's taking out process against the late Farmers, and that without acquainting me with it, I am put to great troubles, for the Farmers do not now look upon themselves as obliged to satisfy any person to whom they had formerly given assignments; but, on the contrary, they obstruct as much as they can, the King's finding out what is due to them, and compound underhand with those that owe them money, upon which account the June pay is not like to be fully satisfied, so that some persons are like to suffer even in that three month's pay.

My Lord of Granard, who is lately come to town, has brought me the project at large for new modelling the Army which I have not had time to consider fully, but will consult the matter with his lordship and my Lord Longford, who were privy to the thing when first proposed. Upon the first view I found the present military establishment to differ from that which they made the calculation upon, very considerably, which must occasion many difficulties, and more reducements than were then propounded. However the project shall be sent over and submitted to what shall be thought best on that side, and though I have reason to believe my Lord Dartmouth was the occasion of renewing this project, with intention to answer me upon a mistaken opinion that I did use him hardly in the business of the title of Mountjoy, yet I shall desire he may have the altering, as well as he had the drawing up this project. And when it has your Grace's approbation I will be passive in the matter. The enclosed petition of the Commissioners of Appeals was delivered me yesterday by my Lord Chief Baron. I take what is desired in it to be reasonable and therefore recommend it to your Grace.

SAME to SAME.

1683, June 27. Dublin.—Though I believe it was intended that Sir Robert Reading, the bearer, should still receive as formerly 500*l.* *per annum* out of the concordatums, for maintaining the light-houses, yet because he is not mentioned in the present establishment, the Lords of the Council scruple at allowing it. Therefore I desire I may have his Majesty's commands from the Lords of the Treasury in this particular. He has been allowed that money upon other establishments without renewing his letter, all which he will make appear.

SAME to SAME.

1683, June 29. Dublin.—My uncle Mathew gave me this morning your Grace's letter of the 20th, in which you mention your intentions of reducing your charge, and he has

informed me what reduction you have resolved upon here, which though it is 400*l.* a year inevitably lost to me, yet I do not at all repine at it, though the necessity of my wife's journey into England makes it somewhat unreasonable to me, the account your Grace gives me of the wicked design against his Majesty's person taking up so much more of my concern. I have upon it ordered proclamations to be issued out for all officers to repair to their commands, and two troops of horse to march to Strabane in the county of Londonderry, that being the place inhabited by people much of the same stamp with those concerned in that detestable plot. Those proclamations shall be sent down by to-morrow's post.

I am glad your Grace approves of the last scheme about the Bishops, and desire that the Dean of Cloyne may succeed his Bishop. Perhaps the Bishop of Ossory will not translate to Cork; but that will not trouble the matter, for then Cloyne may be translated to Cork; but the Archbishop of Cashel is not dead yet, and when he dies I shall write again upon this business, and then, I hope, I shall have my head less full of other matters, and shall have more leisure than I have now, for the post is going away.

I shall send for the Solicitor General and give him directions to draw up Commissions for Defective Titles, for he is not only able for such a matter, but I find him fond of the thing. I was told that Hungerford said that as soon as he had no longer leave to stay in England he would sell his command. Your Grace might easily see that I put no stress upon what I said for the two pretenders, though the present Captain would make it the best troop; but, if your Grace will leave that matter to me, Hungerford shall neither have leave to sell for this good while, nor stay in England without being checked.

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1683, June 29. Bretby.—The privilege that your Grace hath always given me of taking this liberty doth encourage me to trouble your Grace at a time when all honest men are filled with horror at the report of the greatest intended villainy that could be either acted or invented. My Lord, if I thought that my coming to town could in the least be either serviceable or acceptable to his Majesty, I would not delay it a moment, and therefore though I writ to Sir Lionel Jenkins to inform me of his Majesty's pleasure, I do humbly entreat your Grace to favour with your advice, &c.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, June 30.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter of the 18th inst., and referring to the arbitration between Mr. Trevor and himself, and to the affair of the Isle of Man. He proceeds then:—But I dwell too long upon this for I am to go to another kind of business and a very important one. I received this

day a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins intimating a discovery, his Majesty and his Royal Highness very narrowly escaping being assassinated in his Majesty's return from Newmarket. I hope your Grace has so good an opinion of me, it is not at all necessary to declare how much I abhor the horrid fact, and the men who could harbour such monstrous thoughts in their mind. I shall therefore waive saying any more, but beg leave to tell you I am commanded to watch the motions of the ill affected, and to that end I am required to have a special care that the officers in the Militia be in a readiness if there be occasion, and that such persons as I shall justly suspect in this conjuncture may be disarmed as the law directs. I must in this beg your advice, which I do not despair of having because no one could desire it more passionately, nor follow it when given, more strictly. My request is I may have your Grace's directions, not but that I resolve to obey all that is commanded me, but in particulars as [to] how and whom I should disarm. For my part I am far from desiring the liberty of seizing arms where I have a mind to. I would rather I had the particular names from above, and then I shall so carry myself as that it will not be possible to take exceptions. I am conscious of the trouble I have given your Grace, for which I ask a thousand pardons.

EARL OF GRANARD TO ORMOND.

1683, June 30. Dublin.—Since we have been alarmed by the discourse of that more than hellish plot my Lord Deputy has ordered some troops of horse northward, and likewise has sent some intelligent persons thither, who will, I presume, by inquiry find whether the plot be universal which I am apt to believe it was. Now, my Lord, I humbly conceive a fit opportunity proffers to move his Majesty for regimenting your Army here and likewise that they may be quartered contiguous in such places as your Grace shall conceive fit, who knows this country better than any can advise; for in case of a sudden emergency it will be tedious from all corners of this kingdom to draw the scattered forces together, besides, when regimented, a dozen dispatches can order them whither it shall be thought convenient. My Lord Deputy, by the next post, will declare his conceptions of this matter and resolves to transmit to your Grace a scheme of a [plan] whereby it may be put in execution with little additional charge to his Majesty, and with less diminution of the Army. This country begins to want money to a great degree. I wish it may be consistent with his Majesty's service to recall those forces now in Tangier which belong to this Army. I beg pardon for this presumption. I am in all truth, my Lord, &c.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY TO ORMOND.

1683, July 3. Newtownstewart.—At a time when we hear of such dreadful conspiracies against his Majesty and his

royal race by fanatics and republicans, I ought to give your Grace an account of the aspect those people have here where they are too numerous. I cannot discover anything very extraordinary in their conduct, but they have had of late great meetings and communions which they say, and I think truly, is usual with them this season of the year. They complain much to one another of the great persecution their brethren are under in Scotland, and seem to apprehend the like here, which makes them talk much of going in great numbers to Carolina; they seem likewise to fear that a late journey which the Archbishop of St. Andrews made to London was to bring the English Liturgy to Scotland. I gave my Lord Deputy an account of all this before, though I must confess lying, detracting and frightful news are so common with them that I put no great stress upon it until I heard of this horrid design by persons who I fear are of no worse principles; though I do likewise believe that if any here knew of a particular design against the King's life it was confined to very few; it had not been wise perhaps to ask their advice when it might be done without them, and they knew beforehand it would please them.

My Lord, we were once told that one Mr. James Hamilton, who is my neighbour, was appointed Bishop of Dromore, which I am glad to find contradicted, for though I have a great kindness for him, and an entire service for those who are his friends, I know him very unfit for such a station and should be sorry the Church or the man were exposed. This obliges me to mind your Grace of a gentleman called Mr. Berkeley, whom you have been pleased to express some kindness for, who would very well deserve an advancement to a good deanery.

His Majesty was pleased last summer to wish for some of the hawks of this country which has made me provide some, which I think within ten days to send to your Grace.

ORMOND to EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

1683, July 3. St. James's Square.—Since the discovery of the conspiracy against the King's life and the Duke's, I have been one of those employed to take examinations, and receive informations concerning it and an insurrection that should have accompanied or immediately followed upon it, and the truth is the contrivance of both were so contemporary and so near akin that it will be hard to believe but that they who were evidently involved in the one, were, at least some of them, privy to the other, however it may be difficult, judicially, to prove it. This employment, and the consideration how to prevent or suppress a rising which despair of safety might provoke the undiscovered part of the conspirators into, has taken up all our time and thoughts, so that almost all other things have been laid aside, and it never came into my mind how fit it may be for your lordship having

the command of a regiment to show yourself to the King which may put him in mind of something to command you, the rather that you are not in any other post to serve, I mean not as Lord Lieutenant of any county that I remember, and therefore Mr. Secretary Jenkins and I have not thought it fit to ask his Majesty any questions concerning you, but to leave it to you to make your own application as soon as you can. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 3. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 26th of the last; that of the 24th to which I made answer by the last post was misunderstood by me, and so you will receive a return of that of the 26th before I did or could receive it. I am told this morning that your wife is landed at Chester. I presume we shall soon see her here and that she is come seasonably to take the waters to which she is advised. My Lord of Carlisle, the decrepidest man that ever I saw out of a bed, tells me he believes the Scotch Tories are bordering thieves that have been chased out of the borders, and seeking shelter in Ireland are driven to torying for sustenance. I hope they will be sent back as fast as they came. I like your design concerning bishoprics and livings better than the Archbishop of Tuam's. You will therefore in due time transmit proper drafts of letters.

I doubt if the Commissioners of the Revenue had never taken out process against the Farmers they would nevertheless have endeavoured by all the ways they could to get as much and pay as little money as they could. Perhaps they have got some sort of pretence to do what they were resolved on before. By Sir Stephen Fox's solicitation and friendship to me, who am bound to him for my son Ossory, letters have been obtained in the name of my daughter for the payment of a sum in arrear to her husband. If it depends on you and be in your power to hasten and facilitate the payment, it will free me from my engagement. I did not express myself well if by what I writ, you understand the new modelling of the Army was in agitation when I writ, but you might conceive that I thought it might be resumed because I found the proposition of joining a company of grenadiers to the regiment was thought worth the lessening the number of it. When either of these particulars shall come to be spoken of you will have timely notice from me, but, in the meantime, it may not be amiss to send remarks upon the design.

I am now to tell you from a hand I have not liberty to name, that it is insinuated as if Ireland were very ill governed, which I take to look backward and forward that is to me and you. The instances given are little more particular than the general charge, for it says only that military commands and civil offices, in short whatever is in the gift of

the sword, are sold; that many officers of the Army are disaffected, that so are the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, and some add that all those disaffected persons are countenanced. To all this I know nothing but a general negative can be answered, and possibly not that neither, since it may be hard enough to find a sufficient number of well affected men to make Magistrates in some towns and Justices of Peace in some counties of; nay, it is possible some disaffected officer may lurk in the Army; but I am sure all possible care has been, is, and will be taken to prevent the coming in of such, and when found to turn them out. I guess from what root these branches spring, and I well remember to what play such reflections as those were a prologue, but here I stop till I see more. Let us do our duty and leave the success in relation to the public or our private concerns to God, who governs great and little things.

You are not always in this or the like conjuncture to expect particular and positive orders from hence, nor are others to expect that the same things should be done there that are done here; but as far as the difference of laws and constitution of the nation will permit, what is done here should be imitated there. Care and circumspection is lawful and necessary as well in Ireland as England. All letters will be full of the intended prosecution of the conspirators that are in hold. How the King's counsel will marshal them in point of precedence I know not. I doubt it will go harder with my Lord Russell than he imagines. The Duke of Monmouth and my Lord Gray say they fled not for guilt, but fear of false witnesses. I believe that will not stop their conviction. If it do, there is a safe way to escape justice, and none but fools can be hanged. *Copy.*

EARL OF DERBY TO ORMOND.

1683, July 6. Knowsley.—Nothing in this world can afflict me more than to be misapprehended by your Grace, for I would not for more than is to be imagined my zeal should be suspected in prosecuting any party whose guilt you say is so apparent. I acquainted your Grace in my last with all that came to my hands, but what I wonder at, I have heard no more since, yet I am informed all the Lord Lieutenants in England have orders sent them to disarm all fanatics, and all who go to conventicles. Might I have had such orders, and had I been so fully informed then as I have been since of this plot, your Grace had been freed from the trouble I gave you of desiring the names of such who are judged most fit to be disarmed. I remember upon the breaking out of the Popish plot, I was commanded by the Lords of the Council to disarm all Papists; but whether Mr. Secretary Jenkins's letter be a sufficient warrant for seizing of arms

I am not satisfied, though I shall be if I may have your opinion in it. I am sure I concur with your Grace; I cannot abhor them who would make an insurrection so much as them who were for an assassination, yet, as they are both treason by the law, they ought equally to be prosecuted, for, as in a lower degree, whoever detects a robber upon the highway will yet have a greater hatred for one who commits murder, though it is obvious he that will be guilty of one in time may very probably be guilty of the other.

I will not give you further trouble than I needs must, for I shall not repeat what I ordered Roper to give your Grace an account what I have done, this being all I dare do till I have more instructions, and I think I may reasonably expect them every post. However I hope your Grace does not find I make any pretence of being slow, but I do all what I think I can justify. As I shall always use my endeavours of appearing to be, &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, [July] 6.* Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last month giving me a relation of the carriage of the persons who have confessed their being concerned in the horrid plot, together with their several characters, by which I find they were well picked out for such a wicked design, such a one as is not to be paralleled in any history but our own. I am not so charitable as your Grace is in my thoughts of the person you mention on this side the water, for I believe he was privy to it, and that I gather not only from what your Grace observes from the petition he delivered on behalf of Rumbold, and the fellow he was bound for, but from his former proceedings upon the Popish plot and his behaviour since, but I shall take no further notice of him, or give him any ground to believe he is suspected, in expectation that upon further examinations on that side I may have commands not only to secure him but several others, for I doubt not but those villains had some of their accomplices here in this kingdom, and those chiefly in the North, and in Munster. And lest some of those in the proclamation who are not yet taken, may think to shelter themselves here, I have sent directions to all the posts to examine all passengers, and to stop such as the Magistrates are not satisfied with the account they give of themselves, and because some creeks convenient for passage from hence into Scotland, have not officers of the customs substantial enough for such a trust, I have ordered some of the Army to march there, and this, together with the proclamation, I have lately put out, is all that I can do for the present.

My Lord Primate has promised to employ such as will be watchful over the gang of people your Grace mentions in

* This letter was, by mistake, dated 6 June.

this city, and my Lord of Granard will make use of his interest in the North. I desire in this critical juncture that your Grace would inform me more particularly of matters than what may be gathered out of the newsletters; the station I am in I am sure will justify you in it, and what is to be kept secret shall never be revealed by me. The Post Office is in so secure hands now that I think you need not be put to the trouble of writing in cipher. There is a scheme preparing for regimenting the Army which, when perfected, shall be sent over, and if his Majesty will consent to part with an inconsiderable sum out of the shipping to avoid the reducing too many of the Army, which I hope in this time of danger he will be the more inclined to grant, then I should not doubt but I should be able to keep matters in quiet here, and this will abate the rates now given for companies and troops, which is very scandalous, and is what I know not otherways how to remedy.

SIR H. EVERY to the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE.

1683, July 7. Eggin.—The Mayor of Derby will give your lordship a particular account of the search for arms within his borough, and when we meet on the 12th instant, we will of what is done in the county. My Lord Ferrers is at Chartley; I hear he hath said he will not act as a deputy-lieutenant. I would not have your lordship refused, wherefore without your command I will not offer him. My Lord, the Mayor of Derby in discourse declared he heard Mr. Vernon say before the Duke of York should be King, he hoped to be in the head of ten thousand men to oppose him. I took no notice to the Mayor, resolving to hear from your lordship and obey your commands. These words were spoke, I believe, when the Parliament was sitting. It is said that Mr. Vernon is gone for London. Your lordship knows at that time men's tongues were very loose. If it be not criminal it is just reason to disarm him. I leave it to your lordship's consideration. You shall in all things be obeyed by, &c.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 7. St. James's Square.—Yesterday I received yours of the 29th of June and at night your wife alighted out of her coach at this house somewhat tired with five days successive journeys. I hope she comes in time to take the waters prescribed her. Ever since about midsummer day last we have been satisfied of the truth of the information first given of a design laid for the assassination of the King and Duke, and for the raising of a rebellion in England and Scotland, and though I make them two designs because it does not yet appear that all who were in at the rebellion were for the assassination or privy to it; yet those crimes are so near akin and the time of consulting for them both

almost the same, and some of the persons in at both, that nothing but the monstrosity of the ingratitude of such a parricide in such as the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Russell, and Lord Gray can leave a doubt but that it was all one entire plot, though consisting of two parts, and to be acted by several persons. I wondered that for a good while I found no mention made of Ireland in any information or confession, considering how many Dissenters were in a body in the North and how many dispersed in other parts of the kingdom, and the correspondence held betwixt that sort of people in the three kingdoms. At last an overture towards a discovery of what was to be done in Ireland was brought in, which is not yet so full and particular as I hope it will shortly be, but it is sufficient to justify your vigilance, and the course you have taken, and shall take to prevent the disturbance of the peace of that kingdom. Most, if not all, the meaner sort that were in the conspiracy are observed to be Anabaptists or Independents, and many of them broken or indigent tradesmen.

On Thursday next three or four will be brought to their trial, the Lord Russell, West the barrister, Hone the joiner, Rouse, who was a servant or officer under Sir Thomas Player, chamberlain of London, and one through whose hands the bounty of the citizens and others was conveyed to the Irish witnesses, and perhaps one more whose name I remember not. These were ill company for my lords to live with, and much worse to die with. Those lords and divers others that fled will be indicted. One that was taken about Minehead as he was going for Ireland calls himself Col. Owen. By his endeavour to pass thither it is like he may be known there. Let him be inquired after and what account can be had of him sent over. It will be of use that some letter or other writing of Walcot's should be sent over, if any such can be found as I doubt not but there may at Dublin; but if not there, without doubt there may about Limerick by the means of Sir William King, Mr. Drury Wray, or other gentlemen there.

We believe that Rumbold was taken at Appledore as he was seeking for passage into Ireland. His person is said to be to the description given of him in the Gazette. It were good to inquire whether he was ever in Ireland. If not it is to be presumed he depended upon some friend there for shelter, and then I cannot help doubting it might be Col. Lawrence. When he shall be brought to town, if it be he that is taken, we shall soon know him. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1683, July 7. St. James's Square.—I have not yet had opportunity to show his Majesty your Grace's letter of the 27th of the last month, concerning the disorder in the French

Protestant congregation occasioned by the impertinence of the new-come minister; but I presume to undertake he will be pleased with the Council's proceeding with him, and that will be an implicit direction in the like case if it should happen. Your Grace a while since seemed in a letter to me to be disposed to restore Sir Richard Bulkeley to the office of Justice of the Peace, upon a supposition that he had written something to me that satisfied me of the reasonableness of it; but if that be all the inducement, I can assure your Grace he is yet as unfit for it as ever he was, for I never received any such or any other letter from him since I came last into England.

All letters from hence are doubtless full of the late conspiracy, and I am sure my son acquaints you with what I write to him on that subject or any other relating to the public. When the trials that shall be this next Sessions are over, narratives will come out, and a day of thanksgiving for the discovery and disappointment of that damnable design will be commanded. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 9. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 30th of the last and 3rd of this month, which I shall answer in order. Having heard of Walcot's being in a former plot I gave order to the Clerk of the Council to collect all the proceedings concerning him, and he has brought them to me, and has made a brief of them, and withal has sent attested copies of what passed through his hands, my Lord of Essex having taken away with him the originals or sent them over along with Walcot when he was sent over. Your Grace will find by those papers that there is good security taken for him besides his own recognizance, but without a legal process that cannot be recovered. I hope your Grace will take care that the money forfeited may not be begged. I was informed that he was seen in this town two or three days before the news of this cursed conspiracy came to us, and upon that I got the most suspicious places searched, but in vain. Yet I have reason to believe he is in this kingdom, and do hope to meet with him, for I have many engines at work about the finding him out, and I shall be very proud if I can catch him, as I am that in this particular, and the others you mention, I had taken care of before I received your last letters, just as your Grace has directed, which is like though in a more serious matter your answering mine of the 26th before you received it. I am very sorry for my Lord Russell upon the account of a long acquaintance and friendship; but if he be proved guilty of this machination, I shall not pity him, but wish that all his Majesty's enemies may so perish.

I confess I am little to seek how to answer one paragraph of your Grace's letter of the 3rd wherein you say it is suggested that Ireland is very ill governed, and that by the manner of the information it seemed also to have a retrospect:

the charge no less than selling all employments, putting disaffected persons in command in the Army, and suffering men of evil principles to be Magistrates. I am sure I can justify myself as to all these particulars, and though I know your Grace can do it much better for yourself, yet I durst enter all that I have in the world to vindicate you in this matter. That employments are bought and sold is very true amongst officers—a thing that I have disliked ever since I have been one, and I remember very well that the first that had liberty to sell in this Army was one William Little, an ensign under me, and that was in my Lord Roberts's time. It was carried on in my Lord Berkeley's time, and improved in my Lord of Essex's, and how to root out that way of proceeding now is past my skill. But I will lower the rates, and will have the naming those that shall succeed the person that has leave to sell. I hope nobody thinks so meanly of me as to believe I would make any advantage that way, and I am sure my master knows me too well to think I would admit of any disloyal man into his service, either in a civil or military capacity. I am sure I have allowed of none in my time that were not recommended by good men and those in considerable stations, and indeed since my being in the government I have not had the disposing of above three ensigns and one lieutenant, and I have yet upon my hands above twenty recommendations from his Majesty and yourself.

As to the Justices of the Peace, that being my Lord Chancellor's particular province, he has desired me to aver that he has put in none but such as were recommended to him by Privy Councillors, but your Grace having put out a proclamation that they should return certificates of their receiving the Sacrament, few of them having done it, I can take that handle to alter the commissions, and as for other Magistrates the informer shows himself to be very ignorant of our affairs here, for the returns of them are not sent to the Board till after the 24th of June, and I have had but one returned yet, and that was for your town of Clonmel, and they had returned Moore to serve again as Mayor for this ensuing year, and him I have rejected, and did design to do so to all other Corporations, until they chose well affected men, before I either heard of this wicked contrivance or received your letters.

I intend before the summer be over to go to Charlesfort, and visit the troops as I go, if you approve of it, and that I purpose to do about the end of this month or the beginning of the next. I shall not be out above three weeks. When the Archbishop of Cashel dies letters shall be sent over according to the scheme your Grace approves of.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, July 10. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy hath been pleased to show me a paragraph of your Grace's letter which

relates to a complaint of some mismanagements in the government of this kingdom. As to those particulars which concern his Excellency more immediately, I do not in the least doubt but that his Excellency hath given your Grace very full satisfaction, and indeed, should his Excellency be silent in the defence, the great quiet, and trade, and peace that we enjoy would be a sufficient conviction to the world of the regularity and prudence of the government, whatever some censorious looker-on may object against it.

I must acknowledge to your Grace that the thin make and constitution of this government, according to the present establishment, is such as not to enable it to serve his Majesty as fully and as effectually as is desired or may be necessary; and the several interests that compose this kingdom will not perhaps admit of such laws and regulations as may be proper enough to be made use of, and may be very seasonably applied in other places, which some men will not take into consideration, but take us under those circumstances which cannot be avoided. I believe the proceedings of the government here have been to the utmost that the laws will allow. I do not deny but that his Majesty may, if he thinks fit, make us more unanimous and more capable to serve him than we are at present, if it may be agreeable to those other measures which his Majesty takes for the government of his other kingdoms, and that is by raising up and increasing the numbers of our little Army unto eleven thousand men. The kingdom can well bear, and the people would very well approve it, and the advantages of such a standing party in this country as to his Majesty's service are not to [be] accounted and reckoned up within the compass of a letter. Perhaps I speak like a fool. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon. I am very sure I speak what I think, and what I wish.

As to the objection that is repeated in your Grace's letter against the Justices of the Peace, this I take to be more peculiarly my duty to give your Grace some account of; and I must thus far agree with the objector, that if by unfit persons to be employed in that work, he intends all such as have received new estates by the Acts of Settlement, very many of whom have served under the Usurper in some capacity or other, I must acknowledge that there are many of that quality, or of their children, for the first generation of those men are almost worn out, in the Commission of [the] Peace. And your Grace knows that there is a kind of necessity for it in several places of this kingdom where there are few others that are capable of discharging that office, for those who hold estates upon the new settlement, and those who have served the Usurper under some condition or other, make up a very considerable part of this kingdom, and perhaps the greatest. And I do not know that his Majesty will hold it as a good method, at this time of the day, to

make that a characteristic mark for the modelling of his commissions. But if the objection mean such only as will not receive the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and will not conform to the discipline of the Church, I believe the objector hath exceedingly failed in his computations, there being very few, if any of such, that will be found in the Commission of [the] Peace. I am very sure that all possible care is taken for preventing it, and if any such have crept in by chance, for ejecting them, for none are put into the Commission but such as I know, or have been personally recommended to me either by some of the Privy Council, or by some of the Judges after their circuits, or by some nobleman or person of such eminent quality as there can be no reason to doubt their recommendation. And for the better security of his Majesty's good government in that point, the method I take is this : to enter everybody's recommendation, with the person recommended, in a book, that in case any complaints of any nature be made of any of them, I can presently have recourse to my book for the person that recommended him, and lay the blame where it properly deserves. But in case it should happen that, notwithstanding all this precaution, some faulty persons should be casually admitted, your Grace was pleased to publish a proclamation above a year since, which required an account to be sent to the Clerk of the Council of all such Justices of Peace as had received the Sacrament according to the discipline of the Church at Easter or Whitsuntide, which rule hath been observed by some, by others neglected, and this proclamation my Lord Deputy intends to make use of as a fit occasion to leave such out of the Commission, of whom there is any reasonable ground for suspicion. This being done, I can scarce suppose any caution beyond it.

I have presumed within these six weeks to trouble your Grace with several letters ; but I have not yet heard from your Grace's secretary whether any of them have come to your hands.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.

1683, July 13.—On the death of Serjeant Beckett, which happened on the 11th instant, Mr. Solicitor General desired me to join with him in his humble suit to his Excellency in the behalf of one Mr. Echlin, a gentleman at bar, that he may on this vacancy be advanced to a Serjeant's place. He doth not desire to come in Mr. Beckett's station, for that were to do Serjeant Ryves wrong, but would be one of his Majesty's Serjeants, and so take place after Sir Richard Ryves. This is a request which Mr. Solicitor made when Mr. Beckett was made Serjeant, was reasonable then, and, in my humble opinion, is much more so now. His Excellency is of the same mind, but Mr. Secretary Ellis, having formerly moved

him in the behalf of Mr. Sprigg, hath so far prevailed that his Excellency is resolved he will not do the thing here, but hath been pleased to say that he will recommend him to your Grace. Mr. Echlin is a gentleman that hath studied the law with great diligence, and good success. He is reputed a man of great sobriety and truth, and such I believe him ; but his principles in religion and loyalty are such as your Grace will, I know, approve of. He is son-in-law to Sir Robert Ward, and hath some little estate in the county of Down. I am sure that country wants a great many thus qualified, and such men ought, in my poor judgment, to have encouragement to settle and have the countenance of the government when settled there.

The general satisfaction which all good men have for this last preservation of his Majesty is out of the reach of all alloy, although it gives me some fears that your Grace's stay there will be the longer ; but your Grace was designed by Providence for an instrument of great and general good to your Prince and his dutiful people, for the truth whereof we have already had the experience of near fifty years, and shall by God's blessing of many more, and since I have been so impudent as to name such a number of years, I will go so far as to mind your Grace that full forty-three of them have been without the least success spent by two of the best of Kings to win this sort of people to a love of the best of governments, and after a long and tiresome trial his late Majesty's conclusion was, that it was a people not to be bound by any laws, nor won by any obligation. His imposthume hath often vented itself to the peril of the government, and if it do so any more the physicians must bear the blame, who have now the bag in their hands. His Excellency hath doubled his care on this occasion. That God may prosper all concerned in the management of this good work, and in particular your Grace, is the daily prayer of, &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 13. Dublin.—I received this morning your Grace's letter of the 7th and should have looked out for some letters or writings under Walcot's hand, but that I am informed that a person sent over on purpose here has carried two letters with him yesterday. I could have wished the man that was sent had not owned so publicly, as I find he has done, that he was employed by Sir William Talbot. Col. Lawrance having several businesses with me, I sent to speak with him this morning, and methought he appeared somewhat decomposed, but I did not think it prudent to take any notice of it, or give him ground to think I suspected him ; but upon discovery of the plot I asked him whether he knew Walcot, and he owned he has known him these many years, and that he was always a troublesome man, and against all governments

but that of a commonwealth, and he said he should be as glad to discover him as anybody should. He said farther that he never was acquainted with Rumbold, but when he was last in England, and upon his telling him a plausible story he was prevailed with to speak to your Grace on his behalf in the concern with the knave Hetherington. He farther says that he knows one Col. Owen, brother to Doctor Owen, and that he was a major to Reynolds. He describes him a fat man, and a person that never frequented their meetings. I hope if any particular be found out relating to the Dissenters in this country, that I shall have directions to disarm all disaffected people, and that I shall have your sense what should be done with the Papists in that case. All the gunsmiths' shops in this town have been searched, and we do not find any quantity of arms with them, and they have given, and have engaged for the time to come to give, account of the arms bespoken, and by whom.

I had a letter lately from my Lord Mountjoy, who informs me that there has been great preaching of late in the North, and receiving the Sacrament, but that it was always usual with them so to do about this time of the year. I am unwilling to take any extraordinary course with them, lest I should make them desperate, until the Army be in a better posture, the modelling of which I shall send a scheme of by the next packet.

My Lord Coloony is lately dead and so is Serjeant Beckett. I formerly recommended Mr. Sprigg upon the like occasion, and afterwards told your Grace that Mr. Solicitor was much concerned for one Echlin, though but of short standing at the bar. I understand also that Mr. Gorges would fain have the Serjeant's place. I thus lay the matter before your Grace, only desiring that whoever you pitch upon may not come over Sir Richard Ryves, who is now second Serjeant.

Capt. Chambers Brabazon would fain have had leave to sell his troop to my Lord Blaney, but I refused him, partly because of the conjuncture, and partly for the extravagant sum he was to have, it being as I am told 1,700*l.*; besides I guess your Grace has no great mind my Lord Blaney should come into the Army, and indeed I cannot recommend him because I know he is under no good character in England, but that reason is not to be given him, therefore I say no troop shall be dealt for without your Grace's approbation.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE TO ORMOND.

1683, July 14. Dublin.—I have formerly troubled your Grace for one Mr. Echlin, that he might have been made one of the King's Serjeants in the place of Mr. Lyndon, when he was made a Judge, but that having not then succeeded, and Serjeant Beckett being lately dead, whereby that place is again become void, I humbly beg your Grace's leave that

I may now again, upon this occasion, desire your favour on his behalf. Both my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge and I have moved my Lord Deputy for him, who, having formerly recommended one Mr Sprigg to have succeeded Mr. Lyndon, and being, at this time, again importuned for him, is not willing to dispose of the place himself, but was pleased to tell me this morning that he would acquaint your Grace with both their pretensions, and leave it to you to make choice of which of them you shall think fit. I will not go about to say anything to Mr. Sprigg's disadvantage, and am confident nothing can be said to Mr. Echlin's, either as to his principles or manners. He hath been seven or eight years at the bar, and very studious and industrious in his profession, though I cannot say that either he or Mr. Sprigg are yet in any great practice, wherein there is no great difference between them. If your Grace should be pleased so far to favour me as to consent to his having the place, there will be no need of any letter from the King for it, but only of your Grace's signifying your pleasure to my Lord Deputy, in whose disposal it is.

My Lord Deputy, upon a letter that he lately received from your Grace concerning the King's inclination to have a Commission issued for Remedy of Defective Titles, hath commanded me to prepare a draft of such a commission to be sent into England, which will take some time, and require some care in doing it, it being necessary that the several commissions of that kind, that have been formerly granted, should be looked into, but I hope it will not be long before I may have it ready, and believe it will be sooner than they will be at leisure at Court to consider of it, whilst the inquiry into this new, mad and villainous plot takes up so much of their time.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 14. St. James's Square.—I forgot in my last by the interloping post to send you a list given in here by some officious person of Ireland of men in office and yet disaffected to the government. By the residence of the persons named, and other circumstances, I conceive Sir Samuel Foxon is the author. He might, and ought first to have come to me with it, but he has not a considering head, though I doubt he is in a state of fortune that requires relief, and he may think to find it this way.

Most of the men named are such as have taken all oaths required by law and conform to the Church, and though we see many have dispensed in all those things to get into offices and trusts, even Dr. Owen himself to obtain quiet and opportunity to do mischief, yet, when men do so, I know not how to distinguish them from other men unless they distinguish themselves by something they say or do as for the purpose; if one who takes the oaths, frequents

the Church and receives the Sacrament just as far and no further than will serve his secular ends, if this man, I say, shall have his chief conversation with fanatics, shall evidently countenance and protect them or shall talk discontentedly and factiously, he ought not to be continued in office or trust; but above all if he that conforms and swears do also frequent unlawful meetings and conventicles, he is not to be endured in any authority. In all things of this nature prudent inquiry and information that proceeds not from malice, levity, or some other sinister end is to govern. *Copy.*

SAME TO SAME.

1683, July 14.—I left the better half of a letter at Whitehall which with this is what you are like to have this post. All letters will be full of the sad and tragical period the Earl of Essex put to his life according to computation whilst the King was taking a view of some repairs and addition of strength to the Tower, and whilst he was staying for the tide to carry him back to Whitehall. There are various reasons given for so desperate a violence done upon himself. Some will have it to be done to save his title of honour and his estate to his son, in imitation of an Earl of Northumberland, ancestor to his lady; but if he had been condemned and executed upon a trial his estate would have been saved by precedent settlements, and he loves to leave a title of honour to his son too well that cuts his own throat for it. Besides that, he might hope for pardon though he should be convicted, in consideration of his father's having lost his head for the Crown. At least he might be assured the King would restore his innocent son upon that account, and for his personal estate it is as much forfeited by his murdering himself as it would have been if he had been attainted. Upon the whole all can be but conjecture, and that it is at the best but a fruitless inquiry into what is known only to God. It is by most concluded to be a high conviction of his guilt and of the reality of the intended rebellion; but I dare not go so far as that, there being evidence enough without it. The news of it came to the Old Bailey a little before or whilst my Lord Russell was upon his trial, but I think it had no influence upon the jury who brought him in guilty, as they had the day before done Walcot, and as it is believed will two or three more this day. This is a subject I take no delight to write of. That it may contribute towards the bringing men into their duty and right wits I do hope, but I cannot be but sorry no other means will do it.

I am a witness that all the examinations preparatory to the trials were taken with all the fairness imaginable, and I am told the Judges at the trial, upon summing up the evidence to the jury, used all possible moderation; some say more than was usual, but I confess I love errors on that hand

better than those of the other, at least with me they are more excusable. I came just now from the Duke's, and met, going thither, Foxon and David FitzGerald, the witness, and I presume they have laid their wise heads together to give more informations of disaffected persons in trust and commands in Ireland. I may be mistaken, but it is no more than anybody will be that thinks the one has wit or the other honesty. The family of Bedford are preparing to petition the King for my Lord Russell's life. It is the last service they can do him, but I doubt it will be ineffectual.

The Turks have cowed the Christian Army so that they retreat before them in disorder, and are like to make very weak resistance this campaign. The Emperor is ready to quit Vienna and leave it heartless and defenceless, at least not so fortified as it should and might have been. His general and great officers are in unseasonable factions, which he has not the skill or authority to govern, so as to unite them in the service. It were well for Christendom if France and Germany had changed governors, officers and monarchs; as it is the prospect is lamentable.

The next week trials will be over, and I believe the King will return for fresh air and quiet to Windsor. The vacation will be spent in seeking further discoveries of persons engaged in a sufficiently proved conspiracy, in settling a good country militia, in disarming the disaffected, and some time may come to be allowed to consider the affairs of Ireland. I have yet nothing to write that requires much secrecy that can contribute to your instruction, when I have I will not spare my pains. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 15. Dublin.—In the late letters I have writ to your Grace, I have given an account of my proceedings since I had notice of the barbarous conspiracy against the life of his Majesty and the Duke, and shall rest there until I have his Majesty's commands to proceed with greater severity against persons of ill affected principles to the government or suspected to be so.

Most of the Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Array and Militia Officers have failed to send certificates of their receiving the Sacrament as they were required to do by proclamation, and from thence and the dangerous conjuncture we are in, I will take occasion to turn out of employment in those several stations, those that cannot give a good account of themselves, and what arms they have been trusted with shall be taken from them, and shall be carried to the King's stores, in the respective provinces, and to this I am sure I shall have the concurrence of the Board; but let me take what course I will, I am sure I shall be censured, both on that side and this, for being either too moderate or too

severe, in this unlucky conjuncture, for I fear it will not be much considered how difficult a matter it is to govern, at this time, a kingdom composed of people of such different interests and principles, especially with such a scarcity of able counsellors, and so thin and ill composed an Army; but I doubt not, by the blessing of God, to give a good account of this kingdom if I may have so much of the way chalked out to me, as to receive orders how far to proceed with these damned fanatics, who are so well watched now that I apprehend no inconvenience in going no farther until I hear out of England, and if also the regimenting of the Army, without lessening it much, be consented to. I herewith send an establishment to that purpose, and I look upon it as a matter of that consequence, that even now that I know your Grace and other of the Ministers have been much fatigued, it may be worth your setting apart some time to consider of. Upon this scheme I have consulted the general officers, and for your Grace's own use only have sent out reasons why we have differed so much from the scheme formerly drawn in England. Therefore I have the less to observe to you upon it. I shall therefore only speak to the two particulars that I believe may not be liked. The one is lessening the number of the subalterns in the Scots regiment, considering how many reforms are to be provided for, those places not being so like to fall where there are but twenty lieutenants instead of forty. Therefore leaving out the troop of grenadiers, that regiment may stand as it does, and that way there will be no reducement of men, but only sixty out of the regiment of guards, which, after that, will consist of a thousand men, and a company of sixty grenadiers.

The other particular concerns the temporary payments which are looked to be upon as desperate a fund now, as the present establishment stands, as this scheme puts them upon, and if that does not take, I know no other way to make it up but by taking so much the more out of the shipping of Tangier. I have no great hopes that this project will be liked on that side because money is desired from funds which ease England out of this revenue. However, I have done my duty; but I am sure, if this be not granted now, it is in vain to expect it hereafter. Your Grace has a model or ground work to go upon, for the root of an Army, the best we can advise for his Majesty's service, which is submitted to his Majesty to alter or reject. I desire the loose sheets of reasons may not be made public, they being intended only for your Grace to make use of upon occasion.

ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 19.—St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 13th of this month, and as to what concerns Walcot you will be satisfied that there is no further need of search for him;

his last request by his son this day to the King was that he might have a suit of clothes of his, out of a trunk that was seized, to be hanged in to-morrow.

Rumbold is described in the proclamation or Gazette, but I was told this day that he has a son, a sugar-baker, that lives in Dublin, and a daughter that lives somewhere in Ireland. It is not like he will lodge in either of their houses ; but it is not impossible but that by a secret observance of those places, the place of his shelter may be traced if fit instruments be employed. Lawrence's is a fair story, and I doubt not a true description of Walcot and Owen, the latter is, I think, sent for up, there being matter enough to secure, though perhaps not to try him.

I do not doubt but that you have sufficient authority without further directions to disarm all frequenters or keepers of conventicles, and you ought forthwith to go about it in the most profitable way to prevent the hiding of arms, and the course held in disarming the Papists will be some directions in it. As for the Papists, it is to be supposed that none are armed, but such as have leave to carry them, and I know not why that leave should be recalled. Of this the fanatics cannot reasonably complain, since the Army and honest part of the Militia are all Protestants, though not true Protestants, as the Dissenters call themselves, that is ready to rebel as soon as they can.

I am for Mr. Solicitor's recommendation, and will procure a letter for it as soon as examinations touching the conspiracy, and Prince George's arrival, will give us leisure to think of anything else. One time or other there must be an end put to the traffic of selling commands in Ireland, and I think, from this minute, there should no liberty be allowed for it, and that is a full answer to Capt. Brabazon. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 19. Dublin.—I received this day your Grace's letter of the 12th and do find by other letters that Walcot is found guilty, and I doubt not will have sentence and execution passed upon him by the time this comes to your hands, and that makes me despair of having farther light as to the conspirator's part here. If Walcot speaks true as to the person of quality that was to head them, I shall have a fine time of it, for I intend to send him into the North, to keep the Scots fanatics in order, since I hear they are at this time so imprudent and knavish as to meet in greater numbers than ordinary. If I find by to-morrow's post that they proceed in that way, their teachers shall be sent to gaol. I hope your Grace will take care that Walcot's estate be not begged by any courtier, but allowed for his Majesty's service here. If his real estate be out of reach of the law, I am sure his bonds are not.

We agreed last Council day upon a letter to the Judges going their circuits to inform themselves of what Justices of the Peace go to conventicles. I hope there will not be many found, but those that are shall be turned out of commission, but I desire to know what I should do in that case with my Lord Massareene, for we all know he keeps a meeting himself, and he, being a Privy Councillor, it is likely they will make no return in his case. He being also Governor of the county of Antrim, I sent orders to him to be very watchful in this conjuncture, and to make a diligent search after the conspirators, and to hinder unlawful meetings within his precincts, an employment which I believe will not be very pleasing to him. We have taken three or four of the Scots Tories who were making for Scotland to turn Whigs there, but, according to the Scottish expression, they will soon be justified here.

1683, July 20.—I have this morning your Grace's letter of the 14th and am much surprised at the sad end of the Earl of Essex; for I must confess, but at the same time be sorry for my uncharitable opinion of him, I thought he durst not, of all men, have done such an act upon himself; but did think rather that he would have discovered all he knew, especially when I heard from your Grace that my Lord Clarendon was sent to him at his desire.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins has sent me a copy of the letters sent by his Majesty's commands to the several Lord Lieutenants in England upon this conspiracy, and do find that it is just what I have given orders to have done here, and shall sign this afternoon at Council; but I must beg pardon if I do not join in opinion with those that gave the enclosed paper to your Grace, for I am as sure as a man can be in this depraved age that some persons in the list are very honest; but am very sorry that either his Majesty or his Royal Highness should hearken to such a sort of men as those your Grace means, and not think me who am upon the place, and in such a trust, better able to find out who are well and ill affected persons. I am sure there are some in the list I should be glad to have orders to turn out, but know not upon what test to do it; but out of the Militia I believe I shall lay aside much more than in that paper. I have not time to say much more, for I am going to see the troop of guards and regiment. Out of the former I have turned out some unserviceable men to put others in their rooms, and shall place the old men upon the Hospital fund. I have also sent down to all the troops and companies powder and ball to serve upon any emergent occasion, and will keep undisposed what money is in the Treasury, or collectors' hands, until matters have a better prospect in these kingdoms. Pray make my excuse that I do not answer Secretary Jenkins's letter by this post.

ROBERT BROOKE to JAMES CLARKE.

1683, July 21.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For thirty long muskets with round locks and walnut tree stocks.. ..	30	00	0
Six musquettoons with round locks ..	07	10	0
For thirty cartouch boxes at 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ..	03	00	0
For eighty-four hooks to hang the guns	01	08	0
For three dozen of long wood screws..	00	15	0
Six halberds at 12 <i>s.</i> each	03	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£46	05	0
	<hr/>		

Received of Mr. James Clarke, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, the sum of forty-six pounds, five shillings in full demand of the above bill for arms now in the hall by his Grace's directions.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 21. St. James's Square.—I have but very superficially looked over the project for regimenting the Army, having received it but last night, and your letter of the 15th of this month relating to it but this morning. Before I present it to the King or Duke I will endeavour to make myself master of the purport of the proposition, and then you shall have my sense more fully upon it.

In my last letter written at twice I told you in general what rules you were to go by in relation to the securing of the government against professed fanatics and such as are over indulgent to them, wherein it is better to exceed in suspicion than confidence, since we have many more instances of such as stick, or return to their old principles, than of such as forsake them otherwise than to prevent inconvenience, or to capacitate them for employments, whereby to protect their party and retain interest in it. It is possible, nay, it is very like you will be thought to do too much or too little, and if any disturbance should happen, it will certainly be imputed either to severity or remissness in the government. It has, and ever will be, an inseparable incident to governors in such events, who are therefore to comfort themselves with doing their duty with diligence to the best of their skill.

I forgot to take notice to you of your intended journey as far as Kinsale, which I conceive is too far to go from Dublin at such a time as this, but if you made any I should think it would be better northward as far as Charlemont, to take a view of it, and to cause a computation to be made how much it would cost to fortify it, and fit it for the reception of a regiment of foot and some horse. I have always thought our greatest care ought to be of that province, and that no place lay better than Charlemont to keep it in order and

obedience, but I return to say that your furthest remove westward should be to your park.

Col. Russell, Governor of Galway and a very good officer, fears that in his absence, a new mayor of that place may be tendered and approved of. I think it was part of the King's direction, if it be not put into their new charter, that Russell should continue their mayor till an account betwixt him and the town should be adjusted, and he satisfied for what should remain due to him. There have been references and reports in the case which Matthew Barry and Ellis can find out to inform you how it stands, and will let you see how reasonable Russell's request may be.

Whilst I am writing I think my Lord Russell is upon the scaffold making his last speech. He hath written a letter to the King which he has ordered his wife to deliver or send when he is dead. This being, at least for the present, the last execution, I think the whole proceeding will be printed, and a declaration will be made by his Majesty on the subject, and a day of thanksgiving will follow, which, in effect, will be a declaration to every parish. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARLINGTON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 21. Arlington House.—In my letter by the post I acknowledge the honour of your Excellency's to me, and therein told you what his Majesty had said to my Lord Duke of Grafton concerning the suppressed surplusage of Sir Theophilus Jones's estate and his purpose, as far as it lay in him, to gratify his Grace with a grant thereof. Now in as much as such grants are commonly liable to exceptions, without an exact account given his Majesty of the value and contents of his gift, and that, at this distance, the certainty of the overplus cannot be known, my humble request to your Excellency is, that you would be pleased to afford all kind and favourable countenance to this gentleman Mr. Mellane in the searching, enquiring, and taking out of the exemplifications, records, surveys, returns of inquests, and juries, given, made or returned by virtue of any commissions grounded upon the said grant, unto the said Sir Theophilus, without permitting him to molest or obstruct the proceedings of the bearer therein, or regarding any former grants supposed to be made of the premises, wherein you will not only very particularly oblige the Duke of Grafton but me also, who am, with all respect and esteem, &c.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to ORMOND.

1683, July 22. I presume thus to wait upon the other papers from your University and to present therewith my most humble duty, services and acknowledgments to your Excellency. The method which the University has pitched

upon, it has some former precedents for, and especially upon this so great and extraordinary an occasion it has thought none other so proper, whereby she endeavours at once to express her hearty, most humble and dutiful congratulations to his Sacred Majesty and Royal Highness, for the late so miraculous and merciful deliverance and preservation of their royal persons, by the late detection of the most horrid and hellish conspiracy that was laid and carried on against their sacred lives, and the whole Government; as also her utmost detestation and abhorrence of so impious and villainous a design. After the University in a very full Convocation, with all the readiness and alacrity, that was so highly due on such an occasion, not one dissenting as to any one particular, had by public decree of Convocation censured and condemned those impious, seditious, rebellious and atheistical principles and positions, which she conceived to have given rise to and produced the late hellish conspiracy, those books which maintain those wicked positions were publicly by the hand of the University officer in such cases committed to the flames. As to any further particulars, your Grace will receive satisfaction from the decree itself, and the most humble address of the University in their letter to your Grace.

JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD, to ORMOND.

1683, July 23.—The discovery of the execrable design against the King's life, wherewith was bound up the lives and fortunes of all his loyal subjects, is such a deliverance as cannot be past over in silence. Your University having a peculiar interest in the concern, has also in the resentment of it, and therefore, when other Corporations have satisfied themselves with a formal address, we have thought it our duty to search into those principles which have supported those pernicious and inhuman practices. Whether now by the method we have taken, we approve ourselves to be good courtiers I dare not say. It will be enough if we justify the being good subjects, and a society of men not unworthy of his Majesty's and your Excellency's protection. The bearer hereof, Dr. Huntington, having finished the business of his degree, waits your Excellency's commands for his disposal. If he acquits himself as well in his future employment as he has done in those which he has hitherto been trusted with, your Excellency will not regret your favour to him. That in all things your Excellency may have success and blessing is the earnest prayer of, &c.

KING'S LETTER to ORMOND.

1683, July 23. Whitehall.—Authorising the repayment to Ormond of 1,000*l.* paid by him in England by the King's direction for the King's secret service; 170*l.* for six months

interest of the said sum and the exchange into Ireland; 145*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* paid by the King's order for Colonel Philips; and 72*l.* 5*s.* for the fees and other charges of receiving the same; amounting in the whole to 1,387*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

1683, July 24. Dublin Castle.—After our hearty commendations to your lordship, for certain reasons made known unto us, we hereby think fit to pray and require your lordship to make diligent inquiry, and with what convenient speed you can, to give us an account whether any of the Justices of the Peace or officers of the Militia within the county where you inhabit or in the neighbouring counties, do frequent or go to conventicles or private meetings, and to send us the names of such persons, and so, not doubting of your ready compliance herein, we bid your lordship very heartily farewell.
Copy.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 24. Dublin.—Having had no letter from your Grace by the two last packets I have little to say at this time. The fanatics being so indiscreet at this time as to meet in as great if not greater numbers than before, I shall not stay for directions out of England; but do intend to give orders to my Lord Mayor to hinder their meeting, believing that to be a better way, as affairs now stand, than by proclamation, though we had once ordered the preparing one at the Board, which was known by them within an hour after we rose. I have already begun with the renegado French, for though I had their minister in prison, his clerk, a fan-maker, kept the same conventicle, instigated by a Dutch painter, and elder of an English conventicle. Those two I have sent to Newgate for contempt of the Board and the laws.

My Lord Longford being driven to the uttermost strait, I could not refuse him the liberty of selling his troop to my Lord Blayney, especially since his being in other military capacities will take off the reflections it might be upon him, to sell in this conjuncture. This will keep his head above water for some time, and will also save Logan, whom you once recommended to me, from ruin.

THOMAS REVETT, Deputy Mayor of Galway, and others to
EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 24. Galway.—Enclosing an address of congratulation to the King on his miraculous preservation from the barbarous malice of the late conspirators. *Abstract.*

COUNT DE GRAMMONT to ORMOND.

1683, July 26.—Vous voulez bien, Monsieur, que je vous assure de mes tres humbles respects, et que je vous proteste

que personne dans le monde nest plus sincerement vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur que vostre nepveu le Comte de Gramont. Celuy qui vous rendra ceste lettre, Monsieur, sapelle Mons^r. de Chanlay, tres galand homme et fort de mes amis et dont le Roy mon Maistre fait grand estime. Je vous supplie, Monsieur, de le vouloir prie quelque fois a disner chez vous. Pardonnès moy la liberté que je prend. La Comtesse vous assure de ses obeissances tres humbles. Nous voudrions bien avoir l'honneur de vous voir.*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1683, July 26. St. James's Square.—When you shall have heard of all that has passed here, you will conclude that how little a part soever I could bear, yet I have had my share in attendance upon a business, the discovery whereof imported no less than as great confusion and bloodshed as ever the inhabitants of the three kingdoms have seen, and sure they have had their share of such calamities. I do not wonder there should be no discovery of the part the disaffected of Ireland were to act since the correspondence at such a distance was not easy to conceal, and since they, the conspirators, might be sure that if they could gather to a head in London and subsist but for a time, those of their party would rise in all the corners of the three kingdoms. You will shortly have narratives and declarations printed wherein great care is taken that nothing be asserted that is not authentically proved and some things sufficiently clear will be left out, particularly the names of the council of six, because some of them are not yet tried and that they may not complain of prejudication, which are cautions and scruples that would not have taken place with them in relation to us if the tables were turned.

The Dissenters have always held it a persecution if they had not liberty to persecute others, even those that come nearest to their principles. If this were not their temper one would wonder what is required from Dissenters in Scotland that the tenderest conscience might not submit to, or how they are concerned whether the Archbishop of St. Andrews came into England to fetch the English Liturgy or the Latin Mass Book, since they are as far from conforming with the no Liturgy and no Mass in Scotland as they are to the one at London or the other at Rome, and as ready to rebel for the imposing of coming to church in Scotland, though there be neither Liturgy nor Mass celebrated, which shows that they are possessed with the spirit of contradiction and rebellion and that no mild nor moderate exercise can cast out that devil.

I thank your lordship for your intimation concerning Mr. Hamilton. It will be hard to satisfy his friends, but I

* The original orthography is followed,

had rather he should be unsatisfied than the Church ill served. I have taken up too much of my time in the invective against unreasonable men. I have no more left at this time than will serve to repeat my assurances that I am and will be, &c.
Copy.

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1683, July 26. St. James's Square—I have not only your last of the 13th of this month but several other letters of yours that lie by me unanswered, but the subject of most of them being for my information I have made use of that as far as there was cause and opportunity. Of late we have been almost wholly taken up with discoveries and examinations and trials, the last are for the present at a stand but the preparations for others will still go on. What has passed will shortly be made authentically public by the printing of trials, the issuing a declaration from the King, and the appointing a day of thanksgiving, when these things are over or put into a way of execution, and when the Lady Anne is married, the King will take breath again at Windsor, and, if then the draft you are preparing shall arrive, that affair may be allowed time to be debated on.

I writ to my son that I approved of the person recommended by you for Serjeant, but did not know but that authority from hence was necessary. Since it is not, I hope what you desired is done as shall anything else in the power of, &c.

Postscript.—As I was this morning at the Duke's I left Sir Harry Capel attending there, I presume to be presented to him; many do the like and profess they are undeceived.
Copy.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 26. St. James's Square.—I have mislaid your last of a double date of the 19th and 20th inst., as I remember, but do not think there was anything in it to which I have not said something in my former letters. You mention proclamations and orders that have been issued since the discovery of the late conspiracy. It had not been amiss if you had ordered copies of them to have been transmitted. If we should happen to be deceived, that is betrayed by the person Walcot had a mind to accuse, which I think as impossible as if you should do it, we need not be ashamed of the error nor know who to be confident of, but I will never think or speak more of it.

Upon perusal of the new proposed model of the Army, I find an allowance designed for the Lieutenant-General of the Army, which being an addition in a time of scarcity and retrenchment may be taken notice of, because the benefit comes to you and that my Lord Conway and Sir Thomas

Newcomen are left out, of which latter it may not unreasonably be said there may be as much, if not more use, at present than of a Lieutenant-General, since he may most properly be employed to visit garrisons consisting most of foot of which he is Major-General. I should be out of countenance to have it upon debate struck out, or left in with difficulty or reluctance, and am therefore in doubt whether I shall not expunge it till you shall furnish me with arguments better than occur to me for the thing. Two things you should prepare us, at least me, for:—First, with proper persons that is the best in the Army to make field officers which ought to be positively designed and kept private till the commissions are ready to be given out, to avoid importunity and recommendations. Next it should be considered where all the regiments may most usefully be garrisoned, that a regiment may not be so dispersed, but that it may be soon drawn together and easily superintended, exercised and kept in discipline by the field officers, for if they should continue as much dispersed as they are, the charge of field officers, &c., would be lost, as also the main end of regimenting the Army.

My Lord Primate reproaches me civilly with taking no notice of several letters he has been pleased to write to me. I confess I have not been as punctual as I ought, but some part of my excuse must be that it was my desire to you to communicate with him whatever I write to you in relation to the public. If you have been wanting in that you are to answer for us both.

I have, a little contrary to my resolution, once more mentioned the calling of a Parliament in Ireland, for which the old reasons remain of force with me, and some new ones have occurred upon occasion of the late conspiracy. What the resolution will be I cannot say. *Copy.*

ROBERT BROOKE to JAMES CLARKE.

1683, July 26.—Received of Mr. James Clarke, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, the sum of two pound one shilling for fifty pound of gun powder and six pound of swan shot delivered in for his Grace the Duke of Ormond's service.

COUNTESS OF GRAMMONT to ORMOND.

1683, July 26. Versailles.—Je crois, Monsieur, que vous ne trouveres pas mauuais que ie me prenale de l'honneur que iay destre vostre niece. Je suis bien aise que M^r de Tilladet que le Roy enuoye en Angleterre, aprenne par luy mesme que nous auons quelque protection en ce pays la, come il est parant et amy de M^r de Dunoy, le recit quil feroit a son retour de l'interest que vous prenes a mes freres et a moy nous pourra estre auantageus, et comme le Roy d'Angleterre et Monseigneur le Duc d'York nous ont fait beaucoup de

tort en recommandant Mr Dungan et dautres a nostre preiudice. Je vous supplie tres humblement, Monsieur, de faire en sorte que ces deux gracieux princes de qui nous deuions attendre toutes sortes de biens, tacheres au moins a reparer par des recomandations fortes et affectionees le peu de bonté quils ont tesmoignes pour nous uisqua cette heure, puis quils ont bien en celle de ne nous pas desauouer pour estre d'une maison qui a l'honneur de leur appartenir. Il est tres necessaire de renoueler de temps en temps ces sortes de temoignages glorieux quand on est hors de sa patrie et oblige a s'establir dans vu pays etranger. Je puis vous dire sans vanité et sans trop nous flatter que les neueux que vous anes icy ne font point de deshonneur a leur nom in a leurs proches, que mon frere Richard qui [a] vu regiment francois y est aussy estimé et aussy aymé que l'estoit mon frere Georges et que sans les recomandations qu'on a fait contre luy il seroit a la teste du mesme Regiment Irlandois, mais on na jamais en de repos en Angleterre qu'on ne l'ait fait supprimer nous ne somes pas assurement ceux qui y ont le plus nestir le pays en receuoir ave d'honneur et d'auantages pour le regretter autant que nous. Je vous demande en grace de faire parler le Roy et le Duc de la bonne [s]orte et non pas par maniere d'aquit come ils savent bien faire. Songes que nous somes les malheureus enfants d'une sœur que vous aues ayme, que nous somes icy sans aucun support, et que le merite et la vertu seuls en ce pays icy come ailleurs, n'auance pas beaucoup les gens, mon frere n'a besoin que de protection, est il possible quil n'en trouue point dans son pays de son Roy et d'un oncle come vous quand il ne leur demande que cela. Pour moy Monsieur, je vous demande vostre portrait et l'honneur de votre souvenir et d'une reponse, me tenant seure des bons offices que ie vous demande puis que vous etes l'home du monde le plus genereux et qui aymes le plus a faire plaisir.*

CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 27.—Nothing worthy of your Excellency's knowledge having happened hitherto in this circuit, I have not presumed to give your Excellency any trouble; but Sir George St. George yesterday, before we parted, told me he had assurance that a smith in that county had fixed a great many cases of pistols, and some carbines for one Lieutenant Cleere. I made inquiry into the matter and found that Lieutenant Cleere was an officer of militia troop under the command of Captain Legge, who commands one of the troops of Tipperary. I concluded these to be the militia arms, and therefore gave no order for a search; but offer it to your Excellency's consideration, that, as the affair now stands, arms in the hands of such militia officers as Legge, this

* The original orthography is followed.

gentleman, and Moore of Clonmel, who is cornet of this troop, are not so placed as the public security requires, which I fear is the case in many places of this kingdom. The Brennans commit frequent robberies in these parts and have of late committed some robberies in the county of Limerick. They have in their company a desperate fellow, by name Munshaghlin Byrne, on whose conduct and courage, as they call it, they must depend. I am of opinion that if I could assure this man his pardon for all facts, murder excepted, he would sell all the rest ; but this I dare not promise without your Excellency's permission.

The Grand Jury of the County of Kilkenny have made an address to his Majesty, which they send up to your Excellency by Sir Henry Ponsonby. We have left that city in peace and amity, both amongst themselves and with their Bishop, who met at a reconciliation dinner, and they have solemnly promised that your Excellency shall never hear of any more differences betwixt them.

Your Excellency is expected in this country, where you will find them at much ease, and in great plenty. I crave your Excellency's pardon for this presumption and am, &c.

SAMUEL GORGES to [CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW].

1683, July 27. Kilkenny.—I have received yours of the 23rd instant, and true it is that, as your letter mentions, there was another petition, during the time I was at Clonmel, preferred to my Lord Deputy and Council. The petition was, as I suppose, all of Alderman Haydock's own drawing, and my name was in the front of it, though I knew nothing of it. The substance of the petition was because the Mayor had admitted the freemen to give their voices in the election of magistrates, and thereby had violated a by-law which reduced the electors to a fewer number, viz., the common council and a few others of the city. This matter, among other things, was referred by my Lord Deputy and Council to the going Judges of Leinster Circuit, which were Judges Keatinge and Turner. On the hearing of the cause before the said Judges I disclaimed the second petition, for that I told the Judges I had already given it under my hand that my opinion was that the by-law was not made pursuant to their charter ; but I submitted my opinion to their judgments. I also opened the incongruous actions of the Mayor touching the making of an alderman, the matters also touching Irishtown were under debate. In conclusion the Judges made no order in any particular, but on hearing the matter they advised us to peace and amity, and advised me to adhere to the Mayor, so that since we have rather known the Judges' mind than the law in the several particulars, we did unanimously agree to a peace, and the next day invited the Judges and Bishop to a great dinner, where we promised

to bury all animosities and quarrels, and in order thereunto we are drawing up an address to my Lord Deputy and Council, and to give them thanks for the expedient they found to reduce us to peace and quietness.

We have also made an address to the King, therein acknowledging our thankfulness to God Almighty for his Majesty's and Royal Brother's preservation and deliverance from the late horrid conspiracy, &c. I hope we shall find our people at Clonmel now in a better humour than we did last summer Assizes. Sir, [at] the next meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen which will be on Monday next, as I think, the Mayor and I are resolved to admit the young men of the town to their freedom, as by law they ought to be, with which Mr. Ruth and other understanding persons are well satisfied, and they seem to be well content that the manner of election of Mayors shall stand as it doth as yet. Mr. Mayor thanks you for his venison. Col. Maude is just now returned to his house and gives you his service. Sir, one piece of the venison I had from you came to a misfortune, and because I understand that the Mayor and citizens intend to advance my salary, and because I think it not amiss to sweeten their mouths upon admitting the freemen, I would invite some of the wisest of them to a piece of venison; but that I cannot do unless you will first bestow some more upon me; but I must not forget to thank you for the last. My Lady of Hastings joins with me in respect and service to yourself and lady, &c.

Postscript.—Yesterday our Assizes ended and the Judges gone for Carlow.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, July 27. Knowsley.—The last I had the honour to receive from your Grace had been sooner acknowledged but I was desirous to give your Grace as little trouble as possible with my letters. I have punctually obeyed his Majesty's commands by Mr. Secretary Jenkins, and I have as exactly followed your directions. I was in hopes to have had before now some model of an address, being above a fortnight since I desired Tom Cholmondley to have your Grace's advice therein, but not having such a return from him as soon as I expected, I thought it not fit to delay it any longer.

It is all our desires, and we make it our humble requests, your Grace will be pleased to present this address to the King. Perhaps it may seem strange there are no more hands to it, which could not well be, because I would have none but the principal gentlemen, and those only who are officers under me. I will not pretend to pass any judgment of my own upon it, and it would be but small satisfaction to me to have the hearty concurrence of the gentlemen of most

note, and not have your approbation of this address, which has really took more than I could expect anything would that came from me, yet I cannot rest satisfied till I have your Grace's judgment upon it whose opinion, I am sure, I esteem above a whole county's, &c.

EARL OF ARDGLASS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 28. London.—Asking for an extension of his furlough from his command in the Army until his suit in Chancery against Denny and Henry Muschamp be heard. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 28. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 21st of this month, and shall observe the directions you give me in going no further westward than my park, but I shall not take any journey northward until I see some more ground for it than I perceive yet, for though I apprehend more from Scotland, now I hear they are in great quiet, than I should do if there were any outward appearance of disturbance, yet I think by the additional force I have sent into the North, and the orders I have given to disperse their conventicle meetings, we shall be safe enough, especially since all officers are upon their guard, and that there is money in the Treasury sufficient to serve upon any emergency. Therefore from this place I can, in my judgment, best take my measures, and from hence I will not stir even so far as my park, until I see it cannot be of any ill consequence. The regimenting of the Army I must once more recommend to you, and it is not out of any particular concern that I do it; but that I think it will be of vast advantage to his Majesty's service at this time, and to show your Grace that it is so, I desire my concern in the matter may be no farther considered than that I may not, when out of the government, be commanded by those who had not so honourable a post in the Army as I have had, for the space of twenty years, and upon that account I shall be willing to waive the profit. I am very glad that your Grace in yours of the 19th has ordered me to stop the commerce of buying and selling commands. I shall allow leave to no more, but Captain Hales, who was dealing for the selling of his command a long time since.

There is come over by the last post a printed speech of my Lord Russell's, part of it pretended to have been spoken by him, and the other part to have been writ by him; but I am very much mistaken in him for he made either of them himself; but I guess who was the author, though they were not so well penned as I thought that Reverend Doctor would have done them.

I will take care that Major Russell shall be continued a Mayor of Galway for this next year, but I hear that that Corporation is dissatisfied with him, and since the new rules, though his Majesty may have granted him by his letters patent that he should continue Mayor, yet I conceive such a patent would not be of force, the rules having the validity of an Act of Parliament.

EARL OF ARRAN to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

1683, July 28. Dublin Castle.—After our hearty commendations to your lordship; we being given to understand from several hands, that the Dissenters in those parts do more frequently, and in greater numbers than formerly, assemble in Conventicles and unlawful meetings, do hereby pray and require your lordship to hinder any such meetings in the county where you dwell, and in the neighbouring counties; and to cause the preachers in such meetings to be apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against, according to law, and so not doubting of your ready compliance herein, we bid your lordship very heartily farewell.
Copy.

SIR GEORGE RAWDON to VISCOUNT GRANARD.

1683, July 30. Lisburn.—I have received two commands very lately from his Excellency, vizt. one for certifying the names of such Justices of the Peace or Officers of the Militia hereabouts as do frequent conventicles and meeting-houses, whereof I shall suddenly give account to his Excellency, in commission in these two counties of Down and Antrim as are not conformable, but cannot so well get information out of the county of Armagh, being at such distance from this place, neither am I yet well informed of all the commissioned officers in the county of Down of the Militia.

But as to his Excellency's order received this day requiring me to hinder meetings of numerous conventicles and unlawful assemblies, wherein your lordship hath written [that] instructions will be sent how to proceed in that service, and none being yet come, I have been considering who to employ to apprehend the Dissenting preachers, for constables and most of the people in every parish are of their own persuasion, and will neglect the execution of any warrants of that kind, and the officers of the Army conceive themselves not concerned without their General's order for it, but the officers of the two Killulta troops of the Militia I find very willing to execute my orders and advice given them; but my great scruple is when any of those preachers are brought in what to do with them in order to their prosecution according to law, for pursuant to the Act of Uniformity there must be two Justices to commit them, and that is neither warrantable without a certificate be produced from the Ordinary of their offences

committed contrary to the said Act, and their being disabled thereby to preach, &c., and I well remember that the Ordinary, being absent in England, it was scrupled whether his Deputy or Chancellor had power to make any such order legally, and several years since, at an Assizes here, one of those preachers being committed and bound to the good behaviour, and no such certificate appearing from the Ordinary as aforesaid previous thereunto, the Judges, who proceed according to the letter of the law, released the prisoner and, as I believe, fined the Justices. And as to the proving a numerous assembly to be unlawful, which is judged according to the cause and intent of assembling and not to the number, it will be difficult; of these scruples I desire your lordship to acquaint his Excellency with, that there may be no baffle in this so necessary service at this time which is a conjuncture very fit for it in my opinion, with submission, to go through strict with conformity, and suppress all conventicles and unwarranted preachers, the humour of the people in England running generally to have it gone about vigorously upon the discovery now of the damned plot against the King by Dissenters, and that Scotland is wholly reformed by severe laws and due execution of them, which we want in Ireland. But they have such in England, so what can be done I suppose must be by his Majesty's royal authority, and for the apprehending of some of these preachers when it is done and they brought in, it is humbly desired his Majesty's learned counsel may advise of a legal form of the conditions of their recognizances if they offer to give bail, or if they refuse, of a *mittimus* to commit them. I beseech your lordship's pardon for this long trouble which your own letter, received to-day, encouraged me unto, saying instructions would be sent for the better managing of this service.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 30. Antrim.—As I am on all occasions ready to give obedience to your lordship's commands as far as I am able, so may I presume humbly to beg and hope for pardon if I come short in any point, not from a neglect but incapacity fully to perform them, and particularly concerning that part of the charge laid on me by your lordships of the 24th inst. touching some of the neighbouring counties, and a great part of this, where having no personal inspection or concern, by which I might promise so certain an account as may be fit to be presented to your lordship, you will, I hope, be favourably pleased to accept the following account of those places where I am most concerned to give it, and can with great assurance. That having made strict inquiry throughout the county of Londonderry, where I have the honour by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's commission more immediately to serve his Majesty, I do not find that any of the Justices

of Peace or Officers of the Militia within that county, do frequent or go to conventicles or private meetings, and in the place where I reside I see the officers of the Militia constant at our parish church, and do not know nor believe that any of them frequent such meetings.

KING'S LETTER to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 30. Whitehall.—Ordering letters patent to be made and passed for Robert Huntington, doctor of divinity, as Provost of Trinity College near Dublin. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, July 31. Palmerston.—The chief occasion of my giving your Grace this trouble is to return you my most humble thanks for your favour, in granting the request that I lately presumed to make to you on behalf of Mr. Echlin to be one of the King's Serjeants, to whom my Lord Deputy upon your Grace's letter to him hath been pleased to grant the place. I took the confidence lately to desire some of my friends in England to carry a young gentleman, Mr. Colvill, to wait upon your Grace. He is one that is come into my family by marrying one of my daughters, and having never before been out of this kingdom, I thought it fit for him to see a little more of the world than he yet hath done, and was desirous to have him made known to your Grace for one of your servants, which, I hope both he and all my relations will with all faithfulness and reality ever continue to be.

There is one thing here that my Lord Deputy, I believe, hath often writ over about and I have lately again put him in mind of, wherein it seems necessary that some resolution should be soon taken, and that is, for what time the money that hath been imprested to the Army by the new Commissioners of Revenue, shall be reckoned to be paid, whether for the six months due to them at Christmas last, that was left unpaid by the late Farmers, or for the six months due at Midsummer last, which hath grown due since these Commissioners entered upon their management; the suffering of this matter to be longer in suspense may prove shortly to be of ill consequence, by reason not only of the change of officers, but also of many of the private soldiers, whereof some are concerned in the first six months that are not so in the other, and it may give a ground to some of the captains to keep the pay they receive for their companies longer in their hands than they should do, upon pretence of their not knowing how, or to which of their men, to issue it; and withal it seems not very proper to have the Army so long paid only by imprest warrants; yet I doubt it would be a great dissatisfaction to them if the money they have received should be applied to the last six months pay, and they should be left in arrear for the other six months, due at Christmas

last, which is not to be expected from the late Farmers, and I do not see of what advantage such a reckoning would be to the King, &c.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 31. St. James's Square.—As I told you in one of my last, the Lady Anne's marriage and trials being for the present over, his Majesty went by five o'clock this morning to Windsor where and at Winchester he is like to stay till he passes through this town to Newmarket unless some unexpected occasion brings him hither. My Lord Rochester told me yesterday he had received an account from the Commissioners of the produce of the two last quarters, and that it answers reasonably well what could be expected from new managers who had as many difficulties laid in their way as the old Farmers could interpose. I wish I had had a duplicate of it that I might not give the clerks of the Treasury the trouble of drawing copies.

The project for modelling the Army lies before the Duke who is a good judge in such matters. The ceremonies that belonged to the wedding have since so taken up his time that I believe he has hardly read it; I shall this morning, for I write very early, put him in mind of taking the papers to-morrow with him to Windsor and desire him to give me leave to call upon him for them on Saturday or Sunday next; his approbation will go a good way in the resolution that shall be taken. That and what lies upon Mr. Solicitor to dispatch are the principal things that can come under debate in relation to Ireland, unless possibly the calling of a Parliament; thereupon the late conspiracy may be brought under consideration.

I will venture to tell you without cipher that I think the reason why the calling of an Irish Parliament sticks is the severity of two bills transmitted against the Papists, the one taking away the votes of peers whilst they are Papists, and the other inflicting death upon a certain sort of the Papist clergy if they are found in Ireland, the one seeming unjust and the other cruel, and neither necessary, considering that so many of the lords of that religion are already disabled by outlawries that there is no danger that ever they will come near an equality of votes with the Protestants, and that there are already such laws in force against Papists and the Popish clergy as will at any time ruin them if put in execution, so that in reality the only inconvenience that would follow if other bills were returned, and not those, would arise from the clamour of the other Nonconformists in case any new law should pass against them and not against the other, or if the edge of the laws provided against Papists should be turned upon them and only upon them. I confess for my part if I had been here when the expelling the Popish lords

passed I should have voted against it in conscience and prudence. In conscience, because I know no reason why opinion should take away a man's birthright, or why his goods or lands may not as well be taken away, since money misemployed is for the most part a more dangerous thing in disaffected hands than a word in his mouth. And I think it highly imprudent for a House of Peers to show the way of turning out one another by majority of votes. I am sure those that did so in the late King's days first to the Papists, and then the Bishops, were soon sent after themselves, so that the stopping of that bill I think may be justified, and if need be the reasons owned, and I think no less of the others, for upon serious and cool thoughts I am against all sanguinary laws in matters of religion barely and properly so called. The question remaining may be whether the King shall take the advantages he may have from a Parliament with the prejudice the stopping or delaying the return of those bills may do him or not, and another question may be whether the not returning those bills may not hinder his receiving the benefit he expects. You know who you may freely discourse upon this subject with, and then you may send me your sense in fewer words than I have stated the case.

Postscript.—Mr. Mallory having sufficiently suffered for his attempt upon the University of Dublin, and contest with them, I think it were charity to make fit provision elsewhere for him. His aim is at being chaplain to the regiment, but that is so peculiarly your province, that I shall not interpose, but something should out of hand be done for him. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683, August 1. Dublin.—I received this day your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last month, and shall, by the next post, transmit to you all the orders that I have given since I had notice of the late conspiracy, for, as to proclamations, I have issued none, but have caused those made in England to be reprinted here, the reason why I did not was that there are several proclamations of force already against Dissenters, and as our laws are here, there are several against Papists, and their meetings in this town are greater than they have been these many years, such is the imprudence of our country-men. But I hope they will be more discreet for the future, and of the other side Parson Jacque having been cleared at law when once committed for holding an unlawful assembly, I think when your Grace was here, has made him so bold that his assemblies have been greater since this discovery, and his meetings more frequent than they were before, upon which I gave directions to my Lord Mayor to take him at a meeting, which my Lord Mayor accordingly did; but could not refuse to let him out upon giving good bail, and as soon as he was released he fell a preaching again, upon which I sent for him

before the Board, and he seemed to justify that he had done nothing contrary to law and would stand to that. I did not think fit then to send him to gaol, but to give him warning that he should meet no more, which he, I am sure, will not obey, and then for contempt he shall be brought prisoner to the Castle, from whence he is not like to have a *habeas corpus*. I send your Grace enclosed a copy of a letter from my Lord Massereene in answer to one of my orders directed to him, by which your Grace will find that he has a great mind to be thought now a good churchman.*

My Lord of Granard is now laid up of the gout, and is extremely concerned at what Walcot said of him, and would fain have me write something concerning him, but I told him that saying anything in the matter would do him more prejudice since I was sure neither his Majesty nor your Grace could ever suspect him, and for my own part I had rather fall by him, than live under suspicion of him; but he is really, and with reason, very much afflicted that he was named especially at that fellow's execution.

As to what your Grace mentions concerning the regimenting the Army, which I am glad I may infer from your letter is like to succeed, I shall answer that for my own particular in my last I have showed myself-denial in the matter as to profit, but do expect that I should have the title of Marshal, and if I had not had a promise of a salary with it from a great minister of state, I had not let that part have been in the proposal; but as to Sir Thomas Newcomen, he will be pleased with having a regiment of foot, besides, I was in as Marshal in the proposal made by my Lord Dartmouth. For the first point your Grace desires to be prepared in, I desire time till the next to consider seriously of; it is the majors of foot I am the most to seek in, for as to other employments the general officers and persons of quality will take them up, and amongst them I would have my Lord Ossory to be a colonel of horse. Those in ancients command will be glad to serve as his lieutenant-colonel. As to the second the quartering the Army so as that there should always be a field officer and a battalion in one place, was as great an inducement as any I had, for recommending the regimenting of the Army. I do not mean by that, that the battalions should be as strong as the French describe them, for I think three hundred may pass with us for one, when our whole Army makes up no more than what they call only a brigade. When they are so passed command men, or as the modish now call it detachments, will supply those occasions that entire companies were forced to do formerly.

My Lord Primate is out of town; but when he was here, I always showed him your Grace's letters, and do now constantly send him those that are of consequence, or by letter do inform

* Supra, p. 90.

him of the particulars. As to calling a Parliament here, I shall offer nothing ; your Grace having weighed and considered what has been sent you from hence upon that subject, is best able to judge, being privy to state motions on that side.

SAME to SAME.

1683, August 4. Dublin.—Since my last, there has nothing happened here that is remarkable but the Nonconformists submitting to meet no more in public conventicles, only the Quakers, having no particular teachers to give warning to, it is likely they may meet again ; but I do not look upon them as a dangerous sect.

I had notice the other day from a Justice of the Peace of the county of Dublin, that he had taken the Duke of Monmouth at Swords, for that one, who had often seen him, believed it was he, upon which I sent a guard to convey him hither ; but he proved to be a soldier in Capt. Carew's company at Kilkenny, and was an upholsterer by trade, and had often wrought at the castle there. There has been before and since that, several Dukes of Monmouth, and Tom Armstrongs seen here, if informers may be believed ; the latter indeed might probably expect to be harboured here, having many of his name and several near relations in this country ; but they are so pitifully poor that they have no houses to shelter him in.

I send your Grace with this, copies of the several orders I have given since the discovery of the late conspiracy ; but must beg time till the next to send you the names of the field officers I think properest to serve in that capacity, if a new model, and then your Grace shall also have a list of all the officers the Army is at present composed of, and the places where they are now quartered.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, August 5. Knowsley.—Your Grace's of the 2nd must needs be very welcome, when it puts me in hopes the address will be well received, which I doubt not, since it has your approbation. I shall be sure to obey your Grace in having another address, and more hands to it. I had done so in the former, but that I knew it would take up more time than I was willing to spare, and which would no ways suit with my inclinations, being desirous to be as early as possible in appearing to be very zealous in abhorring those wretches who were for destroying so good a King, and subverting so good a government, in making that specious pretence of freeing us from a successor, which, let the worst happen as they suggested, would not be of so fatal a consequence as what they intended us, and what could not be avoided, had their most devilish attempts succeeded. But I humbly beg your Grace's pardon

for being so long upon this subject, for I could not sooner give over when I was once got into it.

The Assizes for this county will be held the 23rd instant, against which time I shall prepare an address, for then will be the likeliest of a concourse of gentlemen. I am in some doubts whether I should sign one again, therefore I humbly desire your Grace's directions, which cannot be placed where they will be more willingly received than by, etc.

CAPT. GEORGE PHILIPS to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

1683, August 8. Culmore.—I met the honour of your letter in my way to this country, whither I thought myself obliged to repair in pursuance of my Lord Deputy's commands; but if I had foreseen that the same order had enabled your lordship to the same business, I should have acquiesced in your *supersedeas*, and not have given my friends the trouble of this visit so soon. I did formerly receive a command from my Lord Deputy to return the names of all Justices and Officers of the Militia that frequent conventicles in this and the neighbouring counties, and though, God be praised, the number is but small, yet I return the names of as many as I know. And being commanded of late to hinder all meetings within the city and county of Londonderry, I have so far prevailed that I dare say there was not a conventicle-house opened last Lord's day, and I have taken bonds for the appearance of the several ministers, except those three whom your lordship's certificate doth exempt from the repetition of that trouble. This would have been somewhat impertinent in me to offer to your lordship, but only that I am obliged in gratitude to do it since your lordship did condescend to such a correspondence with, my Lord, etc.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, August 8. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy gives your Grace such a perfect account of the state and condition of this country that I have nothing to say on that occasion that may deserve your Grace's trouble, which is the reason that I have not of late been so frequently troublesome to your Grace with my letters, as I formerly used to be. His Excellency hath had such good success in the suppression of the conventicles as was not expected or scarce hoped for, and all, as yet, with great quietness and submission, which confirms me in my old opinion that the most refractory people may be made obedient if the government will require it. I send your Grace herewith the account which is given of that matter in Derry itself, one of their chief fastnesses, by which your Grace may make some judgment what may be expected in other places.

His Excellency hath been pleased to direct that several of the Justices of the Peace shall be left out of that commission,

which he hath done, not because they have not taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, or that they did not outwardly conform to the discipline of the Church, as was very mistakenly informed in England of several of the Justices in this kingdom ; for I assure your Grace that we cannot yet discover one single man in that commission throughout this whole kingdom that hath not taken those oaths, and that is not outwardly conformable to the rules of the Church, except your Grace's old acquaintance Col. Lawrence, and your Grace may remember the condition of those times when the people were generally possessed with an opinion of a French invasion which occasioned him to be put into the militia and commission. But that which moved my Lord Deputy to this purge of that commission at this time was to lay by such persons as were useless, and others who are apprehended not to be so just in their duties to his Majesty as they ought to be ; that those being under some discountenance may not be elected as members of parliament whensoever his Majesty shall think fit to call one in this kingdom.

As to the calling of a Parliament here, which in your Grace's last letter was recommended to his Excellency to consider of, I have little to add to what hath been formerly said to your Grace upon that subject ; for though perhaps, persons may be induced in this juncture, some for fear, others for love, to give his Majesty some subsidies, yet your Grace may be pleased to consider with what difficulty that must be expected from them, when by the present establishment a considerable part of the revenue is carried away out of this country for the supply of other places. If instead of the moneys for Tangier, etc., the Army here had been raised unto ten thousand men, how effectual that must have proved for his Majesty's honour and advantage all the world over is very easily imagined, and I am very confident that this kingdom would very willingly have submitted to the charge thereof, though it had been greater than it is by the present establishment. And I do as little doubt but if this establishment could be altered in those particulars and put into a new form for the increasing of this Army, they would do so still. But what they may be persuaded into while this present establishment stands in force, and while they remember that they were promised that what moneys they would give his Majesty should be employed for his Majesty's service in this kingdom, is very doubtful and uncertain ; but this I know for certain that whatever way his Majesty shall think most proper for his service, my Lord Deputy and all his servants here will endeavour it with all the duty and heartiness imaginable. Besides it is not unworthy consideration how money will be had in this country to support trade and his Majesty's revenue, if it be drawn away in such considerable payments and no visible way for bringing any in unto us.

Your Grace will by this packet receive Mr. Solicitor's draft of the Commission for Defective Titles. He took much pains about it, and intends by this packet to give your Grace a particular account thereof. I shall not therefore trouble your Grace upon that subject. If I said anything in my former letter to your Grace of Sir Richard Bulkeley's writing to your Grace in his own vindication, I mistook myself, for I intended only to acquaint your Grace that he had writ to me, and had given me a very full and large account, and good testimonies of his way of living with his wife and family in a practical conformity to the discipline and doctrine of the Church, which he thought himself obliged to do, that he might in that particular stand right in my opinion as the Primate of this Church nor did he make any mention of his being restored to the commission for the peace. That was only my humble application to your Grace, to understand your Grace's sense thereon, whether upon such a submissive and full declaration of his integrity, both to the King and to the Church, your Grace may not think it convenient that he may be readmitted to his former station in his Majesty's service, which was wholly submitted to your Grace's pleasure.

And now I most earnestly beg your Grace's pardon for the rudeness of this long letter. And I beseech your Grace not to think me so absurd as to expect any answer from your Grace in such a busy time as this is, and the rather because my Lord Deputy is pleased to show me your Grace's letter, every packet as they come unto him, for which I humbly acknowledge your Grace's great favour and consideration. I heartily pray for your Grace's health and happiness.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 8. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's letter of the 31st of the last month, and finding both by that and yours of the 26th, that his Majesty may have some thoughts of calling a Parliament here, as thinking it a proper conjuncture, I have discoursed the matter with those now in town that I thought best able to advise with me in a matter of that importance, and we are of opinion that the returning, or not returning, the bills you mention, is not so materially to be considered as whether or no the kingdom may be able to give such a supply as may be expected, for rents here begin to fall very much, and for coin, there never was less stirring in the kingdom for those many years. And as I am informed by the Solicitor, the bills already transmitted will not increase the standing revenue anything considerable. There is one that settles the business of the guage for the excise, but that is already submitted by the brewers, and I believe there will be no more disputes about it. The four great branches of the revenue, to wit,—the customs and imported excise, the quit-rents, hearth-money, and inland excise, are already so

high that without doing vast prejudice to the country no greater imposition can be laid upon them ; but I doubt not at all of the willingness of those assembled in Parliament, if the King should think fit to call one, to give subsidies, but I fear there must be great industry used to bring them to it, unless the establishment were altered, for everybody remembers that when the Parliament that was desired to pass those bills now transmitted and lying before the Council, were to meet, your Grace declared by the King's order that what was given should be appropriated to this kingdom, and the great sums of money that the present establishment allots for Tangier is a great trouble to all that are concerned in this kingdom, and will be a great rub in the way. I know what I say in this particular will not please the Ministers on that side, who take us to be much richer than we are ; but in the post that I am in, I think myself bound to tell what I conceive most for his Majesty's service here, especially when the greatest, and I think the honestest and wisest amongst us, concur in opinion with me ; but on the other hand, if Tangier were taken off our hands, I am confident all would agree to the providing for a considerable Army, and a good guard of shipping, and out of those his Majesty may be supplied upon any occasion. The two severe bills against Papists you were required to transmit by command from his Majesty ; dated, if I mistake not, in November, 1679. As to the bill for settlement, it is believed that the Commission for Defective Titles, which I herewith send your Grace, will answer the end aimed at by that bill. However, his Majesty's granting such commissions will not hinder the calling a Parliament, or require the transmitting any new bill. That which was passed in my Lord Strafford's time I also send you, that your Grace may compare them together. I am afraid I have been too tedious upon this subject, but I could not express myself in fewer words. All that I shall therefore say more in the matter is that honest magistrates shall be chosen in every place, and all suspected Justices of the Peace shall be turned out. I have already signed an order to my Lord Chancellor to turn out some, though no frequenters of conventicles.

I have very often looked over the list of the officers of the Army, and am sorry I have so little choice to lay before you ; but your Grace who knows the Army better than I do, may perhaps find out those that are more proper, the reason why I have named those persons for majors of horse, and some for lieutenant-colonels of foot, was because they were field officers when my Lord Berkeley regimented the Army. But for the majors of foot I know them all to be very fit for the employment, unless it be Captain John Jephson, and for him my Lord Primate does answer, whose nephew he is. As for Farley and Tom Fairfax, the one being a lieutenant in the regiment, and the other commanding the yeomen of the guards, I propound that some captain of the Army should

change with Col. Fairfax, and another be preferred to captain of dragoons to make room for Farley, and I desire Capt. Hodge may command the company of grenadiers that is proposed to be added to the regiment. But I send your Grace a list of the officers of the Army, that you may alter as you think fit. I find the Muster-Master much to seek what to do at musters, and in the warrants for paying the Army, for want of having the payments ascertained, for if those soldiers that are come into the Army since September or December be paid upon the imprests, and afterwards it should be declared that it was intended for those months, then they must refund; but I think it best and so does the Muster-Master and officers of the Army, that the six months already issued should be declared to be for September and December last.

MRS. ELIZABETH HAMILTON to ORMOND.

1683, August 8.—Beseeching his Grace's assistance in her affair with the King as may appear by the letters enclosed. She has a great family and an aged sick husband that has lain bedrid this six years. *Abstract.*

Encloses two following letters—

I. JOHN HAMILTON to EARL OF GLENCARN.

1655-6, March 3. Carloury.—I being now near my death by all appearance, these few lines are to put your Honour in memory of that which is known to your Honour as myself, as concerning that money I lent to the King's Majesty, I having delivered 550*l.* sterling into your Honour's hands for his Majesty's use, in the presence of the Marquis of Argyle and the Earl of Seaforth; and when his Majesty went through Sterling and come to Torwood where his Majesty's Army then lay in league, I did supply and furnish his Majesty with 900*l.* sterling, which money was delivered to Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston for his Majesty's use, the Earl of Buchan being witness, and your Honour knows I sent my son, John Hamilton to serve his Majesty at Worcester, and to show my loyalty to his Majesty, I sent 600*l.* sterling to his Majesty by my son who lost his life there in his Majesty's service; and likewise I did at several times before this send considerable sums to his Majesty which his Majesty promised, at his happy restoration, should be thankfully paid again, as also 950*l.* sent to Breda, his Majesty then promising to your Honour that my kindness should not be forgotten, and that my money should be paid with advantage, and for the half of that money, I, in loyalty, lent his Majesty, my estate is engaged, and I have endured a severe sequestration and strict imprisonment which now puts a period to my days. One request more I humbly beg of your Honour, and that is the education of my only child as I love best my daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, whom I recommend to your Honour's care according to his Majesty's

promise that he would give it under his hand and seal, the money should be justly paid to me or any of my children, that I would nominate, which I now desire may be fulfilled and paid to my affectionate daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, having no other way left for the education, and to provide for the education and preferment of my said daughter Elizabeth, I trust your Honour will be careful of the promises which your Honour made to me with a great many protestations, and I know your Honour is a person so just that none of the promises will be unaccomplished, so nothing more at present but the words of a dying man, which your Honour knows, to be truth, and so expecting your Honour's answer and care in this, as I leave to your Honour's charge I am, and always remain till death make a separation, etc.

II. EARL OF GLENCARN to JOHN HAMILTON.

1655, March 5. Edinburgh Castle.—Good Carloury.—I am heartily sorry to hear of your sickness, and do wish with all my heart your happy recovery. As for your desires to me, I promise the accomplishment to the uttermost of my power to you or yours. Sir, pray take courage and let not the loyalty as you have showed to his Majesty trouble you, for I hope the Lord will restore his sacred Majesty to his crown, at which time I hope his friends shall have cause to rejoice, and his Majesty will then give no cause of complaint to any that he received favour from, and when I shall be so happy as to see his Majesty, I shall inform him the truth of all the money you lent to his Majesty, which I, of my certain knowledge, can affirm to be truth. I grant the receipt of 550*l.* sterling from you for the King's use, the Marquis of Argyle being present, as likewise that 900*l.* you sent his Majesty at Torwood, I know to be a truth, and you acquainted me likewise with the 600*l.* sterling you sent to his Majesty at Worcester by your son, John Hamilton, who was killed there, and further with 950*l.* sterling sent to Breda. As for your sequestration, it is that which all loyal subjects suffer for his Majesty here. I promise you, upon my word of honour, when I am so happy as to see his Majesty, I will certify his Majesty of your loyalty, and that it is your earnest desire that his Majesty will be pleased for the education and portion of your daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, and that the said Elizabeth may receive the money and the benefit thereof. And whereas you desire me to see the same accomplished, you having no other way left to provide for your daughter, be you assured that I will witness the truth, and see the performance thereof, for I hope his sacred Majesty will perform the promises which he made, and not only pay what he owes, but also in remembrance of your loyalty will be careful of your daughter Elizabeth, which you recommend to my care, so praying the Lord to restore you to your wonted health if it be his good pleasure, but if the Lord

hath disposed otherwise, we must be content, and I hope we shall rest in Heaven, etc.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 9. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 28th of the last of this month, and do think you have resolved well to stay in Dublin, yet I desire you would call upon Robinson for a design of fortifying Charlemont, and an estimate of the charge comprehending lodging for soldiers. Dispersing of conventicles, if nothing more follow that may make them weary of meeting, is no better than scattering a flock of crows that will soon assemble again, and possibly it were better to let them alone, than to let them see the impotence of the government, upon which they will presume. I am sure I was told it, as law, that so many as should be found at such meetings might be indicted as rioters or for unlawful assemblies.

The Duke had not considered the papers I left with him for the modelling of the Army when I came yesterday from Windsor, but my Lord Rochester charged himself with putting him in mind of them against my return thither on Saturday next. I have left it, as it was sent, with provision for the Marshal. If that shall be objected to, it may be waived, but the office and command may well subsist without the pay. I am not against Hales's selling his company since he bought it, and has been long in treaty about parting with it; but he ought to do so quickly or attend the duty.

The less my Lord Granard takes notice of or appears troubled at what Walcot said, the better, since it is as impossible that anybody can give the least credit to it, as to recall the words, when he that spoke them, is hanged. Your mother is at the Bath bettered by her journey thither, as I hope she will be by taking the waters. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF DERBY.

1683, August 9. St. James's Square.—I conceive your lordship fixes upon a good opportunity for an address from the county when it shall be met at the Assizes, and that you subscribe with or at the head of the rest, since it is better to do too much, if so good a thing can be capable of excess, than too little and since you will subscribe then in another capacity than that before. I understand from Chester that the Recorder of that city is coming up with an address from the Corporation under their common seal, and it is said that it is not such nor so full as those who are esteemed the better affected, would have had it. The gentleman who brings the address, stands not clear in the opinion of his Majesty and the chief ministers, and if it also prove that the address comes short of what it might, or ought to have been, if faction had not opposed duty, it must be expected that the reception, if it have any, will be suitable. I suppose your lordship's neighbourhood and

interest in the place is such, that you know how that affair hath passed, wherein I would have been glad to have received information from you because I am told the Recorder will apply himself to me, though I know not why he should, since I have no title to such application, nor is it my office to present men in such cases to the King, but rather my Lord Chamberlain's. I hope your lady goes on well with her business and will shortly make you an acceptable present. *Copy.*

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1683, August 9. St. James's Square.—I presume your son-in-law passes his time so as to divert and improve him. I have not seen him so often as he should be welcome, but I will call upon him to see the Court at Winchester, or rather three Courts, the King and Queen's, the Duke's, and the Prince of Denmark's, and this will at first draw a great confluence of people.

There is great reason that the six months' pay impressed since Christmas, should be fixed upon one half year or other, the uncertainty can be of no advantage to the King, but it may prejudice the common soldier, nor do I see why it should not be declared to be for the six months ending the 25th of December. As soon as the Lords of the Treasury come from Windsor I shall move them in it. I have received from my Lord Longford an account of his Majesty's revenue from the 25th of December to the 24th of June last, a duplicate is, I suppose, sent to the Lords of the Treasury. It is better than I expected, and reasons are given why it may be hoped the next half year will be better, and yet I doubt the revenue will not come up to the establishment even leaving the pensions unpaid. In that case the deficit will fall upon temporary payments, and then upon Tangier and the shipping, so that hitherto the civil list and the Army are safe. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 2nd, and have too deep a sense of my own afflictions and your Grace's trouble at this time to offer at being a comforter. I hope in God if the worst should happen, that he will enable you to bear it with that steadiness of mind you have always showed in your past afflictions, and that you may, to your last, keep up the great character you have in the world.

I conclude my Lord Conway is recovered because the letters of the 4th, that came in this day, say nothing of him; but if he should not, I think the employment of lieutenant-general of the horse may very well be spared. I desire to know how Capt. FitzGerald stands with you at Court now, for I heard of a report to his disadvantage.

I shall either write to my Lord Massereene next post, or get somebody to deliver the message you direct. I believe

he will conform at this juncture. This is all I have to say at this time. The Judges are upon their circuits, and the peers and archbishops out of town, so that I am going to be alone for a little while at Chapelizod.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 11. St. James's Square.—In yours of the 4th inst. you mention the Nonconformists submitting to have no more public meetings. I cannot believe they will keep their promise, but if they break it, any further trouble that shall be given them, will be the more justified. It is true the Quakers alone are not much to be feared; yet all sorts of Dissenters join in rebellion against the King and Church except the Papists and fanatics, when they have an opportunity, though experience has showed that their agreement can last no longer than till they are masters. I send you three letters, two to myself and one to my Lord Kildare from the French Minister, and two of his congregation, who are, it seems, in prison, I suppose for contempt. I presume they do not tell their story right, at least they do not tell it all. If they do not, it is an aggravation of their fault, and though they excuse themselves upon ignorance, yet I do not find that they promise to offend no more as they did. That they will misrepresent their case to their countrymen and to the Presbyterians here, is to be expected, and therefore it were good that an exact narrative of the proceedings with them might be transmitted hither.

Last night it was said my Lord Conway could not live above a day more. His troop, Robin FitzGerald is to have of course, and his government, Dick Coote would have; but, if what I propose of fortifying the place take effect, it will be requisite to have a man of more experience if he can be found. In the meantime the captain, or the eldest captain, if there shall be two, may command without any commission of governor. I take the copies of orders you sent me to Windsor. I am glad to have them. Your mother mends at the Bath; I know not whether your wife does so at Tunbridge.

The King allowing me a certain sum in consideration of the charge I am at to support the government, and having signed a letter to you for the payment of it to yourself, I shall draw bills upon you for the sum that will be due the 1st of September next, for which you are to give warrant pursuant to the letter to Mr. Price, who will take care to pay it. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 14. Dublin.—I have nothing to trouble your Grace with since my last, but what relates to my Lord Massereene, who amongst others in the county where he generally resides is presented by the Grand Jury for not returning certificates of his receiving the Sacrament as required

by a proclamation put forth when your Grace was here, and another issued since I have held the sword ; but because your Grace in yours of the 2nd directs me to give him warning I would not turn him out before I have an answer of a letter I intend to write to him by to-morrow's post, and if his answer proves not satisfactory, I shall then apply to your Grace that his Majesty may put him out of the Council, and for his other employments I can deal with him, but that of Privy Councillor ought to have the precedence. Old Dick Grace has carried his cause.

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1683, August 14. Windsor.—I have just now received yours of the 7th of this month ; those from my Lord Deputy I shall this evening meet at London, together with the draft and copy of the old and new commission. By the paper enclosed in yours, the variations seem some of them to be necessary, and all of them convenient. I shall endeavour to get them so referred that during the King's being at Winchester, they may be considered and a report made that so at his return to London, which will be about the middle of September, the patent may be passed and transmitted. As I remember the commissioners in my Lord of Strafford's time consisted besides the Chief Governor, principally of the chief judges, the master of the wards, the auditor general and, I think, Sir George Radcliffe, only the Chief Justice Shurley was left out, for the same reason that it is like the auditor now will be. I suppose the copy you send will be some direction in the choice of commissioners in this new commission, and if some account could be sent which of them received allowance and to what proportion it might help in the dispatch. I do think that my Lord of Strafford did not constantly sit with the commissioners, but I remember he went sometimes to them.

Murtagh Downey, one of the King's evidence in the first plot, had the impudence to come to me yesterday in order to be a witness in this, against Captain Odell, Mr. Drury Wray, one Aylmer, and Capt. J. Seymour. He and his fellow, Owen Callaghan, have been already whipped at Basing for vagabonds, and I have sent Downey to the porter's lodge in order to transmitting him and his companion, when he can be had, to Bridewell. This differs from the treatment they found heretofore in London, but I take it to be suitable to their desert.
Copy.

EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to ORMOND.

1683, August 14. Chatsworth.—I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 11th this post and with it, by the trouble you have given yourself of writing so much in the midst of your great employments, an assurance of your particular favours to me. There could nothing be welcomer than the

honour of your company here, to be some diversion to you. I want extremely the company of my children, who would have been no less delighted with our sports here. I have had the deputy lieutenants, who have given me a full account of observing the instructions they received, and am very much satisfied with their affection and zeal to his Majesty's service. I am extreme glad to hear my Lady Duchess finds an amendment upon using the Bath. I may presume to say next yourself none wishes it more than myself, being so many ways obliged by her Grace, and I beseech you to believe I want words to express how much I am, etc.

Postscript.—I doubt Will has no thoughts of seeing me. I cannot obtain his kindness; I humbly beseech you to take him into your care.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 16. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 8th with Mr. Solicitor's draft of a commission, and a copy of one of the same kind in my Lord of Strafford's time. I think I shall on Friday produce them at a Committee of Foreign Affairs that on Sunday the King's pleasure may be had, when and by whom they shall be taken into consideration. I writ something to Mr. Solicitor from Windsor, where I received his letter touching commissioners to be appointed and the allowance to be given them, in both which some advice may be expected from you. I will hasten the return of the commission as much as I can at a time when the King and his Ministers are separated.

The design of new modelling the Army lies before the King, wherein he only scruples at changing the foot the Scotch regiment is upon; but if that may not be, I know not how the rest of the project will subsist. But the matter will be the less to us if his Majesty continue his purpose of having that regiment into England, though paid out of Ireland. I shall in a post or two, after I have spoken with the King, explain myself better than I can do now, and till then I forbear making of some remarks upon the field officers designed in your paper.

Your mother, in the opinion of those about her, is much better than she was, but does not believe it of herself. If the scarcity of coin in Ireland be such as you are informed, and to be attributed to the transporting it upon the King's account, I conceive a formal representation of it ought in time to be sent over, and it will have the more force if the Commissioners of the Revenue can be persuaded to do the like, otherwise the account they have sent over of the last half year's produce will seem to contradict any such representation. I put the duplicate of the account which was sent me into Col. Fitzpatrick's hands, upon which he brought me the enclosed observations, some whereof seem to be pertinent and so are all the rest, unless some defalcations are estimated too high or comprehended in the allowance for the charge

of management. Consider the observations and send me your sense of them as soon as you can. The King has commanded that my Lord Mount-Alexander should have the government of Charlemont. *Copy.*

PRINCE OF ORANGE to ORMOND.

1683, August 16. Dieren.—Vous avez temoigne tant de bonte pour moy a Mons^r de Bentinck et l'avez assiste si fort en ce qu'il avoit en commission de moy que je serois tres peu recognoissant si je ne vous en temoignes mon obligation, vous savez combien j'ay tousjours este ami de toute vostre famille, enquoy je ne continueres pas seulement mais je n'aurois jamais plus de joye que de trouver des occasion a la seroir. Je vous prie de me vouloir tous jours faire de bon offices aupres du Roy et de monsieur le Duc, et d'estre assuree que je seres toute ma vie avec beaucoup de passion, etc.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683, August 17. Newtownstewart.—About ten days since I received directions from my Lord Deputy to suppress such conventicles as were near, of which I gave the preachers notice, and they have been more complaisant than I expected, for two Sundays being since passed I cannot hear of one meeting, neither public or more private. I know it was once their principle to preach in season and out of season, nay, when they were imprisoned for it they preached out of the windows, and cried they must obey God rather than man, and I doubt were an Oxford Parliament sitting they would find the text plain still ; but I find some fellows with blue cloaks and carbines at their sides have great art in opening their eyes, and satisfying their tender consciences, all the divines in England could not have done it so well.

Your Grace may perchance remember the name of John Spavell, who the last rebellion at Bodelbridge was busy in this country promoting the cause, and was said to govern not only the people but their ministers. This man I have lately had some commerce with, and I am almost assured he will make himself of use to the government. It is a very cunning fellow, and I am forced to deal very cautiously with him that he may not prove to us like my Lord Healy's medicine, but I have good hopes, and within ten days your Grace may hear farther. One thing I must remark, that for all the great noise these people made of going in great numbers to Carolina and their keeping a great ship at Derry to transport them, yet, now the time is come, not one man goes, and the ship is forced to alter her voyage.

My Lord, give me leave now to trouble you with my own concern. I hear Col. Hungerford is inclined, or will be soon obliged, to dispose of the guards, his business in England not

* The original orthography is followed.

suffering him to attend them, and though I find myself under no very good circumstances to spare money, yet since I guess within 1,000*l.* with my own command may procure them, I would not stick at laying out so much to enable myself more considerably to serve his Majesty and to own the favours your Grace has been pleased to lay upon me. My Lord, I would not motion this even to your Grace, until it had my colonel's approbation. He has been always too kind to me to suffer me to desire to leave him without his good liking, and now if your Grace think it advisable, and that his Majesty will allow of the change, I will try the colonel, and if he will deal upon reasonable terms conclude with him. I can bring no argument to procure your Grace's pardon for this, and other troubles that I give you, but my being with all fidelity and passion, etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 18. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's letters of the 9th and 11th, with the enclosed from the French fanatic minister and his vicar Monsieur Le Roux, a fan maker, who have been a pretty while in prison for contempt, and their stubbornness in not submitting; but they have at last submitted, and are now out of durance. Matthew Barry shall have order to get the particulars relating to our proceedings in that case, which shall be transmitted to your Grace. I do not believe we shall convert many of the Dissenters, by the way I have taken, though our churches are now full of them; but the Nonconformist ministers having entered generally into bonds of the good behaviour, if they should meet again in great numbers their bonds will be forfeited, and that, if well ordered, will be no small punishment.

Capt. FitzGerald shall have my Lord Conway's troop, and for his foot company, I intend to give it either to Lieutenant Lucas, or to Lieutenant Gilbert. As for the government of Charlemont, I shall wait your directions, and only tell your Grace that Sir Thomas Newcomen and my lieutenant-colonel put in for it here, and that I incline to the latter. I know not whether it be profitable or no, but upon discoursing with Mr. Robinson as you directed, I find by him that the place cannot be made fitting for the uses your Grace mentions without laying out a vast sum of money, the place not being capable of containing a number of men without fortifying the whole island, and the soil, he says, is so very bad, that without making so great a slope as men may easily get up, the work will not hold together.

There is money now in the Treasury, so that when you please to draw a bill upon me for what is due upon the King's letter on the 1st of the next month, it shall be answered, and it being likely that in a short time there will be enough to pay three months more to the Army, I should be glad to have

speedily directions whether I should issue my warrants by way of impress or mention for what months, to avoid the confusion I foresee the uncertainty must bring in the Army.

My Lord Massereene came to town before he received my letter, and I had this morning a long discourse with him in my closet. He bragged of the services he had done you, in vindicating you when he was in England, and owned that your Grace had warned him from going to meetings, which he excused upon the account that he could not avoid hearing a Nonconformist in his mother's house, but said he never went to other conventicles, and that now he had persuaded her to have no more resort of such people to her house. In short, he promises to be a good churchman for the future. I do not mention any more particulars because he has promised to write to your Grace upon this subject, and to own my having spoken to him. I should advise that you would show his letter to the King that in case of any indulgence to him, it may come by his Majesty's commands.

Monsieur Veridet being now with you, he will inform your Grace of the particulars relating to the other French minister. I am very glad to hear my mother mends, though my wife does not, as she informs me, find any great benefit either by the change of air or the waters.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE TO ORMOND.

1683, August 18. Dublin.—Upon my coming now to this place to give his Excellency the Lord Deputy a more perfect account than could be by letters of some late commands, whereof the enclosed may inform your Grace, I found my Lord Deputy had received from your Grace some letters in which I was mentioned with your wonted favour, and thereby such intimations added as do much increase former obligations, which will, I hope, be continued as occasion may offer, the rather because upon receipt of my Lord Deputy's orders [dated the 28th of July] the [dur]less amongst the Dissenting preachers therein named in my Lady Dowager Massereene's house, in your Grace's former letters, and [in] the discourses with Sir Miles Cooke on that subject also mentioned, was the same; for upon receipt thereof I summoned divers of those preachers of the greatest moderation who I thought might persuade and influence their brethren readily to comply with his Excellency's pleasure, and the consequence proving to be a general and speedy resolution to forbear and desist in those meetings as directed, and in my lady's house also, with which your Grace was offended, will, I presume, not only remove all bad impressions, but such as may be further attempted by your Grace's enemies and mine, who are the same, if I am not mistaken.

It would indeed trouble me that any should now, or hereafter, so much as mention a reproach upon those who have

been pleased to favour me, whilst I cannot upon each emergence so represent my actings in the distance and circumstances thereof, either at home or abroad, as might in all points render them acceptable to the several parties there, and where I reside—from whence it is that I sometimes fall under misrepresentations, yet can never doubt that anything so suggested will be disagreeable with duty or decline the strictest inquiry, my whole course being balanced with unspotted loyalty and zeal for the King's service and your Grace's, and no longer than it is so, shall I beg your Grace's support and protection. Hereupon it is, that as I have no ground to blush, so neither will your Grace have the least cause for withdrawing your accustomed goodness and clemency. My Lord Deputy was pleased, among other tokens of respect, to tell me that he would not write to your Grace in return of those letters, in which I was mentioned, till he had spoken to me, and his Excellency's commands now to write must make an apology for the tediousness of these lines, which have obtained from his Excellency this good rise and occasion of tendering your Grace my most humble acknowledgments.

The enclosed will inform your Grace that those under my more immediate inspection and charge, do not fall under the censure of frequenting those meetings in my Lord Deputy's letter mentioned, concerning which, as well as the Dissenting ministers forbearing to preach and meet as formerly, I gave my Lord Deputy a full account, and of the method I took in executing those commands, as well as my own intention for the future to give no colour of offence. That about the meeting houses being shut up, was confirmed in a letter from my good neighbour, Mr. George Philips, which was communicated to his Excellency, and for more caution I thought it needful to take security by recognizance from the respective Dissenting preachers, that they should appear and be answerable for what may, by law, be objected against them, believing that in all cases, more especially in this, the inclining and reducing those preachers in this manner to give obedience to the government, would prove no less effectual in itself, and more agreeable to my Lord Deputy's directions than inflicting of punishment. Your Grace's pardon and indulgence is humbly prayed by, etc.

CAPTAIN JOHN BAXTER to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, August 19. Kilkenny.—Concerning stone work in the garden of pleasure, and the Purbeck pavement intended to be laid under the leaden terrace.

THOMAS CROSBIE and OTHERS to the KING.

1683, August 20. Tralee.—Expressing abhorrence of the association against the King's government, and detestation of

the horrid conspiracy to assassinate the King and the Duke of York.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 21. Dublin.—I had this morning your Grace's letter of the 16th with the enclosed observations upon the state the Commissioners of the Revenue transmitted into England, and will have an answer from them to the several objections, without letting them know from whom your Grace had them, for they thought that state was to be made known to nobody, but to the Lords of the Treasury, your Grace and myself. I know not whether by that half year's account any certain measure can be taken of the whole year's produce, because all the deductions and allowances are usually made at the end of the year, but I am of opinion, and that not without taking some pains to understand the matter, that now the late farm is broke, a management, and even by these Commissioners, is most for the King's service, and perhaps I am more impartial in this case than most of the persons here, that are able enough to advise with in the point, for the late Farmers have many friends, and the surly carriage of some of the Commissioners have got them many enemies.

About the time the Court will be at Winchester I intend to go to Blessington for two days, and from thence to hunt in my park for three or four days more, and that shall be the farthest journey, and longest time that I intend to stay out.

I thought fit to send your Grace the enclosed from my Lord Longford, which treats of the two honest parties I am incompassed with; the friars and regulars are those I desire most your private advice how to proceed with, because my Lord Primate sends you a letter of the like proceeding at Burrishoole. I desire that neither the enclosed, nor the letter his Grace sends should be showed; but when your Grace has discoursed with those you think fit, upon the contents, I should be glad to have your answer to this paragraph, for I am confident these matters will make a great noise, and may be of consequence with you on that side. If anything farther happens in the interim, I shall encourage magistrates in putting the laws and proclamations in execution against them.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 23. St. James's Square.—I lately sent you some observations upon the account of the produce of the half year's revenue ending at Midsummer last. It is fit the Commissioners should know that such objections are made against it, that they may have opportunity to justify their computation, at least to free it from such gross errors as some of those are which it is charged with, and I am sure they consider too well how fatal it may prove to the King's service,

if he should be so far misguided in the estimate of his revenue, to fall in so great mistakes.

I now send you the copy of what is here proposed, but by whom I do not yet know, for the farming of some branches of the revenue, and managing the rest. You will see it holds forth a considerable saving of his Majesty's charge, and that is equivalent to so much gain. I do not observe at present how the proposer can have any design of profit to himself unless he may expect some bounty in consideration of the invention, and I confess I am at first sight inclined to give in to it as a fair thing in the main and a probable. What is mentioned of collecting the quit-rent by the officers of the Exchequer, or taking their fees from them to be given to others to do it, I cannot say is just or practicable, nor do I at all approve of soldiers in that kind of service, though it has heretofore been the custom. But expedients, I think, may be found to do what is proposed, and avoid these inconveniences. I desire you would advise upon the project, and hasten your sense to me, because it is proposed that notice should be given at Michaelmas that the hearths will be let to farm. *Copy.*

EARL OF DROGHEDA to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 25. Mellifont.—Concerning an application made on his behalf by Sir John Cole for the government of Charlemont and Lord Conway's company.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, August 23. Palmerston.—By each of the two last packets, I received the honour of a letter from your Grace, and am with a great deal of reason extremely sensible of your favour and kindness to me, in what you are pleased in one of them to say concerning Mr. Colvill, who will, I hope, be so kind to himself as to make use of the liberty you have given him of waiting upon you oftener than I find he hath done since he went over. I do not hear that my Lord Deputy hath yet received any direction from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, concerning the applying of the money that hath been paid by the new Commissioners by way of imprest to the Army, but I believe his Excellency will forbear signing of any more such imprest warrants till some resolution shall be taken therein; for the proceeding any further in this course can be of no use or service to the King, and may be a prejudice, as well as some dissatisfaction, to many of the Army.

I cannot anyways find out what was the allowance that was made to the Commissioners of Defective Titles in my Lord Strafford's time, but am sure there was no mention of any in their commission, and what shall be thought fit, now to be allowed to those that be Commissioners, if a new commission shall be issued, ought, I think, to be out of what the

revenue shall be increased by them. . . . My Lord Deputy, I suppose, hath acquainted your Grace with what was discoursed of lately in his closet, when he was pleased to speak with my Lord Primate and me, upon what your Grace writ to him about a Parliament here. If there should be any thoughts of calling one, there are some things that may be fit to be considered of, before it be absolutely resolved on, wherewith I would trouble your Grace if you shall find there will be any occasion for it, the chief whereof is what the King should desire of them, in relation to his revenue here, for it was said by many that the bill for additional duties, that was lately transmitted, and now lies before the Council in England would be of little or no advantage to the King, and it will be a difficult matter to find out any other way of making a constant addition to the revenue, which, if it continues to hold up so well as by the last half year's account it seems likely to do under these new Commissioners' management, it may not perhaps need any increase.

Your Grace may well wonder at Murtagh Downing's impudence in coming to your Grace to be a discoverer of this plot; but yet it was much below Geoghegan's, who hath been for above these two years, and still is, a close prisoner in Ireland, and yet, by a petition lately read at Council offered to be a witness about this late plot in England. Your Grace hath dealt with Downing according to his deserts, but that, I think, is impossible to be done with this fellow.

I hear that Mr. [Boyle Muschamp is dead], who had a grant of the Muster-Master's [place which] commences after my brother Yarner's death and his own father's, who upon Sir Abraham Yarner's death passed a patent thereof in reversion to himself, and afterwards another to his son. If your Grace should be pleased that the grant now determined by the son's death, might be renewed to some person, in trust for my brother Yarner's son, it would be a great addition to the many favours you have formerly placed upon that family.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683. August 24. Dublin.—I writ to your Grace by this packet on behalf of Mr. Yarner, whom I like the better for having lately fought with Capt. Strowed, once recommended to me by your Grace, and him he wounded and disarmed. This is only to convey the enclosed answer to the observations upon the state sent over by the Commissioners of the Revenue. My Lord Longford and Mr. Kingdon being out of town, you may easily perceive that the paper was drawn by Mr. Dickenson, who, though he is a very ingenious man, has amongst us got the name of Capt. Snarl, and that was alone for one expression in it which is robbing of the revenue: but I cannot avoid saying that the Farmers have dealt very disingenuously with me in telling that the whole blame is

laid upon Sir James Shaen, and that Mr. Stannion told me in my closet, and therefore I hope your Grace will only make your own use of it to yourself, that he desired no greater fortune in the world than to be tenant to the revenue at the rate it was set to him and partners, though ten were in it.

SAME to SAME.

1683, August 24. Dublin.—Yesterday's packet brought me no letter from your Grace, therefore this is only to tell you that Mr. Muschamp's only son and heir is dead and that his father having the reversion of the muster-master-general's employment, which was a great hardship put upon the present Muster-Master, whom I take to be as able a man in that employment as any general can have. I desire therefore you would appear for him in getting his son's life in reversion after Denny Muschamp. I know this may choke with some resolutions taken about reversions in general, and I think they were very good ones, but in this particular I do not foresee that it can be of any ill consequence, for my Lord Chancellor knows so well how little revenue I have from Denny Muschamp, that I am sure he ought not, and I hope will not, take the thing ill when done.

· ABRAHAM YARNER to ORMOND.

1683, August 24.—Asking for a reversion of his employment for his son's use after his own and Mr. Denny Muschamp's decease. The only son and heir of the latter, Mr. Boyle Muschamp, who had died on the previous day, had been granted a similar reversion to the one for which he sues. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD and LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 24. Limerick.—At Longford we met with the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Worth to whom we delivered the paper relating to the Forths, with that part of the Lords of the Treasury's letter, which concerned the same. At their return they will attend your Excellency in it, and make their report thereon pursuant to your commands. At Galway, where we came the 18th instant, we heard the matter in controversy between the two candidates, Sheriffs Plummer and Lynch. Plummer did not appear, but there came the Mayor and all the body of the town to vindicate Mr. Plummer's return, and Mr. Lynch to defend himself, and to show the malicious prosecution against them for being useful to his Majesty in finding the late Farmers' effects on the *levari* sent down thither. The debate lasted between them above two hours. The conclusion of which we humbly conceived amounts to this, that our Collector, Mr. Meine, was not a little instrumental to lay him aside, and the discharge of his duty in the *levari* was no small ground therefor. On the other hand the Mayor and Corporation in general did nothing

but what became them, for Mr. Lynch lies under a general hard character with them, nor are they concerned for Mr. Plummer, only desire they may not lie under any misrepresentation with your Excellency, and truly we conceive it is not very safe for Mr. Plummer to be Sheriff lest his Majesty's interest be affected thereby. Now the Farmers' debts must be prosecuted, or nothing we fear will be got from them, which this Mr. Plummer will certainly do all he can to conceal, and Mr. Plummer with Mr. Meine, who earnestly espouses him, lie under the character of disaffected men. The last has showed himself very backward to his Majesty's service, as will be laid before you very distinctly, my Lord, at our return.

In Galway on Sunday was sévennight, with great pomp and formality, were two nuns entered into their habits and brought into a nunnery at Galway, where likewise is great resort of priests and public worshipping at mass. My Lord Longford spoke with the Mayor and Magistrates of the town, as likewise with the principal merchants of that opinion. He showed them the folly of their behaviour, and the magistrates, the neglect of their duty for suffering it. How the government would resent it, he likewise told them. Whereupon the merchants immediately promised that the nunnery and mass should be broke up and stifled, and the magistrates engaged to see it done accordingly.

We return to your Excellency the letter of the Lords of the Treasury you delivered us, and hope therein we have obeyed your commands. At our return we shall make a particular report of our circuit, and it will be Thursday or Friday next before we shall get from Kinsale and Cork. There or anywhere we shall be proud of obeying your commands and remain, &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 24. Limerick.—Lemuel Kingdon and I arrived here last night, having had more business at Galway than we expected, and consequently stayed there two days longer than we intended. Before I left that place being invited by the Irish merchants to a dinner, I took occasion to represent to the chiefest of them the folly and indiscretion they were guilty of towards the government in this conjuncture to have a public priory and nunnery so near the town and four public mass-houses in the town. I acquainted them also with the danger of it, because it was against the law and in contempt of the late proclamation, and that the madness of their clergy who flock over now would inevitably draw on mischief upon them, and necessitate the government to withdraw all indulgence and exercise severity towards them. They thanked me for the friendly intimation I gave them, and promised to take a speedy course in it. And accordingly the next morning they came to me and assured me the priory and

convent should immediately disperse, and that there should be no more public mass-houses. But they hoped they might have the exercise of their religion privately in their own houses, and desired me to interpose with the Mayor that he would not disturb or trouble their secular priests, which were not within the proclamation as they apprehended. And according to their desire I spoke to the Deputy-Mayor, who will give your Excellency an account how far they perform their promise. There are no fanatics in that town but one Quaker, who intends soon to transplant himself into Pennsylvania.

I shall not now trouble your Excellency with the ill condition I found the citadels at Galway, reserving all affairs relating to my office of the ordnance for a large report which I will give your Excellency in writing of my observations through my whole circuit. As to the revenue, I am persuaded this journey of ours will tend much to the advantage and regulation of it for the future, for we find the officers of the excise in great disorder and very loose in their conduct. But if the collectors and they follow the methods we have given them, that branch will be considerably improved. Our chiefest work now is to get in the arrears, in which we have so rattled the collectors that I am very confident by the time we return to Dublin there will be cash enough to pay the Army three months, and the civil list their half year.

While we were at Galway we did publicly, in the presence of the Deputy-Mayor, examine the election of Mr. Plummer to the shirvalty, and it did appear plainly to us that our collector, Mr. Meine, had been more busy than he ought to have been out of pique to Marcus Lynch to lay him aside, and out of friendship to Plummer to bring him in, which was a very easy work to do, he having great influence as collector upon all the Corporation, who are trading men and under his lash. Plummer did not appear, having three days before our arrival there come into these parts where he has a farm. We find he has no concern, employment, or estate in Galway, and therefore we have reason to suspect that Mr. Meine has got him chosen Sheriff in favour of the Farmers to whom he sticks very close, and notwithstanding all the persuasions and arguments we could use to him, would not make any discoveries to us of their effects. It did undeniably appear to us upon the examination that when we sent down the *levari* to him, and entrusted him with the conduct of it, he was so far from acting for the King's advantage, that he industriously served the Farmers, and did all he could to conceal everything from the knowledge of the jury, wherein he had certainly baffled us, if Mr. Lynch had not bestirred himself. And yet we are very far from recommending Mr. Lynch, whose morals and principles we do not approve of, and we find the English very averse to him. And yet we hope your Excellency will lay by Mr. Plummer, who is a very

zealous friend to the Farmers as well as the collector. And we being now upon so ill terms with the Farmers, and like to be much worse, it will import us to have such Sheriffs as we may have confidence in their being just to the King and not partial to the Farmers as Plummer will certainly be. And we are indifferent whom the town chooses besides him. And they are so little concerned for him that the Mayor and his brethren protested they would never have chosen him, if they had foreseen we should have had any exceptions to him.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 25. St. James's Square.—Your last received, required no answer. It mentions only your expectation of something from my Lord Massereene upon which will depend his dismiss or continuance in the trusts he enjoys. As soon as I know what his choice will be, I shall accordingly proceed, or be silent. My Lord Keeper told me yesterday that he had read over the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and found nothing to object against it, unless too much power is given to grant franchises and privileges, which are so many diminutions of Sheriffs and other officers depending immediately on the Crown. I presume he may make his report in writing, and then I shall give a more certain account of it.

I have upon several occasions spoke of the prejudice, the drawing of great sums of money out of Ireland will in a short time bring upon Ireland and the revenue there, and I hope it may be brought to little more than what was transmitted during these last seven years, which was about 27,000*l.*, during which time trade and the rate of lands visibly improved. This is the best we can hope for at present. I am this morning going to meet your mother at Colebrook in my way to Windsor. When I come there I shall call upon the King for his pleasure upon the project for modelling the Army, and at my return let you know what it is. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN MEADE to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, August 27.—Concerning officers of the Regality Court. Mr. Butler's employment probably determined with Sir William Davys quitting the court. Jodrell's offices are dependant on the grants to the writer. A good officer is much wanting in those places Jodrell now enjoys and neglects. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 27. Dublin.—I yesterday received your Grace's letter of the 21st of this month, and since I writ last, have seen your Grace's letter of the 16th to my Lord Chancellor, he having sent it to me from Blessington, where I am going to-morrow morning, and if the posture of the King's affairs in that kingdom do absolutely require more money, or money's

worth from hence than may be consistent with the present establishment, I hope his Majesty will make the manner of our supplying him as easy to us as he can, and that the Army may be put to no more hardships, seeing that they always have suffered upon alterations, and I am afraid those who have June pay due to them are like to lose it or stay a long while for it, for Mr. Stannion, the only stirring man left here amongst the Farmers, stole away for England last night, for which I think his Majesty should seize upon him, and his partners on that side; the way your Grace proposes in the latter end of your letter will do us the least harm.

I hope your Grace will not let the project of regimenting the Army cool, for I am satisfied that a third part less, so modelled, will be of more use than the Army we have. I shall say nothing of the desire your Grace mentions until it be no secret, but suppose by your letter to my Lord Primate that you have some other matter of importance to impart to me.

JAMES CLARKE to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, August 28.—Concerning their Graces' journeyings which the writer wishes were over. Their Graces met on Saturday at Colebrook, and her Grace came that night to London, being in the writer's opinion much better. His Grace went to Windsor that night and returned last night. His Grace sends his hunting-horses on Thursday to Winchester, where the King goes to-morrow, and his Grace on Monday next, and the writer on Thursday. Not one word of news but of the Turks and Vienna. It is thought the city will not be able to hold out long. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 28.—St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 18th, but little or nothing to return by this post more than to send you the enclosed paper at the earnest desire of Tom Cholmondeley. I presume if you have not granted the request of the petition upon the probability of the allegations, namely, that there is like to be great partiality against the prisoner, it is because you know more of the foulness of the fact than is owned, or that you believe the Judge will do it in case he find him too severely prosecuted or hardly condemned. My ordinary rule has been to grant reprieves upon suggestions, though not very pregnant, because a reprieved man may be hanged, but a hanged man can neither be reprieved nor pardoned.

Mr. Mallory is still importunate with me that some provision should be made for him, and truly I think it were not well he should be put by despair and necessity to revive that matter again by way of petition to the King. By what I remember of Charlemont, I cannot but think it may be made a strong quarter, without much charge, and I never intended it should be made a regular fortification. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1683, August 30. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 21st and 24th of this month, with the latter I had the notes upon the observations I sent you, which contains some reasonable solutions of the objections, yet there remains enough acknowledged and unanswered to show that the observations were not totally frivolous, and that the Commissioners were willing to give the best account they could of their management, and the most hopeful prospect of the revenue, and though I do not think they intended to impose upon the unskilfulness of those who they thought should only see their state, yet upon all such occasions and representations they should advance nothing but what will bear the light and the strictest scrutiny, even of adversaries.

There is nobody here at present from whom I can properly receive advice and much less directions, the King being at Winchester, how to advise you to proceed with the senseless and extravagant insolency of the friars and the nuns who are guided by them at Galway and Burrishoole. I must therefore trust to my own judgment, and send you my sense without any such assistance, that by the delay of prosecuting at least some of the transgressors, advantage may not be given to such as are ready to take it to insinuate that there is a tenderness in the government, and a doubt how to deal with that sort of people in cases of such unsufferable boldness and contempt of the law. I am therefore of opinion that if it be not too late, you should send orders from the Council to the Judges, that go the Connaught circuit, to have the mad friar at Burrishoole indicted upon the statute in force against such as shall be found in the act of saying mass, and prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. If the Assizes be over, I conceive it may be done at a Quarter Sessions. In this you will be advised by the King's counsel; but I conceive it is necessary the direction from you and the Privy Council should not be delayed, nor a representation of the whole matter to his Majesty by Mr. Secretary.

The nuns are silly creatures, yet they must be dispersed, and those who gave them a retreat ought to be sought after, but those priests or friars who governed the ceremony of admitting a new nun, ought to be prosecuted as far as the law will reach, and if some of the lay assistants of best quality at the profession of the nun, and at the mass at Burrishoole, were also prosecuted, it will be better. I think whilst we have laws that will punish such offenders it is more advisable it should be done that way, than upon contempt of the proclamation which I doubt was not legal, though justifiable as things stood, when it was issued. This is what occurs to me on this occasion, and all I have now to write. When I mention the dispersing the nuns, you will understand my meaning extends to the friaries also, and I think you should direct the Judges to examine what proclamation the friars meant by which they

said they thought they had authority or permission to incorporate themselves, and exercise their functions in so open and unusual a manner.

Mr. Solicitor, giving the occasion, I have returned him my sense upon the payment of the Army by way of imprest, which, to avoid repetition, I have caused to be transcribed and herewith sent you. *Copy.*

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1683, August 30. St. James's Square.—The directions sent for the payment of the Army of Ireland by way of imprest ever since the present Commissioners had the management of the revenue, having been by his Majesty's command, though signified by the Lords of the Treasury, it will be necessary to have the same authority for changing that course, unless the command for it did express for how many quarters that way of payment should be held. If it did, I conceive the Lord Deputy may return to the old way, and declare that those imprests were for the foregoing, and not for the running and subsequent months. I have mentioned the thing to some of the Lords of the Treasury, showing that the impresting could be of no advantage to the King, but might be of prejudice to him in disordering accounts, and very possibly to many of the officers and soldiers of the Army, but there has been no resolution taken by reason of the multiplicity of foreign and domestic business, and the King's being at Windsor.

My Lord Keeper is ready to give his observations upon the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, but I know not how either can be taken into consideration till his Majesty returns from Winchester, which will be about three weeks hence, and possibly from Newmarket, where we hope he will not stay above four or five days because it is said the Queen goes not with him. On Monday I shall follow the Court, and propose to be hence about a fortnight.

The calling of a Parliament in Ireland has been oftener spoken of by me than perhaps belonged to me. Sometimes the motion was warmly received, but it always grew cold in a little time, so that unless something happens that may make me think it fit to revive it, or unless it be taken up by somebody else, it is like to rest as it does for me. If it be resumed upon any of these occasions I shall make use of what was sent me, and call upon you for fresh assistance. There were observations made upon the state of the produce of the revenue for the half year ending at Midsummer, which were, some of them, pertinent objections against the computation and made it less than was represented. To these observations there were notes made by some of the Commissioners to justify their representation, and I think they did so in some measure, yet I am doubtful the prospect they gave may be more pleasant than exact, and in such cases, in my opinion, it is better to under than over-calculate.

It was by chance that I had notice that your opinion was sent for upon the Act passed in England for the increasing of shipping and navigation, and how the countervention might be prevented, and the forfeitures recovered in the Courts of Ireland. And at the same time I saw your opinion, I saw also that of Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Ward differing from yours. Of this latter, I took a copy to send you, because I thought it possible you might not have had it. I do not pretend to understand the questions, nor yet very well the resolutions, but, methinks, your argument gave no ground for stirring the question concerning the force of Acts of Parliament made in England, upon persons and causes in Ireland, which seems to be necessarily taken in to make good their opinion. *Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 30. Cork.—Two days since I had the honour of receiving your Excellency's, and I hope, before now, mine from Limerick has reached your hands wherein I gave your Excellency an account how readily the Popish party at Galway complied with the suppressing of their public mass-houses and dispersing the convent and nunnery, that your Excellency will have no difficulty upon you from them. In Limerick I had discourse with my Lord Bishop and the Mayor for suppressing both the conventicles and public mass-houses, and they promised to do it effectually very soon. The fanatic party are here very obstinate; but my Lord Shannon and the Mayor resolve to bring them to reason, only they intend to overlook the Quakers, most of which are the greatest traders in the town, and very peaceable men, and submissive to government.

We have this day ended our business here and intend tomorrow for Kinsale. There is in cash in our collector's hands near 7,000*l.*, upon which I took occasion by this packet to give Mr. Price an account of the cash in every collector's hands we have yet met with, amounting in the whole to above 13,000*l.*, and we have so rattled them about the arrears now standing out in their respective collections that I am confident there will be very little or any left uncollected by the time we reach Dublin; so that if your Excellency pleases you may issue out three months' pay to the Army, there being in the collectors' hands throughout the kingdom more than will answer it, and the circulation of the money will help the growing revenue.

By Stannion's flight into England your Excellency may be convinced how little real intention the Farmers had to perform either their covenants with the King or promises to your Excellency, and therefore some more severe course must be taken with them than has been yet, and to advise what that ought to be is very difficult. Mr. Kingdon writes himself to your Excellency about Pain. We intend to be at

Youghal on Wednesday or Thursday, from thence to Dungarvan, and from thence on Saturday sennight at Clonmel, and shall afterwards take Kilkenny in our way to Waterford, for we resolve to inspect all our collectors' and their inferior officers' proceedings in our way homewards, which will make it the longer before we shall have the honour and happiness to kiss your Excellency's hands again, a mortification, which we could not, with any patience, undergo were not the discharge of our trusts and the improvement of the revenue, which we are morally certain will be the consequence of our journey, indispensably incumbent upon us.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 3. Tullow.—I received here this morning your Grace's letters of the 23rd and 25th of the last month, with a proposal for a management of some branches of the revenue and farming others. Before I left Dublin, I sent you the Commissioners' answers to some observations upon the account they gave in of the half-year's produce, and gave your Grace my sense upon the whole, and shall, when I come to Dublin, advise upon this paper, or project; for I do not pretend to be so skilled in these matters as to give an answer to them as such as I would have produced, without advising first with those who have been longer versed in the affairs of the revenue than I have been.

As to the hearth-money, that is already set for one year, so that the collection of that branch costs nothing now, and that perhaps may be the reason why the Commissioners do manage for 28,000*l.*, where it cost the late Farmers above 30,000*l.*, and that those who are tenants to it already are so mean people, that they have given good security that they will rack the poor ones, is a great grievance to the subject, and will be greater by this proposal. As to the inland excise, some of the most skilful of the Commissioners are abroad to look into the management of that branch, and in order to see whether or no a farming were better, for they have power to set it for one year by their patent.

The quit-rent ought to be a branch so certain that, methinks, his Majesty need be at little charge about collecting that part of his revenue; but by the former farms and undertakings, respites, and abatements, this is the least certain of anyone, and by reason of double charges, if the collection were in ill hands, would be as vexatious as any of the others. As to that of the soldiers, I conceive it can be of no ill consequence, for they are now bound by the articles of war to assist his Majesty's officers in collection of his revenue when required. I shall be in Dublin on Friday next, and by the next day's packet your Grace shall have the opinion of others upon this subject. For my part, I believe the main design of the proposer is to get the Commissioners out in order, hereafter, to take the general farm.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, September 4. St. James's Square.—I suppose this will find you returned from a short journey you were to make the next day after yours of the 27th of August. On Thursday I go to Winchester, where I hope to meet the King come from visiting Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; I cannot hope there will be any business done there, the whole Council and all the Ministers being dispersed upon their private business and divertisements. I did not express myself well if you had reason to understand that any supply beyond the establishment would be expected out of Ireland; but I held that to be too much, especially if carried away in money. In one of my last, I think I satisfied you that I was in hope that little more than what went thence to the privy purse would satisfy, and under that burden, trade and the price of land did rise considerably every year, and consequently may do so still, if we have peace. I likewise told you that I thought the Scotch regiment, or at least that part of it which is at Tangier, would be brought hither and continued here, and that the King was not willing it should be reduced, as in the proposition for modelling the Army is proposed, which I conceive will change the whole design, since what was to be raised for the pay of field and staff officers, dragoons and grenadiers, was in part to be supplied by the transposing some of the officers of that regiment to others and by other reducements in it, so that till I know how the regimenting of the Army can consist with this resolution of the King's, I know not what to say to him on the subject.

By Mr. John Ellis's care, I have the copy of a letter of the 29th of August from the Commissioners of the Revenue to the Lords of the Treasury, with many other accounts and computations, which show the great arrear the late Farmers are in to his Majesty, their insolvency and the deceitful proposals and proceedings by which they have delayed their accounts, till they had got into their hands all the money they could scrape, and now steal away one after the other. This representation is not without some tacit reflection and imputation upon such as have not only been prevailed upon by their fallacious insinuations to allow them the time they desired only to play the knaves in, but have countenanced them against such representations and propositions as have been made, and might have prevented the cheat they have put upon the King. The Commissioners, I presume, mean only such as come from themselves, but there were divers warnings given in my time, and ways of prevention proposed, which I have not the ill-nature or ill manners to put men in mind of when it is too late. The impunity of some undertakings as specious and as ill-performed as theirs, has given encouragement to them, and will I hope give the King and his Ministers warning for the time to come, which puts me in mind to desire to know

how my Lord Ranelagh's and his partners' case stands, which, with the help of the King's counsel, you may soon send me.

I hope you could not let the business of the friars and the nuns rest. *Copy.*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1683, September 5. St. James's Square.—I can give no good reason why your letter of the 17th of August was no sooner answered, and therefore I will offer at no excuse, which, the King observes, is seldom without a little mixture of a lie. I confess I was somewhat surpris'd at the sudden change of temper and submission of your Presbyterian neighbours. I have no faith in their conversion upon the discovery, or from a disapprobation of the late conspiracy, for, to their praise, be it spoken, I think they are naturally more exalted and haughty in prosperity than dejected in adversity, and therefore their acquiescence ought no less to be apprehended and provided against than their stiffness and obstinacy, and they can as easily find texts of Scripture and precedents to recommend the one as the other to their people in due time and place. I know not what the government has omitted that was fit to be done, and their proceedings have had approbation here.

I make no doubt of the King's consenting to the bargain betwixt you and Col. Hungerford, but shall not speak of it to him till you are come to agreement with Hungerford. I am sorry only that it should cost you anything beyond the acknowledgement of the King's favour in the confidence he has in you, which I am sure is well grounded.

I am going to-morrow after his Majesty to Winchester; I hope not to stay from hence above a fortnight. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 8. Dublin.—I yesterday returned hither, and in my journey home received your Grace's letter of the 28th and 30th of the last month, and though I am much against granting reprieves in such a case as that which Tom Cholmondeley appears in, yet for his sake I have done it in this; for I have no mind to let any man suffer whom I have once reprieved, and therefore I directed the Judges still to respite execution where any person is hardly convicted. I think Mr. Mallory would do well to come over, and I shall in due time procure a living for him, suitable to his pretensions, for I have no prejudice to him, neither, to my remembrance, did I ever see him in my life.

There will I hope be no farther trouble given us here by the priests, friars, or nuns, for those in Burrishoole have been tried and found guilty at the Assizes, and fined at 50*l.* a piece, which they are to pay and find sureties of the good behaviour, before they can get out of gaol, and those about Galway are

dispersed, and run away. This way of proceeding of the magistrate, I conclude, will deter others of their persuasion if they are not quite out of their wits.

I have not seen Mr. Solicitor since I had the enclosed extract of your letter to him so far as it concerned the manner of paying the Army* ; but I dare venture to say, before I have advised with him, that without the King's new order, I cannot grant orders to pay the Army otherways than by imprest, and warrants to that purpose I shall sign out of hand for the keeping so much money in the collectors' hands may be of very ill consequence, and his Majesty's commands to ascertain the quarters will do as well after this is paid, and I cannot imagine why such an order should stick since the Commissioners of the Revenue make no objections to it.

I have some remarks upon the last proposal your Grace sent me, but will not send them over until the Commissioners do give me theirs. I have also a short proposal given me for the farming the revenue, but I do not think it for his Majesty's service to hearken to it until the Commissioners have made up the whole year's accounts, and that it does then appear that the management will not amount to so much as the proposers bid. Who they are I know not ; but the person that delivered it to me, says they are very responsible.

Encloses—

PROPOSAL for the REVENUE OF IRELAND.

1683, September 8.—It is proposed that if his Majesty be pleased to grant his revenue of his kingdom of Ireland to farm, together with the Vice-Treasurer's office and the profits thereof, for the term of seven years from the 25th of December, 1683, that there are persons of undoubted credit and reputation that will advance his Majesty 60,000*l.* sterling for his Majesty's better security, the interest of ten per cent. to be allowed and the money allowed or repaid as in the late farm in that kingdom ; and will likewise pay 252,000*l.* per annum by monthly or weekly payment to begin twenty-one days after the commencement of their farm ; with such other covenants and clauses according to the plain intent and construction as were granted to the late Farmers in that kingdom, which sum of 252,000*l.* is more than the late Farmers did, or can pay, for any one year, or the present Commissioners in all probability will pay for this present year by above 20,000*l.* sterling.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, September 9. Knowsley.—Concerning the address to the King. He had desired a militia officer of his, Col. Rigby, to propose one at the Sheriff's table, but Rigby had never

* *Supra*, p. 120.

made mention of the letter, and suffered an address to pass, and to be given to the Sheriff without so much as sending an answer to what the writer desired. He hopes, when he has the honour of kissing the King's hand at Newmarket, to prevail to have some mark set upon Rigby, and were it not for the condition his wife is in, he would not have failed to pay his duty at Winchester. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD and LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, September 9. Youghal.—By Mr. Robinson we received the honour of yours dated the 1st of this month. It is not a small satisfaction to my Lord Longford that the management of matters at Galway met, my Lord, with your approval, and there is many humble thanks due to you, Sir, for the protection of this commission from the first to this day; your last favour in assisting us to an indifferent Sheriff in Galway will be of use to his Majesty, for all that can be got from those unhappy Farmers we fear will be by a due and a strict course of law.

We are making all the speed that the nature of our business will admit of to pay our duty to you, Sir, in Dublin, for we likewise, in all things desiring to imitate your Excellency, are very desirous of retiring thither. Lemuel Kingdon you have quite abashed in valuing such a trifle from him. He hopes at his attendance on you to make an atonement for so small a sacrifice. To-morrow we intend for Dungarvan, and about fourteen days hence we hope to get to Dublin. We remain, &c.

My Lord Bishop of Cloyne, who made an excellent sermon here, and prayed heartily for your Excellency, presents his humble service to you.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, September 11. Palmerston.—Your Grace, in your last letter of the 30th of August, seemed to be of opinion that if the orders for paying the Army by way of imprest did express for how many quarters that course should be held, that then, that time being passed, my Lord Deputy might return to the old way, yet, although there are no directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for paying any more than six months by way of imprest, my lord hath thought fit to sign imprest warrants for three months more, and expect a little longer the Lords Commissioners' orders to what months' pay to apply this money, which it will be the more necessary now to hasten, because, whilst they are at this uncertainty, some persons are, as I hear, beginning to treat with some of the Army, about buying their last September and December pay for about half of what is due to them, which my Lord Deputy endeavours all that he can to hinder, and is, I think, resolved, if no direction come out of England, before the next

three months will be due, to sign the warrants of full pay, and to apply what hath been already paid to the foregoing, and not to the subsequent months.

There was a letter read yesterday at the Board, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for abating one halfpenny of the customs of every pound of tobacco coming out of England into Ireland, if my Lord Deputy, upon advice with the Privy Council, should find no inconvenience in it. This appears, by the letter, to have been obtained at the instance of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and to have been first communicated by them to the Commissioners of Revenue here, and the design of it seems to be, by lessening the revenue of this kingdom, to increase that of England. This additional custom of one halfpenny per pound upon tobacco coming out of England, over and above twopence per pound that it formerly paid, was first found out by the late Farmers to be due to the King, whereby they reckoned the revenue here was increased above 7,000*l.* a year, but it may perhaps have happened that the duty being greater upon tobacco coming hither out of England than from other places, there may have been something less brought hither from thence than otherwise would have been, and consequently the King may thereby lose something in his customs in England, though possibly not a fourth part of what he gains in Ireland. My Lord Deputy sent for the Commissioners of the Revenue to advise with them concerning this matter, who said they were misapprehended in England in what they had offered therein, and have taken time to make some representation thereupon, which will, I suppose, be sent over by my lord and the Council to give your Grace. The Commissioners are also ordered to advise with some of the chief merchants in town concerning this affair, who, as it was said, are against the abating of any part of this duty, the reason whereof I cannot yet understand how it should be the merchants' interest to oppose the abatement of any duty upon goods imported by them.

I hear that some exception is taken in England to one part of the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles lately sent over, whereby power is given to the Commissioners to erect new corporations, which clause was taken from the precedent in my Lord Strafford's time that herein was followed; but I think the clause is not very necessary, and I believe would not have been much made use of, there seeming to be already corporations enough in this kingdom, and therefore that clause relating to the erecting of new corporations may be omitted, though that for renewing the charters of such corporations as are now in being, may be fit to be continued.

My Lord Deputy told me lately that your Grace desired to know from me how the matter stands here, concerning the money due to the King upon the balance of my Lord Ranelagh

and his partners' accounts, about which I have nothing more to acquaint your Grace, but only that we proceeded so far, both against them and against my Lord Anglesey in the Exchequer, that process issued against their estates here, which was in the Sheriffs' hands, and in some counties in part executed, but a stop was then again put thereunto by a letter, either from the King or from the Treasury, so that no further proceedings can be therein here until that stop shall be taken off.

I humbly thank your Grace for your favour in sending me a copy of Mr. Attorney's and Mr. Ward's opinion concerning the forfeiture of ships coming hither from the Plantation, which seemed to differ from that which I had given under my hand. I did little expect that the opinion I gave in that case would have been so public as I find it is by its coming to your Grace's view. It was demanded of me in great haste, by a person that, to my knowledge, I never saw before or since, in order, as I remember, to seizing upon a ship then in this port, upon pretence of its not having paid the duty that should have been paid in the Plantations, before it should have set sail. I did not touch upon that point which they have stirred, whether the Act made in England doth bind Ireland, or whether the ship, by virtue of that Act, might have been adjudged here to be forfeited, for not paying the duty there; but I did only advise against seizing the ship, upon such a pretence, it not appearing here whether the duty was paid there or no. The main evidence against the ship being the bringing no certificate from thence of the payment thereof, and the Act, as I found, not requiring the bringing of any such certificate, I thought it might be a great hindrance to trade, if a ship should be stopped and seized here, merely upon a pretence that a duty to the King, either in England or in the Plantations, was not paid, and I very well remember what hardships were put upon several merchants, when Major Baily, and some others, were, about seven years ago, empowered by the late Lord Treasurer to seize upon such ships here; but both Mr. Attorney and Mr. Ward seeming to agree that the Act is not to be taken notice of here, till it be exemplified, and sent over hither, I hope it will there rest, there being, I believe, very few precedents, if any, for the exemplifying and sending over hither any such public Acts, made in England, that do so affect the trade, and consequently the estates of this kingdom.

I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this, so large a trouble, that I have herein given you and shall always remain, etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's of the 4th, in which I find you intended to follow his Majesty to Winchester within two days after, so that I expect little business

from that side, in relation to this kingdom, before the Court returns to London, and I hope I shall not have occasion to trouble you with any from hence, for the priests, etc., begin to be more discreet than they were, since the insolencies of those at Burrishoole have been so severely punished, so that I think your Grace may safely let that matter rest. My Lord Primate will send you the particulars of their trial.

I should be glad to have all the objections against the scheme I sent over for modelling the Army at once, or be soon informed that his Majesty has no other exception to it but that of the reducing some of the Scots officers, for if that were all, I could soon find an expedient to keep them in by making a proportionable reduction in some other part. When that part of the Scots regiment that was in Tangier, comes into England, I suppose the King will send for the five companies that are here, and will send hither the four companies that were of this Army before that regiment's coming hither, and are now joined with it.

It is very true that if the representations your Grace made long ago concerning the Farmers, had been believed, they could never have been able to do so much mischief to his Majesty and his subjects here as they have done, but it is as true that it was impossible to be remedied by me since my being in the government; and though they have indeed dealt very disingenuously with me in promising what they have not, and I am apt to believe, never intended to perform, and now for excuse lay the blame upon the Commissioners of the Revenue for their vigorous prosecuting them, yet if they had not promised, I could do no more than I have done, and that the Commissioners tell me they have often represented to the Lords of the Treasury. I mention this lest it may be reported that they fooled me with fair promises. I assure you I knew Sir James Shaen too well, to trust to him, and I also knew that his partners here did not make one step without his direction, and I, at least, gave as severe orders against the Farmers as the law would permit. As to my Lord Ranelagh's balance, and several others who were returned legally the King's debtors, and that considerably, as the Forths, Earl of Anglesey, etc., when the *levari* process was issuing out against some of these, and issued out against my Lord Anglesey, the Lords of the Treasury in the King's name required me to stop process, upon which I accordingly granted orders to the Court of Exchequer to that purpose. Thus, I have given your Grace an account how my Lord Ranelagh's balance stands, and must still do so, until further orders to me to set the Court of Exchequer loose. This way of getting superseding letters is very grievous, and has much disheartened the Commissioners of the Revenue, for it was by their vigorous prosecutions that those matters were driven so far. Had I not believed your Grace knew all proceedings of that nature before they were transmitted to me, I had given you this account sooner.

Mr. Dickenson approves of the last paper of proposals your Grace sent me, but desires time to consider, till my Lord Longford and Mr. Kingdon return from their circuit. The proposal for a farm, I mentioned in my last, is only 252,000*l.* upon a supposition that the present managers will not make so much this year of the revenue ; but your Grace knows that the establishment is within a little 270,000*l.*

PATRICK DUN to ORMOND.

1683, September 12. Dublin.—I do most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this presumption to write to your Grace. I am informed that the draft of the committee for the affairs and settlement of the new Hospital near Kilmainham, is ready to be transmitted into England.

About a quarter of a year ago I begged of his Excellency the Lord Deputy, his favour for the physician's place to the said Hospital, and then told him that I begged the said place of your Grace about the time the foundation of the Hospital was laid. His Excellency told me that it was in your Grace's power to nominate whom you pleased to be physician, and that if the committee voted a physician necessary, it would be requisite to get your Grace's recommendation, whereupon I wrote a letter to Mr. Secretary Gascoigne, and there enclosed a paper containing such arguments as I thought might prove the necessity of a physician for that Hospital, but to this day my Lord Deputy doth not remember to have received any answer and advised me to write again.

I am told the committee hath voted a physician necessary. I do therefore renew my request to your Grace for the said place, and beg that your Grace would be pleased to inform his Excellency of your will and pleasure therein. I do hope and pray God it may never repent your Grace of any mark of your favour conferred on, etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 13. Dublin.—I had not troubled your Grace this post, but that I hear the news of a fall I got at tennis yesterday is gone over with some passengers that went in the packet-boat about an hour after I had done play, and I doubt not but they will report that I had broke my skull, for it was so reported about the town here, and there was some reason to believe it, for being in a long rest, and out of breath, and much pressed, my feet slipping, I fell with my head against the wall, which stunned me for a while, but my cap being double about that part, I thank God I have got so little hurt that I do not keep my chamber for it, and do hope to-morrow to make an end of the buck-hunting season in this Park.

MAJOR DEANE to ORMOND.

1683, September 16.—I presumed to trouble your Grace with a new proposal in the name of Thomas Turner, for a

farm of his Majesty's customs and excise both foreign and inland, together with the licenses for wine, strong waters, ale and beer, which are dependants upon those duties. The sum promised for the same is 170,000*l.* per annum, which exceeds at least 20,000*l.* per annum, whatever hitherto hath been made of the same, besides the disburse of 20,000*l.* more for the building of his Majesty's Royal Palace near Dublin.

I humbly beg your Grace's favour to offer my proposal to his Majesty, which if his Majesty shall think fit to accept of, then there will remain to be managed by Commissioners the hearth-money, the old Crown rents, quit-rents, composition rents, lands undisposed, and casual revenue, which may be estimated at about 140,000*l.* per annum, so that in probability his Majesty's revenue of Ireland may produce as follows, vizt. :—

The customs, excise and licenses. . .	170,000 <i>l.</i> per annum
Hearth-money, quit-rents, casual revenue, etc.	140,000 <i>l.</i> per annum

In all. 310,000*l.*

Those branches not mentioned to be farmed are by several Acts of Parliament to be collected by the respective sheriffs and officers of the law courts, by doing whereof his Majesty may save the charge of officers particularly appointed thereunto, which will amount to at least 12,000*l.* per annum, especially if the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, or Commissioners appointed to that purpose, take care that the respective sheriffs and officers in the law courts discharge their duty in that behalf.

The charge of management for the customs, excise, and licenses, cannot be estimated less than 26,000*l.* per annum, which, if those branches be farmed according to my proposal, will also be saved to his Majesty.

It is not probable that persons, though in themselves very knowing, could, at least for some time, hit upon the most advantageous ways of making the most of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland by reason that work requires not only the knowledge of the country, but also of persons fit to be employed.

I presume further, humbly, to put your Grace in mind that in the year 1663, when the customs and excise were first farmed, I was by your Grace's favour encouraged therein, and also in the year 1669 was instrumental to raise his Majesty's revenue of Ireland to that sum it then yielded, as also in the last undertaking under Sir James Shaen and his partners.

I likewise had encouragement at this time to make my proposal for the King's service, which I have done, and therefore do humbly beg that favour from your Grace so far as in your great wisdom, you shall judge what I have offered to be for his Majesty's service to assist me therein. I humbly crave leave to subscribe, etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 21. Dublin.—I had last night your Grace's letter from Winchester of the 14th, and do not wonder at your mentioning you had not heard from me in two or three posts, since the enclosed was returned to me this post sealed and unopened, though the direction was to your Grace at Court. I desire your Grace would inquire how it came about, for the letter is of some consequence, and might have been of more; I guess that by mistake, it might be sent back hither, instead of Winchester.

I will write by the next post to have the fellow mentioned in the enclosed, searched after; if Sir George Rawdon be able enough to go so far, he will have the business carefully managed. However, he will employ discreet persons in the inquiry, and it happens that the Mayor of Belfast is a very honest man, though the town is as fanatic a one as any in Ireland.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, September 25.—I delivered lately to my Lord Deputy, a draft of a letter for passing the charter of the new Hospital, which I suppose he sent over to your Grace by the last post. It hath taken up some time in preparing, and is of some length, yet was at first intended to be longer than it is, by inserting therein several rules and orders relating to the management of the revenue and government thereof; but I afterwards thought it better to omit many of them, and only to give a power to the governors to make such rules and orders relating thereunto, as they should think fit, because, if any inconvenience should hereafter be found, in what is inserted in the charter, it cannot so easily be altered, as those rules may be that shall be made by the governors, whensoever they shall see cause for changing any of them. The draft, as it is now sent over, hath been read and approved of at the committee for the Hospital, and doth require what haste conveniently may be in returning it back, in regard the building is now near finished, and as soon as the patent shall be passed, it will be time for the master to come over, and for the placing some of the poor aged men therein, that were lately disbanded, and are now, many of them, in great want about the town. This being the only occasion of my giving your Grace this trouble, I remain, etc.

ACCOUNT of the UNSERVICEABLE and DEFICIENT ARMS.

1683, September 25.—Showing the unserviceable and deficient arms of the seventy-five companies of the Army taken at the muster for three months, ending September 25. Total: Muskets, unserviceable 404, wanting 47; collars of bandoleers, unserviceable 304, wanting 209; drums, unserviceable 24; pikes, unserviceable 490, wanting 56.
Abstract,

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 26.—I suppose your Grace will be at London before this comes into your hands, and I hope you will have leisure to peruse, and get soon after dispatched the enclosed draft of a letter for the Hospital here. Col. Jeffreys has been writ to, to attend you in that matter. The Solicitor General has taken much pains, and spent much time in the business, by his frequent attending the committee, for which, according to promise, he must be well rewarded. The captain of the horse guards ought to be one of the governors. The present captain being so seldom here he was forgot. Your Grace will see that by this draft all the officers, but the first master, are to be chosen by the governors; but your Grace may be sure to put in whom you please, and because I heard you were engaged to Gascoigne for the treasurer's or some such place, I got the imposition of being a single man taken off from all but the master. I did desire to proceed immediately about buying furniture and laying in provisions, but Robinson is taken ill of the gout in the country. It is writ out of England that my Lord Sunderland is to be governor here.

PROVISIONS REMAINING AT DUBLIN CASTLE ON MAY DAY, 1682,
AND BOUGHT SINCE.

1683, September 28.—

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bullocks	{ Remains 7 at 2 <i>l.</i> apiece	014	00	00	236	00	00
	{ Bought 111 at the same price ..	222	00	00			
Muttons	{ Remains 238 at 7 <i>s.</i> apiece	083	06	00	463	18	09
	{ Bought 800 with driving charges	380	12	09			
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					699	18	09
<hr/>							
Canary	{ Remains 2½ hogsheads	055	00	00	207	00	00
	{ Bought 3½ pipes	152	00	00			
French-wine	{ Remains 9 tuns 3 hogsheads ..	330	00	00	1,266	00	00
	{ Bought 31 tuns 2 hogsheads ..	936	00	00			
Rhenish	{ Remains 4 hogsheads 40 gallons	098	00	00	224	00	00
	{ Bought 9 others	126	00	00			
Burgundy	{ Remains 1½ hogshead	016	00	00	019	00	00
	{ Bought 3 dozen bottles	003	00	00			
Sherry	{ Bought a cask of sherry	007	00	00	007	00	00
	{ For cooperage and coopers' wages per annum 6 <i>l.</i>	058	12	02			
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					1,781	12	02
<hr/>							
Seacoal	{ Remains 46½ tons	033	13	09	401	00	03
	{ Bought 509½ tons	367	06	06			
Charcoal	{ Remains 281 barrels	011	10	00	115	05	00
	{ Bought 2,490 barrels	103	15	00			
Stonecoal	{ Remains 53 barrels	009	05	06	009	05	06
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					525	10	09
<hr/>							

Bought 2,312 load of hay with charge of rickling	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	387	13	04	387	13	04
Bought 600 sheaves of straw	028	11	00	028	11	00
Remains . . barrels [of oats]..	[031	01	00]	111	08	00
Bought 503 barrels	080	07	00			
Bought 13 barrels of beans	004	11	07	004	11	07
				532	03	11
				3,539	05	07

PROVISIONS USED IN DUBLIN CASTLE FROM MAY DAY, 1682.

1683, September 28.—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
70 bullocks at 5 <i>s.</i> apiece	175	00	00
982 muttons at 7 <i>s.</i> a piece, only one at 8 <i>s.</i>	343	15	00
	518	15	00
Canary, 357 gallons	143	03	00
Frenchwine, 22 tuns 2 hogsheads 39 gallons	760	18	04
Rhenish, 416 gallons 2 bottles	129	05	06
Sherry, 24 gallons	008	08	00
Burgundy, 12 gallons	003	00	00
	1,044	14	10
Seacoal, 439 tons	330	18	03
Charcoal, 2,338 barrels	097	00	10
Stonecoal, 53 barrels	009	05	06
	437	04	07
Hay, 843½ loads	168	04	02
Straw, 2,253 sheaves	006	16	08
Oats, 138 barrels	029	19	01
Beans, 8 barrels	004	09	06
	209	09	05
	2,210	03	10

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 28. Dublin.—Baron Worth goes over into England within these two or three days. His errand is only to see his lady, and he intends to be back again by the next term. I doubt not, but he will carry recommendations to you from my Lord Primate, and though he has desired none from me but to the secretary, yet I recommend him to your Grace as a very honest man, and at least as able as any upon the bench he is of. Therefore, if anything relating to the Exchequer here should happen to be upon the carpet during his stay, your Grace may rely upon him as a man unbiased, skilful in the affairs of the Exchequer and revenue, and capable enough to express himself well, though he appears to be very bashful. Sir John Davys is left out of the Hospital business, which, if not minded, will trouble him much, he being Secretary of State, but it will trouble him more to be left out of the Commission for Defective Titles.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, September 29. St. James's Square.—Not to mention the dates of the several letters of yours lately received, I am to tell you that this morning I have been at the Treasury Chamber, where some of your letters and some from the Commissioners of the Revenue of Ireland were read, and minutes were taken for a dispatch to you and to them. What the import of them will be I need not mention, because you will have them at large by this or the next post, only a letter for the setting you at liberty to issue warrants of pay to the Army in the old way, and to declare that what has been paid by way of imprest shall be for the months in arrear is, or will be, put into the hands of one King, an officer in the Muster Office, and will be sent by him. His business over was to procure the reversion of that office as Mr. Muschamp's son had it for Mr. Yarner, but I found it to be so contrary to a good resolution taken by the King to grant no more reversions anywhere, that I forbore to move in it, and content myself in Mr. Yarner's behalf that it will not be given over his head.

We are now in daily expectation of hearing from my Lord of Dartmouth, and we hope that the war continuing betwixt the Moorish King and his nephew, what was designed at Tangier, will be the more easily compassed. But till we know the event of that expedition the proposition of modelling the Irish Army will hardly be thought of, though I spoke to the King of it yesterday.

I did know of the letters sent to stop the execution of process against the Earls of Ranelagh and Anglesey, and in some letter of mine gave you the reason for the former, namely, that the prosecution of all the Undertakers might be indifferent and go together, the rather because those whose estates could not be come at in Ireland were like to answer most, and they could not be brought in but by the Exchequer here in order whereunto formalities were to be observed in both kingdoms, and those I think are set right this morning, but there is no order for taking off the prohibition. There was no mention of my Lord of Anglesey.

James Lane is in much unprofitable perplexity in his apprehension of the advantage that is taken of his absence from his father, and the alteration of settlements to his prejudice. I think his perplexity unprofitable, because that if he were upon the place I doubt the lady would be too hard for him, and that he, in his passion, would give her advantage. Yet if you could in discourse unaffectedly come to learn how he means to deal with the young man it might be some satisfaction to him. His father obtained a letter for placing his son in the establishment for his pension, and it might have been done, but my Lord Lanesborough thought his health would continue better than it has proved, or else his son and he could not agree upon the terms of surrender, and so the thing was not done. Now my lord would consent to it, but

my fear is that so old an authority after changes of establishments will hardly warrant a Chief Governor to do it and I more fear that new directions will not be obtained. *Copy.*

REPORT ON ARREARS in the IRISH REVENUE.

As to the account of arrears standing out the 29th of September, 1683, it is to be observed that in a revenue which consists of so many branches it is impossible but there will be still an arrear, and the Commissioners, by their repeated directions to the collectors, have taken all the care they can, that as little as possible may be in arrear, regard being had to the poverty of the people, and want of cash in this kingdom. No private man, in the management of his estate, has his rents paid at the day, and commonly men here think themselves well treated by their tenants, if by All-holland tide the rents due at May are cleared. This is enough to be said in general, and as to the particulars of the arrears it is to be noted :

1. The arrear upon imported excise amounting to 5,967*l.* 12*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, cannot properly be called an arrear, because for avoiding the trouble and hazard of an import account at sale (which the law permits) the practice and best expedient has been to allow the merchant his choice, either of paying down his excise, having an abatement for ready payment (which by custom here is ten per cent.), or of giving bond to pay this duty at days certain, which, by common usage, is one third at the end of three months, another third at the end of six months, and the last third at the end of nine months, without any abatement. And if the collectors are careful to take good security (of which the Commissioners in their instructions have given them caution) it is not probable there should be any loss on this branch. The merchants generally throughout the kingdom drive a peddling trade upon credit, having not stocks of their own, which is the reason of these imported bonds. But in Cork, where they are substantial rich men, there is not one imported bond ; for they make ready payment having the usual allowance for it, and it is not so in any other port of this kingdom.

2. As for the arrear of inland excise amounting to 8,994*l.* 7*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, the nature of this revenue is such that unavoidably there will be still carried on an arrear, especially in the inland districts, of a month and more ; for these collectors keep their offices once a month in a place, at which time the surveyors and guagers bring in their charge, and require payment of the month preceding, and of what was formerly in arrear ; and at the next office, if the brewers and retailers do not bring in their money, distress is made upon them. But in the principal ports, offices are kept every fortnight, and abstracts of them are sent up accordingly to the Commissioners. And in Dublin they have weekly abstracts and receipts. And this method is also observed

in the licences, which the collectors have so jumbled and intermixed with the excise (according to their former practice), that till the end of this year they cannot well be distinguished and separated. Besides the poorer sort of people, who retail in the out ports and inland districts, are not able to pay down all their licence money at one time, which should it be exacted from them in one entire sum, would frighten and incapacitate them from brewing, therefore the collectors are necessitated to receive it from them by degrees. But because the law for payment of licences is not so secure as that of the excise, the collectors, as they receive money from the people, apply it to the discharge of the licences, and suffer the arrear to remain upon the excise. And if they follow their instruction and the method prescribed them for collecting these branches, it is very probable that at the year's end there will be no considerable insolvencies upon them.

3. As for the arrear of quit-rents, &c., amounting to 4,271*l.* 6*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, it must in the first place be observed that this branch has never yet been brought to a certainty, the Farmers' officers who managed it, having, for private profit to themselves, kept it perplexed even to the end of their farm, and the Commissioners, having no better rule to govern themselves therein, than by taking copies of their rent-rolls, have now in the collection of this branch found several double charges in the rolls, several charges continued, which were discharged by orders of the Court of Exchequer, as also several charges that are respited till judgment be given by the Barons, so that it will be a work of some time to reduce this branch to a certainty in these particulars, to which the Commissioners have already applied themselves, and hope to make a good progress in it by the end of the next term. Besides these particulars aforesaid there is a considerable sum due upon rectories which pay Crown rents, for which there being no other distresses than tithes, the taking of distresses of that sort is a work of so great difficulty and charge, that, for avoiding it, the officers are directed to take bonds from the incumbents for paying their whole year's rent at All Saints and Christmas. And where the incumbent will not comply with this expedient, the Commissioners will be necessitated the next year, before harvest, to seize the rectories into the King's hands by custodiams, which is the best remedy can at present be thought of for preventing insolvencies on this score, wherein the late Farmers had a very considerable loss for want of timely care.

4. As to the arrear of hearth-money amounting to 3,642*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, this sum is, since Michaelmas, lessened by near 1,000*l.*, and the Commissioners have already sent, and will, this next term, send down executions against all the principal debtors and their securities, so that in all probability the greatest part of the remainder will be brought in by the end of the year.

5. In the produce of Michaelmas quarter there is no mention of the casual revenue, nor indeed can it in any measure be ascertained till the end of the year, for this branch consists :—

1. Of fines and forfeitures, &c., and forfeitures on bonds and recognizances, under the survey of the green wax, for which process issue but once a year in the Long Vacation, returnable in Michaelmas Term when the Sheriffs account.
2. Of First Fruits, for which the law directs bonds to be taken and payment to be made by four half years after.
3. The twentieth parts, which is by the law due at Christmas and payable at Easter time following, and for these two, the Clerk of the First Fruits is accountable.
4. The profits of the Hanaper Office which are accountable yearly by the Clerk of the Hanaper at Michaelmas Term.
5. Fines upon declarations for debt in the King's Bench. These are farmed to Sir Nicholas Armorer for thirty-one years (of which ten are elapsed) at the rent of ten pounds per annum.

This is the best account can at present be given of this branch, which is now put into a better method to be accounted for than ever it has yet been, and in all probability the product of it will turn much more in the King's advantage than ever it did to the late Farmers.

6. As to the incidents, this is observable that such of the Commissioners who have taken their circuits, have not charged in them one penny of their travelling expenses, and they have brought into the account only part of the charge for passing their patents.

7. The charge of officers' salaries for management, amounting, for the three quarters to the sum of *l.*, is particularised in the three establishments now sent over, approved by my Lord Deputy.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 2. Dublin.—I hope it is the want of business, and not the pain of the gout, that has occasioned your Grace's not writing to me by the four last packets, for I hear it is only in your left hand, and that your Grace is well enough to play with my Lord St. Albans at trick-track. I have nothing to trouble your Grace with but to let you know that it was only on Sunday last that Mr. Nugent brought me his lordship's papers. He may be assured that I must have very extraordinary cause given me before I report anything contrary to what your Grace has done, and so far as I understand the matter, I think his petition is very reasonable, and I shall not scruple at stopping process, though the matter is not come to

me in due form, and I think too great a slight is put upon your Grace's report, and were it not to your son you would have great cause to resent it, for it makes the Deputy a controller of the Lord Lieutenant's orders.

I hear my Lord Ossory was lately at my Lord Derby's, and I was in hopes he would have made a trip over hither, for it was so writ in one of the newsletters. I am very sorry he did not, for I am confident he would have been well pleased with the treatment I would have given him, and it might have been of good consequence, if I am rightly informed of matters in relation to him.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 2. St. James's Square.—The dispatches I mentioned to you in my last, from the Lords of the Treasury, I am told were sent on Saturday last, and this morning Mr. King goes hence with directions for paying the Army henceforth as formerly and applying the imprest for satisfaction of the arrears.

I am informed that the insolence as well as indiscretion of the regular Popish clergy is, or was, grown to that height that they were building or fitting up no less than four chapels at Kilkenny, and that they persisted in that folly, though they were advised to the contrary by some more sober men of their own religion. Whether this might not be before some of their fellows were corrected and dispersed in Connaught I cannot tell, or whether the correction will make them wiser is much to be doubted. It may therefore be fit for you to send to the Bishop of Ossory, and perhaps to the Mayor of the city, to let them know you are so informed, and desire them to take a care to prevent it, as also the celebration of Mass within the walls of the town, which latter is but renewing of former directions in that point.

This way of preventing their putting their purpose in execution may be a greater kindness to them than they deserve, and therefore it may perhaps be better to let them go on till they have laid out the money some fools have given them for that use, and then to dislodge them, the rather that if it be done before they shall have made the intended use of it, they may pretend the preparations were made for another use. Of this you may consider and advise and take the course you like best; but, first or last, order must be taken with them, since they can be so mad as to do so extravagant a thing in my town, and where I so often reside.

Monsieur Viridet informs me that the refractory French minister, who was lately discharged of his imprisonment continues still at Dublin, that he comes not to church till common prayers are over, and that thereby he gives public ill example, and in all probability, improves it in his private conversation. If it could well be done, it were fit to make him weary of Dublin,

for there is no mean betwixt rebellion and disobedience to Church government, at least I could never find any.

I saw it in some letter of yours, or in somebody else's, that my Lord Massereene was either presented at some Assizes or Sessions upon the account of nonconformity, or that he was returned amongst the Justices of the Peace who had not received the Sacrament. In either case it will be most unfit he should continue of the Council or in the government of a county, for whoever is not fit to be a Justice of Peace is less fit for the greater trusts. I desire to know how the case stands that I may do my duty.

I send you a letter I lately received from Sir William Portman, with an information taken by him to which more light as he supposes may be given by a chandler now living at Cork, but if he continue a Quaker, it is like he will take no oath unless compelled to it by such punishment as the law may inflict. What that may amount to I know not, but methinks, if there be not means to make men declare their knowledge in such cases, there wants a necessary provision to keep the government in peace and security. I mean not in this particular matter for I think there is little in it.

I have yours of the 26th of the last month with the draft of a letter to authorise the passing of a patent for establishing a hospital, and incorporating the governor. I have put it into Mr. Secretary Jenkins's hands, and he will upon the first opportunity receive his Majesty's pleasure in it, which I suppose, will be to refer it to the Lords of the Treasury because lands will pass or be confirmed in what is desired, and their lordships will, I presume, require the opinion of the King's learned counsel. By this draft I conceive it is left to the governors to make rules binding upon all the officers and society unalterable but by themselves, but it may be, it will be thought convenient that his Majesty should be first made acquainted with, and approve those rules. Many stranger things than that you mention are, I believe, written into Ireland, but for that I think there is no ground. *Copy.*

EARL OF LINDSEY TO SIR LEOLINE JENKINS.

1683, October 4. Grimstorp.—Recommending his neighbour, Mr. Gache for a prebend. He could not refuse Mr. Gache the certifying his Majesty of the integrity of his life and conversation, and of his faithful and industrious discharge of his calling in a small vicarage. He, and the worthy Dean of Lincoln wish that Mr. Gache, may be no longer frustrated of his expectations, he being the son of an eminent divine and a great light of the Protestant church of France. *Abstract.*

LEMUEL KINGDON TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 7.—Not knowing but your Excellency might have occasion for the papers enclosed, I desired Mr. Genew

to wait upon your Excellency with them, humbly begging your Excellency's pardon for not waiting on you myself, my time being wholly taken up in writing letters for England, in the matter I told your Excellency of last night. Harry will likewise deliver you our representation about reducing the duty on tobacco, pursuant to your Excellency's commands. I hope, Sir, you intend me the honour you promised me of supping here to-night.

Encloses :—

LORD LONGFORD'S and LEMUEL KINGDON'S CIRCUIT.

At Longford, August 11th, 1683.

It was at this place first in our journey that we spoke with any of the officers, except those we called on in our way thither, of which Mr. Dickenson had an account to carry with him to the Commissioners. Here we examined the transactions of the collectors and officers of Mullingar and Jamestown, both are in good method and the officers follow their business to the improvement of the revenue, except some faults which we better instructed them in. Carroll, the guager, of Jamestown only, is a very ill officer and neither minds nor knows his business. The guagers that belong to the collector at Athlone are good officers, Cole excepted, who has been careless but will mend.

At Athlone, August 14th.

Here we found Mr. Golburne, the collector, in no good order, his abstracts particularly, as in most other places, not being fully charged with all money received, thereby concealing in his hands money for private use which had not been discovered till the making up of his yearly account, but by his being visited. The remainder of his officers which we saw not at Longford were indifferent good, except Lannan, who promises amendment. The defects both of the collector and surveyor we supplied by instructions, and doubt not but it will tend to the King's service.

At Loughrea, August 16th.

The collector here wanted method, but is honest. One of his guagers is discharged, of whom there was no occasion, and his collection being under composition for excise, we judged one of his officers might be spared, so he was sent to attend the fishery at Galway. The rest of his officers are indifferent good. The revenue in all these places will mend considerably when the officers come to understand their duty better.

At Galway, August 18th.

Here we examined Mr. Brent, collector of Dunmore, who very well understands his business, but neglecting looking after his officers, who are generally bad, one especially; but we will provide a good one in his stead, who will improve

the revenue. There has been one particular mischief in this district by the sub-farming of usquebaugh, balcon, and other strong waters, for the sub-farmers make a great quantity and supply all the country thereabouts, to his Majesty's great injury in the revenue; but this evil will be remedied, for the farm that is now soon determines and we shall prevent it for the future. The collector of Galway has been very long in the service but comprehends it not. The business is done by his clerk. All the officers else are indifferent good, especially the tidewaiters. Where any defects were we supplied them by instructions. The guagers likewise are no ill officers. If the directions left them be observed the revenue here will improve considerably. There are no patent officers here that any way check the collector, nor does Russell, the customer, in the least, be minding nothing of the business. He has practised many years the taking of any sham security for wool to the great injury both of England and Ireland. The wool being generally carried to France from this port, and the security when sued proving insufficient. Two ships since our time laden with wool were bound for London out of this port, the bonds of which he took. The persons bound were none of the proprietors nor men of any substance. He refused the persual of the bonds when desired, and has really forfeited his place over and over in law, and by his behaviour has greatly inconvenienced his Majesty's revenue. Mr. Meine, the collector of this port, is a man very partial to the late Farmers, to the great prejudice of his Majesty, both in the growing revenue, and by hindering the recovery of what might have been had for his Majesty of the late Farmers' arrears.

At Ennis, August 22nd.

The collector and all the other officers here are in great disorder. We left them the best instructions we could, and hope they will have good effect.

At Limerick, August 24th.

The collector, Mr. Sober, and the surveyor are both very honest men, and very well acquainted with the business. They had several defects, which was merely for want of information, and by being used to an ill habit; but there is no doubt but the instructions left will amend that. The surveyor at Scatterry, which is the guard of this port, had instructions from us which will help him in some defects we found. The officers in general are pretty good, except those of the excise, whom we have so helped by instructions that we hope will mend them, for it is not practicable to give general instructions, which can serve in particular places, for they must have such as are calculated and fitted to the particular places according to their situation and the habits there practised.

At Mallow, August 28th.

The collector here is an intelligent man, and diligent, but has not used to see the officers do their duty, as few collectors have ; but for the future he will mend, and no doubt thereby improve the revenue considerably.

At Cork, August 29th.

This is a place of very considerable trade and indeed hitherto in this circuit the revenue has increased. The collector is Col. Cotter, who has faithfully followed the service to the best of his knowledge, and a little time will make him a very useful man. The surveyor likewise is very honest, but for want of experience the revenue here has suffered ; but he likewise will mend. The landwaiters here are too few, and neither of them very well acquainted with their business. They were informed the best we could, and the benefit already begins to appear. The surveyor at Cove is a very good officer, and the tidewaiters in general are good. They greatly wanted method, as they did for the most part in all other places. We furnished them with the best instructions we could, as we did elsewhere as any were wanting, all which lies before the Commissioners for their approval. The tidewaiters here are too few, and two of them not to be trusted, a remedy for which is taken. The guagers are indifferent good, wherein they were defective, they were assisted. The quay of this place is so very large, and so convenient for the merchants to commit abuses, that there is reason to confine it to less room, which is likewise to be considered. Here we examined Mr. Paine, collector of Tarbert, his officers want not knowledge, but he himself is in great disorder, and too proud for his business.

At Kinsale, September 3rd.

Here we met Mr. Wilkinson, the collector of Blarney, who very well knows his business, but like others never thought it his duty to inspect his under officers, but that will, we hope, be amended. His officers are all indifferently good, except one Whitley, guager of Blarney, who is not to be used. Mr. Dodsworth, the collector of Baltimore, also met us here with his officers. We take him to be an honest man, and his business and officers are in tolerable order, but his station is merely for prevention, it lying along most of the considerable harbours of Cork and Kerry. The charge of officers in his district is very considerable, but it would be a greater loss if the coast should be unguarded. However some of them may be spared, who are accordingly to be retrenched. At the port of Kinsale, Mr. Stawell is collector, and Mr. Pearce, surveyor. The trade of this port is greatly declined, Cork having gotten the trade from it, and great numbers of shipping that used this port for victualling, not of late frequenting it. The collector knows his business, but has been defective in point of method, which he will reform. The surveyor has

been a great stranger to his, but has instructions to inform him better. The other officers of the customs are pretty good, but those of the excise are not so. They have had the best help we could give them, and the surveyor has been directed to take particular care of them, and inform them better.

At Youghal, September 7th.

Here we examined the collector and other officers of this port. The collector is Mr. Napper; the surveyor, Mr. Symcocks. They, and all the officers under them both for the customs and excise were in the best method of any we had yet seen. Some few defects were found by a narrow inspection, which we everywhere used, but they were inconsiderable.

At Dungarvan, September 10th.

Mr. Richbell, the collector here, has been a long time employed. Yet his business is in disorder. He had what instructions were necessary given him for his information, and we hope for his amendment. This being rather a port of prevention than trade, there is but one officer at the town who understands his business pretty well. The rest of the officers of this port are two riding officers, the one of which we have ordered to attend at a place called Wise's Point, and there to have a boat and board ships, that being the place where they anchor, whether coming into this port or being windbound as they go through the channel. The guager here was in good order, and had the general instructions left with him.

At Clonmel, September 13th.

Mr. Roche, collector of this place, has his books in good order; but there was some arrear standing out which he promised should be speedily collected. His guagers had order given them to be more careful in that point for the future, and had the general instructions left them.

At Waterford.

Mr. May, the collector here, understands his business indifferent well, but having trusted much to his clerk, who is greatly addicted to the merchants' interest, and the surveyor likewise having been imposed upon by the merchants in valuing of goods, the revenue has suffered much. But the best instructions we could give for amendment of these abuses were left, and we hope the effect will be answerable. This being a port of great trade, there are two landwaiters with whom we were forced to leave instructions likewise, and we ordered all the tidewaiters to attend at Passage, which is the mouth of the harbour both to this port and Ross. At Passage, Mr. Prime is surveyor, who is a good officer, and with him were the tidewaiters of the port of Waterford, who had not their books in so good order as they should, but being

instructed promised to amend. There are likewise two guagers in the city of Waterford, who are good officers. Yet the revenue of excise declines there, the reason of which is that there are four or five companies of foot drawn out of this city, which were formerly quartered there.

At Ross, September 17th.

The collector here has no check upon him, but understands his business very well, and wants not order. What omissions he was guilty of, he had instructions left to help for the future. The surveyor is Mr. Beesly, a very indifferent officer, comprehends not his business, and is very negligent. The land-waiter is a good officer, and the tidewaiters pretty good. They are directed to attend at Passage, and board ships there, and so come up the river with them. The guagers here were indifferent good; where they were defective they had instructions. Mr. Harris, the collector of Kilkenny, met us here with his officers. His own business is in good order, his surveyors and guagers are pretty well, except one Elsmore, who is a very bad officer. Mr. Smithwick, the collector of Thurles, who should have met us at Clonmel, came hither. His own business was in order; but how his officers were we cannot tell, he not having brought any of them with him.

At Wexford, September 19th.

Mr. Read is collector of this place, and an honest man, but utterly unacquainted with the customs, and is much fitter for an inland collection. The surveyor, Linnington, is a bustling fellow, and was put in for discoveries he had made, but is in no way qualified for a trust of this nature. We intend to send some good officers to this port, to prevent the evils that are practised by their being unqualified for the service. The officers of this port are too few, there being but one tidewaiter. The guagers are in pretty good order.

At Ferns.

Cornet Wolseley, the collector here, understands his business indifferently well, and Mr. Lewis, the surveyor, is a good officer. The rest of the officers are pretty good, and the revenue in this district improves considerably.

At Catherlogh.

Mr. Stratford, the collector, understands his business indifferently well. The surveyor and guagers under him were in no good order. We left them a better method, which we hope they will follow and mend the revenue.

At Naas, September 22nd.

This was the last place we visited. Mr. Sotheby, the collector here, is a stranger to the revenue of the excise. The surveyor is the same, both for Catherlogh and this place.

One of the guagers is an ill officer, the other indifferent. We helped them with instructions the best we could.

This is as brief an abstract of our journey as we could make, being unwilling to have it too tedious. The representation to the Commissioners was much more large, for it was necessary to give them the characters and behaviour of every particular officer, who were very numerous, that those who did well might be encouraged, and such as would mend be continued, and provision made instead of such as are not to be suffered in the service. By this means the behaviour of all the officers will lie before us, that we may observe how they carry themselves for the future.

The inland instructions were agreed on at Dublin before we set out and were accordingly delivered to the collectors, surveyors, and guagers as we went along, and the instructions given to the individual officers in the port as we went, being everywhere wanting, were calculated for the particular places according to the ill habits there used, and as the situation required. These are all now lying before the Commissioners for their approval, but are too tedious to be enumerated here.

We found the arrears in many places but inconsiderable, in some it was otherwise; but we made the collectors sensible of their error in it, and what by the directions we have left, and the pains taken in this journey, both in that and the growing revenue, things are changed much for his Majesty's advantage.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 9. St. James's Square.—The King went yesterday to Newmarket, but before he went he gave order that the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles transmitted from thence, together with the Lord Keeper's observations upon them, should be referred to the Lords of the Treasury, who will call for the assistance of the King's learned counsel, and dispatch it as fast as they can. The letter concerning the Hospital is likewise before them, but whether some of the Treasury will not take advantage of the King's absence to follow their own affairs or pleasure, I know not.

The King told me the day before he went that he had no other exception to the proposed model of the Army than what related to the reform in the Scotch regiment which he would have continue as it is, so that you may proceed accordingly to compute how to order it and from whence to supply the defect that will occasion. It is not doubted but that my Lord Dartmouth has by this time demolished Tangier, and brought off the garrison and inhabitants, or that he has been interrupted by the Moors, Till the event of that action be

known, or rather till the fleet be returned, it will not be certainly known what part of the Irish establishment will be retrenched.
Copy.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 10. Dublin.—Doctor Willoughby brought me a letter from your Grace at the same time that I received yours by the post of the 29th of the last month, and if the governors of the Hospital shall think it proper that a physician, rather than a surgeon, should be made part of the economy, I will let them know your Grace's mind concerning him, though I incline that the Surgeon-General should have it because the work might be well enough done by him, and with a less salary. The reason why I transferred the charge of the decayed soldiers from the concordatums to the Hospital fund, was because the former was very much clogged, and the latter, by the opinion of Robinson and all concerned, could suffer no damage by it—there being, by computation, money enough besides in bank to furnish the house and lay in provisions, which shall be taken in hand as soon as Robinson is able to come abroad, the gout having not yet left him. The chapel is not quite roofed yet, but a few days will perfect it. I shall expect to hear further of the proposition for the modelling the Army when my Lord Dartmouth has given an account of his expedition, but I am afraid that matter is now cooled.

My Lord Lanesborough's distemper, being the country disease, hinders him from going abroad, and to go to him would make his lady suspect my errand. His will is already made, and I am confident it is his last one, and therefore his son's being here will do him no good, but on the contrary. My lady having so great a power with his father, if he were prevailed with to make a new one, it would be more to his son's prejudice, if he be of a humour to expostulate with either of them, and as to that of the pension, I think it not worth the while for him to stir in it, especially as the establishment now is, it being so charged with other payments, which must have preference, that no pensions are like to be paid: besides, I must have new and positive directions under the King's hand before I can make any alteration with safety in the establishment.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, October 11. St. James's Square.—It is possible that the proceeding against the friars in Connaught has prevented the folly of those at Kilkenny, though I fear their indiscretion is proof against correction as well as against advice and admonition. I have writ to my son Arran upon the subject, and must let that affair rest as it is till I hear from him. But sooner or later those mad men may be sure I will take order that they shall hurt nobody but themselves, and such fools as give them countenance and encouragement, amongst

which if Archer be but suspected, he must not be employed in my service, and to say truth, I find little advantage by him, for I found in the accounts, he sets down largely enough for all his journey, and, I remember, he suffered day labourers to clamour for their wages, not only to my dishonour, but to my great loss. Discoursing the other day about the duty of prize with the King's Attorney here, and telling him of the fraud put upon his Majesty and me, by the merchants landing their wines in the Isle of Man, and bringing it under prize into Ireland, he told me the same cheat had been practised here, but that upon trials here, the merchants had been cast and compelled to make full satisfaction, not only in such a case, but where they divided a cargo of wine into several vessels with other commodities to avoid prize. I will endeavour to get an authentic certificate of such judgments, and, in the meantime, desire you to advise with counsel about it. . . .

Since my Quarter-master Mayo lives at Carrick, and may often step to Kilkenny, I desire he may have the chief superintendance of all my horses, mares and colts, and that he may remove as many of them, and as often as he thinks fit, from one park to another, and keep them at house or grass as he pleases, and that he may have what assistance of grooms that shall be needful. Soon after Christmas I will send over the best stallion I can get, provided I know what number of good mares I have to put him to. I desire you would say something of my hawks and hounds, and that you would order the hounds to be kept as small as may be, not regarding the goodness of any hound that is too big for the leash, or of any other colour than white, or black and white. You see by this that I hope to be able to hunt a year or two more, and since I am at the charge of keeping dogs, let them be well looked to though it should cost something the more.

My wife is as well as I have known her at this time of the year, and for fear she should not continue so, when deep winter comes, a little country house is provided for her. Betty Stanhope is as well as anybody can be that has had the small-pox come out eight days. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 13. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 28th of September and 2nd of this month. For Baron Worth, I suppose he met his wife, and is gone back with her, so that all his recommendations and my intentions to serve him, are for the present of no use to him. None of the Secretaries of State here are, by their office, governors of Sutton's Hospital; but upon vacancies are chosen sometimes as any other person of quality may be, yet, if he be desirous of it, I see no inconvenience of putting him in. There is yet no Commission named for Defective Titles, but I am sure it will be necessary that they should be such as are able to judge

of defects in titles, and to what degree the defects are, that they may impose proportionable fines, and I am of opinion the number should be no greater than is necessary to do the work, that what profit they receive may be worth their pains.

It is true that of late, I have had very little to write relating to the affairs of Ireland; but you have before you what is of importance in letters from the Lords of the Treasury to which returns are expected in due time. I find my Lord of Longford and his coadjutors are highly alarmed at a report of farming the revenue, but I think it will not be for the King's service to do it till after Christmas come twelve months. Yet, perhaps, the apprehension of such a thing may not make the Commissioners the less diligent. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 14. Dublin.—With the packets that came in this day I had your Grace's of the 2nd and 9th, and the enclosed letter from Sir William Portman with the examination taken before him and another Justice of the Peace, and, though I know there can be little made of it, yet I will send both letter and examination to Blessington for my Lord Chancellor; knowing the people in and about Cork so well, I take him to be the best able to advise how to proceed in that matter.

Mr. King brought me this day the Lords of the Treasury's letter about the manner of paying the Army, which shall immediately be put in execution, to the satisfaction both of soldier and officer. I had no other directions from them, but I saw two letters they writ to the Commissioners of the Revenue, and do find by them that somebody has endeavoured to do the Commissioners ill offices by misrepresenting their manner of managing the revenue, for I am confident that they will answer to satisfaction all the matters laid to their charge. I am sure they have satisfied me in the account they have given me from time to time of their proceedings, and do constantly inform me what cash is in their collectors' hands. I will send your Grace, by the next, a copy of their answer, which is intended not only as a vindication of their proceedings, but also to give a very particular state of the management, since the former they sent over was looked upon as too general a one; but I am afraid that, when it is known on that side what is a good arrear, and what in cash, that orders may come to divert some of the money from the establishment, and now I am upon this subject of the revenue, I think it proper to send your Grace the enclosed answers to a paper of proposals you sent me long ago, though perhaps that matter is no more thought of. Some of the Commissioners being out of town, I could get them no sooner, and your Grace may perceive now that Mr. Dickenson does not agree with the rest of his brethren. My opinion is that the method they are in is of most advantage to the King, but I leave the whole matter before you either

to make it public or to keep by you. Sir William Petty is now prosecuting his project about the ale, wine, and strong water licences, a business he was encouraged in by Lord Privy Seal, your Grace, and Lord Rochester, and which he has let rest ever since June last upon the account, as he says, of the trouble given him in the Exchequer; but I believe he does it rather to imbroil matters than out of hopes to do any good; but I will take good advice, and lose no time in it, that it might not lie at my door. I hope the priests at Kilkenny have taken warning from the punishment others have undergone, for I have heard nothing of them lately; but I have employed Baxter to get information, and if it prove otherwise, then shall a severe course be taken with them.

The French minister, your Grace mentions, has been gone for England above a month ago. I heard of his carriage since his imprisonment, and sent him notice that if he did not leave the country he should be clapped up again, upon which he went away. As to my Lord Massereene, he writ to you himself, making great protestations of amendment, and I expected directions upon it from your Grace. It is very true that he was presented for not receiving the Sacrament, but I would not turn him out of the commission of the peace. Indeed, I could not, unless I had orders to put him out of the Council, a Privy Councillor being a Justice of Peace throughout Ireland, *ex officio*. If it be his Majesty's pleasure to turn him out of the Council, that of the government will follow of course.

I am afraid if somebody does not solicit very warmly, those two great concerns before the Lords of the Treasury—I mean that of the Hospital and Defective Titles—too much time will be lost. I am glad the King makes no other exception to the model sent over, but in the concern of the Scots officers, for that may easily be mended, and shall be sent when I hear my Lord Dartmouth is returned.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to ORMOND.

1683, October 15. Dublin.—Concerning a report made by the Lord Deputy upon his condition as a deficient Adventurer, and offering some methods by way of satisfaction. He refers to his letter of August 18th, and to an address from other gentlemen and freeholders of his Grace's County Palatine of Tipperary amongst whom he subscribed as one of his Grace's subjects. He asks his Grace to allow him that assistance which he has ever yet found. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 16. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 10th inst., to which I have to say that the pretensions of the Doctors Willoughby and Dun will be best determined by employing the Surgeon General of the Army, at least, till an army marches and requires his marching with it, and I

conceive if Fountain be alive, he is so antiquated that Thompson may with his consent officiate for him. This will be the thriftiest way, and the governors are in conscience bound to be as good husbands for the Hospital as they can be, that the charity may extend as far as the fund will reach. But I doubt this rule is broken by placing unserviceable soldiers upon that fund, at least till all that is to be done for finishing the structure and whatever is designed to beautify and adorn it, within and without, be completely done. I know the enlarging the concordatum fund makes room for charities; but those good works ought to be at the King's and not the Army's charge. If you are so near furnishing the Hospital and laying in provisions, it were time that a list of the officers, and a designation of their duties, were transmitted for his Majesty's approbation, and that Col. Jeffreys were upon the place that he may give assistance and take possession of his charge. Of those provisions that are to be made, I suppose the clothing of the poor men for at least a year beforehand is accounted upon. The King will be here on Saturday, and I hope I may the week following have his pleasure concerning the Army.

There has been a long suit at law betwixt two Murrays, pretenders to an Earl of Anandale's estate in Ireland, and it has been prosecuted in Scotland as well as Ireland. In Scotland they say it has been proved that there is forgery and perjury on the one side in the case, but the final and effectual determination of the cause must be in Ireland, where the land lies. How far the transactions in Scotland will, or can be made use of, I know not, but the Marquis of Atholl is become interested in the matter, and being a worthy person and my friend, would have me write in his behalf to my Lord Chancellor and other judges, not knowing that such recommendations in such cases from any man, and much less from a Chief Governor, is not an allowed piece of friendship in us whatever it may be in Scotland, which I gave for reason why I could not serve his lordship as he proposed, nor did I tell him I would interpose for reasonable and regular dispatch of the cause, that being as much the duty of a judge as to determine justly. I desire you to read this as well as the former part of my letter to my Lord Primate.

I am satisfied that Mr. Lane's visiting his father will do neither of them good, and that after so long a time and after the change of the establishment, he cannot be put into his father's place without new directions, and that I doubt will be hard for him to obtain. I have been often moved to recommend Sheriffs, but because it is a changing age, and that I will be as little troubled with Irish affairs as I can whilst I am in England, I have always refused to interpose in that matter, but I am just now moved by my good friend Mr. Trant that if one, Mr. William Ryves, be in the list for Kerry, that you would prick him for this year. I would be glad to oblige Trant in a greater matter.

The unseasonable folly of some of the Romish clergy, I fear, has been, or will be seconded by the laity, who, I understand, upon occasion of county meetings fall into competitions and heats with their Protestant neighbours. It is their nature to be elevated upon the least appearance of favour to them, and they carry it so far that, at length, the government is constrained to check their forwardness, and to use severities to bring them into their wits. I find many of their names in addresses that come out of Ireland, and without those professions of theirs, there is nobody can doubt of their aversion to the other sort of Dissenters. The question rather is whether they would make any distinction betwixt Protestants, if both were in their power. I have reason, and some experience, to incline me to believe they would not, no more than the fanatics would betwixt Papists and Protestants of the Church of England if they were in power. If you can find any fit persons of that religion of credit enough to advise the rest, it might be of use to the government to desire them to use their endeavours to per uade them to more temper and moderation, and to let them see how impossible it is, whilst Protestant Dissenters are proceeded against, to suffer the other to assume greater liberty than they have heretofore been allowed. But I doubt you will hardly find any capable of giving or receiving such sober counsel. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 19. Dublin.—I have this day received your Grace's letter of the 13th, which, being in answer to two letters of mine, needs none from me ; but only as to the latter clause I am to inform you that, in my letter to my Lord Rochester, I hope I have given him a satisfactory account of the late directions sent by the Lords of the Treasury, both to me and the Commissioners of the Revenue, and since your Grace believes that the revenue is like to be under their management for a year longer, it were necessary that your bargain for the prize wines should be renewed. I shall get the Commissioners to write to the Lords of the Treasury about it as soon as they have answered a long letter they have received from their lordships, which they are much concerned to do, being chid in it ; but I shall not let them know that there is no danger of a farm for the reason your Grace mentions. Mr. Kingdon informs me that he has a business before your Grace and the Lords of the Treasury. I desire you would show him all the favour in it you justly can, for I think he deserves it.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, October 21.—Asking for a letter of dispensation to enable Samuel Garmston, bachelor of arts, of All Souls College, to take the degree of master of arts. He has been teaching school at Nuneaton in Warwickshire where he has been

acquitting himself to the general satisfaction of all persons, and requires the degree in order to be chief schoolmaster at Lincoln, a preferment he is very earnestly importuned by the chapter of Lincoln to accept. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 27. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 16th, and in answer to the first paragraph, which concerns the Hospital, I must confess that the removing the disabled soldiers from the concordatum fund to that of the Hospital, was what I thought most proper, they being, in my judgment, the persons most fit to be put into it when finished, especially since there is money enough in stock to serve all ends, unless your Grace would have extraordinary pains and charge used in the beautifying the inside of it, and that may be done too, if the six months' deductions in the late Farmers' time could be retrieved. I expected that Col. Jeffreys would have attended you before the date of your letter. I hope he is now with you. I shall, for your Grace's own use, send you a scheme of the economy and a computation of the charge for two hundred men, and all things necessary for them; but I thought that would be left to the governors, for if that must undergo the like tests that other affairs do that relate to this country I am afraid it will take up as much time before it has approbation as the house has taken up in building.

As your Grace directed me, I showed your letter to my Lord Primate, who lies ill of the gout, and as to what relates to my Lord Atholl, I shall give an account of it to my mother, having had a letter from her upon that subject. When Sheriffs are presented to me I shall remember the hint given me for the county your Grace mentions.

I am privately informed that most of the foolish things reported of the Irish clergy at Kilkenny are true, so that I am afraid I shall be forced to use severity against them, for a man of their religion so qualified as your Grace describes, is not to be found, but I will try that way first, and in order to it will send for my Uncle Mathew, for I look upon it as a matter of great consequence, and I had rather discourse than write upon that subject.

I send your Grace enclosed the examination of the Quaker at Cork, with what relates to that business, which I was sure beforehand would come to nothing. I had by the last post a letter from the Mayor of Chester, who informs me that he has the Brennans in safe custody. I thought it not proper for me to send my order for their being brought hither, they being committed upon an affidavit made on that side, but I, have desired the Mayor to have them well secured, they having often broke gaol. They are such notorious knaves that I desire no time may be lost in bringing them legally hither, the manner your Grace can best direct. The money laid upon

their heads shall be punctually paid. I should be glad to know whether or no your Grace has received my Lord Massereene's letter, and to have his Majesty's pleasure concerning him.

DENIS BRENNAN to ———.

1683, October 27. London.—At this very instant I am informed of your being confined in Chester. If this comes to your hand, pray satisfy the gentleman whom I depended so far upon his civility as to enclose this in his letter in order that it might come safe to you. You know my love and fidelity towards you. With all speed get a copy of the *mittimus*, and send it by the post to me with all the speed imaginable. Then you shall hear what my endeavours will do on your behalf. It is true that I want cash to manage it; howbeit fail you not in all haste. Direct your letter thus—For Capt. Brennan at his lodging next door to the Sign of the Coffin in Hungerford Market, at one Mr. Dorson's, a joiner. Sirs, I am your loving cousin until death.

Addressed.—For the Two Gentlemen, Mr. Butlers, that lately arrived at Chester out of Ireland, and are both prisoners now in the prison of Chester, there, haste, haste.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARBAN.

1683, October 27. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 14th and 19th of this month, and I think only those of yours to which I have made no return. The Commissioners of the Revenue must expect that whilst they are in their employment all that have a mind to supplant them either by getting into their places or turning the management into a farm, will endeavour to find fault with their conduct, or in the method the revenue is in, and they may as reasonably hope never to die as never to be aspersed. Their best vindication will be a considerable product, and I am glad you believe they will have that argument for their industry. I do not fear that either cash in the Treasury or in collectors' hands will be diverted till the establishment be fully answered in the manner set down by it, but I do as little hope that after that there will be a redundance to be misapplied. If by good arrears you mean any part of what fell due to the late Farmers, I must put you in mind that you have full authority out of them to discharge a debt due to my daughter Ossory, made over by her husband, to answer a debt of his for which I stand bound. I have yet had no occasion to make use of the papers you had from the Commissioners, and possibly never shall. They were friars that I told you I heard were fitting four chapels for themselves within the city of Kilkenny. There are besides one or two more parish priests, who have still been tolerated to say Mass in the suburbs. If those presume to draw congregations within the walls, they ought to be suppressed

as well as the others, and I desire you would take care of this more particularly than in other places, because the town is mine and my residence.

The little French minister was brought to me by one of those of the Savoy. He professes penitence, but he looks like a peevish incorrigible Presbyterian. My Lord Chamberlain and our Mr. Herbert are the two happiest men in England. The Duchess of Grafton is delivered of a son, and Mr. Herbert is chief judge of Chester and Wales. We believe our young lady is breeding. If that hold good we may have a merry day in due time.

I believe you will soon have the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and the letter concerning the Hospital sent over to you. They are both returned from the Attorney to the Treasury Chamber, and at my instance he is called upon for his opinion concerning the recovery of what is due by persons here, as they were partners in my Lord of Ranelagh's undertaking. If *levaris* be issuable out of the courts here, upon a judgment given by those of Ireland, the money will be soon brought in, if not, it will be the longer before it be got; but they say, first or last, got it will be, and therefore it will be good to consider how it may be justly distributed where it is due, whereof you shall do well to advise that representation from thence may be ready to prevent the compounding for, or the misapplication of the money upon pretence that there are none that can make fair title to it, and that if it should be given another way or employed to other uses none are disappointed, but some hucksters that have gotten assignments for little or nothing.

I should by the last, or former post, have told you of the apprehension of the Tory Brennans at Chester, where they were in greater splendour and plenty than belonged to any of their race. If they were proclaimed and rewards to be given to those that should bring them to justice, one of the proclamations or an authentic copy should be sent, if not, there must be a desire from the government that they should be sent over and the reason expressed. *Copy.*

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, October 28.—Asking for a letter of dispensation for Robert Morse, bachelor of arts, of Merton College, to enable him to take the degree of master of arts. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, October 29. St. James's Square.— . . . I have sent over two stallions fit to breed useful horses, and Mayo is informed of it, that he may come to fetch them from Dublin, and they ought to be kept under his eye. As for the hounds, I think the best way will be to turn off those drunken rascals that now look to them and put them under the care of

Franklin, and to allow him a fellow under him. He has a good kennel close by him, and will air and hunt them as often as is fit, and besides Robert Dillon and the officers of the troop will have divertissement by them, and will be able to give an account of them. I am glad the hawks prove so good. . . .

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, November 1. St. James's Square.—Since mine of the 27th of October, I was at a meeting in the Treasury Chamber, where several observations upon the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and some objections against the substance of it, were produced. Some of them are, I believe, the same that were made use of when a bill was transmitted containing the like powers to be given Commissioners, but upon once hearing those observations and objections read, I think, it is objected that nothing less than an Act of Parliament can warrant the giving out of such a commission, or secure those that shall pass patents upon it so long as any interest provided for in the former Acts are deficient, which doctrine, if it be true, overthrows the whole design. The observations will be sent you, and a return upon them expected.

In a letter from the Commissioners of the Revenue in their own vindication, I observe that they propose the payment of the Army every six weeks, and they give good reasons for it. The chief is the circulation of the coin, and next that money may not lie long in collectors' hands which may be hazardous and give opportunity of grating upon the officers and soldiers. Yet before they proposed this, they ought to have acquainted you with it, and if it should take effect, musters must, in proportion, be more frequent, else the officers will have opportunity to have pay for more men than they really have. I also find that the separate functions of the Receiver and Accountant General is not perfectly agreed upon or distinguished, nor yet the authority and inspection of the Commissioners in relation to both. When that letter shall come to be considered by paragraphs, I hope the intricacy of that matter will be explained, and we shall be able to discover what is best for the King and his subjects.

There were some few amendments agreed upon in the letter for the foundation and regulation of the Hospital, with which it will be returned as soon as Mr. Secretary Jenkins is well enough to come abroad. I know not what letter my Lord Massereene says he has written to me for my satisfaction, unless it be one giving an account of what he had done pursuant to orders he had received from you; but it is since then that I was informed of some presentment of him in the country upon an account very inconsistent with his continuance in the trusts he has. The plain and short truth of the matter is that unless his lordship will solemnly under his hand

undertake that he will entirely conform to the Church in what she enjoins, and absolutely and totally abstain from assisting at conventicles at home or abroad, he must not expect to continue a Privy Councillor or governor of any county or place. If his conscience will not suffer him to comply, his best course will be to lay down those and all other public employments and retire to his house, where if he give no scandal, nor call congregations to him, he may live unmolested for aught I know, and it will be best to deal thus freely with him. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, November 6. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letters of the 23rd and 27th of the last, with the enclosed petition from those of the guard who now attend you. I shall send for the clerk of the troop and will make him do justice to those gentleman. As to what concerns my Lady Ossory's arrears of pension, I shall give a good account of it to Sir Stephen Fox, from whom I had a letter, this last packet, entirely upon that subject. I am glad to hear that the letters for the Hospital and Defective Titles are like to be soon transmitted to us, for the former will rid me of a great many troublesome pretenders to commissions of inquiry encouraged by a letter Colonel Dillon, with great importunity, got from the Lords of the Treasury some time ago, and by the latter, I hope, to gain credit by perfecting that good work you have so well begun.

It would be welcome news to a great many persons that are in great want, to hear that money would be raised to pay off my Lord Ranelagh's undertaking, as my Lady Stephens, Mrs. Willoughby and abundance of others in the like condition. These persons, and they who have assignments unpaid, though they have given acquittances, and those officers and soldiers who have debts immediately due to themselves or come to their heirs or executors ought to have the preference; but an exact state of this I will have from the then Commissioners for stating that account.

The Brennans, it seems, have broke gaol at Chester or rather bought themselves out of it, which they might well do, for I am credibly informed that in the two year and a half's time that they have been out, they have robbed to the value of 18,000*l.* I sent the Mayor of Chester one of the proclamations against them, but I believe they escaped before it came to his hands. It were necessary some extraordinary course were taken on that side against them.

I wish with all my heart that my Lady Ossory may bring you a son, and that you may live to see him do your family as much honour as his grandfather has done. I had writ this before I found my girl had scribbled the other side of the paper. I hope you will pardon me that I do not write it over again.

ORMOND TO CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, November 8. St. James's Square.—I have had yours of the 20th of the last month, about a week in my hands, but what with feasting in the City and attendance on Councils and Committees could no sooner own the receipt of it. Though it be necessary I should have a clear state of my domestic affairs before me in order to subsisting and keeping my credit, yet I had rather stay some time for it than to receive an uncertain or imperfect account. I find the belief the world has of the vastness of my fortune, though it gives me credit, yet it brings other inconveniences upon me that overbalance that advantage. Whatever others think I am, sure it is necessary I should know my own strength.

I think James Clarke or Harry Gascoigne sent over the opinion of the King's Attorney here in a case that happened in the Farmers' time that landed wines in the Isle of Man, and brought it in several parcels thence into Ireland to save prizage, with which opinion the Lord Keeper and all the best lawyers here fully agree, and they are further of opinion that the Farmers, in my right, may yet recover prizage of the merchant that treated with them named Vicars. I send you herewith a copy of what the present Commissioners of the Revenue there have written to the Lords of the Treasury about treating with you for one year more for the prize wines, whereby you will see that, for half a year past, they did not receive the full half of what the King pays me, nor do they seem fond of taking it again; but it is time you should be at a certainty with them or somebody else.

I find by a late letter from my son Arran, that upon the inquiry I desired him to make he is informed that the Romish clergy at and about Kilkenny carry themselves foolishly and are preparing to do it more. I did not tell him from whom I had notice of it, because I thought it might be uneasy to you to have the ill will of that sort of people, which anybody that speaks reason to them in opposition to what they are set upon, shall be sure to have. My not telling him, may cost you a journey to Dublin upon that affair whereof he thinks it better to speak than write to you.

I have got a cast English horse of the King's for a stallion, which I will send over to be kept under Mayo's care till the season comes, and perhaps another with him that they may not be spoiled by having too many mares. I am told that the most of the hounds I left died of some disease and that the pack was made up by Ned Butler's. If I had known as much when it happened, the huntsman and his coadjutor had been dismissed and unless at least twelve couple well matched for size and colour can be made up upon notice, I will yet give order for it.

In yours of the 18th, I found a letter from my Lord Barrymore, and one of the articles whereby several payments at several times were to be made by my Lord of Santry to

him, and the last part refers it to me whether another 500*l.* shall be paid to my Lord Barrymore in part or in whole, and when it shall be paid. But I am not informed whether all the other payments be made or no, or when they were made, neither hath my Lord Santry been at all heard, as he must be before I make a positive rule since he may allege that all is not performed on the other side, which may alter the case and must direct my judgment. *Copy.*

ORMOND to VALENTINE SMYTH.

1683, November 13. St. James's Square.—Desiring him to send his opinion on the petition of John Sharehall, vicar of Dunmore, regarding arrears of Crown rent for the rectories of Knocktopher, Killkreddy, &c. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, November 14. Dublin.—I had no letter from your Grace by the last packets, but my Uncle Mathew showed me yours to him of the 8th instant. It was high time for him to come to town for the indiscretion of the Irish clergy at Kilkenny was discoursed of in this town much to his prejudice, of which he was so sensible that I hear he has got some person to prevail with the regulars to disperse, and I shall take care that the like folly be not committed any more.

The Solicitor General will give an answer to the objections against the Commission for Defective Titles as soon as the term business will afford him leisure. I shall only observe that we set no great stress upon it, and had not sent over such a draft but by direction from that side. I was, I must confess, in my own particular desirous to have it go on that I might not be troubled with the importunities of some who expect commissions of inquiry.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, November 17. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 6th and 9th of this month, the latter given me by Sir Cyril Wyche just now, but being to meet with the Lords of the Treasury this morning, and seldom writing in the afternoon, it is like I shall leave something unanswered till the next post. To my daughter Ossory's arrears I have nothing to say since you are fallen into commerce with Sir Stephen Fox about it ; but it may be proper here to answer what you say in yours of the 9th concerning my debt upon the late Farmers for my prize wines, wherein you are certainly in the right, and it is clear you have it not in your power to help me, since that being a private bargain betwixt me and them no part of what is due to the King can justly be applied to my satisfaction, at least, till they have cleared with him ; but I do not understand why you have not authority to pay both the Army and me all the arrear due to us as well as any part in case there

were a fund to do it. For as the Farmers were not to pay the Army but a certain sum of money monthly so the Army was not theirs, nor I their Lieutenant but the King's, nor had we any obligation upon them, but upon the King who was to pay us for our service, and unless you are under some restriction that I know not of, I conceive I have right to preference, and if what was due to them will reach it, I ought to be paid, and if not out of any money of the King's. This is my conception of that matter.

The best course that could be, is taken to retake the Brennans, but I doubt in vain, nor will the gaoler, I doubt, be as liable to punishment as if they had been committed for crimes here. It will be fit, whatever the event proves, that some reply be made to the objections against the Commission for Defective Titles that the bottom of the aversion to it may appear.

After the demolishment of Tangier and Mole is performed, the sixteen Scotch companies with the rest of the garrison except the four Irish companies will be landed here. The four companies will be returned directly into Ireland under the convoy of Tom Hamilton, and I believe directions will be sent this night to Mr. Price to return the pay due to those that shall land here as soon as he can, that it may be ready for them. What alteration this change may make in the Irish establishment cannot be certainly known till the Lords of the Treasury shall have adjusted all things on this side, but I will endeavour to prevent as much as I can the transmission of ready money out of Ireland. I think, as you do, it will be hard to contrive the payment of the Army every six weeks ; but if it could be done in other respects, I do not understand how it would give officers any greater opportunity of defrauding the King. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, November 17. Dublin.—I had not troubled your Grace with any letter by this post but that Dick Butler gave me one from you, and I shall use no other caution in my manner of answering it, but the not letting my secretary copy it. I would not stay for a secure hand to write by, because I am unwilling to wait so long. It is very true that formerly to divert myself from the trouble that many very crabbed businesses gave me, I did go to sup abroad often, and sat up with ladies at cards longer than I am convinced was proper for one in my station, and by that means did not rise very early ; but though I do not give audience so early as others in this employment have done, yet I must boast that persons have suffered as little delay under my government, as in any of my predecessors ; but I have given that over for these two last months, and do now find no inclination in myself to follow that course any more, not only whilst I am in the government but as long as I live. I wish somebody would

do me right in this particular. I should be loath to be turned out upon such a score, and therefore my enemies shall not have that handle against me, or so much colour for aspersing me for the future as I have given them ; and though serious and understanding people tell me that I manage public affairs well, yet I wish I were out of them, I protest seriously to your Grace, not out of laziness or the desire of taking more liberty, but a natural inclination I have to a retired life ; but for your sake I will strive against that splenetic humour, and whilst I am continued in this station I hope you will have no cause to be ashamed [of] my ministry. If the world knew how little I sleep, though I sometimes lie long abed, they would be more charitable to me. Now this is out, I will never write in a melancholy style again. My Lord Massereene will take any test can be given him, rather than turn out.

SAME to SAME.

1683, November 22. Dublin.—I received this afternoon your Grace's letter of the 17th, and shall say only to that part of it which concerns your entertainments, to show how disingenuous the Farmers are with us, that if they will give assignments for your December entertainment, I will, out of their effects, see your Grace paid, and it is but reason that you should have the preference, and as for what remains of September, I will see that satisfied before any of their effects are disposed of ; 500*l.* of that I find Douglas has received, but the Vice-Treasurer having given no acquittance for it, that may be allowed you upon the prizage, if they really intend to do what they may to pay you, and so I will give orders for the paying your September pay entire. Capt. Stone has promised to write to the partners in England upon this subject ; but pray let me advise your Grace to keep them to this point, and get it under their hand if you can, that they are willing that I should give order for paying your December entertainment out of such effects as I shall find of theirs, and then lay the blame upon me if you are not paid as for September. That shall be paid, whether they will or no, only without their consent the 500*l.* must be deducted, Douglas having given a receipt for it. I am the longer upon this particular because I am vexed that all those fellows should put such a trick upon me as to make your Grace believe that I either make unnecessary scruples, or am remiss in granting such orders as are necessary for getting in the money justly due to you, and which, if they had dealt like honest men, had been in your purse before this time ; but since I have given them so bad a name, I desire Mr. Mills may be exempted from that character.

I hope by the next post to send your Grace Mr. Solicitor's answer to the objections made against the Commission for Defective Titles to be proceeded farther in, or laid aside, at

your Grace's and the Lords of the Treasury's choice. As soon as my Lord Dartmouth returns from demolishing Tangier, I suppose the Lords of the Treasury will fall upon a new model for the establishment here, and therefore I think it a proper time now to send you over the enclosed scheme, which leaves the Scots regiment as it was. I will speak to Mr. Price to return the money to the Scots regiment with what convenient speed he can, for the exchange is now very low.

M. BENTINCK to ORMOND.

1683, November 26. The Hague.—Une lettre que vous avez escrite à Mons^r de Sylvius, me fait voir l'honneur que vous me faites, Monsieur, de vous souvenir de moy, et me donne des nouvelles marqués de vos honestetez et de vos civilitez bien au de la de ce que je devois attendre a mon esgart, a quoy je de puis repondre que par des assurances de la veneration et du respect que j'auray tousjours pour vous, Monsieur, et de la sincerité avec laquel le je seray toutte ma vie.*

COUNTESS OF DONEGAL to ———.

1683, November 27. London.—Concerning the affairs of her son-in-law, Lord Longford. She refers to the jointure which Ormond so honourably made her daughter, who had besides an income of 600*l.* a year and future expectations. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, November 28. Dublin.—Sir William Petty goes over into England with the first opportunity, much offended at a letter the Lords of the Treasury have lately writ me to stop proceedings in the Exchequer upon the affair of the Kerry quit-rents, which he has been so many years in suit for; but an expedient that is propounded, and sent me by the last packet, he says, with some small alteration, may qualify all to his satisfaction. I shall not need to say anything upon it. He will talk enough for himself when he comes to you, and will trouble you sufficiently about a project he brought to you long ago for improving the duty of wine, strong waters and ale licences; but he ought not to complain in that matter, for he has had his own method taken, first, in referring it to the King's counsel, and afterwards to the Commissioners of the Revenue, without their seeing the King's counsel's answer. The whole proceedings shall be transmitted to my Lord Rochester. I confess I do not comprehend it well enough to give my opinion upon the project, and am the less edified by his bringing Doctor Wood to me to explain and demonstrate the thing.

I suppose Major Harman is with your Grace by this time. He has somewhat to propose to you about the troop of guards

* The original orthography is followed,

which will be for the advantage of the troop if it can be compassed, and will be of service to my Lord Ossory, for, as for Hungerford, I am confident he never intends to reside here, and therefore must be forced to part with that employment. I desire you would allow Harman to discourse with your Grace upon this subject. The letter for the Hospital is come to my hands, and shall be past into a patent without delay.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, November 29. St. James's Square.—My last was a short letter written in Mr. Secretary's office, when I had newly received the King's command to send for a duplicate of the papers I left with him concerning the regimenting of the Army, which may well be here before my Lord Dartmouth's return, because the work he is upon will be more difficult and tedious than it was thought it would be, and for that he is in a treaty for peace with the Algerines and those of Sallee. I have since received yours of the 22nd, with the enclosed paper concerning the Scotch regiment, but since his Majesty is for the present resolved to keep it here, it will not concern Ireland into what form he will put it, and the regimenting of the Irish Army may the better proceed in that I conceive there will be found enough for it without the diminution of our number of soldiers, the charge of Tangier and shipping being taken out of the establishment, and the Scotch regiment to be paid out of the 30,000*l.* his Majesty will have transmitted hither, which will come but to about 24,000*l.* the exchange being deducted.

I have acquainted James Clarke with what you writ about my entertainments falling due in the time of the Farmers. He will solicit those here for such a signification of their consent in case an expedient found by Mr. Robinson, as Mr. Price writes, will not serve the turn. I had your answer to mine sent you by Dick Butler extremely to my satisfaction, but you shall have my sense of some parts of it more at large by another way. *Copy.*

COL. E. COOKE to ORMOND.

1683, November 29. Chesterton.—On Tuesday, in discontent that I found the Duke of Beaufort inexorable, I wandered through the snow to dine to Lattimers, where I found that good lord bad enough in miserable torments, and almost spent. Yesterday I spent wholly at his lordship's bedside, and left his lordship much better this morning, and so came hither early enough to attend the contest between some of Mr. Ryder's, and some of my Lord Abingdon's fleet hounds. This worthy lord commands me to enclose his humble service to your Grace, and to let you know that only to guide your Grace this Christmas to Rycote he will permit me to go to

London, so that if your Grace sees my face you know my errand. My Lord of Abingdon accepting of that case of kitchen hawks from me [which] your Grace bestowed on me, I have sent this falconer on purpose for them. By him I do not only hope to receive them, but also some commands that may opportune my appearing.

Postscript.—Be pleased to remember my nephew in a postscript to my Lord Deputy.

EARL OF SHANNON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, November 30. Cork.—Concerning the capture of Colonel Owen and one Finine Sullivan, who commits daily great robberies in the county of Kerry. He will immediately dispatch his quarter-master and ten of his troop, to take Owen, and desires that 50*l.* may be laid on the head of Sullivan, who has got ten desperate rogues with him well armed, and part of them well mounted. *Abstract.*

SIR ROBERT READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 4. London.—Here hath been such heats and jealousies of late not to be related, hardly to be imagined, the Duke of Monmouth so endeared to his Majesty, the persons in the Tower all bailed out and at liberty, insomuch that those who have been most concerned for his Majesty's safety in abhorrence of the late conspiracy doubted in their own case, and the Whigs grow so insolent that I expected bloody noses among the several parties as they met and discoursed.

When the last address from Middlesex was reading last week to the King, the Duke of Monmouth was behind his chair, and heard all the dreadful apprehensions of the conspiracy read before his face. To prevent all these evils, the King caused the Duke of Monmouth to declare that all the Lord Howard had deposed in evidence was true, saving in some small circumstances of a room, and a paper will be out in print in two days signed by the said Duke to this purpose. Next Col. Sidney, of whom there was some deliberation to banish, is now appointed to die on Friday, and certainly suffers for his friends' indiscretion.

Many of the towns-people of Tangier are arrived. Lord Kildare is retired to his house at Cawson, and on his return shall be called upon, and Mr. Guidatt may put an end, if he pleases, to this affair. Betty's affair is but now concluded, upon his Grace and your mother's interposition. I have sent a specimen of the new farce to which more is daily added. Mr. Hill, Capt. Stanley, Sir John Trevor, and Keightley are now drinking your Excellency's health with me.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, December 5. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letters of the 27th and 29th of the last month, and

am glad to find by them that there will be but two columns, besides that of the pensions in the next establishment, and that the regimenting of the Army is so likely to take in this conjuncture without lessening the number of soldiers, and since his Majesty has mislaid the scheme I sent over, I will, with what haste I can, make a new one that may be easier to comprehend than the former, by showing briefly how much the regimenting of the Army amounts to more upon the military list than what the present establishment allows.

I had a letter this post from my Uncle Fitzpatrick, and another from Mr. Stannion upon the subject of your entertainments and prisage, but can say no more upon the matter than I have already, that it is in the power of the late Farmers to help you to all that is in arrear to you, by their doing what I have already advised.

H. GASCOIGNE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 6. London.—Concerning his agency to the Scotch regiment, and a promise that he should be treasurer of the Hospital. *Abstract.*

SIR ROBERT READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 8. London.—The Duke of Monmouth hath refused to sign such paper as was presented to him, or confirm under his hand what he had declared to the King, who is much offended with him, and sent Mr. Vice-Chamberlain yesterday morning to forbid him and his Duchess the Court; so his Grace is gone down to Moore Park with his pardon and 4,000*l.* in cash. It is said my Lord Privy Seal is condemned for this disappointment. The matter hath caused such a fermentation, to use my Lord of Ormond's word, at Court, that little business is done.

Col. Sidney died resolutely enough, as was expected. He was not eight minutes on the scaffold, and was dead before the guards came upon Tower Hill. He made no speech, but gave a paper to the Sheriffs, which will be printed on Monday. It is very cold weather here. The King had a pain in his side and resolved over night to bleed, but did not. The Duke goes for Scotland against the time of the meeting of their Parliament.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, December 8. Dublin.—Your Grace, I am sure, hath been acquainted with the observations, that were sent over hither, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, upon the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, which, being referred, by my Lord Deputy, to Mr. Attorney and me, we have both joined in an answer thereunto, whereof

my lord, I suppose, intends to send your Grace a copy as well as the original of the Lords of the Treasury by this post. We have chose to yield to many of the amendments proposed by that paper, rather than make our report so long, as it must have been if we should have gone about, to have justified our own draft in every particular, as we might have done. But the main objection being against the whole design of the Commission, we have been the larger in our answer to that part, whereunto, I doubt not, but exceptions will be taken, and one, I reckon, will be that it may be, both for Mr. Attorney's and my advantage, that such a Commission should issue by increasing the gains of our places in drawing up patents, which, I must acknowledge, I know not how to answer, if it shall be thought to be of any weight, only I am sure the gains of my place for these many years, besides my practice have not been such as to be object of any over envy, and I much doubt, whether, by such a Commission, they would be so considerably increased as to make them so.

The Army and civil list having been now paid a year's entertainment out of the revenue that hath come in during these new Commissioners' management, which comes to about 190,000*l.*, I know not what is designed to be done with the overplus that hath been, and will be, received before Christmas next, when there will be six months' more pay due to the Army. If that be expected, to be sent over into England, towards paying the Tangier forces, and the ship money, and the Army here to be paid no more till there shall be money ready for them out of the next year's revenue that will be received after Christmas, then, by that course, the Army will be always six months in arrear, which, I thought, had not been intended, when it was lately ordered that what they had received, by way of imprest, should be applied to the six months left in arrear to them by the late Farmers, and so to be paid on from thence, which, if they are to be always six months in arrear will be of no advantage to them, and it had been as well for them to have had that half year, as a new half year always due to them. But if the King should think fit that no overplus of the revenue should be taken from hence, until both the Army and civil list be fully paid what shall be due to them, it would be some delay to the drawing over money into England, which will be so ruinous to us here, if it be continued according to the direction of the present establishment, that the overplus of the revenue above what will satisfy the annual charge of the civil and military lists, shall be applied to other uses out of this kingdom, which the condition of this country cannot long bear, it being already much altered, from what it was when your Grace left it, for I hardly remember to have heard greater complaints of want of money, and ill payment of rents than now there are, which must very much increase whensoever much more money shall be drawn away from us.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, December 9. Dublin.—Having none of your Grace's letters to answer, I shall not trouble you much this packet. The enclosed is an answer to the objection made to the draft of a Commission for Defective Titles formerly transmitted to your Grace, which I desire may be sent to the Lords of the Treasury after your perusal. The Duke of Monmouth's being restored to the King's favour has occasioned much discourse here, and many politic observations in the coffee-house. I find the Papists somewhat dejected, and the fanatic elevated upon it; but I will proceed in the same manner, I have done hitherto, with both parties.

Doctor Dun is just now come with a message from my Lord Lanesborough, which is that he looks upon himself as a dead man, and desires me to let your Grace know that he is not sorry for his going out of the world upon any account but that he cannot live longer to serve you, and he desires, farther, that I would let you know that after his death his gratitude to you will appear, and that he dies your faithful servant. He desired the Doctor that he would bring him an account of his delivering this message, which he is gone about; but the Doctor tells me he may linger out a few days yet. His son would do well to prepare himself for a journey hither.

I sent over some time ago the King's counsel's report upon the business of one, Mr. Barnes. The enclosed little paper is a minute of the case. The business sticks in the Treasury. I desire your Grace would give directions to Mr. Gascoigne to inquire after it.

SAME to SAME.

1683, December 11. Dublin.—The storms have been so great of late that four ships, within these three days, have been cast away coming into this port, and I am afraid we shall hear of many more that have run the like fortune upon the southern coast, which will be a great loss to his Majesty in his customs, and will occasion the breaking of several merchants, both here and in England, if these storms prove general.

I here send your Grace the model of an establishment, with the regimenting, and increasing the Army, as I promised in my letter of the 5th; and I presume to differ so much from the scheme sent over, because your Grace told me there would be but a military, a civil list, and list of pensions in the intended establishment, and 30,000*l.* to be paid to Scots regiment, that regiment being in by this scheme for 18,000*l.*, the addition of 12,000*l.* more to make it 30,000*l.*, and the 6*l.* a day to your Grace will make the whole to amount unto 229,000*l.* or thereabouts. This being allowed, there will be in probability a considerable overplus of the revenue for his Majesty to dispose of as he shall think fit, and a great many officers who expect and deserve employment will be provided for. If this

may not be granted, I leave it as a ground of a model to be altered as his Majesty thinks fit. The military and civil list have already been paid for one year upon the present establishment, and there is a considerable sum of money remaining in the Receiver General's and collectors' hands, which cannot be paid out until farther orders from his Majesty. I wish, now Tangier is demolished, that it might go towards the paying the arrears of the Army, but I am afraid it would be looked upon as an extravagant thing to propose; but when I call to mind what changes I have seen, and guess at what may happen, by what has happened, this may be as proper a conjuncture as any for such a motion.

1683, December 12.—Last night my Lord Lanesborough died.

EARL OF SHANNON TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 11. Cork.—Concerning the pursuit of Colonel Owen. That his Excellency had not earlier received an account of the execution of his commands had been occasioned by great frosts, extraordinary snow and high floods that blocked up the western roads for about eight days. The writer had sent his quarter-master Lilly to West Carbery, where he was assured Colonel Owen had lived and not in Kerry, and had desired his friends Sir Emanuel More, Sir Richard Hull and Justice Beecher to give him assistance. But they all agreed that Owen could not be in that country. He had been at the waterside in England, but the news of the death of his brother, a doctor of physic, had called him back to London. One, Hutcheson, an attorney of the Exchequer, that lived in Dublin, was his agent. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683, December 13. Dublin.—I suppose your Grace knows that my Lord Lanesborough and Sir John Davys were joint Secretaries of State, though the latter had the profit of the employment, and now my Lord Lanesborough is dead he is afraid that some persons on that side may make an interest to be in employment as my Lord Lanesborough was, who if not his friend may do him great prejudice, if he should think of selling. He therefore desired me to move you, that my Lord Mountjoy should be in that place, but that looks so like a reversion, that I could not agree with him in it. All that I desire on his behalf is that your Grace would hinder anybody's coming in, for one Secretary of State in this kingdom, is enough in conscience.

My Lord Longford has made over to me, for his lady's use, her jointure, and the rents in the North. I hope there is no clog upon them; but I am sure there is upon the rest of his estate,

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 13. St. James's Square.—Though there have happened great and unintelligible turns at Court upon the account of the Duke of Monmouth, yet because I do not love to write conjectures in matters of that nature, but had rather stay till time expounds them, I have scarce written to you at all since that lord's apparition, and last remove from amongst us, of both which the King was pleased yesterday to give his Council such an account and deduction as you will shortly see, as it will be entered in the Council book to remain as a record of the indulgence of a father, and the resentment of a King. Upon the first whereof it seems the young man so much depended that he thought himself secure against the latter, for it is evident, and he made it too soon so, that he thought he had skill enough to recover his interest with the King, and retain his credit with his party, a design that required stronger parts, and more temper, than he or they, thanks be to God, are indued with. For the unseasonable expressions of joy by all the faction, amounting to a triumph, as upon a victory gained, wrought such a consternation and so visible and universal dejection in the well affected, that it became necessary to mortify the one and raise the spirits of the other, and this happened in a conjuncture perhaps fatal to Mr. Algernon Sidney, whose life could not then have been spared, but that the mercy would have been interpreted to proceed from the satisfaction the Duke of Monmouth had given the King that there was no real conspiracy to trouble, at least not to change the government, amongst those he had joined and consulted with whatever they might intend, who had, as we are to believe, had a separate conspiracy against the King's and the Duke's lives.

I confess it is hard to believe that my Lord Russell, the Earls of Salisbury and Essex and the Lord Grey could have any part in the assassination. But it is horrible to imagine the Duke of Monmouth, if he believes himself to be the King's son, should have the least suspicion of it, and not immediately and before he had slept upon it quit the whole party, and run himself out of breath to tell the King his fears, and his Majesty's danger. Yet, without the assassinating part, the other of raising force to seize the King's guards and person was but a crude project; but with it a very probable design, and it is plain that the same hands or the like who were to act the one were to be made use of in the other. I will not infer from hence that any of the lords, much less the Duke of Monmouth, had any suspicion that the King and Duke were to be murdered, and that by some of those who cried them up for the chief patriots for the liberty of their country and nation, and the heroic champions for the Protestant religion. But if they had no inkling of that impious treason, they were very negligent or ill befriended in their own party, and it should be

for ever a warning, to all who detest such a parricide, how they enter into consultations to reform the government by force, when such underplots may be carried on, against their mind, and without their knowledge. At the instant I write I know not how to describe the figure the Duke of Monmouth makes, nor fancy what course of life he can propose to himself. It must be left to time, chance, or his worse advisers to discover, and so ends my letter, which is become so much longer than I first intended it upon this subject, that I will for this time fall upon no other and till I hear again from you, I know little I have to say of the business of Ireland. *Copy.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE PHILIPS to ORMOND.

1683, December 16. Dublin.—Asking his Grace for a company or some civil employment.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, December 18. Dublin.—Concerning money to be invested in a mortgage from Lord Lanesborough's daughter. He is under a great affliction, having on Wednesday last lost his dear and only brother. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, December 19. Dublin.—Having given an account last post to my mother, of the particulars of my Lord Lanesborough's will, I shall not trouble your Grace with it, but only inform you that my Lady Lanesborough desires to put her daughter's portion into your Grace's hands, which is 5,000*l.* at eight per cent. interest, of which my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge has writ to my Uncle Mathew by yesterday's post, but I believe he will do nothing in it without order from your Grace, and therefore I give you this timely notice of it. There coming a letter with my packet since my Lord Lanesborough's death directed to him, I opened it, and it proved to be from his son, in which was this passage: "My Lord of London has left no means unattempted to prevail not only about your pension, but also to obtain what your lordship was made by me formerly to expect, and had succeeded, but that my Lord of Ormond opposed it, without whose being passive it was impossible to be done." If his father had not been dead before, this would certainly have killed him immediately and made him die dissatisfied.

I have no business to trouble your Grace with, but to send you enclosed the transaction between Sir William Petty and the Commissioners about a project of his for improving the revenue of strong water, ale, and wine licences. I was willing to give Sir William Petty his own humour in the manner of proceeding, and that has begot this farce of coming to a

surrejoinder which, though I look upon it as one of Sir William Petty's fegeries, yet I desire the papers may be laid before the Lords of the Treasury.

SAME to SAME.

1683, December 21. Dublin.—My Lord Longford having told me that he has given your Grace an account of our want of powder some time ago, I did not write about it, but there being no return made to his letters, and the stores growing less, there being not above three hundred barrels of powder in the kingdom, I desire, with what convenient speed you can, to know whether we may not deal for the proportion set apart by the establishment, there being money enough in the collectors' hands. I need no order for paying the 1,600*l.*, but the stop is upon the pretence of the Master of the Ordnance of England, that we must have our powder out of those stores there, which would be a great loss to us, for we can have the same powder delivered here, freight and all, for 2*l.* 15*s.* or 3*l.* at most, and the Tower rates are 3*l.* 10*s.*, without freight. I look upon this as a matter of great importance, and therefore I desire your Grace to lose no time in it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 22. St. James's Square.—At length three packets are gotten hither, that of the freshest date was of the 11th of this month. With them I have received the answers to the objections against the Commission of Defective Titles, and the project for modelling the Army into regiments, dragoons, and grenadiers. As soon as I had read over the answers, which seem satisfactory, I sent them to my Lord of Rochester, who, having also read them, tells me he believes the objections are so fully answered that he cannot doubt but that the Commission will soon be agreed upon and issued. The project concerning the Army I have given to be copied before I give it to the King, for fear he should mislay the original. As soon as that is done the alteration of the establishment will be gone upon, and I am again assured that no more than 30,000*l.* a year including the pay to the Scotch regiment will be expected to be remitted hither, which is no more than was sent over for many years past accounting the exchange, and yet the kingdom has prospered.

I have seen your letter to your mother concerning my Lord and Lady Longford, and received two from him upon the same subject. His promises are fair. I wish it may be in his power to perform accordingly. But considering the visible disorder of his affairs, and the shifts he has been put to which have sunk his credit to nothing, his displeasure against his lady and her friends because they would be glad to be assured

she shall not want bread, is unreasonable, and till he shall have put that out of question he must expect to be importuned in it. I hope what I have heard of his unjustifiable carriage in another affair is not true. It is said that the son of a neighbour of his, one Gaynor, pretending to a daughter of Sir Henry Every, and also to be heir to a good estate of 1,200*l.* a year, I think, procured an attestation from my Lord of Longford that he was really so provided, upon which attestation he married the young woman, and received her portion; but that in the family there is not 100*l.* a year inheritance. If this was unknown to my Lord Longford, he should not have certified in the case. If it was, and proves so far from truth, it is yet worse. I would be glad to know what to say in justification of him in this matter.
Copy.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, Christmas Day. Dublin.—Capt. Stanley brought me yesterday your Grace's letter of the 10th, and by the packet I find yours of the 13th. Having writ already upon the subject that by Capt. Stanley treats of, I shall return no other answer to it than that I will use my uttermost endeavours to follow your steps and put in practice the moral your Grace concludes with.

I have an account from Mr. Secretary Jenkins of the matter of fact relating to the Duke of Monmouth, and in your Grace's of the 13th, you gave me your observations upon his Masaniello's reign, and the late conspiracy, so well penned, that I have read it over several times. I have sent it to my Lord Primate, who I am sure will be of the same opinion with me. He has the gout in his hand, and I have had such a pain in my left thigh these three days past, that I have not been able to stir off my bed or chair or take any rest on either; but I am this day so much better that I hope it is neither sciatic or other gouty humour, but only a sprain taken at tennis, or a cold after it. I am afraid this extraordinary cold and frosty weather will bring the gout to your Grace.

When the six packets which are due to you from hence arrive, your Grace will have business enough from this side.

AN ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS TO THE ESTABLISHMENTS FOR
IRELAND OUT OF THE REVENUE FOR 1683.

Payments made to the late Establishment due in
the Year 1682.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the non-commissioned officers of the twenty companies at Tangier to complete their pay, from the times of their arrival there to the 25th of March, 1682	1,193	18	00
To the said twenty companies by way of imprest on account of the three months ending the 25th of June, 1682	3,411	14	00
To his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for three months ending the 25th of September, 1682	1,648	06	08

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Advocate General of the Army for six months ending at the same time	56	00	00
To the Life Guard, twenty-four troops of horse, company of Foot Guards, Royal Regiment of Guards, seventy English companies, and five Scotch for six months ending the 25th of December, 1682	68,043	03	08
To his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for three months ending the 25th of December, 1682	1,648	06	08
Marshal of Ireland for the same time	158	13	00
Muster-master General for the same time	84	00	00
Six Commissaries of the Musters for the same time	100	00	00
Advocate General for the same time	28	00	00
Chirurgeon General for the same time	28	00	00
Comptroller of the Musters for the same time	109	00	00
Secretary of War for the same time	34	17	04½
Governor at Kinsale for the same time	90	10	00
Master of the Ordnance for the same time	113	07	03
Lieutenant of the Ordnance for the same time	29	08	00
Comptroller of the Ordnance for the same time	25	00	00
Engineer for the same time	75	00	00
Train of Artillery for nine months ending the 25th of December, 1682	596	08	00
Wounded men from Tangier for three months at the same time	5	14	00
To the twenty companies there on account of six months at the same time	6,823	08	00
Total in the year 1682	<u>£84,302</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>07½</u>

By the present Establishment due Anno 1683 (vizt.).

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the civil list for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1683 ..	23,335	04	09
To the military list for nine months ending the 25th of September, 1683, which includes three months then ending to the twenty companies at Tangier for which no warrants have been yet signed*	122,066	03	03
To the Lord Lieutenant for three months ending 25th December, 1683	1,648	06	08
List of pensions for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1683, now paying	9,111	08	00

On his Majesty's Letters over and above the Establishment.

To his Grace the Duke of Ormond on his Majesty's Letters dated the 23rd of July, 1683	1,387	09	07
To his Grace more for one year's prizage ending the 25th of December, 1683	2,000	00	00
To his Excellency the Lord Deputy for his entertainment at 6 <i>l.</i> per diem for the 1st of September, 1682, to the 1st of December, 1683	2,742	00	00
More to the 25th of the same	144	00	00
	<u>246,737</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>10½</u>
The produce of his Majesty's Revenue for the year ending the 25th of December, 1683, over and above the sum of 23221 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1¾ <i>d.</i> then in arrear upon several branches	246,524	07	00½
Wanting to answer the foregoing charge, to be supplied out of the arrear	<u>£212</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>09½</u>

* This is according to the sums payable by the warrants, the cheques on the Army, and victuals to the Tangier companies being considered,

VISCOUNT CLARE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, December 26. Craigholt.—Concerning his signing the petition for the sitting of the Parliament at Oxford. He heartily repents having done so, seeing it was so much desired by the conspirators, and would sooner have expressed his sorrow had it not been reported that he was to be taken as one of them. Finding his Majesty was pleased to say to Lord Sussex the contrary, he humbly offers to sign any paper that may express his abhorrence of what he did. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 27. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 13th, 18th and 21st of this month, to all of which I shall say something, if I can have time from the ceremony of the day in which I am to bear a part at Court. I think Sir John Davys need not fear that anybody on this side will look after so insignificant a place as that of a second Secretary of State in Ireland, to which there will belong neither fee nor business, and for reversions they are quite out of fashion. What my Lord of Longford has done seems to be all he is able to do, and yet I fear some pre-engagements, but if they are but temporary and such as in a short time will pay themselves the matter is the less.

What the now Lord Lanesborough writ was very disingenuous, and made use of only to satisfy his father that his wife's friends were willing and able to serve him that therefore he might increase his allowance. Two things he mainly drove at, the payment of his arrears and transferring it in time to come to his son, the latter might have been effected some years ago, but then he would not part with it having a good opinion of his own constitution, but the former could at no time be obtained. A third thing gotten into both their heads was to be made an Earl from which I dissuaded the son to move, well remembering that it was not without difficulty and envy that I obtained the honour they had for them. After all I forgive this young man, and in consideration of his father will do him what good I can. I will write to my brother Mathew the next post about taking the child's portion into my hands.

Sir William Petty's notions shall be put into the Treasury Chamber as soon as I have read them. As to a provision of powder, it must somewhere be had as soon as it can be got. If the King will have it from hence, at so much loss, he must be obeyed, and he must pay for it; but I will take his pleasure in it as soon as I can.

In your former letter, about the establishment, I think you mentioned the putting of the 6*l.* a day allowed me upon it. It may be cast into a computation, but cannot come into a fixed establishment, because it must cease as soon as I, or any other governor, shall be sent thither. *Copy.*

JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 29.—My Lady Duchess, if she had went into the country, would have gone to Dr. Staggins's house at Little Chelsea, where we have put up some goods. The doctor is very much your Excellency's. We drank your lordship's health to some tune. He gave me a roll of music papers which I have sent by one Mr. Miller. The doctor presents his humble duty to your Excellency, and desired me to put your Excellency [in mind] of his brother that is now in Dublin. I presumed this enclosed will inform you of her Grace's health, and for his Grace I have not seen him better a great while. He has bespoke a supper this night for some company; God preserve him, your Excellency, and the whole family. I and my wife send our humblest duty to your Excellency.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 1.—Since my last, I have spoken with Sir Christopher Musgrave, who is chief officer of the ordnance in my Lord of Dartmouth's absence, about the rates of powder to be delivered out of the King's stores. He told me he thought it might be had at a little under or over 3*l.* the barrel, and I conceive the charge of the freight may be saved by sending it in one of the King's ships, as soon as the fleet shall be returned from Tangier. When you say that the same powder may be had at easier rates you must mean such as is made in England, if otherwise, it will always be disputed that it is not so good. So that to be sure to have the best, or if we have not to have the blame, it is safest to have it from the King's magazine.

I find by Ned Vernon that he, Richbell and Stannion are bound to Dashwood in a penal bond of 4,000*l.* for the payment of 2,000*l.* on a day long past, and that they have articles, and covenants by way of counter security, engaging to them my Lord of Longford's pretensions upon the East India Company, his lady's jointure, and all his entertainments of Master of the Ordnance, and captain of horse and foot, the two latter, his lordship having sold their security, is by so much diminished, which is so much the harder in that all that remains is contingent upon his and his wife's lives, and whether those are applied to other securities or no is doubtful. I writ by Capt. Stanley to you concerning a private concern of yours, but have not heard that he is got over. *Copy.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAMILTON to WILLIAM ELLIS.

1683-4, January 2. Caledon.—In my last, you had the account of the death of Shan O'Lappan, and now I am to acquaint you that on Sunday morning, by the means of Brachinrig and Greall, who were then present, I met with

Neal O'Donnelly and Hugh duff O'Caene, one of his comrades, both whose heads we took off after some small dispute. Neal O'Donnelly fled a considerably way, but being overtaken by my cousin, Archibald Hamilton, when his feet could carry him off, he turned, and first snapped his gun at me, and then fired a pistol at my cousin Hamilton, who was not above four yards from him, on which my cousin fired at him, and, being the better marksman, knocked the rogue over, so that he had as fair play for his life as ever any Tory had, and for his comrade, he was secured at first. He had Captain John Hamilton's gun in his hand when he was killed, and there was no hazard in our side but what my cousin Hamilton was in. There is only two left of these rogues' comrades, who I doubt not to dispatch very soon if they keep the country; and for the nobles I doubt not being as good as my word, and bring in their heads within ten days, for, within that time Brachinrig and his comrade and they are to meet, and I am certain death will be the first thing that parts them; but this was not to be done of a sudden, and within this fortnight I hope to make Ulster as clear of Tories as ever it was. But I beg of you not to let it be known to any, but his Excellency, that my soldiers Brachinrig and Greall was concerned in this service, for if it was discovered, the design against the nobles would be lost, so that, till that be over, they must continue abroad as formerly under the report of Tories. There are several gentlemen in Dublin who would soon send the nobles an account of this design if they knew it.

I doubt not but Captain Chichester, who is now in Dublin, can give you an account how good service it was to kill Neal O'Donnelly, as that he murdered Dean Lesley's servant, Mr. Kelly the collector, and a gentleman in Connaught; and that he was the greatest and troublesomest rogue Ulster could afford, so that I humbly beg the favour of you to acquaint his Excellency of this good service, and of my cousin Archibald Hamilton's good behaviour therein, for O'Donnelly had certainly escaped but for him, by which my cousin's life was in great danger. I entreat the favour of you to let me know how his Excellency is satisfied with our proceedings, and I am as in duty bound, etc.

Postscript.—This service was done before daylight, and there was nobody actors in it but my cousin Hamilton, one servant of mine and the two soldiers that escaped out of gaol and myself. The soldiers fled as soon as the business was done, lest they should be discovered by the country, and then they would be incapable of doing any more service. I wish you a merry Christmas.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 2. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 22nd of the last month, and am very glad to find that

the modelling of the Army, and the Commission for Defective Titles are like to succeed, for they will be of great advantage to his Majesty, and of much ease to the government here. There being several letters of mine not yet come to your hands, I have nothing further to trouble you with this post than to answer as well as I can that part of your letter concerning my Lord Longford. I do remember very well that Sir Henry Every asked me, when I was last in England, what I knew of that Gaynor, and upon the information I could get I gave him no encouragement to marry his daughter to him; but it seems my Lord Longford's attestation carried it, and the fellow is no richer than your Grace speaks of, and lives near my Lord Longford and my Lord Granard; and I believe my Lord Longford has the portion in his hands. I would not venture to speak of this to my Lord Longford now because he is very ill, and I am afraid the distemper is more in his mind than in his body, being conscious to himself of the ill things his necessitous condition has forced him to do. I am sorry that I cannot say more in his justification.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 8. St. James's Square.—I have been this morning at the Treasury Chamber, where, with the lords, the regimenting and forming the Army according to the design sent over by you, was taken into consideration in order to have it ready to be offered to his Majesty when the Commissioners of the Revenue there shall have sent over a computation of the product of the last year, which my Lord of Rochester says my Lord of Longford writ to him should be by the end of this month. By that time, likewise, it is probable that my Lord of Dartmouth will be returned from Tangier, and then his Majesty will appoint some more of the ships under his conduct to transport ammunition to you, that is to say, powder, for you write for no other nor complain of the defect of any other stores.

The King and Duke have seen the design you sent over for modelling the Army, to which they hitherto have made no objection, save only that the Duke thought it better to put the horse into three rather than into four regiments, consisting of eight and not of six troops a piece, and that he conceived it reasonable that ten men should be taken out of the field officer's companies in the regiment of guards to make all the companies consist of equal numbers, since they perform equal duty, and that it is so in regiments here. Some other things of smaller importance were mentioned, but not fixed upon, which if they shall be resumed there will be time enough to advertise you of.

I use another hand, having sore eyes which writing does hurt, to which I desire you to acquaint my Lord Primate with as a reason I do not now answer his of the 27th December.

One thing I had almost forgot, and that is that the 30,000*l.* a year that is to be transmitted hither should be clear, and over and above the charge of exchange which I conceive will come to 2,500*l.* more or thereabouts, and I doubt the pay set down for the marshal will hardly pass. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 10. Dublin.—Your Grace, I suppose, hath some time since received the return that was made by Mr. Attorney and me to the objections against the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, in one part whereof my Lord Primate thinks we have yielded too much in consenting that the clause for discharging lands to be passed thereupon from arrears of rent due thereout, may be left out of the Commission, which he thinks will be very inconvenient, and therefore desired me to draw up some reasons for granting that power to the Commissioners, which I have done, and delivered the paper to him, which will be either sent over or shown to your Grace, to be made use of as there may be occasion. It hath the show of being for the King's profit not to consent easily to part with anything that may seem to be due to him; but it doth not always prove to be so really, for I could give an account of very great sums that the King hath already lost by the arrears due out of several coarse lands being still continued in charge, whilst the lands have not been of sufficient value to answer them, together with the accruing quit-rents.

My Lord Deputy hath been pleased to tell me that your Grace hath hopes that upon the new establishment there will not be above 30,000*l.* a year reserved to be paid from hence into England, the pay of the Scotch regiment being included, which would be that whereof we should have no reason to complain, for there hath been, I believe, no less drawn over yearly from hence for these many years last past; but then the revenue being to be computed to about 250,000*l.* a year, if there be not such an increase made of the establishment that the remaining 220,000*l.* a year may be applied to uses in this kingdom, the overplus left undisposed of, will certainly be carried away from us. Your Grace knows that it is no difficult matter to find out necessary uses here for applying the rest of that money to besides the military and civil lists, there being several debts due from the King that are left unpaid by the Lord Ranelagh and his partners, whereof some care ought certainly to be taken, wheresoever the King hath any money here to spare, for their undertaking the payment of them cannot in reason free the King from them, especially as the case now stands, upon the King's stopping all process for the recovery of what, upon the balance of their accounts, remains due from them, out of which those debts ought to be satisfied. And if there should be still an overplus of money,

a good part thereof might be reserved, to be yearly laid out on that which your Grace hath sometimes had in your thoughts, the building of a more convenient house for the Chief Governor's residence, if it should not all be thought fit to be applied towards increasing the Army here. But this is, I doubt, too much for me to take upon me to put your Grace in mind of.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 11. Dublin.—I believe your Grace will have six or seven packets together, the wind has been so long contrary, therefore I have but little to say by this. My Lord Primate will send your Grace a clause to be inserted in the Commission for Defective Titles, which I think to be so absolutely necessary that the procuring that quiet to the country we aim at will not be compassed without it. It is the giving power to the Commissioners to forgive the arrears due upon such lands as shall be passed upon that Commission.

The Bishop of Meath and Mr. Padmore, to whom your Grace gave a living in that diocese, for which they have been at law ever since you went over, are now agreed so that I desire his Majesty's hand may be procured to such a letter as I herewith send a draft of. Col. Dempsey desires me to put you in mind of him in the new establishment. He says my Lord Rochester has promised him friendship in the matter.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 12. St. James's Square.—We shall have one meeting more in the Treasury Chamber before we shall be ready to offer his Majesty a new establishment upon the model you sent over. Several alterations have been proposed, I think for the better, but I shall not mention the particulars till they shall have passed our last examination. None of those alterations will affect the main design, so that it will be time to consider how to compose all regiments, grenadiers and dragoon officers, I mean who they shall be, also when to put all in execution, and that will depend upon an exact computation of the times when payment may probably be expected. The whole establishment comprehending 30,000*l.* and about 3,000*l.* for the exchange will come to about 246,000*l.*, and this at least we hope the revenue will abundantly answer and yield wherewith to fill the stores with a thousand barrels of powder over and above what must be the current expense, and to provide all necessary accoutrements for dragoons and grenadiers. But of this a better guess will be made when the Commissioners shall have made up their account of the product of the last year. It must further be thought of when the Army thus modelled may be more advantageously garrisoned and quartered with regard principally to prevent

insurrections, and in the next place to keep the country free from being infested by robbers and outlaws, wherein no regard is to be had to ease, convenience or advantage to officers or their estates, and it must be remembered that we lose much of the end of what is designed unless the head-quarters of each regiment be constantly attended by the officers and sometimes visited by general officers.

1683-4, January 15.—By my being abroad when this letter should have been made up it has stayed till we have had another meeting in the Treasury Chamber, and now the establishment for the military list is ready to be presented to his Majesty, when he shall be got to have it read before him and then to determine whether he will have the horse to consist of three or four regiments. The Duke is for three, but I think it more agreeable to the laying the foundation of a greater Army to increase the number of officers as far as the revenue will reach. But if the King incline to the Duke's opinion, I shall not insist on mine. By some questions asked by the lords, I found that if the entertainment of a marshal should be offered to the King, it is probable it would be struck out. I held it best to have it left out beforehand, and yet if any of them have a mind to oblige you they may take notice that it was inserted in the model sent over. I moved for an addition of sixpence a day to the common men of the guard of horse; but it was so coldly received that I doubt I shall not obtain it for them, though I mean to make another attempt. I cannot yet send you the particulars of the alterations, but the 1st of April was thought a fit time from whence the establishment shall begin, and it is computed that in July following the grenadiers and dragoons may be raised, accoutred and mustered, the regiments formed and garrisons and quarters assigned, in order to which the officers of the ordnance here are preparing an estimate of the price of all necessaries for grenadiers. I know care will be taken that all regiments shall be distinguished by their colours, and that timely notice be given to provide them, that is after the officers shall be fixed upon, wherein you will meet with importunity enough, as I should here, if I did not take some care to prevent it. Till the King shall afford his presence in the Treasury Chamber I shall have no more to say on this subject. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 13. Newtownstewart.—By the prospect that we, at this distance must have, there will be a war next summer in Flanders, and I remember to have heard your Grace speak as if you intended my Lord of Ossory should go for a summer to the first occasion of that nature. My Lord, I will not encourage the design; but if your Grace have resolved on it I shall gladly receive your commands to attend

him. I intend, however, to wait upon your Grace in London early in the summer, and this will only make me start a little sooner and take over a horse or two more. I am ashamed I have lived so idly that I cannot propose to be of further use to my lord in such an undertaking than only to stay by him, but that I shall have strong obligations to do, since it is the only way I can think of by which I may let your Grace see I am sensible of your favours.

Our Dissenters are pretty quiet, and what meetings they have are private and with very small numbers. We begin now to execute the law of 12*d.* a Sunday for those that come not to church. This brings some, and makes others threaten to go to Carolina. Thither, I believe, some may go, but the noise of it is chiefly raised by such as think to make landlords more indulgent to them from the apprehension of having their lands laid waste. We have had a very hard winter that has killed all our birds. Yesterday the ice broke on our rivers, and I believe has broke down all the bridges in the country. I am with a perfect resignation etc.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 17.—Concerning a deputation from the University of Oxford with respect to privileges claimed by the city of Oxford in prejudice of the rights of the University.

VISCOUNT CLARE to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 19. Carrigholt.—Expressing his regret for his error in signing the arrogant and foolish address at Ennis, and beseeching his Grace to intercede with the King for him.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 22. St. James's Square.—I think the last letters we had out of Ireland were of the 27th of December, which we impute to the easterly winds, that have conveyed all ships, post barks and others, to Dublin and kept them there. In the meantime his Majesty has resolved the two principal things that lay on this side. He has ordered the engrossing the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles and agreed upon such as shall be Commissioners; but whether he may not enlarge the number I am not certain, and he has resolved upon the military establishment with such additions, subtractions, and alterations as you will find in the abstract I send you. The nomination of field officers to the regiments he hath not gone upon any further than to name Beversham for one, and three or four for commands in the grenadiers and dragoons, whose names I shall send in a post or two, time enough to fix them—since the new establishment is not to

take place but from the 1st of April. All the common men to make dragoons and grenadiers of, I think best to have raised here by their officers upon such allowance as Beversham had when he brought a recruit of soldiers over, which he says was 40s. a man, and that will come to about 900*l.*, money, I think, well given to bring over so many fresh Englishmen.

The establishment for both lists, all things taken in, will come to less than 23,000*l.*, and that, we hope, will come within the product of the revenue this last year; but, till we have a more probable computation, I am not willing to propose any further charge. You have also herewith a computation of what it will cost to accoutre the grenadiers and dragoons to make them fit to do duty, and of the price of a thousand barrels of powder, the money for all which must be provided from thence out of hand. Only it is possible we may have time to pay for the powder. Let me hear from you concerning these particulars as soon as is possible.

By a state of the remains of powder sent me in January last, there were in the several stores at least nine hundred barrels, and by one in July last there were near eight hundred, so that I wonder it should be brought to three hundred as you say in a letter of yours written in December last, the rather that in a computation of the annual expense of powder Mr. Robinson rated it but about two hundred and thirty barrels. In another account of his he owned he had received thirteen thousand and odd hundred pounds of about 19,000*l.* set apart for ammunition and repairs, and that there then, which was about a year since, remained above 3,000*l.* in cash, which must still remain unless you have since given order to dispose of it. You will inform yourself how that account stands, and whether anything may be found upon the foot of it towards arming or raising the men that are levied here. *Copy.*

COUNTESS OF CLANRICARDE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 22. Portumna.—Asking his good word with the Lord Chancellor for Mr. Hannin, who desires to be called to the Bar that term. She is in a very particular manner indebted to him for his management of her lord's and her own concerns in England. *Abstract.*

REV. RICHARD THOMPSON to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 23.—Asking his Grace to recommend him for the deanery of Bristol now void, or shortly to be voided, by the death of the Dean abandoned by his physician. He refers to his patron the Earl of Aylesbury. *Abstract.*

MRS. FERRERS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 24.—Informing him that between five and six o'clock that morning his lady was safely delivered of a

son. The child is to be christened to-morrow ; Lord Ossory, Lord Chesterfield and Lady Cavendish to be gossips. *Abstract.*

SIR ROBERT READING TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 24. London.—In the first place I congratulate to your Excellency another son, as matter of universal joy when such a family draws more roots and becomes hereby almost immortal. The new model of your Army is too much your own to be imparted as intelligence. It was very surprising last night that my Lord Chesterfield had given up his regiment upon the occasion that my Lord Dumbarton's, when it should land here, was to have the precedence as the elder regiment, the Duke having yielded that point as to his own. My Lord Mulgrave hath his regiment again. On the 21st was your god-daughter married to Mr. Hamilton, and hath received great respects from your Excellency's family, and presents from her mother. The same day the King was pleased to give him a warrant to be my Lord Bellamont, but we forbear to trouble your Excellency for the great seal to it till some further matter be done for him. I hope your Excellency will look upon her as a small member of your family. The gentleman is much beloved and esteemed here, and is a man of much honour. He hath suffered the extremities of a coy and perverse mistress. I know not when these lines may kiss your Excellency's hands, the hard weather having frozen up the French packet boats and kept the Irish all on your side. However, I would not be wanting in my duty. Mr. Guidatt comes often to me. I have promised him 100*l.* reward to make an end with my Lord Kildare. His lordship hath never been in town yet, and if you compel them to plead this term, some light may be got into their condition, and an accommodation may as well be made after they have pleaded. I humbly kiss your Excellency's hands.

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683-4, January 26. Dublin.—By a small vessel that put into Holyhead we have ten packets out of England, and with them I had several letters from your Grace, all of them chiefly treating of what I have represented about regimenting of the Army and providing ammunition for our stores. I named only powder because that is the main thing wanting, and if it may be delivered here out of the Tower stores for 3*l.* per barrel, I shall move no more for the being supplied elsewhere, though I could have the same powder from the people that furnish the Tower for 2*l.* 15*s.* the barrel, and that in a thousand barrels would save 250*l.*

I am glad to find your Grace has made so great a progress towards the modelling of the Army, and that the main scope of the project takes so well, for I did never think that the

draft I sent would be looked upon as so perfect a one as not to admit of alterations, neither did I expect that a provision for me as field marshal should be moved for by your Grace, another having promised to do me that kindness; but I suppose a resolution is by this time taken in that particular, and so I shall let it rest, without being much troubled at the disappointment, since that of regimenting of the Army is compassed, for I look upon it as a matter of great service to his Majesty and the kingdom. I must confess such an employment and salary would be very seasonable as my affairs stand, but it will be the greater credit to me if I perform the work well, that I have no concern of profit or future preferment in this new model.

If no more than 30,000*l.* be expected from hence to be transmitted, paying the exchange though at ten per cent., and that the establishment will be no higher than 246,000*l.*, we shall do very well, for I am made to believe that the revenue will yield near 260,000*l.* even this last year that the Commissioners have been played tricks with by the late Farmers.

When the field officers of the Army and the commission officers of the dragoons and grenadiers are fixed, care shall be taken so to quarter the Army as to answer all the [guards] so small a body of men is capable of, and no man's interest or convenience shall weigh with me to place men upon their estates unless the place require it, and in that case they shall not have their own men, but commanded parties to be relieved from time to time. I sent you a list formerly of those whom I thought fittest to be field officers, I shall only put your Grace in mind now that I think Frank Cuffe would be a very fit person to command the grenadiers of the regiment, for I conclude Capt. Hodge will not change now he is to be entertained of the King's guard in England. For captains of the dragoons, I know three persons strongly recommended to me by the King and your Grace for companies—Sir Gerrard Irvine, Mr. Crofts, and Mr. Titchborne, who served handsomely at Tangier. When the Army is thus modelled the price of troops and companies will fall to a moderate rate.

SAME to SAME.

1683-4, January 27. Dublin.—I am informed that Ellis's brother who executes the place of bailiff of Westminster under him, has done some irregular things in relation to Mr. Sydney, which the Lord Chief Justice is much offended at. Will Ellis is afraid that it may do him prejudice, and has therefore desired me to write to intercede with your Grace, that the fault may only light upon him that did it, and he is willing to name any other person, to execute the place, that might be acceptable. He desires your Grace would let your secretary say so much to my Lord Chief Justice; but,

not knowing the truth of the matter, I cannot do no more than tell you his desires.

CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW to JAMES HARKINS.

1683-4, January 28.—Concerning certain articles to be sent to England. The Duchess directes him and Mr. Dogwell to pack up very carefully the silver table and stands with the silver looking glass that belongs to it, and the great pair of silver andirons that came from Dublin and were left at Kilkenny, and send by the next waggon to Mr. Douglas to be forwarded to Chester. *Abstract.*

SUCCESSION OF THE OFFICERS BELOW STAIRS IN THE KING'S HOUSE.

1683-4, January 28.—The rule of succession in his Majesty's house, especially below stairs, hath been ever thought best for his Majesty's service, and as in ancient times strictly, so generally observed since the first settlement of his Majesty's house immediately upon the King's happy Restoration. Only in rising to the board of Greencloth the succession hath been twice broken, for, by his Majesty's order, Sir Winston Churchill was admitted clerk comptroller in 1663, and Mr. Brouncker cofferer extraordinary in 1673, which, though quietly submitted to because it was the King's pleasure, yet looked upon as an unusual hardship to men without fault who had fitted themselves for that part of his Majesty's service. The three offices from whence men rise to the board are the kitchen, spicery, and aviary; but the Duke of Buckingham when master of the horse, brought an avener over all the particular clerks, by which invasion that office seems to have lost all right to succession, so the two other offices of kitchen and spicery are by said rule to furnish officers to the board. Pursuant thereunto Mr. Firebrace stands secured by being sworn clerk comptroller, and the next office in succession is the spicery where the chief clerk having been once accidentally put by upon the promotion of Sir Winston Churchill, and being very old may be thought unfit. But if the next in that office, supposing him fit, should not, according to rule, be preferred to the board, it will not be only a manifest prejudice to the second clerk of the spicery, but by consequence to all the particular clerks under him, namely, Mr. Bickerstaff, clerk of the poultry, Mr. Toll, clerk of the bakehouse, Mr. Webb, clerk of the woodyard, Mr. Gascoine, clerk of the scullery, and lastly Mr. Thompson, clerk of the pastry, besides the grief it will occasion to the clerks of the kitchen, who expect by succession to rise when the spicery hath had its turn, and are, with most of the rest, experienced good servants, who take great care and pains in his Majesty's service for small reward, in hopes and expectation of rising at last to the board.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 31. Dublin.—Your Grace will find by the account, that will very soon be given by the Commissioners of the Revenue, that the last year's product will amount to a considerable sum more than the paying the military and civil list for that year. I know not what his Majesty intends to do with that money, but, methinks, the poor pensioners who are upon the establishment ought to be considered, and the Army which is six months in arrear. I am confident there will be enough to satisfy both, and if this were done, I believe the Army would willingly part with the other three months.

Sir Robert Reading having writ me word that the concordatum might be eased of the standing charges upon it, I send your Grace a list of some of them which I think not proper to be upon the concordatum fund, Sir Robert Reading's own excepted. It would be of great ease to the Chief Governor and Council if that charge were placed upon some other part of the new establishment. I am desired to put you in mind of the Commissioners of Appeals, on whose behalf I writ long since.

Upon the noise of transmitting 30,000*l.* from hence the exchange is already risen two per cent., and I believe the work will not be done under ten, and your Grace must not expect to have your own money returned hereafter under eight at the lowest.

SAME to SAME.

1683-4, February 5. Dublin.—This is only to enclose the account of what ammunition is remaining this day in the several stores of this kingdom, and the state of the 19,840*l.* set apart for the supplying those stores, repairs of magazines, etc. The 1,500*l.* remaining upon the balance was received by my Lord Longford, and I am afraid is disposed by him to other uses; but his lordship having told Mr. Robinson, whom I sent to him, he being lame, that the money is ready, I have given a warrant that the whole balance should be placed in the Receiver General's hands; but I am afraid he cannot perform, and this must prove his utter undoing. Your Grace, upon casting up the several sums, will find that if my Lord Longford pays in his sum there will be in stock upon that fund 5,036*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.* besides 766*l.* 8*s.* due from the late Farmers, and the 1,600*l.* due for last year's allowance for the stores upon the establishment.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 5. St. James's Square.—Yesterday, they say, there arrived here eleven packets; in them there were only two letters from you to me—one of the 2nd and one of

the 11th of the last month. To any former letters I have made some sort of answers, though they have not been received when you writ. The Commission for Defective Titles will soon be under the seal, and then put into Baron Worth's care to carry with him, and I hope with the necessary power of remitting the arrears of quit-rents in proper places and in due proportion according to the variety of cases, wherein the prudence and integrity of the Commissioners must give the rule.

The military establishment, according to the design of regimenting the Army, and with the additions of grenadiers and dragoons was fair written and ready to be signed by his Majesty; but that, observing there were neither chaplains or surgeons provided for, I got it stopped, till I had represented to his Majesty how necessary they would be so that he was pleased to order them to be added, which will swell the account to about 1,700*l.* a year more, and now, that the way is again open, I will consider what may be further necessary and offer it that the revenue may be charged with it, and as little left to be drawn over as may be. I shall stay before I offer any further charge for an account the Commissioners have promised to send over about this time of the product of this last year, that what I shall propose may be probably at least within compass. I am sorry for my Lord of Longford's sickness, but more for the dishonour like to fall upon him. *Copy.*

ORMOND to SIR THOMAS NEWCOMEN.

1683-4, February 5. St. James's Square.—I was much surprised, and no less troubled, at the reading of your letter of the 14th of January, and cannot imagine upon what ground it was that anybody could [have sufficient] knavery to inform you that I was, or am, dissatisfied with you for anything you writ of the late conspiracy or upon any other account, a thing so far from truth that I do not remember that I have had any occasion to mention you since you went hence, nor ever did but to your advantage and employing my friendship to you and value of you. This I desire you to believe as truth, and what you were informed to be a lie invented from top to bottom.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 9. St. James's Square.—At the same time I received yours of the 26th and 31st of the last month, I had one of the 27th from my Lord of Longford giving a very cheerful prospect of the receipts and payments within the year of his and his fellows coming to the management of the revenue, insomuch that he says there lies money in collectors' hands for which there is no uses besides their having paid twelve months to the civil and fifteen to the military lists since they came into the employment, which I know not how

to reconcile with what you write that the Army is six months in arrear still, unless they were nine months in arrear when they entered upon their work, and in that case it will be tolerable good payment if with the growing entertainment three months arrear may be satisfied within the year, and this I conceive there is authority to do, and ought to be put upon the computation that shall be made of the King's debts, being more for his honour and the satisfaction of his Army, than to compound with it at the loss of three months' pay.

The pensioners are certainly in the next place to be considered, and so they are; as to the time to come how far they may have their arrear or any part of it will be most proper to determine when the account expected from the Commissioners shall be sent over, with which it may be fit to send a state of their case, or if the account be sent away, soon after it. By my memory, and the help of some papers I brought with me, you will find the fund for concordatums considerably eased in the establishment, though the charge of the Hospital in Back Lane will remain upon it till you shall remove the soldiers to the new Hospital, for which, if they are not fit, neither are they for the other, and then that charge will cease.

I will be at the price of powder as low as I can. If you did send a list of field and staff officers, I have forgot and mislaid it, and desire to have another besides those three recommended to you by the King. His Majesty, and the Duke send some daily to me, most of them very fit for employment, but half of them cannot have it unless a proposition of raising more forces, which I shall make when the Commissioners' accounts are received, shall take effect, as I hope it will, since it is a thing so much for the King's service, and for the security of his government. The command of grenadiers is thought the most difficult part of training, and not to be well taught but by such as have had actual experience in it. Such the King will certainly take out of the Scotch and Tangier officers and give us.

Ellis's business about Col. Sidney's goods is put into Sir Cyril Wyche's hands. If he shall call to me for help he shall have it. *Copy.*

EARL OF ANGLESEY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 10.—Concerning his own and his son, Altham's, fairs and market at Bantry and Altham, in the county of Cork.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 12. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 3rd inst., and in it a copy of the list of officers formerly sent by you and mislaid by me. Out of that and the notes I have taken of persons named by the King and Duke and such

as I am engaged to myself, I shall draw up a full list and offer it to his Majesty with the best observations I can make of the persons. The number is such, that some will be left out and others content with lower employments than they pretend to, or stay till better fall. Though it be proper and not to be avoided without the highest disparagement that the Earl of Longford as Master of the Ordnance should not have a regiment of foot ; yet I fear that and his place as Commissioner of the Revenue will be thought a double capacity more incompatible than if the employments were both military. In the case he is, the best expedient, I think, would be to part with his place of Master of the Ordnance, if a fit person could be found who would lay down the money it cost him, but since such a man may be hard to be found, I will stickle the best I can for him if the objection should be raised. I do think his nephew, Francis Cuffe, may be as fit for the command you propose for him as any man there ; but the King is under engagement to one of two who are expert in that way and have service to plead for them.

Tom Fairfax shall have my approbation and as much more as shall be left to me to have a regiment, and I do not doubt to succeed, though there are there some of elder standing and in higher commands than he has borne. I cannot readily think of any captain in the Army fit to succeed him in the command of the foot guards, and am almost of opinion that their pay might be better employed than in keeping them up. I confess it looks well to have such a guard, and that it is of importance to keep up the splendour of the government, so that I will not mention it to anybody else till I have had your thoughts upon it. But I am clear that since parade is the principal motive of having and keeping them they should always be commanded by a nobleman or one of the first rank of gentlemen in the kingdom, if one fit for it may be found so qualified. I will inquire how men are raised here, and when they enter into pay. I know they have but 20s. a man to raise them, but then they are either immediately put on board some of the King's ships at the Tower, or they enter into pay when they come to such a number. In our case they are to be marched some further and some a less way to the seaside, they are to be fed there and their freight paid for, unless the King commands some ships of his own to transport them.

For all the haste, we are, and ought to be in, to regiment and model the Army so as to make it look like one, yet I foresee so much to be done in order to it, that I cannot think it can be all done sooner than to send them to their several posts in September next, if it can be done sooner it is so much the better, especially if the proposition I shall make of raising an entire new regiment shall take place, since for the farming, raising, arming, clothing, and transporting of them, time must be allowed. I know not how Beversham will prove, but he

has seen as much as the English war could show him, and is certainly honest and stout.

If the powder, you are offered, be of foreign manufacture, it will not be allowed to be so good, though it should really be better, nor will the King have any bought but from such as furnish his stores here. The price I will endeavour to moderate. I wish to know what particulars of the equipage are over-rated, how much and whether as good may be had there better cheap. It will not be time to transport any of those things from hence till the return of the fleet, which I fear has suffered much by violent storms that have been in those seas.

I have taken thus much time from the festivity of Mardigras, but shall write more by the next; but I am not to omit to tell you in time that I am informed that the Phoenix Park is divided into park and farm, and that there is so much of the latter that there is too little left of the former, insomuch that the deer have died for want of hay properly their own, and which yet was sold in great proportion. The time of the year comes on when the deer are like to perish by the ill-usage they had in the winter. It will be necessary you look a little into this and get an account how much ground is taken from the deer by inclosures that keep them out, for in my time they began to encroach. If it prove too much there must be a reformation lest it should come to be begged again as being diverted from the use intended. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 13. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 5th, and now the hard weather is broke with us, I hope we shall have a more frequent correspondence with you than we have had of late.

Those employments your Grace mentions are very necessary for regiments, and I had not left them out of the model I sent over but that I was afraid of making the establishment too high, and for *salvo*, I thought that the officers and soldiers might hear divine service in the several parishes where they should be quartered; but, as useful as they are, I had rather the business should pass without them, than that the alteration should occasion the bringing the whole matter upon the carpet again. I have had some trouble by pretenders to commands, but I have put them off pretty well on this side by telling them that I cannot tell what commands I may have from his Majesty; but I know not well what to answer Capt. FitzGerald, who writ me word last post that he had made his application to your Grace for being a field officer of horse, and that you had received his motion very favourably, and advised him to apply himself to me; [and] that my Lord Rochester told him the Army was modelling and that it was a seasonable time for him to make his application to your Grace. He pleads much

his being a long while an officer ; but, if what is of late reported of him be true, to wit, his being severely corrected, and bearing it very patiently, the employment he has already is too much for him, and he ought to be left to his chimerical project.

The 1,500*l.* my Lord Longford was to account for upon the 19,000*l.* found for arms, etc., he has for certain disposed of to his own private use, and though he says he will soon pay it in, he is not to be relied upon. If I had known soon enough that there was so much money due out of that fund, and that my Lord Longford was to receive it, I had prevented his misapplying it. Possibly he may make some shift to get the money, and therefore I hope his Majesty's just displeasure may be, for a while, suspended. Robinson has been faulty in not giving me a duplicate of the account he sent your Grace so long ago of this fund.

I am sorry to hear from Mr. Secretary in his letter of the 5th that there was then no fresher news from my Lord Dartmouth than of the 19th of November, for there is a soldier arrived here from Lisbon who says he was in the *Centurion* frigate, and that on the 27th of December last, after the city of Tangier and the Mole were slighted, a violent storm parted the fleet, so that they were fain to slip their anchors, that the *Centurion* got safe to Lisbon, and sailed so soon from thence that he was left behind ; but, finding a ship bound hither he came with her. He can give no account of the rest of the fleet.

EDWARD JONES, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 16. Lismore.—Concerning Mr. Brownworth, who has for some years served the cure of Clonmel, and desires to be recommended for the vicarage of that place, now vacant by Dr. Ladyman's death. He has served with great diligence, and is well approved of at Clonmel as being a good man and a ready preacher. The Bishop of Waterford has the advowson, but reserves it wholly for his Grace's disposal. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 16. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letters of the 1st and 19th, and Dick Coote, who landed this day with the packet, brought me another. The information which my Lord Longford has given your Grace of the neat product of the revenue for this last year will prove true, as you will find by the state, which I hope the Commissioners will perfect and have ready to send over by Tuesday's packet, and if the three months' pay which was last issued out to the Army be allowed by his Majesty, then they are but three months in arrear, and what is unpaid by the late Farmers of June pay was twelvemonth, which is near 15,000*l.*, so that allowing the revenue has yielded but 260,000*l.* last year, which you

will soon be satisfied it has, the establishment of Ireland amounting to 200,000*l.* or thereabout, the pensions included three months' pay to the Army, which is 36,000*l.*, your Grace's additional allowance and arrear being added, there will yet remain a considerable sum to be disposed of; but as soon as the Commissioners have done this laborious work they are upon, your Grace shall have the matter exactly stated, for this is only to give your Grace a view of the revenue according to my little skill.

If your Grace can compass the raising another regiment of a thousand men, I doubt not but the revenue will bear it. But the revenue has yielded so much this year, I should not advise the clogging it more for the future than with 245,000*l.* a year, for nobody can foresee what accidents may happen to lower the revenue, and now you are in so good a way to complete all, I would have everybody that is upon the establishment look upon their allowances as secure, and that will be much for his Majesty's credit, and for the ease of the Chief Governor. I have sent your Grace the names of the field officers I formerly sent over, and also the names of others who had recommendations, etc. The lieutenant-colonels were field officers when my Lord Berkeley regimented the Army, and therefore I put them down. As for the majors, I picked out the fittest I could find in the Army, without having respect to seniority. But your Grace has all before you, and what his Majesty shall command, and your Grace order, shall be readily complied with, and without murmuring, though I should not have the naming of one officer. Since your Grace has engaged to Capt. Cook, especially upon the account you mention, your Grace will, I hope, perform; but it will give very great distaste to most of the officers of ancients standing in the Army. Though the employment of secretary at war is not excepted out of my commission, yet, it being a new employment, Mr. Solicitor tells me it is necessary that I should have the King's letter to pass it in patent.

I find that none of the merchants here will transmit the 30,000*l.* into England, by monthly proportions under ten per cent., and they expect to have their money paid them in this town before they draw, and that would be of vast prejudice to his Majesty's revenue; but Mr. Price, the Receiver General, will undertake it at ten and pay the money there every month, without desiring days of grace or bringing cash to this town, to the prejudice of the country, and this I take to be the best way for his Majesty's service in that particular. He tells me your Grace has his proposals already.

Col. Cooke's nephew brought me, but about a week ago, your Grace's ample letter of recommendation, though dated 26th of June last, so that it is proper for me to mind your Grace of him now, and of one, that was page to my Lord Ossory, my nephew. If the registrar's place to the Commission for Defective Titles be left to my dispose, I intend it for Ellis, so that I hope your Grace will not engage to any other body.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 17. Dublin.—Concerning his promotion in the Army. Being the first captain of foot, he thinks he may pretend to a regiment as soon as any other. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 19. Dublin.—Though the bearer's merits are very well known to your Grace, and to his Royal Highness, yet he thinks my recommendation may be of advantage to him in some business he has to do in England. I desire your Grace would show him all the just favour you can. He has promised to stay but a little while in England, or else I had not given so good and useful an officer leave to be absent at this time. His proper province is to command horse, and I find his inclination much that way. I wish that upon this new model some expedient might be found to remove him from the foot to the horse. Perhaps when it is known who the field officers are, that he may propound one.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 20.—According to your Excellency's order, bearing date the 8th day of June last, I have considered of the petition of Sir Robert Reading, Baronet, to his Majesty, and his Majesty's reference thereupon to your Excellency, and the report of William Robinson, Esq., Surveyor General of his Majesty's buildings and fortifications in this kingdom, hereunto annexed. And finding by the said report that the said Surveyor hath viewed the small piece of ground in the Castle Yard, whereof the petitioner desires a lease from his Majesty, and that the same is not of any use at present to the Castle stables, I do not see any inconvenience in his Majesty's granting the petitioner such a lease thereof as he desires, if his Majesty shall so think fit, so as some small rent be upon the granting of such lease reserved thereout to his Majesty.

[The following three documents, and a plan of the stable yard belonging to the Castle of Dublin, are annexed:—]

(I.) PETITION OF SIR ROBERT READING to the KING.

1682-3.—That your petitioner as tenant to the city of Dublin of the pipe water, doth furnish your Majesty's Castle of Dublin with water as hath been accustomed for some hundreds of years, and doth, at his own charges, maintain the banks of the said water, and the leaden pipes conveying the same into the said Castle, without receiving anything for the same.

That there is an ancient watercourse, running through the stable yards, belonging to the said Castle which emptieth itself in the river Liffey.

Your petitioner humbly prayeth that your Majesty, in consideration of the premises, will be graciously pleased to grant leave to your petitioner to place a mill on the said watercourse near the gate of the said yard, which may be of good use to your said Castle on occasion of service, and that in order thereunto your Majesty will be pleased further to grant unto him a lease of ninety-nine years of twenty foot front of the ground whereon the dung lieth, with liberty and use of the yard belonging to a small tenement without the gate under such rent as your Majesty shall think fit.

1682-3, March 19. Newmarket.—His Majesty is graciously pleased to refer the consideration of this petition to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or to his Excellency the Lord Deputy, to report what his Majesty may fitly do in it, for the petitioner's gratification, which his Majesty is graciously disposed to, whereupon his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.

SUNDERLAND.

A true copy.—W. ELLIS.

(II.) EARL OF ARRAN to WILLIAM ROBINSON.

1683, April 6. Dublin.—Referring foregoing petition to him for a report.

(III.) WILLIAM ROBINSON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 16.—In pursuance of your Excellency's within order of reference, I have viewed the ground mentioned by the petitioner, and do humbly certify that the place by him desired for erecting a mill, being over the shore or watercourse that runs through the stable yard belonging to the Castle, has not hitherto been used by any person, nor is it of any use at present to the Castle stables; and do further certify that the grounds adjoining to the said watercourse is partly made use of for laying dung, but that part thereof next unto the said watercourse is not made use of but remains waste, and if a partition wall or fence be made betwixt the dunghill and waste ground, there will be excluded such a piece of ground as is desired by the petitioner, and if the old gate of the stable yard be removed about nine foot backwards into the said yard, the petitioner may have a convenient passage into the said waste ground, without taking away or using the yard, belonging to the tenement, without the gate in the petition mentioned, and without any prejudice or inconvenience to the stable-yard, all which is more particularly described in the annexed map, and humbly submitted to your Excellency's consideration.

1683, June 8. Dublin Castle.—We refer the foregoing report with the papers annexed to his Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General to consider the matter and certify his opinion what may be fitly done therein.

ARRAN.

ORMOND to VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON.

1683-4, February 21. St. James's Square.—I had sooner answered your letter I received from you since you went concerning your desire of being in the Commission for Defective Titles, but that I was not certain what sort of men the King would have it consist of, that I might not move anything improper for the service, or for your lordship. His Majesty's resolution at length was to take Commissioners out of such only as should constantly attend the work, or out of such officers of the Crown as were always to have successors, and so the Commission is filled up without any person of your lordship's rank or profession. This account I now give you not to discourage but invite you upon any other occasion to call for my endeavours to serve you, etc. *Copy.*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY. .

1683-4, February 21. St. James's Square.—I have not now before me your lordship's last letter, but I well remember the subject of it was very obliging to me and my family, nor does it at all diminish the obligation that your own inclinations had some share in the proposition. But I shall freely tell you, that in the circumstances of my family, I am not willing to recommend such an expedition to our young man, which, from me, would seem an injunction, and yet, if his disposition did lead him to it, I should not mislike nor perhaps hinder the execution.

The state of affairs abroad is such that we know not what to think will be the issue of them. The King of Spain declares, but it is the French King only that makes war. Such a declaration, with so little means to follow it with suitable action seems to be, and is cried down here, as the most irrational conduct that any State could be guilty of, and it has produced the most dismal effects of devastation in the Spanish Netherlands that can be imagined, and yet not greater than might be expected from French conquerors let loose to spoil and violence, so that it may be concluded the Spaniards have drawn this misery upon their own country and subjects, to let England and their nearer neighbours see what they are to expect when France has subdued them, and by so terrible a prospect to draw them into a speedy and powerful assistance. If the design take it may in the end turn to account; but in the meantime there is not a more desolate people or country in Europe than that which is naturally and was really the richest; no, not that part of Austria wasted by the Turks

baiting slavery and massacring. That this might not too warmly alarm us, Holland and the adjacent Princes' propositions for accommodation are made by France, and it hath been able to obstruct the levies the Prince of Orange had obtained the States General to have consented to, by raising Amsterdam in opposition to it, and the animosity is grown so high that it threatens the dissolution or some change in that Commonwealth.

Thus the case stands, and thus far I have been drawn from my purpose of telling you, that if my grandson should have a mind to see action, I should find it difficult to determine where it should be, my station being where it is, but his equipage may be soon made, and by that time you are got hither the choice may be easier. Your lordship is not to take this for such an invitation as to disappoint or incommode your own affairs; when they shall permit your absence from home, I shall be extreme glad to see you here, if I cannot in Ireland.
Copy.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARBAN.

1683-4, February 21. St. James's Square.—On Tuesday last the establishment was for the last time read over, unless his Majesty for form will have it read over in Council and entered in that office according to custom. Chaplains and surgeons are added, the latter without mates, nor is there anything allowed for medicaments for the present, but they are to be furnished to what degree you shall think fit, out of the concordatum money for one year, and, when you have brought it to a certainty, it may be put upon the establishment. I send you an account of what is allowed here.

The officers of the ordnance here do own that powder may be had at fifty shillings or forty-seven shillings the barrel, and they sell it at that rate; but then it is but decayed powder, which must be repaired or stoved, and then it will last good for about a year after, whereas the fresh and best will last seven years, and need no repairs unless it take wet, so that I conceive the best husbandry may be to take a quantity of each, but most of the fresh, and only so much of the other as may serve for exercising, salutes, and triumphs.

At the end of the establishment there is a memorandum, that whatever overplus shall remain after the three lists, civil, military and pensions, shall be satisfied, shall be employed in building and repairs of forts, in filling of stores, in recruiting the Army, in raising of new regiments or companies, in maintaining of ships for the service of Ireland or in some other public occasion in that kingdom, and not otherwise, as his Majesty shall think fit to direct. I endeavoured all I could, to have a new regiment put upon the establishment, which being little more than 10,000*l.* a year will be far within the computation of the revenue, unless you are extravagantly misinformed by the Commissioners; but I could not get the

lords to be of my mind yet, though I see so little to be objected against the proposition that I doubt not but I shall prevail in the end, if the account expected come up to what we are put in hope it will, and when my Lord Dartmouth shall be arrived.

There will be no alteration in the rest of the establishment, but in two particulars, Sir Edward Scott will have a pension of 300*l.* a year, which comes far short of his pretensions and expectation, and Daniel McCarty Reagh will be restored to his place in that list for 100*l.* a year, having been put out, nobody knows how.

It comes now into my mind that if with the growing pay three months of the six months in arrear to the Army shall be paid, it will be two years before we can account upon any considerable overplus for any of the uses mentioned in the other leaf, a quarter's pay to the Army coming to thirty and some thousands of pounds, and then no new levies can in the meantime be made, which I take to be so much for the security of the government in the three kingdoms. I had rather the arrears should be paid but by six weeks in a year, or that it should be kept still three months in arrear, than to omit the opportunity of reinforcing the Army or delay it. You will do well to consider the state of the revenue, and let me have your sense of this. *Copy.*

EARL OF BARRYMORE to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 22. Castle Lyons.—Concerning his Castle of Shandon. It has been viewed lately by Lord Longford and Mr. Robinson, the Surveyor General, and judged a place fit for his Majesty's service. His Grace had been pleased to take notice of it himself when last in Cork. *Abstract.*

CHARGE for CARRIAGE of AMMUNITION.

1683, February 22.—

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
28 August.	To Limerick twenty barrels of powder at 4 <i>s.</i>	4	00	00
28 August.	To Galway twenty ditto at 4 <i>s.</i>	4	00	00
30 August.	To Athlone twenty ditto and five match at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	3	02	06
6 September.	To Charlemont twenty ditto and ten of match at 3 <i>s.</i>	4	10	00
8 October.	To Londonderry twenty ditto and ten of match by sea	4	10	00
18 February.	To Kinsale and Charlesfort fifty barrels powder by sea	4	15	00
22 February.	To Carrickfergus twenty ditto by sea	3	00	00

l. s. d.

To carriage to the Customhouse,
 boatage on board the vessels,
 cooperage, and charge of
 landing at the ports 1 04 03

£29 01 9

Endorsed :—An account of the charge for sending ammunition to the several stores under-named, by virtue of his Excellency's warrant dated 2 August, 1683.

WM. ROBINSON.

NEWSLETTER.

1683-4, February 23. Whitehall.—It is thought his Majesty's stay at Newmarket will be above three weeks, he having been pleased to order that his chapel be kept up at Whitehall during his absence, that the Bishops only be excused from preaching till Palm Sunday, and their turns performed by his Majesty's chaplains-in-waiting, and that the Wednesday's and Friday's sermons be carried on by the Lent preachers as if his Majesty were present.

On the 19th Mr. Bampfield, an eminent Nonconformist minister, was buried. He died in Newgate, prisoner for not paying the fines the laws required of him, and had as many followers to his grave as ever he had to his conventicle, the whole rabble of Dissenters being mustered together to show yet their readiness to appear upon the least occasion.

The Aga of the Janissaries taking of the Grand Vizier has now gained credit and place in all our neighbouring Gazettes, though that of France, where such news passeth uneasily in the maintaining it, requires a confirmation.

The Holland letters, dated 25th, tell us that the light which was given unto the practices of those at Amsterdam, was from a letter of the French Ambassador sent to his master and intercepted by the Marquis of Grana, by him communicated to the States, which contains an account of the several concerts betwixt those of Amsterdam and the French Ambassador, and the correspondence they carried on. It was upon this, two of their deputies were sent out of the assembly, their papers sealed up, and copies of the discovery sent to the several towns for their advice to preserve. Amsterdam has returned a letter in answer complaining of the proceeding, and, in the meantime, appoint all to be ready to stand upon their guard for their security. The next may give us a more ample account. The State had no answer to Monsieur Davaux's memorial, nor was it seen how they well could [accept] the former part unless they may be supposed to be able to give law to Spain, and the latter part of it is not without circumstances of much difficulty.

It is writ from Wales that the waters by the shore have caused so great a flood as hath carried away most of the wooden bridges in Monmouth and Brecknockshire, and it is feared in other counties, so that they are in a great measure cast off from a present communication.

There is too much cause to fear that the Surat merchant is lost, for that she was in company with ships some time since arrived, and is not yet heard of from our coasts.

On the 22nd there was fifty guineas offered per cent. assurance, and refused. The auctions of the East India Company are still at 228.

It is writ from Brussels, dated 25th, that they have an account of the new conquests of vast quantities of provisions and ammunition carrying daily to their frontier garrisons, particularly to Valenciennes, Condé, and Mongluage, so that nothing less than sudden action is to be expected, and whilst they be under this apprehension that which adds to their trouble is lest the differences betwixt the States of Holland and the city of Amsterdam be raised to that height as to render their resolutions of raising the new levy wholly ineffectual, they being informed that Amsterdam stands upon their guards, and refuse to send any of their deputies to the States, until the papers they have sealed up shall be restored.

By the same way we have a good account of the state affair betwixt Christendom and Turkey; there is a firm correspondence betwixt the Emperor and the King of Poland. . . .

The Venetians are fitting out two fleet of ships; one to go to the Dardanelles, the other to join with those from Pope Malta and foreign Princes at Grand Cairo and Aleppo. They are said to refuse to take up arms against Hungary, and to grumble at the payment of contribution at Belgrade. There is a great mortality, and the Turkish troops under an high discontent, and at Adrianople the Grand Seignior thinks himself not safe from the incursions of the successful Cossacks and Moldavians, and which is more, the defeat which the Cossacks were said to have received by the Turks who were to settle Duha Hospidor of Moldavia is turned into a signal victory, for though the Cossacks were a long time beaten, they resolved at last to sell their lives at dearest, and in a sort of despair turned the battle, killed and wounded fifteen thousand Turks and Tartars, took Duha, the Turkish Hospidor, prisoner with all his family, and possessed themselves of Jasie, which was his residence.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 25. Dublin.—I had by yesterday's packets, your Grace's letters of the 12th and 16th, and having written so many letters to you upon the subject of modelling the Army, I shall trouble you no further in that business, being sure that you are so well satisfied of what advantage it would

be to his Majesty's service, that you need no quickening, yet methinks that since you have so good an account of the revenue for the last year, and so fair a prospect for the time to come, the doing that work need not be put off to so long a time as your Grace mentions. I believe my Lord Longford can come off well enough in that matter betwixt him and Holsey, for Daniel Arthur has got a decree against him upon the houses here so that the security his lordship has given to Mr. Holsey in England will stand good to him, it being only a collateral one to Arthur, but many other things he will not be able to answer, and therefore I shall endeavour to persuade him to part with his employment of Master of the Ordnance; but the greatest difficulty will be where to get a person qualified for it. If one cannot be found on that side, I know of never a monied man here fit for a place of such credit and command. Mr. Kingdon would be glad to purchase it, but the objection of being a Commissioner lies as well against him as the other, else I know no man fitter. I am of opinion that the Yeomen of the Guard might have been at first dispensed with and the money to pay them better employed; but, since they are up, I cannot advise the disbanding them, the world looking upon it as a great piece of grandeur. Col. Cecil is the person I should recommend to command them when Fairfax is removed, and he will be satisfied since that place gives him the station of a colonel.

Robinson has got the gout again, but I have sent to him for an account of Charlemont, and of the rates some particulars of the equipage for grenadiers and dragoons may be had for here. The powder I mentioned often is of English manufacture, and the same for goodness that we must have out of the Tower, at so much a higher rate, for we would deal with the very persons that furnish the Tower, and there is no mystery in it, for the receiving ready money, and staying some times two years before payment, makes a great alteration in prices.

Somebody has, I am afraid maliciously towards the steward, misinformed your Grace of the deers wanting hay in the park this winter. He has showed me his answer to that particular, which is a very true one, and he gives a very just and true state of the whole concern of the park. The inclosures, he has often complained of to me, and I did not know what to order in the matter, for they were made before my coming into the government, and the Ranger told me with your approbation; that your Grace best knows.

My Lord Kingston, having bought Capt. Chambers Brabazon's troop, he intends to put himself into the world, and I hope he will make a good man. He is ambitious of being a Privy Counsellor, which I desire your Grace would move the King in for him.

I send over a business this post relating to the Corporation of Londonderry, which I desire may be procured for them. The magistrates have, of late, behaved themselves so well in

suppressing conventicles and unlawful meetings, that they deserve to be encouraged.

SIR C. WYCHE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 26. St. James's Square.—I am extremely sensible of your favour to me in my pretence to the title of Secretary of War; but since it must pass its course here, I have some distrust of my success, for though we find by the accounts (that are returned) that the revenue does answer expectation, and well perhaps exceed it—though after the passing this letter, it must be another work to get the fee of twenty-five shillings a day entered on the establishment—yet I perceive the wonderful caution of increasing the charge, that I cannot tell whether they will strengthen my plea to it so much as this will do. I am the only man I think almost that ever was in my station, without any salary from the Crown, and therefore have very good reason to desire it, as a thing of common course; but how in these retrenching times, the Commissioners of the Treasury will relish it, I shall see when I bring it before them. However, I shall always acknowledge your Excellency's goodness to me, and your care in keeping my pretences secret, and shall be infinitely glad of any opportunity of showing my sense of it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 26. St. James's Square.—In mine of the 21st inst., I told you the establishment had on the Tuesday before been read as for the last time till it should be brought to the Council Board, and I then thought so, but upon telling the King that it was in that readiness, and that I would, when he should please to admit of it, present him with the names of field officers, he seemed to be of opinion that the majors of foot should have no companies, their work being enough without it, and too much if added to the care that ought to be had of a company. I told him if he would have it so that the establishment must be wholly drawn over again, and that it would be an addition of the charge of six majors, which would rise to a pretty sum if he intended, as he seemed to mean, that a captain's pay should be added to that of a major's, and that they should be such men, as might deserve to rise, upon vacancies, to head a regiment. This has for the present stopped the closing of the establishment, and unless a resolution be taken to perfect it as it is to-morrow at Council, it cannot finally be perfected before the King goes to Newmarket, which will be the 1st of March. At the same time he held this discourse with me, he asked me, as if the question had then come into or been newly put into his head, whether commands were bought and sold in Ireland. I answered that nothing was more frequent. He replied he did not mean such bargains

as were made between officers. I told him I never knew of any other sale of commands since my Lord of Strafford's time, though there might have been some since, but none whilst I commanded the Army. This question implies that some such thing has been suggested, and I will endeavour to find out the author.

To yours of the 16th, or to the several accounts since sent over from the Commissioners and Mr. Price, which seem to differ, I can now say nothing, being presently to go to dine with the King at the Duke of Beaufort's. From the Treasury you will hear. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1683-4, February 28. St. James's Square.—When the King had a computation of the additional charge it would be to have six majors without companies, he laid aside the thought of it for the present, and yesterday in Council heard all the establishment read over, and after, signed every leaf of it. After it is entered in the Council Office it will be transmitted to you.

Next to the payment of the arrears due to the Army, that of pensions is to take place, and if the account sent over stands good, there will remain more than will satisfy both, and you are sufficiently authorised to issue warrants for the Army, and to set the Auditor and all other officers loose to give debentures and payment to pensioners for the year in management 83. I have good authority for what I write, so that you need not scruple proceeding accordingly.

His Majesty will not, till his return from Newmarket, name either field officers for the regiments or for the grenadiers or dragoons, which are to be raised here, so that I shall have time enough to write to you on that subject, and not going with the King shall have little interruption.

I met the Earl of Danby going into the King's dinner yesterday. He grows a courtier, and presses to proceed upon a warrant he had to be a marquis, a little before he gave up his white staff. The bill is come to the Secretary. Whether his Majesty will sign it before he goes or not is a question I cannot resolve. Those who are not his friends have something to say why he should not, and possibly they do not more envy his promotion, than they apprehend it may be a step to his employment. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 29. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 21st, and am very glad that the establishment is fixed, and only with those small alterations your Grace mentions. I know not well what to say to the first paragraph of it, for surgeons are always in the establishment of Armies, and a particular one appointed to every regiment, and because the

regiments cannot always be quartered, entire mates are as requisite as they, and both put together will make work for an apothecary, which will swell the charge very much, so that, upon that consideration, I left them out of the scheme I sent over, thinking that it would be time enough to provide for such when there is a prospect of action, especially since we have an Hospital to take off disabled men, and that the little Army we have does well enough without them; but upon the whole, if they are left to me to provide for, their allowance for medicaments will be but slender.

I must confess I am much surprised to find the Ministers so kindhearted to us, as to allow the overplus of the revenue after the establishment is paid, should go to the uses you mention, and be solely laid out for the good of this kingdom, but since the memorandum is not part of the establishment, I am still afraid that it will be otherwise ordered.

As to the last part of your Grace's letter, I have ordered the Receiver General to give me an account of the money remaining in cash, or upon good fund, after the fifteen months that is paid to the Army in twelve months' time. I am much mistaken if there will not be enough remaining in stock to raise and equip those men intended by the establishment, and a new regiment too.

NEWSLETTER.

1683-4, March 1. Whitehall.—On the 26th his Majesty, his Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, and several of the chief of the nobility dined with the Duke of Beaufort at his house at Chelsea. The entertainment was very magnificent, such as became so great a peer.

The Duke of Northumberland some time since sent to, is not yet arrived, though every day expected. At his coming, George, Prince of Denmark, and he are to be installed, at Windsor, Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, which ceremony, it is thought, may be performed some time the next week.

The Sessions, at Hickshall for the county of Middlesex and Guildhall for the City of London, have opened, where the chiefest business is the prosecution of Dissenters; the Government be resolved to make a thorough work of it, know they are ill weeds, and if any of them be left, will in their own time spring out and poison the land.

In London seventeen were fined each ten nobles for riot.

We hear of a piece of justice lately done in Pennsylvania, where one being accused for making and disposing false coin, had his trial, and being convicted by the oaths of some, and the words of others, for Quakers there, like peers, pass upon honour, he was sentenced in a 100*l.* and to make satisfaction to all those who had received of the coin.

The Hague letters, dated the 3rd, tell us the Spanish Minister has presented a second memorial to the States,

pressing an answer to his former, and laying at their doors all the mischief that shall follow for want of their taking timely resolutions. The business of delivering back the papers to Amsterdam has upon debate found some to favour it, but most against it. It was proposed by some that Amsterdam might consent to the perusal of them and that then they should be there delivered; but it is thought that Amsterdam will hardly agree to it. These things put a stop to the great point of the new levy, for which the Commissioners for Foreign Affairs has proposed as expedient, that in the meantime till they can come to some determination, the Prince of Orange may be empowered to draw out such forces as he shall find necessary for the support of Flanders; which may admit debate, but whatever opposition is hitherto made against the new levy, it is believed that when it is brought to the States General, it will be carried by majority of voices there, as well as it was in the States of Holland, and perhaps it is in confidence of this, it is said the new levies will in the meantime be carried on and commissions given out.

The Hague letters, dated the 5th, say the States of Holland had assembled, and were upon the raising of, the new levies of sixteen thousand men, but still wanted the Deputies of Amsterdam and had not as then come to a full conclusion. The City insists upon delivery of their papers, which the States of Holland continue unwilling to do till first perused, and have pitched upon the Deputy of Dort and Harlem, as who may be most easy to them if that may prevail, to be the inspectors. Zealand is not so averse to the new levies, as was given out, all except Middleburg being for them, and they now coming about. This while the Foreign Ministers has frequent meetings for a general peace. It is said they have almost completed a project in order to it for a truce of eight years; but if, as the discourse runs, Strasbourg be to remain in the meantime in the French hands, and the Spaniard be required to leave Courtrai and Dixmude in the state they are in, whatever other compensation may be proposed, it is thought neither the Spaniard nor the Emperor will be brought to consent.

But however it happens, the French have gained lately the inclination of several Princes to their party. The Elector of Brandenburg's Minister was dispatched from Hanover with a more favourable answer than he expected, the Duke having assured him that he would reasonably promote the truce offered by France, as judging it absolutely necessary for preservation of the peace of the Empire, and the Dukes of Brunswick are grown very bold, who having kept up a considerable army at their own charge to be exhausting their coffers, and quartered them in their own dominions to the impoverishing their country without any hope of subsidies, would gladly be eased of the burden.

The Brussels letter, dated 7th, speak of great preparations made by the French upon the frontiers, but no motion, though great threats, if not suddenly prevented by some accommodation.

His Majesty granted to Mr. Somer and Mr. Crabbe, the benefit of a new invention for grinding log-wood and other wood for dyeing.

This day his Majesty went about five in the morning for Newmarket, and it is said his Royal Highness will go on Tuesday next.

It is said Dr. Turner, Bishop of Rochester, is to be made Lord Almoner.

GEORGE MORLEY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 1. Farnham Castle.—Asking his Grace to give a letter of recommendation of a son of the bearer, Dr. Duncomb, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College in Oxford to be chosen into a place now void. Dr. Duncomb is a gentleman of very good family in the county of Surrey, and is not only a loyal, orthodox and conformable divine, but exemplarily careful and diligent in doing the duty of his calling. This request would have been made by the mediation of Lord Longford if he had been here. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 1.—Asking his Excellency if he had received a parcel of tunes sent by Dr. Staggin who has some more to send as soon as he returns from Newmarket. The King went this morning at four and knighted Mr Progers, Master of the Lake and Sergeant Porter, the office that Sir Edward Brett had. *Abstract.*

GERALD BORR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683-4, March 3. Dublin.—. . . It began to snow here very fast last Friday morning, and doth so now; if there hath been any intermission, it was very little and in the night, but I do not hear of any. It is said the roads near this town were not passable without difficulty yesterday, and without speedy thaw they must be worse. The sole talk of this town now is the misfortune of Mrs. Agnetta Stephens, who privately married Hitchcock, the minister, last Friday night without the knowledge, but to the great grief, of her mother and friends.

H. SLINGSBY to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 3.—The person I had the honour to speak to your Grace about being surgeon to your regiment is one Peter Belton, doctor in physic. He was recommended by Sir Theodore Mayerne above thirty years since unto the

learned Reverius who lived at Montpelier, whose pupil he was, and lived in his house above four years, after which he took his degree of doctor and had his diploma upon it. The said Riverius, having the charge of the great hospital there, growing ancient, trusted and employed this gentleman with the care thereof under him for divers years, whereby he came to good knowledge in surgery, ever since which he hath both abroad and in England had good practice and experience in physic as well as surgery, as is generally known, and particularly by myself, who have for several years known his practice in both capacities with good success in several families of quality of my acquaintance as well as my own, which gave me the confidence in recommending him to your Grace's favour and employment as to the service of your regiment, wherein I do not doubt but he will behave himself so well, and in his practice as a physician too, as to deserve your Grace's further favour and countenance. I can further certify your Grace that for the quieting himself in the practice of physic and surgery; he hath several diplomas from the late Sir Alexander Frazer, Sir George Ent, President of the College of Physicians, and divers other of that society concerning his skill and experience in both arts, and which renders him a fitter person for your Grace's consideration. He was taken prisoner in Sir George Booth's business, and a considerable sufferer therein for his Majesty, and at the great fire of London had several houses in Fleet Street and White Friars burnt, the loss of which he never recovered, and was his ruin. Your Grace's favour to this gentleman, and pardon for this trouble is humbly desired by etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 5. Dublin.—The bearer, Lieutenant Stewart, is one of the lieutenants to the grenadiers of the Scots regiment, and having lost his leg upon service at Tangier, he cannot so well perform the duty of a foot officer, therefore, at his request, I desire you would recommend him to serve in the dragoons or grenadiers on horseback there, if there be no vacancy here.

SIR R. READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 5. London.—Yesterday my Lord of Ormond dined very well, played at trick-track with Monsieur Lissac and Tom Panton, but not sleeping well in the night found himself hot this morning; but slept pretty well since. Dr. Short hath advised letting of blood and a glister this even, so all will do well I doubt not.

Lord Dartmouth and the Fleet are said to be come into the Downs. Lord Mount Alexander, Duke of Albemarle and Lord Anglesey have put in their caveats against the Commission for Defective Titles, as a hindrance to their

reprisals, and it is said some, on the behalf of the adventurers will do the like. It is very cold weather here again, and my lord rises as early to the Duke's levee, as he did to the King's whilst in town, and had gone on Saturday to Hampton Court to take that air for a week, if this indisposition prevent not.

Lord Kildare will marry forthwith Lady Betty Jones. Harry Muschamp and Mr. George Pitts who had each 300*l.* and annuities granted them by Lord Ardglass for 300*l.* paid him for each, are cast by Lord Keeper and decreed to be repaid their principle only without interest, besides some hard words given them by the court. Just now at nine of the night I am assured his Grace is much better, the above two operations having been applied to him. My Lord Danby's honour of marquis was stopped the day after my last letter, which disappointment is the discourse of the whole town.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 5. Dublin.—Denny Muschamp, after a journey into Scotland, to avoid the being in durance in England, has at last got safe hither, and was yesterday presented to me by my Lord Primate. I must own that I have not so good an opinion of that gentleman's parts, etc., as either my Lord Primate has, or those who have thought fit to make him Register to the new Commission of Defective Titles, which he owns to have a grant of, and I must also confess I am not so fond of the Commission now, as I was, for it will be a great discredit to the Commissioners, of which I am to be one, that the chief officer should be a person that durst not show his head in England, nor does do it here but for his relation to, and dependance upon my Lord Primate. His Grace tells me he thinks him not proper for it, and especially at this time, he says he should not have advised his putting in for it.

My Lord Longford has consented to the parting with his place of Master of the Ordnance, his company and other pretensions that place may draw after it. None here can come near his price but Mr. Kingdon. We want four packets out of England, and you will have at least as many from hence, for all the packet boats are on this side.

JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 6.—In my last that covered that from Lady Mary Cavendish, I gave you good hopes of his Grace's being much better. That night he rested well, but found himself no better. There was a consultation of Sir Charles Scarborough, Dr. Needham, Dr. Short and Dr. Horrell at four in the afternoon on Wednesday. They find it a lurking fever mixed with the gout, a great stitch he has and a cough, and last night rested pretty well, and was so, only this stitch. At ten in the morning they had another consultation. They

blooded his Grace and took about ten ounces. He was much worse after. About four they had another consult, and they found it necessary to take as much more about seven. The blood is very bad; but his Grace is at more ease now at ten o'clock. I want the words and method to give your Excellency an account; but my heart is as much concerned for the welfare of the family as any man living, and if God has a vengeance in store for those kingdoms he sends it if he takes my lord from them. God Almighty send him health which is the hourly prayer of etc.

SIR R. READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 7. London.—My Lord Huntingdon is condemned for the way he told the Duke of the arrival in the Downs of my Lord Dartmouth. It was only a fleet of some merchantmen; but that which concerns us all most is the health of my Lord Lieutenant. He hath been blooded again to-day. The blood very bad, his pain in the side continues, and this night's rest will give good indication to-morrow, which, I pray God send him. His Grace sits up in his gown, much by reason of his cough. My Lady Duchess was brought down in a chair this evening to my Lord's room, but forced soon to be carried back by her own illness. This sad subject I would not treat of, but, not knowing who writes to your Excellency, I would not be wanting in so important a matter.

JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 8.—This brings joyful news since Thursday for I assure your lordship though the Doctors said there was no danger, yet since they conclude if they had not let his Grace blood that night, it would have gone very hard with him; but now they say he is, in all the probability in the world out of danger. The enclosed will tell your Excellency more. I beg your Excellency's pardon, I cannot forbear writing when such occasions happens. God send I may never see the like, for here was a sad house Thursday night. God Almighty preserve those that are of the family and increase them.

MAJOR NICHOLAS BAILY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 8. London.—Asking for the office of Register to the Commission for the Remedy of Defective Titles.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 8. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letters of the 26th and 28th of the last month, and by the former, I find that somebody has informed his Majesty that money has been taken by me, or by somebody under me, for employ-

ments in the Army, a thing so impossible to be true, having had none in my time to dispose of, that I do not look upon the informer to be my enemy, and by the course both his Majesty and your Grace are taking, it is not likely I shall ever have it in my power to do. I am very glad to hear the establishment is signed by his Majesty with no further clogs than what you mentioned some time since, and I have the more reason to be so, because your Grace tells me I may safely venture to let the Vice-Treasurer, I mean Mr. Price, look to the paying of the last year's pensions, for though there seems to be some difference betwixt the account he sent over and that which the Commissioners have transmitted, yet I find upon the whole that there is none, and that it is only occasioned by the differing in time, and the want of consulting one another, a thing which I will take care shall be remedied for the future, lest by their clashing his Majesty should suffer; and because I would have that great concern carried on smoothly and without animosity for the future, I am not willing to tell where the blame lies; but, to conclude this paragraph, I am morally assured that the revenue has yielded as much as the Commissioners have represented.

I was so well pleased with the account your Grace gave me of the establishments being signed, that I was sure something or other would happen to abate my satisfaction in it, and it has so proved, as your Grace will find by the enclosed papers, which informs of a new plot, but I hope there is no truth in it, for it comes from a soil very fertile of sham plots. However, I thought it a duty incumbent upon me to send your Grace these authentic copies. The papers sent me were under my Lord Shannon's own hand, though I can scarce make sense of them. I shall this night send directions to his lordship to have those secured who are accused, and it is a very proper season, for the Judges are now upon their circuits, and I doubt not but they will according to their duties sift this matter to the bottom. What noise this will make either here or in England I cannot foresee, but I intend to make none, but withal I shall be watchful. Your Grace best knows how to proceed on that side, and how to advise what farther steps I should make in the matter.

SAME TO SAME.

1683-4, March 10. Dublin.—I could not refuse leave to Gustavus Hamilton to go for a short time into England, nor deny him my recommendation, though he be so well known to your Grace, and indeed I had named him for a field officer if I had remembered him. If your Grace can supply my omission, it will be, I am confident, for his Majesty's service.

PROPOSALS AND DISCOVERIES OF JAMES FITZGERALD.

1683-4, March 12.—1. First he saith that he knoweth the goldsmith by sight, and that he liveth in the city of Kilkenny,

that used a correspondency from time to time with the Brennans, and bought what plate they took, and made them buckles and plate buttons, and found them swords as often as occasion required, but what his name is, he cannot remember.

2. He saith that one Cornelius Delany that lives with one, Christopher Ramsey is guilty of several crimes, which his master the said Ramsey has been privy unto, as the said James believes.

3. He saith that he knoweth the haunts of the Brennans and that he will use all means to have them taken, he being resolved to your Leinster circuit to that purpose.

4. He saith that he will likewise learn out where one Barnewall, a person concerned in Bolton's robbery, doth reside, and will use his endeavours to have him taken.

He saith that he is now altogether bare of money to furnish him with horse, arms and charges to travel about the premises, and that he oweth the Master of Newgate the sum of 6*l.* for his diet, lodging, drink, washing and firing for six weeks that he remained there a prisoner.

His humble request is that there may be some way prescribed by his Excellency to relieve him in his present wants, either by way of concordatum, or else that his Excellency be pleased to recommend him to the Lord Chief Justice Davys in order to get him part of the money raised in Leinster for the satisfaction and encouragement of such person, or persons, as would take either Meal Sheaghlin Byrne or any of the Brennans.

And further that his Excellency be pleased to command Mr. Edward Warren, son to the Sheriff of the Queen's County, to restore unto the said James FitzGerald his horse, sword, bridle, saddle, with two gold rings and a guinea in gold, which he took from the said James as he was coming to your Excellency to Dublin with the Lord Lieutenant's letter and protection, etc.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to SIR FRANCIS NORTH, LORD KEEPER,
and the MARQUESS OF HALIFAX, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

1683-4, March 13. Drury Lane.—I should not have given your lordships this trouble if my infirmity of the gout would have admitted my personal attending you, or I could conceive it consistent with my duty to his Majesty, or respect to the great places your lordships bear near him, to be silent upon such an occasion.

It is true I have but a general notice, and that accidentally, of a commission advanced to the seals relating to the disposing of the remaining stock of lands in Ireland; but as far as I am informed of it, it is of that comprehensive import and danger to the generality of his Majesty's subjects there, especially the adventurers, soldiers, '49 men, nominees, and other English and Irish interests, provided for by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and many of them not yet satisfied, but

much deficient of their due, that not understanding that the scope and effect of this Commission hath been publicly made known in Ireland where they are chiefly concerned, nor here where many unsatisfied adventurers yet survive, and advanced to the Privy Seal before I had the luck to hear of it, and that the main design of it seems to be to provide quiet and settlement for those who, by injurious possessing and concealing estates for many years, have hindered and in great part disappointed the general settlement provided by his Majesty's gracious declaration, and the said Acts, your lordships will not, I hope, judge me officious, especially being one deeply concerned in interest by deficiency of satisfaction, when others had at least better fortune, that in the dark as I am very much, for his Majesty's service and honour out of due regard to your lordships and the public, I present your lordships and by you to his Majesty, my humble thoughts and apprehensions of this affair, and the rather because those who have carried it thus far, almost undiscerned will not be wanting to double their strivings now they are near the mark, and the consequences of a hasty conclusion are not easily foreseen, much less remedied after execution.

My Lords, I could wish I had first the favour of a true copy of the proposed Commission that I might offer nothing to mis-spend your time, or besides the mark which I should then be answerable I would not, but as things seem to me to stand :

1. His Majesty is yet under obligation in law, equity or both for the disposing the residue of the stock of the Irish lands to the ends and uses of the said Acts.

2. That in the execution of his Majesty's first declaration and instructions for the settlement of Ireland though many chief officers and judges were appointed commissioners, it was quickly found so inconvenient and indeed seems to be so upon this single reason if there were no other, that the causes concerning the said lands and titles must come to them after for judgment who are pre-engaged by their opinion and acting on this Commission, they were soon laid aside and strangers from hence sent commissioners.

3. That if the persons concerned fail of justice from the courts there is a provision in this commission for the Parliament, which is the last resort for remedy to the aggrieved, to confirm what shall be done on this Commission which will deprive of all means of redress.

4. It seems hard that a general concern should be concluded without a general warning and hearing as was most solemnly in the first settlement, and cannot reasonably be thought safe otherwise in this.

5. There have been several Acts transmitted to confirm estates and dispose the remainder of the stock the last of which, as the Lord President of the Council, I believe, well remembers, was *una voce* laid aside here at Council, though

much better than that first transmitted thence upon particular heads of direction sent hence, because it was not provisional and safe enough for the English.

6. The execution of this commission will extremely surprise both the Protestants and Papists, raise divisions, animosities, and suits, occasion great charge and expense to a poor nation, enrich only lawyers and officers, who are the wealthy part of the kingdom already, and gratify chiefly those who have been wrong-doers too long, and ought not to reap such fruit of their unjustifiable practices.

My Lords, I go only upon generals because I find what I have written already on the sudden and *raptim* which exceeds my intention, particulars may be commanded when I have the favour of a copy of the Commission, if pardon for this be afforded.

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683-4, March 18. Dublin.—I should have been under great anxiety of mind if the letters of the 8th and 11th had not come in at the same time with those of the 6th, they giving but little hopes of your Grace's recovery; but, I thank God, those of the latest date give me as little cause to fear your being in any danger from that distemper. I hope I need not tell you at this time of day what an affliction it would have been to me if you had been carried off with it, and that purely out of duty and gratitude, and not out of the just apprehension I might have of falling lower in the world when you are out of it, knowing very well that I am placed in this high station more because I am your son, than for any merit or abilities of my own; the little pride I take in greatness, and the expressions concerning retirement, which your Grace has met with in some of my letters will vindicate me in this particular. I assure your Grace could scarce have had more discomposed thoughts in the height of your fever, than I have had upon your account before the packets arrived.

I have according to the encouragement your Grace gave me in yours of the 28th of the last, ordered the payment of pensions for one year, and here enclosed send your Grace a state of the revenue after they are paid, and after fifteen months pay is paid to the Army etc. I have no more business to trouble your Grace with.

NEWSLETTER.

1683-4, March 18. Whitehall.—They write from Newmarket that his Majesty had given the Duke of Northumberland the George and the Garter, admitting him a companion of the most noble order. The weather did not hinder, but that several races had been run. The Prince of Denmark, they say, would return this day or to-morrow, his Royal Highness on the 20th; but that his Majesty would stay out the full

time he intended and not be here till Saturday. The Duchess of Portsmouth had been under some indisposition not without apprehensions of the small-pox; but after parting with some blood was very well recovered.

Those of Amsterdam continue obstinate against the new levies, and stand upon their guard, but they cannot be more refractory than the Prince is resolute, who, having gained the majority on his side, grants out commissions and carries them on with the greatest eagerness. His business to the Marquis of Grana, to whom he goes from Zeeland, is to see what forces he can make, and how many are to join him from Germany, that so he may order so many of his own troops, at the head of whom he himself will march, as may make up an army to oppose the French. And now it begins to be the general belief what prospect soever there was of an accommodation that a war must follow, and that however the Spaniard was the first that declared it, that it was not without the knowledge and consent of his Majesty, he being only made use of as the desperate man to give the box on the ear whilst all the rest were resolved upon the quarrel.

They tell us from Genoa that on the 1st the *Mary Rose* arrived there, who with the *Swan* were hastening to Leghorn to meet the *Constant Warwick* from Cadiz, and go from thence to Algiers, where the French are now said to be making a peace.

Commissions are now preparing to make inquiry after the estates of the Lord Gray, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Melthrope, Ferguson and other traitors engaged in the late conspiracy, which are returnable into his Majesty's Exchequer.

The Lords Commissioners for the Ecclesiastical Affairs having not lately met the deanery of Bristol and the wardenship and the fellowship of Winchester are not yet disposed. The deanery, it is not doubted, will be given to Mr. Thompson, who has deserved so well of the city; who shall have the others is not said.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 26. St. James's Square.—This is the first letter I have been well able to write since my recovery from a fever the physicians thought dangerous. I thank God I am now perfectly well, no sign of sickness but a little weakness remaining. But yet you must not expect a long letter, not a punctual return to all your letters that are unanswered.

I send you his Majesty's command for transporting the five companies of the Scotch regiment into England as you will see by the letter which is all the directions I have received; the order to the eldest captain who is to conduct them is for his reception at Chester, and you may put it into his hands when he shall come to Dublin. I know care will be taken to enable them to pay the quarters from whence they came

and to march and transport them; the freight the King must bear the charge of, and perhaps some victual in their passage, which that it may be the less the yacht may be ordered to carry as many as she can.

Your new plot is of all others the most improbable. Yet it is in the Secretary's hands from whom you may hear of it if he be well. The King will be here on Saturday and then you will hear more at large from me. *Copy.*

RICHARD MULYS to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1683-4, March 22. London.— . . . The discourse about the town for two or three days past, as if my Lord of Ossary were cast away being sailing from the Downs towards the coast of France, has no foundation, but conjecture from the bad weather we have had, and the fears of a seaman's wife, and her tattle, whose husband is on board the same yacht with his lordship.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, March 25. Dublin.—I am glad to hear from all hands that your Grace is perfectly recovered of your fever. The bearer, Capt. William Hamilton, has done very good service against the northern outlaws, for which he deserves encouragement, and if the companies of dragoons were not disposed of, a fitter man for the command of one cannot be found, I am sure, in this kingdom. His design over, is to deal with some captain that may have no mind to come over hither, if he cannot get one without it.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1684, March 25. Dublin.—It is now some time since I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 7th of February which I have forbore sooner acknowledging, both for that I had nothing to write worth troubling you with and for that I also heard of your Grace's late indisposition, during the continuance whereof it was not fit for me to attempt it. But although the former reason might still be an excuse to me, yet I am glad to hear that the other fails by your Grace's recovery of your health again, which I cannot forbear congratulating, nobody having more reason than I have to rejoice at it, for, as there are very few that have received more testimonies of your favour and kindness, so there is none, I am sure, that is more sensible of them than etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, March 26. Dublin.—I was very glad when I received your Grace's letter of the 20th, having had none from you by reason of your sickness since the 28th of the last until yesterday. I have sent notice to the officer commanding the Scotch companies that he should prepare himself to march

with them hither in order to embark them for Chester, and by to-morrow's post the necessary orders and patents for their march shall be sent, with an assignment for three month's pay to defray their quarters, which, I am afraid, by reason of their ill husbandry will scarce set them clear. All things necessary for their transportation shall be ready for them by the time they get hither, and when they come here I will have them mustered, and that muster roll shall be sent over and the Receiver General will give them some credit at Chester upon account, lest for want of it the evil temper of the people there may occasion disturbance.

I desire you would let my Lord Rochester know that I have the Lords of the Treasury's letter of the 20th, and that the Receiver General is ready to comply with the order for transmitting the money expected as soon as he has warrant for it.

Col. Jeffreys is at length come over and this day the Governors of the Hospital are to meet and choose all the officers, and to-morrow I intend to see the disabled soldiers, and will pick out a few of them to guard the Hospital until the rest are admitted, which I intend shall be upon the foundation day, and that is the 29th of April. They will be very well clad, and by the computation we make, two hundred men with all things necessary will be very well provided for, all accidents and contingencies computed at the highest rate. The officers will have good salaries, and yet there will be 400*l.* or 500*l.* a year saved out of the fund. I am credibly informed that Mr. Philips, Governor of Londonderry, is so ill in his affairs that he must sell his command, and he has been dealing to my certain knowledge underhand with two or three about it, and has not dealt fairly with them neither. I understand he is sending an express to your Grace for advice in the matter. I would not advise your Grace to dissuade him from parting with it, for he has not behaved himself well; but I think care should be taken that a good man should succeed him, and that the government of the town should be reserved for the Colonel who shall command the regiment quartered in those parts.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, March 27. St. James's Square.—Some of the letters I received during my sickness and at the beginning of my recovery are mislaid, and amongst them your last of the 18th inst. as I take it, so that you must be content with such returns as I can make upon my memory.

The Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles will go over with Baron Worth, I believe, in Easter week, but I have charged myself to let you know that, before it shall be proceeded upon, it is expected the Commissioners should draw up instructions for themselves such as they would have the

King send them for their conduct, and it is particularly thought that one instruction should be to set a bound to fines and increase of rent beyond which nobody shall be required to pay. How practicable this may be I cannot tell, but such a thing will be expected or good reasons why it cannot be done.

I shall in a few days receive his Majesty's pleasure for regimenting the Army since the field officers, whoever they shall be, will enter into pay from the 1st of April next; and since my Lord of Longford is prevailed with to part with his Master of the Ordnance's place, and his company, for that, I suppose, follows of course, I would be extremely pleased my Lord Mountjoy could find it convenient for him to purchase it, and Gustavus Hamilton tells me there has been some discourse about it. I make no doubt but that Mr. Kingdon will give more money for it, but I shall never be of opinion the King should give him leave to buy it. My reasons may be offensive to the gentlemen and therefore I will not mention them; but they cannot but be obvious to you, and sure I am nobody so fit for the place as my Lord Mountjoy, will give more than, I am told, he offers, that is 3,000*l*. If you can bring such a treaty to a conclusion, you will oblige the King and [do], I think, my Lord of Longford good service.

The King will defer the naming officers to command the men that are to be raised here till my Lord Dartmouth's arrival. The delay will not be inconvenient, for that the pay going on from the 1st of April there will be wherewith to raise the men, clothe and accoutre them without any defalcation of pay which would keep them for ever poor, and it will save any fund you have for other necessary uses. I remember you found fault with the rates set by the officers of the ordnance here upon arms and other things for grenadiers and dragoons, and I desired you to send me notice how as good might be had better cheap there, but have not received anything of it since.

When you mention in yours of the 28th the orders you have given to pay the last year's pensions, I take it to be understood that the like orders are given for the temporary payments and all others on the establishment. In the account you sent me with yours of the 18th, I do not well understand how my payments as Lieutenant come to be set down apart, since they are included either in the civil or military list or both, but by looking in the establishment and comparing it with the account, perhaps I shall be able to answer myself.
Copy.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

1684, March 27.—A list of seventy-three ancient men who appeared at the New Hospital, Dublin, at a muster on that date, giving the names of their regiments, and distinguishing those who were married and sick, as well as sixteen who were

admitted to the Hospital, and also a list of twenty ancient men who did not appear at the aforesaid muster owing to their being disposed at several garrisons in the country.

REV. WILLIAM ASSHETON to ORMOND.

1684, April 3.—The printer having told me that the greatest part of the impression is sold off, I am admonished to prepare for a second edition, and accordingly have been considering how to strengthen or explain as occasion shall require. And though I am assured by some knowing persons that the King's prerogative is as clearly stated, as my intended brevity would permit, yet these privileges of the Crown are looked upon by a sort of men with such an evil eye, that page 46 may require some illustration.

I am so pleased with a most pertinent passage which I have lately found, that I must crave leave to communicate mys[elf] to your Grace. My author is the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose [judgment] I hope may silence, though it doth not convince them. And I am the more encouraged to repeat his words because indeed they are not his own; but are transcribed, almost verbatim, from a speech of Sir Francis Bacon, as appears from this parallel which, for your Grace's diversion, I have made bold to enclose. That God would continue your Grace's health and happiness is the daily prayer of &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 4. Dublin.—I received this day your Grace's letter of the 27th of the last month, which, I think, does in brief answer all the particulars in mine, written during your sickness.

When the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles comes over, and the Commissioners are come to town from their circuits, I shall inform them what is expected from them, and I have already discoursed with the Solicitor upon that subject. He thinks it will be very difficult, if not impracticable, so to ascertain fines and reserved rent, as to make the rules hold good in every case, some persons being willing to pass patents, though no defect in their title, and others have no other title but possession; but the bill transmitted into England, if I mistake not, settles a sum not to be exceeded, and that may be a guide to us to draw up instructions, for, for my own part, considering how this matter has been controverted, and how ready all deficient persons will be to find fault with our proceedings, though however they could never have satisfaction, I should be glad to be stinted.

When my Lord Mountjoy knows how desirous your Grace is that he should rather deal with my Lord Longford than anybody else, I am confident he will strain as far as he can to purchase that employment, and considering what a sum

he may get for his company in the guards, I believe his friends will not think it an imprudent thing for him to do. He is now in the country, and I will write to him about it; but I am afraid when he hears how many young noblemen are going to the wars, he will scarce be prevailed with from desiring leave to go a volunteering, and the charge of such an expedition will not agree well with such a purchase.

Having had notice that the four companies belonging to this Army were come into harbour from Tangier, I gave order to the Commissary of the Musters, who was just going out when I heard the news, to muster them as they are and not allow of any new men to be taken in until further order, for I am informed that they have not half their number, and there being so many wanting, and the Scots companies going from hence, I thought it best to have recruits out of England. The money saved by the cheques will pay the charges of raising and transporting the men, which I suppose your Grace will like, because I find you approve of the same expedient as to the forces to be raised in England for the service of this country. There being little to be saved out of any of the particulars for the new levies or the Army, but by the powder, and that being ordered to come at the Tower rates, it is not worth the while to differ with the officers of the ordnance there about them; but the particular differences betwixt the prices here and there, have been twice sent to your Grace, and I have no copy by me.

Upon second reading over the account I sent your Grace with mine of the 14th of the last, you will find that the temporary payments are comprehended in the civil list, and so consequently are to have preference by the establishment. Comparing the establishment with that account will make the matter clear, and I suppose the reason why the Receiver General calls those payments to your Grace, payments over and above the establishment, is because they were by private orders inserted since the signing the establishment.

SAME to SAME.

1684, April 7. Dublin.—The great fire that unluckily happened in the Castle, our chief magazine being there, has occasioned so great a consternation in this city, that all letters will be full of it, and I am sure few of them will agree in one story. Therefore I will give your Grace a very particular account of it, and of my proceeding upon it, and nobody can do it so well as myself, for certainly never man had a narrower escape.

Betwixt one and two of the clock this morning, as near as I can guess, I thought I heard in the next room to me, which was formerly my mother's closet, a crackling of fire, upon which I presently leapt out of bed, and in my shirt only opened the door hastily, upon which there came on the sudden

so great a flame, and so much smoke that I was almost stifled with it, so that with much ado I got to my chamber door that leads to the rooms of state, and when I had opened all the doors as far as the gallery, I turned back again to see how far the fire had got, and in that short time I found the bed I lay in and that whole room on fire, by which time the sentries perceived it, and gave the alarm, and in the posture I was after some time having gotten into the court, I ordered the soldiers to be drawn together, and gave directions that nobody should be let into the Castle, but such persons as I sent for, having as I thought with the soldiers and those of the family hands enough to manage that matter for the best. Mr. Robinson being out of town, I immediately sent for Mr. Cuffe with order to bring with him some barrels of powder out of a private store, which he presently did, and because I was afraid that if the gallery took fire it would scarce have been possible to have saved the magazine of powder, after I had taken out of the closet, I hope, all the papers of consequence belonging to your Grace or myself, I ordered it to be blown up, but, there being no very close place to put the powder in, the first trial did not blow up so much of the building as I expected, but with the next, which was placed nearer the end of the gallery, we put the magazine out of danger of being fired, and then finding that, though the wind was full west, yet the fire gained much towards Bermingham's Tower where the records are kept, I ordered the blowing up that part of the building that joined to the chapel's, which had so good effect that we then mastered the fire, which, without all peradventure was first occasioned by a piece of timber that lay under part of the hearth of that closet, as we conjectured upon looking on the ruins, and I believe had been on fire some considerable time before, though nobody perceived or smelt anything of burning.

I thank God nobody has been killed or ill hurt upon this occasion. What damage your Grace and I have suffered by this accident I cannot yet learn, but I find the King has lost nothing except six barrels of powder, and the worst castle in the worst situation in Christendom, for his Majesty's goods are saved from the fire, and for the value of the ground it stood upon, and the land belonging to it, his Majesty may have a noble palace built, and I believe there are a hundred projectors at work already about framing proposals. I must do Mr. Cuffe this right as to own that he behaved himself with great skill and boldness in this matter.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 12. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 4th of this month to which I have little to answer but that my Lord Mountjoy would choose [better] to pursue the purchase of the Master of the Ordnance place than spend his money

in an expedition that is not like much to instruct him, and yet the Spaniards and the Prince of Orange talk high still of relieving of towns and fighting of battles rather than they will see any taken to which Prince Waldee lately in Holland and Flanders encourages them, and it is said he may have the command of some German troops to draw towards the Rhine. Whether those who are allied against France mean peace or war, the discourse, and especially the preparations for resistance, are useful. In all events I wish my Lord Mountjoy had the place. He will have time, and I doubt not application enough to fit him for the discharge of it. The rascal, Harry Gascoigne writes of, as inconsiderable as he is, has been able to persuade those that quartered soldiers very willingly before, to turn out almost a whole company by preaching law and the liberty of the subject to them. If he be obnoxious to the law for anything done by him in Ireland, we will try if he may not be sent over. I am going this afternoon to Windsor. My Lord Dartmouth is gone before me, or will come soon after me. I mean he shall give his account of the expedition he comes from, before I mention anything of my proposition for raising a new regiment. I suppose he will say something in favour of the officers that are to be reformed after so long and so unpleasant a service. It may then fall into consideration how to provide for them, and what I proposed called to mind, and I had rather it should, than to make any further mention of it myself. According to my computation there will be above 20,000*l.* to be allowed for accidents and contingencies after a new regiment shall be put upon the establishment, the charge whereof comes to 11,004*l.*

If my servants and keepers were not beasts or knaves, or both, they could not doubt but that my parks and deer and anything else that may be for your pleasure and convenience are at your command; but they would show the strictness of their care of my affairs by scrupling to accommodate you with trifles, but the project will not take. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 13. Dublin.—Finding that notwithstanding the fire that happened in the Castle, and what I was forced to blow up, the offices for servants and their lodging will be put in repair for an inconsiderable sum; I have ordered Robinson to remove the rubbish and go about that work so that within a fortnight's time at farthest I intend to keep my table there; but I am unwilling to lodge within those walls until the powder is removed, which I am of opinion should be within the square of the Hospital. A draft for that purpose Mr. Robinson is preparing. My reason for desiring it there, is that it will be well guarded, and if such an unlucky accident should happen as its taking fire it would not do so much

mischief there as it would do nearer the abbey. I hope his Majesty will consider well before he consents to any project for building a place for the government, for the removing it far from the place it stood in will undo the city. They have been so kind to me, that I am obliged to stand their friend.

Baron Worth is landed and has brought me the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and on Tuesday or Wednesday next I intend to have a meeting, though our hands are tied until we have prepared instructions for ourselves, having directions from the Lords of the Treasury to that purpose. My Lord Mountjoy is come to town, and is resolved to deal with my Lord Longford for his employment, and I think I shall soon agree them as to the rates; but my Lord Mountjoy hopes a regiment will be annexed to the command, or else he fancies it would be a discredit to him. He will write this post to Gustavus Hamilton to attend your Grace about it.

If my Lady Longford will be contented that I should have this house of White-friars, paying rent for it, her lord being willing, the burning of the Castle will very little incommode me, but in my purse.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 15. St. James's Square.—Just as I lighted here yesterday from Windsor I was told in general of the fire that broke out in the Castle of Dublin, and when I went up your mother showed me your letter to her. After dinner I received yours to myself and immediately sent it to my Lord of Sunderland, now, by the resignation of Mr. Secretary Jenkins, first Secretary of State, with a copy of the congratulation of the city. He happened to be then here, but sent away the letter and paper last night in the evening. I shall not see the King till Thursday, and then I suppose he will speak with me of that accident, and I shall be able to judge of his sense of it. All I have yet met with have complimented me for your deliverance and conduct. What will be said of either by the generality we must stay to know. Some time must be allowed to the malicious to invent lies upon the subject: as the world goes the wonder will be if it escape censure. Your preservation after you had performed your duty outweighs all the loss we have sustained, be it what it will, and how unseasonably soever it happens. I find you are sensible of God's goodness in your deliverance, and I am sure you cannot be too much so. I will add nothing of any other affair to this, nor any more of this till I hear again from you. *Copy.*

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 15. Whitehall.—Mr. Secretary Jenkins having now resigned his place and the Irish business coming to be

under my Lord Sunderland's care, I could not omit the tender of my humble service to your Excellency, and to beg I may receive the honour of your commands in anything you shall think me capable of serving you in here. If your Excellency cares to be troubled with any of our orders, news, or prints from hence, I will take care to send them from time to time. However, if anything else offers, I shall take leave to trouble you with it, and in the meantime am with great respect etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 16. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 8th being an answer to mine of the 26th of the last; but I am impatient until I hear you have received some of mine of a later date, especially that of the 7th of this month, which gives an account of the fire that happened in the Castle, for I long to know how that matter is taken by his Majesty, and the Ministers of State, being, I think, justly afraid that in this malicious world, the thing may be so misrepresented as that I may be censured for what I could not help. The remains of the Castle will be fitted up for doing public business in as well as ever it was, and I hope to be so good a husband of the concordatum money as to defray the charge of that work out of it, so that your Grace may for that reason set me well with the Lords of the Treasury, from whom I have received two or three letters which require no other answer but that I will comply with the directions signified in them.

Four of the Scots companies are marched on their way hither as far as the Naas; but Captain Eastland, who is but an ill officer, is not yet come to them, and I hear half his men are run away upon their march. He has committed many misdemeanours in the several quarters he has been in, for which I sent him and his company to the county of Kerry. I would not punish him farther because he is your godson, and, now he is to go from under my command, I will let him alone, though I am confident some time or other he will be cashiered again in England. I should not give so ill a character of any gentleman if I were not too well assured of the truth of the matter, and particularly in this case because I know there may be a natural pique against him.

The yacht is gone to bring over my Lady Conway, and when she returns, she and one of the doggers shall carry over those men. I am morally assured that notwithstanding the badness of the last winter season, which has occasioned great losses at sea, by which the customs in probability will fall this year, yet the revenue will hold out to pay another regiment, and I hope we shall have a considerable overplus, if the establishment be no higher than 230,000*l.*, and I shall not be sorry it was not speeded over hither. If you can compass a new regiment, which I desire you would stickle hard for, and the sending us so many new men will very much

improve the branch of the excise here ; but this will be no good argument on that side. My Lord Longford promises that the revenue will yield as much this year as it did the last, but that I dare not affirm, though I hope it will prove true, for the Commissioners are much better in their gears than they were last year.

I have made the bargain between my Lord Longford and my Lord Mountjoy. Therefore I desire your Grace would lose no time in getting his Majesty's hand to the letter sent over. My Lord Longford's resignation will be put into my hands as soon as that letter comes. Capt. Forbes, now my captain-lieutenant, will be a captain in the regiment, and Sir John Dillon will be my captain-lieutenant. I hope the misunderstanding betwixt my Lord Dartmouth and my Lord Mountjoy upon the account of the title will not retard this matter, for I am very much pleased with the several changes, and after this purchase is over upon any traffic of that nature, both buyer and seller shall pay twelve pence in the pound towards the Hospital, and I am absolutely of opinion to have the powder in the middle of the square, but in this matter I will take the advice of my brethren the governors, with whom I am to have a meeting this afternoon, and I also intend to have the patent for remedy of Defective Titles read over this day.

Nick Armorer is come to town, but so broken and infirm that he cannot live long, therefore I desire your Grace would look well who is placed in his room, for it is too big an employment for me to dispose of without having his Majesty's particular commands in the matter, though I have power by my patent to do it. My Lord Shannon is likewise very ill, and if he should die I desire to know whether or no I may give myself his troop, or any other that falls. The thing has been practised by those in my station, and therefore I know no reason why I should not do myself good in such a particular, since I find nobody else will do it for me.

I am very glad my Lord of Ossory has desired, and that your Grace has given him leave, to see a campaign this summer, and I hope you will not think I speak purely as a younger brother, when I say I am sorry he has not such an enemy to fight with as his father had. Though your Grace mentions nothing of it, I take it for granted that Sir Lionel Jenkins has parted with his employment, and that my despatches must hereafter be directed to my Lord Sunderland,

GERALD BOR to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, April 17. Dublin.— . . . It is talked there was a new plot designed in the west of England, where Rumsie, the late evidence, was to have a commission for which he is now close prisoner, and one, Hollaway, a merchant of Bristol, who fled for the late plot was apprehended at Mevis by the

governor there, and sent to London. He hath been examined and is in Newgate. . . .

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1684, April 17. Dublin.—Announcing that on receipt of his Grace's message by the Lord Deputy and Capt. Hamilton he had hastened to Dublin, and that the Lord Deputy had made an agreement between Lord Longford and him about Lord Longford's employment. He judges it will oblige him to continue here most of the summer and will not allow him to do what he wished above all things, to wait on Lord Ossory. He hears that Lord Ossory has a companion so well chosen in Major Lawless that he cannot be better in relation to the business. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 19. St. James's Square.—Both the King and the Duke have spoken with as much kindness and concern of you upon occasion of the fire as any friend you have. It will be now time to propose something of the accommodation of a Chief Governor in point of habitation. The charge of it the surplussage of the revenue will bear, but I am not now so bold to propose the reinforcement of the Army as I was before this accident, at least not till this year is come about. Many who expected commands will be wholly for that time frustrated, but I am not so much concerned for any as for my grand-nephew, George Hamilton, who, upon the King's promise of a troop of dragoons, parted with an ensign's place in one of the regiments here and is, setting aside the imperfection of his speech, as pretty a young man as is in the Army here or there. His disappointment will bring me no small trouble from his mother, and will heavily afflict him, unless I can contrive to get a company for him as it shall go hard but I will.

I am just going to Windsor. There I will present his Majesty with the names of field officers, little varying from that you sent, except that I propose Gustavus Hamilton in the room of one of those proposed by you. I hope by the next post I may send you his Majesty's approbation. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1684, April 22. St. James's Square.—Our young man going hence to-morrow or early on Thursday, I am much taken up with his concerns, the investing of Luxemburg hastening all volunteers that go for honour and experience, and they will have little time enough to get thither, though the French should not break till the 20th of May, foreign style, that being the time by which the Spaniards, or the Dutch for them, are to accept of the last offer made them to accept of

Dixmude and Courtrai for Luxemburg. Heretofore the razing of Luxemburg would have been accepted; but as Spanish affairs fall, French demands rise.

There is no danger that any proposition for building an habitation for a Chief Governor will be agreed to here till it has been well considered and referred over, and I am glad you are resolved not to lodge in the remaining part of the Castle both for your safety, and that if any shift can be made it may retard the providing a more cheerful house than can possibly be within the Castle unless the wall from the powder to Bermingham's Tower be taken down at least below the second story, that there may be some prospect and a freer passage for the air. If the building of a powder store will not too much incumber and disgrace the Hospital nothing can be better thought of than the placing it there, unless we could have a piece of ground above mine and could compass the making of something like a citadel and a store house, the charge whereof I doubt will be too great.

Your meeting upon the commission Baron Worth brought you, will be fit to be continued till you have framed your instructions. When they shall be approved of here and returned you will not need constantly to attend it.

Nothing of that nature can satisfy me more than that my Lord Longford and my Lord Mountjoy are like to come to agreement, nor was the King less pleased with it when I told him of it yesterday. But he is of my mind that he should lay aside the thought of volunteering till he has settled all the affairs of his office, which will require time and pains, and he may suffer unless an exact account of the remains of all sorts of stores be given him, such as the respective clerks will be responsible for. I thought to have written to him this post, but this shall serve instead of a letter. Before night I may be able to tell you my Lady Longford's mind concerning White-friars, and if you have liberty to pay the rent to her I think she shall do well to consent to it. Thus much to yours of the 13th, and possible this is all I shall write by this post. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 24. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 15th, and have received by the same packet letters of congratulation upon the accident of the late fire from several great men on that side as well as this; but I shall not be fully satisfied until I hear his Majesty has forgiven me the having had so ill luck as to see his Castle's being burnt during my being his deputy.

The Scots companies are now in this town, and I have provided shipping for their transportation, and if the wind continues as it now stands they shall embark to-morrow. I hope they will have a good passage, but if they should be

forced to land short of Chester, there being no victuals to be had in Wales for so many men, they are by agreement to have two days provision from on board. They seem to be very good men, and, I am informed, they are very well disciplined, but they leave many debts behind them, and carry many wives and children with them. As to their debts, they will be adjusted, and their creditors will be glad to take payment by degrees, which may be done, though they are to be no more under this government, when the debts are stated and sent over.

That gentleman Mr. Bridges, whom Pat Trant recommended to your Grace, has a general good character in his country, and therefore I desire your Grace would consent to his dealing with Philips; but I am afraid Philips's design was only to borrow money upon a treaty and then pick a quarrel d'Olman to break it off. I have writ so many long letters since the fire that I shall have nothing worth troubling you until we hear again out of England.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 26. Hampton Court.—I find by yours of the 16th, that you were still apprehensive of the construction that would be made here upon the misfortune of the fire; but my letters since then have before now satisfied you that the King, the Duke, and all the Court have rather approved of your conduct, and congratulated your escape, than in any degree reflected on you, nor are the Lords of the Treasury startled at the expense. It is true they raise an argument from it for deferring the raising a new regiment till the next spring, and I have left contending any more for it, finding the King inclined as they are. But they are all so well prepared for a greater expense than you intimate, that I would not have you think of poaching the concordatum money to patch up a pitiful new building. Estland will never do well in any command, but let him take his fortune here.

After I had brought the affair of my Lord Longford and Mountjoy to the pass it is, after you had made the complete agreement, and after I had told the King of the matter and had his approbation, my Lord of Roscommon moved me that he might buy it, telling me that he had 2,500*l.* ready for the purchase, in a banker's hand. I told him I was engaged as far as my credit would reach long before, and other proper compliments I made proper for the occasion, and he went away satisfied. Since my Lord of Rochester spoke to me as having been spoken to on the same subject by my Lord Dartmouth, but went from me fully satisfied with the answers I gave him, so that if I can get the letter before I go tomorrow to Windsor, or whilst I am there, I do not doubt but I shall bring it signed with me to send away by the next post. When any troop falls, I know no reason why you should not take it to yourself. *Copy,*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1684, April 26. Hampton Court.—Being retired hither with all our family, saving the young man that is gone upon adventures, such as are like to be more chargeable to me than instructive to him, I here received your lordship's of the 17th inst., with great satisfaction, not doubting but that I shall be able to remove an obstacle, that if it had not been interposed too late might have given some interruption to what I have so long designed for the King's service and yours, and for my own satisfaction; my son Arran will expound this more clearly unto you. If it has been my good fortune to give your lordship any marks of my kindness to you I have succeeded in my purpose and wish, and I am better pleased than you can be, being very cordially etc. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 27. Dublin.—It was no small satisfaction to me to find by your Grace's letter of the 19th that both the King and the Duke have spoken kindly of me upon the occasion of the late fire, and pray let me beg of your Grace to make on my behalf all the grateful acknowledgments so great a favour requires, and I will make it my business the remaining part of my life to make your words good.

There is so much of the buildings in the Castle left as to keep up the necessary formality of state, therefore I am unwilling to encourage any proposals for building a palace for the government yet, especially if it must occasion the loss of the regiment you intended to move for, therefore I desire your Grace would go on with that, for doubtless the revenue will bear it, and leave us a considerable overplus. One of the flankers in the Hospital is thought the properest place for the magazine of powder, which if approved of on that side, I will out of hand have fitted for that use, and it will not spoil the beauty of the edifice. I am of opinion and so are several unconcerned people that if part of the Castle wall were pulled down, and the graft filled up, it would be as wholesome living there as in any part of this city. Therefore I should advise that if his Majesty will lay out money in building, which I think is not yet necessary, it should be in the same place when the powder is removed.

The Scots companies are on board, and I have ordered the Muster Master General to muster them there. The rolls shall be sent over and a particular of the debts the officer and soldier have left unpaid, which I hope your Grace will take care should be deducted by gales out of their future pay, for there is nothing due to them from hence. The wind not proving fair, I am afraid the charge of victualling will be more than what I expected, but it shall be done as cheap as may be,

SAME to SAME.

1684, April 28. Dublin.—The bearer, Capt. Colgrave is the eldest of the four captains that went from hence to Tangier. I am informed he behaved himself very well there, which makes me recommend him to your Grace, that if employments are all disposed of, he may at least be well received by you. This is all I have to trouble your Grace with at this time.

SAME to SAME.

1684, April 30. Dublin.—Your Grace will have by this packet a joint letter from me and the rest of the Commissioners for Defective Titles, with such instructions as was thought by the learned in such affairs would come nearest the end aimed at, but the thing required is, in my judgment, of such a nature that necessary instructions cannot be framed for all cases beforehand, and so absolute a power as the commission gives, I should be loath to sit and act with, and if the opposers of this Commission manage those instructions well, this Commission will be out of doors, and I must confess I shall not be sorry for it, for upon the two meetings I had with my brethren, who are almost all Judges, I found they were mightily to seek, and are not fond of the thing, except Baron Worth and my Lord Primate.

Robinson has made a draft for placing a thousand or fifteen hundred barrels of powder, which will not take off of the beauty of the Hospital. It will cost 600*l*. I desire directions from thence about it, and that no time may be lost, for I would fain have it done this summer, and Robinson will do it in three months' time. The establishment is come to my hands.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1684, May 2. Knowsley.—I have showed an exact measure of the yacht to some masters of ships here. They all agree she cannot lie upon ground, but upon that which is called the ouze, and what is here being all sand and rocky, no such made ship as she is can serve for Liverpool, or the Isle of Man which is much the same. I was somewhat afraid of this when I bargained for her; but Sir Phineas Pet assured me there was no danger of it, so I told him nothing should hinder my purchasing of her, but her incapacity of lying on ground. I thought it my duty to give your Grace this account that you may be satisfied with the reasons wherefore I send not for her.

I must presume to give your Grace a further trouble, I take it to be for his Majesty's service, which I hope will be enough to plead for me. There has been a difference depending for some time between two gentlemen, whom I took to be equally loyal, which of them was the eldest captain. I

was therefore unwilling to decide it myself, so I acquainted Mr. Secretary Jenkins with the whole affair when I was last in town. His advice was that the King might judge it, which I resolved to follow, till I found one of them, Mr. Rawlinson by name, deserves not the same character he did, he having lately denied to join with his neighbour Justices to prosecute the Dissenters. I have therefore given judgment for Mr. Preston, who has not given such occasion to be complained of, and besides Mr. Rawlinson, being a piece of a lawyer, takes fees upon the bench, argues for his client, and afterwards on the same cause gives his opinion as a judge. His wife is related to the Duke of Albemarle, and by his interest I expect endeavours may be used on his behalf, for without it I suppose he will not be thought fit to continue in the places he now has.

CHARLES MURRAY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 3. Chester.—On the 1st of this month I arrived here and found the Governor answer in every point the character your Excellency gave him, but from the town I found a welcome far different from what was expected. The soldiers are all conveniently lodged by the consent of their landlords. Their meat, drink and lodging allowed them for two shillings a week. The keys of the gates were willingly delivered to me, and a house appointed for the guard. There were some dissenting brothers, but by fair words they were converted. I hope to live very happily with the people, for I will follow the good example the Governor laid before me, who discreetly made it his business to convert rather than destroy his Majesty's enemies. He has been well seconded by Mr. Wilms, Mr. Anderton and several other good men in the town. I have wrote to my Lord Dumbarton, and given account of the extraordinary and unusual favours we received from your Excellency. It was with infinite regret I left the Army your Excellency commands, and if ever I be so happy to be in it again, be the employment never so inconsiderable, it will [be] an inexpressible satisfaction, etc.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1684, May 3. Dublin.—I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 26th of April. I will not inquire who they are who would obstruct my coming to serve the King in an employment that he and your Grace have thought me qualified for. I did never think myself worthy of so important a post ; but my Lord, pardon that heat which makes me now affirm I have served his Majesty and his Royal Highness in my station, and will serve them in any station as faithfully as ever they did, whoever they are, and with equal advantages from their favour, I will serve them as considerably. This I say to justify your Grace's recommendation and my own pretensions ;

but though the thing I wish next God's is my master's favour, I would not have him lose a useful servant to oblige me, nor you a friend, whether he shine or no, when I am not as true as Hudibras's dial, may he and you repent the kindnesses you have done me. But as I have lived, and as I hope I will live, if he frowns on me I will take the Countess of Villa-Medina's devise, a man in hell with this motto: *Mas penado y menos arrepentido*.

The money I am to give my Lord Longford has been ready a good while, and several gentlemen, whose changes depend upon mine, are in town expecting to have the matter concluded, so that failing in it now would be no small disappointment to us all, etc.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 3. Whitehall.—I have the honour of your Excellency's of the 24th past and return you my humble thanks for the assurance you are pleased to give me of the continuance of your favour, which upon all occasions for your service I will endeavour to deserve the best I can.

All things here are very well and quiet, and as to abroad we have an account from France of the siege of Luxemburg, and from Holland that their affairs are in great disorder, the fear of the French, and the obstinacy of the Spaniards in continuing to refuse the truce, putting the Dutch into great perplexities. It is thought, however, Spain will be brought to accept the conditions proposed by the French, but if not that the Dutch will be neuters, putting their troops into the Spanish garrisons in Flanders, and leaving the most Christian at liberty to attack that Crown in Catalonia, or some other part of its dominions.

My wife gives your Excellency her most humble service, and says that any of her guitars or books are at your service if you please to command them. I am with great respect, etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, May 3. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 26th of April last, and do hope that before this comes to your hands you have weathered that point betwixt my Lord Mountjoy and Lord Longford, or else we are embarked in all business. I make use of sea phrases, because I find my Lord Dartmouth has made the obstructions, a thing that I foresaw as your Grace may perceive by mine of the 16th; but certainly my Lord Roscommon will not appear farther in the matter when he knows your Grace's credit, and consequently mine is at stake, for he has been obliged by me, and has, as I am informed, publicly and very often owned it with seeming gratitude.

I do now patch up the Castle for present accommodation; but do not intend that that place should be the seat of the government unless the walls may be pulled down to the height of thirty foot, and then I believe it would be a wholesome place to live in; but that itself I am unwilling to propose, until I see how the revenue will rise, and I am still of the opinion that a new regiment is better than a new house.

I am like to have a fine time of it when this sale of my Lord Longford's goes on, for his lordship's debts will rise like Hydra's heads. Sir Thomas Chichley has writ me word that part of the purchase money is unpaid to him. My Lord Mountjoy is to give 3,500*l.*, which is a considerable sum, more than what my Lord Roscommon offers, and yet that sum I am afraid will do my Lord Longford little good. Col. Vernon, Dudley Bagnall, and the redeeming his lady must be the money first laid out. The writings your Grace mentions in your letter of the same date shall be perused with care.

SAMUEL GORGES to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, May 4. Kilkenny.—I intend to give you a short history of the incorporation of Kilkenny from its first original to our time, for, though I have gotten some materials together which will in part enable me to perform the work, yet I have not as yet gotten all, and therefore at this time beg your assistance and advice touching a mayor that may be a fit person to succeed next year.

Alderman Young and Alderman Kymberlin, who were last year antagonists and candidates for the mayorship last year, do now join their interests, to set up Sir Thomas Longueville, who is a person in my opinion not so fit for it. Now it were better that Haydock himself were mayor than to have any man mayor that shall be influenced by him, for he is a cunning man, and will play his part better behind the curtain than upon the open stage. And then whom we shall get to carry on the work of building an Exchange and new Court House will be the question, for really the old Court House is ready to fall on our heads, and I never sit there without some apprehensions of danger. There is an absolute necessity of repairing the old Court House, and why should we make more than one work of it.

Sir, if you please to open the Mayor's enclosed letter you will find how ready he is to give his endeavours for effecting that work next year, if so be, he be continued mayor for the next year. I find that parties are making to give us disturbance in the election of a mayor for this city the next year; but a letter of recommendation from my Lord Duke or my Lord Deputy will determine that wrangle, because that in our last address from this city to my Lord Deputy and Council under the city seal all differences arising, or might arise, in this city was submitted to their determinations. But I must pray you to observe that if the present Mayor hath

not letters of recommendation before midsummer day, or the Monday after, they will be useless unto him ; but all this I leave to your own consideration. I cannot see which way this city can well contrive to surrender their charter unless a *quo warranto* or *scire facias* be issued out against the charter, and I think it vain and idle to entertain other thoughts of it. The city hath at this day at least 500*l.* per annum, and yet I see no works of grandeur either in building, charity, or hospitality proceed from them.

Sir, as touching my own affair of a circuit which I moved unto you it amounts to no more than this. The King's eldest Serjeant in this kingdom, who is Mr. Serjeant Osborne, is one that is usually appointed for a circuit judge. He hath declined that service for these several years, and hath been once supplied by Sir Richard Ryves. I pray, Sir, why should not my Lord Duke's second judge in the Palatinate of Tipperary be appointed as soon as he. Matters of difficulty do arise in the courts of the Palatinate oftener than in a whole circuit. I have had the honour these many years to be married to your near relation. My family hath always, and in all times been loyal to the Crown ; I speak of the direct lineal descent. We have undergone imprisonments, sequestrations, decimations and what not in the late Usurper's times. We never murmured or complained or begged anything of his Majesty. I hear my brother's son is, if not already, very like to be married to a gentlewoman of good fortune worth 10,000*l.* She hath no father, mother, brother or sister alive to follow the train, so that I hope we shall be able by God's blessing to make once more a small figure in the world, and I hope to improve my fortune that I may not be a cipher the while. I am fearful I am too tedious. God keep you. My wife is your servant. I am etc.

Postscript.—I sent the landscape of Kilkenny by the coach and Mr. Smith directed it to Mr. Douglas in Dublin Castle. I think to go to Dublin Tuesday next, and shall return home Wednesday, the 14th of May.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 6. Whitehall.—I send your Excellency enclosed some foreign prints, which is the chief occasion of this trouble. The Duchess has been indisposed, and it is feared if she be with child, which is doubted, that she will miscarry. A petition has been presented to his Majesty, in the name of the officers and soldiers of the troop of guards in Ireland, to be established in their former pay, but nothing is done upon it. I am etc.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 8. St. James's Square.—Your latest letters are of the 24th and 27th of April. The Scotch companies

mentioned in that of the 24th are at Chester, as you have been sooner informed than by me. How the debts they have left behind them will be paid, I do not understand if there be no pay due to them upon the Irish establishment beyond which they were not to be trusted in their quarters, as was, or ought to have been declared at their first coming into them, For to pay any excess how little soever it may be out of any other fund than their pay will be a precedent of ill consequence, and to deduct it out of their growing pay here, and to return it over may be hard to compass. This is what occurs to me on that subject.

I had thought that the command of Culmore Fort might have been a proper purchase for my Lord Mountjoy as I take the government of Londonderry to be so; a good Commandant in both places in his absence can be fixed upon, but I know not how inconvenient it may be for him to venture upon any more bargains of that nature. I am satisfied I have done what I was in some degree obliged to, and what I could preserve Philips and his family from sinking. If that cannot be, I have no objection to Bridges, unless it be one that, as I am told, he has ever been a merchant, and never a soldier, except as a militia officer.

The King and the Duke have been informed, and I doubt believe that the Army in Ireland would upon any occasion of service march much weaker than they muster the soldiers, especially the horsemen, being for the most part tenants and servants to the captains. I cannot say but that I suspect many of them are so, and yet I am not clear, but if it be so, yet the horse would march as strong and better mounted than they could do if all their men were single troopers, and that it were possible to keep them such, as I doubt it is not, for young fellows will get wives, and then they will take land wherever they go, unless you change their quarters every year and oftener it cannot well be unless they should not be allowed to make winter provision, but forced to take them up at high rates where they come. When the regimenting the Army as to the names of field officers, and the recruiting of the Tangier companies is over, it is fit to make a trial of what the King supposes to be so much for his service and to change the quarters of horse and foot, so that they may be far enough from the concerns of the officers, and to complete the experiment care must be had that the men may not be changed as well as the quarters, a thing which I doubt has been practised, and which the Muster Master must be strictly enjoined to prevent.

Whilst I can remember it, I am to tell you that I have been so unlucky, or so much cheated, in the breeding of horses that I resolve to be troubled no more with them, if you will take them all stallion, mares and colts.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins is very earnest in the recommendation of Major Stedman's son for some better place in the

Army than riding in the guards. It is fit to oblige him when it may be done if the man be capable. The intended disposition of the powder at the Hospital will be approved of and a letter authorising the disbursement of the money will be sent when it shall be called for. It will be best to send a draft of it, but let it be for rather more than less than it will cost. It may be fit also to consider well how much of the Castle wall should be pulled down, and of the towers, and how much of the graft filled where a new house is built so as to make the remaining offices and building useful to it, with a model and computation of the charge. The enclosed note was given me by an old minister fled hither from the persecution in France. I know nothing of the man he interposes for, or how he is provided. You may do in it as you think fit. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1684, May 12. Dublin.—I have had so many occasions to thank your Grace that I have spent all I can say upon that subject ; from an infant born without a father, with few friends and no merit, I am raised by you to be of the first quality and to be in one of the best employments in this Kingdom, and come to both through difficulties which none but your Grace had overcome. If then I can think of any interest equal to yours and your family's, I must be as great a fool as I shall be thought a villain, and must hope for no more kindness from any, if I do not for ever remember such as these.

But though I think my will shall never err, I have not so much confidence in my understanding, and do therefore beg as the last mark of your Grace's favour that you correct me whenever I do what may dishonour the station to which you have raised me, and I hope I shall not persevere in any such fault, or value my life or fortune farther than it may be useful to the King my master, and to you my maker, and, my Lord, be pleased to keep this letter as a record against my children if ever they disown a title which I have so much reason to value, the being, my Lord, etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, May 15. Kildare.—I received in this place your Grace's letter of the 8th, and for the debts due from the Scots companies, the main of them are due by some of the officers, which I doubt not but my Lord Dumbarton will take a course to see satisfied, and the soldiers have paid all they ought to have been trusted for. My Lord Mountjoy has already purchased as much at least as he can conveniently. Therefore, if Philips will sell I shall consent that Bridges may purchase it, for his coming after the other will not in the least discredit the employment.

As to what your Grace informs me has been told the King and the Duke of our Army here, your Grace has so well stated the truth of the matter, and argued upon the convenience one way and the inconvenience another of often removing the horse from their quarters, that I have nothing left to say, but that I will try the experiment once, for his Majesty's satisfaction, as soon as the Army is regimented, which I wish were speedily gone about, and that the officers were fixed, though their commissions should bear date but the end of next month, at which time there will be three months due upon this establishment, which, if well managed, will go near to raise transport and clothe the men, the officers' pay being thrown in. As to the foot, I always intended to remove them as your Grace may find by several of my former letters upon this subject. But when this matter is ripe I will advise with the general officers, I mean such of them as I am sure will not be biased by their private interest. However, I have been so lucky hitherto as to manage matters so that what I seem most inclined to is not much disputed at any meeting. When I come to Dublin I will send your Grace the model of the powder house, and the computation Mr. Robinson makes of the charge and at which rate he will undertake to do it. It is in such a shape that it will not be conveniently carried by the post. That of rebuilding in the Castle will take up some time before a proposition and computation can be made; but Robinson will have time enough this next long vacation.

Your Grace's proposal comes to me in a very proper place, our Newmarket, where I have more noise than ever the King had at his, though my Lord Thomond is not yet come. There was, I am confident, above two thousand horse in the field when the little plate was run for, which my Lord Massereene won, and this day the great plate is to be run, I believe there will be many more. I parted with my own stud for the same reason your Grace would part with yours; but I will accept your offer, and I think I need not promise you I will sell none of them, for nobody will give money for them. My intent is to keep a few for myself, and distribute the rest to gentlemen who I am sure will breed well out of your mares, though your Grace could not. The horse your Grace gave me, called Massereene, I sent to serve your mares this year, so ill you were provided for stallions. I will consider Mr. Stedman for Mr. Secretary Jenkins's sake, though I am told he is a rakehell.

CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 24. Lissenhall.—I humbly beg your Excellency's pardon for presuming to make any request unto your Excellency after this manner, which I ought to do in person, and for which, in truth, no just excuse can well be made, but

being within a few days' time to finish a course prescribed me by the doctors, which I have pursued since my coming hither, I humbly throw myself upon you for your pardon.

Mr. Anthony Suxbury of Kinsale, a gentleman at bar, who is to marry a niece of mine, informs me that Sir Richard Stephens designs to quit the recordership of Clonmel and that that town have left the nomination of his successor unto your Excellency. Mr. Suxbury's abilities for that charge, no man that knows him doubteth of, and for his loyalty, careful and civil demeanour, I am content to stand pledge, and though I had the honour to serve under your lordship in that Palatinate for some time, this is the first request that I have made in order to the placing or displacing of any officer there, nor would I have done it now, did not I think him in all respects fit for it, nor do I believe that your Excellency can think of any man that will with more zeal observe your commands in that station. I wish your Excellency long life and good health, and am by infinite obligations bound to subscribe myself, etc.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 24. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 15th of this month from Kildare, whence I suppose you returned by Whitsun Eve. When you shall have received mine by Col. Fitzpatrick, I believe you will drive on the Commission with all the diligence you can, and with as much advantage to the King as the thing will bear. If expectations have been raised beyond that, it is not in you to help it.

The *certioraris* concerning the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners are arrived, but without any letter accompanying them either from you or the Court of Exchequer, whence they issued. They are put into the hands of one Burton, solicitor for the King in all cases given him in charge from the Lords of the Treasury, but he can slacken or be earnest in prosecution as he finds cause, at least I suspect it. The Lords of the Treasury have expected a return from thence of a letter of theirs wherein they desire to know whether the King may not accept of a submission of the Forths, to what he shall order them to pay upon the balance of their account, on condition to have a general and full discharge. If such a letter be in your hands I suppose you will have good advice and hasten over an answer. If it was to the court of Exchequer, you will call to them for a return. Whatever the Forths shall pay will belong to my Lord Ranelagh and his partner, but will not be left in their hands, but applied to the discharge of so much of their undertaking, and in that I think those who have not compounded with them, and are totally unpaid, ought to have the preference even before Major More or any other who have bought arrears or debentures at as easy rates as those that compounded for the Undertakers, if not at easier,

But when the money is got, instructions will be sent for disposing of it.

At my return from Windsor the next week I shall bring with me his Majesty's pleasure in reference to the regimenting. It will then be time enough to say more of that matter. It will be time enough to think of sending ammunition when you are ready to receive it, but I desire to know how much Charlesfort can find room for, that we may have as much there in present as may be, which will save the charge of transporting a proportion thither, if all should be landed at Dublin. The dimensions and a calculation of the charge of the powder house is all that Mr. Robinson shall need to send. *Copy.*

SIR ROBERT READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 26. London.—I have your Excellency's of the 18th in answer to mine of the 13th, but I do not know that this is your Excellency's answer to the propose of my Lord Ranelagh which I wrote. I am sure I shall never advocate for those that have given your Excellency so much trouble and used me so ill, but must still say your Excellency cannot expect 3,000*l.*, for the money you have paid is but 1,200*l.*, and 600*l.* paid long ago, for which you may require 600*l.* more as interest, amounting in all to 2,400*l.*, and the penalty of the two bonds you have sued amount but to 2,700*l.*, and how you got judgment for more I cannot imagine; but I am not a little pleased to see my young lord now seeking to you, and the tables turned. I believe there may be another letter on the way about this matter, and so shall add no more.

The two companies that came from Tangier go not for Ireland, but make a regiment for Lord Dartmouth, and Will Legge is lieutenant-colonel. Luxemburg was surrendered to the French last Thursday upon good terms for the Governor and town, and the French King is returned to Versailles. Lord Carlisle's son is killed and the Duke of Choysent; Monsieur du Quesne is retired from before Genoa, after some bombs shot into the town. There will be farthings made here of tin. On Thursday sennight the King goes to see Winchester, but returns the Saturday following. My Lord Lieutenant is not without hopes of making a trip for Ireland this summer, but I do not believe it.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, May 27. Dublin.—I have little to trouble your Grace with this post, not having heard from you this good while. Some letters out of England say that the regimenting the Army here is laid aside, but I hope without ground, and I believe there is as little for a report we have that my Lord Dartmouth is to come over chief governor,

I am to meet this day with the Commissioners for Defective Titles, to consult upon the instructions lately sent over, but Col. Fitzpatrick having had, as I am informed, the greatest hand in getting the commission passed, and being now at the water side, little progress will be made in that matter until I have discoursed with him upon the subject, and I also hope to edify much by him in other matters, for I hear from good hands that he is very great on that side.

My Lord Longford's creditors are very troublesome to me. The sum I have received for him upon the sale of his employment amounts to 3,500*l.* I have already paid for him above 2,500*l.*, videlicet 600*l.* to his lady with the exchange, 1,000*l.* to Dudley Bagnall, and 900*l.* and odd to Col. Vernon, for which last sum the employment was security. He owes money to Sir Thomas Chichley and to Harry Gascoigne, which I would willingly pay, but his lordship being indebted above 1,500*l.* to the King it is not safe, I am afraid, for me to part with any more money, though the King may at any time pay himself out of his salary, or any part of his estate, no bonds taking place before debts due to the King.

The model of the powder-house which will contain fifteen hundred barrels of powder, and a draft of a letter for allowing the money to build it, I herewith send your Grace.

SAME to SAME.

1684, May 30. Dublin.—My Uncle Fitzpatrick is landed and has given me your Grace's letter of the 18th, which prevails so with me that I shall be so far from hindering the success of the Commission for Defective Titles that I will give it all the assistance I can, and we have already made some progress upon it, and in order to its better and speedier execution I have appointed Sir Richard Reynell and Baron Worth as a committee to prepare matters against the time of the Commissioners' sitting as a court.

Though I know I may safely write my mind in this letter, my Uncle Mathew being the bearer of it, yet I shall not give you the trouble this way, because I have discoursed my mind freely with him, both as to what relates to your Grace and myself in our public and private concerns, and to him I refer you, and I desire to know with the soonest what measures you resolve to take, that I may order my affairs accordingly, which, God knows, will be difficult enough to order well, considering the posture they are in, for I am under as great uncertainties as you are, and the cause is so differing that I am afraid I shall never live to be otherwise, but it would be a great addition to my troubles not to have you live the remainder of your days with satisfaction to yourself, therefore I hope you will not lay to heart the miscarriages of your children at this time of day, or let the spleen get the better of you. I preach no doctrine but what I hope for the future to practise myself,

Dick Talbot goes for England this day, and I must do him that right to inform your Grace that he has prevailed with his countrymen and those of his religion to be more discreet than they have been this great while.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 31. Whitehall.—The French Ambassador at the Hague having upon the taking of Luxemburg given in a memorial to the States for their final answer, it is thought they will comply with the French proposals, though the Prince of Orange's sudden return to the Army in Flanders makes some think he may do something to break their measures by some act which will be looked upon by the French as a rupture. It is certain the disunions in those countries are so great now, and the breaches so much widened, that their State seems to be threatened even with a dissolution of the present government.

We have an account from Genoa that the French fleet have by their bombs, ruined a great part of that city, that the consternation there was very great, that the French had landed and lost several considerable officers. The report here is that they have taken the place, but as there are no letters yet which mention it, it seems to be only a presumption of what may be, which however I can hardly believe, being they have at least six thousand soldiers in the place, who will be well able to defend it, if those in the government do not give it up.

It is much discoursed we shall very soon have a Lord Treasurer, but I am not able to say anything with certainty of it. I have the honour of your Excellency's of the 20th, and am with great respect, etc.

WILLIAM ROBINSON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 2.—Concerning the accounts, which are enclosed, of Sir Nicholas Armorer and Col. Edward Roscarrick for the repair of the fort of Duncannon.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 3. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 27th of May, and by the list I send you for regimenting the foot you will find the first part of it answered. What the second may come to in time I know not, but for the present I am confident there is as little ground for it as for the other. His Majesty has not yet thought fit to declare his pleasure touching the horse, any further than that he will have your nephew Ossory to be a colonel of horse. What he doubts is whether any general officer but the general shall have a regiment of horse and one of foot, so that I suppose he will leave them to their election, which they will have. If they choose foot and can have a troop of horse with it, it will certainly be most

for their advantage, but then how agreeable to rules it may be to have a general officer's troop put into a regiment is a question. There are none concerned in the case but my Lord Granard and yourself, or rather none but he, since you have yet no troop, nor has he, that I can find, any foot company. I remember he had one, but his name is not among the foot in the last list sent me. I desire to have his sense and yours in this matter as soon as you can. In the meantime commissions may safely be given out for all the other regiments but his lordship's. You will find a blank for a major to Sir William King of whom you may make choice, and I am told you may do so in the place of Trevor Lloyd, the condition of his health being said to be very dangerous.

Beversham is named for a lieutenant-colonel, the pay whereof will be as good as a pension till he may have a company. I have a list of surgeons, and they shall have warning to transport themselves to be ready to attend their duty. As for chaplains, they are to be provided there, but a room is to be left for Mr. Mallory. I am not of opinion that any officer's pay should be stopped, but that it should begin with the establishment as from the 1st of April last. It will serve to fit them with necessaries in their several stations. The plan for the powder-house as far as I can judge is very good, but I think there ought to be more outward defence than the palisadoes, and if that further defence be not quite about the Hospital, even that is of no great use unless it be against a single man that may endeavour to fire the flanker adjoining.

I had a letter from old Sir Toby Poyntz to give his son leave to sell his company, which I think the father gave him. As I remember the young man is sightly enough. I know not what is in him, but I should think him not very wise if the proposition was with his consent. If the father had kept the company till now though he bought it not, yet his long service and great age might have been an inducement to let him sell it. But if you give that liberty to the son he must not look for another command in haste, unless he buys it from one that has some kind of pretence to sell. I wish he may know this. *Copy.*

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 3. Whitehall.—Our letters concerning the surrender of Luxemburg have been so different, that it seemed very doubtful whether the place were taken or not, the first capitulation having been broken off, but there are some letters from Paris which say the besieged came to a second capitulation, and were to yield the place up this day sennight. I send your Excellency enclosed a relation of what passed at the siege from the 28th, and also an account of the bombarding of Genoa, and of the burning of the Fauxbourg of St. Pietro d'Arena by

four thousand French who landed and attacked the place, during which the people of Genoa massacred all the French there with the consul. We heard Monsieur de Saignelay is like to be disavowed as to the descent, and it is not improbable but that occasion may be taken by Monsieur de Louvois to dispossess Monsieur de Saignelay of his intendant ship of the marine, as he did of the manufactures and buildings, both which the latter possessed upon his father's death. I am with all respect, &c.

ANONYMOUS.

1684, June 3. Brussels.—Last night Mr. Delval returned hither from his negotiation at the Emperor's Court touching the sending of succours for relief of Luxemburg, wherein he succeeded so well as to be soon despatched with all necessary orders for marching of eight thousand foot and three thousand horse of the Emperor's troops, to join with the Bavaria army and the troops of the Circles and of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and that by the 28th instant he believes all the fore-mentioned troops will be upon the Rhine. Upon Mr. Delval's arrival his Excellency sent last night an express to the Prince of Orange to assure his Highness that if the States will take vigorous resolutions Luxemburg may be saved, and that it will hold out till the end of this month, if they can be assured of succours. The French army which was incamped in the neighbourhood of Mons is either marched, or upon marching to Montanze betwixt St. Amand and Tournay, where a camp is marked out for them, and where they will continue whilst the grass last in these parts.

JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 5.—Concerning his application that his nephew might be a chaplain to one of the regiments. He had kept him for five years at Kilkenny school under Dr. Jones, and for seven years at Oxford, whence he goes out a master-of-arts. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, June 5. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 24th of the last month, and this day I met upon the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles. The main business was to regulate the fees as we were required to do, and we found it a very difficult task. Your secretaries will think themselves the worst used, there being a third part of the fees they usually take cut off, but because a reducing of fees was expected from that side, and that other offices were reduced, I would not interpose, though their case seems harder than any of the rest, the Commission being so large that all patents during the sitting of the Commissioners must pass that way.

I hastened the sending over the *certioraris* upon the several balances, though I had not the sending them over, and therefore did not write along with them. I have given an account to the Lords of the Treasury why the Forths' business has been so long delayed, and that it is now proceeding upon, and as to my Lord Ranelagh's balance, if I thought that Mr. Burton needed quickening, and that the King is in earnest to take the advantage of the law against his lordship and partners, we, that have money due to us upon the undertaking, would make a purse to encourage his more warm prosecution.

Mr. Robinson tells me that Charlesfort will keep one hundred barrels of powder, and if more be sent thither Cork and Limerick will take off, so that if any be sent that way I desire it may be at least two hundred barrels, and that may be sent out of hand; and within six weeks at farthest the powder-house here will be ready to receive the rest.

REVENUE COMMISSIONERS to LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

1684, June 6. Custom House, Dublin.—It hath been our great unhappiness to be misrepresented or misunderstood in the case of the Plantation ships, wherein we cannot yet be convinced that we have done anything unwarrantably or to the prejudice of either nation. And though in obedience to your lordship's commands the ship *Hopewell*, Robert Chisley master, seized at Kinsale, is set at liberty, yet we are under a necessity to implore your lordships' justice and protection to the officers here, who have acted legally and according to their duty in stopping of that ship, who are now threatened with actions for detaining thereof and delivery without a legal discharge. And therefore we do make it our humble suit that the ship and goods may be continued under seizure when arrived in England, if ever she come there, or else that there may be sufficient discharges and releases given by the proprietors to all persons that have acted therein. For the matter hath been misstated both to your lordships and Mr. Attorney General, for though we have not seen the state of the case upon which he delivered that opinion which your lordships were pleased to transmit to us, yet we must needs judge it to differ from truth or else the opinion would be incoherent; for we do not understand what occasion there was to assert the validity and extension of the Act of the 15th Car. II, meaning as we suppose the Act for Encouragement of Trade, which is not now disputed nor no part of the present question. And for his saying that ships trading from the Plantations to Ireland ought to pay the duties imposed by the Act of the 25th Car. II, we are perfectly of the same opinion, and that they ought to do the same and no more, if they trade for England, or any foreign part having not given bond. But what is that to the case of a ship coming to the Plantations directly from England or Ireland with the goods

of either kingdom allowed by law without certificate of bond given and there unladen and takes in Plantation goods, whether is not that ship and goods forfeitable if taken either at sea or in any place of his Majesty's dominions? And by what law hath any governor power to take bond of such ships so trading?

But may it please your lordships we find that say or do all we can, we shall not be rightly understood until we bring the case to a legal decision, for it seems all our former overtures and expedients for the general good of his Majesty, and both his kingdoms, which were represented both by the Lord Deputy and Council and otherways are esteemed of no weight, and therefore we have now, with your lordships' permission, pitched upon this plain and decisive instance. The ship *Mary*, whereof Patrick Bennet is master, set sail from this kingdom in September last, gave bond according to the Act of Navigation to return for England or Ireland, sails to Jamaica and there unladen and takes in some Plantation goods; but by the officers there is detained and forced to give bond to return to England solely. She is now arrived in this harbour, and by us advised to unlade here, according to the tenor and liberty of the first bond. Now that which we humbly propose is that the bond given in Jamaica may be sent for, which probably will never otherwise come to light, and the case fairly tried by consent in England, if Ireland be not thought an indifferent place, whether of the two or both bonds be of force, or otherwise determined by Council or his Majesty's command, that so his subjects honestly trading to those places, may not be unnecessarily grieved or left in a doubtful condition in their trading thither.

And in the meantime we that wish and endeavour the true sense and meaning of the law equally to all, know not what part to act, for if we may not prosecute the law nor use our own reasons in stopping of ships which frequently come from the Plantations with sham and unintelligible certificates, we shall acquiesce in taking the duty of such as come hither voluntarily without any scrutiny into the matter, and leave them and others to use what course they think fit for their own defence. Only we presume to give your lordships this true account of our own by-past actings that our general aim hath been to obviate the fraudulent trade that runs by both kingdoms into foreign parts, and that we never stopped or questioned any ship that produced a warrantable certificate or testimony, and to explain this by present instances, waiving many by-past examples of like nature, we would gladly know how to demean ourselves in the case of two ships now in this kingdom bringing the enclosed let-passes, and of another vessel belonging to Poole who hath lately slipped out of our hands, which we have reason to believe is gone for Holland as probably these will do if once released from us, for they so little regard their pretended bonds, that if we would show.

them any favour they would discharge here. And if it be expected that we should take new security of them to go for England, or detain them till it is taken by others or put them into the possession of others to carry them thither as lately proposed by the Commissioners of the Customs, we would gladly be satisfied by what law we shall be justified or how secured against suits and damages for so doing. The names of the ships and places from whence, we omit in the copies of the certificates, to see if the truth will be found out otherwise than from hence. For we have no reason to be officious in that which draws upon us the ill will of all sides and yet is not understood to be for the King's service, nor can we think we were set here only to give aim to others to shoot at the mark which we believe was set up for ourselves to hit.

But to your lordships' good pleasure and determination in every particular of this matter we submissively resign ourselves and judgments, only begging your lordships' favourable interpretation of what we have now delivered to proceed from our unbiased zeal to his Majesty's service, and then we shall not despair of your lordships' pardon for the errors of, &c.

NEWSLETTER.

1684, June 7. Whitehall.—The Gazette has given you an ample account of the surrender of Luxemburg on Wednesday sennight on terms of the greatest honour to the garrison, and this confessed by all hands so that I shall not enlarge any further upon it; but what success soever they had there, they had but a bad account from Catalonia where it is said the Mareschal de Bellefonds had suffered a very considerable loss if his army be not rou[ted], nor is the business of Genoa looked upon but as what may be of very ill consequence since their neighbour looked upon themselves as concerned at their sufferings.

On the 3rd was a great trial at the King's Bench bar betwixt Mr. Neale and the Lady Ivy, for land and houses about Wapping, value about 3,000*l. per annum*. It held from nine in the morning till late in the afternoon, when the jury withdrew, and on the 4th in the morning gave in their verdict for Mr. Neale. The cause was now thoroughly sifted, and such foul matters detected that the deeds were ordered to be kept in court as the ground on which an information of forgery may be preferred. There were motions made against the cities of York and Chester for not pleading to the *quo warranto* brought against them, upon which the court allowed yet some further time, and if they shall still refuse to plead, judgment may be entered against them.

On the 4th, early in the morning, one Dalby, and some hours after Nicholson, were taken by warrant into the custody of a messenger, the latter one of the followers, the other, a familiar

of Titus Oates, both for treasonable practices against his Majesty and Government. Mr. Wynne has begged pardon of the jury, of whom he spoke so reproachfully, which may mitigate his fine.

The Hague letters dated 9th tell us that some of the States Deputies have been with Monsieur D'Avaux to desire that some longer time might be added to give in their answer to his last memorial, in the meantime acquainting him that it was their opinion that a truce or treaty ought to be accepted according to the proposals offered by France. They have also been with the Ministers of the Alliance to consult them about it, who tell them they cannot give any resolution in it till they have acquain[te]d their Majesties. Some add that they sent to the Prince of Orange but th[at] yet he continued with his army.

It is advised by the letters f[rom] Prusse . . . that the Danish Reside[nt] had received a message from [his Catho]lic Majesty, by the Conductor of Ambassadors, commanding him forthwith to depart from Madrid without prefixing any day or giving any reason for it. Some will have it that it is barely upon account of his master's being an ally to France, but others that it was because the Resident had protected many French merchants in his house after the King had commanded the contrary. Papackini, the Admiral of the Flemish squadron, went over with some of her ships to the coast of Ceuta to take up the brass guns lost in the *Capitan Real*, but the Moors had already taken up twenty-six of them and made a battery on the shore, which hindered the Spaniards of that design.

On the 6th it was expected the rioters at Nottingham should have received their sentence, but the court being full of business, and Mr. Justice Withens that day to give his charge it was deferred further. On the 6th one Madge, another of Oates's followers, was taken upon the same account as his other associates before, and on the 7th for some other ill practices Mr. William Snowan, attendant of the House of Lords. I must not omit to tell you that with the former a trunk was taken of Titus Oates's, and in it a false bottom was covered with parragant in which was a suit of arms.

Her Royal Highness is, God be praised, in so g[ood] health that she dined this day at Richmond and it is said goes thence to Windsor.

The Mareschal Crecqui has received orders to march towards the Rhine upon certain intelligence that the Bavarian troops are on their way thither.

VISCOUNT FITZHARDINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 8.—Asking the Earl of Arran to give his countenance to his new agent, Mr. Swanton, and to admit a poor, miserable, distressed gentleman, one Charles Symcocks, who formerly rode in the guards under Viscount Fitzhardinge, into the new Hospital. *Abstract.*

SAMUEL GORGES to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, June 10. Kilkenny.—I have made inquiry into the Rolls Office in Clonmel touching the papers which you left with me which relates to a cause depending in some court between one Burrowes, plaintiff, and Richard Earl of Barrymore, defendant, and upon searching the Rolls Office there I find no such cause ever was, or now is depending in our courts at Clonmel. The lady that signed the letter to her Grace, a copy of which you left with me, is the wife of one Col. Sadleir, who dwells in Lower Ormond in Tipperary. The complaint is very vain and idle. It was never drawn or stated by any judicious person, and therefore it is the less to be regarded. I am informed that the said cause was once depending in Chancery in Dublin, but what progress it took there I know not.

Our citizens of Kilkenny are now more quiet than they used to be about this time of the year, for they herd not in parties and cabals to get voices for a succeeding mayor. However, who shall be the man is the question, the present Mayor or Sir Thomas Longueville; I think he that will apply the revenue of the city to honourable and honest uses deserves it best. You may be sure I shall never dispute the commands or desires of my superiors in all lawful matters, and therefore, in short, Sir, I am of an opinion we have not one good and warrantable by-law made these many years in this city, and really I think it impossible to reduce this city to an amicable correspondency till the by-laws are purged and the factions removed, for it is from them all scandalous and false stories flow, who, with their oily tongues augment the flame. It would do well to have our manners and our laws amended and corrected, and why should not his Majesty's commission that is now putting in execution in this kingdom regulate our corporation? But I hold it not good to be too forward in the thing by petition or otherwise, for that its safest to go by precedent. Be pleased, Sir, to render my poor services as acceptable as you can to my Lord Duke and Lady Duchess of Ormond. My Lady Hastings hopes to live to see them at Kilkenny. She prays for their healths and joins with me in love and service to yourself and to my Lady Hume, and we pray this paper may find you well, &c.

Postscript.—I am now in Dublin. The business of the city of Kilkenny is the greatest, for aught I see, of my business in this place, as touching the renewal of our charter, my Lord Primate doth agree with you in judgment, that is to let it alone, since there are no differences now depending in any court relating to the Corporation of Kilkenny, and that it is possible that those little animosities and heats may cool by degrees, so that I do not think to stir that point any more unless I have a very special command to do it.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, June 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 3rd with the list of field officers for the regiments of foot, and

have since discoursed with my Lord Granard about his choice, of which he will write to your Grace himself, and I believe the conclusion will be that he must have a regiment of horse, for I conceive the King will not allow his troop to be an independent one, which is the expedient he proposes. If that be the resolution, then another colonel of foot must be found out before I can well give out commissions and form the regiments, for the officers named for my Lord Granard's regiment are, as I suppose, placed out of dignity with him as he is field marshal and if with another colonel they must fall. However, I will out of hand name captains for the five other regiments, that we may be in a readiness to have them in order when directions come from that side. The chaplain your Grace mentions, and one recommended by Sir Cyril Wyche, by your order, shall be provided for. I suppose it is meant that I should give commissions to adjutants and quarter-masters or else the regimenting cannot completely go on upon that account. As for the surgeons, they may be waited for without consequence. To these points I desire an answer with what speed you can conveniently, for I shall be tormented with applications until that come, and until the officers of horse are named.

Most of the captains of the Army being now in town, I desire also that I may know when the levies and recruits will go on, and who is to be appointed to look after them, for if the season be let run on much farther little good will be had by the regimenting until next spring. If the officers for levying be appointed from that side I desire I may name one from hence for the recruits of the Tangier companies, and the fifty men to be added to the regiment as grenadiers. I have already given the several distinctions for the clothing the regiments. Your own livery to be the lining for your Grace's regiment; colours of the same ought to be provided for the several companies. I desire to know who should be at the charge of these for the several regiments.

Since the writing thus far, my Lord Granard informs me that he hears Cary Dillon is to have the third regiment of horse, which he is much troubled at. Your Grace sees by this the inconvenience of multiplying general officers, and I am sure Cary Dillon and the Major-General of the Foot had this in prospect when they pressed for the employments. The vacant major's place I give to Nich. Brady, he being one of the chief in the list I sent over. I formerly told your Grace that I intended Col. Cecil should command the Battleaxes. If he should not accept of that command I intend it for Captain Toby Caufeild, if your Grace approve of it.

SAME to SAME.

1684, June 12. Dublin.—Upon farther, and I hope, better consideration, I have, since my last, named the captains to be under the several colonels of foot, and, taking myself to

be fully empowered by your Grace's letter of the 3rd to grant commissions to the field officers, I shall give them out, according to the enclosed list, to all but to those of my Lord Granard's regiment. I shall send your Grace the names of the captains I have chosen for the several colonels, and if your Grace has a mind to change any of those I have named for your own regiment, their commissions shall be altered without charge. I thought it the properest and most equal way to make the two youngest captains grenadiers, Captain Smith and a brother of my Lord Blaney's, both young and likely men. I changed my mind in not staying for an answer of my last before I did this, because I found the trouble of so long a delay would be unsufferable, for half the captains of the Army expected to be in your Grace's regiment. I wish you had as good field officers as captains. I have placed all the Tangier captains with you.

Since my writing thus far my Lord Granard has made a proposal that will certainly take, and nobody will be offended. He gives an account to your Grace of it himself. It is that he will part with his troop to his eldest son upon condition that I may have the regiment, and his son be my major, the station he had of cornet to the troop of guards made him so before. This will please me much, for I like the young man, and this will make an entire reconciliation in that family, which I have a great kindness and respect for, for this will cure him of the great desire he has upon all occasions of going abroad, to their great trouble.

My Lord Ranelagh has met with a great rebuke at law, Sir John Champante having recovered above 30,000*l.* from him, and upon the trial Sir John, as I am informed, by people that I dare believe, had a very clear cause of it, and the other, to say no more, was made appear, by letters under his own hand, to be Lord Ranelagh. Mr. Loftus, who has appeared all along in this business for his lordship, threatened the Judges that my Lord Ranelagh would have them turned out, and in a drunken fit did very much abuse the Chief Baron at his own house; but it seems upon Mr. Loftus's asking pardon, my Lord Chief Baron promised not to complain, or else it should not have gone so with him; Mr. Loftus is like to lose by this 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.*, so that he may be allowed a little anger. Sir Robert Reading informed me that my Lord Ranelagh threatened that my Lord Kildare, whom, it seems, he governs now, shall petition the Council Board there against me for recovering a debt at law due to me by my late Lord of Kildare, above twenty years ago. I knew the time indeed when, for fear of his lordship, Judges durst not do justice, I mean in the Exchequer; but I hope his lordship's power is not so great now. I have all my Lord Kildare's estate in my possession, and since the law is of my side, I hope my station will be no bar to me, for the judges and all lawyers here, but Shapcot, tell me that what was done for me could not be refused the meanest person in the kingdom.

SAME to SAME.

1684, June 15. Chapelizod.—Capt. Gustavus Hamilton landed two days ago, and gave me your Grace's letter of the 3rd for which I return you my humble thanks, for though I have a near guess at the posture affairs of state were in, and at the share your Grace has in them, yet I was not so certain as I am now, and notwithstanding all, I think it most advisable that you should stay in England, and I assure you I say it not out of my own private interest, but because I think it most for yours, the King's, and your family's advantage, and since you have upon the marriage of your grandson made a settlement upon him, I do not see how it is possible for you to ruin the estate. Therefore pray make your own life easy by enjoying what you have to the full, especially since your posterity will be provided for, at least equal to their merits, I mean so far as I have the prospect. As to my own affairs I shall be more or less at ease as I find matters go with you. I think my family will shortly be more united than it is; but whether I shall like it best so, or no, will be the question.

I find no precedent to walk by in granting a commission to one's father, and he a Lord Lieutenant too, to command a regiment, but I find by my patent that I must do it, for during your absence no commissions can be granted but by me, or his Majesty himself, who gives and resumes power as he pleases; but there is no doubt but that we shall repose special trust and confidence, &c., in you.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 17. St. James's Square.—I have been almost continually upon the road betwixt this place, Windsor and Hampton Court ever since my brother Mathew arrived here, and could not well settle myself to write till by the King's permission I could bring myself to a resolution of staying here till the next spring or of passing into Ireland this summer, and it was but on Sunday last that I obtained the King's leave, or rather his pleasure, that I should return to my charge, and since that is his pleasure I am preparing to put it in execution, so soon as I can, and in order to it shall by the next post send for my grandson from the French Army, because there is little probability of any more considerable action this campaign, and that it is for the young man's good and mine that we should be together.

This will lead you also to a resolution how to dispose of yourself and your family, and it is most necessary you should come to a speedy and steady one. The greatest difficulty will be how to accommodate myself and the young lady I shall bring with me with any tolerable kind of habitation while I stay at Dublin, which will be for as little a time as I can, there being that I can call to mind no one commodious house for myself though my wife should live at Chapelizod, nor any

two or three houses that can be put together. Sir Robert Reading's, I think, is not finished, and if it were, as I remember, it stands almost alone. I have thought that I might have some conveniency in the Master of the Hospital's lodgings for a short time, especially if the Hospital be not completely filled, so that I might have some of the soldiers' rooms. I desire you would consult with Robinson upon the whole matter as to that short time and as to my residence for the whole winter afterwards, and let me hear from you as soon as you can.

I was surprized to find that the magazine in Charlesfort will receive no more than one hundred barrels of powder, which is a proportion too little for the batteries and the guns that are intended for the place; but of this, and of many other things, it will be time enough to speak when it shall please God we meet. In the meantime, the powder you mention shall be hastened over as fast as we can find transportation. I find the Admiralty unwilling that any of the King's ships should make so long a voyage as to Dublin to carry powder thither. If the King cannot be persuaded to it the charge of freight will fall on that revenue.

The recruiting of nine Tangier companies, the raising of so many men as will be wanting, how they shall be armed, clothed and provided for in the march and transportation, which of them shall be grenadiers, which dragoons, and what captain of ten be left out, are things not yet resolved on, and seem to be somewhat intricate. Only I am resolved Tony Hamilton shall be captain of dragoons. I will endeavour to set all to rights the best I can in the time I have to stay, and see the men shipped before I go, that is I will be sure they are so, and to give you notice of the time of their embarking, the place from whence, and the parts they are designed to land in, that quarters may be provided for them. Some of the captains are represented to be very unfit for the commands they have I doubt. *Copy.*

CHARLES ASFORDBY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 17. Cranford near Hounslow.—Concerning a charter for Leighlin. He says that they have a fair there on Monday every year, as considerable a one as any in the country round about, and conceives if they had a market one day a week, it would be of great advantage to the place. The very situation of the town and form of the streets, being both broad and long, not only seem to invite but to bespeak it. The houses repaired and set up by the Earl of Arran might serve with a small addition. *Abstract.*

LADY MARY CAVENDISH to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 19. London.—I am very glad, dear Brother, to hear by my cousin Purcell you are well. When she came first

I was at Windsor, so had not your letter till within a day or two. You are informed, as well as he cares you should, by my Uncle Fitzpatrick how affairs are here. It makes some noise with us, and therefore I think it must more in Ireland, the project he is gone about; I understand no more of the thing than that it has the assurance of reflecting upon the King if it takes. There is a thing a libel of the nature of that which my Lord Feversham has got a grant of from the Queen, but her counsel will show the disadvantage it may be to her, and if it be any my Lord Feversham says he will quit the promise he has of it. I advised Sir James Butler to consider the Queen always in the first place. He has a share in this grant because it must be followed by one that knows something of the law. For that reason my Lord Feversham lets him have part.

Your children are well. There is now little company in town and consequently little news. If in the removes in the Army you could consider Mr. Moore, who has I think been long an ensign, I should be glad. His mother has long desired me to put my father and you in mind. I am glad Sir John Dillon has the employment he desired, and thank you for your kindness when I recommend. My nephew I hear is sent for over. It would have been, I think, for his advantage to have stayed a little longer abroad, but nothing of that kind has yet happened him. Farewell, dear Brother.

Postscript.—There is a report my cousin, John Hamilton, is killed, but there is yet no certainty.

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1684, June 23. Dublin.—My Lady Conway, Mr. Seymour, &c., and their train, went on board the yacht yesterday. I am sorry I could not make their adversions more discreet, but I have prevented mischief. The fault Capt. Rawdon committed was not great enough to deserve being turned out, else I had done it, though his relations are my great friends. Mr. Seymour has been extraordinary respectful to me, and the lady I am told is gone away very well pleased with my carriage towards her. She intends for London, and he for Windsor, which makes me conclude that he intends to appear at Court. I doubt not but he will wait upon your Grace, and compliment me to you. If he does, pray let him know what I have said of his carriage here. I design to go to-morrow to Kilkenny to see your stud, and the park at Dunmore, having never seen it since there were deer in it; but I shall be back on Friday or Saturday next, by which time I hope to have satisfactory answers to my letter relating to the regiments.

Nick. Armorer is very uneasy to himself, and troublesome to me, upon this new regimenting, and, by way of expedient, propounded once the selling his company, which favour might perhaps be granted him, he being much in debt, for the government without it is considerable enough for his successor. But now he is off of that, and would fain have leave

to sell all, and that I suppose the King and your Grace will not consent to, neither will I allow the other without your leave. Soon after my return my Uncle Fitzpatrick intends for England, and will give your Grace a particular of our proceedings upon the Commission for Defective Titles.

SAME to SAME.

1684, June 24. Dublin.—My Uncle Fitzpatrick's affairs it seems require his going over sooner than he intended, or else I might have writ more at large by him, but he can inform your Grace of matters here so well that my writing is the less necessary. This is only to recommend a business to your Grace on the behalf of Capt. Richard Butler. I was not able to serve him here as you desired, and though what he desires in his petition to his Majesty is very remote, there being many before him, yet it is better than nothing. I am also desired by the Commissioners of the Revenue to recommend unto you one Mr. Thompson, who is their solicitor here, and has done his Majesty good service in that employment. He, it seems, is an officer under your Grace in the household His desire is that he may not suffer by having any hardship put upon him in his absence.

SAME to SAME.

1684, June 28. Chapelizod.—I had yesterday upon the road your Grace's letters of the 17th, 19th and 21st, and must confess that I was very much surprised after the letters I had by the former packets from my Uncle Mathew, to find that your Grace has resolved to return hither this summer. I hope my mother and you will find satisfaction in it, and that it is at your own desire. For my own part, if your Grace finds your account in it, it shall content me, though all my measures are broken by it to so great a degree that it is impossible for me to make a speedy and withal a steady and prudent resolution. These kind of disappointments are not new to me, and therefore I can bear them the better; but I despair of ever having a regular family, since there are always fresh occasions given for probable pretences to keep it divided. In the mind I am in, I am for sending directions to my wife not to prepare for coming over, not knowing where to live with her; my Lord Longford's house, though bad, being the only place you can with any conveniency live in, the offices in the Castle lying so near; but I will discourse about this with Robinson, and defer resolving upon anything as to my domestic affairs until I have better considered of matters. If I might keep the house I am in, it would serve my family, and in that case I think I should live in it with my wife this winter. There is one apartment I have fitted up in the Castle which I believe your Grace will be pleased with, and with the help of the Constable's lodgings, my Lord and Lady Ossory

may make a shift to lodge there also for the short time your Grace intends to stay in town.

I am sorry your Grace has made no better provision for the corporals of the guards that are to be disbanded, their pay being greater now than that of adjutant or quarter-master. Whenever you please to send over the new men, upon intimation sufficient quarters shall be provided for them; but for changing the quarters of the rest of the Army I shall leave that to be done by your Grace, and will alter my design of a progress to see the forts and Army this season.

The horses and stud you were pleased to bestow upon me I found in a sad condition. Some of the colts might have proved good horses if they had not been starved; but as they are I would be glad to give them all for one such horse as Gray Hill is now, which you gave me five year ago. Killenny is in pretty good order, or may be soon made so; but your bowling-green at Dunmore is quite spoiled, and must be new-sodded before it can be good for anything.

SAME to SAME.

1684, June 30. Dublin.—I have this morning discoursed with Mr. Robinson, according to your directions, about the model for a new seat for the Chief Governor, and a place for your Grace to be in for the present, and Mr. Solicitor being by chance with me, I have given him directions to draw up such a letter as your Grace desires which shall be transmitted with Mr. Robinson's scheme when perfected. He is of opinion with me that the apartment remaining in the Castle with the Constable's lodgings, and those adjoining to them, is the convenientest place for your Grace to be in for the present. This inconvenience your Grace must bear with not to have your gentlemen attendants about you, and that you must be without, whatever house you can take. This can be no obstruction to the building a seat for the government, for it is but a sad shift, and your Grace need not declare where you will be, but may leave the choice of a place to me, which you may alter as you see cause.

I long to know the reasons why your Grace comes so soon, for I am jealous that somebody has done me ill offices with the King, because I hear it is by his command your Grace comes before spring. It will trouble me much if it proves so, for then I shall not know how to dispose of myself; but if, on the contrary, he is pleased with my administration for these two years past, I shall cheerfully endure any hardships and it will make me the easier bear any other misfortunes.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 3.—I suppose you have, or will soon receive, the King's pleasure for taking off the halfpenny in the pound imposed in Ireland upon tobacco coming thither out of England

whereunto obedience must be given. The resolution was taken upon the last paper given in by the Commissioners of the Customs here to refute whatever had been represented from the Council and the Commissioners of the Revenue for the keeping it on, or for suspending the execution of some statute by way of compensation to Ireland. I was able to say little in the case, but I got a copy of the paper and send it you herewith, that it may be considered by the Commissioners of the Revenue there, and by the King's learned counsel, and if the paper will admit of any clear reply it may be prepared, the rather that at the same time the order was resolved upon it was declared that if any inconvenience to the King's revenue should come of it, that is, if upon trial it should be found his Majesty should lose more in Ireland by taking off the halfpenny than he got in England, he might again establish it. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1684, July 3. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 23rd of the last month. I know not whether you could by that time have received mine that gave you notice of the King's pleasure that I should pass into Ireland. I cannot yet fix upon a certain day for my setting forth, nor can till our young man arrives from his adventures, and that I hope may be so soon that I may have the benefit of the first of the new moon in August. If I miss that I must stay for the full, and that will be about the middle of the month.

The lady and Mr. Seymour are yet upon their way. If they are landed perhaps they make some stay at my Lord Conway's house in Warwickshire, not far out of the road. If that gentleman come to see me, I shall observe your advice. I do not think he aims at returning to Court till he can show that he is fit to be invited thither for the good or hurt he can do. Till then those that do not care for his company will be able to keep him out, and his stomach is too big to make those applications and retractations that must open his way.

The nine Tangier companies are now filling up at Plymouth, Pendennis and Portsmouth. It will rest how to dispose of them till I come into Ireland. Colgrave will have authority to raise one hundred and twenty men about Chester, and credit shall be gotten for him there for their sustenance and transportation; but it is necessary that a lieutenant and two sergeants be sent over out of the companies to be recruited, or out of your regiment, if the other be too far off, to help to conduct them, and it may be the fitter to send sergeants out of the regiment of guards for that; there are forty men to be raised to make up the ninety grenadiers that are to attend it. I fear it is impossible to make poor Nick Armorer easy as long as he lives, but it is as unreasonable to give him liberty to sell any of his commands. The allowance given him already has in the example of it brought much inconvenience and importunity with it.

It is reported here that you have been fain to make up some quarrels of Fitzpatrick's with my Lord Granard and my Lord Mountjoy, but your saying nothing of it makes me give the less credit to it, though that with my Lord Granard was told me as a certain truth by my Lord Burlington yesterday.

Just now Capt. Colgrave was with me and proposes rather to raise the hundred and twenty men here or at Bristol than Chester. The hazard of those men running away, and the charge that that may induce, must be upon him. But still the forty men for the grenadiers must be had at Chester, but you will not need to send any officer for them, till I send again for them. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 5. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last month, and upon the receipt of it I sent for my Lord Granard to come to town, and when he comes I shall advise with him and the Master of the Ordnance about the quartering the Army so as to make it most serviceable upon any occasion. Before they went out of town we had some discourse about it. Some officers will meet with their convenience in the stations I designed to place them, which I think can be of no ill consequence, but that may be altered upon occasion. I doubt not but my Lord Granard will be glad to have his expedient take effect as soon as may be, and I must confess I have some variety in it, when I desire I may have the settling and forming the Army by granting commissions. All matters as I gather by your Grace's several letters upon that subject being settled only the majors of horse, I desire your Grace would name them. I mean your own and my nephew's, for by my Lord Granard's expedient, his son Arthur is to be the third.

Since none of the powder intended for this kingdom can be sent to this port, Mr. Robinson thinks Kinsale is the best place to have it sent to, for a proportion of it may from thence be better shipped hither than at Cork. I am glad Capt. Colgrave is employed about the recruits, for he is a very good officer. The Tangier companies shall be taken care of when they land, in order to which I hope I shall have notice when they are shipped.

DUCHESS OF ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1648, July 5. Hampton Court.—By your letter of the 22nd of the last month, I understand that by some account you had received from my Lady Longford of your lady's intent to go into Ireland, and what she had written unto yourself unto the same effect, that you find cause to believe that she intends it, but that you are in doubt what to do in the disposing of the children, which in your father's opinion and mine is that they should be all brought over with herself,

unless she does defer her going longer than whilst the ways and weather continues good, for in a winter season I would, by no means, advise the hazarding of them. I do not doubt but you have before this time been made acquainted with my lord's going into Ireland, who intends to begin his journey before the end of this month, but where to be I know not when we land until we do hear from you, who I fear will find as great a trouble in your particular affairs as we shall do to accommodate ourselves, but necessity must be obeyed. Your nephew Ossory is not as yet come, but is daily expected.

JAMES DOUGLAS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 5.—Last evening I came to London and this morning waited on my Lady Arran, who, with my Lord Tullow and Mr. James, who is the finest child I ever see, is very well. My Lady Betty is discomposed with a rheum in her ladyship's eye. My Lord Duke and Lady Duchess are both at Hampton Court, where I am now going to receive their commands. . . .

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 7. Dublin.—The bearer, Col. Cary Dillon, has been unfortunate in many of his just pretensions, and especially in this last about his 600*l. per annum*, for after almost two years' solicitation, by reason of my care that no person in possession should be prejudiced, I passed a fiant for a patent to supply the remainder of the sum of 600*l.*, for which he had the King's letter dated the 12th September, 1682; but the Commission of Grace, as it is now styled, coming over just as I had signed it, my Lord Chancellor has stopped it at the seal, as thinking it might thwart with that Commission, of which I am no proper judge; neither is it proper for me being yet one of that Commission to desire any order from the King that might seem to be against that Commission; but I think his case is very hard, and so do the rest of my brethren in commission. But they will not join with me in writing, at least yet, on his behalf, and he thinks his case is pressing, and therefore I would not refuse him either leave to go over, or my particular recommendation of his business.

HENRY GUY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 8.—Commending the bearer, Mr. Osborne. His worth and abilities are generally known in England, and to very many of the best gentry in Ireland. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 9. Dublin.—This bearer intending to go as fast as the packet, I choose to write by him. I send him to take a particular account of mine and my wife's debts, and though his abilities are not great, yet I think him the properest body

I could send because he is privy to most of mine, and though I believe we may owe more than we guess, I am not afraid to look into them, and doubt not but to get the better of them within a twelve months' time.

I have your Grace's letter of the 3rd, and shall say nothing about the men that are to be raised or the recruits until I hear again, only this, that we shall want fifty men to make up the company of grenadiers for the regiment, there being by the establishment but forty taken out of it and the complement is ninety. It is very true that my Lord Granard very foolishly sent a challenge to Fitzpatrick by his son Arthur; but my Lord Mountjoy was not engaged in that, or any other. My Lord Granard was so sensible of his fault, and the occasion that this had given his sons of running a madding, that having made the business up I was unwilling to take any notice of it to your Grace or anybody else. I hear Capt. Rawdon, notwithstanding all the caution given him, has been playing pranks again with some of his troopers, so that I find he is incorrigible. Therefore I believe I shall be forced to suspend him until your Grace comes over, but the troopers shall be cashiered, and to that end I have sent for them up hither in custody.

The Solicitor General, who I believe has got the gout, sent me this draft of a letter this morning. The short letter he sent me with it gives the reasons for the wording it as he has done. Pray hasten an answer to that part of my letter which relates to the regimenting the horse. Major Russell landed yesterday. I do not find him so well pleased as I expected with his preferment, his talent lying chiefly in a command of horse. Toby Purcell is not yet landed though he intended to be here before the packet, as he writes [from] Lichfield, having had an accident by the way. He said he had letters from your Grace to me which he thought might be of concern, and therefore would not send them by the post. I hope Robinson will be ready with his scheme for the new building to send away by the next post. I hope your Grace has given order for the buying colours for your own regiment, which I suppose will be blue.

SAME to SAME.

1684, July 16. Dublin.—I had no sooner than yesterday your Grace's letter of the 1st by Capt. Purcell. He got a fall upon the road which hindered his speed. I shall return no answer to it this way, but reserve that subject to be discoursed on when we meet, which I hope will be suddenly. My Lord Granard and my Lord Mountjoy are come to town, and I have given them their commissions, and have already formed the foot; the horse I shall not be so hasty in forming, though I should be glad to have the possession of the regiment the King consents I should have, and since his Majesty has been so kind I shall not expect an allowance as marshal; but

if by way of expedient his Majesty would sign this letter which my Lord of Granard and I have agreed on, it would hinder my being commanded by those who are much younger officers, and it is what they do not desire. The model for the Castle is not yet finished, though Mr. Robinson has been at work day and night upon it.

JAMES DOUGLAS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 19.—My Lady Arran and family are very well. My Lady Duchess has been very bad for three days past, but now, thank God, much better. I am very uneasy here, and chiefly because your Excellency commanded my short return, for which I am daily soliciting Capt. Mathew, and I hope her Grace's recovery will hasten him to the place where his duty obliges him who am, &c.

COUNTESS OF ARRAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 22.—Since I writ I have had one from you by Harry, and your last by the post, and I might have several things to say in answer to both these, but I suppose that business must be a very improper subject to you this post, which will bring you the ill news of your mother's death on Saturday. She was thought past danger, so the sudden change that happened to her was surprising to us, and so it may well be to you; but her often illnesses and age, I hope, have so prepared you for this loss, that though I know you to be one of the dutifulest sons in the world, and she extremely deserving of it from you, yet you will bear this affliction with the temper you ought. But you need not be taught this, and I think those that are never so capable are most wise to say little on these occasions. The greatest comfort I can give you is telling you your other good friend, I mean your father, is well and my sister Cavendish. I will believe you will have a more particular account from others, so I will bid my dear lord good night.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1684, July 24. Dublin.—This day I set out for the northern circuit and accompany Sir William Franklin and my wife as far as Belfast, where I shall leave my wife till my return from Londonderry. But before I leave Belfast I have a fair prospect of ending the dispute at law with my Lord Donegal. All parties concerned seeming very inclinable to an accommodation, which I shall never decline upon reasonable terms, and to that purpose meet there together the next week.

The collectors of the revenue have been so slow in returning us the last quarter's accounts, that I cannot give your Grace so exact and perfect an account of the produce of the revenue for the half year ending the 24th of June last as possibly your Grace may expect, but yet from the inspection I have already

made into them I dare venture to assure your Grace that the quantum of it, I mean of the gross produce, exceeds the same half year's produce of the last year by 13,000*l.*, and if the failing of tobacco this year in the Plantations and the hardships put upon Irish merchants by the Governors there do not disappoint us, I hope the next half year's produce will equally gratify your Grace's and our expectations. Most of the ships which have hitherto arrived from the Plantations have but half their loading and instead of a full freight of tobacco, which pays a great duty, have been necessitated to make up their voyage with sugars, which pay but a small duty. And yet, if some unlucky and unforeseen accident do not prevent it, I hope the close of this year will evidence to your Grace that this revenue is improving and further improvable.

The Receiver General has paid off all that is due to the civil list, and has issued to the Army their March pay, and as soon as the Muster-Master's return is ready, is to issue the June pay, so that your Grace, upon your arrival here, will find no complaint from the establishment. I intend to be back here again by the time of your Grace's arrival, and hope then to give your Grace a more exact prospect of the revenue.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 25. Dublin.—I did not intend to trouble your Grace with any more of my letters in expectation of your sudden coming over, but I find by yours of 19th that your Grace has put off your coming for a fortnight longer and I am very sorry for the occasion of it, for though the doctors think the danger of this late sickness of my mother's is over, yet I am so often alarmed with hers or your Grace's being desperately ill, or with the like in my own small family, that I am sure to have but little satisfaction, and though I am desirous to hear often from that side, I am more afraid generally to hear of bad, than I have reason to expect good news from thence.

I have given the enclosed paper to my Lord Mountjoy, it relating wholly to the employment he now has, and I doubt not but he will give rational answers to it. Indeed your Grace has already done it in that letter, and in my judgment it is plain that it is only to find out a place to gratify some person that depends upon the office of the ordnance there for preferment, for the Master of the Ordnance here is bound to give an account from time to time to the Chief Governor of all things belonging to his charge, and my Lord Mountjoy is going soon a progress in order to the better doing it, and that when given in may be transmitted whenever his Majesty shall think fit, and the account placed where his Majesty shall think fit. The sending over such an officer as is named in that paper I look upon more sent in the nature of spy upon the Chief Governor, than any check upon the ordnance office, since the Master of the Ordnance is so immediately depending upon

his Majesty's Governor here. The Master of the Ordnance's patent, of which your Grace shall have a copy by the next post, will show upon what terms he receives his charge. As for his accounts there are commissioners appointed to take them without any limited time, but because they have no salary they have hitherto seldom called those to an account, and for the third he is to obey the Chief Governor's order for the issuing anything out of the stores, and those are vouchers to the Commissioners of his accounts.

I wish your Grace had answered the several letters you mention to have received.

EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 28. Belfast.—Since my coming hither I understand that your Excellency has granted a patent for my Lord Mountjoy's company, which is now at Carrickfergus, to march immediately to Londonderry. But I do not hear of any order your Excellency has given to another company to march thither to guard the Castle, where there is a considerable store, and where it has hitherto been thought necessary to have a garrison, in which case I hope your Excellency will pardon me for minding you of it, I being governor and concerned to see the place secured. And being to visit the place to-morrow, I shall look out of countenance to find it with[*out*] a guard in the Castle, and therefore have presumed to interpose with the officer, who was formerly my own lieutenant, to stop his march a few days, till your Excellency is pleased to order another company to march into it at the time the present company marches out of it, which presumption I hope your Excellency will forgive me, since it is intended only for the King's service, and no contradiction to your Excellency's commands.

I received this day a very odd letter, and as extravagant a proposition in it, from Sir John Cole, who if he designs an accommodation mistakes extremely his way towards it. But I am much more surpris'd in the summons Mr. Dickenson has received to repair into England, the mystery whereof will be vanished when I know who is his successor. For two or three days before I left Dublin Mr. Kingdon rallied him with what has now happened. Sir William Franklin, who constantly three times every day drinks your health, presents his most humble service to your Excellency. My wife presents her humble service to your Excellency, and begs your pardon for crowding her letters in your Excellency's packet.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1684, July 29. Dublin.—You have now shot the gulf, and have passed the greatest difficulty of your life. You have lost the noblest person, the wisest friend, and the best of wives that ever lived; one of such an universal goodness that her death doth worthily challenge not only your Grace's, but the

kingdom's lamentation. But all the glories of this world must have an end, and God in his divine wisdom hath [thought] fit to put a determination unto this. The news thereof was a surprise and indeed of great astonishment; but I hope it may not be unseasonable for your Grace on this occasion to consider how long God hath been pleased to afford you the enjoyment of this great blessing. If my computation fails me not, it is about fifty-five years that you have been happy in each other. What an age of mercies have you possessed together! How have you supported each other through all the changes and varieties of fortune, and have made even your sufferings easy to you both by your mutual assistances! God hath been infinitely kind and indulgent to you both all those past years of your life, and I know your Grace to be so much a Christian as not to repine that now, at the latter end of your days, he should make that separation which mortality cannot avoid. Pardon me, my Lord, that I presume to become your Grace's remembrancer in this great matter, though I cannot in the least doubt but that your great and good thoughts have fully discoursed more than I am able to write on this occasion. I can think a thousand things more which may not be improper for your Grace upon this subject, but really, my Lord, I cannot speak them, *vox faucibus haeret*. I shall not therefore any further press upon your Grace's retirements, but shall heartily pray that all the methods of God's providence may be so sweetened unto you by a free resignation of yourself to his good pleasure, that you may be ever happy to yourself and yours in this world, until he shall think fit to translate you from this vain being of mortality to an eternal and an immortal one in Heaven.

PRIMATE BOYLE TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, August 8.—Blessington.—According to your Excellency's directions I have sounded the Bishop of Cork about the bishopric of Elphin, and I find by him that he is inclinable enough thereunto if it be your Excellency's pleasure. I hear nothing yet of any prefixed time for my Lord Lieutenant's arrival. I could wish it were put off for one year.

SAME TO SAME.

1684, August 8. Blessington.—Your Excellency are very expeditious in your concerns for your servants. I did not expect your Excellency's letter by Mr. Cuffe until the later end of the next week at soonest, for only time can digest things of that nature; but I know not how to dispute the least of your Excellency's commands. What you think agreeable, I must, being in all things imaginable, &c.

COUNTESS OF CLANRICARDE TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, August 10.—Enclosing a petition for the reprieve of a criminal and thanking his Excellency for his letters to the

Judges concerning the bridge of Portumna, which met with a happy success in the county of Mayo and she hopes will also be successful in the King's County. It is hard to speak with his Excellency at his own house, and she has not the confidence to desire him to come to her. *Abstract.*

REPORT from SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL upon SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM'S PAPERS.

1684, August 12.—A list of letters and papers set apart by Sir Robert Southwell at Milton on the 11th and 12th of August, 1684, he being then, by direction of the Duke of Ormond, with the Right Honourable the Lord FitzWilliam who, at his Grace's request, intends to send the said letters and papers to his Grace as relating to the government of Ireland in the time when his lordship's ancestor, Sir William FitzWilliam, knight, served Queen Elizabeth either as Treasurer at War, or as one of the Lords Justices, or as Lord Deputy of the said kingdom :—

1. One bundle of letters from the Queen to Sir William Fitz-FitzWilliam from the year 1561 to 1576. They are in number ninety-two, but some few of them are only copies.

2. One bundle of letters from the Lords of the Council of England which bear date from 1561 to 1575. They are in number eighty-four, all directed to the said Sir William, and there are two letters to him from the Council of Ireland of 1562.

3. One large bundle of letters from the Ministers and great men in the Court of England as the Earl of Leicester, Sir William Cecil and Lord Burleigh, from the two secretaries, Walsingham and Smith, from Mr. Windebank, from the Earls of Essex, Sussex, and Bedford, from Sir Henry Sidney, Sir John Perrot, Sir Thomas Knolles, Sir Walter Mildmay, Mr. Heneage and others. They are in number two hundred and six, and bear date from 1561 to 1577.

4. A large bundle of letters and various addresses to the said Sir William from all sorts and conditions of people in Ireland during his government there, being in number two hundred and fifty-nine.

5. One large bundle of copies of letters from the said Sir William to the Ministers in England, with various copies of letters, orders and directions to those who were under his government in Ireland, which make four hundred and seven papers.

6. One large parcel of promiscuous papers during the times aforementioned. There is among them papers touching O'Neil and other the great families of the north. They are in all two hundred and eighty-five.

7. One bundle with two parcels, being orders from the Queen and Council to inquire into the miscarriages of the Earl of Kildare, and the other, the representations of the Lord Deputy thereupon, in all sixty-four papers.

8. Complaints of the President of Connaught against the Earl of Clanricarde with the said Earl's defence, being one long bundle, but consisting only of five several papers and parcels.

9. A copy of some instructions given by the Queen to the Lord Deputy Sidney, together with twelve warrants and letters signed by the said Lord Deputy during his government.

Memorandum.—That besides the letters and papers above-mentioned (which are intended for his Grace the Duke of Ormond) my Lord FitzWilliam has in his custody the books and papers following:—

1. The state of the Treasury of Ireland from 1560 to 157[].
2. An Account of all receipts and payments which passed [Sir William Fitz]William as Treasurer at War from 1559 to 1568.
3. Receipts of the said Treasurer from 1569 to 1571.
4. A Survey of the Queen's lands in the county of Monaghan on the attainder of Hugh Roe MacMahon in the 18th of the Queen.
5. The said Treasurer's accounts stated and passed from 1558 to 1568. A large parchment book of the said Treasurer's accounts from 1569 to 1573.
6. The state of the Army and charges thereof, 1573.
7. Assessment for soldiers in the barony of Farbell from 1569 to 1572. Receipts and rent of the Baron of Skein's lands, 1562.
8. The said Treasurer's accounts from 1562 to 1563.
9. A list of some in Munster who were to pay several fines to her Majesty for their respective pardons.
10. The state of the Army and garrisons and of the pay in November, 1752.
11. Several broken accounts for victualling and furnishing the Army in their marches.
12. A perfect state made up of the Vice-Treasurer's accounts in the 13th of the Queen, with about thirty-five thin books, some stitched and some bound, which seem to be vouchers of the said accounts.
13. There are also several books, papers, and parchment rolls, containing large and distinct accounts of the state of the Army and charges thereof, and together with them several muster rolls, the listing of men in many of the counties, assignment of quarters and other matters relating to war.
14. There are also several short accounts and statements of the revenue of the kingdom as it then stood.
15. One large bundle of papers showing great pains taken about the year 1588 for the making a map of Ireland, wherein the Lord Deputy employed one John Brown, a mathematician, who had drawn forth with his pen several of the counties.

NEWSLETTER.

1684, August 12. Whitehall.—The Brussels letters dated August 15th represent the truce with more uncertainty than formerly, as being confident that neither the Emperor nor

Spain would agree to it without the inclusion of their allies, which France, it seems, will not suffer especially to the Venetian, at least without great submission. Of Buda they say nothing more than that the Duke of Lorraine looking upon it as assured that in a few days they will be necessitated to surrender the place and give up themselves at discretion, would hazard no more of his men upon storms, and that they expected from the letters which they were to receive the next day, that they should have an account that he was master of it. They look upon Leige as designed to be presently attacked and that Marshal Schombergh marching to Hayes is only in order to join the Elector's forces who are gone from Zous to reduce it.

The Holland letters of the 15th speak of the determination of the month granted by the French King to the Emperor and Spain to ratify the truce according to the proposals, but that was not doubted since so fair a process had been made, but the French King may be prevailed with to grant some farther time for the procuring it; and that Geneva rather than run the hazard of a war might be brought to such sort of submission as might give the French King satisfaction.

There is a discourse about town of a bold attempt of some Whigs in Scotland, who knowing of some criminals who for refusing the test and other misdemeanours were condemned to a banishment, watched the time and with a party of about eighty armed men set upon about forty who were appointed to guard them to the sea-port, and after a sharp dispute in which there were slain on both sides, rescued the prisoners.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton is now said to be in so good condition that his physicians have left him as having no further need of their assistance.

On the 12th his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark with the Lord Dartmouth, Mr. Pepys &c. went from Whitehall for Sheerness and thence to Chatham to see in what condition his Majesty's ship and stores are in those places.

NEWSLETTER.

1684, August 16. Whitehall.—On the 10th the *Constant Warwick* arrived at Portsmouth from the Straits, with, as is said, a considerable quantity of silver, and the *Swan* and *Mary Rose* are daily expected there.

The Whigs have no cause to boast of their enterprise in rescuing their brethren in Scotland, for besides that some of the prisoners were killed in the dispute, their party, which was twice the number of the guard, were forced to fly, and though some of the prisoners made their escape others were still kept, and the number more than made up again, ten of those who made the attempt being taken and served to answer the law.

The time for the Emperor and Empire to sign the truce being determined, the French King, with regard to the

progress that had already been made, granted by his Ambassador five days more for the doing it, with order that if then it were not done, he should despatch an express to Marshal Schomberg to give him notice of it, that he might march with his army to bring them to reason. The courier reached the Ambassador at Ratisbon on the 7th, and, whether the plenipotentiaries smelt it or not, they were from that time more assiduous and every day held very long conferences with the Ambassador till the 11th, when at midnight, say the Brussels letters dated the 17th, the Emperor's plenipotentiaries signed the truce, but could not tell whether the Allies' [men did]; and which indeed had been the main cause of the delay and raised the disputes, Geneva was included in it.

But it comes from a more certain hand that as the truce was signed for Spain on the 10th, so it was for the Emperor on the 11th, but so that the Emperor should not stand obliged by it if the Empire (whose plenipotentiaries yet expected couriers) did not likewise agree to it, and as for Geneva that stands also included but in a separate article, and with a reserve that the French King shall have satisfaction in some points.

On the 7th died the Lord Delamere at his house at Dunham Massey in Cheshire.

His Majesty having advanced Sir John Buckworth to be one of the Commissioners of the Customs, has disposed of his place in the Mint to Thomas Neale, Esqr., who is now to be joined in the Commission with Charles Duncumbe and James Hoare, Esqrs., for executing the office of Master and Worker of all his Majesty's moneys in the Mint in the Tower of London and elsewhere in England.

From Geneva dated July the 29th they complain that the passage of the English letters have been interrupted in France, so that they have wanted them for five weeks. Their galleys, they say, were still in port to the admiration of several, the cause of which is generally imputed to a disagreement among the chief commanders. Some ships arrived there lately gave them an account that they met a squadron of French ships bound for Catalonia, which they feared would not be able to make any further resistance.

His Royal Highness, all along as he passed the river, received the shouts and the great guns from the ships and the forts on the 12th. About six in the evening he arrived with Prince George at Chatham accompanied with very many of the nobility . . . and took a view of several of the ships, which done he was pleased to take an entertainment at Sir John Godwin's, the Commissioner in that place, to such great satisfaction that he continued there till nigh ten and then went aboard the yacht and fell down the river, the bells all the while ringing and the guns firing, and indeed no circumstance of respect and honour was omitted which might declare a general joy. On the 13th they returned hither, and this day

his Royal Highness and his Duchess, the Prince and Princess, went to Windsor.

The Brussels letters dated 22nd tell us the French troops continued still in their territories, Monsieur Monbrun encamped at Deyuse with horse and dragoons who forage almost to the walls of Ghent and another camp at Goare who forage betwixt that, Ghent and Alost. No place free from rain, and whilst the French live so at their fill, the Spanish soldiers who are but of Flanders are starving. Those that are able to go abroad, rob, and the others lie sick in their barracks. The town of Liege, as their letters of the 19th say, expected their Elector's troops the next day at their gates, where matters were likely to be brought to extremity, the burghers preparing for their defence. From Ratisbon and Frankfort they heard of a courier passed through those places with news that Buda was taken by general assault on the 9th, though with the loss of many officers; but in regard the Marquis de Grana had received no express or otherway advice of it, they could not give credit to the report.

EARL OF ROCHESTER TO ORMOND.

1684, August 26. Whitehall.—It must have been very troublesome to your Grace to have been receiving letters while you were upon your journey, which hath been the reason I have not troubled your Grace with mine all this while, besides, that till this very post nothing hath happened worthy your notice; but the great news that will go over at this time is likely to find you at your journey's end, and at a little leisure to reflect upon the alterations that have been made here, upon all which I have nothing to say, but that the King hath given me a great deal of ease, and a great deal of honour, and I am very well content, not so much with the feather in my cap, as with the being rid of a great burden too heavy for any one to bear when he is not eminently supported by the master. One advantage I propose to myself by it, to correct myself of a great deal of passion and choler, which I was not guilty of before I came into the Treasury, and intend to leave it all there for the perpetual inheritance of those that shall at any time be there. I shall not now have occasion to trouble your Grace with many things in relation to the revenue, and the troops and other measures we were upon when you parted from hence, it not being now my particular business, and it not being my temper to meddle with what is not, though whenever your Grace hath any particular either of public or private to command me in, I will always give you the best account I can of it, and upon the faith of a Christian, always very honestly. And I hope your Grace will so take care of everything, and particularly of the improvement of the revenue, and the well government of the Army, that anybody whosoever may have little to recommend to you. When Mr. Culliford goes over, I will by him send a cypher, that

hereafter, if there be occasion, one may say anything the more freely, and I hope your Grace will always use me as one that is entirely, &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, August 26. Windsor.—His Majesty was pleased on Sunday last to declare in Council that he had given my Lord Radnor leave to retire in consideration of his great age, but that, being well satisfied with his services, he did intend to continue his pension to him, that he had resolved to make my Lord Rochester Lord President of the Council, and put Mr. Godolphin at the head of the Treasury as First Commissioner, and to make my Lord Middleton Secretary of State, who was sworn accordingly. His Majesty did also declare that he was perfectly well pleased with the good service my Lord Rochester had done him, and has directed me to assure your Grace that he does not intend by these changes to alter the method of his affairs, or the measures he has taken which have had hitherto all the success he could wish for.

I have received your letter of the 7th from Warwick in favour of Mr. Southwell upon which I have moved his Majesty, who was pleased to say that having some time since taken a resolution to grant no reversions he was not willing upon any consideration to break that rule. The King is gone this day to Winchester.

ORMOND to SIR STEPHEN FOX.

1684, August 29. Dublin.—I made a shift to get hither on the 19th of this month, just the day fortnight I left Windsor, with all the luggage I had with me and with little more trouble than [with] that I carry about me. I found things relating to the Army, which is my chief care, well prepared for me, and when once the Tangier companies are arrived and distributed to regiments and quarters I shall be more at ease, and the kingdom in more security than ever it was in all the times of my government, God Almighty having provided that when age makes me less active I have then least to do, but what may be done in a closet. Yet my remaining strength shall not be spared if the King's service call for it.

It has been a long difficulty how to order the filling up of companies betwixt musters when soldiers happen to die or to run away, either of which accidents may happen presently after a muster. To allow the captain to take in a man is to put it into his power to have a dead pay from one muster, or a great part of it to another, and not to allow him to take in a man is to put him to keep a man, or the man to serve for nothing in the interval. I desire you would let me know what is done in England in this case.

I am shortly going to Kildare, about twenty miles off, which must serve for our Winchester and Newmarket both. I would be glad to hear some comfortable news of the poor servants

below stairs, who brought me a very reasonable, though an unseasonable, petition the night before I took my leave of the King. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER TO ORMOND.

1684, September 2. Whitehall.—I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 21st of the last month on Saturday night late when I was newly returned from Tunbridge, and so desired my daughter to make my excuse to your Grace for not acknowledging it by that post. I am very glad the ceremonious part that she was to perform is so well over with so much satisfaction, and I hope she will endeavour to acquit herself as well of any other matters that you may think fit to commit to her.

As to the other parts of your Grace's letter you will find by one I had the honour to write to you on this day sennight, that I am, in a great measure, released from the opportunity of giving you any answer to them, not that I will ever hold myself released from doing my Lord Arran right, or either him or yourself any service that you shall command me, and, while I am in the King's Council, it will not be altogether unfit for me to say anything that you shall judge fit to commit to me in relation to that government, and particularly at my coming to Winchester, which I design the next week, I will acquaint both his Majesty and the Duke with what you say concerning the Army. As to the halfpenny a pound on tobacco, I cannot agree with the opinion of the Commissioners of the Revenue there, that the King will lose so much by it in Ireland, and get nothing in England. On the contrary, by all I can possibly learn, the more I have looked into that point, I am convinced it is extremely necessary for the King's service in both kingdoms, that the order of Council here should stand, and I believe ere it be long there will be something offered from the Treasury here, that will convince the Commissioners themselves that we have been in the right, and I must tell you that Mr. Dickenson hath already acquiesced, though he came over very full of the mind of his brethren.

There was a son of Sir Edward Deering's, my late companion in the Treasury, with me yesterday, to desire me to recommend him to your Grace, that he may have your leave to buy a company, one of the nine that is going over into Ireland, having agreed with the captain, whose name is Culliford. If your Grace will give your consent, and though it is not my business, nor shall not be my practice to meddle with things of this nature, I could not refuse this gentleman, both because his father lived very well with me several years, and because it was my fortune, some years ago, to get him to be captain of one of the King's men-of-war much against the grain of a great many of the seamen, and yet he behaved himself so well that he hath overcome all that ill-will, and is now well esteemed amongst them. This is the best excuse I can

make for giving your Grace this trouble, and I hope is no ill character of the gentleman.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, September 4. Winchester.—I am commanded by his Majesty to transmit unto your Grace the enclosed letter and to acquaint you that his Majesty considering that the persons he therein recommends to you have all served him abroad he would have them provided for upon the first vacancies, and that your Grace give such order in the matter accordingly as shall be requisite in that behalf.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, September 4. Whitehall.—I have the honour of two of your Grace's letters at a time of the 26th and 27th of the last, and do very well remember the complaint made that customs was taken for plate carried out of England into Ireland, and your Grace sent once by Sir Stephen Fox to the Treasury to desire they would inform themselves whether in truth, by the letter of the law, customs were due for plate wrought and fashioned here, and upon advice with counsel it was found strictly that it was due, and thereupon what further should have been done, which was to have moved the King that that duty should have been dispensed with, was omitted. I am still of the opinion that it is for the advantage of England that the plate that is made use of there should be manufactured here, and I think likewise that the custom of it in any year, if it be taken, would not come to much to the King, and yet might be uneasy to the particulars, and I will charge myself to lay this matter so before some of the Treasury, that if they will enter into my thoughts of it, there will be speedy order in it.

I think the matter the Lords of the Treasury recommended to your Grace concerning the satisfaction of the late inhabitants is a particular case, and therefore without the rules, that your Grace may take yourself to be prescribed concerning the payment of the military list in Ireland. All I shall say is that it did seem to us to be a case of an extraordinary nature, that companies who had been trusted for divers months in Tangier should come to receive the greatest part, or perhaps their whole pay, and that it should not be distributed to such of the inhabitants of Tangier as had trusted them, and therefore I hope still, though I have nothing more to do in that affair, that your Grace will find a means to stop the money due to these companies, and that it may be returned hither to their creditors who are extraordinarily clamorous here, and who seem to have some reason, since their debtors are paid their arrears, and themselves not considered in it.

What your Grace hath sent me concerning Mrs. Celliers' piety, I know no use that is to be made of it, but as of news,

when I hear anything of it from other hands, that you had sent me. I am going to-morrow to take a little turn to Cornbury, and thence to Winchester, and shall not return hither in a fortnight.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, September 4. Winchester.—I received your Grace's letter of the 21st of August, with great satisfaction, with the news it brought of your safe arrival at Dublin. I have offered to the King what you commanded me concerning Capt. Lundie, and his Majesty's pleasure upon it is that he should have the first company which shall be vacant in Ireland and expect that without making the exchange you propose. All the Royal Family is in good health and extremely pleased with this place.

SIR STEPHEN FOX to ORMOND.

1684, September 15. Winchester.—. . . The King goes to London the 22nd of this month, and on the 1st of next month will have a view of the two regiments of guards, the Scotch regiment, and the Duke's regiment of foot, also the three troops of guards, the regiments of horse and dragoons with the grenadiers belonging to them at Blackheath, in all sixty-eight companies of foot and fifteen hundred and sixty horse, soon after which the King will go to Newmarket. And I hope before your Grace comes from that place you call Newmarket in Ireland, namely Kildare, that my Lord Cornwallis's hounds will be come to you, that your Grace may have a trial of them, which hath been retarded by this accident when they were near setting forward [that] the huntsman's wife so prevailed with him that he would not go for Ireland, so that my Lord Cornwallis was to seek out for a new huntsman, which as soon as he got one, they set forward about ten days since and the man that is new huntsman hath been a keeper and is a good man fit for both employments. . . .

SIR CHARLES FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, September 17. Dublin.—Concerning the mills at Islandbridge. There is to be next week in the new Court of Claims a trial between the King and Sir Maurice Eustace for them, and he is credibly informed the King is like to recover them. He proposes that he may have a grant for the mills. He will lay the remaining part of the park wall in lime in a twelve-month's time, which according to computation will cost him 700*l*. The mills are now set to Plummer for 100*l*. a year. *Abstract.*

EARL OF PERTH to ORMOND.

1684, September 20. Drummond Castle.—About ten days ago my Lord Lanesborough brought me the letter your Grace

did me the very great honour to write to me, for which I can make no sufficient acknowledgment; but your Grace has your eyes so universally upon his Majesty's service, that it is but suitable to that noble character your great parts and virtue has framed of you in the minds of all good men to see you not only do excellent things yourself, but excite others to imitate so fair a copy, and if we be so happy as to serve the King here as your Grace has ever done where your great employments have carried you, all who are in the government of this nation may be proud to have what is in your Grace alone shared amongst them. I do exceedingly rejoice at your Grace's safe arrival at Dublin. Long may his Majesty be happy in so faithful a servant, and Ireland in so just, so great (every way), and so good a governor.

Your Grace should have had the list of fugitives sent to you from Edinburgh, but we thought it more proper to let it once be full, for his Majesty has commanded committees of his Privy Council here to go into four divisions of the southern and western shires, and when they have examined in their respective districts who is guilty of the several crimes they are to inquire into, it is probable that we may find guilt in very many who are now in Ireland. There are only two that I would wish to have at present—one Montgomery of Lenshaw who is as deep in the conspiracy, according to his quality and capacity, as any Scottish man; and that rogue Campbell with the lame foot. Another humble suit I have to make to your Grace, which is that you would be pleased to suffer no Scottish men to go over into Ireland without passes during the committees of Council their circuit, which will last until the 10th of November, and that all kind of connivance at conventicles and such meetings may be withdrawn from our fanatics, and the laws vigorously put in execution against all such, for they are a sort of people to whom no favour is to be allowed, and whose very principles lead to all villainy and confusion. We, in this country, owe all possible gratitude to your Grace for your care of us in remembering us so very early after your arrival as that the very next day after you should give out orders about our matters. I gave a very speedy account of it to his Royal Highness, having that very night the occasion of a flying packet. Your Grace may wonder that I delayed so long to give you my acknowledgments for the honour I had from you, but except to the Duke I had not a moment to write in since my Lord Lanesborough came hither, for we were so in the road of making discoveries that we allowed ourselves no rest until we got the length we are now at, which, though my letter should swell beyond what were fit for me to trouble your Grace with upon any other account, I shall give your Grace some account of.

The late Chancellor, though urged by the Cabinet Council here to do it, would never put Earl Argyle's servant, Spence, nor the fanatic minister, Carstairs, to the question, though our

law is very express in the case, and though they were both taken when the conspiracy was first discovered at London, where your Grace knows how they both carried themselves before you in the Council. So soon as my Lord Treasurer and I arrived at Edinburgh we began with Spence. He endured the torture to admiration for some days, for we repeated it often, and I must tell your Grace, to let you see how reasonable it is as we use it here, that if they will swear they know nothing of what is asked at them, that moment their torture ceases, and though they confess, it is declared to them, by his Majesty's Advocate that it cannot hurt themselves, nor can it reach further than perpetual imprisonment against any they discover. At last he said he would read the letter we showed him under Argyle's hand, and teach us the way of it; but he little knew what was in it. When he read it we found the whole conspiracy in it; but none of my lord's Scotch complices named, only we saw he must have had great correspondence. Next we took Carstaires to task, and he suffered more than Spence did for one trial. But next morning he came to a confession, and we saw the matter lay altogether in the west and south. Argyleshire was but very little concerned, but still nobody was named save such as we knew to have been guilty before.

There was one commissary, Monroe, who had spent his whole life in serving the King, from Dr. Hamilton's being beat at Preston to the Duke of Lauderdale's running to too much extravagancy in the government here. By him Monroe was highly disobliged, for he turned him out of an employment worth 400*l.* a year. Since that time he has kept very bad company, but nobody suspected him to be capable of anything like what he has been led to. I called for him from the close imprisonment he had been sometime kept in, and so represented his former honesty, the shame of having fallen from it, and his confessing freely what he knew as the only means to procure him pardon, and repairing his misfortune, that he confessed all, which was that under pretence of buying properties in Carolina all the gentlemen your Grace saw before the Council at Whitehall went up to London to carry on this damned conspiracy, that they sent down one Mr. Martin to the gentlemen in the south to appoint a day for a general rising, and the day was to be concerted with the English conspirators, but Algernon Sidney had no mind to meddle with Scotchmen as being general fond of their Kings. The gentlemen of the south parts who were the chief managers of the matter were the Earl of Tarras, his name is Scott, Sir Patrick Hume of Poluart, Pringle of Torwoodlee, Scott of Galasheels, Hume of Bessanden, and Sir William Scott of Harden. They have been all this while waiting to bring on the matter again, their measures having been broke by the discovery in England. We have got Earl Tarras, and, who I forgot to mention, Morray of Philiphaugh, a man of good sense and

very rich, as indeed many of them are much at ease in their affairs, Galasheels and a minister, but all the rest are fled.

Thus I left matters at Edinburgh when I came from it two days ago, and the continual toil I had in prosecuting this matter must plead for your Grace's pardon, that I did not sooner give an account of having had the honour of your letter. Forgive me also that now I have made it such as it must needs be a trouble to your Grace; besides I fear you do not read my hand, it is so bad. But I thought myself bound to give your Grace this account of a matter which might have cost us all very dear; but we have reason to thank God it is now so fully laid open to us, after having lain so long over by the ill management of the Earl of Aberdeen, who might have known most of this eleven months ago. If I were capable of doing your Grace any service I should be very proud of an occasion to prove how much I am, &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, September 20. Winchester.—I am to acknowledge three of your Grace's letters to me of the 5th, the 7th and the 10th of this month, which I did receive all in two days' time. The King has commanded me to transmit to you the copy of one of our new charters, which I will do as soon as I have spoken to my Lord Keeper about it, for though they are much alike, I will have his opinion. He did at the same time order me to give the draft concerning an addition to a lodge* to my Lord Godolphin, who will take care of it. His Majesty has agreed to Mr. Samuel Gorges being judge. The letter in his behalf and some other things your Grace hath writ about shall be all sent to you at the King's return to London, which will be next Thursday. All the Royal Family are well and pleased with this place.

PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1684, September 21. London.—Though I have cause enough to write of other matters, especially the Bishop of Winchester's late resolution under his hand never to have any more correspondence with me either by letter or otherwise, yet this letter of mine hath not a word more but what I think concerns yourself, both immediately and highly too, at least if you will continue with content in that station of highest trust you are in at present.

My Lord, you may remember that on your departure hence my last words to your Grace were about Colonel Fitzpatrick, and so must now my first after your arrival there, not that I am any way concerned in him, but that I am mightily in you. To be short, my Lord, I must run the hazard of presuming either to advise you or at least to let you know that I humbly think it necessary you should engage that gentleman your

* This letter is endorsed "Leave for building at Chapelized."

own ally, to serve you once more as heartily as ever he did. That if you do not this timely, I fear you will too late repent it. That besides what has been already, and this immediately too after your departure hence, there is much more a-brewing still, and much even of it relating mightily to your government, and whole kingdom of Ireland. That although I know another, and he a faithful sincere man, that would be willingly engaged by you to stay here, yet I know withal he has neither knowledge enough of intrigues nor interest enough with persons able to serve you in the present conjuncture. As for the rest, no man knows better than yourself what will effectually engage Colonel Fitzpatrick, though I suppose he will not much hereafter depend on bare ineffectual words, and yet I do not know what a kind letter from you, as reposing your greatest confidence in him, may work, until you can give other assurance than that of promises. However, this happen, or my apprehensions of matters and designs here be well or ill grounded, I was glad to see the bearer hereof, Mr. Bulkeley, desire my letter to your Grace if I had anything to write, and that himself might be the carrier and deliverer of it, for I was for some days before very solicitously thinking by whom I should write, which is all at present from, &c.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, September 25. Whitehall.—I think I have two of your Grace's letters of the 5th and 10th instant, which have lain a long time by me unanswered, by reason of my having been a-rambling, and though I was at Winchester part of that time that I was out of town, I confess the time I stayed there was both so short, and so fully taken up by the King's hunting and hawking, and the French plays at night, that I did not find a good opportunity to entertain him of any sort of business, and not finding his Majesty much disposed to be drawn from his divertisements I thought there was no so great haste in what your Grace had committed to me, as to be very pressing in it, and therefore I chose rather not to trouble him there, but to reserve the communication of your Grace's intentions concerning the course you intend to hold with the Army till the return from Winchester, and now I shall take myself obliged by the next time I write, to give you an account of those commands, for the King and Queen are returned this evening, as the other part of the Court did the last night.

The question your Grace puts to me concerning Mr. Sheridan's letter for his pension is certainly a very pertinent one, for your Grace is restrained by a particular instruction, as I take it, not to dispose of any of the King's money without the letter be first entered here at the Signet; but upon search here I am told it was so entered, and I should have wondered very much if a man that is so knowing in business should omit so material a part in his own, and therefore I suppose it hath

all the necessary forms, but if it should not perhaps it would be as well for him as for your Grace, that he should be advertised to procure them, and if it be done in that way it will not sure give any offence, as I should be sorry truly it should, for fear he may be provoked to bear you as much ill will as he did me. I hear your Grace is now at your Newmarket at the Curragh of Kildare, where I wish you all entertainment to your mind, and all manner of satisfaction and happiness there and everywhere.

COL. JOHN JEFFREYS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, September 25. Dublin.—Lest your lordship should be wounded through my sides as seeming to have encouraged Hillman to, and countenanced him in, an employment, I have taken the liberty to trouble your lordship [with] the bearer, our purveyor, to give your lordship an account of what orders I left with him when I went for England, and to show your lordship how far he hath pursued those orders. There was then but the aid-major and the chaplain upon the place, and the directions I gave were that they should have always two or three dishes of good meat as decently served as if I had been there, and that according as he saw company increase, that had a right or came by accident, the table should be proportionable; having told him [I] was resolved he should not spare anything of my allowance whatever he did more. What he hath done in order to these directions in three minutes time he will show you, having brought his books with him. He may have been more provident one day that, according to our company, we may appear better upon another, nor is it barely the noon-day table that is the expense of a house. When the company is quadrupled, as in all probability it constantly will be, I can be no rich man by my table at long run. As your lordship finds me and the bearer, upon his demonstration, be pleased to represent us to my Lord Lieutenant.

I humbly beg your lordship's pardon for so soon making use of the generous freedom you were pleased to favour me with, my Lord, though I know how to bear poverty, having experimented it upon an honest account, yet I cannot sleep under an unjust scandal. I have had the honour to serve his Grace above these twenty years, and by — I have done it honestly. I would gladly die in his good opinion, for I will endeavour to deserve it; nor shall I ever be other than, &c.

ACCOUNT OF THE ARMS AND CLOTHES OF NINE COMPANIES.

1684, September 27.—An account of the arms and clothes of nine companies come out of England, taken by the Commissary on their landing at Cork on that date, which sets forth that the captains were Charles Collier, John Jeffrey, Anthony Rodney, Robert Purcell, Daniel Dering, George Talbot, Francis Chantrell, John Burgess, and James Gay, and

that the condition of the accoutrements was as follows :— halberds, 18 serviceable ; drums, 9 serviceable ; muskets, 333 serviceable, 89 unserviceable, 14 wanting ; collars of bandoliers, 227 serviceable, 209 wanting ; pikes, 121 serviceable, 9 unserviceable ; swords, belts, clothes, shirts, hats and stockings wanting to all the companies. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN DAVYS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, September 30. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your lordship's by Sir Nicholas Armorer this day, and I shall send an account to Trevor Lloyd of your lordship's great favour expressed in it towards him by this night's packet, which I am confident must prove a better cordial to him than all the things besides his physicians can give him, when he shall find himself to be thus continued in your lordship's good grace, and will, I hope, so far contribute to his recovery and preservation as he may yet live in his own person to repeat to your lordship those his acknowledgments which by me for him are here humbly laid at your lordship's feet. In the meantime I am to acquaint your lordship that since his and my late addresses to your lordship, here came over one Mr. Crofton, an ensign of this Army, with fresh despatches to me from him, and wherein is contained an agreement betwixt him and that ensign for his company, separate from his majorship, which I am empowered to see perfected, in case my Lord Lieutenant and your lordship consent to his disposition of it, so as he making no mention of his major's place in his instructions to me, I do not think he intended it to be any part of his desires to your lordship, and therefore I do humbly conceive it effectual to answer his end, and to be most serviceable to him in his present circumstances. That your lordship will be pleased for despatch sake to apply your interposition with his Grace to that particular of the company for liberty to sell it, which your lordship is of opinion will be easily gained, and to let fall the matter of the major's place to be otherwise disposed of as his Grace shall think fit, seeing it is your lordship's sense as if that is not likely to be obtained wherein I am certain Trevor will very cheerfully and very thankfully acquiesce. God reward your lordship for all your lordship's kindnesses to me and my friends, and continue your lordship to us, and in the belief of this great truth that I am with all sincerity and respect, &c. My wife presents her very humble duty and services to your lordship.

ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684, October 1. Kilkenny.—Though I have not your lordship's several letters by me wherein are several of the King's commands, yet I think I shall remember them. Capt. Lundie shall have the first company that falls, and the three Tangier ensigns, for whom there could be no room

made according to the new model of the Army, shall have the first colours, with preference to Farrell. Mr. Maurice Roche upon the first opportunity shall be provided for according to the King's pleasure, and he shall find the advantage of your lordship's care of him, as it shall come in my way to let him see it, and I think I have made such a report upon Mr. Darcy's petition as will, I hope, satisfy him and not displeas his Majesty. The nine Tangier companies are landed at Cork, and shall be distributed into regiments and quarters as soon as the muster-rolls and the date of their several commissions shall be returned to me. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, October 4. Whitehall.—I can now send your Grace word that I have read to the King those parts of your letters that relate to the good government of the Army, and the course your Grace intended to hold with it, and his Majesty seemed well pleased with what you said on that subject, and said it was all well done, and yet I must tell your Grace that the King did not seem to me well satisfied with all the officers of his Army there. I know not whether he be rightly informed, nor who hath informed him, but it seems to me that his Majesty thinks all the officers there are not to be depended on for his service; and I protest to you I know not who he means, but I think your Grace may do well to see whether there be any that may possibly be suspected, and if you think there are, upon reflecting upon any of their relations or principles, that you may lay their names before his Majesty, to do therewith as he shall think fit. I do in this more than I am commanded, but I do it with a good intention, and hope I need not to add that what reports soever your Grace may hear, and it is impossible but you should hear a great many, there is no ground for them that I know, and you shall always find me, &c.

Postscript.—The King is gone this morning to Newmarket, and I suppose will stay till the beginning of the term.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, October 10. Kildare.—My Lord Granard is advised by several of his friends to pass into England to obviate the prejudice some reports raised on him may do him. He was early, I think at sixteen years of age, in the late King's service under my command, and I never heard but that he has continued ever since to seek out all places and opportunities to serve his Majesty that now is. It is true he owns a very particular friendship with my Lord Argyle, contracted when they both served the King in Scotland and confirmed by signal obligations he then in his imprisonment and great distress received from that lord. From the knowledge of this, perhaps it is, that misrepresentations may be made of him

by some that may envy the rewards he has received. If it come in your lordship's way to befriend him you will oblige me in it. *Copy.*

ORMOND to LORD MIDDLETON.

1684, October 10. Kildare.—The time I have lost in congratulating your lordship's remove to a station wherein you will be of so great use to the King's service, as well in his three kingdoms as in the provinces assigned you abroad, is in some measure recompensed by this opportunity of doing it by my Lord Granard, whose private occasions have put him upon a voyage into England. He has been longer known to me than I think to any man alive who commanded anywhere under his late Majesty, and I think also there are few living that with more fidelity and courage contended to restore his Majesty to his rights than he did. Your lordship's father, my very particular and worthy friend, could and did give that testimony of him in his service under him, and my Lord Granard must acknowledge that the King has been very graciously and liberally mindful of his services, and it seems to me incredible that a man, of less sense and looser principles than he can be imagined to be, should in the evening of his life, overthrow all the labour of his youth, and go to his grave with infamy.

I hope all I have said on this subject is to no purpose beyond the giving your lordship my opinion of the gentleman, and that the alarms he receives from some of his friends are but the effects of impotent envy, and of a licentious age given to detraction and calumny. However, it gives me this opportunity of assuring your lordship that I am, &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, October 11. Whitehall.—Though I have nothing worth troubling your Grace with, yet, being about to go again into the country, where I may probably stay near a fortnight, and that I shall not have the opportunity of writing all that while, I would not go out of town without letting you hear what becomes of me, lest you should think me either lost myself or forgetful of your Grace. We hear your Grace is entertaining yourself with the like divertissements that the King is at Newmarket, but if you have not better weather you cannot have much entertainment, for we have had the terriblest storms, both of winds and rain, that ever were known, which may possibly hasten the return of his Majesty to town, though as yet we hear it not from thence.

A young lord, the Lord Gerard of Bromley, died last night of a drinking match, and fell down upon the spot. I cannot refuse the desires, nor indeed the merit, of poor Duke Darcy, to recommend his business, which I think lies at this time before you, to your particular favour and consideration.

I think truly there are few men of his rank have deserved better, nor none that hath had less of the King's bounty, and, if I may presume to say so to your Grace, I think you will not do yourself harm in doing him a good turn. I have no more to trouble you with but that I am, &c.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, October 14. Kildare.—I have received your lordship's of the 4th of this month, and am glad his Majesty seemed to be well pleased with what is done and designed to be done in relation to his Army here. My son Arran who purposes to pass into England the next week will carry with him a list of all the officers, for every one of whose fidelity or principles I think it hard I should be answerable, but I am confident the generality of them may be as much depended upon as any so many men in the King's dominions. I give little credit to reports, and have lived long enough not to be much surprised with any events. None I am sure can lessen the reality with which I am, &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, October 20. Newmarket.—I have received your Grace's letter of the 1st of October from Kilkenny. The King and Duke are both very well, which as it is the best, so it is the only news I have to send you, for all that comes from abroad, you will have fresher in the Gazette than from hence. His Majesty commanded me to convey to your Grace the enclosed letter, I am, &c.

LORD MIDDLETON to ORMOND.

1684, October 22. Whitehall.—I received the honour of your Grace's letter from my Lord Granard, who is very happy in being so well known to a person of so much honour and justice as your Grace, who can give so authentic a testimony of his loyalty, which, for my own part, I never heard questioned, and that which increased my esteem of him was that I knew him to be a very faithful servant of your Grace's, of which character I am very ambitious, and have only delayed giving you this trouble in hopes of having some occasion of doing you any service that might vouch this protestation of my being with all the respect imaginable, &c.

ORMOND to EARL OF PERTH.

1684, October 22. Dublin Castle.—I have with much satisfaction received your lordship's obliging letter of the 20th of the last month. It came to my hands the 10th of this when I was in the country [taking a view] of some part of his Majesty's Army and to look into [some] domestic affairs of my own. By the computation your lordship gave me of the time that would be spent by those employed to make

further discovery of conspirators in that kingdom I thought that about this time it would be fittest to take care of the ports and creeks in the North of Ireland and to make stop of all that should land there, except such as were known to be constant traffickers or such as should have passes, and to make stay even of the latter where there might be any ground to suspect the persons, or that the passes might be counterfeit or surreptitiously obtained. These orders being directed to several officers of the Customs and Justices of Peace [in Ireland], if they went out sooner, it might [give the] guilty too much time and put them upon more [care] how to [restrain] themselves. I remember all the persons your lordship mentions who have made discoveries, and I remember . . . in his letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins saying that plot or conspiracy was very broadspread, which is much verified by your lordship's great industry and vigilance and by the disposition the rest of the King's ministers are in to serve him. Whatever may be in my power to do to render your pains effectual, and to prevent the mischief of so restless and unreclaimable a generation shall not be wanting, nor any opportunity neglected whereby I may manifest that I am, &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, October 23. Whitehall.—Having been made acquainted that the King had written, or is about to write to your Grace upon a subject that concerns yourself, though it be a very tender point for me to say anything upon, I had rather do that which is decent and natural for a man in my circumstances to do upon such an occasion, let the consequence of it be what it will to me, than seem to have been privy to designs which I would not own. I must confess that I have suspected something of this kind coming on almost ever since you went from hence, and you may remember that not long ago, when I gave your Grace an account of some letters of yours that I had laid before the King, I hinted to you that his Majesty was not satisfied with several of the officers of the Army, though I told you at the same time I was not directed to say so much to you, but I did not believe that what was then in the King's mind would have gone so far, and upon my word from the moment that I found it did, I have done all that was in me to hinder it, and at last to delay it, and would yet contribute anything I could think of to keep the government there in the same hands it is. I am not unsensible how hard a construction it may bear in the world, that a man, as much concerned as I am to support all your interests, should appear, as it were, undermining you in one of your most eminent stations, neither am I ignorant that if you are not well satisfied to leave your employment, no man that is to succeed you will find great comfort to himself or be able to do the King great service in it. These two considerations, I hope, will serve to convince your Grace that I have not been the

adviser of this matter, and when you shall be satisfied that the King had determined it before he resolved who should succeed you, I will flatter myself that you will not be displeased if you must have a successor, that he should be one that can never have an interest different from your Grace's; but as he must ever depend upon your assistance, protection, and advice, so he will make it his whole business to let you see that he is most faithfully and entirely your Grace's, &c.

GERARD BORR to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, October 31. Dublin.—Seven English packets arrived here this day with which came the six letters for your lordship that go herewith. There is one John Campbell apprehended in the county of Antrim, who having a club-foot, it is hoped he may be the same that hath been long sought for.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAMILTON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 2. Dublin.—Concerning his failure to accompany his lordship to Chester. He had thought his lordship would not go so soon as he did, and although he followed in a wherry beyond the Hill of Howth, he could not overtake the yacht, and went so far without the bay that the boatman had much ado to get back and were in great disorder. He is tormented with a scandalous report that his compliment was only a sham. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 2. Cork.—It was no surprise to me in receiving one from your lordship before you went to London, for you never did an unkind thing in your life, and I hope I may have liberty to say I have experienced it as much as any man living; so much for that. I hope your lordship will give James Halsall a right understanding of his affair. My major being dead, they say I am to have Sir Nicholas, so that will be out of the frying pan into the fire, though I should be well content to bear the fatigue of the regiment, if there were any hopes of succeeding him in his employment; but I must say nothing for myself for fear of being too partial, only I think it would be as well for the King's service since some of my companies are to man that place as in other hands. If your lordship has occasion to bring this at any time upon the carpet, I hope [your] lordship will not forget me either to my Lord Lieutenant or the King or Duke. If I could have had the happiness to have been your lordship's steward this journey I should have been half out of my wits for joy; but I am tied to teach school whenever the weather gives me leave. God send your lordship all success in what you undertake. I hope when your lordship see the good secretary you will have a thought of &c.

ISRAEL FEILDING TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 3. Dublin.—We are daily in expectation to hear of the safety of your lordship at London, though the arrival of seven packets two days ago could not afford us any account of your landing, and now the breath of the frost and a strong westerly wind may keep us longer. I have persecuted Mrs. Baily to very little purpose, neither getting a bill or the prospect of a bill at short sight, whence the clamour of hungry folks is like to rise higher, but that will speedily be appeased and satisfied, and I am not very apprehensive that the threatened storm from within doors will immerge the head, since it will lie in your lordship's breast to make it fall short of my feet. Mr. Burke, in the most enigmatical method the weakness of his head would serve to, gave me to understand he had surmounted the malice of his enemies; but others that had high thoughts might find themselves wholly disappointed and sent a packing when they least expected it. I think I should be very injurious both to his Grace and your lordship to believe either of you will have other thoughts of such projects than that they are as weak as the vessels whence they are drawn.

Your lordship hath left the key of your closet with James Dalton, who I hope is a very faithful servant, and I dare say will not embezzle your papers; but the mind of man is naturally curious, and if your house have those that are inquisitive, and he be subject to be influenced, for the turning out of one station, when he knows not how to come by another, nor bread, is a strong argument, you may think Ned as proper as he who knows them already.

My Lord Duke hath got a little cold, but it is not very troublesome to him. I am endeavouring to contract the stables but have not done it yet. I am &c.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, November 3. Dublin.—The subject of your lordship's of the 23rd of October is in my opinion as tender for me to write upon as it was for you, and I can truly say I am much concerned for the construction that may be made by those that are not well acquainted with either of us upon this occasion. The greatest satisfaction I can have in this point is that, like other things of this nature, a little time may wear it off and the less will serve when it shall appear how much we support each other's interest, and how unanimously we shall promote the King's service in our several employments, mine indeed will afford me fewer opportunities, but I shall omit none that shall be offered. It was unhappy, but I must impute it to my own dulness, that it did not enter into my imagination that this change would happen so soon; if it had I fancy I could have given the King's good nature and tenderness for my concerns and satisfaction some ease, and prevented

some inconvenient discourses upon the matter, for which, as I shall not give the least ground, so I hope none of them shall be put upon my account.

His Majesty having given me liberty to propose what I could wish in the manner of performing his pleasure, I have presumed to desire that my remove may not be during the winter, if the delay may consist with his service; that his resolution may be kept such a secret as it is till your lordship shall be ready to prepare for your journey; and his Majesty having given me my choice to stay here or go into England, I have chosen the latter. I have served the two Kings, my masters, in this government at times about twenty years, and never yet personally gave up the sword to any successor; but to save the King's charge, and to distinguish betwixt your lordship and others, I shall not move the King to have it done by a Deputy or Justices. Till I have his Majesty's pleasure upon what I have humbly proposed I think I shall have no more to trouble your lordship with. *Copy.*

SIR NICHOLAS ARMORER to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 8. Dublin.—Concerning his misfortune in displeasing the Lord Lieutenant. It has almost broke his heart and made him wish the hand that signed the paper had been cut off. He begs his lordship to stop Capt. Hewson from proceeding any further till he return here, since the Lord Lieutenant has absolutely refused to let the writer sell. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, November 11. Whitehall.—I received last night your Grace's of the 3rd instant, and am glad to perceive in it that your Grace is not apt to misunderstand my part in this late matter, and when you come over hither you will have so much better opportunities of being informed of the truth of it, that I am confident you will be satisfied I have been just to you, and that I did not undertake this employment till I saw that whatever other method I had taken I might have lost it for myself, but could not have preserved it for your Grace. My Lord Sunderland, I suppose, will give your Grace an account of the King's mind as to the two things you have proposed, and I am very sorry both of them were not agreed to just as you desired, but he will let you see how one of them was become indeed impracticable. This evening the King hath acquainted the Lords that meet at the Secretary's office, with his intention, with such expressions of your Grace, and of his sense of your long and eminent services, as may encourage others to follow your example in them as far as they are able. I am extremely obliged to your Grace for the great compliment you make me, in the distinction you are willing to put between me and any other successor you have yet had in giving up

the sword, and as I take it to be an honour that you would not have offered to another, with which I am inwardly more pleased than with any other circumstance that attends this matter, because it looks as coming from a good will in you towards me, which I infinitely value, so I look upon myself already as having had the effect of it, and if between this and the time of your coming away you should find the least conveniency to yourself in doing otherwise, I shall ever esteem the offer you have made me, as so great a difference made by your judgment, doth deserve, and your Grace, I hope will give me leave to boast so much of it, as to let both your enemies and mine see that your Grace is kinder to me than you have been yet to any of your successors. I hope I may put your Grace's enemies and mine together, for I am sure none shall be so to you, that I will ever count other to myself, and I hope everybody shall be satisfied, and yourself too, that I am &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, November 13. Whitehall.—The King has commanded me to let your Grace know that he has received your letter of the 3rd of this month, that he does readily consent to what you desire concerning your remove not to be in winter, and that he would as willingly agree to keep the whole matter secret if it could be done, but having told my Lord of Arran at his arrival here what he had resolved and writ to you, and he having spoke of it to several persons, it is no longer in his Majesty's power, who was so tender of speaking of it because he had writ to you that he would not make it public, till he heard from you, that he would tell it to nobody before he had received your letter, though all the town talked of it. His Majesty has likewise commanded me to assure your Grace that in all places and on all occasions you shall have the same share of his favour you have hitherto so well deserved. I am &c.

JAMES CLARKE to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, November 13.—As soon as you went I sent for the huntsman's boy, who it seems was at Finglas; instead of the boy comes the huntsman that I thought had been gone into England, for he seemed so sturdy that he would serve nobody if not his Grace and if I mistake not he is not fit for anybody, but it seems he went to Blessington, and the lord of that title has entertained him and sent him with the dogs to Finglas where he hunts them, and told me my Lord Blessington was surprised when I sent to the boy to send him in the country, so I acquainted his Grace who told me he would write to you about it, and that I tell the man that since he stayed there with the hounds and with Lord Blessington, his lordship should keep them. . . . This day his Grace was nobly entertained by the city at the Tholsel and his Grace has dubbed

the Lord Mayor, so now you must direct to the Right Honourable Sir Abel —— &c. I hope you will soon have dispatched your business that you may be here to divert my lord. I thank God he is much better to-day of his gout than he was yesterday. The talk of the town increases and talks much of ingratitude. . . .

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, November 15. Whitehall.—Soon after your Grace went last for Ireland, his Majesty sent you an order for the seizing and sending over into Scotland all such rebels and fugitives whose names should be transmitted to you from the Privy Council there, and his Majesty having now received information that one Campbell a Scotchman, nicknamed “ Bolt-foot ” or “ Club-foot,” who stands accused of very great crimes, is lately taken in Ireland by Major Forbes, his Majesty directs me to acquaint your Grace that he would have you forthwith send the said Campbell in safe custody into Scotland, to be delivered into the hands of such persons as the Privy Council there shall appoint.

I am also commanded by his Majesty to signify to your Grace that his pleasure is that no officer of the Army, nor Governor of any place in Ireland be permitted to sell or resign his command without having first obtained his Majesty’s leave to be signified to your Grace in writing. I am &c.

SAME to SAME.

1684, November 18. Whitehall.—Your Grace having some weeks past directed one of your secretaries to send Mr. Bridgeman a copy of Col. Henry Owen’s petition, desiring to be set at liberty, I have acquainted his Majesty therewith, who commands me to tell you that he would have the said Col. Owen strictly examined upon the two points mentioned in the enclosed paper, and his examination sent over hither, and that he should be continued in prison till you shall have received his Majesty’s further pleasure.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 19. Dublin.—I have yours of the 8th by the post and that of the 12th by Lause ; in the latter I expected some account of what passed betwixt you and the Duke upon his commanding you to wait upon him. On the 11th his Majesty declared his resolution concerning my successor and me at the Council that meet at the Secretary’s chamber, and I had a fine letter from my Lord Rochester of that night’s date, and I find by a letter of the 13th of this month from my Lord Sunderland, by the King’s command, that the publishing the resolution is imputed to your making it public, and that thereupon his Majesty declared it at the Council which is something more than the town talk would amount unto,

and can be to no other end than so long beforehand to rivet the matter and engage his Majesty further in it. All that seem to be offended on this occasion, and with my Lord Rochester upon it, are not therefore to be concluded my friends. They may safely be taken for his enemies. I am still at liberty to go on with the compliment, or to retract it as I shall find to be most for my conveniency; but being resolved as I am, to live in England and not be incumbered with the young couple, I am in doubt how I can fairly leave them here, but under the care of her parents, and to take them with me and send them back the same moment upon the matter will be an odd way of proceeding. Of this I gave you a touch in my last. There will be besides no small difficulty in the choice of a Deputy or Justices especially for me to recommend them since there is such scarcity of fit persons, and that I may fall upon some that may be degraded of some other employment as soon as they shall have delivered up the sword.

1684, November 20.—Yours of the 13th of this month by the post came after I had written thus far, and I hope by this time Mr. Kingdon has given you a packet from me. It contains all that I can send you for your information. The reasons given for my removal certainly are not the King's, at least if he gave himself the time to revolve them. If they had come from another hand, be it whose it will, I should have taken the liberty to return some remarks upon them. As the case stands I am and will be silent according to my duty, and the respect I owe to anything that bears his stamp. I would be glad to be assured that his Majesty did at all hesitate upon the proposition of my removal. If he did, what I am told by others is not true. You will observe in some of the copies I sent you that it is said the King resolved I should be removed before he had designed my successor. This acquits my Lord of Rochester of begging the employment over my head; but it is, at the same time, no small mortification to me that it was laid as a foundation that I was the unfittest man in the three kingdoms for the place. I have known when it was otherwise thought, and I am extremely flattered by others as well as by myself if I am fallen into dotage. It is reported, and Col. Fitzpatrick is said to be the author, that the King should say I was grown old and peevish, and that nothing could content me, and I must doubtless be so to a great degree if his Majesty had discovered it by me all the while I was last in England, for I do not remember that I had the least occasion to be so much as out of humour till it pleased God to take away my wife, and I take it grief and peevishness are not the same things, though the one may produce the other, but there was not time for it to work that effect in me before I came for Ireland. In short, I take the story to be an entire fiction and so I leave it. *Copy.*

ISRAEL FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 19. Dublin.—This last packet brings us the account that your lordship continues in the mind to return hither before Christmas, which makes me take this earliest opportunity to beg leave, if there be no thoughts of my lady's removal, to go into Cumberland to my friends there. I have some small concerns that lie at random, and a fortnight's being there will settle what six years absence hath entangled.

My Lord Duke's present intentions are to leave this kingdom the beginning of May, and your lordship in the same station he did three years ago, until you are superseded. If this account be authentic, I imagine your lordship will find work enough to keep you in England till then. However it is, I shall at all times apply myself to be of most use, being &c.

Postscript.—My Lady Arran hath a swelled face with a cold which must come to a boil before she be well, and seems to threaten her with a three weeks' confinement in her chamber.

WILLIAM ELLIS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 19. Dublin.—Concerning the agency of the Army. He humbly applies himself to his lordship to secure and continue it to him. He knows the projectors are now at work and many of them will have an eye to this employment. He most suspects Mr. Price and Mr. Muschamp, both of whom will find Col. Fitzpatrick willing to assist them against the writer's interest. Sir Cyril Wyche does not in this conjuncture think it proper to use the liberty which his lordship obtained for him to go see his lady, to whom he was married only four days before he left England. The writer presumes to propose his lordship should give the Lord Lieutenant a hint to bid him go. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, November 20. Whitehall.—I received by Mr. Kingdon the honour of your Grace's letter of the 7th instant, which I am the more obliged to your Grace for, because you did not intend to have writ any more till you had had the King's answer to your Grace's letter; but in consideration of the present conjuncture, you would not let him come without a letter from you to me. It is indeed, my Lord, a very great comfort to me to see what care your Grace doth take that nobody may think there is anything amiss between us at this time, which, if there were no other reason for it, would engage me to observe all manner of things that may be of consequence to your Grace, with a great deal more of exactness and tenderness to all your interests. You will long before this have received the King's answer, and upon it, it is possible, you may think fit to enter into many particulars with me, which, whether they relate to the public, or to your own private affairs, you may reckon will be received with all

regard to what you shall say upon them, and you shall ever find me with all duty &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND TO ORMOND.

1684, November 20. Whitehall.—I have your Grace's of the 12th instant with an enclosed petition of the Lord Viscount Clare's, upon which his Majesty directs me to acquaint you that he thinks fit the said Lord Clare should be prosecuted with all expedition and vigour, and that he would have you give the necessary orders therein accordingly.

I am also commanded by his Majesty to let your Grace know that he intends the late Earl of Castlehaven's pension of 500*l.* *per annum* should be continued to the present Earl, and that in the meantime, till a letter be sent in form for it, he would have you give directions that nothing may pass to the contrary, or for applying the said pension any other way.

SIR CHARLES FEILDING TO EARL OF ARBAN.

1684, November 21. Dublin.—I have lately received a letter from my brother Denbigh who tells me of your lordship's favour from Coventry, promising to find the major for my relief that I might obey my brother's summons this Christmas; without your lordship's commands to the contrary, in this alteration of government, I writ to the major my intention but nothing in answer to my satisfaction. I find towards his charges he intends to be an agent for the Tangier forces here, for their arrears. I have brought the grenadiers upon duty, and since their clothing are in a good condition, [they] only want of arms, which I expect your lordship orders. Capt. Flower has been in a desperate condition, but recovered. Ned Brabazon has sold his troop to Harry Brenn, Wentie Harman his command. Capt. Stanley has sold his troop to my Lord Donegal.

EARL OF PERTH TO ORMOND.

1684, November 24.—It is now eight or ten days since I had the honour of your Grace's letter by which you tell me that you have got Campbell with the lame foot, and some others of which I gave the Secret Council an account, and your Grace will receive their humble acknowledgments from the Board very soon. Now that your Grace has been pleased to excuse yourself from the trouble and fatigue of the government of the kingdom where you now are, I must beg to have your measures—if I be worthy of so much of your favor as such an honour must say I am, if you bestow it upon me, for I am sure your Grace can find ways to direct others here who can serve the King better, if your goodness to me did not move you to be so kind to me as to pitch upon me in it—how I shall do to keep the correspondence betwixt us and Ireland so as that we may assist one another and not harbour the rogues

that run up and down misleading and ruining so many poor ignorant creatures. This I beg from your Grace. I pray God that the King, seeing your Grace chooses a retreat from this toil, may find such as may proceed in your Grace's methods of true honour, justice, and virtue, of fidelity to him and kindness and care towards the people, and such as may take things, that may grow to excess, in the very bud, and there crush them, and may your Grace find all the contentment a long course of true worth and such actions as suit a noble mind bring to such great men as you are, when they look back upon the generosity and virtue of a well spent life, and if the necessity of his Majesty's affairs force you out of your quiet to launch forth again into the dreadful sea of business, may it appear by what you do that the excuse of age was used not that your Grace feels the effects of it, but because your Grace believed you could be spared, and had a mind to rest awhile. Give me leave to assure your Grace that, though I cannot serve you, I have a reverence and humble respect for you, much beyond what I can say, and such as if I could express it would be an argument to prove that I do not flatter when I profess myself.

WILLIAM ELLIS TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 26. Dublin Castle.—Concerning some reflections made on him. He humbly prays his lordship's assistance. *Abstract.*

ISRAEL FEILDING TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 26. Whitefriars, Dublin.—We have three packets now due which raiseth perplexed thoughts in us what will be your lordship's resolution as to staying where you are or coming hither this winter. Great is the noise here of the removal of your foot regiment of guards, and I confess myself one of those that intend not to wonder at it if it be so, for there cannot be anything so strange but in these days may be seen. It is privately said too, you yourself are very solicitous the King would make use of it and yourself for the reducing his rebellious subjects in New England, if he would make you admiral on that side the world, and viceroy of it—the authority of the one being upheld with a good squadron of ships, and seconded with ten thousand men for the support of the other. There might be a contentment and peace of mind found that is hard to be had here, but an inferior post is surely less valuable there than that of a volunteer in Hungary. I had thoughts of begging your lordship's helping hand towards my gaining a civil employment, but I will hold my hand until this matter be settled, and if your lordship be for that part of the world my affection to this shall cease, and think of no other place but at your cabin door with quilt or hammock. I am still in disfavour here,

but am not told why or wherefore, and my choice friend Cowdery lets not a day pass without some invention to strengthen it. I pay my duty with the nicest care I am capable of, as well out of the unalterable veneration I have for your lordship's service as for the justification of my own understanding.

Your house, I dare aver, is as frugally kept as possible, for we cannot consume above a cob a week each head. My lady's face is almost perfectly well and the settled cold drawn away.

Postscript.—Lady Charlotte is much better, looks as she used, and [is] in great favour with his Grace and Lady Ossory.

PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1684, November 27. London.—Mere compassion of a poor, unfortunate, but, I think, honest gentleman, Captain Tuite, who has at least these eighteen years continually relied on the hopes given him from time to time by your Grace, who has in that expectation crossed the seas often backward and forward, and who at this present has the very last of his hopes depending from one just report under your hand against his powerful adversaries that are plentifully rich, and he and all his relatives an ancient family in extreme want, is it, besides your own gracious goodness, that emboldens me to write these few lines of intercession for him, and I hope your Grace will neither be offended with me for minding you of him in this ultimate concern of his, nor frustrate the expectation he has to find some benefit thereby, which that you will not, I humbly beg the rather that perhaps this may be the last opportunity your Grace can have under your own government to do him that justice, favour, good, which you have so often given him to cause hope. Whatever you do, my prayers shall be ever for you to God, that it be entirely sorting with the inward dictates of your own conscience, and such as may, according to the righteous principles of Christian justice, be pleasing to God and rewardable by Him with that crown of justice, which I hope is prepared for you in a better life among all the just.

BILL FOR A KETTLE-DRUM, ETC.

1684, November 28.—For a saddle for the	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
kettle-drummer of your Grace's troop, with	05	00	00
stirrups to their girths and bridle, breastplate,			
crupper and cover, and covers for the kettle-	00	05	00
drums and braces to hang with and irons for a			
portemantle			
For a hose embroidered with silk suitable to			
the corporals	02	00	00
	<hr/>		
The sum is ..	07	05	00
	<hr/>		

For one pair of new kettle-drums with irons,
screws and all other necessary for the said drums 11 00 00

For one dozen of skins for the kettle drums
and twelve pair of kettle-drum sticks .. 04 00 00

Endorsed.—These for his Grace James, Duke of Ormond,
Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,
his bill, November the 28th, 1684.

EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN to ORMOND.

1684, November 30.—Concerning the King's promise to continue to him what his brother enjoyed in Ireland from the King's bounty. He begs his Grace to write to Lord Sunderland as soon as his Grace's conveniency will permit, his condition being such as that he has three poor children totally unprovided for. *Abstract.*

ISRAEL FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 2. Whitefriars.—Concerning his lordship's private affairs. He is glad of his lordship's approbation of what he has done in the stables, and shall still follow his instructions to reduce them as near the wind as possible. Lord Kingston is coming London-ward with his uncle Sir Robert; most think to enter into the bonds of matrimony, in order to prevent his brother's coming to either his honour or fortune, that neither may fall to the issue of a strumpet. The yacht with Col. Beversham and some few other passengers was coming from Chester hither from the 18th to the 29th of November, beating some time upon the sands below Carlingford, then getting to the Isle of Man, then slipping her anchor with much ado saved herself at Whitehaven; a junk perished by her side, and other vessels were blown to Kilrooby in Scotland. He was in strong hopes his lordship would have condescended to let him know whether the report of the removal of his lordship's regiment of guards was groundless. He doubts his lordship has melancholy enough to wish himself and it under sail for New England, where the service seems in all likelihood to be hot. If his lordship is that way bound he can think of no other place, being sure the glory of dying at his foot will be the surest argument and fairest demonstration that he lived to good purpose. He refers to his northern friends whom he would be glad to have leave to visit. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, December 3. Whitehall.—I cannot but write to your Grace at the return of this person by whom you were pleased to send to me. I hope he will be satisfied with the good offices I was ready to have done him in obedience to your Grace's commands upon the imputation that Walcot endeavoured to have laid upon him, though I must confess there was very little need of anything of that kind to be

done with the King, his Majesty being so very well satisfied with his long and eminent services, and, for a fuller declaration that he is so, hath sent him back into Ireland, with the additional honour of an Earl of that kingdom.

I think his journey is a little hastened by the news out of Scotland of some desperate fellows got together in little bodies, that have done some outrages, and committed barbarous murders upon some of the King's guards, which one does not know what may be the further consequences of; and I think the King gave my Lord Sunderland order the last week to give your Grace notice of this, that you might have an eye towards those parts in Ireland that are nearest to Scotland, and particularly to watch if any of these rogues, to fly from justice, should land in Ireland, that they may be secured there till the King's pleasure should be known. I have nothing more to add, but that I wish for opportunities by which your Grace may be satisfied, that in all my actions I will have regard to the duty I owe you, and the professions I have made you, and if I may at any time be honoured with your particular commands, it will then be more clear to you, that I can never be other than &c.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, December 3. Dublin.—When it has heretofore pleased the King to give me successors in this government, I have endeavoured to let them see the respect I bore to his Majesty's choice, and as far as they gave me leave, corresponded with them and gave them all the light I could of persons and things relating to the King's service here, and sure your lordship may well expect all that at least at my hands. But the plain truth is I have been suffered so long to mistake what was or was not for the King's service, or what he thought was or was not, so that I wonder how the impertinence of the things I still proposed and pressed was so long borne with, and I confess I am at this time more confounded in my notions than ever I was, not from the reports we have of almost a total change in all the changeable parts of the government of this kingdom, but from what the King himself was pleased to intimate to me to the same purpose, for which alterations I must say, let the consequence of saying it be what it will to me, there neither is, nor can be, any necessity or good reason at this time, and this upon inquiry into particulars might manifestly appear, and therefore for the honour of the King's justice, and for his service, I hope that intention will at least be again considered before it be put in execution. I take the liberty to interest the King's justice in this case, not but that I know his Majesty may justly change servants and give no reason for it, but if he gives any, that reason should be well grounded, especially if it be such as fixes a mark of incapacity or infidelity. If I were not out of the case by the declarations his Majesty has made in the Secretary's chamber and to

myself so much in my favour and to my advantage, I should not say thus much, but by the darkness I am in of what is really intended, your lordship sees how incapable I am of communicating any useful thoughts of mine to you, to which your lordship invites me in yours of the 20th of the last month.

As to my private concerns the most difficult part will be how to dispose of your daughter and my grandson. I am satisfied that the fittest place for him to live in will be in this kingdom, where, if he pleases, he may employ himself in looking to the command your lordship procured him, and in acquainting himself with my fortune and with people he must have use of. In England I fear he will not bestow his time so well, and to deal freely with your lordship I desire to spend the few years I have to live, or rather the little time I am to be in this world, with as little possibility of disquiet or constraint as I can. I will contribute what I can to their living at ease, but am resolved if I can to do so myself. I doubt I must beg the King to appoint to whom to deliver the sword before your lordship comes, because there must be some time to fit this place for you, and I know not where to be the while. *Copy.*

ISRAEL FEILDING TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 7. Dublin.—Concerning his lordship's affairs. He hopes to make use of his lordship's letter granting him leave of absence if he can get a vessel. There is newly such an imposition upon the colliers at Newhaven they in sullenness have laid up most of their vessels. The discourse runs high here of my Lord G[ranard's] favour and the reverse drawn to his lordship's centre. He hath heard untoward things of Mr. Ellis, and mentions Phil Savage's earnestness in his lordship's business. *Abstract.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684, December 10. Dublin Castle.—Having had several informations about treasonable designs which some disaffected persons are now carrying on in the North of this kingdom, I think it necessary to transmit them to your lordship.

On the 12th of November I had advice from Belfast that one James Caldwell, bookbinder, was promoting a very seditious subscription, that John Cobron and John Robinson, both coopers, with others had signed it, and Patrick Adare, a Presbyterian parson, and Thomas Smyth were both privy to it. And further that Caldwell was fled, and that Cobron and Robinson, having been examined, were let go upon bail for their appearance.

The 13th I sent down orders for diligent search to be made after Caldwell, for there examining all the rest, and for the recommitting Cobron and Robinson, and others if there should be cause, and that the examinations might be the better

taken I sent order not only to the Sovereign of Belfast, who had sent me the said advice, but to Sir Robert Colvill, a Privy Councillor, and to Mr. Hamilton of Comber to assist in that service, and directed my secretary besides to write to each of them, and also to Mr. Forward, another justice, to use their utmost diligence in searching this business to the bottom.

The 17th an account was returned from the Sovereign of Belfast and another, that Cobron and Robinson were accordingly recommitted, and Adare was excused by them as having been the author of the discovery, and forward to impart anything of such practices as might come to his knowledge.

The 19th I got a description of Caldwell, and sent it to such as I thought proper and likely to apprehend him.

The 24th the examinations of Adare and of one John Adams were brought me from Sir Robert Colvill, together with an account of those who had been required to give bail.

The same day I likewise received the further examinations of Cobron and Robinson from Sir Robert Colvill with his opinion of the men, and thereupon I returned orders for continuing Cobron in prison, and taking bail for Robinson.

On Monday last I received the examination of Alexander Finiston of Downpatrick, taken first before Capt. Brett, and then again before Sir Robert Colvill, in which one Robert Camlin is charged, out of his own mouth, with being active in a design, which the Presbyterians are therein said to have of rising up in arms, and with being a rider up and down the country, among others, to give notice of the time. And one Lieutenant Gawen Hamilton is charged, by hearsay from Camlin, to be designed for their commander. But not thinking that this Finiston had been carefully enough examined, and finding no examination of Hamilton returned to me, I sent down order yesterday for both, and withal further inquiries to be made, and that Camlin, who is fled, should be diligently sought after.

Thus, my Lord, you have by way of diary the sum of what informations I have received of this nature, and of my proceedings upon them, but I have herewith sent you for fuller satisfaction copies of all the papers which I have recited, to which this abstract may serve as a key for your lordship's ease. I have caused them to be figured in order of time, and the several days herein set down are those on which I either received or sent them.

I did not, till now, take the first part of this discovery about the subscription to be of that moment as to think it worth giving his Majesty any trouble, yet I have used all the means I could to see the utmost of it. But upon the account I have had, and herewith send you, of a design of rising in arms, I believe there may be more in it than at first I apprehended, and have therefore transmitted the whole for I cannot but look upon it as one damnable conspiracy,

and each part of it confirms to me the danger of the other. Caldwell seems to me to have been employed in listing the men, and Camlin in giving them notice of the place and time of rendezvous. I have already given out what orders I yet think necessary.

Your lordship may be pleased to let me know his Majesty's pleasure, and what other or further course I am to take, and his commands shall be carefully obeyed. In the meantime nothing shall be omitted that is for his service.

Postscript.—Since the above-written, I received from Major Forbes an examination of one Young, lately come out of Scotland, concerning the tumults there, of which I have likewise sent you a copy.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 10. Dublin.—It run in my head that not long since, that is no longer than when the Popish Plot was in its vigour, I had received a letter from the King in another style and of another complexion than that of the 19th of October last, and upon search I found it, and herewith I send you a copy of it and of my answer to it, not that I would have you make any other use of it than to keep it by you, to teach you or rather to mind you that Kings have no better memories than other men, for if the King had remembered the one I believe he would not have written the other, but it seems I was one of those that was fit to be employed then and not now. My defects and failings were then covered, but now they are conspicuous and mustered up. My age, my sloth, my aversion to Roman Catholics, my negligence in the choice of such as I have recommended to or placed in the King's service, Mr. Ellis's corruptions, manifested in his purchasing of places and land, with his vast and extravagant undertakings, and his offer upon matches to settle 20,000*l.* when it is known he was not worth the twentieth part of it when he came into play, all which could not be got fairly or without the countenance, at least connivance, of the Chief Governor.

These are my faults, and now you must be content to hear your own. They say Ellis was countenanced and caressed by you to that degree that he rid in the coach with you, that he was admitted to sit at table with you, and into your debauchs, which were frequent, and in lower company than suited with your quality, if you had not been in the government, and that you let fall your own and the dignity of the place you were in, by your way of living and too often taking meals abroad. If these things are believed of us, we are not to wonder that we are not taken into consultations of moment, but rather how we come to be so civilly treated as we are, and I hope you have not given nor will give countenance and credit to your part of the calumny; but let me tell you if you do not break off the track of goodfellowship, one meeting will produce another, and one glass another, and it is an ill

habit and reputation a man has got when it is believed he cannot be well or gratefully entertained, unless he be sent drunk away. I have had experience in the case, and it was with difficulty I was able to persuade people I desired to be otherwise treated. I pray make your use of what I write, and resolve to do anything rather than to suffer yourself to be overcome by so weak and yet so treacherous an enemy.
Copy.

[EARL OF LONGFORD TO EARL OF ARRAN.]

1684, December 10. Dublin.—Concerning his private affairs, Sir Joshua Allen told him Col. Halsall has got possession of Charlewood, in Surrey. Mr. Arthur is in possession of Whitefriars. The Commissioners have detected great villanies among the revenue officers in Cork, and he believes they shall do no less in Galway. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER TO ORMOND.

1684, December 13. Whitehall.—There were several things in your Grace's letter of the 3rd that seemed to me to deserve some thought before they were answered, which made me defer the acknowledging it till I had a little considered of them, and I confess what your Grace says as to the darkness you are in, which makes you incapable of communicating such useful thoughts to me as would be extreme necessary and desirable, is without reply even in my own judgment, and if I should tell your Grace that I, who am going, am not much more in the light, it might be some matter of greater wonder to you. I say not much more, for I have not yet the honour to be trusted with the secret upon my word. I have waited on the King three or four times, with other company, to discourse and receive his Majesty's instructions in relation to Ireland, but it hath never gone further yet than discourse in general—that several officers in the Army must be removed, that the Council must be changed, and some powers of the Lieutenant himself to be restrained, but the particulars, as much as I know, are not yet regulated nor ascertained. I can guess, and but guess, at what your Grace means by interesting the King's justice in the case of making some of the changes spoken of, or reported to be intended, but I believe there will no such marks of incapacity or infidelity be fixed as your Grace seems to apprehend; and yet I do not wonder you do apprehend it, because there have gone reports pretty generally abroad of something of such a nature as might give ground for such an apprehension. When I tell you there is nothing as to particular men yet resolved on that I know, you will easily judge I cannot be plainer on this point than I am, and yet I may venture to tell you that there are one or two gentlemen that are perhaps under a very distinct character, I mean in the Army, that I see more broadly aimed

at in those discourses I have mentioned than any others whosoever. When I know more of this matter, I believe I shall have the King's leave to communicate it to your Grace, and I believe too, if there should be anything designed of that nature, that may call the King's justice in question, that you may be heard upon it, if you think it worth your pains.

As to what your Grace mentions concerning the disposition of my Lord of Ossory and his wife when you come from thence I have nothing to say, but that whatever you order will be, must be well. You know I have never offered anything of my wishes or thoughts upon this subject, knowing very well that your Grace hath kindness enough for them, besides the concern of your honour and justice, to design the best for them. I see by what your Grace says and particularly as to your disposition to quietness and ease to yourself, what you incline to, and I confess I think you say what is very reasonable for you to design for yourself and with very great judgment concerning what is fit for my Lord of Ossory. On the other hand, if my daughter hath had the good fortune to behave herself so as to please you, and that her company or service in any kind may be useful to you, she is your child now, and I know her duty to you is such that she will be very glad to be with you and she will be content to do anything else that you will have her. I will add no more than that if you shall resolve to leave them there, as you seemed to incline in your letter, I shall be as much concerned for them both, as for one, and as long as I am there myself no part of care or service that I can do them shall ever be wanting, and that as much upon the account of what they are to you as any other consideration.

Concerning your desiring the King to appoint some to receive the sword from you before I come; you know I am wholly without any wish than what is most convenient to you, but what for the present recurs to me upon it is, that if I have not the honour to see you just then I believe it may be a long time before I have another opportunity for it. It might possibly be for both our good, both in relation to the public, and even to the settlement of my Lord of Ossory and my lady, that we should speak to one another, and if there be nothing wanting but a place for you to be in, sure Chapelizod may serve you, and having said this, I end as I began. I wish nothing but what is most convenient to your Grace, and am &c.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 14. Dublin.—I have yours of the 2nd by the post, and of the 4th of this month by my Lord Granard. He is very ignorant of the things designed, or very reserved.

You tell me in one of your letters that you write constantly not to appear negligent, but writing will not free you from

the imputation, if you are negligent to inform yourself and me. We hear the Duke is to go to hold a parliament in Scotland by the 10th of March, that the Duke of Monmouth hath been some time in England, and some say, has privately seen the King, and I am so little obliged to any of my Court friends, that I know not whether anything of all this be true or no. Things of this nature, and of less weight, if they are not useful may be diverting to so great a stranger as I am made.

You tell me that the word "spring," the time I desire to stay for to be transported into England, may be thought too uncertain as taking in too large a space of time. My almanac tells me the spring begins the 10th of March, and summer the 10th of June, and I think it may be a fair interpretation of my meaning and desire to embark from hence about the middle of April, or if I should desire ten days or a fortnight longer stay for the coming in of my rents and the greater probability of good weather, I think his Majesty would not refuse it, and it is very like I shall try.

I had a letter from my Lord of Perth, but no intimation whither or how to send Campbell, so that he remains still in Carrickfergus gaol, and will do till I shall give order to dispose of him. I offered to send him guarded as far as Edinburgh if it was desired, but now by reason of the fellows that are said to be in arms in Scotland, I know not what guard will be sufficient nor which way to send him safely. I have written of this matter at large to my Lord Sunderland.
Copy.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, December 16. Whitehall.—His Majesty having been humbly informed by Captain Christopher Hales that your Grace having given him leave in July last to dispose of his company to his lieutenant, Richard Farley, he accordingly did so, but that he kept his commission for the security of his money before the payment, whereof his Majesty having thought fit to order that no commands should be sold or resigned without his own approbation, his Majesty directs me to let your Grace know that he consents to the said change as being a thing begun and agreed upon before he had sent any orders to the contrary, and therefore his Majesty is pleased that your Grace should give Lieutenant Farley a commission for the said company, notwithstanding the orders which have been sent you.

WILLIAM ELLIS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 17. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the agency of the Army. The Lord Lieutenant had been pleased to give the officers leave to appoint their own agents. He is endeavouring to pick up out of this wreck of the general agency what he can properly save. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1684, December 18. London.—At the desire of my Lady Armstrong, who was with me and brought with her this morning three daughters, I send your Grace the enclosed and recommend her case to you, for certainly it is a very hard one, especially considering how that base husband of hers used her in his lifetime. I think a *caveat* lies only at the Hanaper Office, and I question whether or no Scott can be hindered to take the King's title, and by that means put the widow and orphans to trouble and charge; but if it can be avoided I think it ought, and your Grace may see the Lords of the Treasury are of that mind by their report in the matter.

If your Grace gave leave to Capt. Cary to part with his command, you must so certify or else he will not have the benefit of it, as Kitt Hales has had by my certificate.

Petition of CAPTAIN TOBY CAULFIELD TO THE KING.

1684, December 20.—Sheweth that in the year 1680 your petitioner bought of Capt. Chidley Coote his command of a company in your Majesty's Army in Ireland, which company was one of the four commanded for Tangier before your petitioner purchased the said employ of captain.

That your petitioner did serve your Majesty four years in Tangier, and being at last two years in arrear for himself and company, and necessaries very scarce there, he, to supply the wants of himself and officers, was forced to contract many debts amounting to above 400*l.*, for part of which, viz. the sum of 100*l.*, your petitioner stands engaged for his present lieutenant, 50*l.* more for his first lieutenant, who was there slain, and most of the remainder for several other of the officers and soldiers slain also in the said service.

That your petitioner, being visited with much sickness, a month before the arrival of the Lord Dartmouth, was forced to come to England to gain his health, in whose absence, an account of the debts of the whole garrison being taken and returned to the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, the officers and soldiers have since received their arrears, and your petitioner by reason of his absence hath not been in the least satisfied, or discharged from any of the aforesaid debts; but your petitioner's pay hath been stopped for the same above six months past, and will be so yet these three years until the same be fully satisfied.

That your petitioner cannot expect to receive from his lieutenant the 100*l.* he stands so engaged for, his pay being also stopped for other debts by him contracted amounting also to above 400*l.*, which will not be satisfied in four years time, nor one farthing from any other person for whom he stands engaged as aforesaid, so that he is destitute of a maintenance to support him until the said debts be fully paid.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that your sacred Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and for his support during the stop of his pay to grant him such sum out of your Majesty's bounty-money of Ireland, or some small pension or otherwise as your sacred Majesty in your royal clemency shall think fit. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray &c.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are pleased to refer this petition to William Hewet, Esqr. to examine the contents thereof, and to certify their lordships a true state together with his opinion thereupon.

HENRY GUY.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, December 20. Whitehall.—Since I writ last to your Grace, I have acquainted the King with some part of your letter of the 3rd instant, particularly with that which you mentioned concerning the alterations your Grace apprehended were designed to be made in Ireland, and which you wished might be considered again before they were put in execution for the ill consequences you thought they might be attended with; upon which the King commanded me to tell your Grace that he doth design to reduce the number of the Council, and likewise to change some of the officers of the Army, but hath not yet resolved what persons he will particularly exclude or remove out of either, but he hath in his thoughts to make such a rule that whosoever hath in their own persons borne arms either against him or his Royal Father shall not be continued in his service, and whosoever this may touch his Majesty seems to be of opinion it cannot be ill resented by his friends, but at the same time doth command me to desire your Grace's opinion freely as to this one point, which is the only one that as yet is digested ready for a resolution. Your Grace will presently see who can be concerned in this designed regulation, and I hope you will let me know your thoughts upon it, and I assure you that as fast as I can come to be further acquainted with what is intended, I will desire the King's leave to communicate it to your Grace. There is nothing more at present to trouble you with, one particular only excepted concerning my Lord Chancellor, of whom there was here a report as if he might likewise be concerned in these alterations, which made me directly ask the King about it, and I can assure you there is no intention of that kind, which I thought your Grace might be glad to know, especially if any rumours of that kind have been spread there as well as here.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, December 20. Whitehall.—I have your Grace's of the 5th and 10th instant to acknowledge. In the former

you give an account, amongst other matters, that the Sheriffs of Cork had by violence served a writ upon Col. Owen, who is the King's prisoner there, upon which his Majesty directs me to tell your Grace that he thinks that matter ought to be inquired into, and the Sheriffs punished for their misdemeanour.

With yours of the 10th I received several informations about some treasonable designs in Ireland, which I have laid before his Majesty, who commands me to tell your Grace that he is well assured of your care and vigilance in giving such orders as shall be requisite for the discovery of that matter and the preventing the ill consequences thereof, and therefore he does not now send you any particular directions, only he would not have you give leave to any officer of the Army to come out of Ireland.

LADY ARMSTRONG to ORMOND.

1684, December 23.—Concerning her husband's estate. Contrary to his promise his Majesty has granted it to Sir Edward Scott. The estate, which was worth 150*l.* a year, was given to her husband's father for 9,000*l.* arrears for his service in Ireland, and settled about twelve years ago in consideration of her marriage portion by her husband on Sir Walter Plunkett and other trustees to the use of herself and her three daughters. She refers to the state of her case drawn up by Pollexfen, a lawyer of the Temple, and begs his Grace for the sake of her dear father-in-law, old Sir Thomas Armstrong, not to suffer her and her children to beg their bread. She encloses copy of a report from the Lords of the Treasury, and of the opinion of Mr. Henry Pollexfen. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, December 23. Whitehall.—I writ so lately to your Grace that you may well wonder I am troubling you again so soon, having had no commands from you in the meantime, but in truth, my Lord, I am mightily concerned at what I have heard and seen since that of copies of your Grace's letter of the 3rd instant to me scattered up and down the town, and become the discourse as general as any in the coffee-houses. I confess to you that I had some tenderness of communicating it even to the King, for the reason of some expressions in it, that seemed to me a little harsh, and but that I thought if it were not writ with a design in you, that the King should know it there was no use at all of writing in that manner to me, I had in my own thoughts rather suppressed it than have showed it to anybody living; but after all these, it seems, very unnecessary considerations in me, to find your letter to me copied out, word for word, not only what concerned the public, but even your private thoughts concerning my Lord and Lady Ossory, I own to you was extremely surprising to me, and an accident that I do not know ever yet

happened to any other. This I am sure of, that I never repeated my letter to anybody living but the King, and if your Grace had never communicated it to anybody but me, it had been still a secret, which I think had been more convenient to the subject of it.

WILLIAM HEWET to THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

1684, December 23.—Concerning Capt. Toby Caulfield's petition. In consideration of Caulfield's generous action in purchasing the command from Captain Chidley Coote, who declined the service, he recommends compliance with the prayer of Caulfield's petition. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ABRAN.

1684, December 24. Dublin.—Yours of the 6th, 11th and 16th are in my hands since yesterday, and then also I received the original of the enclosed copy from my Lord Rochester that whilst you stay there you may have all that passes upon the subject of my remove. I will take time to make my reply till I know whether the King will allow him to give me further and more certain information of his pleasure and intentions concerning this kingdom, which I confess I did once think I should not live long enough to see made a question.

I thought all I writ in my letter of the 3rd had been rather too plain than in anything obscure. If it be mysterious it is according to the style of the time, and so let it rest. I know not what Maxwell, the minister, may be in his morals, but he writes so pertinently of the state of Ulster in relation to the present conjuncture and the danger threatened to the government by the missionaries out of Scotland, that I have thought it worth the sending to my Lord of Sunderland to be laid before the King.

I cannot yet believe that what you write of Justin, and what he expects will come to pass, because I see no possible advantage it can bring to the party or serve to any end. Nicholas Armorer shall be tried, and by the next post you shall know his resolution, but I hope William Legge has more powerful friends than I am. I have power to give Farley a commission when Hales has resigned his. This is enough for Christmas Eve.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, December 28. Dublin.—I received your lordship's of the 13th when some use to prepare for the next day's festival, and finding that in my letter of the 3rd I had said at least enough unless I knew more, I think it not necessary to pursue the argument of that letter any further than to assure your lordship I am in no impatience to know more or sooner than it is thought fit I should; nor have any ambition to be

heard till I shall be commanded to speak, though I would be glad at all times to do good offices and justice to any who I shall think to be under misrepresentation. That I might have the opportunity of speaking with your lordship at some leisure was the reason why I thought of desiring his Majesty to appoint some person or persons to receive the [swor]d and keep it till your arrival, because that all the time it will be fit for me to stay after your lordship's landing will be taken up with the ceremony of your reception and my departure. I am now to assure your lordship I am infinitely satisfied with your daughter's conduct and kindness to me, and yet I must persist in my opinion that it will be best she and her husband should live in this kingdom so long as you shall be in the government. How and where is only to be thought of, wherein I shall give my advice and assistance. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 28. Dublin.—By the last post I sent you a copy of my Lord Rochester's answer to that letter of mine that you liked. I now send you a copy of mine to him which is short and yet perhaps may be called peevish, as they say some letter of mine to you since this change has been thought, though I do not remember any I writ to you, and which you could think fit to show, that could be so thought. If they have opened my letters and find I have discharged my thoughts with more freedom than they like, I cannot help it. I would be content you would enter into discourse with my Lord Rochester about his daughter and my grandson's way of living. They shall have the use of my furniture and of any house of mine, and I think for all the summer they could not do better than to be at Dunmore, and if my Lord Rochester will be in the country for that season and whilst this place will be rubbish, Kilkenny furnished and my parks are at his service, and there I think he may do his business as well as here. This offer if you think fit you may make him. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 6. Whitehall.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 28th of the last month come to my hands yesterday, and have nothing to say upon it, but only to acknowledge it, for all that it contains carries nothing of dispute in it. It must be and ought to be in everything as your Grace will have it. I have now received the warrant for my commission, and, as I told your Grace, amongst the alterations that were to be made the power of the Lieutenant was likewise to be restrained. The King doth reserve in it to himself the granting of all commissions to the officers of the Army. This particular, and that I sent your Grace word of concerning the incapacitating of such as had in their own persons borne arms against the King, is all that I know of that

is yet resolved on, save only the reducing of the number of the councillors, which I find the King will bring to thirty, so that a great many must of necessity be left out; but upon whom the lot will fall is not yet determined.

Since your Grace seems resolved my Lord of Ossory and his wife shall remain in Ireland, I am very glad you say you will give your assistance as well as advice how and where it shall be. I am sure they will want both, and your Grace, who, I doubt not, doth not reckon that out of the allowance you have given them they are grown bankers, even in the time they have lived with you, will consider that they will have a great deal more need of your help now than ever.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, January 7.—Few things could have happened to me more surprising, or more to my trouble, than the publishing of my letter to your lordship of the 3rd of the last month, and I am so out of countenance at the indiscretion, or breach of trust, by which it came to be copied and made the subject of ordinary discourse that I scarce know what to say, but I resolve to tell the truth as far as I know it whatever it may bring upon me or anybody else. My son Arran being in the place where my chief and last concerns of that nature are transacted, I thought it needful he should be informed of all that had passed, or should pass, relating to my remove from this government, and therefore sent him a copy of that letter, not with the least imagination that he could possibly think it fit for him to impart it or the contents of it to any man, or so much as to own to your lordship that he had it. What he can say for himself I know not, having heard nothing from him of it, nor anybody else that I can hear of having written of it, though there are letters come of four days fresher date than your lordship's of the 23rd, and that it is very unlikely such a piece of intelligence could escape observation if it was become as public as coffee-house discourse. Your lordship observes very rightly that in that letter of mine there are some expressions that might have been mollified and that may be thought too positive. Those, I confess, fell from me by inadvertency, but my passion for the King's service may justly bear a share of the error, and I thought, as I do still, it highly concerned (and my own reputation in some degree), that more than half the officers of the Army, and a like proportion of the Privy Council, Judges and Magistrates should, at one blow, be removed and changed, and such an interpretation, I conceive, the making of almost a total alteration in the civil and military parts of the government must bear. This is all I can say to excuse the rashness or hardness of my expressions in that letter, saving that I writ to your lordship with less caution, weighing and choosing my words than to others, and might believe you might acquaint

the King with the contents and leave out any expression like to offend him. *Copy.*

COL. EDWARD VERNON to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 8.—Yesterday I met Mr. Knowles, my Lord Strafford's agent, whom I would have had to have gone with me this or the next week, or sent one with me, but he desires me to stay till after my lord's steward comes up, which he expects the next week in town, and then he will acquaint me with the whole, and appoint a time. He showed me your Grace's letter and Mr. Wentworth's to my Lord Strafford, and my lord's to him. I find by my lord's letter to him my lord will let it but from year to year, and that there is a countryman hath taken it for this next year to enter in April for 200*l.* a year, and the tenant to have ten load of wood for firing out of the woods, for Stowell is worth no more; but my lord hath other lands in that country, and my lord hath sent to put off the tenant, which Knowles saith he can do if your Grace and his lordship agree.

I now remember the place, but never took notice of the house, but it is a very little one; one Mr. Stevens dwelt in it, and I fear much too little for your Grace. It is a very fine site, and in a fine country, and stands as by the enclosed paper, which I had from Mr. Knowles, which he will better when the steward comes. The rooms are very little, all but the parlour and hall, which are fit for a country gentleman, and the cellar not big enough for a wine cellar for your Grace, but it is upon a rock and may easily be enlarged. I wish it were your Grace's inheritance, for it is a very fine country and a very fine site to build upon. But in the interim I have sent this day to my brother Mildmay, and a couple of workmen to view the house, and to take the dimensions, and send them me with speed, and when the steward will go with me I will go myself.

If your Grace design to live so far from London, Tudbury, in which your Grace hath ninety-three years besides my patent, will make, with 500*l.* or 1,000*l.*, a very fine site and noble rooms, besides all other conveniences you may have of your own.

And now I have given your Excellency as good an account of Stowell as I can at present. Be pleased to give me leave to acquaint your Excellency that though that be a good site and a fine country, yet your Grace hath an offer of a finer site with a finer country, and a very good house and gardens and outhouses in good repair at your own terms, and what land you please at the country rates, and this is Stanwell, the site of the late Sir John Tracy, now his wife's and infant son's, of about four years old, for whose nonage, or from year to year or seven years, your Grace may have it, my cousin Vernon of Worcestershire and Sir John Tracy marrying two daughters of Mr. Keeke, the lawyer, who, with his son-in-law, courts your Grace to live there at your own terms. Mr. Keeke hath

a good 100*l.* per annum of his own joining to it. And as my Lord Tracy's house of Tedington, three miles from it, which maybe your Grace may have seen, being in the Vale, is accounted one of the worst sites in England, so this is esteemed, I think justly, the best site in England, for it is very dry, yet wants no water nor fishponds, and stands upon the foot of the Cotswold hills, and out of the garden you go up the hill to the downs. The gardens and orchards are extraordinary good, with great store of the best fruit. The garden wall not many years since cost 500*l.* You have very large royalties and woods stored with all sorts of game, which will cost you nothing, and from the house you have the Cotswold hills and downs for thirty miles together, and certainly the best hunting and hawking place in England.

It is about twelve miles from Stowell. It is nearer London or Oxford, it is fourteen miles from Gloucester, two miles from Broadway, four miles from Stow in the Wold, and that that I like it well for but sixteen miles from Northaston, which is likewise at your Grace's commands. The house is all in very good repair, most of it not many years since built. It was designed to be a quadrangle, but one piece of a side is not finished within, but may be with ease. But I believe you will not need it. I have given your Grace some account of it in another paper, but there is more room than that paper gives an account of, for I only mention the large rooms and apartments, to which are backstairs and convenient houses to each. The lesser rooms I trouble you not with unless I have your Grace's orders. The dining-room hath hangings and good chimneypieces, and most of the best rooms beds; but whether they will be parted with I cannot certainly tell, but by the next week I will give your Grace an account, and believe they will be at your Grace's service.

PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 10. London.—Though by Mr. Molyneux's letter of the 4th of December, I understood your sense of the offensive passage, yet forasmuch as in the same letter he withal signified that your Grace told him yourself would write to me, I forbore hitherto returning an answer. Besides there was this other cause of my delay, that for my life I could no sooner have the copy of my answer to the Lord Bishop of Winchester fairly transcribed for your Grace, being fifteen sheets of the transcriber's draft. And yet now that I have it some would dissuade me from sending it by post, not only because of the bulk, but that they say your Grace will be here yourself in February, which is the reason I have some thoughts of staying it till next packet.

In the meanwhile, beside that of accounting it my greatest unhappiness to have printed a word that by any, though unjust, construction might reflect on your Grace, what I can and ought to say farther is, that, after your Grace has read my

apology for that passage, if you shall think it either necessary or expedient to be done, I will declare that neither his Grace the Duke of Ormond nor the late Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, was the illustrious person that had that discourse with me of an intention then, viz. in '61, of repealing the Penal Statutes, which is related by me in the said passage. But how or in what manner to do this, by word of mouth, or by writing, or to whom directed, or by whom attested, or whether in print, or were it advisable to print my apologetical answer and this short declaration of mine as an appendix to it, I can say nothing till I hear again from your Grace, for albeit I fear that publishing anything, especially in print, to that purpose, with such particular mention either of your Grace or the said Lord Chancellor, may give occasion to many of thinking what they never did nor would of you in reference to that matter; yet, if your Grace be of another opinion, I shall be ready to obey your commands when I receive them as to that form of declaration, because what I shall so declare will be nothing but very truth, nor anything more than justice itself requires, if you judge it either necessary or expedient to be done.

Neither would I have been hitherto so shy of declaring so much in answer to the several queries of others, especially my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury's, had I not justly feared I should be further pressed to declare more than I could or ought to do, and I hope your Grace will not in any contingency think fit I should be urged to anything that would prove of no other use than to render me unworthy of the opinion, which I believe your Grace has had of me, by your own experience these six and thirty years, I mean that of my being an honest man. For my own part, I think it too late, now in the sixty-sixth year of my age, wittingly or by any act of my own to forfeit that opinion. But whether I have the other of a prudent man in this occasion I shall be willing to submit it wholly to your Grace's judgment after you have thoroughly considered my reasons, which you will find at length in my answer to my good Lord Bishop of Winchester, whose soul be in peace among the just, and therefore I humbly beg that, so soon as you can have leisure, you will read through that answer attentively, though it may perhaps take up four or five hours of your time, and then honour me once more with a line or two of your own hand, that I may know your judgment in the whole, especially whether you think me so imprudent in my expressions, as perhaps you take me yet to have been in the debated passages. I am sure that answer has given so much satisfaction here already, even to several of those that most exclaimed against it, that they profess publicly they thought it impossible so much could be said for it, nay, that others of them keep the copy on their hands, whether I will or no, till they transcribe it for themselves.

The rest is that if any man knows himself, I can assure your Grace that before I would be wanting to right, or to clear you above all mortal men, wherever I could in anything, I would certainly choose to lose my life, were it more worth the keeping than it is now, for as ever since I had first the honour of being known to your Grace in the castle of Kilkenny, which was *anno* 1648, I have by all the strongest ties not only of gratitude but inclination and sympathy been obliged to you, so, by the permission of God, I will continue while I have breath on my lips no less truly and unchangeably than professedly &c.

Postscript.—After ending this letter I thought fit on better thoughts to shorten the debate by drawing and sending this other annexed paper, which is a rough draft of the declaration which I can, and will, and think myself in conscience bound to own by putting to it both my hand and seal, even before his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury himself and my Lord of Clarendon too, if you judge it necessary or expedient I should by such a public act do you the justice which I understand you seem to think me bound to do both to yourself and my Lord Chancellor. I have also made up those fifteen sheets of the fair copy into one packet directed to yourself by the post, but under another cover to Henry Gascoigne, your secretary. The sheets are marked with figures in the marginal bottom of each sheet as they follow in order, 1, 2, 3 &c.

In the very first page, towards the end of it, where you meet this expression: "Nay truly in effect my almost all in this world these many years past until this present," your Grace may suppose my meaning was no other than to acknowledge to the Bishop his being so instrumental in passing and paying so carefully and precisely your great bounty to me, which is all I have to say now.

Encloses—

Whereas in my late book entitled *Causa Valesiana* there is an incidental account (p. 126) of a discourse that a certain nameless person had with me at London in the year 1661, concerning an intention, said to have been then, of repealing the Penal Statutes, and that by reason or occasion of these Latin words, *a viro quodam tunc inter magnates Regni illustrissimo* which I made use of therein to signify only in general that person's being an illustrious man then among the great ones of the realm, without signifying him at all determinately, or indeed otherwise by any more special epithet or adjunct than that of *illustrissimo*, which in that language is both due and common to all not only the temporal peers, but the spiritual or bishops, some readers notwithstanding have even so determinately construed that indeterminate expression of mine as if it imported and signified that either the late Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England then, or his Grace the Duke of Ormond was the said illustrious person that

had that discourse with me concerning the foresaid intention of repealing the Penal Statutes ; and forasmuch as both very truth and justice itself does require it of me, to clear that no less injurious than ill-founded mistake and misconstruction, nay, rather indeed mere vain divination, of my meaning in the foresaid or any other words either of that whole discourse or of any following in pursuance of it:—

Therefore I do by these presents declare, in my conscience, that neither his Grace the Duke of Ormond, nor the late Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, was or is the said illustrious man that had that discourse with me, concerning an intention then of repealing the Penal Statutes against religion, which begins in the foresaid one hundred and twenty sixth page of my *Causa Valesiana* and continues to the one and thirtieth page inclusively, where it ends. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed at London this 13th of January, 1684 old style,

PETER WALSH.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684–5, January 10. Whitehall.—My Lord of Arran did not tell me the favour your Grace had offered me, in your letter to him, time enough to give you thanks for it the last post ; I mean the offer of being sometimes at your house at Kilkenny, which certainly is a very great obligation, and besides will make me appear in Ireland to be in your Grace's favour, for which I value it more than upon any other consideration, and therefore, if it be not inconvenient to you, I shall certainly go thither sometimes to show that I have so much kindness from you. The other point that my Lord of Arran mentioned to me, I am as ready for on my part as your Grace can desire, I mean to make my Lord of Ossory's habitation to be with me while I am at Dublin. There is no objection that I can think of to it, if it be possible, of which at this time I can be no judge. But in order to be informed I have directed a servant of mine to write this day to Mr. Clarke to desire a particular account of every room in the Castle, what uses they are put now to, and to have Mr. Clarke's advice how to make room for my Lord of Ossory in case you would have it so, and then my wife, who I am sure is as willing as I am to make this accommodation, will see how practicable it will be. This is all I can at present say to your Grace upon this subject, and have no other at present to trouble you with.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684–5, January 15. Whitehall.—According to what I writ to your Grace in my last, I have moved his Majesty for

his farther pleasure about Col. Owen and Andrew Ramsey, the Scotchman. As to Owen, his Majesty has rejected a petition in his behalf for his enlargement and thinks fit he should continue as he is ; but if Andrew Ramsey can find good security to leave Ireland, and not return into any of his Majesty's dominions, his Majesty would have him released ; otherwise he is to remain committed for want of such security.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, January 16. Dublin.—According to my promise I send your lordship a list of those few who were in the Army of Ireland in the year 1659 and are now in this, with some remarks upon the most considerable of them. It may be fit his Majesty should know that when the King his father's forces were totally subdued by the rebels in England, divers as loyal officers as any he had came into Ireland to avoid the persecution that threatened them, and being here, took conditions in the rebels' Army for bread, but not till the King's authority was withdrawn or rather driven out of the kingdom by repeated perfidious breaches of the public faith of the Irish nation, in a manner forced upon the Supreme Council and the General Assembly by the Romish Clergy, and such as they had bigotted to their party, consisting principally of those whose crimes were by the Articles of Peace to be inquired into and punished, and such whose understanding and loyalty was corrupted and extinguished by their zeal for the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in splendour. In consequence of so unexampled, and as they might think so unpardonable a treachery, the prevailing party of the Irish clergy and their adherents took the government upon them, and not only affronted the King's authority, but bent their united force against me and this place, where it only resided, and left all the other parts of the kingdom, where it was thrown off or not obeyed, at rest.

This little part of the history of those times, and the infamous proceedings of that party, is intended only to show that a very loyal subject might think it lawful for him to fight against such a sort of people, especially if he had no other way to be safe and to eat, and this was the case of many who came out of England, and of others who remained here and were witnesses of and sufferers by the forementioned infidelities. Of these I am sorry there are so few alive, and I wish his Majesty's Army here and forces everywhere were composed of such, and I am confident, if any of this kind be found upon the muster rolls, his Majesty will not think fit to turn them out to disgrace and beggary. And yet if the Army shall be new-modelled in England, and the officers not permitted to go thither to tell their own stories, and to answer what may be laid to their charge, as good men may be turned out as will be taken in, to the absolute ruin of them and many

families. Sir William King and Col. Fairfax had their licences before I received the King's pleasure by my Lord Sunderland to give none.

Though I believe your lordship may have a list of the Privy Council, my Lord Ranelagh having sent for it a good while since, yet I now send your lordship one, noting the time of every councillor's being sworn, and with a mark upon such as are not like to attend the service, and will therefore suffer least by being left out. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684-5, January 16.—The Archbishop of Dublin having in the presence of the Lord Primate left a letter with me which he received from a clergyman in Connaught, I hold it my duty to send it to your lordship to be laid before his Majesty when a fit opportunity shall be offered. I shall only add I have lately had informations from other persons and to the same effect, but those being only verbal and by way of discourse I did not hold it necessary to trouble his Majesty with them. But this coming from so eminent a prelate I thought it not fit it should rest with me. I am further informed, and believe it to be true, that there are now in this kingdom at least as many bishops of the Roman communication as of the Protestant. I say at least, because some bishoprics that are united in one Protestant bishop are separated and divided betwixt two of the other. To this it is added that friars and other regulars do abound in all the parts of the kingdom, whereof very many take upon them the habit and profession to live lazily, and are far fitter for any mechanic trade, by reason of their ignorance, and are an intolerable surcharge upon the poor people of the Romish religion, which they groan under for want of knowledge and courage. I call it a surcharge because that, besides what these regulars get off them, and besides what they pay to the legal incumbents, they maintain the bishops and a priest in every parish. His Majesty being, I presume, to give instructions to my successor in this government, I thought it seasonable to inform him of the condition of this kingdom in this particular. *Copy.*

Encloses—

DUDLEY PEARCE, Dean of Kilmacduagh to FRANCIS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin.

1684, December 22.—Pursuant to your lordship's desire, I here send a brief account of the matters discoursed of betwixt your Grace and me.

For some time after the late proclamations commanding the regulars &c. out of this kingdom the titular bishops and vicars-general and other the dignified clergy of the Roman communion kept themselves very private, absconding themselves, and at the same time,

though several of that communion did transport themselves, yet many were continued in the country, being harboured by their friends.

That some of the said titulars, and generally most or all of the regulars natives, are still in the country, their bishops holding their visitations and busying themselves, on all accounts, in the ordinations of priests, and confirmations and other episcopal acts.

That several of the monasteries and abbeys which were dissolved are in a hopeful progress of repair, as the abbey of Kilnalehine, which was totally ruined, is now built even to the roof and shingles, and all other necessary materials are a-providing for the roof thereof.

That other monasteries, as Kilconnell, were much ruined, though not totally, and that the friars of the said convents are busy in repairing all the breaches of the walls and the roof.

That the friars of the abbeys of Kilnalehine and Kilconnell reside and live in the said convents and, as I am credibly informed, walk in their habits and solemnly, at all usual hours, chant their offices. They grow into numbers and are daily debauching souls. Now what the issue of this presumption may be I leave to your Grace to consider. I hope this will be kept with all secrecy, lest I may receive some prejudice or incur some danger by reason of this relation.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 17. Whitehall.—I have received two letters from your Grace both of one date, the 7th instant, and do apprehend the reason why they were two, because one of them is an answer to what I writ to you by the King's command, which I have imparted to his Majesty, though it be not so full an answer as you seem to make me yet expect to have from you.

To the other letter, which gives an account how a former letter of your Grace's to me came to be more public than you wished it should have been, I have only this to say, that what I informed your Grace of the reports that were then of it was certainly true and at least to the degree of noise that I represented it; since, as the noise of all other things does decrease, the rumour is less and I am sure I will not contribute to the reviving it by any *éclaircissement* with my Lord Arran, who having never said a word to me of the contents of that letter except of that part that concerned my Lord of Ossory and my daughter, I have not likewise thought fit at any time to mention to him even the noise I heard of it in other places. I do assure you, upon my word, when I did acquaint the King with that letter, I did it in the very manner that you do now seem to have expected I should do it, and did not make

use of any expression that I thought too warm, and that made me the more concerned, that after my caution I should see it in other men's hands in mood and figure, but there is an end of this matter, it being, as I said before, fallen asleep, and the best way, as I think, is not to wake it again.

Col. Fairfax was this morning with the King, and was very kindly received by him. He delivered me your Grace's letter, but the good offices of his friends, before his arrival, had put him out of danger, as I think he is very well satisfied, and I should otherwise have been very willing to have done what lay in me to have served him upon your Grace's recommendation, which, if I have credit, shall always extremely direct wherever I have to do. Though none of your Grace's letters mention it, we hear for certain that Sir Theophilus Jones is dead, and my Lord Roscommon is given over here, so that here is room making for new men, without any violence. I believe you will have orders sent you to forbear the disposing of either of them, because I find the places are designed to be filled from hence.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 27. Whitehall.—His Majesty being given to understand that the chapels which were allowed in Dublin to those of the Roman church for the exercise of their religion have been lately shut up by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin's order, his Majesty directs me to tell your Grace that he would have you inform yourself of the matter, and give him an account thereof with the first.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, January 28. Dublin.—If I had had the courage and composure of mind, your lordship should have received the sad cause of your affliction at once; but besides my part of the sorrow that belongs to our common and equal loss, which made me unfit to write, methinks I have something like guilt upon me, our misfortune happening whilst what was so dear to us was under my care and trust. I have had many and some late inflictions of this nature most justly laid upon me, for which I was in hope to receive some reparation by your daughter; God's will be done and humbly [subm]itted to. This is I think the first, I am sure the greatest, you have felt, and I can tell you nothing but time with all other assistances can relieve you, and that I hope you have largely before you. I have caused the body to be deposited where I have two sons laid; but with your lordship's leave it is my purpose to have it removed to the vault of my family when [th]ose of it that lie in Westminster can be gotten hither. If I knew how to express greater kindness and esteem for all that remains of her here below, I would certainly do it. Her marriage to

my grandson did not create our friendship ; it was established before, nor shall her death dissolve or diminish it on my part ; but I will be still as much ever your lordship's &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 29. Whitehall.—I have two letters from your Grace, upon my hands, one of the 14th that brought enclosed with it a petition, methinks of a very extraordinary nature, from the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland to your Grace, which concludes with a prayer to me, which I take to be a very unusual method : besides that the matter is so odd, that, unless your Grace expects it, I think it is better to return no answer at all to it ; but if you would have, answer him that I will do him no wrong when I come into the government, and that I will hear everybody what they have to say for themselves, if anything be objected against them, I will do it, though in this case neither my Lord Ranelagh nor any other hath ever said anything to me to the prejudice of this gentleman. Your other letter of the 16th I have communicated to the King and the Duke, who both made this observation, that of the list of the officers that are now in the Army, that were there in '59, there is but one, who is Radburne, that served the late King in the war of England, and there is not above one, or at the most two, of that list that are designed to be put out, and that is Sir Oliver for one, and Fitzgerald, though not absolutely concluded, is in danger of being the other.

I have not heard of Sir William King's arrival here, though I find he may be expected by what your Grace says of his having had leave to come before your Grace received the King's pleasure to the contrary. If he does come, I shall be glad he may have as good success as Col. Fairfax hath had, for I have heard very well of the gentleman, and he will find some friends here of whom the King hath a good opinion. I had seen a list of the Privy Council that was given to the King some time since. It may be for aught I know from my Lord Ranelagh, though I must do him so much right as to assure your Grace that it is not from his influence that the alterations designed are driven on, as you will see yourself when you are nearer.

FRANCIS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin, to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 3.—Sir Cyril Wyche brought me a letter by your Grace's order from my Lord Sunderland, whereby it appears that some complaint hath been made to his Majesty that the chapels allowed to the Romists here in Dublin have been shut up by me, and desires your Grace to inform yourself and give an account thereof. I know not nor ever heard of any chapels allowed them, though some such public houses have been overlooked and neglected by the

government, by connivance only as I conceive. So have also many of the public meeting-houses of other Dissenters from the legally allowed church, which were openly resorted to and sometimes with ostentation, outbraving the Established Church and consequently the laws of the kingdom and canons of the Church by law established.

My Lord, it was a nice and suspicious season when all his Majesty's loyal subjects were amazed at the horror of that prodigiously impious plot against his sacred Majesty and royal brother, 1683. And his Majesty's Lord Deputy, the Earl of Arran, and Council thought fit at that juncture of time, when the laws in England were awakened against them, to put some check upon them here also, and because without great clamour and obloquy they knew not how to distinguish between one Dissenter and another, they thought fit to restrain all ; but because they were unwilling to strain their power, or to hazard the affronts they might receive by their disobedience, they permitted me to deal with them first, to try what I could do upon them by reason and discourse. I sent therefore for the heads of the Romish Communion, and for such reasons as I gave them I must, to their commendation, say they readily complied and shut up their doors where they before publicly met, by which I got this point without afflicting anybody, and a new argument to urge to the fanatics with, by their concession and easy compliance. The next day I sent for the several heads of other Dissenters, who all came to me, and with them I had long arguings and unsuccessful beyond this resolution, that within two or three days when they had chanted upon it they would give me their positive answer ; as accordingly they did, that they would forbear their solemn public meetings in those houses which they had built and set apart for that purpose.

Thus they continued a good while, and I believe all the conventicles in Ireland were for a while suppressed. The first I heard of who opened their doors were the Papists, and one Mr. Fitzgerald preached publicly here in Dublin in his cap and surplice, and, as I was told, published indulgences. I sent for him, and he promised to do so no more, and this was no hot persecution. I heard afterwards that several other priests in this town had opened their shops &c. I sent therefore to one Mr. Wesely, a fair and discreet man, and told him, which is truth, that I believed they could do nothing more grateful to the fanatics, who were greedy to catch at any opportunity of railing and calumniating the government, than that they, who are still under their former obligation, should keep close and silent, and the Papists, who had no more liberty than themselves, should be overlooked and indulged, and these are but modest words in their mouths, whilst we poor harmless creatures are kept in awe, persecuted and afflicted, when you are tolerated and indulged. The gentleman was so reasonable to apprehend the case, and whether he did or no

I know not, but if he did give order to forbear their public assemblies, it was voluntarily done without any compulsion of authority or any other force but that of reason and expediency. And this is all, my Lord, that I know of that matter, and is humbly submitted to your Grace's good-will and pleasure by &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 3. Whitehall.—The King was taken very ill yesterday by a fit which seized him about eight in the morning; but he came soon out of it, and continued indifferent well considering his condition all day. Last night he mended so much, and is so much better now, that the physicians think him out of all danger. Upon this occasion I am commanded to take notice to your Grace of a report his Majesty has heard that you intended to come forthwith into England, which, though his Majesty gives no credit to, yet he directs me to tell you he thinks it for his service, especially upon this incident, that your Grace should not leave the government there nor come away till you have further order.

COL. THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684-5, February 3. London.—Though an express went away to-day with the sad account of the King's illness, yet Major Billingsley and I, being together, thought our duty to give your lordship an account of it. On Candelmas Day in the morning the King got up and walked above half an hour alone in his closet, and came out to be shaved; but as soon as he set down in his chair he immediately fell back in a fit; and there being by Doctor King, who had a lancet in his pocket, it pleased God to give him both courage and presence of mind to let his Majesty bleed, which he did with extraordinary success, though the King's hand shook extremely. After which all the physicians and surgeons, being called in, they thought fit to apply cupping-glasses and blisters to the King's head and other parts, and gave him a vomit, which worked both ways very well, and about two hours after his Majesty came a little to himself and began to speak. All that day was spent in using all means that the art of man thought proper for the King's distemper. They let the King bleed in the jugular vein. He did not bleed freely, and so they thought this afternoon to let him bleed again, which was done by Mr. Hobbs with very great success, and took four ounces, since which, thanks be to God, his Majesty has been so well that his physicians have declared to the Privy Council there are no symptoms of danger, for all they have done and given the King has operated according to their own wishes. Col. Fitzpatrick told me he had given my Lord Duke an account of all particulars. I hope in God all the danger is over, for which God be praised; the next to give your

lordship more assurances that his Majesty recovers wholly. I am &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 3. Whitehall.—I gave your Grace an account this morning by express of the King's indisposition, and cannot omit letting you know now that his Majesty is so much mended since, that the physicians have declared to the Privy Council that they thought him in a condition of safety.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 7. Whitehall.—The death of the King so unexpectedly and suddenly fallen upon us, and the news you will have received of it, by an express sent last night to your Grace, might cause to cease most particular men's griefs; but the loss I have had in my own family is so great and was so surprising too, that I cannot at present be quite so sensible of the public loss, having been quite stunned and astonished at my own, and therefore I shall not at this time say any more to your Grace of the public concern; but in the first place acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 28th of the last month, which contains many kind and sensible expressions of the part you have had yourself of affliction for my irreparable loss, and next I must perpetually acknowledge myself bound to you by the constant kindness you showed to my poor daughter while she lived with you, and for your tenderness and concern for her at her end, which will oblige me to be your servant in all events and all intents and purposes as long as God shall suffer me to live upon the earth, and it is a great comfort to me, that in delivering a child into your family, I did not give you one unworthy of your kindness. God in his infinite mercy reward you for your care.

SAME to SAME.

1684-5, February 10. Whitehall.—After the sad news you have had from hence, it is reasonable for you to expect every day some new thing or other. On Monday the King declared at Council that he would summon a Parliament to meet in May, which gives very general satisfaction here, as doth likewise what his Majesty said at Council the first time he came there, after the death of the late King, and, though the time be yet so short that it is not to be bragged of, everything is calm and quiet to a wonder, so that what hath passed seems to be a dream, and one cannot imagine the alteration that hath been made to be true.

The King hath confirmed in their places all the great officers, I mean the Keeper and Privy Seal &c. The great officers of the Household, you know of course, continue till the late King be buried, but I do not find that his Majesty

doth intend to alter them. Though perhaps your Grace be not in pain as to what concerns yourself in this matter, yet it is fit you should know how things are like to go, and perhaps no other body at this time thinks of sending you an account of them. I took the confidence to concern myself early to know the King's mind concerning yourself, and at the same time asked his leave to appear for your interest and that of your family at all times with as much zeal and passion as if that pledge which I gave you of my service had lived still with you, and he having given me leave to do it, if you have anything to command me, particularly upon this revolution, pray be pleased to let me know it.

EARL of SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 10.—I ought to beg your Grace's pardon for not writing to you by the last post when there was so much occasion for it. Nothing could recompense the loss of our great and good master but our present King's succeeding, who receives the universal applause and submission of his subjects, everyone striving to be as forward as he can to show his zeal, and it is certain that no reign ever began with more marks of prosperity, which I pray may long continue. Your Grace will receive with this, several papers printed by the King's order, which will inform you better than any letter can of the present state of affairs here.

ORMOND to the KING.

1684-5, February 11. Dublin.—Nothing in this world but your Majesty's access to the Crown could mitigate the sorrow I feel for the loss of my good King and master, your royal brother. It is now within a few days half an age, full fifty years, since I was first sworn into the service of the blessed King your father, and I thank God I never so much as in thought broke the oaths I took to him and his successor. If I had as many more years to live they should all be laid at your Majesty's feet, and dedicated to your service, as the short space that remains most humbly and most really is. The bearer, Sir Cyril Wyche, has seen here your Majesty's undoubted titles have been this day proclaimed in this city, with all the solemnity [that] time and [our] ability would permit, and with all the joy and acclamations that [could] be expected, and I am now in expectation of your Majesty's further commands, and particularly in what I presumed by my Lord of Sunderland most humbly to move to his late Majesty concerning [my] passing into England a month before the time my Lord of Rochester was to be at the water-side, but still this and all things else relating to me are submitted to your Majesty's pleasure. May the good God direct and always protect you in all difficulties and from all dangers. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, February [11]. Dublin. This has been a year of trial and calamity to me. The last the death of our good master is not so peculiar to me as other afflictions have been, and yet it is not the less sensible for the number of sharers I have in it. I quit the subject, and keep my thoughts and trouble to myself. I have held it necessary for me on this occasion to present my duty to his Majesty by the bearer, Sir Cyril Wyche, who will deliver him a letter from me, wherein I take notice that I had by my Lord of Sunderland besought his late Majesty that I might have permission to pass into England about a month before your lordship was to be at the water-side to embark for this place, and if you continue your purpose I must also continue mine, wherein I must beg your lordship's assistance, and that whatever may concern me, you will please freely to impart to Sir Cyril Wyche if you want time or opportunity to inform me yourself. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER TO ORMOND.

1684-5, February 14. Whitehall.—I received yesterday your Grace's of the 31st of the last month, which mentioned the time you intended to have come out of Ireland, but I suppose that resolution was changed as soon as you had notice of the sad news of the late King's death, besides that upon that occasion, I know your Grace had orders sent to you not to think of stirring from thence till the King's pleasure should be known, and probably some of your friends here may hear something from you upon this sudden and unexpected change before anything new be sent to you. In the meantime I may tell your Grace that I find the King will not pursue the design of sending me into Ireland, but is pleased to command my attendance here, which is all I have to trouble your Grace with at present, because I do really not know what his pleasure will be in relation to your Grace.

PETITION OF MARY QUATREMAINE to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, February 16.—Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas Doctor Quatremaine died in the year 1667, and left a widow and two daughters; in his sickness he made application by Sir Stephen Fox to the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord High Chancellor of England, for a maintenance for his widow; the Earl desired Sir Stephen Fox to go back to the Doctor and bid him die in quiet, for he would take care for a sufficient maintenance for his widow and two children; but the said Earl soon after departing the kingdom, there was no pension procured till the year 1678, and then, by the favour of Sir Stephen Fox, a pension of 60*l.* per annum was granted, so that for eleven years the

widow was forced to maintain herself and two children out of her own fortune, for what the Doctor had saved was laid out in gaining a piece of land out of the sea, in which was expended three thousand pounds, and turned to no account till these last three years, and now brings in but twenty pounds per annum.

Now the humble petition of the widow to your lordship is that your lordship would be pleased to move his Majesty that your petitioner may have the benefit of the said pension, commencing from the death of the said Doctor to the year 1678, and continued to her and her children as formerly, and your petitioner shall ever pray.

Endorsed: The humble petition of Mary Quatremaine, widow and relict of Doctor William Quatremaine, Physician in Ordinary to his late Majesty, and Physician to his present Majesty, King James the Second.

EARL OF ROCHESTER TO ORMOND.

1684-5, February 17. Whitehall.—Sir Cyril Wyche made great haste hither, for he arrived here on Sunday night, and yesterday morning I had from him your Grace's of the 11th, by which I see all things have passed in Ireland upon this great change as quietly as they have done here. The like hath been in Scotland, so that the first entrance that his Majesty hath made upon the throne hath been beyond most men's expectation. I pray God make his continuance upon it happy and long. I told Sir Cyril Wyche this morning that I thought the King would not take any resolution concerning your Grace till to-morrow, but, having been this evening with his Majesty, I find he is resolved upon putting that government for the present into the hands of Justices and those that I think your Grace named to him, my Lord Chancellor and my Lord Granard, which being I had misinformed Sir Cyril this morning, I thought fit to give your Grace this early notice of, and so your Grace may reckon that you will have leave to come away at the time you have desired, which I suppose you would not have asked since you heard of the late King's death, if you had imagined that everything would not be very quiet there.

You will hear by this night's post of a great alteration happened to me, which I mention myself for no other reason but to desire you to believe that whatsoever station I am in I am entirely and without reserve &c.

I desire you to be thinking that in all probability there will be a necessity of more money out of Ireland than the 30,000*l*.

VISCOUNT GALMOYE TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684-5, February 17. Kilkenny.—Concerning Mr. Hogan, ensign to the Lord Duke of Ormond's company. He has had

lately the misfortune to kill one of my Lord Ossory's troop, but he had so high provocation and did it so fairly that nobody hereabouts, where the thing is known, blames him. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684-5, February 17. London.—Concerning an extension of his leave of absence. He had heard from Sir Cyril Wyche of his lordship's safe arrival in Dublin, and had desired Sir Cyril to ask his Grace to dispense with him for three weeks longer, having affairs of his own to attend to, and not having been in England for five years. He mentions the appointment of Lord Rochester as Treasurer, and Lord Godolphin as Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and says that Henry Thynne is their fellow-subject again. They drink his lordship's health at the good secretary's, where he lives for the most part; for the secretary sends a footman before he is out of his bed in the morning to ask him to dine with him. *Abstract.*

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 17. Jermyn Street.—I got well to London on Sunday night; but it being late could do nothing till morning. I went early on Monday to wait on my Lord Rochester, who received me very well, and after questions about your Grace's health and my Lord Ossory's, asked me whether before I left Dublin we had heard of the death of his late Majesty, by which I found I was come before the packet, or at least before the letters were delivered. Upon that I gave his lordship an account of what had been done at Dublin from the time that sad news had reached that place till the time I came away, and desired he would be pleased to present me to the King, for whom I had a letter from your Grace. He told me he would do it presently. He was going thither, and bid me go along with him, and withal said, upon reading your Grace's letter to himself, that the resolution of sending him thither was altered before noon. This was somewhat fuller cleared, for, by that time, the King declared him Lord Treasurer, and gave him the white staff. When I had kissed the King's hand, and delivered him your Grace's letter, I gave him a short account of the proceedings at Dublin, and the manner in which your Grace had put his Majesty in quiet possession of that kingdom. His answer was that he could expect no less when so good a man as my Lord of Ormond was at the head of it. My next business was to wait on my Lord Sunderland, and let him know what was necessary to be done for the King's service with all possible expedition about renewing the several commissions and patents which are become void by the demise of the King, and the powers which must be sent to make use of the old seals in the several courts till new ones can be provided. He bid Mr. Bridgeman take memorandums of all, and said he would

before night know the King's pleasure in each particular, and that what could be got ready to be despatched away this post should then be transmitted.

This morning being to compliment my Lord Treasurer upon this new accession of honour, and then speaking to him about the new commissions which would be necessary for Ireland, and that how short a time soever your Grace was to stay there it would be requisite you should have sufficient powers sent you for all you were to act, I took occasion to tell him that while I was there I had heard of some alterations that had been designed in the commission of the lieutenancy of that kingdom, and some unusual diminutions of the government, and that though your Grace would be always ready to serve the King, as you had done the Crown for so many years, in what way his Majesty's wisdom should direct, yet I did believe you would rather choose to serve him in some other capacity than that of Lord Lieutenant, if the constant powers which had so long gone along with the sword, and which yourself had during your whole time enjoyed, should be thought fit to be diminished. His lordship told me the King had not yet taken any resolution in these matters, but that there was to be a Cabinet Council to-morrow night, when his Majesty's pleasure, as he believed, would be known. That he looked upon those lessenings of the government to be a hardship intended to have been put upon himself, and that he should endeavour to oppose any such being put upon your Grace, and then in general expressed himself ready, very affectionately, to serve your Grace in all he could.

Every day brings many addresses from several corporations and societies of men to the King, full of duty and loyalty, and most of them in some way or other mention the security of religion and the government of the Church and State as they are by law established. Several companies of the merchants have expressed to the King their willingness to pay the usual customs, and many that have been looked upon as fanatical are as forward as the best in doing it, and some of them give this reason, besides that of supporting the Crown, that the necessity of trade requires that there should be no intermission of payments, for they say if there should, the Dutch, who are always ready to take all advantages of that kind which can be, will immediately pour in upon us that quantity of all sort of commodities, that the trade would not be recovered again in two or three years. However, it seems two of the commissioners of the Customs, being nicer than the rest, the Lord Cheyne and Sir Richard Temple, forbore to attend for some days, and, as I am told, expressed some doubts they had upon them. Sir Richard Temple is put out, and Sir John Warden, lately the Duke's secretary, is in his place, and the Lord Cheyne is suspended.

The King was buried privately on Saturday night in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in a new vault of about twelve foot

square, lined with black marble. All the white staffs were, according to custom, broke and thrown into the ground, but are every one restored to the same hands again. Many of the late Privy Council are new sworn ; but Mr. Seymour, though then in town, was not, and is since gone into the country. The Lord Godolphin is Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Regent, Lord Dartmouth, it is generally said, is to be Master of the Horse, but it is not yet declared, and there are some that say that he has liberty to sell it, and that the Duke of Beaufort is to buy it. Col. Worden is Cofferer. Lord Churchill went yesterday morning for France, being sent by his Majesty to compliment the King, as is usual upon these occasions. Monsieur Overkirk is come from the Prince of Orange to condole and congratulate.

The French Ambassador, pressing in, as he was wont, upon the King, when he thought fit, has been told, as it is credibly reported, that when he desired an audience he might make it known by the Master of the Ceremonies. The Duchess of Portsmouth, desiring protection, as it is said, was answered she should be defended against insolences, but could not be protected against paying her debts, and as well her Grace as Nell Gwyn, has been forbid to put her house in mourning, or to use that sort of nails about her coach and chair which it seems is kept as a distinction for the Royal Family on such occasion, and had else been put on by her command. Mrs. Sidley, too, it is said, has had a message from the King that, reflecting upon the frailty of mankind by the example of his brother, he had resolved to lead another course of life, and therefore, if she would either go out of England or retire privately into the country, she should be competently provided for, but that he would see her no more.

The Parliament is designed, as I hear, to meet the 19th of May, and that the warrant for issuing the writs is with the Lord Keeper, and that in the meantime the King will be crowned in April. The King continues yet in his former apartment, and is served by his former officers, and will be so, it is said, till Our Lady ; so that we do not know yet the full constitution of the family. We are told that he intends to have but six Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, besides a Groom of the Stole. The Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Scotch Lord Arran, it is supposed, will be three of them, and the place of Groom of the Stole is in suspense between my Lord of Bath, who has a patent for life, as the Duke of Somerset and others before have had and enjoyed, and my Lord of Peterborough.

Since my writing what is above, having been at Whitehall to inquire at the Secretary's office what was prepared to be sent for Ireland this post, I learn that they shall not be ready to send till Thursday's post. Col. Fairfax humbly begs that he may have leave to stay here till he can have a return of a letter which he now sends to Dublin, and promises then

immediately to return upon your Grace's late printed commands.

Postscript.—I hear it whispered about as if my Lord Clarendon were likely to succeed your Grace.

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 19. Jermyn Street.—Yesterday the Earl of Clarendon was declared Lord Privy Seal, so that we find now he is otherwise provided for than was supposed by some when I writ last Tuesday, and Lord Halifax is made Lord President of the Council, and, as everybody observes, makes great court to my Lord Treasurer. This morning I waited on Lord Treasurer to know the result of last night's Cabinet, and by him I am informed that your Grace has leave to come over, and that the King himself writ to your Grace about it last post, and his lordship, if he can possibly find leisure, will this. However, I was told by him I might acquaint you with it, and withal that my Lord Primate and Lord Granard are pitched upon for Lords Justices. There begins already to be great caballing for Parliament men, and many who, as I hear, would otherwise have sat still are incited to endeavour to get in by what has been done already at Whitehall, where the King has been pleased to be, as it is said, every day since Sunday last publicly at Mass in the Queen Regent's Chapel, with the doors open and service sung aloud.

I was yesterday told by Sir William Borman and Sir Stephen Fox that your Grace's staff as Lord Steward, nobody having commission from you, was not broken with the rest at the King's funeral, and that therefore they conceived it might be proper to have it surrendered to the King, that it might be received back again from his hand, as the rest have been. The warrant is already signed, they tell me, for restoring the Green-cloth officers, in which your Grace is first named, and what remains of this sort is but matter of form, and yet such as it were fit, they say, to have something done in it. Whether your Grace will be pleased to depute anybody here to serve you in this case before your coming, or whether you shall think fit to defer this form till your own return to be performed by yourself, is humbly submitted to your prudence.

In the Act for the Excise there is a clause for liberty of letting it for three years, and it falls out very fortunately that the Lords of the Treasury made a contract for that time just the day before the King died, upon which the judges have agreed the bargain good, as well for that part of it which otherwise would have ceased with the King, as that which was given in perpetuity, and thereupon there is a proclamation, which is published in the Gazette, for the payment of the whole for that time. Some say that four of the judges, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, Atkins, and Levinge, differed in opinion from their brethren, but the rest were clear in the point and were double the number.

Mr. Bridgeman tells me that powers for your Grace to deliver the seal anew to my Lord Chancellor, for granting new patents to the judges, and to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and a warrant for using the late King's seals in the courts till new ones can be provided, are ready prepared, and if my Lord Sunderland can find time to get them signed will be sent this night.

Postscript.—After the warrant for settling all the officers of the Green-cloth had been signed, it was recalled again, and another passed in which the Lord Brouncker was left out, and it was confidently believed by all people I met with that Col. Worden was to succeed him, but now it is said that Sir Peter Apsley is to be Cofferer.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 19. Whitehall.—His Majesty having written to your Grace himself last post to give you leave to come over hither, I am now directed by him to acquaint you that he has ordered a commission to pass for constituting the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Earl of Granard Lords Justices of that kingdom during his pleasure, which will be soon despatched and transmitted to your Grace. In the meantime his Majesty has signed several orders about the Lord Chancellor, the judges, and the seals, which Mr. Bridgeman will this night send to your secretary.

ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684-5, February 21. Dublin.—A despatch from the Council here to his Majesty, the Lords of the Council in England and to your lordship in the forms usual upon such [occasions as this] sad one, has been stayed here by contrary winds, and will hardly get to London sooner than this. But Sir [Cyril Wyche, of] whom I writ to his Majesty and your lordship, who was [able to testify] of the joy wherewith his Majesty was proclaimed in this city, was able to give an account of it, and we have returns already from several other parts of the kingdom that that duty was performed with the same general satisfaction, and with all the demonstrations of loyalty that it was possible to make. Till I receive his Majesty's pleasure concerning his service here I shall have, I think, nothing to trouble you with. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, February 21. Dublin.—If your lordship had not taken the pains and done me the favour to give me some information of what passed and was like to be done at Court, I had been as ignorant as any man that can compass a Gazette or a newsletter.

I hope it is a presage of the prosperity of his Majesty's government that the same alacrity and quietness that appeared

at his proclaiming in England was universally the same here, without any possibility of concerting or of taking any more pains to make it so than what my duty bound me to do in this city. Your early thoughts of me, and the King's consent that you should interest yourself in my concerns, have all the effect upon me that his Majesty can wish, and I am ready to serve him how and where he pleases to command me, with all the vigour time hath left me, and with all the faithfulness no time can take from me. I am already bountifully rewarded for all the service I have endeavoured to do the Crown, and now my only ambition is to end my days with the approbation of my master and the good word of good men. If, in conclusion, I may speak my thoughts in relation to the public, I should think that much of the calm that appears proceeds from the expectation of what will be done in Parliament, and will continue according to the success of that meeting. His late Majesty gained much ground by putting them in the wrong in the opinion of all that were not disloyal factions. The same endeavour I am sure will be used. In this kingdom there are some of all the parties in England, but the loyal are so much superior that nothing is to be feared without a formidable defection in both the other kingdoms.

It will be of great conveniency and satisfaction to me to know as soon as may be how the King will dispose of me, and above all I think it will be for his service. *Copy.*

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 21. Jermyn Street.—I find now that the commission to the Lords Justices is intended to be passed here, and sent over under this Great Seal, and that it shall be limited in the same manner in which my Lord Rochester's was to have been, and perceiving by Mr. Bridgeman that he knew nothing of the form in which it was to run, I acquainted him with that in which all of this kind heretofore were drawn, and where he should find them, but conceived it necessary for your Grace's service to wait on the Ministers, and at least break the case to them, that so what is done may not be unawares done, but out of knowledge and of set purpose. I found an opportunity of speaking with my Lord Treasurer, and opening the case to him. I showed him that unless this whole affair was transacted in the usual way and form, your Grace's commission was immediately superseded upon producing this new one, so that I desired it might be considered whether it were his Majesty's pleasure that your Grace should continue Lord Lieutenant till a successor arrived there, notwithstanding the nomination of Lords Justices in the interim, as always has been the custom, or whether the King intended to determine your government instantly by this commission; for that if this were resolved on they were in the right course, but if not, by going this way that would be done which was not intended. His lordship told me that he understood me aright,

and would know the King's pleasure more particularly. I am forced to apply this way, or must sit still, for the whole stream of affairs is already so turned into his hand, that nothing can be done otherwise. I have attempted my Lord Sunderland two or three times to-day, to have had discourse to the same purpose with him, but could not get access. To-morrow morning I will try again.

My Lord Dartmouth is sworn, as it is said, Constable of the Tower. Col. Worden, instead of being Cofferer as was first believed, is made Treasurer to the Queen. The four judges I named in my last, as it is credibly reported, have their writs of ease.

Postscript.—The Court is crowded as much as it was at the Restoration, the Ministers seem to be in as great a hurry of business, and the promoters of the Bill of Exclusion come in as fast as others, and many of them have been told by the King that they should do well to show their repentance by their future actions, and some, it is said, have been refused his hand.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, February 22.—Perhaps your lordship may think mine of yesterday's date in relation to my particular concerns too general after the offer you make me in the end of yours of the 14th, and the commission his Majesty has given you to appear in them. I have since bethought me what I have to wish in this conjuncture, and I think I have not so considered myself [but] that my desires may well consist with the King's service; at least I judge so in the light I stand. I take it for granted that his Majesty will immediately give a new commission to somebody for this government, your lordship's and mine being void by his late Majesty's death, and if he sends one to me, I hope it will not be with a clause that it is to continue but till another person, named in my commission, shall arrive, because such a clause would make me to be his deputy, and because such a clause is not needful, since the granting a new commission at any time will supersede mine. I would therefore humbly propose that a new commission should be sent me, [and] that his Majesty in a letter would command my attendance at the meeting of the Parliament, giving me power to constitute the Lord Primate and the Earl of Granard Justices in my absence. By this means nobody will be dissatisfied with the change of a Governor, the King shall be put to no additional charge, and when I come into England it shall be manifest to him that what I project is not to continue myself in this station any longer than till the end of the first session of Parliament, nor so long if his Majesty shall think it for his service to send another sooner. All this is upon a supposition that things continue in the calm they are, of which I think there is little doubt, but still my proposal and myself are submitted to the King's pleasure,

though it should be to continue in this government, which without dissimulation would be the command I should most unwillingly obey. *Copy.*

SAMUEL GORGES, Justice of the Common Pleas, to CAPTAIN
GEORGE MATHEW.

1684-5, February 24. Dublin.—Since the 15th day of January last many have been the vicissitudes and turnings of this mortal life, and now from a gouty body I am almost become firm, so that I have had both ability and opportunity to wait on his Grace two or three times since my recovery, and I cannot but tell you, but whether with joy or grief, that I find his Grace's kindness towards me hath survived my poor wife. This day his Grace went to the Curragh in Kildare, and is supposed to return this day sennight.

We have no packet yet, and consequently no seal, therefore no new commissions, but all is expected in due time. I saw yesterday a Gazette, which came by a private hand from Chester, which gives an account of the solemnizing the late King's funerals, of the Lent circuits in England, and also of the settling the grand officers in the King's household—the Duke of Ormond is again Lord Steward of the King's household, the Lord Arlington, Chamberlain, the Lord Newport, Treasurer, and the Lord Raynard, Comptroller; and divers addresses to the King from the Inns of Court and several corporations; and this takes up the Gazette.

Sir, I told you that I would present you, if you would honour me with the acceptance, with two church pieces or pictures—the one is that of our Saviour, the other is a piece of perspective of the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome. They are pieces that among the learned artists are esteemed pieces of value. My wife's housekeeper, Mrs. Ines, writes me word that old Mrs. Maude hath gotten that of our Blessed Saviour into her custody and intends to keep it, and to make out her title hopes to beg it of you; but I hope you will not part with it so. I would not have anybody but a near relation of my wife's have them. They will be fine ornaments for your chapel, and will last from age to age.

I do think to come to Kilkenny before I go my circuit, if we have any, but when I leave this place I will tell you by my letter. God Almighty keep you; my humble service to all my good cousins.

Postscript.—No packet yet, as I hear of, eight at night.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 24. Whitehall.—When I could not write myself I desired Sir Cyril Wyche to let your Grace know all I could have said to you if I had written, and last Saturday particularly, which I suppose he hath communicated to your Grace, and upon that point I know not what more to say than

that since the King is resolved to restrict the Chief Governor from granting the commissions, I think you will not be concerned that there is not a new commission sent to your Grace with such a clause in it. On the other hand the King intends that the commission which is sending over to the Lords Justices, shall not be produced in Ireland, till your Grace be ready to come away, and that, in the meantime, you are to act as Lord Lieutenant by virtue of the proclamation, and if you continue your intention of being upon your journey by the 10th of the next month, this new commission cannot be on the other side the water much sooner.

The King will confirm the Commissioners of the Revenue, and likewise Mr. Price, in their employments, and the letters are preparing for that purpose ; but in the meantime your Grace will receive a letter from me from the Treasury Chamber desiring you to inform me what sum may be proper for Mr. Price and his sureties to enter into, which indeed was hitherto neglected to be taken, but is very necessary to be had, and he is willing to do it. I shall now much long for your Grace's good journey and arrival here, and beg you to believe you shall find me as much your servant as if you had brought all the company with you.

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 24. Jermyn Street.—My Lord Rochester sent for me yesterday upon what I had before discoursed with him, and told me that the King had resolved that hereafter that government should not be given but with those qualifications of the power which had been designed in the late King's time, and that, if your Grace's commission had been renewed it would have been with those restraints, that therefore it was thought fit that the commission to the Justices, so limited, should pass here, and would be sent from hence by an express some time this week ; but with orders that it should not be opened till your Grace was just ready to go aboard. The discourse now is very hot that my Lord Halifax shall go thither, and is believed by his own family. The politic would-bees give two reasons for it, to have him absent from the Parliament, and then to use him there as he intended to have had my Lord Treasurer used, and it is possible my Lord Treasurer may make use of his present influence in all affairs to continue this diminution of the government, that it may be thought that it was not resolved on as a hardship upon himself, but as a necessary change for the King's service, and so fit to last. What I writ in my last about displacing four judges, though confidently reported at Whitehall by all I met with, does not hold true.

Postscript.—I find the Court of Grace will not be continued.

SAME to SAME.

1684-5, February 26. Jermyn Street.—I waited this morning on my Lord Treasurer with the address from the

College of Dublin, which I received last night with your Grace's of the 13th instant. My lord read it and approved of it, and told me I might either deliver it myself or carry it to my Lord Sunderland, and when I desired to know of him whether he conceived addresses of that kind from several parts of Ireland, after the example of England, would be acceptable to the King, he said that since addresses were now in fashion, if they were drawn with due prudence and modesty, he believed his Majesty would receive them with the same grace as those from hence. I chose to deliver this to my Lord Sunderland, and to desire his presenting it, and that it might be in the Gazette as the rest are, which he promised should be done. At the end of my discourse with my Lord Treasurer he took occasion to tell me that the commission for constituting Lords Justices was not yet ready, but that it would be, he believed, by Saturday or Tuesday next. Whereupon I thought it not amiss to observe to him that this was the first time that your Grace was called back from that government without returning Lord Lieutenant into the King's presence; that heretofore when it was resolved that a successor should be sent, yet the Crown was pleased to bring you hither vested with the same character you bore there, and that if the same course had been observed now, no measures would have been broken. I told him withal that I had no sort of commission for what I said in this to him, but that only it was an observation of my own, and that I submitted it to his lordship to consider whether it had any weight in it. Upon this his lordship said he would again speak with the King, and bid me attend him in the evening. I did so, and by direction stayed till the King went to bed, when my lord coming out told me that he had spoken with the King about it, but that the King did not look upon it as a matter of any moment to your Grace, and therefore did not think fit to alter his resolutions. I made what haste I could home to give your Grace this cursory account by this post, but am fain to send it into London to the great office.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 28. Whitehall.—I writ to your Grace this day sennight to acquaint you that his Majesty had given order for a commission to pass here constituting the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Granard Lords Justices of Ireland, and am now commanded by his Majesty to send the said commission to you with a letter for delivering up the government to them, and to tell you that his Majesty being given to understand your Grace intended to come for England about the 10th of March, he leaves it to you to swear the Lords Justices some days sooner or later, as you shall think fit, and may best consist with your own conveniency. I wish your Grace a good passage and journey hither, and am &c.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, March 1. Dublin. I do not doubt but your lordship receives many congratulations upon your promotion, some real and some not so, I hope you believe mine is of the better sort, and I shall endeavour to make others believe it too, when I do so the less needs to be said upon the subject.

When I pointed at the time I desired leave to come over to be about the 10th of this month, it was upon a supposition your lordship would be at the water-side about the 10th of April, and that whenever you or anybody else should be sent I might have a month's time to fit myself for transportation, and my family for another way of living; but if the commission for the Lords Justices shall come as soon as by my Lord of Sunderland's to me of the 19th of the last month may be expected, I shall be somewhat straitened in time unless his Majesty shall allow of my keeping the commission for the Lords Justices for ten days or a fortnight in my hands, or, pardon me if I presume to do it in confidence of his intention to favour me in things of conveniency, and that he will not think his kingdom in the less security for my being in it.

In answer to your lordship's postscript I am to inform you that as soon as I could think of anything after I had received the surprising and amazing news of his late Majesty's death, I considered it possible that upon such a change some endeavours might be used to raise disturbance in opposition to his present Majesty's access to the Crown, and immediately sent for Mr. Price, to know of him what money he had, or could get, into his hands, and keep without retarding or disappointing the payments required by the establishment, and he assured me he had, and could procure, 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*, with which sum I computed I could make a good part of the Army and a competent train of artillery march to any part of the kingdom or further if need were, so that if such a sum can be useful and very necessary, I think it may be afforded hence; but if it be not wanted to a great degree, I think, for many reasons, it should be forborne, at least till some judgment may be made how his Majesty and the Houses of Parliament are like to part, and as to a constant supply from this kingdom, I think he cannot have above 20,000*l.* a year transmitted over and above the 30,000*l.* without nipping the improvement of the country, and consequently the growth of his own as well as all other landed men's revenue: for I suppose trade, especially in Ireland, cannot remain at a stand, but must impair if it do not increase, and even the 20,000*l.* I mention at a guess, and upon supposition that improvement will go on, ought, if it were possible, to be taken out of the commodities and growth of the country, rather than in money, the exchange and interest whereof will make a great gap in the sum, and I should think the English revenue might be so eased this way that the King might find his full account

in it. If what I say be reason, I hope it is not the less so because my estate lies here.

Upon this occasion I think I may properly enough take notice of two things that will help to impoverish this kingdom, and that without any advantage or security to the government, which I may the more freely and unsuspectedly do now that I am leaving it. The one is the restriction that was in your lordship's commission not to give any to the least military officer of the Army, which upon every vacancy must draw competitors into England to the ruin perhaps of him or them that shall not succeed, but to the certain charge of all the pretenders. If his Majesty could possibly himself know the principles and capacities of all candidates nothing could be more reasonable than that he should choose himself, because it is for himself, but if that cannot be supposed, I conceive he will make very ill choice of a Chief Governor, whom he must be presumed to know very well before he appoints him, if he be not better able and more careful to choose fit officers than any other that shall recommend them, and are not so answerable for them as the Lieutenant will be for those he shall place in the King's service. The other is the pretence of the office of the ordnance in England to send all ammunition, arms, and habiliments of war out of the stores there for the service of Ireland, to be paid for out of the Irish revenue, whereby the King pays thirty in the hundred for worse things of most kinds than they may be had for here, and then the country people pay for such as are manufactured in the kingdom, to the discontent of the Army and generally of all the subjects, to see their money unnecessarily and to the King's loss carried away. I know some politic considerations are pretended, but it is plain enough that others are intended. I did not think this letter would have come to half this length. I ask your lordship's pardon for it, and your firm belief that I am your lordship's &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, March 2. Whitehall.—I hope your Grace will now speedily be here, but I cannot let Major Billingsley go away without writing by him to your Grace. I did not write by the messenger who was despatched yesterday with the commission for the Justices, not thinking it was necessary for me to accompany such a message, which I would at all times rather have prevented, and was truly in expectation to have heard something from yourself as to this point since the death of the late King, but having had nothing of that kind, and you having pressed in your letters to my Lord Sunderland that you might come away at the time you had before desired, I had no ground to move anything that I could not tell how agreeable it might be to you, and, now that there is shortly to be a Parliament here, I believe the King does think upon that account particularly your presence here will be more

necessary, and upon all these considerations I was fain to be very silent in all this transaction, though, if I could have known your mind, I would have used the best means I could to have done that which would have given you most satisfaction, as I hope you will be convinced by all my actions there being nothing that I will study more than to let you know that I am, with the greatest passion and zeal &c.

SAME to SAME.

1684-5, March 3.—It is certain that your Grace's of the 21st of the last month was too general for me to have known your wishes by it, but that which is worse is that the other of the 22nd, which explains the first, came too late to have the effect that otherwise without doubt it would have had. I cannot say that your Grace could well have answered mine of the 14th sooner than by the 21st or 22nd; but that which hastened the King's resolution in this matter was your reiterated mention of your intention of being desirous to come away on the 10th of this month, even after, and some time after, you had the news of the late King's death, so that, as you will have found before this time, the commission for the Justices was despatched on Sunday last, and, though Sir Cyril Wyche did move on your Grace's behalf that everything which you have now mentioned to me, and which I pressed to the King, I was answered with this question: "Hath my Lord of Ormond desired it? Hath he writ to you to that effect?" And when I could only say no, and that it was Sir Cyril Wyche only, the next answer was: "Why then you are sure my Lord of Ormond did not wish it."

I received neither of your letters of the 21st and 22nd till this morning, and I communicated the substance of them in the same moment to the King, and his Majesty was pleased to say if he had known your mind sooner he would have gratified you in it; but it was now too late, and by what was already done, he expected you would be come away from Dublin before any new letters could reach you there, and it is very possible this may not meet you. However, I take all the care I can that it may, that you may see the ill-luck rather than anything else of this affair, and that I have done what I could to have served you your own way, which I will always endeavour, and if the whole account of this matter be not very intelligible to you, as I am afraid it may not, I will make it more so when I wait upon you, which I offer myself to do as soon as you please, even before your actual coming to town, if you think it may be for your service, and will appoint the time and place, and so I will trouble your Grace with no more, but to wish you a good journey.

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, March 3, Jermyn Street.—I have yours of the 24th February, and had before that given your Grace on

account what warrants were sent over for continuing the course of affairs in that kingdom. When I came to town I found that the multiplicity of business here had made those matters be postponed, and I was told that all magistrates and ministers there might act upon the proclamation; but upon showing the necessity there was of speedy reviving all things there as well as here, those powers were sent over which your Grace, I doubt not, has received before this, and because it seems to be resolved that all future commissions for that government shall be limited, as was lately concerted, and it was not thought fit to restrain your Grace's, another course has been taken, which is, that in the commission to the Justices, which was sent by an express last Sunday, there are clauses put in for the confirming your former commission in all respects till such time as that the Justices shall be sworn, and for ratifying and confirming all that your Grace has done or shall do by virtue of it till that time, so that when I move for sufficient powers for your Grace to act during your short stay there as I now did for powers to give the Commissaries of the Musters authority to administer the oaths, I am answered that your Grace has, what by the proclamation, what by particular letters and warrants, which are directed to your Grace as Lord Lieutenant, and what by this new commission which sets all upright, as ample power to do everything which is fit to be done as ever you had; only as to the swearing the Privy Council anew, the resolutions seem not to be yet taken.

My Lord Treasurer sent for me this morning, and told me that he had received two letters of moment from your Grace, which he intended to answer this post, but was afraid it might not reach you before you had left Dublin. I would have sent an express with them, but he directed me to enclose them to Chester to some safe hand there, with orders to deliver them at your landing, and in case your Grace should land at Holyhead to send them forward to you on the road, and I have sent them to Mr. Anderton with these instructions.

I am informed by a good hand that both Kingdon and Bridges will be removed out of the commission for the revenue, and that Sir William Talbot and another, whose name I have not yet learned, will be in their places. It is said, for certain, that the King and the Prince of Orange are heartily reconciled, and that there is created a perfect understanding between them, and that the King has declared that he will henceforward look upon him and treat him as his successor, and concert with him all those things which shall be for the common good of the two nations. The coronation is fixed to be upon the 23rd of April, when the Queen will be crowned with the King; but the most chargeable part of the ceremony, the first day's riding from the Tower, is cut off.

The time of your Grace's coming away is left entirely to yourself, nor does the Justices' commission take place but from the time you shall think fit to admit them by giving

them the oath, which your Grace is thereby particularly empowered to do. In a letter from Sir Richard Ryves, of the 22nd February, he tells me that he will send a letter to be transcribed, if the King shall think fit, for a new charter for the City of Dublin, but having no intimation from your Grace of it, I have sent him word that without your Grace's commands I cannot make one step.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, March 4.—After acknowledging receipt of his lordship's letter of February 24 concerning the commission for the Lords Justices, Ormond says: When it comes it shall be most welcome to me, the circumstances belonging to it being by his Majesty's favour and your lordship's care of me such as I could wish. With this your lordship will receive in the proper form my opinion of the sum Mr. Price and his sureties should be bound in for the just performance of his duty and trust. I am now as impatient to be in England as I was when our late Majesty was to pass from Holland to take his crown, being heartily weary of this place, which perpetually brings into my memory old and late irreparable losses. Possibly I shall carry those thoughts with me wherever I go, yet there is some pleasure in trying. I am sure one of the greatest satisfactions I can have will be my confidence in your lordship's friendship and the unreservedness with which I mean to open myself to you. *Copy.**

[SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to ORMOND.]

1684-5, March 5.—I had on the 2nd instant your Grace's of the 21st past. I could not sooner than this day answer to the material point, whether the said lady were elsewhere designed. I can now tell your Grace for certain that she is not, nor any treaty subsisting, so that the field is clear. I have twice since my being in town been, designedly, in long and familiar conversation, and am more and more confirmed in all the virtues and endearments before mentioned. This is all I will say till I have the honour to meet your Grace somewhere upon the road, and then I will deliver all my observations, and I am persuaded they will be to your great content.

. . . . His Majesty touched yesterday with the assistance of our Bishops just as before, and waives the being attended to his devotion by the sword or any other the marks of state. His confessor is a Capuchin and a Lorainer, a man of study and devotion, not of business. In Holland the Prince of Orange gets ground apace since the reconciliation, and that his Majesty has declared in his favour. The King was this day on horseback in Hyde Park, to prefer the Duke of Northumberland to his troop and to see the mustering of others. . . . The

* The copy is much injured by damp and only a fragment of the copy of the enclosure remains.

family is reducing to a narrow compass. His Majesty is intent to know the distribution of all payments, and, as I am told, keeps a particular account thereof to himself. There is great probability of a well tempered Parliament.

ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684-5, March 6. Dublin.—Yesterday I received your lordship's of the 28th of the last month, [to]gether with his Majesty's letters and the commission for the Lords [Justices]; it fell out conveniently for me that I am allowed [not] to swear them for some days, those days shall be as few [as all] possible diligence on my part can make them, and I hope that by the 17th of this month I shall be ready to take shipping, the yacht being by that time returned from Chester, where she now is. The Lord Chancellor and all the rest of the judges have new patents and are sworn that they may hasten to their circuits. Since his late Majesty's death there are many robberies committed, more already than in a year before, supposing there would be no circuits and depending upon such a pardon [ei]ther at the coronation or at the meeting of the Parliament as [would] indemnify them, but I have sent orders to part of the [Army] to pursue and take them if it be possible. If they can be [appre]hended, they will find themselves mistaken in their h[ope]. I hope I shall shortly have the happiness to tell you that I am &c. *Copy.*

PATRICK DUN to LADY MICHAELMIE.

1684-5, March 19. Dublin.—When I received your ladyship's present of a fine beaver hat which your husband was pleased to deliver to me at his landing, I hoped to have seen your ladyship in Ireland by this time, and given your ladyship myself my most humble and hearty thanks for so fine a present, which I never deserved or could have expected, for I was so much obliged to your ladyship before, that I did think all the service I could do your ladyship and family far short of what I was bound to do, and I hope I shall always remain of the same opinion. I do not doubt but your ladyship will be well pleased, and I cannot blame you for it, to meet with your husband again, and to see my Lord Duke of Ormond; but I can assure you, Madam, I have not as yet met with one that is pleased with his leaving us. His leaving this kingdom is generally lamented, and all pray for his speedy return again to the government. Madam, I beg your leave to present my most humble service to your niece Mrs. Lin, and to my mistress, Mrs. Katherine Steele. I wish your ladyship all health and happiness. I am &c.

J. BOYS to ORMOND.

1684-5, March 24.—I was just so happy to see your Grace a Thursday morning; but you spoke quick and bid me be

short, so daunted me I could not speak anything. That which I first had to say was to rejoice at your safe recovery, for I am sure no one was more concerned than myself for your illness, then to beg your advice what to do to get my 600*l.* in the Exchequer, to petition the King or Duke you did advise me some years past to try and were pleased to say you [would] speak to it. I am sure it is more charity now, for since I have met so many misfortunes it is in a manner my all. It was an estate we had ere since the Norman Conquest we sold, and my part put into Sir Robert Viner's and Boxwell's hands, which was then looked on as good security. It is a very hard case, and I hope the King will be kind to me, if so great a Prince as your Grace please to appear in it, for who should I address myself to but you. My father served and died under your command. But let his Majesty deal with me as he please, I can boast I inherit my father's loyalty, and am of your Grace a great admirer; praying to God you may long live and be happy what ere becomes of &c.

MRS. ARABELLA STEPHENS TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684-5, March 24.—Expressing her regret that she had not seen him before he left Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF EARL OF CLARENDON'S ACCOUNT FOR 1684.

The said Earl is charged with—

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
The charge viz.	Arrears.	Of the Accountant himself	23,692	4	10½	26,315	19	9½	70,469	9	1¼		
												Of divers other persons	2,623
	Money received out of the excise of beer and ale				14,262	4	2½						
	Money received of the particular Receivers of her Majesty's revenue upon their accounts for the year 1684				29,045	17	4						
	Money received for fines of leases				559	10	0						
	Contingent receipts				265	17	9						
The discharge viz.	The said Accountant is allowed for												
	Money paid to the officers and servants of her Majesty's Household and Revenue for their fees, wages, pensions, and entertainments for one year ended at Michaelmas, 1684, according to her Majesty's establishment in that behalf												
	Money paid to several persons by virtue of her Majesty's warrant under her Royal Sign Manual dated the 30th of September, 1683												
						10,822	3	2					
						1,135	11	4					

		l. s. d.	l. s. d.
The dis- charge viz.	Money paid for sundry wares furnished and work done for her Majesty's service in the Office of the Robes for the year 1684	2,626 3 2½	
	Money delivered to her Majesty's own hands upon several significations	7,200 0 0	
	Money paid to the Countess of Arlington for the use of the Privy Purse	1,200 0 0	
	Money paid upon bills signed by the said Countess	1,446 12 4	
	Money paid for pensions &c. by virtue of her Majesty's warrant under her Royal Sign Manual dated the 30th of September, 1683	4,696 13 0	34,762 18 1
	Money paid upon sundry occasions by virtue of several warrants from her Majesty..	3,236 4 10	
	Money paid to several persons as her Majesty's bounty granted by sundry warrants	488 15 0	
	Money paid upon orders signed by her Majesty's counsel . .	894 7 6½	
	Money paid upon bills signed by the Lord Chamberlain . . .	757 4 4	
	Money paid upon bills signed by this Honourable Accountant	134 13 4	
	And upon several occasions as by his Lordship's certificate..	124 10 0	
	And then remains		35,706 11 0½
	To which is to be surcharged cl. <i>l.</i> received of my Lord Cornwallis, both which sums make		35,856 11 0½
	Of which there is depending in super upon divers persons for fines due upon contracts made with her Majesty's counsel and otherwise		3,173 14 11
	And then remains in the hands of this Honourable Accountant		32,682 16 1½

Endorsed.—An Abstract of the account of the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Treasurer and Receiver General to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, for the year 1684.

W. WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, April 8.— We have the good news you are got safe to London, but should we credit the flying reports and discourses, viz. that his Grace is out of all favour and all his root and branch &c., it would kill us dead, never to revive again, so terribly would it damp my poor sick soul, did ever that day appear. Mr. Barber, I suppose, writ to you about the chariot, which the Earl of Meath has a fancy to. I cannot tell what offer he made, but of that Mr. Bor has I presume satisfied you; if not, please to send word what the lowest rate will be, for it is impossible to sell it without loss, and keeping it will but prejudice it.

EARL OF GRANARD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 12. Dublin Castle.—The safe arrival of all your honourable company at London was satisfactory to both your friends and servants here ; for my Lord of Ossory's sickness, and the report of your children lying in a dangerous condition, alarmed most people. My Lord, if there be anything I can be useful to your lordship in, command, my Lord &c.

THE KING to ORMOND.

1685, April 13.—Ordering the swearing and admission of Richard Walker as gentleman and yeoman of the pantry, Richard Thomas as master cook to attend upon the Queen, John Sparrow as chief clerk of the kitchen, Patrick Lamb as second master cook and yeoman of the pastry, Thomas Fox as clerk of the acatry, John Fox as clerk of the spicery, Richard Flintham as gentleman and yeoman of the cellar, John Clement as second clerk of the kitchen, Claud Fourment as first master cook, Burly Fenn as gentleman and yeoman of the brewery, Charles Toll as clerk of the bakehouse; poultry, woodyard, scullery and pastry, and Edward Carleton as gentleman harbinger.

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT LUNDIE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 16. Dublin.—Expressing his indebtedness to him for the trouble he had given himself in his concern. He prays that his humble thanks may be given to his Lord Duke and through his Grace to his Majesty. *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, April 17. Dublin.— . . . Pray when you write favour me with an account how my good Lord Arran doth. It is said here he is to have 640*l.* per annum on the establishment in lieu of his regiment of horse, but I am inclinable to think it may be in lieu of the Field Marshal's pay which goes to the Earl of Granard. God grant it be true that he hath it either way. . . . *Abstract.*

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, April 20. Oxford.—Concerning Thomas Moody of Magdalen Hall, who seeks dispensation for the absence of one term, occasioned by the increase of the small-pox in this place, in order to take his bachelor of arts degree. As an immediate servant of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the writer makes bold to give this trouble. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 22. Dublin.—Congratulating his lordship on the favour shown him by his Majesty.

MAJOR RUPERT BILLINGSLEY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 23. Dublin.—Concerning his lordship's regiment. He came here on Sunday last, and this day drew out the regiment to solemnize the coronation as on state days. On Monday next he intends to begin frequent exercise comparable to what he saw in England. Marshal Davys is dead. He begs to have commands who is to succeed. Lord Granard is ill of the gout, but limped to church. *Abstract.*

MRS. STANLEY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 23. Dublin.—Mr. Stanley who went this day to muster commanded me to present his humblest services to your lordship. . . . This day has been kept in great state and formality, but I had not so much as the pleasure of being a spectator, my equipage not at all agreeing with such a solemnity. Everybody is now at the play and extraordinary fine as I am told. Dean Worth preached and made a very good sermon. . . . I saw Bell in great glory to-day. *Abstract.*

THE KING to ORMOND.

1685, April 28. Whitehall.—Ordering the admission of Philip Lesserteure as master cook in ordinary to attend upon the Queen.

COL. JOHN JEFFREYS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 1. Brecon.—. . . I shall not see you so soon as I intended, or you might reasonably expect, for this county and town have complimented my Lord Worcester with returning him their representative for both, the King having been told by some over-officious body that his lordship could not be elected upon his own account in any part of South Wales. But he intends on the first sitting of the House to make Gloucestershire his choice, and upon the return of the writs the gentleman that I recommended and I shall be returned, *nemine contradicente*. . . . *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 6. Dublin.—Concerning private business. This morning brought news of the death of old Mr. John Eyre, of Eyre Court.

WILLIAM ROBINSON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, May 8. Dublin.—Concerning the woods of Newtown. He finds such a general consternation amongst the people of the country occasioned by idle, false reports that not a soul of them will part with a penny, and the humour runs general through the kingdom. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 10. Dublin.—Concerning money lent on bond. He finds people that have money at interest are drawing in apace.

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 15. Dublin.—Acknowledging his letters which flatter the writer into the belief that his Grace is to be sent again to the government, for Gascoigne writes of coming for Ireland, and the writer concludes he will not part from his Grace while alive, nor would any friend advise him to do it. He intreats him to deliver letters which he encloses to Capt. Mathew and James Clarke. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1685, May 24. Dublin.—Just now came yours of the 4th; Captain Baggeley and I being together remembering you in a gispin of ale, and may do it in claret before we part, but truth is we are dabling in the manufacture of the nation. When I writ to you last Friday I thought to leave the town yesterday, but am commanded to stay till to-morrow, so that your next trouble from me will be from the North, whence we hear tidings that Argyle is landed in Scotland. . . . Since I subscribed Humphrey has taken the other pull to Harry Gascoigne. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 27. Dublin.—Concerning private business. Last Monday Mr. Secretary Bor took his journey after Lord Granard. A brief of more forces ordered to march northwards is enclosed. Mr. Padmore, the clergyman, falling into some despair, attempted to cut his throat, but he happened to miss the pipe, so there is hopes of his life, though he is dangerously ill of a fever. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1685, May 29. Dublin.—Announcing arrival on Wednesday last of the yacht which brought Earl Mount-Alexander, Earl Tyrconnell, Sir John Davys, and Mr. Hewson. Mr. Padmore of the College died yesterday morning, by which means there is a fellowship void. *Abstract.*

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 9.—Concerning Thomas Dickson, bachelor-in-divinity, of Queen's College, who desires dispensation for three terms to enable him to take the degree of doctor in that faculty; and also concerning Thomas Lamplugh, bachelor of arts, of the same College, and son of the Bishop of Exeter, who is designed by his family to travel and desires dispensation of one term to enable him to take the degree of master of arts,

1685, May 14.—Concerning William Street, bachelor of arts, of Hart's Hall, who desires dispensation for one term's absence through employment in the country to enable him to take the degree of master of arts; also concerning Robert Browne of Brazenose College who desires dispensation for one term's absence through sickness in order to enable him to take the degree of bachelor of arts; and concerning Edward Griffith of New Inn Hall, who desires dispensation for one term's absence through his father's sickness to enable him to take the same degree.

1685, May 17.—Concerning John Venn, master of arts and master of Balliol College, who desires to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, and is willing to read his lectures in the Divinity School, and concerning James Croome, bachelor of arts, of Brazenose College, who desires dispensation for absence of three terms through employment in the country to enable him to take the degree of master of arts.

1685, May 19.—Concerning Robert Barnes, bachelor of arts, of Lincoln College, who requires dispensation on the same grounds and for the same purpose.

1685, May 29.—Concerning Thomas Musgrave, Dean of Carlisle and son of Sir Philip Musgrave, a person eminent for his loyalty and sufferings in the cause of King Charles the Martyr, who being of twenty years standing in the University desires to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, and owing to long infirmity and distance of his abode to be excused performing the exercise at the coming Act, and also concerning Fitzherbert Adams, bachelor of divinity and Rector of Lincoln College, who desires dispensation of terms to take the degree of doctor in that faculty, and stipulates to perform the exercise before the end of Michaelmas term.

ORMOND to DR. JOHN LLOYD.

1685, May 12.—Concerning Mr. Scott, who desires dispensation from performance of exercise for degree of doctor of divinity. They cannot be strangers to his learning and worth.

1685, May 28. St. James's Square.—Concerning Mr. John Ballard, master of arts and fellow of New College, who desires to take degree of bachelor of physic, but who was not able to get anyone to perform the exercise with him as the statute requires. He undertakes to perform the exercise before next Easter term.

EARL OF MEATH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 5. Kilruddery.—Concerning a commission to be sped in London for examining witnesses in a cause in the Exchequer Chancery between the Lord Powerscourt, plaintiff, and him and another defendant. He has appointed Mr James Clarke and Gascoigne his commissioners to see fair play in examining the plaintiff's witnesses. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, June 9. Clonmel.—Concerning a discourse overheard by him between Mr. Stephen Moore and twelve others in Mr. Godfrey Greene's house. It was to the effect that all of them should be ready with their arms and horses at an hour's warning, that no Popish King should reign, that at the breaking up of the Parliament they would arise and join with Argyle and the Duke of Monmouth, that they would lay a train at Whitehall to blow up the King, and that they would be sure to cut off Capt. George Mathew and the Duke of Ormond or any that did belong to them. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 9. Dublin. . . . I have not heard from Mr. Bor since the 3rd instant, and thus we live in hopes to have them here soon. But instead thereof now, for aught I see, we shall send more forces for them, and it is thought they will for Scotland. This news occasions various discourses and some fears. Trading is strangely dead, no money stirring. The tavern men at their doors, cap in hand, so mannerly are their function grown. . . . *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, June 20. Lisburn.—Concerning an expedition made on last Monday by the King's ships. They were led by the Arran yacht of Dublin to sound the depth and bring Lord Granard such intelligence as the ships would send. They made towards a small castle called Kinchowne over against Bost. The enclosed copy of letter from Capt. Hamilton will tell their success. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, June 20. Clonmel.—Supplementing his information of the 9th inst. He adds that when passing by the courthouse of Clonmel towards the end of February in the dusk of the evening he plainly overheard Mr. Stephen Moore and Mr. John Hanbury, mayor of Clonmel, say that before they should be made subject to a Popish King they would themselves murder him. He gives also information with regard to the disposal of a hogshead of powder. *Abstract.*

PHINEAS PITT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 25. Bath.—My Lord of Ossory is, God be thanked, very well, and presents his most humble duty to my Lord Duke, wherewithal I trouble you with an account how matters go here. We marched from Somerton on Wednesday to Wells and from thence to Pensford last night. By the way we met Col. Oglethorpe with eighty horse, grenadiers and dragoons. The rebels marched out of the town about an hour and half before we came, and

Col. Oglethorpe, marching towards Bristol to his quarters, met with a party of them near Kensham and killed about three score of them. They intended to have quartered in that town, but this being so near them gave them such an alarm that they marched away in the night, it being a miserable rainy night, leaving behind them some horses and arms, and fifteen pair of boots we found under the bed in a room they were going to supper in, for we found the cloth and plates and napkins laid very decently when we came this morning to the town. In the skirmish my Lord Newbury was shot, a flesh wound through the side, and Mr. Sarsfield cut on the hand, [and] a trooper shot through the leg and two killed. Monmouth marched very hard by this place towards Warminster, but as he went by sent a trumpet to desire that three troops of horse might post quietly through the town, which was denied him by the Mayor, who had here about five hundred militia, whereupon one man came down in a bravado to demand the town, threatening to burn it, whom the sentry shot dead on the place, and not long after we joined with my Lord Feversham, who came from Bristol. We are now twelve hundred horse, dragoons and grenadiers, near three thousand foot and two thousand more we expect to-night with the Duke of Grafton. We shall follow the rogues very closely at the heels and it will not be long, I hope, before we overtake them to their utter confusion, for they tell us that his subjects grow very weary of his reign, and that the last night's business has cruelly frightened them.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 6.—Concerning William Johnson, master of arts, of Queen's College of seventeen years' standing, who desires to accumulate degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, and concerning Henry Dod, bachelor of arts, of Alban Hall, who desires dispensation for absence of four terms through employment in the country in order to qualify him for the degree of master of arts.

1685, June 11.—Concerning Matthew Bryan, late of Magdalen Hall of twenty years' standing from his matriculation, who was called away by extraordinary business and detained by deaths of some of his relations, and desires to accumulate degree of bachelor and doctor of laws.

1685, June 12.—Concerning Robert Woodward, bachelor of law and chancellor of Sarum, who desires dispensation to enable him to take the degree of doctor of civil law before performance of exercise.

1685, June 12.—Concerning Matthew Morgan, master of arts, of St. John Baptist College, who desires dispensation to enable him to take the degree of doctor of civil law although not entered in law line.

1685, June 23.—Concerning Samuel Kimberley, master of arts, of Pembroke College, who desires to accumulate degrees

of bachelor and doctor in physic, and undertakes to perform exercise.

1685, June 30.—Concerning John Brookes, bachelor of arts, of Christ Church, who was one term above standing for that degree and desires to transfer it to capacitate him for the degree of master of arts.

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 16.—Concerning William Beare, of Magdalen Hall, bachelor of arts, who desires dispensation for one term's absence to capacitate him for degree of master of arts.

ORMOND to DR. JOHN LLOYD.

1685, June 25.—Concerning Mr. Edmund Evans, bachelor of arts, of Jesus College, who, owing to some measures undeservedly received from persons ill inclined to the government in Church and State, was prevented continuing amongst them, and who desires to be admitted to degree of bachelor and doctor of laws.

INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, July 9. Dublin.—Confirming and supplementing his information of the 9th and 20th of June. He gives further information about the hogshead of powder, and details of treasonable conversations overheard by him. Sworn before William Davys, John Keatinge, Henry Hene, John Davys. and Richard Reynell. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM, ROBINSON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, July 11. Dublin.—Acquainting him that Mr. Wogan died that morning. He knows not what his distemper was, but his comrades say he got cold after drinking in the country. The business of Gascoigne's office of chamberlain has been managed by Hutchinson, who is civil, honest and very diligent. He does not know anyone that Gascoigne can better employ therein. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, July 11. St. James's Square.—The rebellion in the West has had a happy conclusion, such as if it be improved with prudence may establish a lasting peace, secure the monarchy in the right line, and recover our reputation, and make the nations bear such a considerable poise in Europe as our situation and strength may naturally challenge. There are as in all governments some things to be done, and other things to be avoided, and I hope God will direct the King in both. It is the fate of all unsuccessful designs of the nature of the [Duke] of Monmouth's that when they are disappointed they are also [charged], besides the wickedness of the attempt, with folly and rashness and with want of vigour and conduct in the execution, but certainly all these could never be more

justly charged upon any rebel than upon that unfortunate man who will not have many days to revolve and repent his crimes, and to consider from what happiness and to what [a fate] he has brought himself and his innocent wife and children; a sad instance of the uncertainty of things in this world, and of the desperate and deplorable condition of man when abandoned by God and left to the corruption of his own nature and disordinate passions. I believe the latter end of the next week will be the end of his life. His case and the Lord Gray's are not the same, so that some necessary formalities may relieve him something longer.

A petition of the Earl of Ardglass was yesterday read in Council. The effect was that Mr. Muschamp might be [arrested], and forced to perform the decree of the Chancery here. Upon it some would have had [a sergeant] at arms sent to bring him over in custody [before even] a summons. If that prove ineffectual, I know not but that a sergeant will be sent at last. I shall not trouble your Grace with a relation of what was said upon the subject, and there will be time enough for counsel to consider the irregularity of the proceeding here, and the inconvenience it may unreasonably bring upon all the subjects of Ireland, wherein I am only concerned, for I understand nothing of the merits of the cause, but am prejudiced against Mr. Muschamp's part as far as I can be without hearing both [sides].

MAJOR RUPERT BILLINGSLEY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, July 13. Chester. This is humbly to acquaint your lordship that I arrived here Saturday last in order to attend your lordship on this expedition, which now being over, Sir Thomas Newcomen has thought fit to command me this evening with some letters to my Lord Sunderland. I will take post about six at night and make what haste I can to you.

THE KING to ORMOND.

1685, July 18. Whitehall.—Directing admission of Sir Peter Apsley as cofferer to the household. *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, July 22. Dublin.—Announcing his return from the North. He finds Mr. Wogan dead and the office in much confusion. Mr. Robinson is lame, having been overturned in his coach last Sunday. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF REV. HUGH ANDERTON, MINISTER OF
KILMALLOCK.

1685, July 24.—Concerning his being interrupted and assaulted while reading the service for the burial of the dead. *

* This paper is much injured by damp, and is not decipherable.

INFORMATION OF JOHN PONSONBY, ESQ.

1685, July 24.—Concerning the assaults on Mr. Anderton.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1685, July 31. Whitehall.—Though it be not long since I waited on your Grace, and that I hope we shall meet again very soon, I cannot omit till then to tell you the part I take in the satisfaction I know your Grace must have in seeing my Lord of Ossory so well disposed of, and settled in the alliance of so good and great a family. How tender soever this subject may be to me, you know my thoughts very early upon it, and I do as heartily wish you and your family all happiness in this marriage as any man living can do. I pray God make the continuance of it long, and give you health and strength to the same proportion you now enjoy to make your grandchildren the more happy. It is what I always wished for, and what I shall always endeavour to contribute to, and will ever be with the greatest truth and sincerity &c.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, July 1.—Concerning Roger Stephens, bachelor of arts, of Magdalen Hall, who was one term above standing for that degree and desires to transfer it to capacitate him for degree of master of arts.

1685, July 2.—Concerning Mr. Godolphin, who desires to accumulate degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity.

1685, July 2.—Concerning Ralph Bohun, bachelor of laws, of New College, who desires to take a doctor's degree in that faculty, but is hindered by very urgent occasion from performing the exercise.

1685, July 5.—Concerning William Beach, of Balliol College, and of twenty years' standing as master of arts, who desires to take degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, but was prevented from coming to the University as soon as he intended by reason of the rebellion in the West and is unable to perform the exercise in time.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, August 2. Dublin.—Concerning his command. The senior colonels of the Army are to give a particular account of every commissioned officer in their respective regiments, whether they purchased their employments or had served under Cromwell, and will be expected, he hears, to express their opinion of the capacity of each officer for the discharge of his employment. The fitness of each man to serve the King is a thing that his duty requires him to lay before his Grace. Little as he liked his own troop's condition when he first saw them, in fourteen days they were fit to appear anywhere. *Abstract.*

* This paper is much injured by damp, and is not decipherable.

EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, to ORMOND.

1685, August 3. Cloyne.—Concerning his removal. He had formerly made an address to his Grace for a removal to Kilkenny, but since he understands that the Bishop of Ossory is not earnest to part with that see he presumes to ask his Grace to recommend him for Cashel. *Abstract.*

EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, August 3. Cloyne.—Asking his aid and advice. He mentions a design of mending his fortune, and as he knows not what speed it may require sends his brother, to whom he refers Gascoigne. *Abstract.*

EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, to ORMOND.

1685, August 4. Cloyne.—Referring to his letter concerning the see of Cashel. He had been informed the good old man was desperately ill, but now he has it confirmed by two of his chaplains that he died about eight of the clock that morning. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, August 6. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's directions relating to Quarter-master Thomas. He came to him at Dundalk, and the writer assured him that he would hear him and his accuser face to face. Lord Kingston's agent alleges that Thomas had misbehaved himself to his captain, and that he had stabbed a gentleman at dinner with his knife. One Mr. Tunsdall has come over and is with Lord Kingston in expectation of the place. He is the person Lord Castlehaven moved his Grace for. He thinks his Grace then remembered that he knew his family, and religion to be a Roman Catholic. The writer has been told by Capt. Crofts that King intended Tunsdall a good employment in England, and that he is a man of courage. *Abstract.*

JOSEPH BAMFIELD to ORMOND.

1685, August 6. Amsterdam.—Protesting that he has never done anything prejudicial to the King's person, service or interest, and begging a recommendation to the Prince of Orange for payment of his arrears. *Abstract.*

SIR MAURICE EUSTACE to ORMOND.

1685, August 7. Dublin.—I am informed that the unsought for honour of being readmitted into the Council is designed for me by a person who has credit enough to effect it, but I confess I had rather place all my debts of that nature in your Grace's hands, because I have already by an immovable resolution resigned myself entirely to your Grace's service ;

and if I may be thought worthy of any favour from the Crown, I had rather receive it from your Grace's hands than from any other mediator; for no man can so fully avouch for my own and my family's loyalty as your Grace, who have been not only a witness but a partaker in a higher degree with my uncle of great and durable sufferings for loyalty, and therefore to obviate the interposition of others for me in this matter, I think it my duty to cast myself upon your Grace's favour, if you shall think fit to move his Majesty therein, which is humbly submitted by &c.

JOHN EYRE to ORMOND.

1685, August 9. Eyrecourt.—Concerning scandalous reports spread by Mr. John Horan, who formerly managed his father's concerns. When he returned hither out of England he met with rumour of his having been hanged there, and soon after that his brother was at the head of three score and ten horse for the Duke of Monmouth's use. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, August 11.—I have this day received by Mr. Keffe your Grace's of the 17th of June last, which I doubted had miscarried, by which your Grace has been pleased to let me understand some particulars which I could not have learned here, and which indeed I could not rationally have expected; but yet I remember that your Grace had some little caution given you of that affair while you were here. Your Grace's particular concerns are too long for a letter. I may perhaps in some short time have the opportunity of transmitting them to your Grace at large for your full information.

The present condition of this kingdom is so well known to everybody here that I shall not trouble your Grace with any particular account thereof. I heartily wish that the disarming of those English of the Militia, who live privately and dispersed in the country, be not the occasion of some great mischief from the Tories this winter when the nights are long, the places which they inhabit [being] desolate and far from neighbourhood, and the Tories many and well armed. I am sufficiently satisfied that several of the Militia are faulty enough, at least in their inclinations, and deserved to be proceeded against as they have been, but I doubt this disarming may be carried too far as circumstances now stand, when there is no possible danger of their doing any mischief, and those who wish heartily his Majesty's service may suffer with the rest, for they are all promiscuously disarmed without distinction, and discontents are blown up to such a height that I dread the consequence, which I fear they are endeavoured rather to be inflamed than lessened. I doubt that the officers of the horse guards and battle-axes who are lately disbanded will make some noise in England, where they are now going;

but certainly there is no great reason for clamour upon that account. If the King should not have liberty to disband his Army or any part of it when he hath no occasion to employ them, his condition would be worse than any of his subjects in that particular, who can dismiss their servants when they please without giving any account for doing it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, August 15. St. James's Square.—I received your lordship's of the 2nd and 6th of this month, and being ready to go to Windsor have but a little time to give you this return. It cannot be expected that having served the King in the station I did I should be able to give a particular account of the lower officers of the Army, nor even of such as are of my own regiment. In general I can say I put none into the Army but such as were either known to myself, or were recommended to me by such as I had reason to believe would not impose unfit officers upon me. The matters of fact, namely, whether any of the officers have purchased their places or had served under Cromwell, your lordship can easily enable yourself to answer, yet give me leave to mind you that there may be found some in the Army who when the King, I mean Charles the First, and, possibly, Charles the Second, after Worcester fight, were together with their party subdued by the rebels, took service in Ireland against the Irish barely for subsistence, and yet had served the Crown as long as it had a foot of ground to fight upon. Such as these if they be represented as having served Cromwell without adding the rest of their story, and should upon such representation be cashiered, I believe it would be hard measure nor would the King be served by better men. This I take to be the case of one Quarter-master Benson in the Lord Blessington's troop and may be of more in the Army. As to the capacity of the officers to perform their duty, I am not willing to name who are so in my own regiment, because that would, or might, imply that such as I do not name are incapable, which is more than I can, but your lordship may know and therefore I must leave that to your representation which I am sure you will impartially do. Your lordship does well, because justly, in hearing what may be charged upon Quarter-master Thomas, and what he can answer, which when you shall please to represent to me you shall have my sense. I do not understand that when the King gives colonels the liberty to make choice of their staff officers that, finding those places full, or filling them once themselves, that it is afterwards in their power to displace them without some fault of the incumbents, and that judged by a court-martial. If it be otherwise, I will presume to say that it is the rule, and not I, that is wrong. I have not time to say more than that I am &c.
Copy.

ACCOMMODATION for WHITESTAVES and OFFICERS OF THE GREEN-CLOTH.

1685, August 15. Windsor.—The tower now possessed by the whitestaves and officers of the Green-cloth are distributed in manner following :—

Lord Steward, four rooms on the ground floor and four rooms in the first story, lately possessed by the cofferer and Sir William Borman, the cofferer now possessing those lodgings in exchange that were the Lord Steward's.

In the second story, where there are but half windows, there are four rooms which are wholly possessed by Sir Stephen Fox and fitted up by him and furnished at a considerable charge.

The third story hath four rooms with whole windows in the possession of the treasurer of the household.

The fourth story hath likewise four rooms in the possession of the comptroller of the household.

Up the same first story there is an entry leads to the Green-cloth office, which is a large room with a chimney, and three lesser rooms belonging to it without chimneys, over which is much the same possessed by the master of the household. The same entry opens at the entrance of it to two rooms and two dark places : over the pastry possessed by Sir Winston Churchill, and the like over them possessed by Sir Henry Firebrace.

OFFICERS OF THE GREEN-CLOTH to ORMOND.

1685, August 17.—Concerning the continuance of William Warren as purveyor of wax during his life, at the same rates and prizes which he hath held for seven years past, and paying the petitioners 120*l.* a year by the Cofferer out of that service. It is not usual, or advisable, to continue places of life, or to make rates for longer than a year, but Warren having so improved the manufacture of whitening wax as he hath done, the petitioners are of opinion that his Grace might fix him in that place by warrant as long as he behaves himself well. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1685, August 18. Palmerston.—Although I have for a long time used to be troublesome to your Grace with my letters when I have not had the happiness of waiting upon you, yet I have not often taken upon me to be so, without the pretence at least of something to write about, which, having of late wholly failed me, hath occasioned my silence, and thereby more ease to your Grace since your leaving this place, than you have been formerly accustomed to. This course I might perhaps have longer continued, if what we have lately heard of my Lord of Ossory's marriage had not given me an opportunity of breaking it off. Whereupon I cannot forbear congratulating your Grace, and wishing that you may continue

in the same perfect health and vigour that you carried with you from hence, to see a numerous issue from it, to succeed you in those honours, which I hope you will keep them long in expectation of, and that afterwards they may inherit the reputation and renown that you will leave behind you as well as the estate and titles.

We have continued here in great peace and quiet since your Grace left us. I wish I could say that the kingdom were in as prosperous and flourishing a condition as then it was, and that we had no reason to be sensible of any alteration. But the great deadness of trade, and fall and ill-payment of rents that are now so much complained of have been, I suppose, chiefly occasioned by the late rebellions in England and Scotland, which, being so happily ended, we shall not, I hope, much longer feel the effects of them here. I am &c.

ORMOND TO PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, August 20. St. James's Square.—Acknowledging the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 11th of that month on the previous day, when he had newly come from Windsor. Until he received it he believed his of the [17th of June] was lost. He is confirmed in what he then writ, not only on that side of the water, but by what he has heard from [his Grace's side], and believes that there are those on both sides who having gone too [far with] the tide when they thought it would never turn have [mended] their mistakes but by outrunning all others the [opposite way]. [He is] confirmed by the King himself in what [he told his Grace in his] last; still it is to remain a secret.

He sends his Grace the copy of an information taken in the county of Limerick.* It came single in a cover to him, by whom sent or to what end he knows not. If the matter mentioned in it be a real truth, he is sorry it is so and that is all he can say on the subject. He is also sorry to hear that the Tories are so increased and so well provided to do mischief. . . .

He refers to the cashiering of the horse guards and battleaxes, which seldom are disbanded in other places, and says the officers bought their places when commerce was allowed, and in conclusion alludes to a small concern of his own which he took in his brother George Mathew's absence. *Abstract.* †

GERARD BOR TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, August 23.—Concerning private business. The Primate hath not been in this town till last Friday night and yesterday spared himself from business, except a Council which sat in his house, to enable him, having a touch of the gout, to go to church this thanksgiving day. The death of

* *Supra*, p. 346.

† This document is greatly injured by damp and only partly decipherable.

the Archbishop of Cashel hath occasioned the recommendation of many removes. Tuam was recommended to Cashel, Cork to Tuam, Ossory to Cork, Cloyne to Ossory, Dean FitzGerald to Cloyne and Dr. Drysdall of Kilkenny to be Bishop of Kilfenora, formerly held with Tuam. Lord Chief Justice Keatinge is at Cork on the circuit and will be here a fortnight hence. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, August 25. Dublin.—If I had anything of moment to say your lordship would without doubt hear more frequently from me. I am sorry now to tell your lordship there has this morning happened a rencounter in the Exchange betwixt Capt. Flower and Capt. Sankey, the latter wounded in the body and left hand, the other in one hand. Mr. Thompson says he hopes no danger in Sankey's wound. How the difference came I suppose others will give your lordship a particular account, only in the whole matter as the business was related to me, Tom Flower had some reason for what he did. Pray, my Lord, be pleased to lay me at my Lord Duke's feet &c.

Postscript.—My regiment being removed into the North I am going to Carrickfergus to take up my quarters. If your lordship finds a fit occasion you may be pleased to assure the King of my diligence in my function. If I may have the honour of a line from your lordship, directing to Dublin for me will be enough.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, August 25. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's of the 16th instant, and shall be very well satisfied to resign whensoever his Majesty shall think fit. I confess that we met with greater difficulties than we did expect. The particulars are too many to give your Grace an account of; but we have hitherto got through them as well as we could.

I cannot guess by your Grace's letter who is likely to come to us. I am sorry your Grace writes so positively of yourself in negative. I pray God direct his Majesty in his choice; but in case he be a particular friend of your Grace's that is intended, it will not be inconvenient for him to know that the allowance for the Chief Governor is at this time reduced so low that it will in no degree be able to support him. It is only 5,000*l.* per annum without any other considerable advantages, the wool money being otherwise disposed of. But it is not much to be doubted but that whosoever is designed for this government will take care for himself. I shall therefore say no more to your Grace upon that subject.

I doubt not but the representations are various, as your Grace writes concerning the condition of this kingdom, and will be so while variety of interests are contended for and

countenanced. I confess it might have been somewhat better and more agreeable than it is, if some circumstances had not been imposed. However, it is not, I hope, so bad as some would have it to be, for there want not *boîte de jeux* on both sides who would make it worse than it is if they were able. I must acknowledge to your Grace that I much dread this winter as to particular persons who live solitary in the country and without arms. And yet there are some amongst us who are at this time pressing for a further disarming of disaffected persons, in which I should willingly join if it were possible to distinguish them from others; but to find a criterion in this point is very difficult, especially in the three provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught, where we have few conventicles and the generality of the Protestants are of the Church of England, and indeed I do not at present see any occasion for a further scrutiny. It will disturb the people mightily and raise, as I apprehend, very unnecessary but very great animosities.

The proposal that was made to his Majesty upon the death of the Archbishop of Cashel was much agreeable to that scheme, which was designed by your Grace on that occasion whensoever it should happen. That which was informed your Grace about the Bishop of Cork was not, as I have reason to suspect, without some mixture of ill will. I hope he did not deserve it. I find there was some difference between him and Sir Nicholas Armorer and Mr. Ellis, which I doubt was some occasion of that report; but this is certainly true that there is not so much agreement between his lordship and some other gentlemen of that country as could be wished, and therefore the fitter to be removed.

I intended the Bishop of Cloyne for Kilkenny according to your Grace's desires, and so it was represented to the King by our first letters; but the Bishop of Ossory will not stir. He writes plainly to me that he will not remove from your Grace upon any promotion whatsoever. But as to that whole matter, whatsoever your Grace shall think fit to change or vary in that frame shall fully please me, for I designed no persons by those removals but according to your Grace's sense as I apprehended it before you left us. Mr. Ryder is already provided for in the diocese of Cork as I believe, and, if I mistake not, the Bishop of Cork sent me an account thereof, and I gave him a dispensation; but I shall further enquire. I am informed out of the North that the titular Archbishop of Armagh doth not agree well with many of his clergy there, and that he lays such arbitrary impositions upon them that there are several appeals already made to the King against him. He thinks the appeals ought to be to the Pope and not to the King, and I hear that the later sort have already got the name of Whiggish Papists amongst them, the other party being looked upon as the only orthodox and conformable Papists. But I presume that P[eter] W[alsh] will give your

Grace a better account of this than I am able, for it is said that his opinion and difference is revived amongst them and agitated with some heat and controversy, and that the titular Primate, in the justification of himself and of his party, should say that it was evident that the King himself did not pretend to what P[eter] W[alsh's] party doth contend for; for his Majesty did not demand from any of the officers of his Army but only an oath of fidelity, and had laid aside not only the oath of supremacy but that likewise of allegiance, which for matter of fact I must confess to your Grace to be true, and which I exceedingly admire. The titular Primate went for England some weeks since. Surely he ought not to receive any countenance in this matter, for if what be reported of him be true, he will in all probability employ his utmost interest for his own patron, as Owen Roe and the late Nuncio did before him, and what breaches and disturbances that may produce to his Majesty's government none can better judge than your Grace.

SAME to SAME.

1685, August 28. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's of the 20th instant, and by the same packet I received his Majesty's intimation by the Earl of Sunderland of his Majesty's appointing the Lord Privy Seal to be his Lieutenant in this kingdom, and that his Majesty intends to despatch his lordship hither before winter, which I very heartily and cheerfully submit unto, so that we shall have but little business to do in this interval of time.

Your Grace was pleased to send me over the information about Mr. Anderton in the county of Limerick, which will excuse me for giving your Grace the trouble of what my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge, who was judge of assizes in that place, writ to me on that occasion. His words are those:—

“As to the bustle which happened at Kilmallock, and the Popish priest there, I find all sober men of that persuasion, as well the clergy as others, much troubled at it, laying the fault upon some ignorant young priest, newly ordained, who cannot yet be met with, but it is agreed on all hands that Mr. Anderton, the minister of that place, did nothing but what became him in that whole affair.”

Here hath been lately an engagement, but whether to call it a duel or rencounter we cannot yet tell, between Capt. Flower and Capt. Sankey in the public Exchange. Capt. Sankey is severely hurt, and until we can find him in a condition of recovery we cannot proceed in the examination of that matter. The persons who were concerned in that difference were, besides the two principals, Capt. Lacy and Lieut. Meara, all of the regiment of guards, except the last. I doubt it will be of very ill consequence to some of them, there being

not only the present articles of war, but a public proclamation by the King's direction, who strictly prohibits duels under a severe penalty. I have not further to trouble your Grace at present.

INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, August 30. Clonmel.—Supplementing his former information. He says that he was formerly servant to Cornet Stephen Moore, and when the militia of the county of Tipperary was raised Moore made him trumpeter to Capt. Francis Legge's troop. He names certain persons who assembled at Legge's house at Cappagh on 9 August, 1683, and combined to raise money to buy powder, ball and arms, in order to join with Capt. Walcot in blowing up and destroying his Majesty at Whitehall. He gives details of various other meetings for treasonable purposes, and says that Moore told him he would never be satisfied until he had the blood of Capt. George Mathew, the Duke of Ormond, and Judge Herbert. *Abstract.*

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, August 13.—Concerning the nomination of a succeeding Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Vice-Chancellor has occasions that will speedily call him into Wales.

1685, August 18. Jesus College.—Concerning William Savill, scholar of Corpus Christi College, who desires dispensation for absence of one term caused by his sickness in the country in order to take the degree of bachelor of arts.

1685, August 27.—Concerning Richard Lloyd, bachelor of arts, of New Inn Hall, who is of full standing for the degree of a master of arts, but could not keep such residence as the statute requires from fear of the small-pox. The writer supposes the coming Vice-Chancellor is Dr. Timothy Halton, Provost of Queen's College.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, September 1. Dublin.—Concerning his command. Lord Tyrconnell is doubtful that some of the officers who had suffered by the loss of their commands might forcibly represent him with disadvantage to his Grace. Lord Tyrconnell protests that he had not so much as heard they were of his Grace's family until the thing was done. In one case, Lord Tyrconnell had a commission in another regiment for the officer, but it was never called for. The Muster-master has given credit to his Grace's verbal authority to the writer to act in his absence what was necessary for his Grace's regiment, yet the writer has promised him to supplicate a line under his Grace's hand. He reminds his Grace of his promise to be his protector to the King for his 500*l.* on the establishment. *Abstract.*

JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1685, September 1.—I could not have forborne to lay hold of this opportunity which is now offered by the return of your chaplain, to present my most humble duty to your Grace, although I had no particular business which might excuse the interruption given by such an address. But when I reflect upon the University's omission in not paying their solemn respect to your Grace, as you passed by them in your way to Badminton, or your return from thence, I must be concerned to beg pardon for that default which was occasioned on my part by my want of health, and on the Vice-Chancellor's by his want of notice of your Grace's intended journey. But however deficient we may be in the ceremonious offices of respect, I hope we shall never be faulty in the more real ones of fidelity, esteem and duty. I have communicated to Mr. Hough the little concerns of the University which occur at present, in reference to the succession of a Vice-Chancellor, and the supply of a registrar in your Grace's court, which will probably be vacant in a short time, which, though an employment of little value, is of considerable importance to our affairs, especially at this time, when the sloth and negligence of the late possessor has almost lost the jurisdiction of your court. I add my heartiest prayers for the continuance of health unto your Grace, and the perpetuating to your family wealth and honour and happiness, taking leave to subscribe myself &c.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, September 3. Dublin.—Concerning the agent to the regiment.

PHINEAS PITT to ORMOND.

1685, September 5. Badminton.—Concerning displeasure which he had given his Grace by having been so unlucky as to employ Capt. Billop. He had not any other friend in London. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, September 6.—The enclosed queries are dispersed in Dublin, and I presume throughout the whole kingdom. I send them to your Grace not for any difficulty they contain, but that your Grace may see that all possible endeavours are made use of by some hot-brained incendiaries to raise discontents and jealousies to the highest pitch imaginable; but I hope that all that can be done of that kind will not do the work for which they were designed.

PRINCE PHILIP WILLIAM, Elector Palatine, to ORMOND.

1685, September 6. Heidelberg.—L'estime particuliere que j'ay tousjours eüe pour vous depuis nostre ancienne connoissance

m'oblige à vous en renouveler les assurances par le Comte d'Hamilton, mon Conseiller Privé et mon Grand Escuyer, que j'envoie à Sa Majté Britanique pour luy donner part de mon arrivée dans les estats de mon Electorat, et pour la feliciter en même tems de l'heurese defaite des Rebelles dans ses Royaumes. J'ay chargé encore mon d'Envoyé Extraord^{re} de vous temoigner, combien je souhaite de me conserver vostre amitié, laquelle me fait aussi esperer que vous aurez la bonté de vouloir bien appuyer tousjours mes interests auprès de sa Majté. C'est dequoy je vous prie Monsieur et d'estre persuadé, que je rechercheray avec soin les occasions de vous en faire paroistre ma reconnoissance et que je suis.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, September 7. Dublin.—The bearer hereof, Sir William Tichborne's son, having occasions that draw him to London, I was willing to take this opportunity of acquainting your Grace that from him your Grace may authentically have your account of my Lord Tyrconnell's proceedings with the Mayor and Corporation of Drogheda, and how insolently he treated Dean Pullein there on a Sunday morning before he went to church. He will also tell your Grace what havoc he has made in Sir William's troop, and indeed in most of the troops of his regiment. His lordship was endeavouring to have several of his friends and relations made Sheriffs for the ensuing year, and proceeded so far as to give them promises of it; but I suppose the declaring of my Lord Clarendon Lord Lieutenant has stopped him in his career, and indeed it was but necessary and seasonable, his haughty carriage having so disanimated the Protestants and elated the Papists, that the former, or many of them whose effects are only in money, were not only withdrawing from trade but also out of the kingdom, but since the confirmation of the Lord Lieutenant they seem now to assume more courage, and I hope will be so far satisfied as to fall to their trade again.

Col. McCarthy's carriage has been so differing from the others that he has by his great civility recommended himself highly to the affections of the people of Cork, though they are notoriously fanatic, and he is as well beloved by the officers of his regiment as it is possible for a man upon so short an acquaintance to be, for he is easy to every one of them and yet keeps them strictly to their duty.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, September 12. Dublin.—By the long delay in returning the letters transmitted for the translation of some bishops here upon the death of the Archbishop of Cashel, I cannot but apprehend that the King is not satisfied with the proposition that was presented from hence in that affair. It may not therefore be unseasonable on that occasion to mind your

Grace how advantageous it would be to this Church and kingdom that the person intended to be sent unto us be of worth and eminency. It is generally reported that the Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Lloyd, is of great piety, an excellent scholar, a great Church of England man, and one very well qualified for any Church promotion; and besides all this, I understand that our new Lord Lieutenant hath a very particular esteem and kindness for him. It is upon these considerations that I presume to name him thus privately to your Grace. He is a person altogether unknown to me, nor have I discoursed this to anyone whatsoever, but leave it wholly to your Grace, who are perfectly acquainted with the condition of this kingdom and most concerned in its welfare.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, Bishop of Kilmore, to ORMOND.

1685, September 12. Ardagh.—Concerning his being censured in England and represented here as seditious and disloyal. He asks his Grace to mention him to Lord Clarendon to prevent his lordship harbouring an ill opinion of him. He refers to the Lord Treasurer's misapprehensions of his brother. *Abstract.*

JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1685, September 14.—As I am concerned to pay my humblest thanks to Almighty God for your Grace's happy recovery from your late illness, I also beg leave to congratulate it to your Grace, heartily praying that you may long enjoy an uninterrupted health, but if at any time it shall happen to be disturbed that the duration be no longer than the last was, and that the notice of recovery be as sudden as of the being amiss. Whereas your Grace was pleased to communicate my Lord Bishop of Winchester's letter, in which he recommends Doctor Oldysh as a person acceptable to the University and meriting your Grace's recommendation, I doubt his lordship is under a great mistake; the doctor having lately done a very unpopular thing, to molest and sue in the Court of Common Pleas a master of arts and fellow of Oriel College, contrary to the privileges of the University, and consequently against his own oath. This affront, I guess, the University will not easily forget, and much less will they reward it. My duty to your Grace obliges me to give a true account of what concerns the University, and therefore I mention this matter of fact, which else I should have concealed. I remain &c.

PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD to HON. COL.
JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

1685, September 14. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the proclamation requiring the several captains of the Militia troops and companies of the kingdom to call in the arms of the men enlisted under them. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, September 17. St. James's Square.—By one post I received two of your lordship's, one of the 3rd and one of the 1st of this month, but I was then, and have been since, so ill, first of a fever, and now of the gout, that I could not sooner return my answer to what my Lord Tyrconnell desired you to write to me upon the subject of his lordship's cashiering all those commissioned officers that were found in his regiment who had had their commissions from me, and had long lived in my family in hopes of such preferments. I desire you would be pleased to let my Lord Tyrconnell know from me that those gentlemen have by themselves or other friends given me notice of their usage, which, since his lordship owns himself to be author of, I take the liberty to say was done neither regularly nor justly, but extremely disobliging to me. To this I desire your lordship to add that before I last left Ireland I had it from several hands that all those who had been taken out of my family and put into commands in the Army would be cashiered soon after my arrival here. This prediction is completely fulfilled in that regiment. Who then can most reasonably be supposed to be the prophet, or by what rule did his lordship go that the lot fell upon them sooner than upon others in their station in the same regiment? As for the gentleman for whom his lordship says he kept a commission, but that he never came at him to call for it, if his lordship told him his intention either that nameless officer did not think it worth the having, or he was to blame. But if he was told nothing of it, he was very excusable in not giving his attendance where he had been so ill treated. If the employment you are fallen into be disagreeable to you, the blame cannot be reasonably laid upon &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, September 17. St. James's Square.—Though I should [acquaint] your Grace that I have received four or five of your letters, whereof the last is of the 6th of this month, and that by the mercy of God I am once more recovered from such a kind of sickness as had like to have carried me away about a year and a half since, you would not be displeased if I should end there, since I have no commands of yours to give an account of nor any information that can be of use or satisfaction to you. I had the queries near ten days before [I received them from your Grace, and they were in print, [yet it] seems one impression would not serve to send me. Copies have gone about, but your Grace knows [a fool] can ask more questions than anybody can answer and that is all I have to say concerning them.

I sent your Grace the copy of a narrative of some disorders at Kilmallock,* [which] by your Grace's return to it seems

* *Supra*, p. 352.

[to be] true. I send your Grace another which came to me in the same manner which I hope is not so, for though there may be reason in the thing proposed, and perhaps justice, yet sure the manner of proposing it was irregular and arrogant, and the condescension weak and faulty [in] such a passing by, at least of the Government, on all hands as I think to be extraordinary. This is possibly more than I [should s]ay, but I am sure it is not more [than I] think. The Government have taken care to set a considerable price upon Power the Tory's [head]; if that be seconded by placing [some] parties of the Army in apt stations both will [eventually] either apprehend him or drive him where he is not so well acquainted. The doctors tell me that the gout which has now seized on both my feet is a sign that my other distemper is spent. The prognostic may be true, but I am sure it is very un[easy].
Copy.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, September 19. Lissenhall.—Being lately returned from the Munster circuit, which was a very troublesome one, I had as much comfort as I was capable of in hearing of your lordship's good health, but even that had that proportion of alloy, in relation to your own family. However, misfortunes of that kind you are no stranger to, and have been sufficiently, if God so think fit, been versed in them.

You have from all hands here advertisements of great alterations made here. There are some, but not so many nor so great as were expected and feared for some months last past, whilst we were in expectation of the Earl of Sunderland to govern us. The scene altered even before we had sight of it, and now [that] we expect the Earl of Clarendon in his room, I cannot say, so strongly are we influenced by the moon.

Amongst many other errors, mistakes, or what we call them, one great complaint is of the Justices of the Peace. In the several counties they are too many in number, mean in quality, and what is worst of all they are generally men of ill principles. The county of Tipperary is said to exceed most counties of the kingdom in these qualifications, and that cry is now much augmented by the proceeding of their juries at the last assizes held there, where they have kept together so long upon the trial of a riot that one of them died on the spot. On this occasion I sent to Mr. Kearney, the clerk of the peace, for a list of the Justices which your lordship hath here enclosed, and on the first view thereof forbore any more to wonder at the number, but fell into admiration of the commission, where like your lordship's Isles of Arran no man can die. This will be obvious to you when you peruse this list, which contains the names of some who have been dead these many years, so that your lordship must give

directions for renewing the commission omitting theirs, and the names of such others as your lordship shall think fit.

We had yesterday the news of your father's being indisposed. You cannot imagine how general an affliction that brought; but letters of a later date, for there came three packets together, brought us news of his happy recovery. Pray God continue his health for many, very many years yet to come.

We are told, but from no good hand, that your lordship designs to wait on the Lord Lieutenant into this kingdom. I am sure you would be welcome to the generality and indeed to all good men. I pray, my Lord, in some one letter, which you shall have occasion to write, say whether you intend any such matter, and if you have any commands for me, there never did or ever shall breathe a man that shall more willingly obey than &c.

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1685, September 20.—When your Grace have nothing else to do, and I fear you have leisure enough, you may be pleased to cast your eye upon the enclosed paper, which was Mr. Muschamp's first application to the Council table here upon the letter from the Lords of the Council in England for sending him over; but upon farther thoughts he is resolved to attend at the Board according to their lordships' intimation, and hath withdrawn this petition lest it should be interpreted to argue the King's prerogative.

When I had wrote thus far I received a letter from my cousin Fitzpatrick that your Grace had been assailed by another fever; but that you were perfectly recovered from any danger thereby. I very heartily rejoice in your Grace's recovery, and while I live shall pray for you.

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1685, September 23. Dublin.—The last packets brought us the account of your Grace's illness and recovery, the last of which has rejoiced the hearts of all your servants, who are not a little impatient for the three packets now due, that they may be confirmed in their present satisfaction and opinion. Capt. Huggard, who delivers this to your Grace, finding upon his reduction to a lieutenant, and being tied to attend in his quarters which are remote from his family, that he cannot support himself by his present pay, hopes that upon the representation of his condition and long services to his Majesty with the assistance of your Grace's favour and countenance, he may have the good luck to better his condition. Your Grace knows him too well to need a character of him, and I have no other arguments in his behalf than what your Grace is fully acquainted with. Therefore I had been wholly silent in the matter could I have resisted his importunity. Since my Lord Granard has been acquainted with the insolency of those who robbed your Grace's Castle of Kilkenny, he has

ordered two companies to march hither from Birr, though it breaks their measures and rules agreed on for quartering the regiments as contiguously as may be.

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, September 27.—Concerning fees. There were thirty-one letters sent out upon Mr. Vice-Chancellor's request besides Mr. Beach's, which comes to 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, but of which he has deducted 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* for postage and his own pains, more he durst not take without the special order, nay not so much too without the permission of Mr. Vice-Chancellor. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, September 27. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's of the 17th. He had told Lord Tyrconnell of his Grace's resentment of the gentlemen having been disbanded who had served so long in his Grace's family. Lord Tyrconnell was surprised. He said that he did not know Lieutenant Hoyer or Cornet Barrington had the least dependence on his Grace. As regards Cornet Doyly, a commission had been provided for him in Sir William Tichborne's troop, but although Lord Tyrconnell told him so and desired him to come for it, he never did, though Lord Tyrconnell kept it for a considerable time. The writer was himself startled by his Grace's letter. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, September 29. Dublin.—Concerning intelligence received from his wife who is at Belfast. He is told by her that Sir Robert Hamilton has direction to obtain from the King an order to her and his prejudice in favour of Lord Donegal. He doubts not his Grace will favour them with his protection. The order may relate to the suit which has so long depended about Belfast, or be an attempt to get for Lord Donegal the government of Carrickfergus, which the writer holds by patent from the late King, and which became void by his death. It is of no advantage and is only honorary, but its loss would be mischievous to him in his interest in that country. The government extends to the whole counties of Down and Antrim. *Abstract.*

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 1.—Concerning Philip Bennet, master of arts and fellow of Exeter College, who is at present in Jamaica, whither he was sent in his late Majesty's service and desires conference of the degree of bachelor of divinity by diploma in order not to lose his fellowship. The writer refers to the money which he had sent with his last letter and which had not been acknowledged, and says that the University resent, and Mr. Vice-Chancellor is reproached, for the advance of five shillings above the customary fee of a letter. *Abstract.*

SIR MAURICE EUSTACE to ORMOND.

1685, October 2. Harristown.—Nothing less than the biggest of misfortunes and severest of afflictions could excuse my not earlier owning the honour of your Grace's letter, which came to my hands two days after I lost what was dearest to me in this world, and I can truly say your Grace at the same time lost one of your most cordial well-wishers. Yet as far as afflictions of this magnitude are capable of an alloy, it is no small one to mine that I am assured of your Grace's perfect recovery from your late sickness which might have proved fatal to your friends, and of evil consequence to these nations ; but I hope God has reserved your Grace for greater good to his people and glory to himself in despite of all his and your Grace's enemies which shall be the constant prayer of &c.

SIR JOHN BRODRICK to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 2. Wandsworth.—Concerning ill usage received from some of the writer's neighbours by Gascoigne in the conveyance of a young mastiff. One the writer employed has found it at Putney, whence the bearer is sent with it. The writer is sorry his first command should be so trivial a thing for there is nothing in his power he would not do for Gascoigne. *Abstract.*

EARL OF GRANARD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 2. Dublin.—Most here congratulate my Lord Duke's recovery. I wish he may long continue in health. I have the charge of his Grace's library, and know not how to dispose of them when my Lord Lieutenant shall arrive. If your lordship will be pleased to let me know his Grace's pleasure therein, it shall be obeyed by &c.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, October 3. Dublin.—I have your Grace's of the 17th of the last month, and with it received the paper about Drogheda, which was not new to me, and I doubt there was too much truth in it as there was in the former paper your Grace returned me about Kilmallock. The poor gentleman, Mr. Anderton, who officiated that day in Kilmallock, is, as I am certainly informed, now dead. He hath been languishing ever since he received that severe usage in the execution of his office, and hath ever since spit blood ; and I am assured that a jury being legally summoned to take view of his body at his death by the coroner, they have found it murder, and that he died of those hurts and bruises which he received that time in the execution of his office. Your Grace may remember this poor gentleman, for he was your Grace's chaplain and was Mat. Anderton's son of Chester.

This place affords little news worthy your Grace's trouble. The stealth of your Grace's plate out of the Castle of Kilkenny

makes at present the greatest noise. I doubt not but Captain Mathew hath sent your Grace a full account of that matter. I pray God bless your Grace and make you eternally happy. Power and the Brennans do yet hold out, though there be a very considerable award upon Power's head.

SIR RICHARD RYVES to ORMOND.

1685, October 3. Dublin.—I was not willing to send the enclosed to your Grace before I was able to let your Grace know the true sentiments of the government here of the enclosed. I find they are satisfied that there was no ill intent in the poor people at their meeting at Borrisokane, but believe, according to the truth of the matter, that it was the effect of a panic fear that drew them together. I had given your Grace an earlier account of this and of the examinations of one Amos against many of the gentry of the county of Tipperary, could I have found anything in them worth your notice, thinking it my duty not to give your Grace the least interruption but when something of moment shall make my apology. I humbly take leave with all the respect and duty imaginable to subscribe myself &c.

Encloses :—

SIR JOHN MEADE and SIR RICHARD RYVES to
PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD.

1685, September 17. Clonmel.—Having received your lordships' letters of the 24th day of July last, wherein was enclosed the informations of John Kennedy and several others concerning a meeting at Borrisokane in the county of Tipperary on Sunday night, the 21st of June last, and requiring us to examine that matter, and take care that the same should be presented, according to law, at this Assizes. And of our proceedings therein, we were required to give your lordships an account from time to time. In obedience to which commands of your lordships we take leave humbly to inform your lordships that the persons who gave in the said informations, personally appearing to prosecute, a bill of indictment of a riotous and seditious unlawful assembly was drawn and sent to the Grand Jury, which bill, on the examinations of the several informants, was found against seventy-nine persons, whereof about twelve were persons that lived in the country within two miles or thereabouts of the place, and the rest were poor people, the inhabitants of the said town; on which indictment about sixty of the said persons came to their trial, the rest being extra. And on the trial it appeared to us, on due examination of the matter, and fully hearing all the witnesses that

were produced either for the King or the traversers, that on Sunday, the 21st day of June last a rumour had been spread abroad in the town of Borris, and in the several villages about it, that on that night there was a rising to be of the Irish, and that they should have their throats cut by them, with which, they being much frightened, did sit up that night, and many of them walked the streets, and some of them had arms, viz. some had swords, others had staves, and some had guns ; that there was a watch placed in the said town of about a dozen men armed as aforesaid, among whom was John Hinson, then constable of that parish ; that one Owen McRory and —, who lived at a mile or two's distance from Borrisokane, coming about twelve or one of the clock at night to town, and giving no good account why they came thither at so unseasonable an hour, were seized on by the said watch, threatened to be put in the stocks, but were not, and were detained in custody till daylight, at which time they were discharged, and going away were, at the end of the town, stopped by Thomas Simpson and some others of the inhabitants, whose names the witnesses did not know, who asked them who they were, and where they were going so early, and the said Thomas Simpson pointed a half pike he had in his hand at them, but did them no further harm. It also appeared to us that Capt. Henry Legge and his three sons, Edward, Theophilus, and John Legge, did come that night about nine of the clock from the said Capt. Legge's house, which is three miles in the country, to Borrisokane, and that he brought his wife and a young child and one servant with him, and that he and his sons had swords and pistols, which, as it was sworn were arms they often ride with, and a carbine or two with them ; and that Robert Queale and John Clarke came that night to the town, and that Queale had a sword, but Clarke had no arms ; which were all the strangers that appeared by the evidences to be in town that night except the Dean of Derry and his servants, although the examinations sent us by your lordships makes the number much greater. It appeared also to us that Capt. Legge and his sons had been that day at a place called Ballingarry at church, and that his son Edward was there, among many others, confirmed by the Bishop of Killaloe, and that he was abed in his own house when one John Clarke, constable of the parish wherein he dwelt, came to his house, and gave him notice of the said report, whereupon he rose, and being in a great fear, and his wife, by the apprehension of the danger, fallen in a swoon, his house being but a thatched one, and easily

to be forced, he and his wife and children went immediately to Borrisokane, as a place of more security if any danger were, and putting up his horses at an inn, went and lodged at one Mr. Boale's house, and was not proved either to say or act then anything else that was either seditious or against the King's peace. It did also appear to us that as soon as it was day all the said persons laid by their swords, sticks, and guns, and went about their lawful occasions; and that the said Capt. Legge and his sons went also home at break of day, and that Edward Legge did immediately give notice of the said false report to Thomas Sadleir, Esq., a Justice of Peace of the said county of Tipperary, and of the fear the people of Borris, he and his father, and their whole family had been put in by it; and that afterwards the said Edward Legge did prosecute the raisers and spreaders of the said report so effectually that he had them convict of it the last assizes held for the King's County at Birr; and the King's counsel and the counsel of the Lord of the Regalities did waive the prosecution of several persons who were sworn by the witnesses to be there that night, there being positive evidence of their being at other places. On which evidence the Jury, having chanted for some hours, they returned their verdict, wherein they found ten of the said persons guilty of the said indictment, all of them dwellers in the said town of Borrisokane but Edward Legge, whereon we have given judgment, and fined and imprisoned the said persons, all which we humbly certify and submit to your lordships as becomes in all duty.

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1687, October 4. Jesus College.—Concerning Alexander Baxter of Brazenose College, who desires dispensation of absence for one term occasioned by the small-pox in order to take the degree of bachelor of arts. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to SIR JOHN MEADE.

1685, October 6. St. James's Square.—There has been for some time much discourse here of disorderly and suspicious meetings of ill affected persons in the county of Tipperary, and those meetings too have been in as suspicious a juncture of time. The delinquents, it seems, have been brought before you, found guilty and I presume before now sentenced. I have reason to believe the King has received some information of the matter, and possibly to the disadvantage of the court wherein you sat judge; but unless I knew how things passed there I shall not be able to justify the proceedings, as I shall be ready to do if I am enabled by a particular narrative of the

whole matter, which I therefore desire you to hasten to me, who am &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 6. St. James's Square.—Your Grace's of the [20th] of the last month has been carried out of [the] way, or was missent with other letters of the same and later date, for I had it not till yesterday, but I saw a copy of Mr. Muschamp's intended and of his presented petition some days before by the means of Mr. Turner, brother to my Attorney in Tipperary, and my opinion is, but I may well be mistaken, that the prayer of his petition presented to your lordships, and transmitted by you, will no more be granted, as to the hearing of the cause before the King, than that of the other would [have] been. My reason is that the Court of Chancery here will no more allow of an appeal from its decrees any whither but to the House of Lords, than it will waive its having authority to hear and decree in the present and the like cases, not that they will presume to say that the King cannot receive and determine upon [appeals] to him, but this will show the inconveniences that would follow if he should do it, to be so many and manifest that I do not think his Majesty will entertain the cause, nor will it be easy to prevail with him to retract any order he has given. This is what I apprehend in this case.

I have received notice of a very bold robbery committed upon me in my Castle of Kilkenny, and though the loss my brother George Matthew [says we] have sustained is not considerable, [yet] that is not what most troubles me in that attempt. I am somewhat out of countenance that having served three Kings in the stations and trusts I had, so considerable a place, and so convenient a garrison, as Kilkenny should [have] but one troop of horse and not one company of foot to do so much duty as to guard the ports by single sentinels, for which the only reason that can be given is that the place is mine, and that I have valuable things there. I am sure this is no reason with your Grace, but with somebody it must be. The servant I principally trust there writes that the Irish Roman Catholics thereabouts have been put in mind lately that but for me they should long since have obtained an act of indemnity and restitution to all their estates. How great and how ungrateful soever this lie is, yet it has taken with the rabble in which I comprehend for honesty and understanding most of their clergy, and it is swallowed as the clearest truth, insomuch that my servant is afraid that the Irish portion may come to be so strong, and the malice so implacable, that my house and all in it may be burnt, and he, though of their own religion, have his throat cut. If a Protestant had writ this to me, I might have suspected his fears to be but pretended or groundless, but when it comes from one of the same religion, a man of good understanding

and exact honesty, I confess I cannot but fear that what he apprehends may come to pass, and therefore this part of my letter is intended as well for the perusal of my Lord Granard as your Grace. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, October 6. St. James's Square.—Since mine of the 17th of September I have given the proper instruments for establishing the staff officers of my regiment, and I have lately received intimation of a robbery committed upon me in my Castle of Kilkenny, whereby my brother George Mathew and I have sustained some damage. To prevent the like or some worse exploit for the future, I desire your lordship would order my troop to do duty in the city, and especially about my house, in such number as may make it easy to them, and to make it the more so I have given order that they may have the use of my stables, or such part of them as may serve their turn. The duty will consist principally in patrolling. I have no more to trouble your lordship with at this time, and am &c. *Copy.*

SAME TO SAME.

1685, October 8. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 28th of the last month, and will begin my answer with assuring your lordship that by anything in mine of the 17th it was no part of my intention to give you any cause to suspect I was at all unsatisfied with the part you had in the expostulation, betwixt my Lord Tyrconnell and me, though I confess I thought it might not have been improper, or below his lordship, to have given some account himself of his proceeding in the matter in question if he had cared whether I was pleased with it or no; but it is something more than wonderful to me that his lordship should be surprised at my resenting the greatest affront it was in his power safely to put upon me in the face of a kingdom I had so long governed and of an Army I had so long commanded, and so let that matter rest. Only let me desire your lordship to expound your meaning where you say that you, knowing this, namely that when my Lord Tyrconnell took Doyly out of his troop, and gave the cornet to another, he then publicly told him he had another commission for him to make him cornet to Sir William Tichborne, and your lordship thereupon sent him, that is Doyly, to my Lord Tyrconnell to receive it. If your meaning be that all this is so to your own knowledge I must believe it, but I must think at the same time Doyly to be mad that would not take the pains to try for a commission for as good, that is as profitable, a place as that he was put out of, having no other visible and certain way of subsistence. The man is here and positively affirms that he was never told anything like all this till after the cornet's place to

Sir William Tichborne was disposed of to another, and I am apt to believe he thinks he says true, and that he is not mad.
Copy.

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 10. St. James's Square.—[I have] your Grace's of the 3rd of this month and have little to say in return to it. I am sorry Anderton is dead, but the cause of his death being, it seems, under a legal inquiry, there is nothing more to be said. [Already] I took the liberty, I think more than once, to put your Grace in [mind] that besides the setting of rates upon the heads of outlaws and [rogues], it might be very necessary to distribute small parties of the Army [over] such passes and in such places as might restrain their depredations, [and] in a short time certainly drive them from among their friends and partakers, and possibly take them. This I did at the desire of the country [which] had good effect so far as that there were no robberies, [and the rogues] narrowly escaped several times and could not long [have done so], if that course had been continued. I think the [government] will not be thought excusable unless this way be [taken] without leaving it to the Lord Lieutenant when he shall [come; as it is not] so certain as to the time as it is that in the [mean]time irrecoverable mischief may be done. I beg your [Grace's] pardon for the freedom I take.
Copy.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 12. Dublin.—I yesterday received your Grace's of the 6th inst. I shall not trouble your Grace with any return about Mr. Muschamp's business, of which your Grace are pleased to take notice in your letter, for I presume Mr Muschamp will have waited upon your Grace before this can come to your hands.

I have nothing to say in excuse of having no foot quartered at Kilkenny, but that it was supposed that place was secure against any design or practice of dissatisfied English who are now made by some, though I hope there is no great cause for it, the only insecurity of this kingdom as to his Majesty's government; but give me leave with some confidence to assure your Grace that if either Capt. Mathew when he was here in Dublin had given me the least hint of his desires to have had some foot quartered there, or that the servant who attends your Grace's affairs there had writ the least word to me to that purpose, which was never done to this minute, that place had not been left so naked. But there is no help for what is past, and for prevention of any future mischief one foot company was ordered thither above ten days since, and this day a patent is ordered for another foot company to quarter there, and if any of your Grace's servants will at any time acquaint me wherein I may be capable of performing

your Grace any services, I hope your Grace will not believe but that I would be fond of the opportunity of doing it, for no man living is more heartily your Grace's servant than I am, and it is impossible that I can be otherwise.

I have not showed any part of your Grace's last letter according to the liberty you gave me, for the business was done without it. We are here in earnest expectation of our Lord Lieutenant's arrival. He is heartily wished for by some, I cannot say by all. I pray God bless your Grace.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, October 12. Carrick.—Concerning his command. He had been with his Grace's troops in their new quarters at Kilkenny, Clonmel, Waterford and Carrick. There had been an unfortunate accident at twelve the previous night. Henry Jones, who rid in his troop and was son to Quarter-master Lewis Jones, sent a challenge to his cornet, Ambrose Jones, by one Henry Smith. As there was no light a candle was provided and they fought by it. Both have died from the wounds which they received. He fears his quarter-master is unfit to continue in his place as he had been a cornet in Cromwell's time. No man in his Grace's regiment has been returned as ill or incapable. Lieutenant Prothero is the only officer who served in Cromwell's time. Arthur Ussher had mustered under Sir Theophilus Jones, but not until 1659. He had been told Lieutenant Langharne had served in a private horse troop, but finds he did not. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to SIR RICHARD RYVES.

1685, October 13. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 3rd of this month with a copy of an account Sir John Meade and you sent to the Lords Justices of your proceedings at Clonmel against certain persons accused of a riotous and unlawful meeting in the county of Tipperary, with which account their lordships are, it seems, well satisfied, as they have reason to be, and as I am sure I am; but I find his Majesty is informed that in the transaction of that affair and upon debate about it, one of the Judges took occasion to say and declare it to be good law that any number of people armed as they pleased might meet and, provided they did no unlawful act, could not incur any penalty for such meeting. I have not seen the words wherein the information was sent to the King, but my Lord of Sunderland told me this was the sense of them. I desire you would let me know the truth of that passage at length as far as you can remember it and so I remain &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, October 13. St. James's Square.—Since my last to your lordship of this day sennight, I have been told that

Capt. Aungier, whose troop, I think, is in my regiment, removing out of the North to some other garrison or quarter, came to Dublin to show my Lord Tyrconnell his troop. I desire in the first place to know whether the matter be as I am informed or no, if it be, by whose order it was done, and in the last place for what reason, or under what qualification my Lord of Tyrconnell is, or is taken to be, that more should be done to him than to any other Colonel in the Army. I am for the strict observance of all civilities, custom and the rules of discipline have established, but it must be of ill consequence that those rules should be extended too far, or to make distinction betwixt officers of the same rank, without order at the fancy of an inferior officer. I was further told that his lordship thought not fit to see them, wherein he was certainly more in the right than they that would have shown themselves to him. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1685, October 13. Dublin.—About four days ago I came to this place to fix for the winter. I was very glad to meet the full confirmation of your perfect recovery, while the King was well. I do not think anything could cause so general affliction as your illness, and the joy for your being restored to health was equal to our former fears.

We are now earnestly wishing for our Lord Lieutenant, who we believe will bring his Majesty's directions how we are to proceed in what he judges for his service, and I believe our present Governors wish as earnestly for him as any. I must confess their post these three or four months past deserved little envy, though they have governed themselves in some difficulties with a great deal of art, and as far as I can judge the elder of them, to whom I must do justice, though I have no reason in my particular to be biased to him, has carried himself with as much conduct and steadiness, and kept as near the character he ought to assume, as could be expected from any man in the like circumstances. All seem much pleased with what we hear of his Majesty's taking upon him the protection of Flanders and of his declaring he will not alter the settlement of Ireland, which is confidently affirmed by letters from that side. If a foreign war be prosecuted with success but for a short time, it seems very probable it would make all his Majesty's subjects join to serve him his way, and, without quarrelling at their fellows, be content to serve God their own. I shall be constantly here to receive and obey any commands you may have for me.

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, October 16. Brussels.—Our last Spanish letters brought little considerable, and what is worse no remises are come, nor any assurance when they will send money, to the

no small dissatisfaction of his Excellency. There is yet no first Minister. In the interim all despatches are made by Sir Manuel de Lyra, and it is believed that the Conde d'Oropesa, or Monterey, will succeed in the primadoship. It is added that his Excellency, our Governor General, here will continue in this government longer than was expected, though he have no formal confirmation for his continuance. Yesterday the public sale for his late Excellency's movables was appointed to begin, but by the opposition of the creditors the sale is yet stopped. The Duchess Dowager of Aremberg, mother to the Lady Marquis of Grana, offers if the money raised by the sale may pass her hands to give caution that it shall be disposed for paying the creditors, and if that be not thought reasonable she offers that if four or five of the most able creditors will give sufficient caution, she is content they should receive the money; but the creditors will not neither suffer the Duchess to receive the money nor give caution themselves, though all she aims at is to prevent the money coming into the hands of the council at Malines, which it must do if they do not agree, which will cost them at least 12,000 florins in passing through their hands.

On Saturday the Earl of Northampton came hither from the Hague, and I brought him to his Excellency yesterday, who received him very kindly, and this morning his lordship parted for Paris.

We are told from the Imperial Army near Ternonetz of the 28th past that the Crowats of Creutz and Carelstadt had made an incursion as far as Dronitza, and brought back a great booty of cattle and burned several villages and forced the enemy to retire that were in that neighbourhood; that the Bassa of Bossini had hereupon drawn his troops forthwith into their winter quarters, and had well provided their frontier garrisons on that side to prevent the like courses from the Crowats, and that in case they should make a second attempt, or undertake any siege, the Turks might be ready suddenly to draw together.

EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 16. Dublin.—Concerning the application to the King in favour of Lord Donegal. He acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Earl of Arran, and gives further details as to his suit and pretensions to the government of Carrickfergus. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 17.—Sir Richard Ryves, having sent me a copy of an account [to] your Grace and your colleague in the government by Sir John Meade and him of the proceedings at the last assizes at Clonmel against certain persons accused of an unlawful meeting in the county of Tipperary, and being

in some sort answerable for the good affection and ability of the judges that sit in that court where the trial was, I writ to Sir Richard Ryves according to the copy I herewith send your Grace, with my desire that if Mr. Nangle, the lawyer, was at the trial you would be pleased to ask him what he remembers to have heard any of the judges say in the matter wherewith [one] of them is charged. I cannot think the assertion [is] law, because it seems to me to be unreasonable and [unge]ngerous to any government, but I am sure whatever the [law] may be such a declaration of it upon that occasion [in the] present state of things was imprudent and very [unwise]. *Copy.*

SAME TO SAME.

1685, October 17. St. James's Square.—Having the opportunity as I think of a safe conveyance by the bearer, Sir John Davalier, I shall write the more freely, though as to any inconvenience that may befall myself I have seldom written anything that I would not be content should be published in print. By all that are bare lookers-on, and even by what I gather from some of the Ministers of State, the Lords Justices of Ireland are thought to have complied with the Earl of Tyrconnell in the irregularity and presumption of his proceedings beyond what they had any direction or he had any authority for, and that it is from their low compliance with him that he [has] become the terror of all sorts of men in office, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military, upon supposition that by his favourable or advantageous representation they are to lose or hold their places, [wher]eas, in truth, the Lords Justices had no other direction than to [consul]t with him in matters concerning the Army, and not to be [influenc]ed by his advice even in that. This seems to relate to [both] the Lords Justices, but it is particularly said of my Lord of Granard, and that I am sure by such as know what they say, that [all] the alterations made in the Army were designed in the late King's time with the approbation and assistance of the Earl of Granard, who was then here, and came hither to vindicate himself against some suggestion of his having met the late Earl of Argyle after he had broke prison in Scotland and fled from the justice of that kingdom, of which he cleared himself so well and was so serviceable in the designed changes in the Army of Ireland that he returned an earl thither. The alterations made by the Earl of Tyrconnell in his own regiment are excepted, with which he is not charged, though it is obser[ved] one Macarthy, who had been his *valet de chambre*, was kept [in] his command in that regiment, when three gentlemen who had [before] attended upon me under better qualifications lost theirs. It is further said of his lordship that though he is one of the Lords Justices, he has joined in the subscription of letters with the Earl of Tyrconnell, particularly and lately in one wherein it is proposed that Capt. Margetson should be

put out of his command in the regiment of guards, and that Col. James Dempsey shall have it. Of all this I should take little notice, but that some Ministers of State have taken notice [of] it to me, and that I think it fit to let your Grace know as much [as I] do of anything that may concern you. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 17. Dublin.—In my last I gave your Grace an account of another company that was appointed for Kilkenny more than what was quartered there before. Since that packet I have received one of your Grace's of the 15th instant, and directions shall be sent to the several troops that are quartered in those parts where the Tory Power is most conversant, that they employ their best endeavours for apprehending him, or that they drive him out of those countries. But your Grace must consider that Power is an absolute ubiquitous, and tarries in no place long enough to be discovered and taken. He is sometimes in the county of Waterford, and sometimes in Kilkenny, and immediately after we hear of his pranks in the county of Limerick, and in Kerry, and in Cork; so that it is an impossible thing to pursue him from place to place. It is but last week that I was informed of a bold but pleasant passage of his in the town of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, which is a large country town and well inhabited. He being informed of a good substantial man that was to marry his daughter, he came to the house in the morning about nine or ten of the clock the same day that was appointed for the marriage, and when he saw the preparations that were making, he asked them what they had to do with the preparations; and when they answered that it was for a marriage, he desired to speak privately with the father and mother and the bride, and they retiring into a chamber, he told them in plain terms that he was come for the bride's portion; and he and some few others with him cocking their pistols, they put the people into such an fright that they came to a composition with him, and paid him down immediately 60*l.*, which he received from them, and then went out of the doors and got on horseback, but then desired them to give him some drink to drink the bride's health, which he did before he went away, and then he marched quietly and softly through the whole town without any opposition. The truth is the people of the town, to say something for their own justification, allege that they had no arms, but were all taken from them. This story is not half worth the trouble of so long a narrative. I only write it to your Grace that you may see the impudence of that fellow, and the great awe of the people and the dread that they are of him in all those, many, countries where he applies his walks. But your Grace may be sure that all possible means shall be made use of to take him or to despatch him.

I doubt, and extremely fear, that before half this winter be over we shall hear of very many robberies in this kingdom, the poor countryman being allowed no arms to defend his house or himself. This is easily foreseen by the Council, but it is not in their power to prevent it. Positive directions must be observed, and a proclamation is now prepared that all arms that have been taken up shall be brought into the King's stores. When that is done, and that the King's orders are once observed, I presume the Board, if they find any reason for it, will represent to his Majesty the great mischief that the poor country people may be exposed to for want of some arms.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 17. Dublin.—Arriving at this place on Thursday last, I met your lordship's of the 29th of the last month. How welcome that which brought an assurance of yours and your father's health was, and always shall be, to me, I thank God no man that knoweth me makes doubt of. When his Grace shall honour me with his command in relation to Tipperary or elsewhere, I have the pilot's word for him, "Done before you spoke."

I am sorry we are not to expect your lordship with the Lord Lieutenant. We look for him early next month, though here be no preparations made for him as yet. The Justices leave all ambiguous matter for his determination except in cases of necessity. Last packet brought from divers good hands there an assurance that his Majesty had declared unto his Excellency that he would preserve the Act of Settlement. This gave great ease to the minds of those concerned in them. However, let me observe unto your lordship that such is the confidence all men here have of every word which falleth from his Majesty, that since his first declaration upon his access unto the crown no soldier or adventurer hath sold one acre for less than he would before, and most of them hold their lands at higher rates.

I made bold with your Park for a stag, of which I hope your lordship may eat a part. I do earnestly beseech your lordship to give your father my most humble duty when he is best at leisure. No mortal ever had, or ever shall have, a greater sense of favours than I have of his, which shall be the study of my life to deserve, and recommended to my poor family to acknowledge whilst they have a being; and I thank God I have in France and at home a smart parcel of nephews. You, my Lord, I am sure make no doubt of my being &c.

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, October 19. Brussels.—We are here in so great repose that I have nothing more of public concern to acquaint your Grace with than what is enclosed. Upon notice this morning that the yacht was arrived at Ostend for bringing over Taylor, Captain Stanford was forthwith despatched by his Excellency

with part of his troop to Malines to bring the prisoner this night to Vilmord, where I intend to be early to-morrow morning to send him from thence to Dermond, and so to Gaunt, Bruges, and Ostend, the captain having strict orders to all the Governors, where he passes, to give him any assistance he shall require if there should be occasion.

This day Don Juan de Lyseca, Superintendent of the Military Justice, parted from hence towards Madrid, being called by his Catholic Majesty to his station in that Court, and his successor is expected here from Spain in the next month.

WILLIAM HAMILTON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 19. Caledon.—Requesting a recommendation to Lord Clarendon, to whom he is an absolute stranger. There is a current report of the Brennans robbing his Lord of Ormond's house in Kilkenny, and taking to the value of 1,000*l.* in plate. He hopes his lordship will oppose their pardon, which is now endeavouring in England. He refers to 500*l.* promised him for his services against the Tories. He can swear that in expenses of travelling, loss of horses, and bribing the country, he is loser of more than that amount. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 20. Dublin.—Mr. Mathew who attends your Grace with this letter is, by my Lord Granard and myself, humbly recommended to his Majesty's favour to be made cornet of the Earl of Roscommon's troop in your Grace's regiment, whose cornet was lately killed upon an unhappy engagement. I shall not say anything to your Grace upon the account of this gentleman. He hath the honour to be nearly related to your Grace, and that was enough to prevail with us to comply with his desires in this particular, for we are both, as I suppose, strangers to his person, and altogether unacquainted with him. But we hope your Grace will approve of what is done therein, which is wholly submitted to your Grace's pleasure.

PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD to ORMOND.

1685, October 20. Dublin.—Concerning the recommendation of James Mathew to the cornet's place in his Grace's regiment, vacant by death of Ambrose Jones. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF WALTER FANNING.

1685, October 21. Dublin.—Concerning the attempt to raise men and arms in the county Tipperary in the service of the Duke of Monmouth. He details a conversation between Giles Cooke and others, which he had heard while attending on April 10 last, as constable, the court leet held by Mr. Toby Butler, the Duke's seneschal, in the manor of Killencle. He

gives particulars also of conversations between Stephen Moore and others at Killencle on August 4, and says that they had an interview with Chief Justice Keatinge who stayed there while going the Munster circuit. Sworn before Henry Henn, Richard Reynell and John Davys. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1685, October 20. Kinsale.—Vindicating himself from the allegations made against him in regard to the persons charged with unlawful assembly at Borrisokane. As he was in the country, he did not receive his Grace's of the 6th instant until the 18th. He had hoped his Grace had received an account of the affair long ago, for believing that some persons were dissatisfied that all the poor people were not found guilty, right or wrong, he had drawn up an account of the matter, which Sir Richard Ryves, who also signed it, undertook to send to his Grace. When his Grace peruses a narrative which he encloses, he hopes that his Grace will not find anything in it to deserve half the noise to be made of it that has been, and that the carriage of the court will appear to his Grace blameless. He would have been very forgetful of his duty and careless of himself, if, in a case brought before the court in an extraordinary manner by examinations transmitted to him by the Lords Justices and Council and wherein he had reason to believe he was observed, he had not carried himself with all the circumspection and care imaginable. He knew that the justices of the peace were by some accused of misdemeaning themselves in the business at the sessions, and he believed, if everything went not as was desired, he would share the same fate as has come to pass. He refers to his zeal and industry in the King's service, and says that in no court in the kingdom has anything tending to a disturbance of the peace been more discouraged. The matter of fact was referred to the jury and the court can be accountable only for not giving a full hearing or mistaking the law in the direction to the jury. They were allowed two days for the hearing of it, all the witnesses fully examined and all the counsel generally heard to sum it up. If it be alleged that the law has been mistaken by the court, that accusation carries with it only one excuse that it is natural for man to err, but both Sir Richard Ryves and he are still so sadly ignorant, that they cannot yet see their error and do still firmly believe that by the law of the land, no company of men can be guilty either of riot or unlawful assembly that does not meet together with an ill intent to do some unlawful act. This was all the matter of law, and whether there was ill intent was left to the jury. They found some persons, though on what grounds he did not well understand, guilty of the indictment, and acquitted the rest. He fined and imprisoned those that were convicted, and ordered bonds for their good behaviour to be given before they were discharged. This they lie under, and he believes that they

will ever do so, not being able to pay the fines. The counsel for the prosecutors did very ill, if they apprehended anything contrary to the law had been directed by the court, not to have the whole matter tried specially as the court offered; the case then would have been stated of record, and if they erred in their judgment, that might have been remedied by writ of error, and the law found in the King's Bench here or in England. All this was told the counsel by the court and offered more than once and refused by them, with an intent, he now believes, to reflect on the court, and do him a prejudice. His Grace's many favours showered on him gives him hopes that his Grace has better thoughts of him than to believe him negligent, and his loyalty needs no other demonstration (though his education and constant course of life for forty years could help as evidence), than that he has the honour to serve his Grace. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 22. Bretby.—I received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 15th instant, which gave me the satisfaction of finding that I am sometimes in the thoughts of a person for whom I have the greatest respect and esteem, and whose friendship and kindness I do so much value that there needs very small persuasions to bring me where your lordship is; but seriously, and without making any excuse, I have so crazy and languishing a health that I am fit for nothing but a retirement, being very seldom free either from the stone or gout, which mortifies me so much that, though I do walk about, and do neither keep my chamber nor my bed, it makes me often think of what an old servant replied to Charles the Fifth, when he was asked by that Emperor why he would leave his service, which was that every man should set apart some time between living and dying, and as to what your lordship mentions of the Lady R's being here, I do assure your lordship that as to the matter of gallantry all women are now alike to me, and I have seen your angel but once since I came down, though she hath been here three or four times. But I doubt that your lordship will attribute all this to the spleen, and possibly you are in the right, though I do not know it, being confident of few things besides my being with great reality &c.

REV. DAVID WILLIAMS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 22. Royal Hospital.—Concerning a dispensation to enable him to take his master of arts degree at Oxford. He had been sent to Ireland by Colonel Jeffreys to be a member of a place that both Gascoigne and his lord love, before he could do so in the ordinary course. The Hospital affairs go on but slowly; the chapel is not to be finished before Easter. The seven public dishes of meat are reduced to one private

one and the six bottles of wine to one; exit King, enter chaplain. The governors have outshot the constable; all will be clear in half a year and then they are to return to their former splendour. *Abstract.*

CAPT. AMBROSE AUNGIER to DENNY MUSCHAMP.

1685, October 23. Charleville.—Concerning the capture two days since by his quarter-master of Power the Tory. He sends his quarter-master to explain the unhappy chance of burning the house in which Power was concealed. He is beholden to their parson, Mr. Vowell, for setting Power, and hopes Mr. Vowell will be considered for it, though his extraordinary parts call much more boldly for preferment. *Abstract.*

REV. HENRY RYDER to ORMOND.

1685, October 23. Cork.—Concerning a recommendation to the Lord Lieutenant. He was unable to get preferment in Dublin so had accepted a cure there. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF SILVESTER BUTLER OF CARRIG, chapman.

1685, October 24. Clonmel.—Concerning a journey which he made to Dublin in company with Isaiah Amos, Walter Fanning and others, and detailing false evidence which it was proposed by them he should give. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF JOHN MAHER OF CARRIG, tailor.

1685, October 24. Clonmel.—Corroborating information made by Silvester Butler.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, October 26. Dublin.—Acknowledging receipt of his Grace's letters of 6th, 8th, and 13th of October, which he had received on returning from Munster. As regards the first, the troops had been placed to guard the castle. As regards the second, he did not himself hear Tyrconnell tell Cornet Doyly that there was a commission ready for him in another regiment. As regards the third, Tyrconnell is thought to have the King's authority to inspect, and report on, the Army. His own regiment had been inspected by a lesser man, Major Lawless, and he was told it was by the King's command. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 24. Dublin.—I received last night your Grace's of the 17th instant. I this day sent to Sir Richard Ryves, who had not then received any letter from your Grace. I acquainted him with what your Grace had writ unto him. He tells me that the person informed against for those words was Sir John Meade, and they were words discoursed at table,

and that he would give your Grace a full account of them, but Sir John Meade being not yet in this town he thinks it convenient to discourse the whole matter with him before he returns his answer to your Grace. I have discoursed likewise with Mr. Nangle according to your Grace's directions, and he tells me that he was present at both the trials where Sir John Meade, and as he thinks the sense of his brother judge, directed the jury that in case they found any ill intended by the meeting of those persons indicted, they were to return them guilty, but in case they assembled upon the account of fear only and did neither do nor say anything that was illegal, that then they were to return 'not guilty. This is the substance of what Mr. Nangle saith to me ; but he saith that he was not present at dinner where the discourse was further pursued, as I was informed this morning by Sir Richard Ryves, if I did not mistake him, but he assures me that he will return to your Grace a full account of the whole matter as soon as he can hear from Sir John Meade.

SAME to SAME.

1685, October 27. Dublin.—Since mine to your Grace of yesterday's date we have received advertisement out of the County of Cork, by letters brought in last night and confirmed this morning, that the Tory Power is taken, the manner thus :—Capt. Aungier's troop quartering at Charleville, they received some intelligence that Power was come into that country. A party of them marched forth immediately according to orders which they received from hence for pursuing him. Some notice they had of his going towards Kilbolane, a place which formerly belonged unto David Power's grandfather. Thither they pursued him, and found him, by himself as we hear, and without any of his comrades in his company, in one Mr. Power's house in that town, but we hear that Mr. Power himself was not at home. The Tory Power refused to surrender himself but justified the house against the troopers, until they set fire to the house. Thereupon the Tory rushed out upon them to make his escape and was shot in the thigh, and carried away by the troopers to Charleville. This is the account which is sent us by several letters out of that country ; but we have not yet heard anything from Captain Aungier about it. If the account which he sends us be different from this and worthy your Grace's knowledge, I shall not fail to transmit it to your Grace ; but I do not in the least doubt but the main is true, that Power is taken, a bold villain, that should adventure himself single into that place without any of his company. I hear that one or two of the troopers are hurt, but as yet I have no certainty thereof.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, October 27. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 4th instant I received yesterday by Mr. Clarke and I shall strictly

observe the directions your Grace has given me in it. This evening my brother's Quarter-master came to town with the account of Richard Power, the Arch-Tory's, being taken. The manner was thus. My Lord Granard having upon the removal of my brother's troop from Cork to Charleville, told me that the reason of his changing their quarters was because Power had put all that country into an uproar by his frequent and impudent robberies, and also desired me to hint to my brother that it was expected from the government that he should be very active in the apprehension of him, I wrote to my brother of it, who, discoursing with several gentlemen about this affair, he being altogether a stranger in the country, at last met with Mr. Vowell, the minister, whom Power has long since threatened to hang if ever he could catch him, and conferring with him about the means to set him, he told him he had a spy that he was sure would lodge him, and give him notice when he came into the country, upon which my brother assured him whenever he gave him notice, he would send a party of his troop to take him either alive or dead, and with this resolution they parted.

This day sennight, about five in the afternoon, Mr. Vowell came to Charleville and told my brother his spy was come to him, and told him not only that Power was come into the country, but also that he had seen him two hours before go into Mr. John Power's, son to David Power, about a mile from Kilbolane and five miles distant from Charleville, and desired my brother that he would appoint an officer and about a dozen of his troop to go upon the exploit that night, because his spy had informed him that Power did constantly resort to that house, and lay there all night whenever Mr. Power was absent, as he then was. My brother sent for his Quarter-master whom he knew to be a very brisk man and communicated the adventure to him, which he readily undertook upon Mr. Vowell's offering his spy to be his guide, for himself was a stranger in that country; and my brother giving leave to choose whom he pleased for his party of the whole troop, he went about the affair and calling privately at the men's quarters to get their horses and arms ready without noise or that any in the town should take notice of it. About one of the clock he set forward, and by half an hour past two coming within three hundred yards of the house, he alighted, leaving three of his men to hold and look to their horses, and with eleven more he advanced with as little noise as could be to the house, and having placed some of his men at the back door which faced a bog within a hundred yards of the house, he went to the foredoor, where he placed some more of his party. Then he rounded the house, and coming to a window of one of the rooms where he saw a light, the spy being with him, he showed him Power, who was very merrily singing, and had in company with him three women and two men. Upon this he went to the foredoor which was easily opened, and as he entered the

spy bid him adieu, wishing him good luck. He had never been in the house, which in that part was without light, and he and his men rushing in they made so much noise as awaked a man who was in bed and asleep, and starting out of his bed, one of the men knocked him down, which gave the alarm to Power, who, with his arms in his hands flew to the door of the chamber just as the Quarter-master got to it and put out the muzzle of it ready to give fire. The Quarter-master seized on it, for it was opposite to his breast, and diverted it, and they were both tugging at it upon which Power thrust the door close, which catching the Quarter-master's wrist between the edge of the door and door-post, it squeezed him so sorely and put him to so great pain that he was forced to let go the carbine. Then Power shot one of his pistols and his carbine through the door, and three of the troopers fire also through the door, whose shot were placed more luckily than Power's, for he was wounded in the belly and in the groin, but unknown to the troopers, neither of whom were touched. The Quarter-master advised him to take quarter which he refused, depending that his five comrades who were in a small hut in the bog within a hundred yards of him would come in to his rescue, and in order to it a woman in the scuffle slipped out of the house to call them. The candle was put out by this time. The Quarter-master called to the house for a light, but nobody answering he threatened to burn the house if Power would not yield himself and some of the house bring him a candle. But Power being still resolute, and nobody in the house obeying the Quarter-master, he commanded his men to fire the house which was easily done, it being thatched. Within a quarter of an hour the house growing warm, and Power finding none of his associates come to his assistance, he yielded himself and desired the Quarter-master would help him to a good chirurgeon, which he promised to accommodate him with at Charleville. That night they carried [him] to Kilbolane, and next morning to Charleville, where he is now at my brother's quarters under care, till the Lords Justices give order for his execution, which I hope they will soon despatch. This is the true relation of this matter, which just now I had from the Quarter-master who is come hither to look after the reward which has been promised by proclamation, of which the spy is to have fifty guineas, and will upon this encouragement be able to do further service, for he is not yet known.

After this hideous story I am necessitated to beg your Grace's protection of my brother, whom my Lord Tyrconnell is now endeavouring to injure by procuring his Majesty's order that Capt. Sheldon should have 83*l.* of my brother's pay, because his Majesty has ordered Capt. Coote should receive his pay, as was just, from the 7th of March to the time of his being disbanded. His lordship's reason for it is because Capt. Sheldon's commission bears date the 7th of March, and though he did not appear here till the latter end of June nor was ever mustered,

and had his commission delivered to him the same moment my brother had his commission from my Lord Granard to command Capt. Coote's troop, yet my Lord Tyrconnell insists upon it that he should have his pay from the 7th of March to the latter end of June, 1685, though my brother then served for that time, was all that time actually in commission and mustered for that pay. Pursuant to the King's commands the Lords Justices have ordered Capt. Coote's pay for that time to be stopped out of the assignments now issued. The Receiver General has stopped my brother's pay because he served for that time out of the assignment now issued to Capt. Sheldon's troop, which my Lord Tyrconnell is very angry at, and threatens to procure orders from England that the Receiver General shall pay it to Captain Sheldon, by which means my brother will lose 83*l.* of the pay due to him for the time he served and mustered. I have stated the case to my Lord Treasurer and hope your Grace will second his lordship in so reasonable a piece of justice.

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 27. Dublin.—. . . Pray give my service to James Clarke and let him know his nephew William arrived safe here last Sunday night ; he doth not know the packet will go off this night, it being by order, and you know contrary to custom, so that the Controller can have this notice only from you. Capt. Mathew's dragoons landed here this day, and several others yesterday. My Lord Chief Justice Keatinge is violently tormented with the gout in both his knees, which renders him unable to move in his bed and he cannot, without much difficulty, be helped by others. . . . *Abstract.*

EDWARD WETENHALL, Bishop of Cork and Ross, to ORMOND.

1685, October 27. Cork.—Concerning a discourse which he proposes to dedicate to his Grace. It was designed for an hour's entertainment of his Grace on the first day of that unhappy week wherein weeping Ireland took, she hopes it may not be her last, farewell of his Grace and sweet patriot, and is now about to be published with an appendix of some critical notes. It was the Lord Bishop of Kildare having a mind to pay his duty that day that hindered him. There is an epistle dedicatory in the stationer's hands, but not to be printed unless his Grace gives leave. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1685, October 29. Hampton Court.—It must be a great deal of good nature that can produce such a concernment for me as your lordship mentions in yours of the 13th of this month, since as my life can be but short, so it is not like to be very useful either to the public or to my particular friends ; yet

it is some satisfaction to me to be able to guess whilst I am alive what will be said of me when I shall be passed any suspicion of flattery.

I am very glad to find by your lordship that one at least of the Governors hath the approbation of those that are best able to judge of their conduct, for I can assure you they lie under another opinion and much of the extravagance and presumption of a man that has taken more upon him than it is said he had warrant for, is imputed to want of necessary spirit and [represen]tation from them, and this comes from such as are most like to know how far they were required to advise with that person. I have been here for the most part of ten days to confirm my health by my usual exercise, and though sports are not in perfection, yet I have buzzards good enough to justify my riding forth and have had as good weather as even your lordship's part of Ireland can afford. I am persuaded you will receive satisfaction in the temper of the new Governor unless too much be expected. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD.

1685, October 29. Hampton Court.—I am much obliged to your lordships for your recommendation of my kinsman James Mathew. I hope it may prove of advantage to him upon some other occasion, but as to what your lordships in favour to me were pleased to recommend him to, I have taken the liberty to oppose, thinking myself obliged in the first place to provide for the reparation of some gentlemen that were cashiered by my Lord Tyrconnell for no fault of theirs, and therefore must fear it was because they had the misfortune to be sometime my domestics, and had not the honour [to be] his [recommend]ations. As soon as I heard of Cornet [Jones's] death, I moved his Majesty that Cornet Barrington might have a commission for his place, which I suppose he may by this time have in his hands, or that it will be sent to your lordships to deliver him. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, October 31. Hampton Court.—I have received your lordship's of the 12th of this month from Carrick, and am glad you have so well disposed of the troops you visited in their new quarters. Those at Kilkenny I hope may be upon easier terms than your lordship mentions, if it can be an accommodation to them to have the use of my stables and my hay at a cheaper rate than inns can afford it at, as I have given order they should.

My Lords the Justices upon notice of Cornet Jones's death were pleased in favour to me to recommend my kinsman James Mathew to the vacancy; but I opposed his having it, though he came himself to solicit for it, and I did so in consideration of one of those gentlemen my Lord Tyrconnell

was pleased to put out of the like employment in his regiment, supposing myself obliged as well, and as soon as I can, to repair the injustice that I think was done them, and this is the reason why your lordship's propositions and recommendation could not now have the effect they shall at all times have with &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 31. Hampton Court.—Your Grace's of the 12th and 17th of this month being for the most part returns to what I had formerly writ, I shall now have little occasion to give you trouble.

It seems I did not express my meaning well when I took the liberty to offer my opinion either for the suppression of the Tories or at least restraining some part of the mischief your Grace apprehends they will do before the approaching winter shall be over. I did never think it possible or useful that the troops or companies should follow them into all the places they should hear [of] them ; but I think it easy by information from the gentlemen [of the] countries they haunt so to post small parties of horse or dragoons, as shall be most proper according to the [places] they shall be disposed into, that the robbers will find it [uneasy] remaining amongst their kindred and correspondents, and more difficult to commit robberies, without which they cannot long subsist. This has been done, and whilst it was so their robberies were few and inconsiderable to what I hear of them now, and as I doubt not but that what your Grace fears from those rogues is upon good ground, so I confess I do not apprehend why it has not been, or should not as soon as possible be represented to his Majesty, who is most concerned in the consequence of so growing a mischief. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1685, November 1. Dublin.—I herewith send your Grace a copy of Capt. Aungier's letter about the taking of Power. The Justices have sent directions to have him carried to Clonmel, where, I presume, he will be executed by a warrant from Sir John Meade by the authority of your Grace's commission, for he is already condemned, and he broke prison. My Lord Sunderland hath sent orders by the last packet that the Justices should not appoint the Sheriffs for this next year until our Lord Lieutenant's arrival here. I must assure your Grace that as far as concerns my part, I did not intend to nominate any Sheriff for this following year until his Excellency's arrival before I received his Majesty's commands to inhibit us, and I desired Denny Muschamp before he went hence to let my Lord Lieutenant know so much ; but whether he hath done so or no I cannot tell.

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.

1685, November 3. Queen's College.—Concerning George Butler who desires dispensation of one term's absence by sickness in order to take his degree of bachelor of arts.

SIR RICHARD RYVES to ORMOND.

1685, November 5. Dublin.—Concerning the trial of the persons charged with unlawful assembly at Borrisokane. He is well assured that no such words as in the information given the King were dropped from Sir John Meade or him, namely that any number of people armed as they pleased might meet, and provided they did no unlawful act, could not incur any penalty for such meeting. Such a declaration would render a man fitter for bedlam than the bench. The very appearing with arms is an offence. He cannot see how any occasion arose for such a declaration at the trial. The intent and ground of the meeting was for the people's own preservation. The report that the Irish were to rise took place and above fifty persons were convicted at the last assizes at Birr in the King's County for spreading the report. He must confess that at dinner Col. McCarthy and Sir John Meade had some discourse. He did not take notice of it until he heard Col. McCarthy say that at that rate any number of people in arms might meet, in answer to something Sir John said about the intent governing the fact, and making lawful or unlawful, and giving an instance of the citizens of Dublin going yearly armed to Cullenswood. He saw the discourse tending to heat and diverted it. Before leaving Clonmel Sir John told him Col. McCarthy had written something to his prejudice to the Earl of Tyrconnell. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, November 5. St. James's Square.—I have two of your lordship's of the 27th of October, that which it seems you writ last gives an account of the taking the villain Power. The service was very seasonable and considerable and will, I hope, be rewarded suitably. Your other longer letter is concerning Cornet Doily's cashiering and Captain Aungier's marching to Dublin to show my Lord Tyrconnell his troop. As to the cornet under your lordship's favour, what Sir William Tichbourne told you, namely that he knew my Lord Tyrconnell kept a commission for Doily, signifies little, unless he adds that my Lord Tyrconnell, or himself, told Doily as much before the commission was otherwise disposed of. Who the men of quality and reputation are, who say they were present when it was told the cornet that a commission was kept for him, your lordship does not mention, so I can say nothing of them. The only reason that makes me say any more on this subject, is that if Doily foolishly or peevishly refused such an offer, I shall take myself to be free from any obligation of

endeavouring to provide for him. All I shall say to the other part is that it is very unusual and may be of ill consequence that officers of your lordship's, or indeed of any rank, should take any man's word for his authority, or receive orders from any man that is not known to be his superior in the Army, and such a superior as by the discipline of war he is obliged to obey, unless he show some special commission, which nobody doubts but that the King may give when and to whom he pleases, and so let this be enough at the time from &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, November 5. St. James's Square.—The taking of Power mentioned in your lordship's of the 27th of October was a seasonable and considerable piece of service. It will certainly much disanimate his crew, and yet they ought to be warmly pursued whilst they are under their present dejection, else another chief may arise amongst them. Methinks the harbourers of Power, especially Mr. John Power's servants, if any were in the house, ought not to escape questioning at least; no, nor the fair ladies that I am told were with him. For Power himself, I suppose your Grace will not think fit his execution should be delayed to the Assizes. He is condemned already, there needs but authority to give sentence upon him, for which I suppose there is a known method. My Lord Lieutenant told me yesterday he would begin his journey towards Ireland this day sennight; but the opening of the session of Parliament being on Monday next something may happen to stay him longer. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT GALMOYE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 6. Dublin.—Concerning an exchange which he desires. He refers to a gelding which he is sending over for his Grace. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, November 7. St. James's Square.—After I had written mine of the 5th inst. to your Grace, his Majesty called into an inner room such of his Council as usually attend him upon foreign affairs, and there were read to him and them the Lord Lieutenant's instructions, whereof most were the same that were given to former Chief Governors; but some are new adapted to the present conjuncture, and to his Majesty's purposes. After they were read some part of a letter from your Grace to the Lord Lieutenant was also read, and upon that some discourse was had, and I presumed to say something upon the subject tending to the better security of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, and I hope they will find protection from the care that will be had of them. It was again repeated to me by one that assisted at the consultation that the government there should have represented their

apprehension of the inconveniences that will probably follow the general disarming of the Protestants when they received directions to do it, and before it was done, and I confess I am of the same opinion, and the more so because it would have been easier and would have lost less time to have left arms in the hands, fit to be trusted with them, than it will be to find and restore them to such. For aught I know my Lord Lieutenant's resolution holds for the beginning of his journey on the 12th of this month. *Copy.*

SIMON DIGBY, Bishop of Limerick, to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 9. Limerick.—Concerning a vacancy in the see of Elphin. The Bishop is given over by his physicians a fortnight ago. Elphin is a single bishopric, and a place of greater retirement, and much more convenient for him in his circumstances, though not of much more value than where he is. *Abstract.*

LIEUT. ARTHUR USSHER to ORMOND.

1685, November 10.—I have the honour of being Lieutenant to the Lord Courcy's troop in your Grace's regiment, and am informed that one Capt. Carroll is endeavouring to gain my command upon a misinformation that I served Cromwell, which I never did, nor none of our family as the enclosed will vouch for me, so that with great humility I beg your Grace's patronage, that I may not wrongfully suffer by being misrepresented to his Majesty. The encouragement I had thus to presume in this address to your Grace, was the experience of your great goodness to our family, which I must always own, and with the greatest sense of duty subscribe myself &c.

Encloses :—

CERTIFICATE OF ARTHUR USSHER'S LOYALTY.

That Arthur Ussher, Lieutenant to the Lord Courcy's troop, in his Grace the Duke of Ormond's regiment, never served the Usurpers or the Parliament. That the first commission he ever had was in January, 1659, after the first taking of the Castle of Dublin, for the King, by Sir Theophilus Jones &c., and the first service he was employed in was the seizing of Corbett and Jones, two of King Charles the First's murderers. That his two elder brothers were Colonels in the said King's Service,—the elder of them, James, being killed in the storming of Lichfield in the beginning of the wars of England, and his other brother died in the service of King Charles the Second. That his eldest brother, Sir William Ussher, suffered much for his loyalty, though never a soldier, being imprisoned by the Parliament's party, and much oppressed and

impoverished thereby. The truth of the above particulars we know and are well assured of.

GRANARD. THO. NEWCOMEN.

COUNTESS OF ANTRIM to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 11.—Concerning an officer in Lord Ossory's troop who has reflected on her. She says that Capt. Graham so relies on his brother's interest at Court that he thinks he carries all before him.

INFORMATION OF JOHN BUTLER.

1685, November 11.—Concerning the raising of men for the Duke of Monmouth in the County of Kilkenny as well as in the County of Tipperary.

INFORMATION OF GEORGE LEE.

1685, November 11.—Corroborating the foregoing. He mentions that he had a warrant from the Lords Justices to destroy wolves and foxes in the province of Munster.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, November 14. Dublin.—I am infinitely your Grace's servant for the very obliging favour of your Grace's of the 17th of the last month, which came to my hands by Sir J. Devalier but very few days since. That the Justices are imposed upon, as your Grace writes, is very certain; but that they cannot tell how to avoid it is as certain. Much is to be said upon this point not fit for a letter, or for any further reply to your Grace, their management being so near an end. That anything was writ to the prejudice of Capt. Margetson I never heard until I received it in your Grace's letter. The gentleman is doubtless a very loyal person to the King, and wants no courage fit for his employment. He is sometimes addicted to keep company, which may perhaps give him some disreputation amongst sober men; but I never heard him reproached for his unfitness to command, and I wonder much that those persons should represent him as such, which your Grace hints at. There was, as I am certainly informed, a letter writ from those two, your Grace intends, recommending a successor to the Bishop of Down, they then supposing that Bishop to be dead, whereof they gave me, not at that time, the least advertisement, and one of the two hath since acknowledged it unto me. There were directions that all Colonels should make a representation to the King of the qualifications of their several officers for his Majesty's service. These were returned some days since to the Earl of Sunderland. If your Grace could get a view of some of them, they would certainly divert you to consider how arbitrary we think ourselves in the disposal of commands, without giving any reason for our thinking so.

I have likewise your Grace's of the 5th and of the 7th instant. Power, the Tory, was executed upon Tuesday last at Clonmel and, as my informer tells me, he died very magnanimously by the help of three bottles of sack, which he took that morning for his morning's draught. The Tories go out in several places. Some of Col. Fairfax's regiment took four of them in the North very few days since, and parties both of horse and foot are in all places directed to pursue them.

I find by your Grace's of the 7th instant that you are not perfectly informed about our calling in the arms in this kingdom. Our first orders were to take them up from all the disaffected; but who those were would be very difficult to distinguish, and might be very hard to many honest men, and not hard enough upon those who were otherwise, if they could knavishly disguise it. The inconvenience thereof, and the great difficulty how to agree upon a criterion to distinguish honest men from knaves, made us resolve upon another way which we might do with more plausibility, and that was to call in the arms of all the militia in the kingdom, to be brought into his Majesty's stores, with an intention to restore to such as were believed to be honest and fit to be intrusted with their arms. This was the scope of our several proclamations, and thus it stands at present. I confess to your Grace that we have had some informations that the arms have been taken up by some troopers from persons that were not of the militia, but we have declared this to be irregular and without authority, and I presume we shall order them to be restored as soon as particular complaints are brought in; but this work of grace will be very proper for our Lord Lieutenant upon his arrival, and very obliging to the people, and it was that reason that I writ to my Lord Lieutenant about it, which letter, it seems, his Excellency read to his Majesty, and I doubt not but he will receive the King's directions in that affair. Some persons accuse us for our remissness in this work, and some for our overdoing it; but I must assure your Grace that proceedings therein were with all possible concern for his Majesty's service and with all convenient care for the safety of the people considering the circumstances of time.

SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1685, November 17. Dublin.—Concerning his own place, Power had been sent to Clonmel with a request from the Lords Justices to bring him to speedy execution. He had issued precept, and Power was executed on Tuesday the 10th inst. *Abstract.*

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 16.—Your lordship will wonder how after so long a silence I presume to give your lordship this trouble.

My lameness occasioned the former, having for some weeks been confined to my chamber, and for the most part to my bed, by a severe fit of the gout for so it is at last. This is the first I have written since my being first seized by it, and it is to beg your lordship's favour or rather justice to a captain of your own regiment, who hath resolved to apply him wholly to that profession, and to say the truth his person, constitution and humour are all adapted to it, Capt. Margetson, who hath likewise something besides his pay to support the station of captain of the guards. He is alarmed that there is some designs on foot to supplant him, and to commissionate some other to command his company. My Lord, you know his father's integrity and the high station he held in the Church. You know how this gentleman came to his command, and really, my Lord, I am told he understands and minds his post as carefully as any man, and therefore, my Lord, it is the desire of many honest gentlemen as well as mine that your lordship would as far as you can ward him from this blow. I am so tired and lame that I can only say which I will never fail to verify that I am &c.

VISCOUNT GALMOYE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 18. Dublin.—Concerning horses. He has been here above two days and finds it a very dull town. To-morrow he goes for a week into the country. *Abstract.*

COL. THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 18. Dublin.—Assuring him of his devotion. He had been in the North where Sir William Franklin and he did not fail to drink his lordship's health. Poor Thomas is and will be the same for ever. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL of ARLINGTON, LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

1685, November 18.—Being at the desire of my Lord Great Chamberlain, and by the King's approbation, to execute that office, and having received his Majesty's command that a court should be erected in Westminster Hall for the trial of the Lord Delamere upon the 4th day of January instant, it being by particular commission, I desire therefore that your lordship will please to issue out your warrant for the same to be done according to ancient manner, both for erecting the court and furnishing thereof. *Copy.*

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, November 20. Brussels.—The convoy from Cadiz is safely arrived at Ostend, and hath brought some supply for his Excellency; but how much is not said. However, this hath eased us of the fears we had for these ships.

We hear from Count del Val at Paris, that he hath not yet had any answer from the French King upon his memorial

concerning the seizures made in the new conquests; but we are in great hopes that his Majesty's interposition by Sir William Trumbull will be much more effectual.

The Prince of Piombino is parted from hence to Holland to see these provinces incognito, and before this winter pass he intends to take a turn into England to see our Court.

Our Vienna letters of the 8th instant speak of an extraordinary joy in that Court for the many victories obtained and places taken the last campaign from the Turks. They say [that] the Emperor had sent presents after the Lunenbourg troops, to the chief officers gold chains, and to the subaltern presents of considerable value, with gratuities to all the soldiers to encourage them to be early ready the next campaign; that they provide with great diligence vast magazines in all the frontier towns towards Hungary, that nothing may be wanting to carry on the war; and that all the ecclesiastics through the Empire contribute very freely towards the war.

We are told from Upper Hungary that the Turkish Commandant of Zolnock, who was Teckeley's confidant, and had care of his interest in the Grand Seignior's Court, is by the Sultan's order made prisoner and that it was resolved Teckeley should be put to a cruel death at Constantinople to satisfy the mutineers as the chief cause of all their infortunes. It is also written that the principal of Teckeley's adherents promise to dispose his lady to submit and re-enter the fortress of Mon-gatz, and that Potack was upon terms of accord.

It is farther added that Major-General Hensler is Commander of Zolnock, and that the Imperialists do daily advance with strong parties to the walls of Agria without any opposition.

They write from Poland that their army is so near that of the Turks and Tartars that no day passes without action, but that the Turks are so advantageously posted that it is impossible to do them much hurt.

We hear from Venice of the 2nd instant that the troops of Saxony and Brunswick are gone to their winter quarters at Corfu and Zante, that they are preparing a new convoy of ten vessels with which they send fifteen hundred soldiers, some slaves and several workmen and 100,000 zeckins, and that they are working with much diligence to perfect twelve new galleys and three men of war before the next campaign.

Letters from Malta tell us [that] their eight galleys employed this last campaign against the Turks were come home; that the heart of General de la Tour, killed at Coron, was solemnly buried at Malta; that they lost this campaign nineteen knights with three hundred soldiers, and as many more were either wounded or sick. That in the division of the booty the knights had for their share about three hundred slaves, most of them women and boys, except those which were bought by the knights. I have nothing more worthy notice, and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

ORMOND to SIR JOHN MEADE.

1685, November 21. Whitehall.—The account you sent me of your proceedings at Clonmel concerning the riotous meeting at Borris in June last was also sent to the Earl of Sunderland by the Lord Justices and was, I think, satisfactory, though I think the Lord Lieutenant has direction for some further inquiry into the matter, and therefore it may be fit for you upon his arrival to apply yourself to him, though it should be but with a repetition of what you have already made a representation of. In the meantime I am in some pain for the poor men that were, in my opinion at least, hardly convicted, and would be glad to know in what state they are, and how to be relieved, for no consideration shall make me forbear to relieve those I take to be oppressed, or to extend mercy, even to delinquents, when I think they have suffered punishment enough, wherever, I have power to do it. I find there is one Amos, come over with informations, which he suggests to be of great weight, and pretends the reason of his coming to be because he cannot expect justice should be done there, the partiality is so great towards men of ill principles. I desire you would let me know the state of his affair. *Copy.*

ORMOND to CAPTAIN G. MATHEW.

1685, November 21. St. James's Square.—I lately received the enclosed letter from my Lord Lanesborough, who also writ to the Bishop of London upon the same subject, so much he is troubled for fear of paying the money his father stood bound with me for. I am well assured that the bond was entered into for provisions for the Army as many others were, but unless that can be made otherwise appear than by my assertion, I know not how the payment of the money can be avoided, or how [they] claim the indemnity provided in the Act of Parliament from debts incurred upon public account, and of which the then government made use. I believe it will be found in the Council books of those times that Raphael Hunt, being a merchant, furnished the Army at other times with provisions, and possibly some entry may be found that Sir George Lane and I entered into this bond at some time of great exigence for the public service.

The Parliament being prorogued to the 10th of February, I shall be at leisure to mind my health and divertisements at Hampton Court where I live cheaper than here. *Copy.*

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, November 23. Brussels.—His Excellency here prepares for Flanders, intending to part soon after he receives the Spanish letters, which are hourly expected, and he will despatch the Spanish courier there, and not return hither till the 8th of the next month.

We hear from the new conquests that the French enrol all the young men able to bear arms within their several districts, which makes us think they fear a war. Their commissaries do likewise take up all the oats in the country, which they send to the adjacent garrisons, and having hired several waggons for the whole year, they daily carry a vast quantity of bombs from Terlon, Wals, St. Remy and Chimay, where they are made, to Avesnes, Maubeuge &c. and upon the proving of which bombs they are found to have an extraordinary force and effect.

We are told from Avesnes that on Sunday last the placard for the seizure of the Spanish subject's estates was published there, and that the commissaries make the farmers bring in their acquittances to see what rent is in their hands, and to secure what shall be found due.

It is further written that strict guard is kept upon the frontiers to prevent any the subjects of the Reformed Religion to retire from the French territories, and if any be taken they are treated as deserters.

Our Vienna letters of the 11th tell us the Imperial Generals do daily gain farther advantages of the Turks, that General Mercy and Henslar have lately taken Saravas, a town situate upon the River Keres, four leagues from Zolnock, in the way to Gyula. That it commands two countries that were never before under the Emperor's obedience (viz.) Zongrade and Tarantalia. This Saravas is not in the map, having been built during the last Rebellion in Hungary. Upon General Mercy's marching towards it the Turks abandoned it without being attached, and fled to Gyula, leaving behind them all their cannon, which were twenty-seven, with great store of ammunition and provisions, and a very rich booty for the soldiers. The town is so big that the Generals have put in garrison there two regiments of horse, two of foot, and one of dragoons, and by gaining this place and the two forenamed counties, the Imperial Generals are out of pain to provide winter quarters, there being now thirty-two regiments of horse, foot, and dragoons quartered in the Upper Hungary.

By other advices from Vienna we are told that whilst they are in continual deliberation upon their preparations for the next campaign, the Turks labour in all hands for peace, making much larger offers than they did the last year; and though the Emperor hearkens to their propositions, which are brought to Comorrha by an Aga, yet the Emperor will do nothing without the consent of all his allies. I have nothing more worthy notice, and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, November 24. St. James's Square.—I think I told your Grace in one of my late letters that one of yours to the Lord Lieutenant was read, and as I remember in it you

mentioned that there would soon follow a representation from the Council of the danger and discouragement the English and Protestants were under by being universally and without distinction disarmed, and thereby exposed to the loss not only of their goods but their lives ; but no such representation having yet arrived here, at least not to my knowledge, it is apprehended that the government there designs to reserve it for the Lord Lieutenant to do. Your Grace as to that particular may think you have discharged yourself, but since that letter was read almost in the most private manner it could be, I doubt whether it has been ever since thought of, or will be any further considered, unless the promised representation shall renew the matter of it, and I cannot discharge the part of a friend to your Grace unless I tell you that if you go out of the government without leaving behind you some more public manifestation of your care of, and concern for the loyal Protestants of Ireland, you will not leave the world with that character you have lived in it. *Copy.*

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 28.—It is so long since I gave your lordship any trouble of this kind, that I presume this will not be uneasy unto you, being only to inquire of your lordship's health and welfare. I have for some weeks been laid up of the gout, but for part of the term was necessitated to be carried to court. During my confinement it was great satisfaction to me to hear from all hands of your father's and your health, pray God continue both.

Our expectation of the Lord Lieutenant is now at an end until after Christmas, and both the Justices are in of the gout—the Lord Chancellor's hath been but for few days, but his colleague's hath been some weeks. The news of the prorogation surprises us here, but it is hoped the Commons will be better tempered next sessions. I am afraid you lords of this kingdom, who live there will have but an ill payment of this gale's rents, and that it will be worse at May, the weather hath been so extremely wet. As for the town news I may write none, for part of it comes from thence, and of the rest nine parts in ten are lies and made here. It would be satisfaction in an high degree to hear sometimes from your lordship and your commands will be always grateful unto &c.

GERARD BOR to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 29. Dublin.—The fiand for halfpence hath lain long before Sir William Domvile, but before it passeth the seal, it will be necessary the old patent be surrendered, which the Lord Mayor saith is in your lordship's custody in England. I humbly beg that when your lordship sends it, the direction may be to me, till your lordship's commands for the third part of the profit be perfected. . . .
Abstract.

SIR MAURICE EUSTACE TO EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, November 30. Dublin.—I do remember that when my Lord Tyrconnell disbanded Cornet Doyly, for I was there by, and to the best of my remembrance my Lord Tyrconnell used these words, the cornet himself being by his lordship, “Gentlemen your cornet is not displaced for any misdemeanour, or ill opinion that the King has of him, nor have I any dislike to him, but to the contrary he is well liked and is provided for otherwise.” I assure your lordship this much I remember, and the cornet seemed to be well pleased with my lord’s kindness to him.

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1685, December 1. Dublin.—There are several reasons why the address which your Grace mentions hath not been transmitted hitherto. The limited time for bringing in all the Militia arms is but very lately determined, and it would have seemed improper to have said anything upon the former subject until his Majesty’s commands had been executed in the latter. Besides my Lord Granard and I have been kept asunder of late by our several distempers. His lordship is now upon his recovery; but for my own particular, I am under such a seizure of the gout upon my right hand, that your Grace sees I am forced to make use of another’s upon this occasion in return to your Grace’s of the 24th of the last month, for which I humbly beg your Grace’s pardon. I must further acknowledge to your Grace that I thought it an obliging work for our Lord Lieutenant as I formerly writ; but when my Lord Granard and I shall be able to meet together I shall endeavour it as soon and as heartily as I can.

WILLIAM ELLIS TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, December 1. Dublin.—Concerning an execution against him which Sir Cyril Wyche is about to take out. He hopes soon to raise the money and begs his lordship to speak to Sir Cyril to forbear. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Since I had your Grace’s by Mr. William Clarke, I have not met with an opportunity by a safe hand to convey a letter to your Grace till now by Mr. Freke, who is a very honest gentleman of a good estate in the county of Cork, and has promised me himself to deliver it. If your Grace please to discourse him he can give your Grace an account of affairs in that province, both with relation to the Army there and other matters, and, having been here about a month, has made his observations of business here. *Earl of Tyrconnell* intends soon for London and has not abated one jot of his height and by degrees will make all the officers

of his regiment but the captains of his own persuasion, for those who are not changed already are affrightened by a report spread abroad that my Lord Lieutenant brings over above sixty new commissions to sell their employments to *Catholics* at half the value, and the best or half of the common soldiers are already so. Since the Protestants have been disarmed frequent robberies have been committed upon them, for now the Tories may rob without danger to themselves, the others having no offensive arms to defend themselves. *Judge Keatinge* is a chief *counsellor of Tyrconnell* and a great friend to the *Papists* in his station, which does not a little *alarm the Protestants*.* Since the last muster there have been eleven hundred and fifty men changed in the Army. In Munster there are ten fresh parties of Tories newly sprung up, and in Ulster they begin to increase proportionally.

EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—The bearer hereof being of your lordship's acquaintance I need say nothing in his behalf, for if you have not forgotten him you must know him to be a right honest man, and a perfect servant to yourself and family. If your lordship desires to know how matters go here, he is able fully to inform you, and therefore I desire you to discourse him thoroughly, for he can tell you of many real truths that will scarcely be believed in England, and if you please to present him to my Lord Duke it will not be amiss, for his Grace may depend upon his relation. One thing I forgot to write to my Lord Duke with which I must trouble your lordship in cipher, the key whereof his Grace has, and I wish your lordship would uncipher my letter to his Grace, as well as this following paragraph, and then burn both. *Sir John Davys declares himself a creature to Tyrconnell*,* and is a great stickler. It is fit you should know your friends, and therefore I hope you will pardon plain truth.

JOHN ELLIS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Concerning Gascoigne's chariot. Mrs. Stronge has desired him to let Gascoigne know that it has stood in so ill a place that the casing is almost spoilt by the weather and part of the lining gone, yet that she is still willing to pay him 35*l.* for it in London. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Here hath lately been published and, I presume, lately printed, a scandalous and lying pamphlet called *The Settlement and Sale of Ireland*. The book was first printed at London several years since, though the title page said it is at Louvan, and I doubt not but your Grace hath seen it heretofore; but it is now reprinted to

* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

serve a turn and to make the people mad. The whole substance of it is a most abominable reflection upon the late King, our present King, the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and your Grace, about the Settlement, or, as that book terms it, the Sale of Ireland. I have made inquiry after the bookseller that vended them here, whose name is Weston, and he is a Papist bookseller here in Dublin. He is now found and will be this day upon his examination. By the next packet I doubt not but to give you a fuller account of this matter. At present he seems to say that the books which he had were sent to him out of England by one Grant. There were many of them bought up here and gave great disturbance to the people. I pray God forgive them that employ themselves thus wickedly in raising disaffections and jealousies between his Majesty's subject. Their dissatisfactions are so great already I pray God lessen them. Your Grace may be pleased if you think fit to be somewhat reserved in this relation, till I shall be better able to inform you by the next packet.

INFORMATION OF WILLIAM WESTON, OF DUBLIN, Bookseller.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Concerning “A Narrative of the Settlement and Sale of Ireland.” About three weeks since a hundred of them were sent by his correspondent, William Grantham, a bookseller in Cockpit Alley, London, unbound in sheets. He sold and published the same in his shop in Christ Church Lane in Dublin. Sworn before Roscommon, John Davys, and Thomas Newcomen. *Abstract.*

SIMON DIGBY, Bishop of Limerick, to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, December 4. Limerick.—Concerning one Sherley who desires the office of Searcher, Gauger and Packer in that port. If Gascoigne can obtain the reversion with the promise of a first preference at a reasonable purchase to the value and hazard, he will do Sherley and the writer a kindness. One hundred guineas is supposed may do and twenty for Gascoigne's gratuity. Sherley's mother was dry-nurse to his late Majesty, the present King, the Duke of Gloucester, and Princess Elizabeth. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1685, December 5.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter of the 21st November. The poor people of Borrisokane are in great distress. He offers as the properest means for their relief that his Grace's Attorney General at the next term do consent, on their petition to the court, that they be bailed and their fines reduced in such proportions as his Grace in compassion for their sufferings shall please to appoint. As to Amos's examinations he can say little, most of the examinations being given in here before the Lords Justices and Council and not yet transmitted to the County Palatine. There

were further examinations taken there before one of his Grace's Justices of the Peace, on which the writer bound over a great many persons therein accused to the next Assizes. When he came to the last Assizes he found Amos in gaol, and examinations against him for subornation of perjury, wherein it was sworn that he had endeavoured by promising great rewards to get fellows to join with him in swearing against the persons he then accused. The writer forbore having him indicted lest it might lessen his evidence against those criminated by him, and set him at bail. This Amos was a servant of one Moore and being in arrear in stating his accounts was put into gaol in Clonmel for the debt, which was not above 15*l*. It is strange that he should fear partiality in the trial of this cause in the Palatinate, where he has accused so many that it will be hard to find any substantial jury of freeholders without having a great part of them Roman Catholics. The writer fears it is some dread Amos has to stand his trial for subornation that makes him dislike coming there, and that he fears more that justice may be done himself, than that any favour may be shown those that are impeached by him.
Abstract.

PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1685, December 5. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the late proclamation for putting the arms of the Militia into his Majesty's stores. After reporting as to the return of the arms by the officers, the writers say that a great many of his Majesty's subjects for want of arms may be robbed and dispoiled of their goods, if not deprived of their lives by evil-disposed persons who have taken the opportunity to turn Tories in much greater numbers than usual, and spoil poor inhabitants in the county most barbarously and to their utter ruin. Although the Army is placed in convenient garrisons and quarters, yet it is feared they will not be able to prevent the mischiefs that may be done in the highways, and holdings of persons who inhabit at a distance from them. The writers therefore recommend that selected persons may be permitted their arms. *Abstract.*

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, December 7. Brussels.—Last night I returned hither with his Excellency who is much satisfied with his journey into Flanders, having settled all affairs in that province to his full content, and found the troops in very good order, and is resolved to keep them so.

We saw at Neoport Vander Pyt's regiment of Walloons of twelve hundred effective men in twelve companies all new clothed and well exercised, the horse and dragoons at Bruges in excellent order, and a regiment of Spaniards at Gaunt of

twelve hundred men new clothed, as all those in Flanders are. His Excellency hath likewise taken the same care for the troops in the other provinces, being resolved to have all in good order, though their number be not great, and he will maintain them well.

The city of Antwerp hath unanimously accorded to renew their imposts, which they could never be prevailed with to do during the Marquis de Grana's government, and on Monday the nations here will be assembled upon the same account, there being no doubt made of their ready compliance, after which these States will take into their consideration the giving his Excellency an extraordinary subsidy towards supporting the government. And if any supply comes from Spain his Excellency will be in condition to pay the Generals, and the officers, likewise, as well as the soldiers.

Yesterday the Prince Eugenio de Savoy arrived here from Vienna, and will pass most part of this winter with his mother, and then return to his command in the Emperor's army. The young Prince de Horn, and Count Albert, the Count Darsel's eldest son are also returned hither from Hungary, and have been very well received by his Excellency and all their friends.

This morning Count de Horne, General of the Artillery to the States Army, came hither from the Prince of Orange and hath had a long conference with his Excellency, but upon what subject I cannot yet tell.

This afternoon Piementelli returned hither from Heidelberg where he hath been an envoy from his Excellency. We are told by him that the two ministers from Portugal, who have been for some time incognito in that Court, were lately declared Envoys Extraordinary of that King, to demand the second Princess of Newbourg for the King of Portugal, and that they have sent an express to Vienna to call the young Prince Charles of Newbourg in great haste to Heidelberg in order to conclude a double alliance.

The Imperial Commissaries which were at Cologne are removed to Duseldorp, and are at present making the process against Pulick, the principal incendiary of the late troubles at Cologne, and he is like to pass his time very ill, and so will the rest of his companions. I have nothing more worthy notice, and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

EARL OF MASSEREENE to ORMOND.

1685, December 8.—Concerning the informations made by Isaiah Amos. He hath brought in the name of the writer for a correspondent with gentlemen whom the writer never saw or conversed with in his whole life by word or writing to the best of his knowledge and memory. The writer did first hear of this notorious practice when he was at home in the county of Antrim, and acquainted the Earls of Granard and Tyrconnell, who was at that time with Col. MacCarthy, and others lodged in his house, at the time Argyle's rebellion was suppressed;

and in regard as the aspersions came from gaol-birds he was advised by divers to take no notice of them. He has given directions to prosecute the informers for perjury, but is told they are under the protection of the government. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, December 9. Dublin.—Concerning his command. He refers to the appointment of a general agent. Yesterday there was a large discourse about it at the Lord Primate's, where many of the chief officers of horse and foot were attending the Lords Justices. His Grace's kettle-drum seeks leave to exchange into the guards. The writer asks whether his Grace will retain the same livery coats for the trumpets, as trumpets' coats are making up for the whole regiments. His Grace's now are silver between the livery lace, and gold would look more suitable and richer if it will consist with the proper colours of the coat. If they could have the lace out of England, it would save much and be finer too. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, December 11. Bretby.—I do so please myself with the remembrance of your lordship's favours to me in the long night when I was at London, that I hope you will forgive the ambition I have of being still sometimes in your thoughts, which I suppose are now commonly filled either with business or pleasure, while we do content ourselves in a dead calm, which some grave fops have termed a tranquillity of mind, and I confess it agrees now well enough with my humour, though I do not think it so reasonable that Betty, who is newly come into the world, should be weary of it so soon, or not desire to be in a place where she may be more likely to be disposed of, and therefore I have offered her that if she liked to live with her aunt Ossory, or some other of her relations, I would willingly consent to it, and pay for her board; but she hath assured me that she had rather stay the rest of this winter in the country, and go with me the next to London, or if I should not then go, she would be willing to be there with some of her relations. I confess that this place is dull enough for a young person; but she has now two or three young gentlewomen a-coming to stay with her, and I have invited all my neighbours this Christmas, and according to the custom I have laid in for them a provision of Derby ale, of which I have taken the liberty to send your lordship two runlets, because your lordship seemed sometimes to like it, and if this prove to your mind, pray give me leave always to furnish you, for, as I remember the famous Doctor Bolwards, in his fifth book and third chapter of potable liquors, gives it the encomium of being of a balsamic nature, and very proper to fortify and supple the noble parts.

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, December 11. Brussels.—Our last Spanish letters brought little of consequence, all matters of moment in that Court being at a stand upon his indisposition of the Condes d'Oropeza and Humanes, through whose hands all affairs of greatest importance do pass. We have no remises yet sent hither, neither will any be till the galleons arrive which are expected in February.

Our Vienna letters of the 29th past tell us that great diligence is used to hasten the recruiting the Imperial regiments, and the Emperor is upon treaty with several Princes of the Empire for some of their old troops, and 400,000 florins will be raised from the contributions of the clergy to pay for them. Great store of cannon and mortar pieces, after a new model, are making in order to besiege some important place at opening of the campaign, and we are told by the Prince of Savoy that they will begin with the siege of Breda.

We hear from Upper Hungary that General Mercy having put all his army into their winter quarters, he hath made the head-quarter for himself and Major General Hensler at Zolnock.

It is written that Techeley's lady promises to submit with all her family to the Emperor, but refuses to receive an Imperial garrison into Mongatz, whereupon General Capara hath surrounded Mongatz with three thousand men to oblige that lady the sooner to submit to the Emperor's clemency.

The fortress of Neuhenssel is repaired as much as is necessary, and the ditches are all cleansed and the houses covered.

The Venetian Ambassador hath acquainted the Emperor that the Captain Brassa had earnestly demanded a place of General Morosini, and had received for answer that the Republic was resolved to continue the war.

It is written from Poland that the Czars of Moscovie were resolved to conclude an alliance with that Crown and that there was hopes the treaty would be set on foot before the opening of the next campaign. I have nothing more worthy notice and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

SAME to SAME.

1685, December 14. Brussels.—Our Vienna letters of the 2nd instant tell us their preparations for the next campaign are making with great application, and that though the Aga at Comorrha demands peace in very humble terms, even to submission and flattery, yet the Emperor will do nothing therein without the consent of all their Allies who resolve to pass the next campaign before they will harken to any proposals of peace. The Venetians are of the same opinion, and their ambassador at Vienna advances his levies with much success, and hath demanded permission for their passage through the Emperor's territories, and those of the Princes of the Empire

The King of Poland promises much, protesting to have left his Army this winter upon the frontiers, that he may bring them early into the field. The Moscovites give likewise assurances that they will take their advantage of the ill-posture of the Turks' affairs, and will join against the common enemy, so that there is a general resolution taken to carry on the war vigorously the next campaign.

We hear from Upper Hungary that General Caprara at Cossovie is putting the affairs of those countries into the same method they were before the rebellion, and the Imperial Chamber will settle the finance upon their old foot.

They write that some of the principal rebels being in Mongatz with Teckeley's lady, they have dissuaded her from yielding the place, upon pretence that her husband's affairs are not so desperate, and that they hope Teckeley will have his liberty and be assisted by the Grand Seignior, with which amusement that lady hath hitherto neglected to submit herself, and will no more have those favourable offers from General Caprara, who hath now blocked up Mongatz, and will soon be master of it without loss of men.

The Prince Obaffy endeavours by his agents and friends to secure himself from any damage by the Imperial Troops, as likewise from violence by the Turks, which will be very difficult. It is said the Palatin of Hungary will resign his command to Count Palfi, and that they will have an Army of twenty thousand Hungarians the next campaign.

We hear also from Hungary that there is both a famine and pestilence in Turkey, which increases at Constantinople, where the people are in great consternation, fearing a general revolt if they have not peace, which the Grand Seignior so earnestly desires, that to obtain it, it is said he will surrender all which his predecessors have taken in Hungary and Croatie for ninety years past, which is the substance of what we have from Germany. I have nothing more worthy notice and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

SIR R. SOUTHWELL TO ORMOND.

1685, December 19. Kingsweston.—I do not as yet receive those papers from Mr. Gascoigne which I desired, but I suppose I shall as soon as they are found. There has been this week at Bristol a high contention for electing a Parliament man. Mr. Town Clerk was recommended by the Duke of Beaufort. The same was seconded by my Lord Chancellor, by my Lord Treasurer, and by a letter from the Bishop to his clergy. However Sir Richard Hart and Sir John Knight [would] not desist, and the former having about nine hundred voices has carried it. The other had about seven hundred, but Mr. Town Clerk was so treated by them, the first day of voting, that for the peace of the city and avoiding of bloodshed, he and three hundred of his friends forbore to appear; for of about two hundred that had voted for him many were so

beaten and trod under foot, that he rather chose to send in a protest against their tumultuous behaviour. Even the Sheriffs could not keep order among them. The worst is that here has been nothing of Whig and Tory in this matter, but an undervaluing the recommendation given, a sort of revenge for ill treatment by my Lord Chancellor and the soldiers, and as if it were high time for Protestants of all sorts to be friends. This I gather from the various accounts I hear, for I never go among them. I wish your Grace a most happy Christmas, and begging pardon for this country news, I am &c.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685-6, January 11.—Concerning dispensations for Constant Jessop, master of arts and lately fellow of Magdalen College, Stephen Fry, bachelor of physic of Jesus College, Charles Price, bachelor of arts of Oriel College, Robert Coney, bachelor of physic and formerly gentleman commoner of Oriel College, and Michael Rossendale, bachelor of arts of Jesus College. *Abstract.*

JOHN ELLIS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685-6, January 12. Dublin.—. . . My Lord Lieutenant landed on Saturday morning at Dunleary, came to town in great state, and took possession of the government about noon. . . . *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1685-6, January 25. Dublin.—Concerning the books of Distribution of the Lands in the Court of Claims. He is heartily sorry that Mathew slipped out of town without his seeing him. The Lord Lieutenant is informed that the books of Distribution were delivered to the Duke of Ormond by the Earl of Essex, and have gone by mistake to Kilkenny among other books. They are twelve or fifteen in number and bound alike, and were written by Mr. Thomas Taylor who had 500*l.* from the King for his pains in transcribing them. The last packet brought very unwelcome news of Lord Arran being dangerously ill of a fever and pleurisy. *Abstract.*

THE KING to ORMOND.

1685-6, January 29. Whitehall.—Directing the admission of Henry Gascoigne, as supernumerary clerk of the scullery in ordinary. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1685-6, January 29. Bretby.—Neither ceremony nor custom makes me take this freedom, and much less the thoughts of expressing anything to mitigate your Grace's trouble, for if there be helps or lenatives in such cases, your Grace is much abler to instruct others than to be informed of them, and

therefore I will say nothing to your Grace on this sad occasion, but that, next to your own concern, I am confident that mine is as great as any, and if I may be useful or serviceable to your Grace at London, upon the least intimation I will begin my journey, for I shall ever be desirous of any occasion that may express with how much duty, affection, and respect, I am &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 5. Dublin.—My confusion and trouble is so great for my dear Lord Arran's death that I know not what to write to your Grace upon so melancholy a subject other than that as he has done me the honour to name me his executor, I think myself in gratitude and justice to his memory obliged to lay my part in this affair at your Grace's feet, and wholly to resign the executorship to your Grace's pleasure and direction, who as I am confident will be as much concerned for his honour as you were nearest related to him, so your Grace is the fittest judge how his will ought to be performed, and therefore if your Grace judges that my name in that trust may be of use to his service, I am willing to have the will proved, and letters of administration taken out in my name. But the affairs of the revenue taking up so much of my time that I have very little leisure to attend my own concerns, I presume to acquaint your Grace that I think it convenient for the due execution of this trust that your Grace would please to appoint some person both there and here, whom I may authorise to act in the executorship, and from time to time to receive their measures from your Grace there, which I will inspect and see performed here. I do not offer this to decline any pains of my own, for I shall never scruple the sacrificing even of my life in your Grace's service or any of your family, but because I think it my duty that your Grace should have your full satisfaction in a matter wherein you are so nearly concerned, therefore I resolve to act no other part in it than as your Grace shall positively direct me. I have at large writ to Mr. Clarke, who, I presume, will impart it to your Grace.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 5. Dublin.—The universal sorrow in which the last packet from London overwhelmed this city, for the decease of your noble son, the Earl of Arran, cannot be imagined by any save those who knew how industriously his lordship had endeavoured its good and welfare, during his twenty* years' government thereof; nor can the grief for so great a loss be confined to our walls if any gratitude remain amongst us, the whole Kingdom having enjoyed security, peace, and plenty, during his vicegerency, equal at least, if not

* The letter, although signed by him, is not in Keatinge's hand; twenty ought probably to read two.

surpassing, what it knew under any who preceded him in that great charge. This, my Lord, is great satisfaction to those who had the honour to be known unto him, and all the comfort left his servants wherewith to counter so irreparable a loss. This, my Lord, is what your Grace ought to find room for, in your most pensive thoughts on this sad occasion, and though I may with reason believe that, after some close strokes of the same kind, this last may make great impressions even on your sedate and even temper, yet, I am persuaded, that the same heroic constancy, and pious submission, which hath been your Grace's support in many conflicts of this kind and other adverse fortunes, scarce to be paralleled, will stand unshaken by an immoderate, and now unreasonable, sorrow.

Long life and health, my Lord, are allowed on all hands to be the greatest human blessings, and yet, even these have this certain alloy, that they cannot be exempt at length from frequent losses of this kind. It is *pœna longe viventibus data*, and will, I hope, be so considered by your Grace. However, even under that inconvenience, may your days be prolonged with health, may you see the tender saplings of your family become firm and solid, fit to prop and support the government as your Grace, their illustrious ancestor hath done, and may your end, many years hence, be crowned with eternal happiness, which whilst I live shall be the daily prayer of &c.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 5. Dublin.—I was greatly surprised when the dismal news was brought us by yesterday's packet of my Lord Arran's death, which immediately engaged my thoughts upon those several instances of the like nature which the Divine Providence hath held convenient for your Grace in those later years. This filled me up with present emotions in your Grace's behalf, until I considered what the great Psalmist acknowledged of himself in his private confessions unto God, "In the multitude of my sorrows Thy comforts have refreshed my soul." This, my God, was David's satisfaction at home when the world abroad thought him overwhelmed with troubles, and lost under the burden of his own grief. I cannot doubt but your Grace will make the best and wisest advantage to yourself of all your afflictions which are very many and very extraordinary. Permit me only humbly to recommend to your Grace's consideration from this great precedent, that it is no allowable argument of God's displeasure to his peculiar servant that he thinks fit to visit him with variety of sufferings. David was a man after God's own heart, and yet he was perpetually exercised and trained up under the discipline of such severities, and we cannot say that God loved him the less because he afflicted him so much. And what matter is it of what kind soever our sufferings are in this our short and transitory condition, so they prove conducive to our eternity of happiness. I can think much to your Grace

upon this subject and occasion ; but I must really acknowledge that at present my heart is too full to speak, and my hand too weak to write any more, for this is the first attempt that I have made to write a letter with my own hand since November last. I pray God bless your Grace and make you as glorious for your Christian fortitude, as you are eminent for a thousand excellences besides.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to JAMES CLARKE.

1685-6, February 6. Dublin.—Your sad and disconsolate letter of the 28th of the last month brought me the most dismal tidings that I received these many years, in the certainty of what I stood in dread of since I heard first of my dear Lord of Arran's sickness. . . . There shall nothing be wanting on my part to gather together the broken pieces of his fortune here. Never was any gentleman so misled and made a prey to by his own servants, wherefore it is now necessary that some person of known integrity, and in some measure versed in the concern be made use of ; I know none better than Mr. Bor who was his secretary and who served him with great honesty and affection. . . . The Lord Lieutenant is now going to mount, and I am going to see the vault at Palmerston Chapel, of which it is time for me to consider, having outlived a host of my friends. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685-6, February 9. St. James's Square.—I think your Grace can bear me witness that I have been no friend to non-residents whether the employments were civil, ecclesiastical, or military, and yet I now interpose with your Grace in the behalf of Dean Wilson because I am satisfied his desire to have a further licence of absence proceeds not from any unwillingness to return to his charge, but from an intention to put such an end to his affairs here, that he may not by them be put to ask for any leave of absence hereafter. I say nothing of the sad change lately befallen my family. I hope I have learned what use to make of it, and of whatever it shall please God to do with me and mine. And of the public, I shall say no more than that I am sorry to find the humour of accusing and traducing one another being again to be in fashion there ; but my Lord Lieutenant in time will find the disquiet it will produce, and [be able] to judge which proceeds from a real zeal to the government, and which from seeming to be so, or from malice and revenge. God send your Grace all the happiness you can wish. *Copy.*

ORMOND to COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY.

1685-6, February 9. St. James's Square.—I received your letter of the 9th of the last month when I was ill myself, and in a greater incapacity than by my own indisposition as your ladyship, I presume, has heard before now.

The conditions offered by Sir Robert Colvill do show that he has a good mind to the alliance your daughter will bring him, which considered with his fortune makes it in my judgment advisable to close with him, notwithstanding the accusation lately sent hither against him, for I am confident they are raised and countenanced out of envy and malice, and that he will make it so appear when he can have the common justice of being heard as I doubt not but he will ; in the meantime it will be unseasonable to move for favours to one that is put to justify his loyalty. At a more proper time my assistance shall not be wanting for the advantage of so near a relation as your ladyship's daughter is to &c. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 11. Dublin.—I have been often pleased with finding any occasion of writing to your Grace, but cannot be so at this time, when I have so melancholy a subject for this letter as your Grace's late loss of my Lord Arran, wherein, although your Grace is most nearly concerned, yet I have also some share, there being few persons now left in the world of his quality, of whose kindness to me, next to your Grace's, I had more experience, or put a greater value upon. Your Grace hath had many opportunities of letting the world see how well you can bear, as well the ill, as the good fortunes of this life ; and have gone through them both with that equal temper, as to leave it still in doubt, from your example, under which of them it is most difficult to moderate those contrary passions which both those conditions are apt to incline us unto, and your having so accustomed yourself to the mastery of them, may, I hope, now enable you to support yourself under this misfortune, which, although it is the last of the kind that you can be subject unto, yet is not, in that respect, I doubt, the least of those that have formerly happened to you, and is too great, I am sure, for me to offer at saying anything towards lessening your grief upon it ; though you have not many servants that wish you more ease and comfort under it.

Your Grace hath so great a concern for this country, that it will not, I am confident, be unpleasant to you to hear that the face of our affairs seems to be much changed since my Lord Lieutenant's coming over, and that people generally seem to be as much pleased under his government as they are likely to be under any besides your Grace's ; so that there is hopes that we may soon return into that condition again that we formerly were in whilst your Grace was with us. I verily believe that I have heard of more buying and selling of land, within this last month than I did in a year before, and very little is now sold for less than fourteen or fifteen years' purchase. And though the King's revenue hath something fallen of late, yet I do not doubt but it will soon rise again, if nothing extraordinary should happen to disturb

men's minds, or give them apprehensions of their not being so secure in their present possessions, as they now generally take themselves to be.

Capt. Mathew hath, I suppose, acquainted your Grace with the agreement he hath made with Capt. Flower, for the renewal of his lease of Durrow, whereby I am glad that you are likely to find that what I formerly offered on his behalf was not so unreasonable or disadvantageous to your Grace as he then seemed to believe it.

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, February 12. Cornbury.—Our company by coach and waggon came safe on Wednesday night, jumbled together sufficiently, and we expect his Grace this evening. It is now two o'clock and I must send to Burford, to the postmaster there; if you have directed any letters to Cornbury, that he may send them away; but the next and all afterwards, pray direct them to Cornbury by Chipping-Norton. I have sent to the postmaster there to convey any that comes thither to us with all speed. Here is a fine place, fine air while the weather is good, but very few conveniences, for the house is not what it was intended to be. My wife and I send our service to you and yours.

EARL OF LONGFORD to JAMES CLARKE.

1685-6, February 15. Dublin.—Yours of the 15th current from Cornbury I have received, and am very glad to find by it my good Lord Duke is so hearty and well in his health. . . . My Lord Chief Justice Keatinge goes hence on Monday on his circuit, and will not be back these two months. . . .

My Lord Lieutenant is not well pleased with Captain Mathew for surprising him in the protecting of the Brennans, for when he granted Mr. Mathew authority to protect, he never mentioned the Brennans to him; nor gave him any account till a fortnight after he had received the plate, which and the service they offer of detecting a coiner, and some poor horse-stealers, his Excellency does not think a proportionable compensation for their pardons, who have committed so many and notorious villanies. And his Excellency is the more dissatisfied because about three weeks since a petition of the Brennans' offering to detect the coiner and horse-stealers was rejected at the Council Board, and his brother and another person, who solicited the said petition, were committed for holding correspondence with proclaimed Tories. Besides there is no discovery of the persons who broke into the Castle of Kilkenny, and consequently he thinks himself disappointed in the service he intended to my Lord Duke, which was the only motive that prevailed with him to give implicitly that authority of protection to Capt. Mathew. . . . Sir Nicholas Armorer died in his chair this afternoon.

COL. E. VERNON to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 16.—Concerning his cause which he expects will soon come on, but has no certainty.

ORMOND to COL. VERNON.

1685-6, February 20. Cornbury.—I received yours of the 16th yesterday, as I was returned from Cirencester, whither I went to see a house of my Lord of Newbury's, little to my satisfaction saving that I saw a fine country. Sure my Lord Chancellor will give your cause a hearing; if he really believes the King so much prejudiced by the bargain as he seemed to think, he will certainly free him from it as soon as he can. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 25. Whitehall.—I received your Grace's of the 22nd, and was well pleased that I had the good fortune to have obeyed your commands concerning Mr. Huffe before I received them, having by good luck not forgot what you desired for that gentleman some time ago, and consequently as soon as ever I heard the place was vacant, I put the King in mind of your Grace's pretensions, which the King very readily granted. It is no compliment, but real truth, that I wish from my soul I could be as successful in everything that I imagined would be agreeable to you, and I assure you, you should want nothing that your soul could think of. I wish your Grace all satisfaction at Cornbury, and that there were more good things belonging to the place to be at your service, and I hope you will have your health there, and enjoy it long wherever you are. No man living wishes you more happiness, nor is more faithfully and truly &c.

JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685-6, February 25. Hospital.—. . . I thank you kindly for your remembrance of me in the token you sent me by one of my Lord Lieutenant's secretaries, which, together with the donor's health was drank at the Globe. Your friends here are all well. The House is yet in debt, but they say will be out about a quarter of a year hence. Our chapel now goes on a little more briskly; we hope to see it finished by the latter end of the summer. . . .

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1685-6, February 27. Cornbury.—I must ask your leave to say nothing of the sad part of yours of the 11th of this month, but that I am well assured you take a good friend's part in whatever befalls me, and that I hope my brother Mathew consults you concerning the estate my son has left his fortune in. I know already it is incumbered with debts

of all sorts to such a degree that I am not in hope to see it free in my lifetime.

It is a sign that the disposition of the industrious part of the people of Ireland inclines to quiet and improvement, that my Lord Lieutenant's speech has settled their minds so far as it has, and I hope they will receive no discouragement, though as I hear there is great discourse and expectations in some of such and so great changes in the Army as cannot but alarm all the Protestants of Ireland. I hope it is but discourse and then it will pass over. . . . *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685-6, March 1. Cornbury.—Concerning favours which the Primate had done his chaplain. He refers to Mr. Justice Gorges and says that he is a very honest and a very loyal man, and that there are as insufficient as he upon the benches. If he be removed, he must directly starve, unless some other provision be made for him, which is not the case with any other judge.* *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY to ORMOND.

1685-6, March 2. Dublin.—I am extremely sorry to find by the honour of your Grace's letter that you have lately been indisposed in your health, together with your great and just cause of grief, which I assure your Grace, my Lord Chief Justice and I were both upon many accounts real sharers with you in, and I wish that we and those many more of your friends and servants in this kingdom, that bear a part with you in your trouble for this loss, could thereby lessen that great proportion of sorrow that I fear upon this sad occasion you take to yourself; but I hope God that has supported you hitherto under many trials of the same nature, will likewise do it in this, that may not shorten your life, which is of so great concern to all that know you, and particularly to me, who upon all occasions am still obliged to your Grace for your kindness and favour to me and mine, which I shall ever own with all the sense of gratitude imaginable.

Since I received the honour of your Grace's letter Sir Robert Colvill came to town and finding your Grace's approbation of what was treated of, we fully concluded the match, which, I suppose, in a short time will be consummated, he being so worthy as not to insist upon the title of honour, but to depend upon my brother McCarthy's promise to move for it when he shall find a more convenient season, at which time we doubt not of your Grace's assistance.

I find Sir Robert under a great sense of his obligations to your Grace for the honour and justice you did him in appearing for him before his Majesty and Council when that false information came against him, which is a thing altogether contrived

* The paper is much injured by damage and only partly decipherable.

to prejudice him in his Majesty's favour by my Lord Mount-Alexander and Sir Robert Hamilton, two great enemies of his, as it now appears, though undesignedly and very disguisedly so, for when my lord was lately in this kingdom he was for some days at Sir Robert's house, and very kindly, as I have heard, treated by him, without the least suspicion of his intended design against him; but I suppose Sir Robert has done himself the right to acknowledge your Grace's favour to him, and to inform you of what he conceives to be the grounds of their spleen against him, and therefore I will not trouble your Grace any more with it, but must humbly beseech you that as you have already been so generous as to take his part, so you will continue to do him all the good offices to his Majesty you think fit for his vindication, that so his loyalty may appear to be justified by a person of your Grace's worth and integrity to the Crown, whose word, I am sure, will find much more credit with his Majesty than his adversaries, and by your affording it him your Grace will persist in doing a great act of justice and kindness to Sir Robert, and consequently infinitely oblige &c.

Postscript.—My Lord Chief Justice presents his most obedient humble services to your Grace, and would have done it himself but that his hands are lame with the gout.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1685-6, March 9.—Treasury Chambers.—The King having paid to your Grace for three years last past 200*l.* per annum for the duty of prizage in Ireland, and the last year being determined at Christmas last, I desire to know whether your Grace be willing to agree with his Majesty for that duty at the same rate for this present year, that I may receive his Majesty's pleasure therein.

ORMOND to CAPT. JAMES MATHEW.

1685-6, March 13. Cornbury.— . . . I shall only add that I desire to know whether I may depend upon having a pack of hounds, well bred and disciplined, sent me over about the beginning of September next, after they have done buck hunting. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1685-6, March 13. Cornbury.—I have this day received your lordship's of the 9th of this month concerning the duty of prizage in Ireland, and am very willing his Majesty's officers should receive for him for a year from Christmas last at the same rate I have received for it these last three years, being 2,000*l.* per annum. *Copy.*

JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1685-6, March 15. Cornbury.—Our ladies go to Oxford to-morrow, and his Grace goes to see a house of my

Lord Strafford's with my Lord of Derby, about fourteen miles off. *Abstract.*

SIR R. COLVILL to ORMOND.

1685-6, March 20. Dublin.—By a letter which I lately received from Sir Maurice Eustace, and from other hands, I have been informed of your extraordinary kindness and favour to me in appearing seasonably when an information was maliciously brought in against me. The timing thereof sufficiently demonstrates the malice. I am very well assured to render me odious to your Grace was none of the least design thereof. Your Grace shall never have reason to be ashamed of any good character you have been pleased to give me, for as there is nothing I ever valued myself more for than my zeal to serve my Prince, so it is not in the power of malice to shake those resolutions, I have laid on a full consideration of my duty. I think it would be a hard matter to show how interest could make me step astray, the little fortune God has been pleased to bless me with, being held under his Majesty, and not to be rendered contemptible but by disturbing the public peace. One would think that malice might be ashamed of giving your Grace any further trouble on this account, and that after such a character from the person in the world that ought to be most regarded, they will let me die in peace, and not wound my memory any more; but I know them too well to think one foil will deter them. I must, therefore, beg the continuance of your Grace's favours, though I shall never be able sufficiently to express my gratitude for those your Grace hath already placed upon &c.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1685-6, March 22. Cornbury.— . . . You may freely make use of what rooms you please in Kilkenny Castle, but if my Lord Lieutenant comes, room must be made for him, and you may for that time remove to Dunmore if you think fit. . . . I would be glad to know how I shall do to get a cast of sore hawks out of Ireland against September next; whether I have any of my own at Burreshail or Achill that may be had. It will be good to enter them there at grouse or partridge before they are sent if it may be. I writ to you of dogs in my last, by which you may conclude that I hope to be able to ride and see. I thank God, I can do both here at this time. *Abstract.*

THE KING to ORMOND.

1685-8.—Directing the admission of Thomas Webb as supernumerary clerk of the woodyard; James Clarke as supernumerary sergeant of the chandry; William Scoresby as supernumerary clerk of the carriages; John Thompson as supernumerary clerk of the pastry; Rene Mezander as

supernumerary sergeant of the poultry; Philip Bickerstaff as supernumerary clerk of the poultry; Edward Wynn as supernumerary sergeant of the brewery; John Manley as supernumerary clerk of the kitchen, John Flock as supernumerary sergeant of the cellar; John Vivian as supernumerary clerk of the kitchen; Nicholas Fenn as supernumerary sergeant of the woodyard; James Halsey as supernumerary sergeant of the accatry; Laurence Ball as supernumerary sergeant of the bakehouse; and William Yardley as supernumerary clerk of the kitchen. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, March 27. Cornbury.—. . His Grace will go to Badminton on Easter Tuesday, and the following week he will be at London. . . His Grace is very well. . . His Grace commanded me to write particularly to you to know when you sent the letter his Grace wrote to my Lord Lieutenant before he left London, for his Grace wonders he had no answer; pray write particularly about this, whether you had any answer from the person you sent it to, whether received and delivered. *Abstract.*

RICHARD GRACE to ORMOND.

1686, March 28. London.—Concerning John Bagot, of Ireland, who had been his acquaintance from childhood and always behaved himself very well. Lord Arran gave a good character of him very often. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, March 29. Dublin.—Concerning Lord Arran's affairs, Takes the opportunity of Baron Hartstonge's going to England to send malicious pamphlets which were imported out of France and were intended to be published in Ireland, if they had not been stopped at the Custom House. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, March 31. Cornbury.—Concerning the forwarding of letters. This is writ to send by Lord Mountjoy who goes early to-morrow. Any letters sent to his Grace after Saturday next must be directed to Badminton. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, April 10. London.—. . When his Grace comes I shall mention about my Lord Lieutenant's entertainment at Kilkenny, but I can tell you Cornbury was but barely furnished, and we sent down all sorts of linen [and] plate, provided for all sorts of drink, only two hogsheads of strong beer; we made use of some wood for firing, and hay, both

which his Excellency gave directions for, and what the garden afforded, which is but very little and ill stored ; so I presume they will order beer and all things to be laid in. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1686, April 16. Dublin.—Monsieur Lause going this day for England, I take the opportunity of so safe a conveyance to acquaint your Grace [with] the reports which come daily from England of my Lord Granard's being removed from being Lieutenant General of the Army to the Presidency of the Council ; that the Earl of Tyrconnell is Lieutenant General and brings over with him eighty new commissions ; that three of the Judges are changed, and that Mr. Nugent, Mr. Rice, and one from England are appointed in their places. These reports have filled not only the Army, but generally all the English and Protestants with so great consternation, that your Grace cannot imagine under what discouragements they are. For my own part, I think it the duty of every good subject to acquiesce in his Majesty's pleasure ; but foreseeing how great a mischief this may prove to the revenue by the damp which I find the trading men generally have upon them, and the scarcity it has occasioned already of the current cash, I think it my duty to lay it before your Grace who has so considerable a stake amongst us, and will in proportion soon feel the bad effects of it.

I here enclosed send your Grace a proposition of Mr. Robinson's to my Lord Ossory for the park of Tullough by which 100*l.* annual charge is saved and 140*l.* increase of rent will be got, and yet deer enough preserved for pleasure and accommodation of friends. I know there are some others who have their eye upon the park and will make propositions of this kind ; but your Grace knows the honesty of this person and if there be any doubt of his performance, good security will not be wanting to back it. Sir Charles Porter landed yesterday morning. He is not yet sworn Lord Chancellor, but I suppose will be as soon as his patent is under the seal. Will Legge landed with him and about a fortnight hence goes to his government, and in his way intends to take Kilkenny, Carrick &c. according to your Grace's commands. The bearer is much disappointed by my Lord Ossory's change of his regiment, by which means he is out of employment, and turned again to seek his fortune in the wild world ; but methinks it is [a] pity so meriting [a man] should be exposed to want and beggary.

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1686, April 19. Dublin.—The most obliging favour of you Grace's of the 1st instant I received the 17th of this month from Col. Legge, unto whom I shall very readily perform all the civilities and respects that I am able. I presume your

Grace are satisfied that I am not much discomposed at the change of my condition. Your Grace have known my intentions in that point for some years past, and had not your Grace's advice, which always have had and ever shall have the force of a command, prevailed with me, I am very sure that I had humbly laid my employment at his Majesty's feet, when your Grace was taken from us. The advantage of the place after your Grace's removal hence was not much worth my concern, if compared with the drudgery of the work, and my satisfaction in it could not be very great when I saw myself alone exposed to the misrepresentations of those who thought their business could not be so easily compassed in this kingdom, while I continued in that station. I thank God I am very well pleased with my condition, which I shall heartily endeavour to improve for his Majesty's service, a duty I have ever professed and practised, and perhaps not without some hazard, above these forty years, and without making one step away, as far as I am able to recollect, and in which, by the blessing of God, I shall ever persevere, faithful and immovable in despite and confutation of all calumnies whatsoever, nor shall I dread to speak truth, or to deliver my opinion of his Majesty's affairs in this kingdom whensoever it shall be required from me for his Majesty's service.

As to my personal health I am, God be praised, as well as I have been these seven years, bating some effects of my last fit of the gout, which yet continues upon my right hand, and my hearing is made less easy to me by the clamorous noises of the Chancery than it was some years ago. I do not trouble your Grace with this little account of myself as if I could suppose it in any degree worthy your Grace's concern or knowledge, but to answer the reports of some of my good friends in London, who have been pleased to say that my laying aside hath been upon the account of my own personal decay. I thank God they can say no worse of me, and I have yet so much charity for them as to wish them as much health as I have when they get up to my age. I shall not give your Grace in this paper any account of our public affairs. Things are not much altered from what they were, though I much fear the decay of the King's revenue. Many of the country gentlemen and farmers retire themselves into the cities, and, as it is reported, transport themselves into England as apprehensive of their insecurity in this, but I hope without sufficient reason for their fears. Denny Muschamp, who attends your Grace with this letter, will, I presume, be able to give your Grace some satisfaction to what your Grace shall be pleased to demand of him. By the now return of the Judges from their circuits, I find that many of the Irish nation, especially those in Connaught, seem to be as much disturbed at the reports that are sometimes thrown abroad of any alterations intended upon the Acts of Settlement as the English. I am infinitely obliged to my Lord Lieutenant.

He is exceedingly kind to me, and is of much esteem with all the English, and I hope with the Irish also, for I am sure he is very equal in his favours and deportments to them both.

I am heartily concerned for your Grace's health, and humbly beg that at some leisure times, when you have nothing else to do, you will cast away a line or two upon your ancient servant, for nothing can be more pleasurable to me than to hear that you are well ; I pray God bless you. I am &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1686, April 19. Dublin.—Though I lately gave your Grace the trouble of a letter by Monsieur Lause, yet I cannot forbear repeating the like by Cornet Mezandier, whose sole errand into England is to pay his duty to, and have the satisfaction of, seeing your Grace. He will tell your Grace how great a bugbear my Lord Tyrconnell is to the officers of the Army, and how far the report of eighty new commissions to be brought by him has mortified and disquieted their minds, for very few being named, every one is apprehensive it will be their own ill luck to turn out. But if this only affected the officers of the Army the mischief were inconsiderable, but the English are generally frightened with it, and partly by this, and partly by the frequent robberies which are committed, many are so discouraged that they are leaving the kingdom, and some are packing away for England, and others for the Plantations, believing they shall there find more security than here, and before six months are elapsed his Majesty will find the ill effects of this in his revenue.

I find my Lord Granard is so little pleased with being President, that he desires rather to be Governor of Jamaica, for the obtaining of which he has desired his friends to interpose with his Majesty. My brother expects, if he does not lose his troop, which the Irish report he shall for showing so little inclination to the natives by his severe prosecution of the Tories, that his lieutenant will be disbanded, my Lord Tyrconnell having expressed no little aversion to him because he happened to be the officer upon duty in the Castle when his lordship, being then a prisoner, was affronted by a private sentinel, whom Lieut. Parziter did rather commend than reprove for his unmannerly carriage towards him, and this so struck with his lordship that when he took a view of the troop on Gallows Green, and saw the lieutenant at the head of the troop, he could not forbear showing his resentment and publicly affronted him, holding up his cane at him, and swearing he was not fit to have any command in the Army. The gentleman's father, and indeed the whole family, were very loyal, and great sufferers for it in the late wars, and he himself has, since he was able to bear arms, served the King, and should he now be disbanded must starve, for the estate of his family was sold in the late times, and he has nothing

but his sword to trust to. My Lord Dartmouth knows the family, and has been very kind to the lieutenant upon Major Billingsley's score, who married his sister.

REV. DEVEREUX SPRATT and REV. NICHOLAS SOUTHCOATE
to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, April 28. Tipperary.—Concerning a contribution towards the relief of the poor distressed French Protestants. Mr. Southcoate went on Monday last to Thomastown to present Mathew with a copy of my Lord Lieutenant's order for the collection, but found that Mathew had gone to Kilkenny. They request him to order Mr. William Mathew to pay that sum of money that his charity shall extend to those poor famished Christians. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, April 29. Dublin.—The bearer, Tory Will, is so alarmed at the intimations he has received from some friends at Court of his being represented an ill man to his Majesty, that, to preserve himself in his Majesty's good opinion, he is necessitated to take this journey. Your Grace, when you were here, was witness of his activity in prosecuting the Tories, and he, having since persevered in the same good service to the King and country, had the success, amongst others, to cut off two notorious villains, that were related to two Justices of the Peace of the name of Magenis, in the County of Down, who shelter themselves under the protection of Sir Thomas Newcomen, and consequently my Lord Tyrconnell. He and the Magenises, being thus at open war, have articed against one another before my Lord Lieutenant and Council, and though Capt. Hamilton was ready for a trial, and had his witnesses in town, his adversaries, merely to delay their coming to the touch-stone, got a commission to examine witnesses in the country, which was accordingly executed, and publication is granted, and a day is appointed for their public hearing. Mathew Barry, who has read the examinations, tells me that Capt. Hamilton has made full proof of his articles against them, which, upon the trial will vindicate him and load them. But in the meantime he leaves his cause to support itself by the justice and truth of it, and is forced to hasten to Court, there to defend himself against the malicious attacks which have been made against him by the unjust and scandalous suggestions of his enemies here. And if in his defence he wants your Grace's assistance, I hope your Grace will afford him your favour and good word, for he has several times quieted the northern parts by the destruction of that villainous race of people who grow up as fast almost as he cuts them off. He talks of endeavouring to get leave of his Majesty to go into the Venetian service against the Turks, but I hope he will not obtain it, for he is so necessary

here for the suppression of the Tories, especially in the North, that I am confident if he be absent, they will swarm again in those parts, not only to the great annoyance of travellers, but also to the obstruction of all inland commerce, and therefore I hope his Majesty will speedily send him back.

ORMOND to DR. TIMOTHY HALTON.

1686, May 1. St. James's Square.—Concerning John Browne, bachelor of arts, of All Souls College, who seeks dispensation for absence in the country in order to take the degree of master of arts. *Abstract.*

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.

1686, May 1.—Concerning dispensations for Thomas May, scholar of All Souls College, whose parents had died, Charles Dobson, scholar of Pembroke College, whose father had died, Charles Allen, demy of St. Mary Magdalen College, who went to the country by reason of small-pox in the University, Thomas Cox, commoner of Brazenose College, who had been sick in the country, Thomas Armstrong, bachelor of arts, of Christ College, who by reason of an imperfection in his speech is unable to speak two declamations, and John Hacker, bachelor of arts, of Edmund Hall, who had been detained in the country by extraordinary business. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to THE CLERK OF THE GREEN-CLOTH.

1686, May 2.—Ordering the admission of Henry Gascoigne as one of the King's tail car-takers and the settlement upon him of the wages, livery cloth, cart rooms and other perquisites. *Abstract.*

EARL OF OSSORY to ORMOND.

1686, May 15. Badminton.—My wife and I are extremely glad to hear you are so well recovered, which we thank God for. My Lord, I found my wife as much improved in her shape as you could desire. I told Lause that for the Agent's place I thought it unnecessary, for the warrants is directed to me or to the Commander in Chief in my absence, and would be but an unnecessary charge to the officers. If the quarter-master be not fit for his place I should be glad to give it him. My wife presents her humble duty to your Grace.

ORMOND to EARL OF OSSORY.

1686, May 18. Hampton Court.—I have received yours of the 15th. As to Lause, if other regiments have no such officer as an Agent, he cannot expect you should put that charge upon your officers that others do not bear. The sufficiency of the quarter-master should be inquired into

and you cannot have better information than from Sir Charles Feilding, and therefore you should write to him about it. My Lord Tyrconnell told me yesterday at Windsor that Capt. Baskerville was dead, and that his Majesty would not dispose of the company but by your recommendation, which ought to be by advancing the next officer, and that, I conceive, is the lieutenant-colonel's lieutenant, unless your own will desire it, and this will make room for the orderly rising of inferior officers; always provided there be no just exception against them, and if there be, they should be dismissed, since he, that is not fit to rise, is not fit to stay in the regiment. Of this you should likewise write to Sir Charles Feilding, though he should be removed to another command, because he must be presumed to know officers he has so long commanded better than a stranger. I am as glad as I ought to be that your wife goes on so well. It will be time a month hence to inquire when she will come to her own house at London. I will speak to my Lord Sunderland to prevent anybody's getting over the officers' heads into Baskerville's command. *Copy.*

BARZILLAI JONES, Dean of Waterford, to JAMES CLARKE.

1686, May 20. Waterford.—Concerning Mr. Thomas Dean, minister of Callan near Kilkenny, who seeks his Grace's permission to reside in Waterford. He has constantly attended his cure, and discharged it with general satisfaction, though neither he nor his wife and family have enjoyed any measure of health there. The position of affairs in those parts justify the steadiest, best resolved man, in apprehensions of danger. There is now quartered at Callan, a troop of dragoons, all Papists, and insolent to the highest degree, and very recently a neighbouring minister, Mr. Kearney, had his house broke open and spoiled, and his children barbarously treated. The Bishop designs Mr. Dean a prebend in his church. *Abstract.*

EARL OF OSSORY to ORMOND.

1686, May 22. Badminton.—I received your Grace's of 18th and I send you Sir Charles Feilding's letter by which your Grace will see that in case Captain Arthur be made captain he recommends his one to be captain-lieutenant. His name is Gilbert, a very good man, and one that came over with the regiment. Colonel Dorrington has writ to me, and says he has got a very fit man to be Adjutant from Colonel Douglas, and if your Grace thinks fit that the Adjutant that is now may be made a lieutenant, and this man may be in his place, Captain Arthur, I think, deserves very well to be advanced. My Lord, as for Lause's being Agent, I think there is no necessity, for although other regiments have, it is because they are in the country, now this being in the town the officer in chief receives the warrants. I have

sent to Sir Charles Feilding to know what sort of a man the quarter-master is. He bought his place as Mr. Clarke tells me.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1686, May 23. Ratisbon.—I have now got with my whole company to the border of the Danube, here we take boats and descend by the river. We are come so far without any misfortune or considerable accident, but what some of our company brought on themselves. Tom Bourke and young Moore, not having patience to stay to fight till they came into Hungary, two days ago fought with each other in this place. Since they would fight, they could not acquit themselves better than they did both, but as I think Mr. Bourke was the aggressor in beginning the brangle, he has received two small wounds in his face and side that are good for correction and not of danger. After the matter, they were found together and so little anger left that Moore was sucking the wound in his side which they were afraid might bleed inward.

I am not yet come to know anything of the affairs of this country. I find we are like to come time enough to the opening of the campaign, of a vast number of volunteers there being but few yet gone before us. I find it is now believed the Turks will be stronger than the former years, and I think the resolution of besieging Erla at the opening the campaign is now changed. As soon as I can know anything considerable I will remember the directions your Grace gave me, and will now and for ever continue what your Grace's favours and bounty has made me, and what I have so often called myself.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, May 30. Dublin.—I send your Grace enclosed the produce of the revenue of this kingdom for three quarters of a year end at Lady Day last compared with the produces of the said quarters in the preceding year, by which your Grace will be able to judge how this kingdom thrives in trade. I sent your Grace formerly the two quarters end at Midsummer, 1685, compared also with the same quarters of the former year, and by adding the totals of the four quarters of each year your Grace will easily find the complete produces of each year, and by the totals of each branch will find how they rise or fall. I had sent them sooner to your Grace, but that we have but one fair writing clerk in the Accomptant General's Office, who has been so employed since my Lord Lieutenant's arrival, that till lately he could not find leisure to transcribe them. But hereafter your Grace shall have such schemes as these of the revenue as early as my Lord Lieutenant or Lord Treasurer has them, while I have the honour to serve his Majesty in this station, which my

countrymen say is not like to be long. And whenever it is his Majesty's pleasure to remove me from it, I shall very contentedly retire to Longford, and heartily wish his Majesty may be as faithfully and diligently served in his revenue by those who succeed me. It is said when my Lord Tyrconnell arrives, who is now upon the roads, there will not only be great changes in the Army, but also in the Council; and that for the latter, his lordship brings his Majesty's direction for dissolving the Council once more, and that in this new constitution there will be but twelve Protestants, and eighteen Roman Catholics. I need not give your Grace any account of affairs here, because the bearer goes so well instructed, that he is acquainted with all things related to the public, an account whereof he is fully prepared to give your Grace.

ADDITIONS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

1686, May.

Arthur, Earl of Granard, Lord President of the Council,
 Richard, Earl of Barrymore,
 Jenico, Viscount Gormanstown,
 Dennis Daly, Esq., one of the Justices of the Common
 Pleas,
 Nicholas Purcell, Esqr.,
 Pierce, Viscount Ikerrin,
 Stephen Rice, Esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer,
 Alexander, Earl of Antrim,
 Thomas Nugent, Esq., one of the Justices of the King's
 Bench,
 Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt.,
 William, Earl of Clanricarde,
 Richard, Viscount Rosse,
 Richard Hamilton, Esq.,
 Pierce, Viscount Galmoy,
 Richard Nangle, Esq.,
 Richard, Earl of Tyrone,
 William, Earl of Limerick,
 Nicholas, Earl of Carlingford,
 Justin Macarthy, Esq.,
 Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell.

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1686, June 5. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 1st of May was delivered me by Cornet Mezandier, the 29th of the same month, for which I humbly kiss your Grace's hands. I herewith send your Grace the new addition that is made to the Council here, but they are not yet sworn, and the new model of our Army, but their commissions are not yet landed. The last public newsletters from London writ that the King's customs did much decrease in England, which I think is the worst news that I can hear of that kind, and I much fear

that ours will do so here likewise in a short time, if some course be not taken for the public satisfaction; for the English of this country, especially the farmers, and the trading-men, are put under such great apprehensions and fears that we are not to expect the continuance of so full a trade amongst us as hath hitherto been, but perhaps a little time, and their own quiet enjoyments of their holdings may discuss those jealousies.

Many of the poor persecuted French Protestants in the West of this kingdom are, as we are informed, transporting themselves into Pennsylvania, for they say, they dare not stay here in this country, lest their own King should find them here, and they had rather go anywhere or die, than to be brought again under his severities. And indeed too many have taken up an opinion that we must all be at the mercy of the King of France and the Pope, if either of them think it seasonable to break with our King, notwithstanding any opposition that shall be made them here. And this they presume to argue from rational consequences, and from the present posture of affairs; but I hope and presume they will find themselves extremely mistaken in their logic, for, God be thanked, notwithstanding their wild conjectures, we are all in a perfect peace, and I hope shall long continue so.

The Tories are in a great measure suppressed and taken. The country gaols are somewhat full of them, and it is thought that this coming circuit of the Judges will dispose of very many of them, and put them out of a possibility of committing any further villainies. The Earl of Tyrconnell is not yet landed, but he is hourly expected. I pray God bless your Grace.

Postscript.—Since my concluding this letter the Earl of Tyrconnell is landed.

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.

1686, June 10. Queen's College, Oxford.—Concerning a dispensation for William Buckle, bachelor of arts of Magdalen Hall, for absence occasioned by his attendance on Lord Berkeley of Berkeley Castle. *Abstract.*

ANSWER of COLONEL VERNON regarding NEEDWOOD FOREST.

1686, June 17. Dublin.—Concerning allegations made by Sir Henry Every and Mr. Howard against him in regard to his management of the Forest as Deputy Lieutenant to Ormond. The allegations were that the lodges were sold or farmed, that the deer were killed at noon-day by strangers, that no woodmoot court was kept, and that deer were killed and timber cut down by Colonel Vernon without warrant. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON to ORMOND.

1686, June 19. Dublin.—I have the honour of commanding a troop in your Grace's regiment. I think it my duty to give your Grace an account of a proceeding, in my poor judgment, somewhat extraordinary. On Wednesday last, being at my quarters, I received orders from the Earl of Tyrconnell to have my troop by nine of the clock in the morning at the Naas on Friday, which was yesterday. In obedience to which I accordingly came thither at the hour appointed. Between two and three in the afternoon his lordship came and viewed us, who liked the horses so well that he was pleased to tell me he wondered where I could get horses of so large a size. After being viewed, and for some small time exercised, his lordship discharged us, and told me he liked the troop and that there needed not above two or three horses or men to be changed; but commanded me to send my quarter-master after him to the town of Naas by whom he would send me an account of what he thought fitting to be done. I paid obedience to his orders, but he was not gone half a mile before he sent for my lieutenant, Capt. Taaffe, who produced his commission but the day before at the head of the troop, and therefore must necessarily be a stranger to all the men, who brought me in the evening a letter from my lord, a copy of which I have here presumed to enclose to your Grace, with a list of about eleven men not thought fit to serve, by which letter your Grace will see I am not only commanded to turn them out, but also to take such men as my lieutenant shall provide. As to the men, excepting two, which I acquainted my lord I designed to discharge, I do aver to your Grace that there is not in the Army more soldierlike men, better equipped, or better disciplined, and I hope it will appear to your Grace very hard usage, that a lieutenant who came into the Army but the day before, should be consulted with about the men, and have power to provide others for their places, whilst the captain who has served with these men above eight year, and whose loyalty I hope was never questioned, should stand by as a cipher.

But though I blush already for my tediousness, yet I must beg your Grace's pardon for continuing the same fault a little longer. Upon viewing the list I said I was sorry to see one man in it, who was as good a man, and so well horsed as any one in the Army, to which my lieutenant made this answer, "O my Lord, this order is not so strict but that my Lord Tyrconnell has left me a discretionary power to keep in whom I think fit, and if your lordship's opinion of this man be this, he shall continue." This is, I am sorry I cannot call it a short, account of this matter. I have not yet discharged the men, nor do I think fit to take men of my lieutenant's choosing, when I am not thought myself fit to choose. My Lord, I am come of a father whose greatest glory is that he has

ever been eminent for his loyalty, and though I have not had the same opportunity for showing mine, yet I have the same blood, and as much readiness to sacrifice either life or fortune for the King's service as anybody, and I beseech your Grace to give me your advice how to proceed in this affair, for if I am not thought worthy of such a commission as I now enjoy nor capable of discharging the place, I shall with all cheerfulness and submission asquiesce.

Enclosure—

EARL OF TYRCONNELL to VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON.

1686, June 18.—As I do not question your lordship's zeal for the King's service, so I doubt not but you will use all means to have him well served in what depends upon you, I find about eleven men marked in your troop unfit to serve, and Capt. Taaffe tells me he knows of several gentlemen willing to come in to serve the King. I desire your lordship to accept of them as they come in, provided they be well mounted and likely men in the rooms of those marked by Col. Hamilton as unfit, the names of which he will bring you. I have desired Capt. Taaffe also to acquaint you with the methods used in the Army in England, where unfit men are removed that have good horses, which your lordship may observe. I am &c.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1668, June 20. Imperial Camp, near Buda.—Pursuant to your Grace's commands to me, I have sent my Lord Treasurer this day the state of affairs here as near as I could judge of them. I will not repeat to your Grace what I have said there; but in all human appearance this siege will not have the end the last had, and Buda will be soon mastered with all Hungary, which depends upon it. The two great difficulties in it will be the great want of forage, this country being all burnt to dust, and the having two generals, who seldom do well united. But the first of these the Turks ease us in by having not so much as a thousand horse near us to keep our foragers from going where they please, and the Duke of Lorraine is so good, and does place the advantage of the Empire and of Europe so far above any other concern, that the other will be no great mischief to us. There never lived a more watchful general, nor a better tempered man than he seems to me. After him I must commend the great civility and goodness of Cornet Taaffe. He has been so kind to all his Majesty's subjects here, and is so in particular to me, that it gives me confusion to think how little I shall be able to return it. He is extremely civil and kind to Mr. Butler. Were he his brother, he could hardly treat him better. I have not heard a word out of England since I left it.

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.

1686, June 22. Queen's College, Oxford.—Concerning dispensations for Edmund Marten, master of arts, of Merton College, to enable him to take degree of bachelor of physicks, and Thomas Harwood, bachelor of arts, of Lincoln's College, who is going to travel beyond the seas. *Abstract.*

RICHARD TURNER to ORMOND.

1686, June 22. London.—May it please your Grace I have herewith sent the lease for my Lady Ossory's separate maintenance, engrossed, and nothing to be done but signing, sealing, and delivering. Mr. Serjeant Pemberton has signified his approbation of it by putting his name &c. to that part with the end label to it. The other is only a counterpart for my Lord Arthur Somerset &c. to perfect. . . .

Yesterday my Lord Chief Justice Herbert gave judgment for Sir Edward Hales. He said that eleven of the judges were of one mind, that is of his, and one of another. I think it is Mr. Justice Street. The reasons he gave for the judgment were: 1. That the King of England is, and the former Kings were Sovereign Princes. 2. That the laws of England were the King's laws. 3. That the King and Kings of England, as all other Sovereign Princes, had power to dispense with all penal laws when there was any necessity for doing it. 4. That the King was sole judge of such necessity. 5. That the King's powers and prerogatives were not charged with any trust from the people; but that they were natural and inherent in him. 6. That in the particular case, in regard the King did dispense, the dispensation was good, and therefore the plaintiff had no cause of action.

Yesterday Prance stood in the pillory at Westminster, in the place where Dr. Oates formerly stood, but had much worse usage, for he was pelted sadly. This day the men that robbed the Harwich mail of the gold were found guilty. The enclosed are instructions for to perfect the writings.

ORMOND to VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON.

1686, July 7. Badminton.—Being thus far removed from London, I did not receive your lordship's of the 19th of the last month till the 3rd of this, so that I believe you have been put to declare your resolution touching the admittance of the men brought you by Capt. Taaffe before now, or will be put to it before this letter or any advice from me can come to your hands. Yet I will venture to tell your lordship that I should have thought your best way had been to have stated the case to my Lord Lieutenant, and to have received his direction in it. It is a new method, I think, in Ireland, that general officers or brigadiers should appoint as many changes of common men as they shall think fit. Yet I hear it is so practised here, and it may be fit to submit to and follow

the example. But I think it is not the practice here or anywhere, that the lieutenant should be charged with the trust of providing new men, if there be a captain in the place or within the kingdom. There cannot, I confess, be too much care taken to have the King well served in his Army, since he pays it so well, and this further check upon officers of brigadiers taking view of common men may be useful, but even that invention is not less subject to abuse, by partiality or animosity, than most others are. This is all I have to say on the subject of your lordship's, more than if I were able to advise better or any other way to serve you, it would appear that I am &c.

Postscript.—By what I hear has been done in other cases I think it may be concluded that the men your lieutenant is to bring will be of another religion than has been heretofore admitted into the Army, which though principally intended was not thought fit to be declared in a written order. Yet in the choice of such I think the captain ought to be trusted.
Copy.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, July 11.—Concerning his command. The next day he is to attend the Lord Lieutenant to Kilkenny whence his Grace's regiment is to march to Lisburn. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, July 12. Dublin.—The bearer will tell your Grace what unexpected alterations we have here in the Council, among the Judges, in the Privy Council, in the Army, Corporations, Commissions of the Peace &c. as also what are like to be the consequences of it in the revenue, and in every private man's concern. For the alarm is so general, that every man who has money pockets it up, and consequently, no trading being in the country, every man feels the mischief of it, by seeing no possibility of receiving rents. Nay, there is so little money stirring that the quarter rents cannot be had, and if our collectors distrain cattle, they can find no markets for them, after they are legally appraised. This being our present state, your Grace may judge what will be the future. For our merchants mind only now the calling home their effects from abroad, and I hear of no commissions to factors, as formerly, for buying up the native commodities. I verily believe the Customs will not be found to decrease much the last quarter, for the reason aforesaid, but the decrease in the excise will be found considerable when the quarter's accounts are sent up. The decrease in the Customs will be visible the next quarter, unless some speedy course be taken to quiet people's minds, and free the trading-men from the fears and jealousies they are now possessed with. For till men can be persuaded that they

may be safe in their fortunes they will not incline to adventure in trade, and it is great pity so great a stop should be put to the flourishing condition of this kingdom. In fine, my Lord, it is not easy to represent to your Grace the great consternation people are generally under of which they will not suddenly be cured.

My Lord Lieutenant is this day gone to Kilkenny to view your Grace's and my Lord Ardglass's regiments of horse before my Lord Tyrconnell makes the reformation he designs in both. His Excellency intends to be back by this day sennight. I had almost forgot to tell your Grace that when Capt. Mathew was in town he proposed to the Commissioners their taking the prizage for his Majesty's use during your Grace's life, and insisted upon 2,200*l.* per annum, with which I find the Commissioners are not inclinable to comply, because, for those three years past, his Majesty has lost near 1,000*l.*, and they have no prospect that the revenue will rise.

THE KING to ORMOND.

1686, July 12. Windsor.—Ordering the admission of John Manley as second clerk of the kitchen in room of John Clements, removed to be chief clerk, and of Sir Henry Firebrace as controller of the Household in room of Sir Henry Churchill removed to be second clerk of the Green-cloth, and of John Sparrow in room of Sir Henry Firebrace. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1686, July 17. Imperial Camp before Buda.—The 13th of this month the Duke of Lorraine resolved to attempt making a lodgment upon the breach our cannon had made in the wall of Buda. About seven at night the attack began, and a party of grenadiers, backed by all our Englishmen and several other volunteers, mounted the breach till they came to the palisades, where the fight continued for a whole hour with more firmness on both sides than has been often seen. All sorts of weapons were used on the Turks' side—fireballs, granadas, great and little, halberds, pikes, even scimitars, but nothing flew so fast or did such mischief as stones, by one of which your Grace's servant, Mr. Moore, had his head beat to pieces. We had his body brought off and buried in a ruined church in Old Buda. I take what care I can to dispose of what horses and other things he had, of which I will send Mr. Clarke an account by next post. I doubt all will not amount to much. Whatever he had about him was taken away before we came at his body. With him were killed one Mr. Wiseman, a brave young man, whose body we cannot find. Some say they saw him struck down with a scimitar at the top of the breach, likewise Captain Rupert and Captain Talbot, one who had served in Hanover. I think every Englishman there might be said to be wounded more

or less. The worst hurt were Lord George Savile, who is shot through the belly, Mr. Forbes shot into the groin, Mr. Bellasis shot into the breast, and St. George through the shoulder. The last is without danger, and I believe the rest will recover. The others were hurt with stones and arrows. My son and I escaped best. In this attack were likewise killed the Prince Feldentz, Prince Piccolomini, Count Dona, the Duke of Vejar, your Grace's acquaintance, who died yesterday, and many other gentlemen, with four or five hundred soldiers, and when we had done we were fairly beaten from the breach. But this cannot preserve the town, to which we do not yet hear that any considerable succour is coming, though I believe the garrison are resolved to *opiniatrer* it. This morning the Bavarians took an advanced post but lost in the action the Count de Fountain, a lieutenant general and best foot officer they had. I am sorry I cannot give your Grace a better account, and am very much afflicted for Mr. Moore, who was as mettled and as pretty a youth as lived.

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1686, July 20. Dublin.—I presume to send your Grace the enclosed from my brother to me, that by it your Grace may be acquainted with the usage he received from my Lord Tyrconnell at Kilkenny. And though it was not half so bad as Captain Reynold Graham, my Lord Preston's brother, had from his lordship, yet the liberty he takes in his haughty humour to abuse gentlemen, is very discouraging to those who have and will serve the King at least as faithfully as himself. His lordship, notwithstanding he commended my brother's troop upon his first view, was pleased to pick out seventeen of the men whom he turned out, though they were young, lusty fellows and very well mounted. What alteration he has made in the rest of your regiment I do not yet particularly know; but he charged and directed my Lord Roscommon not only to supply the vacancies he has made with Roman Catholics, but also that hereafter as vacancies fell they should be filled up with Roman Catholics.

There being a dispute between Captain Graham and Captain Anderson, both of my Lord Ardglass's regiment, about precedency, their commissions bearing the same date, his lordship directed them to throw cross and pike for it, to which Captain Graham submitting, as he thought it was his duty to obey the lieutenant-general, the chance fell to Captain Anderson, with which Captain Graham, being dissatisfied, he applied to my Lord Lieutenant when he arrived at Kilkenny. And my Lord Tyrconnell and Major General Macarthy acquainting my Lord Lieutenant that Captain Graham had never before an higher command than ensign in Colonel Macarthy's regiment in France, my Lord Lieutenant directed the two captains to throw dice for the precedency,

upon which the chance, the second time, fell to Captain Anderson's lot. And Captain Graham, understanding that the ground of my Lord Lieutenant's judgment for their throwing dice was because his Excellency had been informed that he had been in the Army never higher than an ensign, he, the next morning to undeceive his Excellency brought to him two commissions that he had from his late Majesty as captain, one whereof was in the Army in Flanders, where he actually served, and the other in Tangier, from whence he was absent by leave from his late Majesty. Upon perusal of these commissions his Excellency altered his opinion, according to the rules now practised in England, and declared to my Lord Tyrconnell that the right of precedency was Captain Graham's, he having had two commissions before to be captain, and that Anderson had never had a commission before his present one. My Lord Tyrconnell said he had waived his right, and submitted to the decision of dice which gave it against him. Graham replied it was not his choice but a force upon him by his lord's commands, whom he obeyed as his superior officer. My Lord Tyrconnell upon this, gave him the lie, and asked whether he clapped his pistol to his breast and so forced him. His Excellency then reproved my Lord Tyrconnell for using such indecent language in his presence, and told him that he ought to have considered whose character he bore, and added that the command of a superior officer was a force upon an inferior officer, whose duty it was to obey, and not to dispute it, and the right of preceding being Captain Graham's, he was resolved to give it to him. In the afternoon, the troops being drawn out, my Lord Tyrconnell went to the head of Captain Graham's troop, called him a rascal, and said that he would teach him to tell lies to my Lord Lieutenant, adding that a lying fellow was a dangerous instrument in an army, to which Captain Graham replied, "My Lord, such language was not fit to be given to any gentleman." The next day, his lordship, pretending to give a visit to a friend who lived within five miles of Kilkenny, and to lodge there that night, took leave of his Excellency, but, instead of going to his friend's house, drove on to Carlow; and the next day his Excellency set forward for Dublin, and on Saturday arrived at Chapelizod, two days sooner than he intended when he went hence.

His Excellency I find very well pleased with his reception at Kilkenny, and is exceedingly satisfied with your Grace's seat, but he had not time to see Dunmore. By this day's sennight's packet I hope to send your Grace a view of Midsummer quarter's produce of the revenue.

Encloses—

CAPT. AMBROSE AUNGIER to EARL of LONGFORD.

1686, July 12. Kilkenny.—Concerning a severe check he has received from the Earl of Tyrconnell. His

lordship said that he was informed that Aungier opposed his Majesty's interest, but would not say who were his accusers, nor in what particular he offended, only that it was his general character, and that report had been given to higher than himself. *Abstract.*

MRS. ELIZA CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, July 21. Hampton Court.—His Grace will be in London either to-morrow or the next day. His Grace has a great cold at the present, but I hope this warm day will help to cure him. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CLARENDON to ORMOND.

1686, July 22. Dublin Castle.—By your Grace's favour I was the last week at Kilkenny, but I must go again before I can give your Grace, or even myself, any account of that noble place, for I could not see much of it, my stay having been there but two days, in which time, I saw your Grace's regiment there and my Lord of Ardglass's, all but one troop, which was here upon duty. Your major thought yours a very good regiment, and so did many other officers; but our lieutenant-general had many exceptions to make to it, and particularly against your quarter-masters, whom, he said, must be displaced, of all which I doubt not but your Grace has had a particular account from your lieutenant-colonel, who was very zealous, according to his duty, to preserve your rights and privileges in your regiment, and my Lord Tyrconnell thereupon directed him, saying he had as much respect for your Grace as any man living, to know your pleasure, and to give you an account of everything, before any of your non-commissioned officers were removed. But a great many of the common men are put out, many of whom, I believe, nobody else would have dismissed. Some his lordship says he is satisfied are disaffected to, and not well qualified for the King's service; and the officers, who ought to know them best, are not to be believed in the characters they give of their men. That which was most remarkable at Kilkenny was the charge the lieutenant-general gave my Lord Roscommon upon his allegiance to admit none into your Grace's regiment but Roman Catholics, which, you will believe, does not a little confirm men in the fears they were under before, but this Lord Tyrconnell has since denied, and Lord Roscommon positively avers it to his face. But it cannot be doubted that Lord Tyrconnell gave him those orders, for he did the same to other officers, even Roman Catholics, who will own it, and were troubled for it. It would be too tedious to give your Grace a minute account of all these particulars, but my brother can do it if you please. I have written at large all matters of fact to my Lord President. If the King reads my letters, and is satisfied with the proceedings, he is the best judge.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, July 23. Dublin.—On Thursday last, my Lord Roscommon being returned from executing my Lord Tyrconnell's commands in disbanding several troopers in your Grace's regiment, and coming to wait upon my Lord Lieutenant at the very instant my Lord Tyrconnell was with his Excellency, my Lord Lieutenant asked his lordship whether he had not told him at Kilkenny that my Lord Tyrconnell had directed him not to admit any but Roman Catholics in the room of those persons he had marked to be disbanded in the several troops, to which my Lord Roscommon answered in the affirmative, and averred to my Lord Tyrconnell's face that he had given him such orders, which my Lord Tyrconnell as positively denied, and said that my Lord Roscommon officiously undertook to do it without any persuasion of his. I suppose my Lord Lieutenant has represented this matter to his Majesty. We all believe here that my Lord Roscommon acted by Tyrconnell's orders, which his lordship disowns now because he is not warranted therein by his Majesty's instructions to him. However, the mischief is done generally throughout the Army, contrary to his Majesty's intentions, and where any of the Roman Catholics have commands they have turned out the most part of their troops and companies, and taken in new men of their own religion, which, it is supposed, they have done by my Lord Tyrconnell's direction.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, July 24. Dublin.—I am just come from Kilkenny, where your Grace's regiment appeared so as my Lord Lieutenant was very well pleased with them, and, I dare presume, will own it to your Grace, and truly, my Lord, I should not have blushed had they appeared before the King. It is my duty to let your Grace know of several alterations made among us, at that rendezvous. There are so many as to the commission officers, that I must take the next to give you a particular account of them, but that was before our meeting by commissions sent over, and in the field pricked down to be dismissed as followeth: in your Grace's troop fifteen, Lord Kingston's twenty, Lord Kinsale's thirteen, Lord Blessington's eighteen, Capt. Boyle's thirteen, Capt. Aungier's seventeen, Capt. Carne's thirteen, my own eight. Poor Benson is dismissed from my Lord Blessington's troop, being quarter-master, but I pleaded hard for him, and so did many more, and he is promised to be quarter-master to Lord Cloncarty. There is one Mr. Edward Burke quarter-master in his place, and the troop commanded to Loughrea and the other seven with me into Ulster. Your Grace hath never a lieutenant left but your own and mine lately put in. Poor Robert Dillon is very uneasy. I wish I were with your Grace to tell you all my thoughts, for I bless God I have so far followed both

your example and precepts as to be covetous of serving the King well. Willing I am to be judged by my Lord Lieutenant whether I have, and indeed, my Lord, may venture to appeal to anybody for my soul is full on it. I am sure your Grace will hear how I have been put to justify orders given me, and after forty odd years it is time I should know what to do with them when I receive them. But I thank God I am fully justified and all is well again.

My Lord, there was an adjutant named to act for your regiment. He is a German, of Col. McDonnel's recommendation, and truly a civil, discreet man. I offered your Grace's right to name your own, and this is to serve and have the allowance, but till you declare your further pleasure. I am also advised to dismiss my quarter-master, Jones, who served in Cromwell's army here. I have gotten time to crave your Grace's commands, and to beg your Grace's leave I may name my own quarter-master. I will answer for his fitness. I wish heartily your Grace's regiment in England, if it were the King's and your pleasure. I am for ever &c.

Your adjutant's name is out of my thoughts till the next.

SAME TO SAME.

1686, July 27. Dublin.—Having the opportunity of this hand, I can freely write to your Grace the truth of what hath made some noise here, and will reach your ear at London; but I have not the least fear it can be so represented to your Grace, as to do me disadvantage in your thoughts, which I am sure I would as soon die as merit.

My Lord, when my Lord Tyrconnell was leaving Kilkenny, and in his coach, he came out and took Col. McDonnel and I aside, and there commanded us both positively to take in no men into the regiment in the room of those I gave your Grace an account were turned out, but such as were Roman Catholics. These orders, my Lord, could not be expected to be kept private, for then they never could be obeyed, and therefore, I first acquainted my General, my Lord Lieutenant, with them, and truly, my Lord, cannot yet think it a crime, and then consulted McDonnel how to deliver those orders to [the officers] of your regiment with the [best] gloss upon it I could, and therefore told them altogether, Col. McDonnel standing by me, that they were not to look upon this as a distinction of religion, though seemingly so; but that there were many poor Irish gentlemen who wanted a share of the King's bread and bounty, which we had long and plentifully had, and it was to provide for them. McDonnel did not only stand by, but said before them all this was my Lord Tyrconnell's orders, which doth sufficiently justify the truth of it. If it had been possible to suppose I could have made such orders, I would have said something in my own excuse, but there were so many spake of it that I might be silent. Yet, when

the noise it made rendered it inconvenient, it was forgotten, and my Lord Tyrconell took me into my Lord Lieutenant's closet, and asked me whether he had given me such orders. I that had [taken them] down, and had not learned to [lie] no more than Deny [Muschamp], positively affirm it, or I am sure I had not been fit to live. It was not, I think, convenient for the King's service to have had this much scanned, and I guess the talk is over for that reason, and I am sure, my Lord, whatever I can apprehend may be for his Majesty's service shall be as much my endeavour as my duty while I live, and therefore, my Lord, this account need be no farther mentioned than to your Grace, since I am told I shall not be cashiered, and all is well again. I am with everlasting duty &c.

My Lord, I must ask your Grace a thousand pardons for the many letters I have writ you on one subject, and troubled you with [another] two. I will do so no more.

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1686, July 29. Dublin.—The noble bearer, my Lord President, is so much better able by discourse, than I by letter, to acquaint your Grace with the great changes and present posture of affairs in this kingdom, that I resolve to save your Grace the trouble of a long letter, the intent of this being only to assure your Grace, that if you have any commands for so insignificant a person as I am, I am ready to receive them, and execute them, with my usual faithfulness and zeal to your Grace's service. I hope by Tuesday's packet to send your Grace the scheme of June quarter's revenue, by which your Grace will be able to take some measure how we are like to thrive here, where, in the memory of man, there has not been known the like scarcity of money that now is all over the kingdom.

SAME TO SAME.

1686, August 2. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 27th of July I have received and have not time now to answer it, the packet being just now going. This only serves to convey the enclosed to your Grace, which is a short view or abstract of Midsummer quarter, the effects of my own pains, which possibly my Lord Treasurer may not have, and therefore I beg of your Grace to keep it to yourself, till we have time to draw the scheme at large, of which your Grace shall have a copy. I wish your Grace could tell me the name of that disbanded officer, who tells those fine stories, and says that he was turned out because he was a Roman Catholic, for we keep an authentic register of all our officers' faults, and shall be able to give just reasons for dismissing any of them. Since your Grace is so great a stranger to the alterations here, I

shall, by the next safe hand, give your Grace a clear account of them, which I would now have done if time would have permitted it.

ORMOND TO EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686, August 3. Hampton Court.—I received your lordship's of the 20th of July some days after I had received others of the 22nd, giving an account of Captain Graham's rebuke much to the effect your lordship writes it at large, and I hear complaint has been made to the King in the captain's behalf. What reparation can or will be given him I cannot tell. His Majesty, as long as he employs the Earl of Tyrconnell in so high a place, and great a trust, may think it necessary to support him, even in some irregularities and excesses, at least not to mortify him, or lessen his authority by any public reprehensions, however he may dislike the roughness of his proceedings in the discharge of his trust, the nature of which, if it be such as his lordship assumes, would require all the smoothness and temper the performance of it is capable of. I confess his proceeding with your brother, though not so reproachful in language, cannot but be as grievous almost as if it had been as unsupportable as that with Graham, especially to a gentleman so remarkably loyal, and so ready to manifest his loyalty as your brother has been. It would be surprising and uncomfortable enough if his Majesty should take the character of all men's affections in that kingdom to his service, even from my Lord Tyrconnell himself; but to take from him when he takes it but from others, who perhaps are not very competent judges, or informers in the case, would be something more intolerable, so that I cannot fear but that his Majesty will take other measures, and in that confidence suffering should have patience.

I shall be glad to see the produce of the quarter your lordship promises, not so much to satisfy a curiosity, as to judge in some measure whether trade be really so damped as our tenants would make us believe when we call for rents. Though I writ to your lordship that I would be content to take 2,000*l.* a year for my prizage for a term or during my life, yet, if I can secure a better bargain, I hope your lordship will not think yourself so bound to the trust as to make use of my letter to you. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF CLARENDON.

1686, August 3. Hampton Court.—I am glad you received any, though never so little, satisfaction at Kilkenny. I hope your Excellency may return thither before you take up Dublin for your winter quarters. I am preparing field entertainment for myself at Cornbury, and if I can prevail with your Excellency's relations, they shall keep up the custom of spending some days there before the Court returns.

to Whitehall. I am sorry proceedings, in themselves harsh enough to very honest and loyal men, should be executed with so much harshness in the manner. Men may be undone civilly though very substantially. There has been a time of much recess from the Court, some of the chief ministers going to take the waters, and others the air at their own homes. I, though none of the number, have spent that time here and at London, so that I have not seen any of them, not even my Lord Treasurer, with whom I converse most. He was yesterday at Windsor, and this morning, as I am told, at London, at the opening of a new commission that makes much noise, and raises many and differing expectations. Some fear the powers are too large, others say they are no more than are already in the King's Bench and the Attorney General, but your lordship has more and more certainties from more competent correspondents. It satisfies me and I hope your Excellency is satisfied that I am &c. *Copy.*

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.

1686, August 3. Dublin.—On Friday last, the Assizes for Kilkenny ended, where there was a great appearance of the gentry not only of that, but of the Queen's County and Carlow brought thither to hear the success of Ramsey's trial, which took up near ten hours, where the chief witnesses for the King were detected to that degree, that Capt. Mathew—who of necessity prosecuted against the prisoners, since he could have no restitution without so doing—after the jury who acquitted them, without stirring from the bar, had delivered their verdict, did publicly move the court that the three chief witnesses might be bound over for perjury, and that he would be obliged to prosecute them, which gave very great satisfaction to the country. But bills being found against two of them the last assizes at Kilkenny and Wexford, for robbery and theft, the petit jury at Kilkenny saved the captain the trouble of a prosecution against one of them, whom they found guilty, who is since executed, and I believe a jury at Wexford will give him like ease as to a second. The third slipped out of court, when he saw how matters were like to go, and is not since heard of.

My Lord, I was always of opinion, and am daily confirmed therein, that this late way of taking thieves and robbers into protection, and promising them pardon upon their detecting others, is a most dangerous course, and hath brought many honest men to untimely death, without any fault in juror or judge. The Brennans have, in this whole matter, much abused Captain Mathew, and cannot, to this hour, be brought to say how they came to know how the plate was brought to the place where they found it, more than that a spy of theirs brought them word it would be divided there that night; but what that spy's name, or where he is, or who were to divide it, they know not, though they told

Valentine Smyth, when they were going to the place, and he questioned them concerning the enemy from whom they were by dint of sword to rescue it, that he need not fear, for that they were a company of pitiful fellows. And in this they spoke truth, though they know not who they were, for they fled upon the first fire, leaving their prey behind them. But Valentine saith the night was so dark that they could not see one another, so that it is believed by all that the Brennans brought the plate thither themselves.

And now, my Lord, having tired your Grace with a tedious story, for which I beg your pardon, I am, in discharge of a promise which I made to Capt. Mathew to give your Grace my thoughts in relation to the lands in this kingdom, which by the Earl of Arran's death do remain unto the Earl of Ossory, in the management of which for many years last past Mr. Bagot cannot be excused, I shall not descend to particulars, but must give your Grace one instance: that it is universally said there that he hath acquired an inheritance out of it to himself by near 400*l.* per annum, on which he hath built an extraordinary house, so that if it can without great inconvenience be done, the management is forthwith to be taken out of his hands. Capt. Mathew is apprehensive that what remains of the three lordships which the Earl of Arran had power to incumber, may by decree in Chancery be sold and applied to the payments of his debts. Of this I can give no opinion until I have seen and considered the deed of settlement, but if there be the least apprehension of such a decree, then is the Earl of Ossory, in my judgment, forthwith to take the administration in his own, or the name of some other person, that he can intrust; and Capt. Mathew assures me that your Grace's, and his own business, takes up his whole time, and it is not possible for him to undertake it, and therefore desired me to recommend unto your Grace, as he told me himself would this post, Mr. Gerard Bor, who formerly served my Lord of Arran to the great satisfaction of his lordship, and those who had aught to do with him during his lordship's government, to undertake that trust, for which he is in all respects sufficiently capacitated, and is constantly resident in this city. It is evident that with care and industry the estate in Carlow and the Isles of Arran may be preserved in your Grace's family, and the debts and portions raised and satisfied. And this, at his request, I make bold to represent unto your Grace, with this humble assurance, that whilst I breathe my endeavours shall not be wanting in serving your Grace and family, not only in this, but in all other your concerns, wherein you shall honour with your commands &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, August 5. Dublin.—I had not time by the last packet to answer your Grace's of the 27th of July, and

intended that short letter only to convey to your Grace the abstract of the Midsummer quarter's produce which I therein enclosed. I now send your Grace the view at large by which your Grace will find the inland excise and licences have fallen 2,250*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.*, and I fear will fall more this quarter, though the customs have exceeded 4,422*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*, which we attribute to the merchants bringing home their effects from foreign parts, for as yet we hear of no considerable commissions for exporting of the native commodities, and the scarceness of money continues to that degree, that our collectors tell us, when they have distrained cattle and appraised them at two cobs a piece, no man offers them money for them, nor can landlords find money enough to pay their quit-rent, the cause of which is certainly the apprehensions which people are in upon the charges made lately here; for the English keep their money, and will not traffic as formerly, and the Irish, if they have money, keep it close, and will not deal for cattle as they used to do, though they are now at very low rates. And that disbanded officer out of the port of Cork, whose name I hope your Grace will send me in your next, is as much mistaken in his measures that Protestants do not remove themselves otherwise, nor in greater numbers than they formerly used to do, as his assertion of being turned out of his employment for no other cause than because he was a Roman Catholic, is notoriously false, and shall be proved.

When your Grace has satisfied yourself in the doubts you have and my Lady Arran is pleased to continue her good humour, I shall cheerfully undertake the trust of an executor, and discharge it, with that honour to my deceased friend, and that faithfulness to your Grace and family which is most suitable to the obligations I have received from both. As to your Grace's prize wines, the Commissioners have discoursed your Grace's proposition with my Lord Lieutenant who concurs with us in opinion, and has directed us to represent the matter to him, and then he will send it to my Lord Treasurer for his approbation and his Majesty's direction. Honest Tory Will Hamilton was, on Monday last, stabbed through the heart by his lieutenant, one Daniel Magenis, whom my Lord Tyrconnell placed upon him, though he knew there had been great feuds between them formerly. The manner of this murder is said to be thus: Capt. Hamilton having been told that Magenis had said very ill things of him, went into his quarters to question him for it, and Magenis giving him a surly answer, Hamilton either gave him a box on the ear or lifted up his hand to do it, for it is variously reported, upon which Magenis drew out a skean he had in his coat pocket, and immediately stabbed him through the heart, whereof he died within a few hours. The next safe hand I meet with shall give your Grace a particular account of the changes here, whereof I perceive your Grace is ignorant.

SAME to SAME.

1686, August 6. Dublin.—By yesterday's packet I acquainted your Grace that Daniel Magenis, lieutenant to Tory Will Hamilton, had stabbed his captain, which was the account my Lord Lieutenant had then of it. But the packet which arrived this morning brought his Excellency a letter from the Judges who were then at Downpatrick, where the murder was committed, that gives this narrative of it. On Saturday last Capt. Hamilton was upon his trial for treasonable words, where Murtagh Magenis was the chief prosecutor. And in the trial having said something in court, which Capt. Hamilton thought reflective upon him, the captain on Monday morning went to Magenis's chamber, taking with him Mr. Maxwell, Sir Robert Maxwell's son, where expostulating with him the words he had spoken, and pressing him for an explanation of them under his hand, Magenis refused to give it him, upon which Capt. Hamilton lifted up his cane in his hand with design to have struck him over the head and had done it had not Mr. Maxwell and another in the room closed in with him and held his hands, during which Magenis stabbed him through the heart. This was done about nine in the morning, and he lived till nine at night. Maxwell secured Magenis, who is committed to the gaol of Down by the Judges without bail or mainprize; but their lordships could not to try him because this happened not above two hours before the assizes ended, while Hamilton was living, so that Magenis has time between this and the next assizes, either to break the gaol, or get his pardon, for which he will not want zealous advocates.

By the next packet the Commissioners' representation about your Grace's prizage will be sent, for it is ready drawn and will be given to his Excellency to-morrow morning.

SAME to SAME.

1686, August 7. Dublin.—This morning the Commissioners having delivered to my Lord Lieutenant their representation concerning your Grace's prizage, I have enclosed sent your Grace a copy of it, that your Grace may prepare yourself for discourse upon that subject with my Lord Treasurer, to whom his Excellency intends to transmit the original by this packet. The various discourses of the manner of Magenis's killing Capt. Hamilton still continue, for now it is averred that after the captain had struck him with his cane, upon Magenis's refusal to sign the paper Hamilton pressed, some of Magenis's company held the captain, while the other run his sword, not a skean, into his body, Hamilton's sword not being drawn, nor his hands at liberty to draw it; and that in the scuffle Mr. Robert Maxwell was slightly wounded, and one of those who held Hamilton run into the belly by Magenis. Hamilton's misfortune is greatly lamented, and the country

has reason, he having for several years successively rid those parts of the Tories, which no person now will undertake, since the cause of the Magenis's animosity to him was upon that score only.

COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE to EARL OF CLARENDON.

1686, August 7. Custom House, Dublin.—Recommending that Ormond's proposal to contract for his prizage for the term of his life at the rate of 2,000*l.* per annum be accepted. Signed, Longford, William Culliford, and Herbert Aubrey. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, August 11. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 3rd I received yesterday, the latter part whereof does a little surprise me, and your Grace will find the reason of it before you receive this, I having by Saturday's packet sent your Grace the copy of our address to my Lord Lieutenant concerning your Grace's prizage, which the Commissioners despatched upon my communicating to them that part of your Grace's letter to me, of the 27th of July, wherein your Grace said you did not instruct Capt. Mathew to insist upon 2,200*l.* for a term, but would be content to accept 2,000*l.* during your life, with which proposition the Commissioners readily complied; but would not be persuaded to agree with Capt. Mathew's proposal of 2,200*l.* per annum, in regard the King lost by the three first years 973*l.* I am confident my Lord Lieutenant has sent his address to my Lord Treasurer, which I fear will embarrass your Grace in any new proposition you shall make for your prizage. And had I not thought it for your Grace's service to observe the commands you gave me in that particular in yours of the 27th of July, I had not been so zealous to have brought it to a speedy issue. But if notwithstanding your Grace is of opinion you may make a better bargain for yourself, I will assure you your letter shall not any further appear than it has done already.

I do not doubt but ere this your Grace has received the produce of the Midsummer quarter, by which your Grace will find that upon the whole the revenue is increased in that quarter 2,152*l.* 6s. 8½*d.*, but that your Grace may not be misled by this increase, I must observe to your Grace, first that the increase is visibly in the customs, and then, for this great increase in the customs is because the merchants generally call home their effects, there being little or no exportations in the last quarter, notwithstanding there is so great an increase in the customs; secondly, the inland excise and licences which before were the most flourishing and increasing branches of the revenue, your Grace will find have decreased in the said quarter 2,270*l.* 8s. 10½*d.*, which demonstrates the decay of trade in the native commodities

and scarcity of money. For the excise of fairs and patrons have yielded nothing, nor have the people money to spend at alehouses and merry-meetings as formerly, and by those measures your Grace will best know the condition of our trade here.

I humbly thank your Grace for your advice in my brother's case, which I will endeavour to prevail with him to follow. My Lord Tyrconnell intends this day sennight to embark for England. He is alarmed, as I am told, at the complaints [that] have been against him on that side, and therefore will hasten thither to prevent any impression in his Majesty's mind to his disadvantage. He presses now hard for a Parliament to be called here, since he thinks he has modelled the Corporations to his own mind, and hopes to have Sheriffs also to his content and satisfaction.

JOHN BAGOT to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, August 11. Mount Arran.—Concerning Lord Ossory's rents. His son is at the waters at Wexford this fortnight past for his eyes. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, August 13. Dublin.—Your Grace's two letters, of the 23d of July and 5th instant, came to my hands together as I now came out of the North from settling your Grace's regiment in their quarters, and if it were possible, should have more reason than ever to acknowledge your Grace's goodness to me and mine, in letting me know that Robin is aspersed, that he may clear himself or perish unpitied. In the interim, I can hardly fear a King so just, a master so gracious to me for so many years as the King hath been, will let my son receive the punishment of guilt by turning out of his all before he be heard, and I have great hope the King will believe that, after serving himself, his brother and father forty years, I would be the strictest inquisitor into the actions of my son, if unfit for his service. I have sent for the truth of this matter, which your Grace shall have next week.

Now, my Lord, for the orders I received with Col. McDonnell I could not have them in writing, my Lord being in his coach on his journey, and late too. It might have been, my circumstances considered, fatal to me to have seemed so backward in obeying such an order without being in writing; but I have troubled your Grace with the copy of Capt. Boyle's letter, which shows Col. McDonnell owned them as the Lieutenant-General's orders to us both, and he stood with me at the parade place in Kilkenny several times receiving men so qualified and refusing others upon the account of the said orders, and I hope it will never be imputed to me as a crime that I punctually obey. And truly, my Lord, I delivered these orders with so much caution to all your officers as a

tender point that I pressed them to believe, that it was not the distinction of religion, but the reasonableness of providing for some poor Irish gentlemen that wanted the King's bounty, that we had so long enjoyed among us. My Lord, the enclosed list is the alteration of the officers in your regiment. And really, my Lord, if you be not pleased a little to appear for me to the King, and let me be justified by the King's seeing this letter of Capt. Boyle's, I may be one of the next myself. I have presumed to write a line to the King of the matter, and this will agree therewith and leave no room for doubt. My Lord Lieutenant sent mine to the King. Robin [assured] me he was told in the head of the troop, he was grown a Whig, and I was told before my crime of justifying the truth of these orders, that my son and I were to be out of the Army, which I will neither deserve or believe. I am with all duty &c.

Encloses—

CAPT. HENRY BOYLE to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1686, July 25. Castlemartyr.—I have received your lordship's commands to recollect myself whether I did hear Col. Macdonnel, our major, own the [orders] you delivered to several officers of my Lord Duke of Ormond's regiment for admitting of none but Roman Catholics, in places of such as were now turned out, were given both to him and you by my Lord Tyrconnell, and that he owned they were his lordship's orders. I do very well remember that your lordship made us a very large harangue in delivering that order, and when you had done you asked Major McDonnel if those were not my Lord Tyrconnell's orders, to which he answered they were. I also remember I asked your lordship if you would give me these orders in writing. You answered, "I will give you as much as my Lord Tyrconnell gave me, which was verbal orders." I then told your lordship that might be a thing of consequence, to which you answered, "I asked my lord for them in writing, but he was just then stepping into his coach," and that he gave them to the major and you at the court, after he had took leave of my Lord Lieutenant.

In obedience to these orders, because I was unwilling to march those men that were ordered to be put out of my troop, two hundred miles and send them back on foot, I desired my lieutenant if he could find out twelve men so qualified that he would help me to them, which he did, and your lordship and the major approving of them, I dismissed the ordered men, and en[rolled] them. As to the rest of the officers present, whose names your lordship desires to know, I cannot be very positive, but to the best of my memory, I think my Lord Kilkenny West and his officers were present,

Capt. Aungier and his quarter-master, all my officers, and Lieut. Nugent, Capt. de Carne's lieutenant, and I think, some of my Lord Kingston's officers. Having as far as my memory serves me obeyed your lordship's commands, I have only to add the assurance of my being with great truth &c.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, August 18. Dublin.—The last post carried your Grace an account of your officers, and that I expected Robin's answer which I here enclose to your Grace. I gave him all the ties of a father to make the worst rather than the best of it, and that he must expect to be sent for England by me to see all that he should write to me made good to a title, and he is coming to town in order to that journey, and shall be directed what to do there, for it will be easy to find the truth. One ill is confessed, an absolute disobedience to my strictest of desires and commands, for he was too apt to give, but I never feared his taking hard things, in his ale, and he confesses drunkenness. If your Grace do continue your goodness to him in finding any way to make the truth of this apparent for him or against him, it will be everlasting obligation to me who am in as much uneasiness as ever I was since I had the honour to be &c.

THOMAS OTWAY, Bishop of Ossory, to JAMES CLARKE.

1686, August 18. Kilkenny.—Here are so few occurrences worth your knowledge, that my letters have little other errand but to inquire of his Grace's health, and how you and your lady do. Yet since my last to you, here hath been a great appearance of two very gallant regiments of horse, which would glad any Prince's heart to see them, but before they went hence the supervisors had metamorphosed, a great part of them I mean, to such tatterdemalions as would turn his stomach. Fourteen, sixteen, twenty were disbanded out of some troops, brave, lusty, young fellows, and very well horsed. On the last Thursday in July the visitors were at his Grace's school, where they found all things well, considering the great discouragement all things are under here, in which the very schoolboys have their share, who would be more humorous if the times were more serene. The master is certainly a very industrious man. There are in the school fifty-one. We are to have an university here, six of the natives who have studied at Paris intend to teach the arts and languages, and have hired a house for that purpose. They show no authority as yet for it. I send you one of the papers which they dispersed on Monday last, by which you will see their design. I desire you would, with my humblest duty, present it to his Grace. I have a much better opinion of your nephew than when I wrote last to you. His afflictions

have wrought a very good effect on him, and fetched off his surly careless humour. My humble service to your excellent lady. God Almighty bless you and yours. I shall ever be &c.

Encloses—

Deo Optimo Maximo.

Impiger huc propera, piger hinc procul esto profane.

A good method of teaching Humanity, Greek, French, Philosophy &c. being much wanting in Ireland, some well wishers of the nation, thought fit to choose out of the Irish students at Paris six to teach the several classes methodically. Kilkenny is chosen by the approbation of all, as the fittest place for such a design. The teachers being desirous that nothing should hinder the progress of their discipline, engages themselves to furnish their boarders the books that shall be necessary—parents having very often been found negligent in that point. Their pension will be 10*l.* sterling per annum, for which they will allow lodging, diet, schooling, books, and washing. Each boarder is to bring his bed, napkins, knife, spoon, fork, and the first quarter's pension. Those that come from far will find little college-beds at a cheap rate by the teachers' means, who will have a particular care of such. As for those that diet abroad, they will give what reasonable gratuity their parents shall think fit according to their means. The poorer sort shall be taught gratis, provided they have their diet and lodging fixed. The school will be opened the 1st of September, 1686. Those that intend to come in the beginning, or soon after, are desired to give notice thereof to Mr. Edmond Galvan, or Mr. Francis Barnewell, at Mr. Nicholas Lee's, merchant, in High Street, in Kilkenny.

Gentlemen desirous of learning Hebrew, writing &c. shall find the conveniency.

Nec præmia, nec exercitationes publicæ, tragædiæve, aut ejusmodi quidquam deerit, quo torpentes discipulorum animi ad summum litterarum amorem excitentur, accendanturque.

Habebitur in Aula majori oratiuncula in laudem litterarum Humaniorum a F.B. Humanitatis Professore die Septembris '8^o altera vero in ignorantiam ab E.G. præfecto studio 1^{mo} Octob.' *Printed.**

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1686, August 19. Dubin.—It is no small tribute to me to fail in anything that your Grace is pleased to desire from me, which I fear I am likely to do about the hawks that you

* The words in quotation marks are written.

lately writ for. I have for some time resolved to give over keeping any, and had parted with those that I had to Capt. Flower, before I received your Grace's letter, and one of the best of them is since dead ; but when your falconer comes over, whom I do not yet hear of, if he should like any that are left, Capt. Flower, I am sure, would be as glad as I should be of your acceptance of any of them from him.

Your Grace hath, I doubt not, heard of what was lately proposed from hence about renewing the late Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, which is not now, I suppose, likely to take effect, my Lord Tyrconnell and a great many others with him being much against it, and seeming rather desirous to have a Parliament first called here ; though I do not find that they are for having one very suddenly, or are yet agreed on what they would have done in it in relation to the late settlement of this kingdom, but he is going into England and Mr. Nangle with him, and we hear it is designed, and will be endeavoured that all the variations in the two Acts of Settlement from the King's Declaration whereon they were at first grounded, should be by a new Act now avoided, and that the lands given away by any provisoes in those Acts, not warranted by the Declaration, should be disposed of amongst those that were intended to be restored to their former estates, and for want of reprisals are kept out of them. But I know not whether this, which I hear is much discoursed of by some of my profession, hath been yet thoroughly considered of by them, for besides the hardship and general inconvenience of avoiding so many men's estates, that have been confirmed to them by two Acts of Parliament, and that after so long an enjoyment thereof, and so much money laid out thereupon, and so many sales, settlements and mortgages as have been made of many of them, there are very many of the Roman Catholics that have considerable estates secured to them by several provisoes in both the Acts, which by the Declaration they had no title unto, and the Adventurers and Soldiers are thereby to be confirmed in all that they were possessed of, the 7th of May, 1659, without any retrenchment of the thirds that was afterwards taken from them. The King's quit-rent is also now a great deal more than it was to have been by the Declaration, and your Grace was thereby to have all the lands granted to you that was held from you or your ancestors, which advantage you were in a great part deprived of by the subsequent Acts, and is not, I suppose, now intended to be restored unto you. For these, and a great many other reasons that I might trouble you with, I am apt to believe that this that is now talked of by some, will not be much insisted upon, and if it should, we have great confidence here that the King will not suffer any such alteration to be made in the present Settlement, which, I think is as secure already as it can be made by any new Act, and therefore I do not see any necessity of a Parliament's meeting to confirm

it. And if one should be called in order to the avoiding any part of it, nobody can foresee what the consequences thereof may be, though one may guess at them by the ill effects that the fears and rumours of it have already produced amongst us, which I wish the King may not find by any decay of his revenue, nor your Grace by any such ill payment of your rents, as is now so generally complained of, in all parts of this kingdom. I am &c.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, August 21. St. James's Square.—By this or the next post the form of renunciation will be sent to be offered to my Lord of Longford to perfect to the use of Mr. Gerard Bor, who, by consent of all parties is henceforth to act as executor and to administer according to the will, and he is to be allowed what may be reasonable in consideration of the pains he is to take, and the taking so much of his time from other affairs. What that may come to I know not or out of what it must be taken, but my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge and some of our counsel are to be consulted in it. My grandson Ossory is content that saving 800*l.* a year out of the estate fallen to him the rest shall go to the payment of what remains unpaid of his debts undertaken by me, and an instrument under his hand authorising you so to dispose of his rents shall be sent you. He has good reason to agree to this, for that in a short time the whole rent will come to him excepting what may in honour be thought fit to be paid of his uncle's debts. I sent Ashenhurst to bring over some hawks Sir John Temple offered me [whence] he will return time enough to meet me at Cornbury; nothing keeps me from thence but my daughter Ossory's being brought a-bed, her time drawing near, I hope by that time the hounds may be also there. If they can be sent to Bristol it will save a very long journey and some charges. *Copy.*

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, August 22. Queen's College.—Concerning fees. He cannot yet get himself eased of his employment. Dr. Venn is in Somersetshire.

FRANCIS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin, to ORMOND.

1686, August 23. Dublin.—Though I was unfortunately ill when your Grace was called hence and never since had the opportunity of rendering you any service, yet I never did, nor shall, forget the obligations I have thereto, and shall be infinitely glad to demonstrate so much, as well in fact, as in profession whenever you shall command or the occasion require it. My Lord, this is not a time of saying much, though much there is to be said. Nothing can alleviate the grief of those who loved and honoured you here, but the

consideration that you are still the same person, maintain the same virtue and nobleness, for which you were worthily revered, and the presence of my good Lord Lieutenant, who, for his own temper, and the kind regard he always expresses to your Grace's person and honour is most acceptable to all your friends, and all good men. Since we cannot have yourself, I pray God we may keep him, and should we be so unhappy to lose him also, I fear he would be followed by too many people to be spared out of Ireland, and would draw as evil consequences upon this poor country as a plague, a war, or famine. I know your Grace will not be wanting to serve the King and your country as they will or can be served, wherein God Almighty prosper you, and if that can contribute anything towards it you shall never want the prayers and steadfast duty of &c.

Postscript.—Just now I delivered to my Lord Lieutenant a printed paper published and dispersed at Kilkenny by six natives of this country, who have studied at Paris, and have chosen your town to set up an academy in, and, as I hear, have from a certain abbot in France the allowance of 400*l.* per annum.

EARL OF CLARENDON TO ORMOND.

1686, August 28. Chapelizod.—I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 3rd instant, and lately your other of the 16th was given me by the Earl of Westmeath, whom I shall be very ready to serve, as I shall everybody who is related to, or hath dependence upon your Grace, to the utmost of my power. My Lord Tyrconnell went for England on Thursday and Mr. Nangle, the counsellor, is gone with him, whom your Grace knows better than I to be a very able man in his profession; but notwithstanding all the moderation he was formerly thought master of, I am deceived, and I shall be glad to be so, if he be not as earnest as any of his countrymen for breaking the Acts of Settlement, that is, for putting such explanations upon them by a new law, as will quite unsettle the kingdom.

The last proposition my Lord Tyrconnell made, and it was seconded and vehemently enforced by Mr. Nangle, was, that a sum of money should be given to the King by Parliament, wherewith those English should be satisfied, who ought to leave the lands they are now possessed of, when they are reprinted with other lands of equal value, worth and purchase; that is, that the ancient proprietors, who, by the Acts, were intended to be restored to their estates, after the present possessors were first reprinted, should now be put into possession of their old estates, and that the present possessors, who, by the laws expressly are to be reprinted with lands of equal value, worth, and purchase, shall be compelled to take money after so many years quiet enjoyment, and such variety of settlements, deaths, marriages

and other alienations as have happened. Your Grace knows the reason why those men were not reprimed, nor the others restored, was because the stock of land failed. Certainly, if money can be got by Parliament, as I believe it may, to purchase the confirming and quieting possessions, which will be the only motive to induce men to give liberally, the best way will be to gratify those men who were intended to be restored after previous reprisals, with money, in such proportion as the King shall think fit. But with submission, the time of calling a Parliament, and the circumstances of the kingdom, ought to be very well considered.

My Lord Treasurer will give your Grace an account of all the consultations I have had with Lord Tyrconnell and others about a Commission of Grace, in which I humbly beg you will inform yourself, and particularly that you will well consider my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge's paper, which I doubt has scarce been thought of in England. He is an able man and very honest, and so looked upon generally by all men. I hope your Grace will concern yourself in the affairs of this country, where your interest is so great. I perceive they will speedily come upon the tapis in England, and I have reason to believe that Mr. Nagle is carried over in order thereunto, though he assured me he went only upon the account of his health, and not at all upon anything relating to the public. If he gives in any papers or proposals relating to the settlements, which is what all men look after, I hope they will be, by your Grace's interposition, transmitted hither, where other persons concerned may be heard.

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1686, August 31. Dublin. . . —I am heartily sorry your Grace should receive any prejudice in the King's opinion from the account I gave you of the manner of Will Hamilton's death. What I then wrote was from Mr. Culliford's mouth, who said he came just then from my Lord Lieutenant, and heard his Excellency read the letter the Judges writ to him from the place, so that the mistake was not mine but the relator's. But the truth of that matter is not yet known, no examinations having been yet taken of it, but from Murtagh Magen's friends, who held both Captain Hamilton when he was stabbed by Magen, and also held Mr. Maxwell upon a bed while Magen wounded him in the shoulder. And Mr. Maxwell being with his wound so ill that he was not in a condition to be examined. The Justices of the Peace to whom the Judges referred the examination of that affair took only the examination of the other side, upon which Mr Justice Nugent has bailed Mr. Magen, who is seneschal to Mr. Bagenall in his lordships of Mourne and Green Castle in the County of Down, by which means he has accompanied my Lord Tyrconnell into England in order to the procuring his pardon.

As to the increase or fall of the revenue, no true judgment can be made of it till the end of the year. It is plain the customs have helped it the last quarter, and it is as evident that the inland excise and licences have fallen, which were the most flourishing branches, and they still fall more, the prospect whereof your Grace shall have as soon as we can compute the produce of this quarter, which will be about the latter end of the next month. But the exchange of money keeps up to eight per cent., which is a certain demonstration of the slenderness of our trade, and the great scarcity of money continues in the country, which affects both the public revenue and every man's private estate. I have some time since spoken to the Muster-master-general for an authentic account of the late changes in the Army, which he has promised me for your Grace as soon as he can complete it, which cannot be till the next muster is over. For every day changes are made, and the state of the Army is considerably altered every week. The English are much alarmed at my Lord Tyrconnell's carrying over Mr. Nagle with him, which they conjecture, and will not be persuaded out of it, his lordship has done with a design to prevail upon his Majesty to call a Parliament here, in order to the breaking of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, their inclinations to which they have declared in the debates they lately had with my Lord Lieutenant upon the question, whether a new Commission of Grace or a Parliament were most expedient for the King's service in this kingdom.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1686, September 2. St. James's Square.—I have received your letters of the 13th and 18th of the last month, but something later than others have had theirs by my attendance on the King some part of his journey into the West, and I hasten to return my answer to the most important part of it, that if, my Lord, your son have no other business hither than to vindicate himself from the aspersion cast upon him he may spare himself the pains and the inconveniences of such a journey, since not only his own proceedings before he went hence and his letter since do sufficiently acquit him, and furnish me wherewith to appear in his defence, if there should be occasion for it. I do not think there will be any.

I have read over the copy of Captain Boyle's letter about the orders given you by the Earl of Tyrconnell, which fully bears witness to what your lordship has asserted and which as it seems might be attested and confirmed by many more who were present when Col. McDonnell owned them, and to say truth I do not conceive how your lordship could have had occasion for the prudent speech you made to the officers upon delivery of the orders if you had received none such, nor do I think you stand suspected of any inclination to forge orders by which such alterations should be made in the

regiment. But all this while I know not how or when it will come in my way to make use of the copy for your service, since I am not called upon in anything that relates to the Army of Ireland, and do not intend to meddle with it till I am commanded. If by accident I come to hear that affair that concerns your lordship mentioned, I will then make use of anything I can light on to do your right. Your lordship may please to choose yourself a quarter-master and he will be approved of by &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, September.—Robin is gone to clear himself, which by all that I can find he will easily do, or I am sure, my Lord, he will never appear before your Grace or attempt seeing my face more.

I am confident, my Lord, my command under your Grace will be struck at, and yet I cannot find anything will so much as be pretended against me, nor I bless God there cannot, for as the King, who was graciously pleased to express his trusting of me, finds by my obedience to his Lieutenant-General's commands that my religion is no bar to my strict observance of his pleasure, if such this be, of admitting none but Roman Catholics into the places of disbanded men at Kilkenny, so it seems impossible that for this order's being duly observed by me, as still commanded, and expected from me, that for asserting the truth of my being so commanded, and proving it too, I should be turned out of my bread.

My Lord, I must trouble your Grace with a faithful and true answer to every particular that can be surmised will be pretended by words I have heard: first, it possibly may be said that your regiment was not on a good foot in three respects, that in several months there were no Roman Catholics put in till the rendezvous at Kilkenny; secondly, that we were not clothed in red coats, but buff, probably not all our boots or hats alike; thirdly, that at the said rendezvous the troops were not full.

Answer to the first, we had no orders to receive in Roman Catholics, and without taking the oaths they could not have passed at muster.

To the second, we never had orders to change our dress. The moment we had, I bespoke cloth and all manner of necessaries, which are now ready, notwithstanding the poverty of the men, and my own too, yet I have laid out sufficiently.

To the third, I can say, and be very well vouched for, that as to my own troop I had turned out such as I thought not fit for the King's service, and received in some Roman Catholics, as knowing it reasonable to expect it must be so, and had appointed them to come to the rendezvous which my Lord Lieutenant named to be the Friday after his Excellency went thither, which was on the Tuesday before; but my Lord Tyrconell had ordered the troops thither several days before,

and I went but down with his Excellency on the Tuesday, so my recruits were not at first come up ; but [if] I want a man now, notwithstanding the disbanding, let me be cashiered and worse. But my Lord, I must tell you that since the said disbanding I cannot be answerable for your regiment's fulness, for a troop that appeared at Kilkenny complete, when we were viewed in the North, by name my Lord of Kingston's, had but twenty-six men with the colours, and we had command from the Lieutenant-General to put out the men pricked down at Kilkenny being twelve, and then the remains with the colours was but fourteen men, which troop is since brought back to the Birr to get recruits. But, my Lord, this last account is only for the discharge of myself to your Grace, and though I will do all that is in my power to preserve the regiment, and make it up as well as the present circumstances will allow me, by this one instance your Grace may judge we are weaker since than before the disbanding. This your Grace may be pleased to keep to yourself, but to use what arguments you please to defend me in my post or prevail with the King to exchange me [to some] employment in England, [since] I may [not] hold this under your Grace, and if you hasten not, it may be too late for &c.

I presumed giving the King an account under my own hand of the truth of my receiving, and manner of my giving the within orders, which my Lord Lieutenant did me the honour to peruse and enclose.

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1686, September 6. Dublin.—I presume ere this reaches your Grace Mr. Bor will have acquainted your Grace that I have signed the three papers relating to the renunciation of the executorship your Grace sent over, and I hope your Grace will direct Mr. Bor, when he is fully authorised legally to do it, to discharge the bond to Mr. Buck in which I stand obliged with my Lord Arran. I now send your Grace the list of the present officers of the Army transcribed from the original which the Muster-master gave my Lord Lieutenant. Where your Grace finds this mark, X, prefixed to any name, the person is a new officer and a Romanist ; but where your Grace finds the same mark with a prick before it, thus .X, the person is a new officer and a Protestant. Among the chaplains as they now stand in the enclosed, three are changed since the list was made vizt. Alexius Stafford, a priest, is chaplain to the regiment of guards instead of Mr. Lloyd ; Michael Cusack, another priest, is chaplain to my Lord Ardglass's regiment instead of Giles Clarke ; and Nicholas Wilson, also a priest, is chaplain to Col. Russell's regiment, instead of William Jephson. Though your Grace will at the end of the enclosed see an abstract of the list, and among the rest will find the number of private men disbanded to be no more than eight hundred and thirty-one, yet your Grace

is not from thence to take your measures of the numbers disbanded in the Army, for I must observe to your Grace that this list was made up from the muster taken of the Army the last of June, since which time above five times that number have been disbanded, and as soon as the next muster is over your Grace shall have the exact sum. In the regiment of guards it is confidently said there are already eight hundred disbanded, and that within a few days there will be a new purge which will leave very few, if any, of the old men in it. In my brother's troop my Lord Tyrconnell marked out eighteen to be disbanded, in the room of which my brother is not trusted to make choice of those who are to fill their places, though he should fix upon Roman Catholics; but the major and my brother's lieutenant, who is my Lord Tyrconnell's nephew, are to bring him his recruits and after the same method are all the troops in your Grace's regiment to be modelled, as I am informed. But where the captains are Romanists they are entrusted to fill up their troops and companies as they please. The person who presents your Grace with this is my wife's cousin, Mr. John Chichester, whom she often mentioned to your Grace and because I know him faithful and honest I write thus freely by him. The King has lately granted to the titular Primate a pension of near 2,400*l.* and the arrears for a year past to be paid out of the Treasury, which is conjectured to be the profits of the Archbishopric of Cashel and Bishopric of Elphin, now vacant, for their revenues amount to that sum yearly, and are to be paid into the Treasury. I beg your Grace's pardon for the blots on the other side, which were occasioned by my writing in such haste, that I have not time to transcribe it.

GERARD BOR to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, September 7. Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant went this day towards Kilkenny, and it is said intends to visit some parts of Munster. The London letters of the 2nd say Buda is taken by storm and most of the besieged put to the sword. *Abstract.*

SIR ROBERT READING to ORMOND.

1686, September 7. Dublin.—Concerning his son-in-law, and affairs of the Earl of Arran. In regard his Grace was a witness to some small passions at his first acquaintance with his son-in-law, he thinks it not improper to let his Grace know that his son-in-law's behaviour to him now is as obliging as ever it was before to the contrary. The mortification was great to see himself stripped of child and estate without the return of common civility. The honour of the captain being related to his Grace was the first motive to that affair. *Abstract.*

JAMES HAMILTON to ORMOND.

1686, September 8. Dublin.—I am credibly informed that there is false accounts sent to his Majesty of the murder of my brother, therefore I trouble your Grace with this enclosed which is a true account, being a copy of the letter sent by a friend of Mr. Magenis to my brother, which was the cause of this quarrel, and, I believe, a contrived thing by Magenis and his friends, the rest is the copy of Mr. Maxwell's, and the servant of one Hamilton's, inquisition in Down.

I am told his Majesty is informed that Magenis and my brother fought fairly. This false account hath been given by my brother's enemies for the good services he did against the Tories, who, since my brother's death are much increased, and now a great hindrance of trade to some parts of Ulster. I do assure your Grace I would not [have] offered to give this under my hand, if I were not sure all the enclosed to be truth, which I will make good on the trial of my brother's murderers and I believe more before that time, being lately informed of some expressions of Mr. Magenis before he killed by brother, by which I am very well satisfied that my brother's death was designed by Magenis and some of his friends, and I am now going to the country to have the same examined.

I am informed my brother's command is disposed of to one Mr. Ford, which cost me dear, I having paid for that and a lieutenant's command before it, and I daily supplied him with money, his pay, at least, not half maintaining him. and I am engaged for my brother for money which I must pay. If your Grace would inform his Majesty of the same, I believe, with your Grace's assistance, his Majesty may be persuaded to give me some money to pay his debts.

I must also say that before and after my brother's death, I found no favour from the Judges, who are Judge Nugent and Lyndon, which last Judge did put off my brother's trial from the former assizes, which made him only on that account return again from England, and by this my brother's unfortunate death came, although Judge Lyndon had no cause under sun to do the same, which your Grace, if pleasable, may tell him I say so, believing he will wait on your Grace, being now in London. I beg your Grace's pardon for this long letter, and I and all our family will never forget the many favours received by my father, brother, and &c.

ABRAHAM YARNER, Muster-Master-General, to ORMOND.

1686, September 8. Dublin.—Concerning the Army. He sends an abstract of the Army as his Grace left it, and another as it now stands in his office, but the present rules and instructions for musters give the officers such a latitude that they make what alterations they please between musters, of which he is ignorant till the rolls of the next muster are

returned to his office. The abstract of the Army as it now stands contains an estimate of Roman Catholics entertained to June muster, but since that there has been a general disbanding of the old Army, so that he is apt to believe that already two-thirds of the Army at least are Roman Catholics. He has marked the commissioned officers that are generally reputed to be Roman Catholics. The Lieutenant-General of the Army having power to make what changes he pleases in the Army under commissioned officers has lately appointed Romish chaplains to the regiment of guards, the Earl of Ardglass's regiment and Col. Russell's regiment, and several others are expected. The writer may count some for Roman Catholics which are not such, yet on the other hand he is confident many more are omitted which might have been added. He should here put an end to his Grace's trouble, did not gratitude oblige and embolden him to lay hold of the opportunity of tendering his Grace his most humble thanks for all the favours his Grace has heaped on him, and particularly for the character his Grace was pleased to give of him to the Earl of Clarendon, who gave him to understand so much, and has confirmed it by real favours beyond what the writer could possibly deserve. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1686, September 9. Windsor.—My Lord of Danby hath been here with the King to desire his protection towards his daughter, my Lady Plymouth, in a business between her and one that was her steward, one Bladen, whom she accuses to have run away with 2,000*l.* of her money, and hath been sheltered since in Wallingford House by the Duchess of Buckingham, a relation of whose he had married. With much solicitation my Lord of Danby had obtained a promise from the Duchess of Buckingham, that Bladen should present himself before your Grace at the Green-cloth whenever you would send for him, and now my Lord of Danby's petition to the King is that the Green-cloth might require this Bladen to give sufficient security to answer the suit my Lady Plymouth hath with him, or if he cannot, that they will deliver up his person into the hands of justice, which the King thought so reasonable, that in my hearing, he hath himself signified his pleasure therein to my Lord Maynard accordingly, and it is at my Lord of Danby's request that I give your Grace this trouble to make these proceedings known to you, and withal to let you know that the Duchess of Buckingham, who is likewise here, hath promised she will take care that Mr. Bladen shall be produced on Friday next at the Green-cloth, if your Grace will be there.

ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686, September 9. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 24th of the last month from Kilkenny, whither

I suppose you may be returned by that time this letter goes thither from the Assizes at Clonmel. If I had not been engaged to attend upon the King as far as Bristol, when he made a further progress into the West, I had sent directions for the admittance of you and some others of your religion into the commission of the peace for that county, a thing I heretofore thought reasonable, though the times have been such as made it unsafe for me to put them in and for them to be in. But against the next meeting there a list shall be sent of such as I think fittest for such an employment. I think it may not be amiss, notwithstanding the stock of pied deer you have, of which you offer me a share, to take as many as you can get of Sir John Percival's, especially young deer, bred in Ireland, which are likeliest to live, and to keep them in your own park, from whence I can bring some of them to either of mine at leisure, and I to be at the charge of bringing them to the ground.

I sent Ashenhurst above six weeks ago to bring me hawks I was told Sir John Temple would let me have, but never since heard word of him, so that I am not only disappointed of those hawks, but my own are still in the mew undrawn, and I am forced to hire a falconer to draw and put them in tune that they may not be spoiled. My desire to have a soar hawk was to make sport in the beginning of the season, but that being past I shall have no use of either of yours, but should have been glad the hounds had been sent.

As I remember the land in Sherwood Park, I cannot imagine it can be worth the rate you set upon it. It is coarse, stony, ferny ground, and I doubt nobody will give that rent, but with a prospect of making part of it by wasting the wood, and now I speak of wood, I remember I gave my nephew Purcell a warrant for some timber. If the warrant limited the proportion, care should be taken that it should not be exceeded. If there was no limitation it was a mad warrant and a present stop should be put to any cutting. James Clarke has writ my sense concerning the gardener. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1686, September 11. Palmerston.—Mr. Ashenhurst is this week gone over with a cast of hawks for your Grace from Captain Flower, which he thinks are very good ones, and I wish they may prove so, and that your Grace may have a long continuance of health to make use of them, and be as much pleased with the diversion they may give you as ever you used to be. I was not, I think, mistaken in what I writ lately to your Grace, that what was then proposed by some persons here for altering part of the Act of Settlement, and reducing all to what was designed by the Declaration would not, as I believed, be long insisted on by them, but that they would be soon sensible of the inconvenience and unreasonableness of it; for at another meeting that was afterwards at the

Castle, a little before my Lord Tyrconnell's going into England, that proposal seemed to be wholly laid aside, and they then spoke only of a considerable sum of money to be raised, and distributed amongst some of those that were not re[instated in] their former estates, whom the King intends to gratify, but what the sum should be was not mentioned, or how it should be raised, only that the greatest part of it should be paid by such as were restored or settled by the late Courts of Claims, by charging them with one or more year's value of their estates, and that what that shall fall short of the sum expected should be raised by a general tax on the whole kingdom in the same manner as the 300,000*l.* was raised by the Act of Explanation. This, for aught I know, those of the new interest may not be much unsatisfied with, if the sum should be such as they might be well able to pay, whilst all rents are so ill paid as they now are here, and if, at the same time, there should be such an Act passed for securing their estates, as was transmitted into England about five or six years ago, whilst your Grace was here, which I know not whether they, who now design this, will consent unto, but upon my Lord Tyrconnell's and Mr. Nagle's arrival at Court, we shall, I suppose, hear what they will propose there, and we hope that some others will be advised with upon it, before any resolution shall be taken therein. I am &c.

ORMOND TO EARL OF CLARENDON.

1686, September 16. St. James's Square.—I have forborne to make any return to your Excellency's of the 28th of the last month, till I had been at Windsor where I was from Saturday till Tuesday last; but neither at the Committee of Foreign Affairs, or at an audience, I had from the King on Monday morning, did I hear the least mention of Ireland, so that either that business is not yet ready for debate, or it will have none in that company; possibly when resolutions are taken elsewhere they may be declared there. I have heard that the King has seen, or is to see, a very excellent letter from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland upon the subject of the consultations your Excellency mentions, after which, and what I presume you have writ, there remains nothing for me or anybody else to say that is like to prevail, and freely to declare to your Excellency my sense, I fear that as other matters have been carried of late, and as they are like to be carried further on in Ireland, no declaration of supporting the settlement of that kingdom as established by law will be of force enough to remove the apprehensions of the English and Protestants. I am &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, September 16. St. James's Square.—The renunciation mentioned in yours of the 4th of this month is returned hither,

but it is kept till my daughter Arran shall have perfected the like instrument, and then the proper use shall be made of it, and then Mr. Bor shall receive the best instructions that can be sent him from hence, and then also full authority shall be sent you for the part you are concerned in, and I find that my grandson Ossory will be content with 500*l.* a year out of that estate, till by the payment of debts and other incumbrances he may have more.

I answered that part of your former letter concerning hawks, whereof for this season I shall have no use, nor can I yet hear one word from, or of, Ashenhurst, who went for Ireland about two months since, so that I cannot think but that some great chance is befallen him. I have hired another falconer to draw a cast and a half I left at Cornbury, and do wish I had done it sooner, but I was still in expectation of Ashenhurst's return. Dogs are incident to the disease and I must do as well as I can without those you intended me.

Considering the improbability of my outliving my daughter Longford, I think it very necessary to make some certain provision for my grandson Charles's subsistence, during her life, if it be not already done, or if what is done be not sufficient for his support, and therefore I desire a punctual answer to the enclosed paper. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1686, September 24. St. James's Square.—My granddaughter Ossory was this morning a little before seven o'clock brought to bed of a son. Both she and her child are as well, I thank God, as can be expected. I was preparing to go to Windsor in order to do my duty in celebrating of the Queen's birthday to-morrow. On Monday, the 4th of October, I hope to begin my journey to Cornbury, and to stay there as long as the weather is good for field sports. . . . My daughter Arran has been ill of a fever, but is now recovered. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1686, September 25. Kinsale.—The duty that obliges me to give your Grace an account of the affairs of our Assizes I hope will be a sufficient apology for the presumption of my present address, and that your Grace will not be displeased to have a few minutes of your time taken up in laying before you the concerns of your Palatinate. Our Assizes begun the 10th instant, and was very great, and indeed it could not be otherwise, there being about a hundred, and those of the richest men of the county, who are bound over to appear, and were indicted, some for treason, some for unlawful and seditious assembly, and others for seditious. The bills for the treason were all returned *ignoramus*. Amos, who was the chief, I think I may say the only, witness absenting himself as he had done for two Assizes before, though bound

both by recognizance here and at the Council Board to attend and give evidence. But this being the third Assizes, their trial could not with any justice be longer [postponed], and the rather for that there was scarce a probability of truth in the accusations as they were framed, and two or three of Amos's confederates who were privy to the whole contrivance have on oath deducted the falsehood of them. For the unlawful night assemblies there were of two sets, the one was said to be in June last was twelve month, near Lieutenant Clere's house, bordering on the county of Kilkenny, and the other was alleged to be near the Rock of Cashel in June. . . .

The witnesses to that meeting near Mr. Clere's house were, to say no more, of very doubtful credit, the prime person of them all, one Lee, being shrewdly suspected of horse-stealing, for which though the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland's warrants are after him above a twelvemonth, yet he has not thought fit to be taken, and had much rather appear to accuse others than to answer for himself. He was once or twice indicted before me since I had the honour to serve your Grace in the Palatinate, for burglaries, and escaped more by the mercy of others than by his own innocence. The persons accused [brought] every one of them clouds of witnesses who gave exact accounts of them, that some of them were in other counties, and some of them sick abed for many days both before and after the time they were accused to have been assembled; but above the rest one Mr. Pike, whom Lee swore he knew very well, and, pointing to him in court, said that he was not mistaken in him, for he was sure he saw him there, made it demonstrative that all he swore against him was false, for he produced a recognizance by him entered into in Dublin, before the Lords Justices and Council, that very same day that Lee swore he saw him at night above three score mile from that city, which being too great a distance to be rid in so short a time, most people believed Lee saw nothing at all, or if he did, it was only something in Pike's likeness. The jury were, it seems, of this opinion, and so they were all acquitted, not only by verdict, but by the sentence of everybody else that heard it.

The Cashel assembly, or rather opposition, was evidenced by two; but so contradictory to each other, being separated while examining, that they were often ready to quarrel one another, being confronted afterwards, and each of them earnestly striving to have his tale thought truth, made most people think both in the wrong. Three hundred men were sworn to be there by one of them, and that they were horse and foot, had all their swords drawn, and made such a noise that they might be heard a musket-shot off. Whereas the other saw not above seventy, all horsemen, no swords drawn, nor any noise kept, and indeed this would be most rational, for the place of this pretended meeting was just at the town's

end, and Capt. Carne's troop was then quartered in town, so that the place was too near and noise too dangerous to be credible, for the troop would soon have been with them if any such stir had been. In fine, it appeared a senseless story without head or tail, for what end invented they only knew who did it; but surely it was never intended to be believed by any but such as would not take the pains to inquire into it, or such as did desire it should be so. These were likewise found not guilty.

Your Grace cannot imagine with what insolence these evidencing blades carry themselves in court, though they had a full and a quiet hearing of all they would say and no manner of discountenance in anything, let them say what they pleased, yet sometimes when the counsel for the traversers would catch them in some contradiction which [they] knew not, coming on a sudden on them, how to answer, then they would fly out into threats that they would go for England immediately and make their complaints there, where, they said, they were sure they should be heard, and would have everybody punished for not believing of them; all which and more we [were] forced to hear rather than be further concerned with them. However, there was one of this swearing tribe that has been indicted for perjury and subornation and found guilty of both, for which he has been pilloried and remains now in gaol for his time. I hear this will put some stop to the growth of perjury with us, which I dare say within these seven years has increased more and been more frequent than in seventy before.

The country is, God be praised, in a very quiet peaceable condition, every one by his lawful endeavours either of flocks or ploughs striving to grow rich, and consequently intending to live honest, so that I dare assure your Grace there is no manner of disturbance of the peace here, nor any fear of any, but only what is given by the raisers and spreaders of false and malicious reports and accusations. I have, according to your Grace's pleasure, signified to me by Sir Richard Ryves, put some of the Roman Catholic gentlemen into the commission of the peace. As soon as they knew I would put any in, there was not a man of them but thought he must be one. But I have kept myself within the bounds prescribed by your Grace, and have got more ill will by refusing some than if I had denied them all, for by what I perceive they envy one another so much that they would rather be all thought incapable than any of them undeserving of it.

I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for the length of this trouble, which however I knew not how to abridge, since I designed in my own defence, for fear of more mis-informations, to give your Grace a full and perfect relation of the business of our late Assizes. If my poor endeavours to serve your Grace be honoured, as I hope they will, with your Grace's approbation, [it will be] my ambitioned reward;

for could I be so foolish as to overvalue [my efforts] I should never be so vain as to set them at a price higher [than] your Grace's acceptance, to whom I have entirely devoted both my self [and time]. Having the honour to serve so noble, so gracious, and so good a master, I should be the most undeserving and the most ungrateful of all men, if I were not all the days of my life &c.

EARL OF CLARENDON to ORMOND.

1686, September 28. Kilkenny.—I have lately made a progress all over Munster, not only much to my own satisfaction, but, I hope, in some respects, of use to the King's service. While I was abroad, by your Grace's favour, I left my wife at this noble place, which has perfectly restored her to her health. At my return hither, which was on Saturday last, I had your Grace's letter of the 16th instant, and am very sorry to find that you have yet had no communication of the affairs of this country. I am willing to hope that it is because they are not yet taken into consideration, for certainly there can be no resolution formed for new changes, without advising with your Grace. If there should, it is to be feared they will not be so much for the advantage of the English interest, and the settlement of the kingdom, as were to be wished, nor can I believe that determinations will be fixed for shaking possessions, upon hearing the arguments only of my Lord Tyrconnell and Mr. Nagle, who appear but for one side: though the latter be a man of great knowledge and professeth great duty to your Grace, for which he is the more to be liked, yet he cannot conceal his partiality, and at the consultations, where I have seen him, it has been visible, with all his learning and skill he could not confute the reasons of those who differed with him, by any other arguments, than the single saying he was of another opinion.

The letter your Grace mentions from my Lord Chancellor here is a very good one, and to the King himself, I wish it may be seen. What I have written upon the subject of our late consultations, my brother can give your Grace an account of. Certainly the King will never determine the state of a whole kingdom, upon which the future well or ill being of it does depend, without hearing all interests as well as one, and if his Majesty will hear and examine, then I am sure right will be done. To-morrow I return to Dublin, it being time to go into winter quarters, the season of the year being fresh, though the weather is very fair, for we have not had one drop of rain since I have been abroad.

SAME to SAME.

1686, October 2. Dublin Castle.—My last to your Grace was from Kilkenny, and I did not think to have troubled your Grace again so soon; but upon my coming to town

on Thursday, I met with the news of my Lady Ossory's being brought to bed of a son, for which I hope your Grace will be pleased to accept of my most sincere congratulation, and to believe that there is not any servant you have in the world takes a more perfect joy in this increase of your family than I do. I pray God your Grace may live to see many more of these blessings, and that your family may multiply and flourish in spite of your enemies, and to the comfort and support of your friends, and that I may be taken into the protection of it, as &c.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, October 2. Dublin.—Concerning the Lord Lieutenant's Munster progress on which he had accompanied him. Not one day wherein his Excellency did not say several things of kindness to his Grace, and as often as they had meals began his Grace's health. In all places his Excellency had received receptions fit for the King's representative from the English, but they could not but wonder to see so very few of the writer's countrymen pay their respects. As regards his Grace's regiment he cannot now pretend they are fit to boast of. The major makes new disbandings often, and puts in poor wretches not capable to horse or accoutre themselves. The writer encloses letter from Capt. Aungier. Since it was written the major hath disbanded all but twelve of that troop, and there are but six men left of Lord Kingston's troop. The writer has escaped best in his own troop, for the seven or eight that are put in are such as he approves of. Quarter-master Thomas is charged by Cornet Bourke to have endeavoured to make a mutiny in his troop. It is believed the writer may lose his employment by displeasing Lord Tyrconnell in proving what the writer said concerning the orders. He hears the King declared that he had done nothing amiss. He desires all happiness may attend his Grace's family by his new grandson; they drank the child's health before they heard him to be made a Christian.

Abstract.

Encloses:—

CAPT. AMBROSE AUNGIER to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1686, September 24. Longford.—Concerning changes in his troop. Colonel McDonnell had been present when they had mustered on the previous Friday, and had added six more men to those marked at Kilkenny to be turned out. The writer cannot but grumble to have his troop made the worst in the Army. Most of the new men are too poor to provide themselves with what is proper or necessary. He had received an order from Sir Thomas Newcomen to put in his troop one Capt. Farrell, The colonel

told him he need not keep the cloaks and hoses that is the livery of the regiment, so that his troop is like to be very piebald. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, October 9. Dublin.—Concerning trial of Quartermaster Thomas by a court-martial. He has been cashiered. His captain, Lord Kingston, was of the court, and Sir Thomas Newcomen sat as president. The writer refers to the report that he is to lose his employment. He is not so discouraged that he omits care of his Grace's shattered troops. He is not only recruiting them, but also clothing them in red coats and hopes they may keep buff also. He stays but to Thursday to the solemnizing of the King's day, and hastens to meet Colonel Richard Hamilton with his Grace's several troops in the north. *Abstract.*

JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, October 26. Hospital.—Concerning the affairs of the Hospital. The Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor are very much their friends. Their chapel has gone on till alate most scandalously slowly, but now the work goes no very briskly, and they hope by Christmas to have one of the finest chapels consecrated the King has in his dominions. The colonel returns Gascoigne's salute. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF CLARENDON.

1686, October 16. Cornbury.—I received your Excellency's of the 26th of September and that of the 2d of this month here, having obtained the King's leave to make as much as I can of the permission I have from your Excellency to provide against winter distempers by the air and pleasure the place affords. I am extreme glad your lady found Kilkenny agreeable with her health. I wish Dublin air may agree as well with her, but I fear it will not because they differ much.

When I came from Court, which was on the 5th of this month, I knew no more of the Irish affairs than when I writ my letter of the 16th of the last month mentioned by your Excellency, nor have I since heard of any progress made in them from any hand I can rely upon. The discourse goes of a Parliament to be called in Ireland, but what that Parliament is to do cannot be certainly known even to those that advise it, till bills come to be worded. I think your Excellency may take probable measures of the most knowing, and most moderate lawyers of his nation and religion from Mr. Nagle, and then the account is easily cast up.

Your Excellency's letter of the 2nd of this month from Dublin is suitable to the affection and favour you have for me and my family, the more it shall please God to multiply and prosper it, the more your Excellency and yours may

esteem the number of friends and servants increased. I am without reserve &c. *Copy.*

RICHARD NAGLE to EARL OF TYRCONNELL.

1686, October 26. Coventry.—I have reflected upon a discourse my Lord Sunderland had with me concerning the affairs of Ireland, and particularly concerning a proclamation to issue on the change of the Governors in order to settle the minds of the people, that should intimate that the King had no intention to touch the Acts of Settlement of Ireland, but would confirm them. I confess I cannot comprehend the necessity of such a declaration, notwithstanding the reasons insisted upon, for the support of such a project. Your lordship may well remember what a numberless number of proclamations issued in the late King's time, that had no other operation upon the minds of the people than to put them in mind that the Prince was in fear of them, which made many often to appear the more violent to cross his designs.

It is said that fears and jealousies will occasion the country to be dispeopled if this be not done. I would gladly know what your ground can be that any man should desert the country the more or less for having, or having not, this proclamation. The persons that have no real estates are not concerned, and it is manifest that those that have estates in lands and who think themselves secure by law, and who live where they have a present being, go to another where they have none. It is said that many there will sell their estates and betake themselves to some other country. This is so unlikely that I do not find that any estated person there has offered any great bargain of his estate and interest that would encourage the buying of it, and therefore I am satisfied that no man will leave the kingdom for want of this proclamation, but he that otherwise would go.

But it is said this will encourage trade. How can this be? The Church Protestant dealers are men that have no real estates, and how this proclamation can influence them I cannot well apprehend it. But it is certain that the granting of it will much discourage and dishearten the Catholics, when they foresee the Catholic proprietors by this means put out of all hopes of getting any part of their ancient patrimonies. It will dishearten the Irish merchants abroad, who are considerable, from coming home to improve their stocks in their own country. It will discourage the Catholic merchants at home, who carry on the most considerable part of the trades, from being too forward in their own adventures and dealing. For they must foresee that nothing can support Catholic religion in that kingdom, but to make Catholics there considerable in their fortunes, as they are considerable in their number. For this must be the only inducement that can prevail upon a Protestant successor

to allow them a toleration as to their religion, and a protection as to their estates. If this point fail, then the Protestants will be most considerable in fortune, and in that degree, that the meanest sort of Catholics will be obliged to adhere to them considering the dependencies they are like to have of them in their holdings, and upon that account the Protestant successor, as a matter suitable to his principles and inclinations, will think it fit for his advantage to espouse the Protestant interest, and the Catholics will be so far from being protected by him, that they will be in great hazard to be exposed to great hardship and rigour more than ever they were, and their religion to be wholly abolished in that kingdom. For to say they have all employments and that this will make them considerable, cannot prevent this danger. First, they have no employments in the civil part of the government, but the places of their judges, and, as I am informed, but a third part of the military offices. But suppose they had the greatest part of these offices, they will determine with our Sovereign's life, and how far this will contribute to support a Catholic religion I leave any indifferent man to judge, and whether rather the granting of such a proclamation will not rather tend to the dispeopling of the country, to the discouragement of trade, and to the disheartening of the Catholics of that country, who are the greatest part of that kingdom, and the only body of people of that persuasion that the King hath in his three kingdoms.

Next, either the King will grant this proclamation, reserving a latitude to himself to have a considerable tax or imposition for confirming them, and then it will not answer the ends for which it was granted, or it will be granted without any reservation, and then the King will be obliged by his royal word to confirm them whether they give him money or no. At least it will be a ground or an occasion to stop them from giving him much money, for by this proclamation they will think themselves pretty secure in our King's time, and they do not doubt of the favour of his successor. This way of issuing proclamations without any reservation I conceive would be no great policy when it is certain the new estated men would freely part with great sums and considerable part of their lands to have a confirmation. When the King will seriously reflect upon the transactions of Ireland, he will very well consider before he grants this expected confirmation, and indeed it is a very great point, and of very high consequence: it is to confirm large possessions on Protestants that never before had any ancient pretensions to the same, and to bar the Catholic proprietors from their ancient right. As to the public part of it: he that hath a resolution to establish Catholic religion cannot imagine that the way of doing the same is to confirm the most considerable interest there in the hands of the Protestants, and to take away all the hopes of Catholic proprietors. This is to make

enemies of our religion considerable, and to weaken and dishearten the professors of that religion. I cannot imagine that a Catholic Prince will ever confirm the pretensions of one part against which there are great complaints, and bar the pretensions of another, before he hears the party to be confirmed, and the party that apprehends himself injured; if there was injustice in granting to one and taking it away from the other, there must be injustice also in the confirmation. In short whoever confirms these evils, he takes upon himself the guilt of what was already transacted, which a Prince of great piety, and who already ventured the loss of three kingdoms for his religion, will hardly be prevailed upon to do, if he will but consider all the circumstances what he is about to do, which in conscience he is obliged to consider before he gives this last blow of confirmation.

Will any man tell me that our King, a Prince of his zeal, favour, and piety, will give his helping hand that all Innocents that never were heard shall be condemned, and their estates taken away from them, contrary to the great Charta of Magna Charta, confirmed by thirty Parliaments in Catholics' time? Will he ever order matters so that those who spilt their blood in his brother's service against the late Usurper, and in his own and brother's service abroad and at home, to whom his brother promised their estates, that they and their heirs should for ever be barred of their ancient rights, and shall be confirmed to those who served the Usurper? Will he order things so that those shall be barred who had all assurances to have their estates by the late King's word and public faith expressed in his Declaration, and in the first Act of Settlement, whereof afterwards they were disappointed by the contrivance of those who intended to weaken the Catholic party in Ireland and extinguish their religion? Shall he ratify that some Innocents declared so by the late Commissioners shall never have a perch, that all constructions upon those Acts shall be made in favour of the Protestants? And yet all this his Majesty must do if he confirms those Acts which in themselves are defective, besides contributing to confirm all other the oppressions and hardships put by those Acts upon many poor widows and orphans, and infants, and other Catholics. In short all those miscarriages our Catholic pious Prince will take upon himself by confirming those Acts. He is too great, too virtuous, and too pious to involve the state of his conscience in a point of high consequence both as to religion and justice, without mature deliberation. I dare boldly say no honest divine in England will advise him to it. There is certainly a greater obligation upon him to do justice than to confirm injustice, especially injustice carried on by the persons concerned, who were both judges and parties, that proceeded against justice to be given in point of interest, and thereby to weaken, if not absolutely destroy, Catholic religion.

But an expedient to help all those matters is that which being most difficult, I only offer this in short, that his Majesty may be pleased some time in his discourse to insist that those Acts are defective and not complied with, as in truth they are, so many being provided for to have their estates which are disappointed, and to have some severer clauses therein ratified, and particularly the clause against Innocents not heard. I do not doubt but the adverse party may fall to such a consideration that matters may be so adjusted at the next sitting of Parliament, that all matters may be reconciled in some measure to the satisfaction of all Innocents. At our last meeting I did not think it fit to give his Majesty the trouble of all this matter, but having leisure upon the road this long winter night, I thought to inform your lordship of my present sense of this affair, and that you may be pleased to give a hint of these to his Majesty, when he is most at leisure, that thereby he may be the better informed of matters in Ireland, in order to settle a sure foundation for the establishment of religion. I have that confidence in the great piety and unparalleled virtue and devotion of our sacred Queen, that if you inform her Majesty of these matters she will give her helping hands to so good a work. My Lord, I have troubled you too much, for which I must beg your pardon. *Copy.*

RICHARD NAGLE'S OBSERVATIONS upon the KING'S DECLARATION and the ACTS of SETTLEMENT and EXPLANATION.

By the King's Declaration the Adventurers are to be settled in their estates, and where they are deficient they are to be reprised, and yet it is owned by the same Declaration that the King was not obliged to confirm them having pursued the methods prescribed by the Acts in England in Charles the First's time, and in effect most of their money was brought up when the King and Parliament was divided, and most of the money was employed by the Parliament against the King and his Army in England, and this was the reason that the Usurper was so much concerned to see them provided for.

The soldiers that were of the Army when the late King was restored were to be settled in their possessions, so that those who were formerly of the Army, and who were not there members of the same, were not by the King's Declaration to be confirmed; but by the Act of Settlement, that confirms the Declaration, those that were formerly of the Army were provided for, and these were many in number and had great possessions, and the same much obstructed the execution of the King's Declaration. These soldiers so provided for were those that fought against the King's Army in Ireland, upon whose account the Irish, who since the peace in 1648 fought under the King's command, were dispossessed and their lands given to those for their service to the Usurper. And it is to be considered how reasonable it is that the King's Army should be dispossessed by an Usurper, and that the

Usurper should give their estates to his own soldiers, and that the King upon his Declaration should confirm those possessions.

By this Declaration Coote, Orrery, Mountrath and other leading men in the Usurper's Army are confirmed in their possessions given to them by the Usurper for their service under him. The Earl of Anglesey is confirmed in the purchases he made from those who had lands given them by the Usurpers. This can extend but to such purchase as he made before the Declaration, and which was made for his own use. It is credibly supposed that many of those purchases were made in trust for others, and that accordingly he did, in performance of the said trust, make long leases and conveyances to those persons at small rents, and by this means he passed in patent vast possessions, and preferred the interest of Wallis, Sankey, Phaire, Morley, and several others, considerable persons of the Usurper's party, who, for being very notorious, despaired to be confirmed in their acquisitions, and so sheltered themselves under the Earl of Anglesey's proviso.

The '49 officers are provided for, and to those the walled towns and large plantations are given, yet many of these sometimes served under the Parliament, sometimes under the King, and sometimes were on the King's and Parliament's, and many that were '49 officers, before '49, betrayed several of the King's towns to the Usurpers, and yet those '49 officers, who could not expect to be in a better condition than the officers of the King's Army in England, have got for their satisfaction a vast interest in Ireland, and had very considerable power and conditions of redemption of great value allowed to them for a small matter.

By this declaration Innocents are to be restored, but by the Act of Settlement such qualifications are put upon them that it was providence that any of them were ever declared Innocent, and several of those qualifications which could not make a man criminal by the law of the land, this Act ordered it so that those should suffice to make one innocent. In the trial of innocence there were great oppositions made that took up much time, and yet in all there were not six months allowed to trial of the Innocents of Ireland, so that a thousand widows, infants, and other persons that could be declared innocent were precluded for want of being heard. And to amend the matter there is an express clause in the Act of Explanation, that no man upon account of innocency, that was not already declared so, can pretend to any estate in Ireland, contrary to reason, natural equity and justice. Innocents restored are made liable to quit-rent, a year's value excluded from all mean profit due before the Restoration, Innocents *quo ad hoc* that is restored to part are barred from other part of their estates, though he had the best right in the world to the same. Innocents that had lands in Connaught

and Clare, where their lands were set out to transplanters, never to be put into possession till the planter be reprimed, which was never done nor can be done as the matters do stand. Several are indicted and outlawed wrongfully, and though they offered to revise these outlaws and to be tried, they were refused and this outlaw enough to criminate them. Several heirs in tail are declared innocent, yet barred of their estates because their fathers were not declared innocent, though never indicted nor outlawed. Innocents [are] not to be restored to their estates in corporations with the King's letter, whereby many were excluded.

By the King's Declaration all Ensign men that served abroad, all those that submitted to the peace of 1648, without provocation, and had no lands in Connaught and several other persons there named are to be restored to their ancient estates for reprisals. These are to this day unrestored for want of reprisals, and though the King by his Declaration declared that he thought himself bound to provide for these persons, and to make good the peace of '48, being grounded upon public faith, yet by the Act of Explanation it is enacted that no man shall have the benefit of the Acts of Peace.

The Acts of Settlement and Explanation were passed when most of the persons that were members thereof were concerned and it may be doubted whether the Parliament was legal, most of the knights being neither freeholders, nor chosen by freeholders, they being for the most part new interest men who could have no freeholds, the Acts themselves vesting those estates in the King since '41 and because those estates were vested in the King by the Acts of 17th and 18th, and 16th and 17th. Also the burgesses are supposed not to be legal burgesses, they being persons that intruded into those Corporations in the Usurper's time without legal election. Besides that the proceedings of the Commissioners for executing the Acts were by witness when it should be by juries.

By the Act of Explanation all Letterees that by the King's letters were restored to all their estates were confined to two thousand acres, and that only where they were in possession in 1663. The Nominees who for the most part were to be restored by the first Act are confined to 2,000 acres, and most of those kept out for want of reprisals. By these Acts all forfeited impropriations are given to the Church, great augmentations given to Bishops, great possessions given the College of Dublin and great estates confirmed to several persons by the Act of Settlement and Explanation that were not provided for by the King's Declaration, which was done by those that contrived the ruin of this nation, as well to engage them to stand by the settlement as to exhaust the stock of lands in Ireland; to the end that those who are designed by the King to be restored by his Declaration, may never be restored for want of reprisals. By this means

Innocents not heard are barred. Innocents in Connaught and Clare [are] not barred though declared Innocents. Ensignmen, Letterces not in possession in 1663, Nominees, natives of Cork, Youghal and Kinsale that stuck to the King's interest until expelled by the King's party are barred. The inhabitants in several towns in Ireland, who, with the loss of their lives, fortunes, and estates, defended the said towns against the Usurpers and their heirs are barred. So that the Act of Settlement of one hand confirmed the King's Declaration, by which many persons are provided for to be restored, and of the other hand give away all the land that should reprise those that had the estates. By which the Act becomes contradictory, repugnant and impracticable. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1686, October 29. Cornbury.—Your letters of the 19th of August and 11th of September have lain thus long by me unanswered as to the important part of them, not for want either of leisure or respect to you, but because I have not been called to have any part in the consultations that have been had, as I believe, upon that subject, nor yet have any knowledge to what result those consultations tend. If, as I hear, Mr. Nagle be returned, and anything positively resolved upon, it is like you will know what that is before I shall, and I should think by the progress of things relating to the government of that kingdom, it will not be long before what is, or will be, designed towards a final settlement will appear. I desire you to give my thanks to Capt. Flower for one of the best hawks I ever had, and assure yourself that I continue to be &c.

Postscript.—I desire Mr. Yarner may know that I long since received an account from him of the changes in the Army, and hope to have another when the rolls of the present muster shall be closed. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1686, October 29. Cornbury.—When I have told you I have received your letters of the 2nd and 9th of this month I have little more to say since your lordship well knows that all my power in the regiment is in you, who are upon the place, and yet, in reason and justice, cannot be answerable for the ill condition it may be in, further than you may have liberty to exercise the authority you ought to have. I presume the method and modelling held in that regiment goes through the whole Army, and then there is no particular ground for a complaint. I doubt not but that your lordship's remove from the present command is reported, and by some impatiently expected, but if it be so, I hope it may be to place you in a better or some other way to make you a compensation. I am about ten days hence removing to London, when if it

come in my way to do your lordship any service, I shall have great satisfaction, and your further assurance of my being &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND to SIR JOHN MEADE.

1686, October 29. Cornbury.—I have had your letter of the 25th of the last month from Kinsale some time in my hands, thinking it would be time enough to give you my sense of the account you give of the proceedings at Clonmel the last Assizes, when you should be called to Dublin upon the business of the term, besides I thought if any exception or misrepresentations of your conduct should be taken or made I might possibly hear of it ; but it has been so just and prudent, that hitherto I believe nothing of that kind has been attempted, as most certainly there would, if there had been the least ground for it, so that you have nothing to do but to go on with the same justice and circumspection, leaving the event to God's good pleasure and so I remain &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, November 11. Dublin.—I now send your Grace an account of the Michaelmas quarter's produce of the revenue compared with the same quarter in the former year. I doubt not but your Grace will be surprised at the unexpected increase in this conjuncture, when there is little money stirring in the country to carry on a trade and when exchange, which formerly at this time of the year used to be near par, continues at eight and a half per cent. I might add the dissatisfactions and jealousies which occasion men, who have money, to keep it up close as their surest friend at a dead lift ; but since I am not furnished with other reasons to satisfy your Grace's former inquiry about the exportations, which have increased as well as the importations, I must crave your Grace's patience till I can have leisure to have the exportations and importations of every port particularly drawn out, which work is now in hand, and when perfected will demonstrate the nature of our trade with foreign parts, as well as with England, and evidence the reasons of increase or decrease of the customs. My Lord Treasurer has not yet sent my Lord Lieutenant his Majesty's result about your Grace's proposition concerning your prize, of which it is your Grace's interest to mind his lordship, now the year is drawing to a period. I presume the next packet will carry from us the state of my Lady Ossory's accounts with Mr. Hill, of Hillsborough, that your Grace may know how far you are concerned to move my Lord Treasurer for his lordship's direction to my Lord Lieutenant, that Mr. Ellis may receive the remainder due to my Lady Ossory. . . .

I hope your Grace has long since received from Sir Charles Feilding the changes in the Army, which I desired Mr. King, the Deputy-Muster-Master, to prepare, and Sir Charles also

promised me to acquaint your Grace with Cornet Mezandier's behaviour, which is worse than I can represent, or could have believed he would ever have been guilty of, for a greater villain is not in the world.

PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1686, November 12.—Having been ill of two new diseases ever since I had the honour to see your Grace last, and not yet able to go abroad, I must make use of my friend the bearer, Mr. Tooke, to present your Grace my book, and because there is a Latin letter from the Archbishop of Gnesen, in Poland, to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, which I thought fitting to insert where you will meet with it in the preface, I have sent here enclosed an English translation of it, which I have dictated this morning to the bearer, which is all I can write at present, but only that I am, and will ever be a daily votary for you &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, November 20. Dublin.—Having so good a hand as Col. Fairfax to convey this safe to your Grace, I presume to acquaint your Grace with the unsoldierlike usage my brother has received contrary to all discipline of war from Col. Alexander McDonnel, your Grace's major, notwithstanding his having served in considerable stations for forty years in Germany. When my Lord Tyrconnell took a view of my brother's troop at Kilkenny, where it was allowed to be one of the best troops that appeared then at the rendezvous, his lordship was pleased to mark out eighteen men to be disbanded, without making any public objection to the men, horses, or accoutrements. From Kilkenny where a man could not be got to supply their places, my brother had his patent to march to Hillsborough, where, having quartered about a month, and during that time, having not been able to procure above five men of the Irish nation and religion fit to be mustered, my Lord Tyrconnell took a second view of his troop, and seemed much dissatisfied to find the complete number of his troop, and yet but five only of those he had formerly marked disbanded, and demanded the reason of it. To this my brother replied that in that part of the country which was planted with English and Scots, he could not get men so qualified as his lordship directed to fill up the places of the rest, and till he had found such, he thought it not for his Majesty's service to disband the remaining thirteen men and leave his colours naked, with which answer, after it was seconded by my brother's lieutenant, nephew to his lordship, his wrath was somewhat appeased.

About a fortnight after, Col. McDonnel coming to my brother's quarters, proposed to him that if he had a mind to have his troop removed to Longford, he would undertake to prevail with my Lord Tyrconnell to have it done, which

proposition my brother, believing to be made out of the colonel's friendship to me and him, and knowing Longford to be a much better quarter, and more convenient both for himself and his men than Hillsborough, readily consented to it, and accordingly the colonel wrote a letter to my Lord Tyrconnell, and sent it to his lordship by my brother's lieutenant concluding him the gratefulest person to negotiate this matter with his lordship, who, being then upon his journey for England, after three days' hesitation consented to it. And according my brother had my Lord Lieutenant's order to march to Longford, where, the muster happening within a week, by contrivance between Col. McDonnel, Lieut. Nugent and Cornet Mezandier, without consulting my brother though upon the place, eighteen more of his troop were disbanded, and as many mustered in their places, who were neither well mounted, clothed, or armed, as the Muster-master himself told me, and averred he objected against their being mustered for that reason to the colonel, and what was a greater hardship and affront to my brother, the colonel would not then admit five gentlemen of the same religion, who were well mounted and armed, and had offered themselves to my brother, to ride in his troop. My brother having given me an account of this usage, and further acquainting me that the colonel had given an authority under his hand to his lieutenants, a copy whereof I send enclosed, to turn out and put into his troop whom he pleased, though he was upon the place; and the colonel at the same time coming hither, I acquainted my Lord Lieutenant, and my Lord Roscommon with it. And his Excellency having sent for Col. McDonnel and expostulated this matter with him, the colonel, for his justification, produced an authority my Lord Tyrconnell gave him under his hand before his lordship left this kingdom, for inspecting your Grace's regiment, and for turning out those he thought to be disaffected to the King's service, and to take in their rooms such as he thought well qualified for his Majesty's service. But in that authority there was no power given him to depute another, much less to appoint an inferior officer to do it, when his superior officer was upon the place, which his Excellency observing to him as contrary to all discipline of war, he denied to have done so, upon which his Excellency, producing to him the copy of his authority to Lieut. Nugent, his old colonelship was out of countenance to be so caught, confessed his error, and promised my brother to better usage for the future.

But he is still so far from receiving it, that about three weeks since, when my Lord Granard went to the county of Longford to settle his affairs there, Cornet Mezandier, the next day after my lord's arrival, in great haste sent a messenger with a letter to Lieut. Nugent, who was at his father's house in Westmeath, sixteen miles distant from Longford, to come away immediately to his quarters, where, as soon as he arrived,

he and the cornet the night following, without giving any notice to my brother, gave strict orders to most of the troop to keep their chamber doors locked, to be booted, with their horses saddled in the stable, to have their swords drawn, and pistols cocked upon their tables, for they were informed that night a hundred horse of fanatics and Scots were to fall into their quarters, and cut their throats. This I have acquainted his Excellency with, who has promised me to send for the lieutenant and cornet, and to examine them about this matter. In the meantime Cornet Mezandier makes it his business to spread it abroad that his Majesty has resolved to disband my brother, and give his troop to my Lord Dillon, and by these artifices endeavours to render him contemptible to his troopers, with which provocations my brother is so nettled that I have much ado to keep him in temper, and it is certainly the design of his lieutenant and cornet, by the encouragement of Col. McDonnel, who is led by the nose by his favourite Mezandier, by these repeated affronts either to make him break out into extravagancy, or to compel him to quit his command, for all their endeavours are to render his loyalty and affection to the King's service suspected, which are insupportable mortifications for him longer to bear. Therefore I humbly beg of your Grace, if it be possible to be effected, that Cornet Mezandier may be removed from being his cornet, and that any other cornet in your Grace's regiment may be placed in his stead, for it is impossible for him and my brother to live long together, he being the instrument that is perpetually contriving his disquiet, which is villainous ingratitude in him after all the civilities my brother and I have showed on the score of his former dependance on your Grace, till he began thus to play his tricks.

About a fortnight since I sent your Grace enclosed in my letter to Mr. Philip Frowde a duplicate of the Michaelmas quarter's produce of the revenue, compared with the same quarter's produce in the year 1685, which I would be glad to know came safe to your Grace's hands.

Encloses :—

COLONEL ALEXANDER ANDERMAODONNEL *alias* MACGREGOIRE
to LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER NUGENT.

1686, September 30.—Ordering and empowering him to put out of the troop commanded by Capt. Ambrose Aungier such as he finds not well qualified for his Majesty's service, and to receive into their places such as are good men and well mounted and otherwise well qualified for his Majesty's service. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686, November 20. St. James's Square.—I have received with your lordship's of the 11th of this month the abstract

comparing the two parallel quarters, and am very glad to be surprised on the increasing side. I wish it may continue from whatever cause it proceeds. Without money I cannot comprehend how trade can be carried on, this part of the world being got beyond the necessity of trucking one commodity for another, so that the keeping up the rate of exchange so high must, I think, be the contrivance and combination of those whose trade it is to remit money, and whose custom it is to make use of all accidents and give any reason to raise the market. I have also received by Sir Charles Feilding the changes of common men made in the Army, but he made no mention to me of Mezandier's villainy. It is true I have seen him but once since he arrived here; but I am impatient to know of what nature the villainy is and who is concerned in it. I know the fellow to be a jealous fool, but I never suspected him to be a malicious knave. I thank your lordship for minding me of my proposition concerning my prize wines. I shall put my Lord Treasurer in mind that it lies before him. . . . *Copy.*

ORMOND to [THOMAS OTWAY, Bishop of Ossory].

1686, November 20. St. James's Square.—[Although by my receiving your letter of the 18th of October in the [country] the delivery of the other letter to my Lord Sunderland was something delayed, yet it was put into his hands time enough to give him, and by him the King, so good satisfaction that I presume you will hear no more of that matter, nor [if it is] in my power to prevent it of any other that may [hinder] or divert you from continuing the successful care you have had to govern and improve that college. My intention in erecting and endowing the school at Kilkenny was good, and if it shall be frustrated, I shall be very sorry for it, but not ashamed of my attempt. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, November 25. Dublin.—Concerning his command. He cannot be condemned for some things that happen in his Grace's regiment being general through the Army, and that without precedent in any Army in Christendom, as directing of orders to lieutenants and cornets when the captain is on the place. He acquaints his Grace that Col. McDonnel pressed that his Grace's own troop should march to Boyle to be recruited by about a dozen men the major hath there. Since he hears he is like to continue he has spared no cost to accoutre his Grace's regiment, as well as will consist with Irish pay, with new red coats lined with blue, jack-boots and hats. The clothing was very necessary, as the recruits were in divers colours. He refers to the possibility of his obtaining an exchange into England. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1686, November 27. Dublin.—Concerning a sheriff for the Palatinate. Mr. Maude was then acting and for the next selection the names of Thomas Sadleir, James Harrison, and Richard Hamerton are submitted. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686, December 4. St. James's Square.—To begin at the end of your lordship's of the 20th of the last month, which Tom Fairfax gave me this morning, I am to tell you that the papers were above a week since carefully delivered to me by or from Mr. Frowde, as, I think, I soon after informed you. My Lord Treasurer and I cannot agree upon a bargain for my prize wines any longer than for a year at the former rate, he would give me no more than the most that was made of it in any year since the King had it, nor would I abate of my demand, so that I have writ to my brother, G. Mathew, to conclude with the Commissioners for the new year at 2,000*l.* I can say nothing touching the proceedings with your brother, but that, as I think they are partly designed to try his patience, so I would advise him to show that he has a good provision of it. *Copy.*

EARL OF CLARENDON to ORMOND.

1686, December 4. Dublin Castle.—I thought one part of the greatest respect I could pay your Grace was not to trouble you with my letters when you were in the country, and when I had nothing to give you an account of from hence. Yesterday we had four packets from England, which brought me the honour of your Grace's letter of the 27th past, wherein you are pleased to tell me that you have appointed me to be High Steward of the University of Oxford, for which I know not how sufficiently to pay my thanks to your Grace. I look upon the office as very valuable, inasmuch as it is a fresh instance of your Grace's favour, of which, and of your good opinion, I am more ambitious than of most things in this world. Every packet from England fills the town with reports of great changes which are to be made here, in which I have the principal share; but it seems nothing was declared when the last letters came away, and methinks till the King has declared his resolution, those who pretend to know secrets should not take upon them to dispose of the governments of kingdoms. The King is master, and may be served by whom he likes best. I am sure he knows his pleasure will always be submitted to cheerfully by me, and I thank God my actions will not be found faulty when they are examined and looked into. God preserve your Grace, and be pleased to continue to own &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, December 8. Dublin.—I have received your Grace's of the 20th of November, wherein your Grace seems impatient

till you are acquainted with the series of Cornet Mezandier's proceedings here, of which I discoursed at large with Sir Charles Feilding before his departure from hence, on purpose that he might have communicated them to your Grace, which, since he has omitted, notwithstanding what I writ by Colonel Fairfax of what then arrived to my knowledge, I now presume to give your Grace a further account of that matter. I suppose your Grace is not a stranger to what has passed between my Lord Roscommon and my Lord Tyrconnell in the presence of my Lord Lieutenant, about those orders my Lord Tyrconnell gave my Lord Roscommon at Kilkenny concerning the qualification of such men who were to be admitted into your Grace's regiment, into the room of those who were marked by my Lord Tyrconnell to be disbanded, which orders my Lord Tyrconnell denying, and my Lord Roscommon as positively affirming, the latter for his own justification, and to prove the truth of his assertion, wrote letters to several of the captains of your Grace's regiment, and among the rest to my brother, to know what they remembered of those orders were delivered to each of them in my Lord Tyrconnell's name, by his lordship and Col. McDonnell before they marched from Kilkenny.

This letter from my Lord Roscommon my brother received at his quarters in Hillsborough and communicated it to no man living, but to Mezandier out of the confidence he then had in his friendship. About a week after my Lord Tyrconnell going into the North to take a view of the troops there, Mezandier, to ingratiate himself with my Lord Tyrconnell, acquaints my brother's lieutenant, Mr. Nugent, a nephew to my Lord Limerick, and consequently to my Lord Tyrconnell, with the contents of the letters, who meeting his lordship before he came to the rendezvous where my brother's troop was drawn up, discovered to him the contents of my Lord Roscommon's letter, and as soon as my Lord Tyrconnell came to the head of my brother's troop, his lordship with positiveness and austerity demanded the letter of him, which he, being surprised with the suddenness of the demand, as well as the manner of it, and not having time to deliberate, unadvisedly delivered to his lordship. And from this treachery of Mezandier's, under the cloak of friendship, has sprung all that vexation my Lord Roscommon has since encountered. My brother from this perfidious part of Mezandier's, being convinced of his ill affection to him, from that open friendship wherewith he formerly treated him, became, as he had reason, more reserved in his conversation, and ever since has been upon his guard.

When my brother marched out of the North to Longford, my Lord Tyrconnell having consented that one Quarter-master Daniel Deane, though disbanded from his quarter-master's place in my Lord Donegal's troop, which was formerly my brother's, should be entertained as a private horseman in

my brother's troop. The said Deane, out of pure affection to my brother, accompanied him to Longford, where Mezandier observing that my brother was not very fond of his company, but conversed more with Deane than himself, he became immediately piqued at him, and fancied the said Deane did him ill offices. And about this time there happening to be a damned rebellious libel in verse pasted up in the night at Longford, Mezandier, out of malice and revenge to Deane, would needs make him the author of it, and accordingly informs my brother, which my brother slighting and knowing it to be groundless because Deane's genius was never inclined to poetry, and that having in all the Dutch engagements at sea, and ever since he was able to bear arms, given signal proofs of his loyalty and courage, he could not believe him capable of so great a piece of villainy. Mezandier, enraged at this, insinuates himself into Col. McDonnell's favour and so far possesses him with the opinion of Deane's being author of the libel, that at the next muster, though Lieutenant Nugent averred he had direction from my Lord Tyrconnell, the day his lordship went on shipboard, to tell the colonel that it was his pleasure Deane should be admitted into the troop, yet Col. McDonnell, being prepossessed, would not permit him to be mustered.

Thus having given your Grace the beginning and some part of the progress of Mezandier's pranks, for the remainder I must refer your Grace to the enclosed narrative, which I had yesterday from his Excellency's own mouth, and having since reduced it into writing, I, this afternoon gave it to his Excellency who read it, and did not only acknowledge the truth of it from the beginning to end but also approved of my sending it to your Grace. And now your Grace has it so authenticated, I leave it to your Grace to judge first, whether to use your Grace's own words, Mezandier be not as malicious a knave as your Grace has known him to be a jealous fool? And, in the next place, whether it is possible for any man of honour, or superior officer to live well with him, after so unworthy and undeserved provocations, for, till his treachery about my Lord Roscommon's letter, my brother treated him more like a bosom friend and a brother, than an inferior officer, and I encouraged him in it, believing it impossible for one who had so long served under so good a master, so soon to become so great a villain. From the conversation I have observed him to keep since his coming to town, I have reason to conclude his endeavours are now to shelter himself under my Lord Tyrconnell, and to incense his lordship against my brother, whom he most falsely accuses, as I am told, for countenancing a foolish fellow, now at Longford, who, having the ill luck to get into his hands, a few days before the above mentioned libel was posted there, a malicious libel called a dialogue between the Devil and my Lord Tyrconnell, wherein is much more venom than wit,

made sport of it, and read it openly in several places of the town, for which he has been indicted, and is bound over to the next Assizes.

How far misrepresentations may prevail with his lordship who already has expressed sufficient animosity against me and my family is easy to guess, and Mezandier already thinks himself so secure of success, that before his leaving Longford, he told several of the troop and others that my brother was disbanded, though it was not yet declared. And he had the folly and vanity to brag that the lieutenant would be captain and he lieutenant. But I hope they will both be disappointed in their expectations and malice. Thus I have impartially, and with truth, given your Grace the history of Mezandier, and being as little concerned at his malicious boastings as I am conscious of any demerit in my brother to forfeit his Majesty's favour, I once more presume to make it my humble request to your Grace, that, if it be possible, Mezandier may be removed from my brother's to some other troop in your Grace's regiment, by which your Grace will lay an eternal obligation upon my brother and me. My Lord Lieutenant either has by the former, or will by this, packet give my Lord Sunderland the like account of the Longford and Athlone plot as your Grace finds in the narrative.

JAMES STRANGE, Town-clerk of Waterford, to ORMOND.

1686, December 15. Waterford.—This lets your Grace understand that the Roman Catholics of this city and diocese of Waterford and Lismore do unanimously entreat your Grace to obtain from his most sacred Majesty that the Reverend Father John Everard, regular of St. Francis Order, be nominated Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, he being a native of this city, a learned and famous preacher, who printed seven books in vindication of the Catholic Church of Christ, converted many in this kingdom and in England to the Catholic faith. He signally showed himself loyal and faithful to our Sovereign King Charles the Second, of ever happy memory, having preached a most loyal moving sermon for his restoration, crown and sceptre, for which he was cried up by all "John for the King!" He now these twenty-five years laboured amongst us preaching at home and abroad and exhorting all to serve, obey and pray heartily for long reign and happiness to their King and Sovereign, and my Lord it is known that he is a man of great piety, devotion, integrity, wisdom, and of exemplary life and conversation, so that his sacred Majesty we hope will promote such a religious person of merit and virtue, and we doubt not but that your Grace will endeavour to obtain this favour for him that appeared and served your Grace as he did. And, my Lord, if this will not suffice we, the inhabitants, all of us, will make up an humble petition and postulation for him signed with our

hands. This said, I kiss your Grace's hand and wish you many happy years of life, as it is prayed for by &c.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, December 30. Dublin.—Concerning the clothing of his Grace's regiment. The red coats are of cloth about two cobs a yard, lined with blue serge, but the cuffs are turned up with the red cloth of the coats and buttoned with a large white button of metal. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686-7, January 1. Dublin.—I heartily wish your Grace an happy New Year, and that your Grace may enjoy many more after this. I write to your Grace now in some disorder, because I have no other time for doing it than while my Lord Lieutenant is playing at post and pair with my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, after which I am, to keep the old custom to attend his lordship and brethren to the cellar, where we shall certainly drink your Grace's health. This morning my Lord Chancellor, understanding that Mr. Turner, the late convert, is to be judge in Mr. Justice Gorges's room, desired me to move your Grace that his brother, Mr. Porter, may have the honour to succeed Mr. Turner in the Attorney-Generalship of your Grace's Principality Court of Tipperary, which has hitherto proved a very lucky station to everyone else that has had it; and I hope your Grace will afford this honest gentleman the like lift of good fortune for his brother's sake, who is a faithful servant to your Grace and as worthy a person as ever filled his chair. The person who delivers this looks upon himself as one of the unfortunate number that are now to be disbanded, and your Grace, I am sure, knows him too well to need a character of him, and upon that score I doubt not but your Grace will contribute the best assistance you can give him for his preservation. By my Lord Cornbury I shall write more at large to your Grace, for now I am called to do my duty in the cellar.

SAME to SAME.

1686-7, January 2. Dublin.—Yesterday I presumed at the request of my Lord Chancellor to give your Grace the trouble of a letter by Capt. Huston, who was in such haste that I was necessitated to write it in my Lord Lieutenant's cellar, whilst my Lord Mayor and his brethren were celebrating the day, and drinking your Grace's health. And therefore lest by the noise and warm exercise I was at, I might have been guilty of some absurdity or mistake, I presume now, fresh and fasting, in the morning, to beg your Grace's pardon for what errors I may have committed in the said letter, as also to acquaint your Grace that Mr. Turner, the late convert, who is Attorney General in your Grace's Palatinate Court of

Tipperary, being now designed to succeed Judge Gorges, lately deceased, my Lord Chancellor's request is that your Grace would please to honour his brother, Mr. Porter, a practiser at law here, with the office of Attorney General in Tipperary, which favour I hope your Grace will not deny so worthy a man, who, though his lordship is not much acquainted with your Grace, yet takes all occasions of expressing the true honour, esteem and devotion he has to your Grace and your service, of which Capt. Mathew is a sufficient witness, and I am sure would join with me if he were now in town.

THOMAS SHERIDAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, January 7.—Concerning a copy of Rushworth's Collections. He cannot think the one with his Lord Duke's arms printed on the covers can be his copy. It must have been bought since his copy was left in his Grace's closet in November, 1682. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686-7, January 12. Hampton Court.—By your lordship's of the 1st and 2nd of this month I guess it was not known then that my Lord Clarendon was so soon to be removed from that government and my Lord Tyreconnell to be placed in it, or that your Lord Chancellor was to make room for one Fitton, who, I suppose, will be first established in his place, that he may give some sort of oath to my Lord Tyreconnell when he enters upon his part. If the two that are to be displaced knew of it any reasonable time before, they have kept counsel very well, if they did not, the warning seems to be unusually, and to them, inconveniently short. I wish I had sooner known my Lord Chancellor's desire concerning his brother, or rather I wish I were not pre-engaged, that I might even now show the value and respect I have for him; but the truth is that from the first notice I had of Mr. Turner's forsaking the communion of our Church, it was concluded that room would be made for him in some of the courts, and I presently was engaged for another, and I must not manifest my intention to serve my Lord Chancellor first by a breach of my word. *Copy.*

JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686-7, January 13.—Had not those two letters come for conveyance I had not troubled you this night, and now it is only to tell you that his Grace came this evening from Hampton Court, and very well in health. It is now the talk that my Lord Chief Justice is wheeling about and so to be Lord Chancellor; but there is many stories goes God knows how true. My wife and I send our hearty service to you and my lady.

SAME to SAME.

1686, January 18.—Concerning private business. His Grace thought to have gone that day to Hampton Court, but there had been the greatest frost the previous night, which the writer had ever known in one night. His Grace is extremely well. The writer hopes he will soon hear of Mathew coming over. All people are concerned for poor Ireland at the going of those two great officers and the return of the other. *Abstract.*

JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, January.—I suppose you need not be informed of the revolutions that the Earl of Tyrconnell's coming here is likely to produce in this kingdom, and that consequently our poor House will not escape Scot-free, considering that he, when he shall receive the sword, will be our chief governor and one who was continually picking at us when he was but Lieutenant-General. There are some stories here reported by very credible gentlemen that Col. Jeffreys is to be put out, and a certain gentleman, whose name I know not, belonging to the post office in London, to succeed him in the Hospital. This has in some measure alarmed our family and made the colonel think of sending most of his goods for Wales. *Abstract.*

DR. JOHN VENN to ORMOND.

1686-7, January 20. Baliol College.—Recommending Mr. Thornton when an opportunity shall offer for his promotion. In all probability it will not be long, considering the weak condition of the present Principal of Hart Hall, which place is wholly in his Grace's disposal, and will be very suitable to Mr. Thornton's hopes and designs of living, though not to his learning and worth; and he eminently qualified for the place. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686-7, January 22.—I find his Grace more inclinable to buy a house than taking one; it will be for the good of some of his family that has no home in this kingdom in the country. I wish there were but some of the lands of Ireland anywhere here. People look upon themselves a little safer here than there. God Almighty send all may be for the best for the King and his people. By this I presume Lord Tyrconnell is at Dublin, having certain notice his Excellency was at Chester on Monday last. I hear many are preparing to pack up and come away, which I think is not the way. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686-7, February 5. Hampton Court.—I am returned thus far from seeing a house in the country, something more than

sixty miles from London, but the road is so good that I think it easier to go thither than to places that are ten miles nearer. It has as many conveniences as I can expect in any place that is to be let, and I think I shall agree to take it. The rent will not be high, and so hope I shall have liberty to bestow it upon the grounds and house ; but still I shall want the satisfaction of [hunt]ing for myself, and that is no small diversion to an old man who must think of leaving the world to some degree before he be called out of it by a messenger that will not stay. I confess I did not soon enough foresee that it was possible that in this King's or his brother's reign I should be put to seek for a habitation or retreat out of the country where my fortune lies ; but it is so far come to pass that I had rather live and die in Carolina than in Ireland, and you must pardon my repeating it, if you had foreseen it but as soon as I did, or if you had trusted to my foresight, I presume I had been in better condition than I am like to be, and possibly I had not been put so soon to such retrenchments as I must make, how unwilling soever I am to go less or to part with old servants. You may guess I am full of the sense of the uneasiness I am threatened with at this age when I venture to vent it thus and in this way.

If I take the house in prospect I think I shall send for all the furniture I have of value in Ireland, and it is possible I shall think it necessary to send for my evidences and writings of most importance to have them secured by exemplification or otherwise, and therefore I desire you to think of the most commodious and safe way of transporting them but without noise, for I think people are already too soon and too hotly alarmed, and I would not add to their fright, though it be their unreasonable fear and their giving up their interest upon the matter that gives me any fear at all. I cannot but yet think it possible for you to raise a considerable sum of money by little sums of one, two or three hundred, though greater sums may not be had in one place, for surely some Irish tenants have money, and would be as glad to lessen their rent upon good terms as I am willing to give them such. I remember they ventured upon it during the Cessation, and surely the times are not yet so bad as they were then nor I hope ever will be.

Your kinsman, Ensign Mathew, found me here last night and brought me your letter of the 20th of the last month. If I can do him any good at London, I will. At the worst I will tell him what I think he has to trust to, that if he have any little stock it may carry him beyond sea where he may eat bread. *Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1686-7, February 12. Dublin.—Your Grace will easily believe that there are many thousand sad hearts now in Ireland when I tell your Grace the Earl of Clarendon this

day quits the kingdom where his government has been so advantageous to the King, so happy and so easy to the people, that all conclude he has left a pattern which cannot well be imitated by his successor, whose rough and haughty constitution will every day make us more sensible of the change. Though at present he endeavours by a smooth countenance and smoother expressions to wheedle the English into a belief of the intended impartiality of his administration, and upon the hope thereof to divert them from abandoning their trades and concerns here; in order to which he resolves suddenly to issue a proclamation therein, signifying his Majesty's gracious intentions, that no distinction shall be made between his subjects upon account of religion, but that all of what profession soever, who have a mind to be happy under his government, will live quietly, and keep within the bounds of their duty and allegiance, shall equally and impartially enjoy his Majesty's favour and protection. How far such a proclamation will gain credit is easily foreseen, while his lordship acts quite contrary to it, by turning out of their commands in the Army most of those few English officers now remaining in it, of which number I am told there are marked out in the regiment of guards, Capt. Forth, Capt. Flower, Capt. Harman, and Lieut. Gilbert; in your Grace's regiment my Lord Blessington, my Lord Kingston, Capt Boyle, and my brother; in his lordship's own regiment my Lord Donegal, my Lord Blayney, Lieut. Townley, and Cornet Colt, and in all other regiments a proportionable number, so that from these premises the English will scarce make the conclusions his lordship hopes for from the proclamation.

I have waited twice upon his lordship since his landing, and both times he was pleased to treat me with great civility and discoursed with me about the revenue. The last time he told me that we should soon have a Parliament here, and that he hoped for the ease of the poor people who are miserably harassed by the severe and undue way of collecting the hearth-money, to procure that law to be changed, and to have that branch wholly charged upon estated men who ought to pay it since it was granted to the King in lieu of the Court of Wards, with which men of estates and not the poor were burthened, and by this law the poor only were oppressed. I told his lordship it was very just the poor should be relieved; but yet I thought in the method his lordship proposed their relief, he would encounter more difficulty than he was aware of, it being not probable that men of estates (of which the House of Commons would generally consist) would be so charitable as to submit to the passing of a new law, that should charge themselves for the ease of the poor. For I had observed, while I served in the Parliament of England, that whenever a supply was asked, the House of Commons industriously avoided a land tax, and chose rather to load trade and commodities with impositions than their own

estates, which precedent it was probable the House of Commons in Ireland would follow. His lordship varied from me in opinion, and seemed confident of carrying this point, the success whereof time will show.

Mr. Knight, one of my Lord Clarendon's secretaries, will deliver to your Grace the state of the last Christmas quarter together with the whole produce of the last year's revenue compared with the precedent year's produce, by which your Grace will perceive how considerably the last year has exceeded the former, contrary to expectation. And though I believe this is like to be the last scheme of this kind I shall have in my power to send your Grace, yet I shall never spare any pains I am capable of, to give your Grace the best evidences of my duty and service.

It is reported here that I am the first man to be picked out of the Commission of the Revenue, and that Sir Maurice Eustace is upon the road and coming over to supersede me. I wish for the King's sake he may serve him in that station with the same diligence and integrity I have done. Mr. Culliford expects that it will be soon his turn, and if Mr. Strong stays longer in England, where he now is for recovery of his health, from the measures now taken there is like to be an hopeful prospect of the management of the revenue. Since my writing hereof, a friend of mine informs me that my Lord Tyreconnell had said I was not long to continue in the Commission, because his Majesty was dissatisfied with me upon a complaint Col. Halsall had made to him against me, for having not dealt justly and fairly with him in a security transferred to him by me for 4,000*l.* some years since borrowed of him: the history of which affair is too long for a letter and the strait of time I have now to write in. But my Lord Clarendon has an account of it, both from me [and] Sir Joshua Allen, who has been employed by Mr. Daniel Arthur in the transaction of that affair, and he has promised to acquaint his Majesty with it for my justification, wherein I beg your Grace's assistance, and, though my vindication may come too late to hinder his Majesty's resolution of removing me out of the Commission, yet I shall be very unhappy if through the malice and misrepresentation I suffer in his Majesty's esteem and good opinion, and have that load added to my other misfortunes, which have been principally occasioned by my endeavours to serve the Crown with zeal, faithfulness and integrity.

JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, February 15.—The late story of the colonel's being to be put out proves to be groundless, and what gives us further encouragement to hope we may continue here is the declaration of our Lord Deputy, who received the sword upon Saturday last, to this effect, that the design of this foundation was very charitable and it would be great pity that the House

ever should be converted to any other use, and he does not only profess a particular kindness for our master, but he also has declared that all people shall enjoy their property, let them be of what religion they please. The Council met to-day, and so we expect a proclamation to this effect to-morrow. Our chapel was consecrated the 19th of January, the State being present, and our great benefactor gratefully remembered. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686-7, February 18.—Your Grace's commands for providing a quarter-master's place in your regiment for Mr. Power came seasonably to my hands, for it was just before the honour and satisfaction I had in serving the King under your Grace was taken from me by my Lord Deputy. My consolation was not only in that there is nothing laid to my charge, but that the last act in my command was to give obedience to your Grace's pleasure signified for this gentleman, and I still beg of God that the last of my performances, relating to this life, may be obediences to your pleasure, as for above forty year I have obeyed you in the King's service with untainted duty. My Lord, Colonel Russell is now your lieut.-colonel, and those that are turned out with me are Lord Kingston, Capt. Boyle, Capt. Aungier and, we are told, my Lord Blessington.

My Lord Tyrconnell hath declared I shall be provided for much better than my employment, and tells me he will write to the King to that purpose, which will justify me no criminal, and with much assurance that I am none, I will soon appear before his Majesty and wait on your Grace; and beg your Grace will know of my Lord Clarendon and Sir Charles Porter whether I have misbehaved myself or no, the one for my marshal, the other for my civil capacity, that you may not be ashamed to own the man that hath long lived and will die &c.

I omitted to tell your Grace that my son is no more your lieutenant but Mr. Grace, and that Sir Neale O'Neale hath Lord Kingston's troop, and Will Nugent Ambrose Aungier's, Col. Russell mine, and Nich. Purcell H. Boyle's.

COL. THEODORE RUSSELL to ORMOND.

1686-7, February 19. Dublin.—Acquainting his Grace that he has been appointed lieutenant-colonel of his Grace's regiment. The agent of the regiment, as he understands, is one Clarke, who has been long in England, and as he is informed intends to settle there. He conceives it would be necessary to have one who does reside in Ireland. *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, February 23. Dublin.—After I had Mr. Heton's promise that your goods should go in the Lord Clarendon's

ship, he told me that his lord and lady had promised so many that they would want room in the ship for their own goods, and that his lordship's promise must take place. However, he gave me four numbers for four parcels, which I shipped and thought it most convenient to send those at the Bishop of Kildare's. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, February 26. Cornbury.—Sir Robert Southwell came here by dinner, but the waggon is not yet come, but I hope it will come with better success than poor Kirke's did. . . . I am glad the exchange is fallen, but now I have no money ; when it rains pottage then I want a dish. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF CLARENDON.

1686-7, February 26. Cornbury.—By the account we just now received from Chester of your lordship's landing there, I conclude this will meet you at London as I had done further off in your way thither if I had not, with the King's leave, and your lordship's permission, been here. I attribute it to my being in this good air the last spring and fall, that I never since had any touch of the gout or any other considerable distemper. I hope the air from whence you came has not agreed worse with your lordship and your lady.

The time of your government has been short, but it has produced alterations such as one would have thought a longer time could hardly have brought to pass. I heartily pray those changes may be for the King's service, and that those who fear and those who wish the contrary may be deceived. Whatever shall happen your lordship has the approbation of many good and loyal men and their prayers, and I doubt not but you will find the King satisfied, and then you will have no reason but to be so yourself. *Copy.*

ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686-7, February 26. Cornbury.—By letter from London I find that three packets arrived there from Ireland, but in them there was not one letter for me or James Clarke, though I believe you have letters of mine or his that we might have had answer of by this time.

I have of late had several addresses by way of petitions from some old proprietors, whose lands they say are in my possession, particularly from one Edmund Butler, heretofore proprietor, as he says, of a place called Kiltarkan. I have lost his petition, but, as I remember, his pretensions are that he helped to make out my title in the Court of Claims ; that he was promised consideration should be had of him or his father, yet living, and nothing has been yet done for him.

The other petition from one Keatinge I send you enclosed, and desire you would send me a full account of both those

cases. I suppose I may have more of this kind, the times giving them encouragement as they may think.

We hear the Earl of Clarendon is landed, and of speeches made by him and his successor upon delivering and receiving the sword. It is too early to make any judgment how things will pass there, if your own occasions should call you over the sooner the better. *Copy.*

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, March 4. Cornbury.—The news of his Majesty having got a stroke on the eye a-hunting came by the last post, and what you write of the Vice-Chancellor's key—I presume you mean your Vice-Chamberlain's. But the Vice-Chancellor and ten doctors were over here yesterday at dinner, and were as welcome as could be. I got two letters signed, when the Vice-Chancellor told me he would take care of the fees, but you may enter them for your remembrance. *Abstract.*

THOMAS SHERIDAN to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686-7, March.—I delivered your letter to my Lord Deputy who does not think fit to give any protection under his hand to the Brennans, nor alter anything of what he had expressed on that subject in his letter to yourself.

ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1686-7, March 12. Cornbury.—I do not design to be at London before the end of the week after Easter week. The Easter week I propose to spend at the Bath, to drink the waters, for I attribute it to my having done so the last year that I have no gout ever since, though you can witness against me that I have not been so strictly regular as that infirmity or my age usually makes men to be. The meeting of the Parliament, and the King's going to Windsor, are the two things that are like to govern my motions.

I cannot but be pleased that since my friend, my Lord Clarendon, loses the Privy Seal, my much ancients friend, my Lord Arundel, is like to have it. My acquaintance with my Lord Powis is of later date; but you know I have reason to inquire what is done for him, not for any interest I may have in the case, but that really I wish him all imaginable satisfaction.

I do not think but it would be good for you to take the Bath waters. I confess I have some interest and design in the opinion, as most physicians have in theirs. *Copy.*

ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686-7, March 13. Cornbury.—I have received yours of the 22nd of the last month from Kilkenny, and do well understand that by virtue of the settlements I have made, I am obliged

not to lessen the rent of the lands settled, so that it must be upon the surplus that money can be raised. I think it will be much for my advantage, and may be of use to you, to make a voyage over, and in that case, I will, before you can be ready to come, send you a list of such writings and goods as I would have brought, and to what port I would have them directed. If any trade continues betwixt the two kingdoms, I presume some of it will be betwixt the West of Ireland and that of England, and it will not be hard for you to freight some vessel that traffics betwixt those two coasts. I believe I shall upon some terms or other get a habitation in the West of England, or so far towards it that it may save both land carriage and time to consign the vessel to a western port; but of all this you shall hear from me again soon after Easter.

Copy.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE TO ORMOND.

1686-7, March 17. Dublin.—If I could have found anything that I thought worth acquainting your Grace with from hence, I should not have forborne, as long as I have done of late, troubling you with my letters; but whether anything of that kind happens or not, I have, for a long time, so accustomed myself to write to you sometimes, that I know not how to give it over whilst you shall be pleased to be content with my continuing it. Your Grace is now, as we hear, gone into the country to make some stay, where I wish you may be still as much pleased, as ever you were, with those diversions you there meet with, and that they may have the same effect that they have hitherto had, of freeing you from such painful fits of the gout, as others who use less exercise are subject unto.

I cannot now pretend to any want of time for my own using a great deal more than I have done formerly, having never since I had the honour of being known to your Grace been at so much leisure as I have been of late, upon the coming in of a younger and more active man into the Attorney's place, who hath freed me from a great part of the trouble that used to fall to my share, which I do not see so much reason to be dissatisfied at as a great many others think I have, who do more consider the pretence I might have had to that place by so long a continuance in this that I yet am in, than the business that is to be done in it. That of bringing *quo warrantos* against all or most of the corporations in this kingdom, is the first that is begun with, though all the considerable ones here are already subject to the same rules, as to the election and approbation of magistrates, as those now are in England, who have taken out new charters. I believe there are but few that will stand out, but there are a great many that are so poor and inconsiderable as, it is likely, they will hardly be at the charge either of defending their present charters, or taking out new ones, and if that should happen to be so, there will be a much thinner House of

Commons in the next Parliament that shall be called here than used to be. I do not yet hear of any proceedings against the Palatinate of Tipperary, only in common discourse, it is by some talked of as a place wherein the King hath very little power, which I can see little reason for, especially whilst it is in the hands of such a subject as your Grace hath always been.

We do not yet hear anything certainly of a Parliament here, there having been nothing moved at the Council concerning one, and it seems not likely that there will be one very suddenly, there being nothing, that I can find, yet prepared or resolved on, in the great matter relating to the new settlement, for the confirmation whereof, though it seems to need none, I believe a considerable sum of money would be very willingly given by those who are concerned in it ; but whether that will be excepted of, without the avoiding also of some parts of it, I am not able to guess. Many, I believe, apprehend more than, I am confident, is designed, which I know no remedy for until it shall be thought fit to have it declared what is intended to be done therein, which may, in time, be found to be necessary, when it shall be more taken notice of than yet it is. How much the kingdom in the meantime suffers by the uncertainty that people are in concerning their estates, whereby those that have money are kept from laying it out, and those that have none from earning any by their labour, whilst there are so few that do employ them, which is the chief occasion of the country's seeming at this time to be so much poorer than it hath been for these many years. I know not very well to what purpose I have writ all this to your Grace, besides that of filling up a letter with something else besides the bare professing myself &c.

HENRY GASCOIGNE TO ORMOND.

1687, March 31.—So far as I have hitherto had time to look over your Grace's papers between the years 1660 and 1670, I have met with those I send herewith, vizt. a brief of the bill, Sir Audley Mervyn's speech in 1662, a short state of the King's revenue since his Restoration, some reflections on the present state compared with what it was in 1641, two papers of your Grace's hand, one queries, the other a letter about the nominees ; also two prints, one the King's speech, and the other votes of the House of Commons then, wherein the King's declaration at Breda is mentioned, which makes me send them. I have besides, the Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland in print, and a copy of instructions upon it, which, being bulky, I forbear sending them by the post, till I have your Grace's orders, and the carrier does not go till this day sennight. I have not yet got over above a fourth part of your papers, and perhaps, in the next view, I may find that paper your Grace mentioned to be shown to my Lord Falmouth. Among the rest of my searches I

find a letter from my Lord Clarendon to your Grace, acknowledging the receipt of a book in manuscript, to be shown to Dr. Lloyd, dated 28th of March, 1674, with promise to see it carefully returned. Perhaps that may be the book Sir Robert Southwell writ for, or, at least, one that your Grace formerly inquired for. The letters from my Lord Arlington, as I find the bundles, I put where I can soon come at them in case they may be of use, and, as more may be found, I will put them together as also those of Secretary Nicholas.

DR. JOHN HOUGH to ORMOND.

1687, April 29. Magdalen College.—Concerning their petition praying that Mr. Farmer's mandate might be withdrawn. On Tuesday night the Bishop of Winchester waited on the King, and was much surprised to find that his Majesty had never heard anything of it. Lord Sunderland told those gentlemen that presented it to him that he had read it to the King, together with a letter of the Bishop of Winchester to himself upon the same subject, and the only answer that his Majesty returned was that he expected to be obeyed. Since this was the fate of their petition they know not what to think of the state of their case which his Grace has directed to the same hand, and have but a very dismal prospect of their affairs if they cannot so much as procure that his Majesty should be truly informed. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMOND.

1687, May 14.—I should not take the confidence to address thus to your Grace, but that I cannot do my duty any other way since I am placed in such circumstances, and at such a distance from you; and I am sure there is so much duty due, that some way or other, it ought to be expressed. Having therefore now an opportunity by a private hand, and a very honest gentleman, Mr. Hind, I presume so far as to make use of it, and to give your Grace some account of our affairs here, especially such as relate unto the Church. And truly the condition of the Church is at this time so lamentable, and like to grow so much worse every day than other, that it were an injury to the regard that your Grace has still had for it, not to give your Grace some account of it. Not only the Church dues, but the very tithes are now withheld, or like to be so this summer, in many places, the Bishop of Killala in particular having given an account up hither to the Archbishop of Tuam that the Popish clergy have forbid their people, under the penalty of excommunication, so much as to rent our tithes when due; and what hopes can the clergy have then to take them in kind.

This, and some other such complaints have induced as many of us as are about the town, viz. our Archbishop, the

Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Derry, Kilmore and myself to petition my Lord Deputy and Council on behalf of our poor clergy here, and to make three requests to them, any one of which if granted would give relief; either that the Statute of Henry the 8th, in the 27th year of his reign, should be put in execution, or that of the 33rd of Henry 8th; or that a proclamation may issue out commanding all persons to pay all Church dues to our clergy as formerly. This petition was sent in upon Monday last and referred to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge, Chief Baron Rice, Justice Nugent, and Justice Daly, but nothing yet done in it, and I fear scarce will.

But there is another affair that has lately happened, which I am likewise obliged to give your Grace some account of, for I do it on behalf of two poor orphans, whose parents and friends your Grace has formerly been a signal patron to, and which were left to my care upon their deaths, viz. the two sons of Benjamin Parry, late Bishop of Ossory, and heirs of John, my predecessor at Christ Church. Their case is this, which seems somewhat hard. In the year 1673 the aforesaid John demises the Parliament House to the late King for 1,800*l.*, and till that be paid at one entire payment for 180*l.* per annum, which is just the interest of that sum, which sum has been duly paid till the last Lady Day, since which time, I have been told by my Lord Deputy, that it being looked upon by him as a thing not well obtained, and by the Lords of the Treasury as an unnecessary charge upon the establishment, there will orders be given for its being left out of this new one that is coming over. I have petitioned my Lord Deputy, but I find him stiff, and very much inclined to good husbandry at this time, and upon this occasion. I have likewise his leave to petition either the King or the Lords of the Treasury, but he expects, and I apprehend there will be, a reference again to him, and then I shall be but where I am now. I have therefore no other remedy but to make this request, that the cause may be fully heard before the Lords of the Treasury, and have therefore put the matter into Mr. Robinson's hands; and if I knew how to prevail with Sir Stephen Fox, to have the matter debated there, I should not despair of the success I wish for. I dare not request your Grace any farther, but beg pardon for what I have already done.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1687, May 27. Dublin.—Having heard of your Grace's late illness by a fit of the gout that you have had for some time since your coming up to London, I have been unwilling to add to the trouble which that gives you, and therefore have hitherto forborne acknowledging the favour of your Grace's letter of the 5th of the last month from Cornbury,

but upon Mr. Smyth's going into England, I have desired him to deliver this at some such time as he shall find the reading of it may not be very uneasy to you. He will, I doubt, give you but a melancholy account of the condition of this country, and of the ill payment of rents, wherein I hope your Grace will not find yourself much concerned, a great part of your estate being so well tenanted, and set at easy rates; but how many others, that are going daily into England to settle there can expect to live upon their rents from hence I cannot imagine.

The only thing that I now hear talked of by a great many towards bettering our condition is the desiring leave from the King to transport cattle again into England, and to that purpose there was a long address presented on Monday last to the Council from the Committee of Trade, which is equally composed of English and Irish gentlemen and merchants, setting forth the lamentable condition of the kingdom by the want of money, and low rates of all our commodities, and representing that as the only expedient to help us; but whether this either will or can be obtained, or if it be, whether it will do us any good I very much doubt, for it having been found, by plain and certain experience, that this kingdom grew richer and the value of land higher after that Act was made, than ever it did before, I can see no reason why the taking off that restraint should now have the same effect, that the laying it on then had. If this should be compassed, there is no doubt but the sales of cattle would rise, and a great many would be bought and sent over; but I know not how much of the money that they would be sold for in England will come back hither, and do rather fear that many of those, who are now removing thither, would thereby find an easier way of sending over their money thither in cattle, than by exchange, which being now so high hinders a great deal from going over, and if that should happen, we should part with our cattle, without getting anything back again for them.

But I hope some other and more certain way will be found out for enriching this kingdom, for I have heard it said by some that have reason to know a great deal more of what is designed than I do, that after a Parliament shall be held here, and such a settlement of estates made as is intended, land will be of more value here than ever it was, and will sell for as many years purchase as it does in England; but how soon this is likely to happen I cannot tell, nor they, perhaps, that I had it from; for I hear nothing yet when a Parliament is to be called, but am sure it cannot be very soon, if it is to stay till all the charters are renewed, against which *quo warrantos* have been brought, nor hath any thing been proposed or mentioned at Council in order to one, though I heard lately that something is prepared to be offered there shortly, but what it is, or by whom drawn, or to what purpose, or when to be brought thither, I do not in the least know, nor whether

there is any truth in the information that I had, of any such draft being made.

MAJOR NICHOLAS BAILY to ORMOND.

1687, June 13.—It is now about thirty years since I had the great honour by the now Lord Clanricarde to be first introduced to your Grace at Brussels, and by your Grace to his late Majesty, many of which years I have served under your Grace in Ireland, in all of which time I was never guilty of a presumption of this nature, which is to beseech your Grace to have that compassion for me as to give me credit for ten pounds to keep me some time at Windsor, where I have made those friends to his Majesty that I have reason to believe he will do for me, having something now to propose, that if the time be lost I shall never retrieve. It is my wife and children's bread that is at stake, having at present no other way, or I had never made an address of this nature to your Grace, nor, I thank God, have I reason to doubt but that in a month or two I shall return it to your Grace with the prayers and humblest thanks of &c.

If your Grace should not think fit to have this charity for me, yet be pleased that this paper lie under no other censure but your lordship's.

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1687, June 15. St. James's Square.—After a long but otherwise easy fit of the gout, this is the first time I have attempted to write a letter in my own hand, which is yet but weak and unsteady, and therefore as well as having little to say, your trouble will at this time be cut short. The account I receive of my particular affairs in Ireland is very bad, and then I am sure it cannot be very well with the generality of landlords, and that which makes our condition the sadder is that there appears no possible remedy in prospect, at least none that we can hope will be applied to our relief. I confess that my own want of foresight has been such that I was in no preparation for the inconvenience that is very like and very near falling upon me. I did not think it probable that without war, pestilence or famine, Ireland could be brought to the condition it is in, and to the desolation that threatens it, or that during the reign of any of the race of King Charles the First, I should be in danger of falling into such necessities as I have some reason to apprehend. I will not turn the leaf, but having thanked you for yours of the 27th of the last month, assure you that I still am &c. *Copy.*

DR. J. HOUGH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1687, July 10.—Concerning exemption from exercises for John Rogers and Richard Strickland, fellows of Magdalen College, in order that they may take the degree of a bachelor in divinity. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRNSIDE to JAMES CLARKE.

1687, October 4. Wadham College.—Concerning letters of dispensation. Dr. Hough has gone this day to Windsor. Whoever supplies the place of secretary must be sure to obtain the usual form in the letters. The form was omitted in his Grace's letters by Sir R. Southwell, and gave occasion of dissent among those that had a mind to quarrel. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to VALENTINE SMYTH.

1687, October 15. Kingston Hall.—You had formerly an account of my receiving yours of the 21st of September, but now I must tell I had yours of the 17th, and two more of the 28th and the 1st inst. I find the reason was that the packet boat was driven to the north of Scotland; but I am glad it came safe, because of the bills you mention in it of 400*l.*, and in yours of the 28th of September you say you sent 700*l.* on his Grace's account and 150*l.* besides, but Mr. Merriott's letter does mention to me but 1,150*l.*, which as you say its 1,250*l.*, but I have sent to him this post about it. I am very glad to think that trading will go on there, and that there are no distresses, which is a good sign; and his Grace commands that there shall be no horses at all go in either [at] Loughmerran or at Dunmore, and he desires you to see that there be none. I am glad Mr. John Rothe is the mayor. I pray give my service to him, and for your being alderman, his Grace gives you leave if you find it will not be inconvenient to you in any kind, of which you are the best judge. I have not time to look upon Mr. Martin's, nor Sir G. Preston's account, being I am to return answers to several letters by his Grace's commands and upon his business. By what you writ I conclude Capt. Mathew is now in England, for the wind has been fair. I have likewise the papers of Lynch's and Mr. Keatinge's, which I gave his Grace.

His Grace continues as you saw him at Badminton, very little the better. I pray God restore him to his former health. He is, I thank God, very heart-whole. Yesterday was the King's birthday and we were very merry; but now Lord Ossory and his family are gone. Dean Jones and Sir Oliver St. George are all gone, so we are now alone. Mr. Russell and his good wife send their service to you, and my wife and I are obliged many ways to you and yours, and I have directed Mr. Merriott to pay any bill you draw, and if you will but send me a list of all you have and have sent, I hope we may be in London by the time it comes, because I would set all straight, for we are very brittle vessels, but as long as I live I will be sound and remain.

DR. GILBERT IRNSIDE to JAMES CLARKE.

1688, April 29. Wadham College.—Concerning letters of dispensation for Mark Hildesley, commoner of St. John Baptist

College, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of arts, and for Timothy Huxley, master of arts and fellow of Jesus College, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of divinity. On St. Mark's day there ought to have been by the statutes of the University a sermon in Magdalen College. About ten days before he first intreated, and being refused, he demanded before a public notary the chapel for the use of the University, but Mr. Charnock, their Vice President, told him he had appointed Mr. Fairfax, a Jesuit, and if they would hear him, they should be welcome. Upon this refusal he set upon one of his own house and had a sermon in St. Mary's, and the Magdalen men one at Magdalen College. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1688, May 13. Wadham College. Concerning dispensation for Pierce Lewis, bachelor of arts of Jesus College, who has been hindered keeping the necessary terms for the degree of a master of arts by sickness and attendance on the Bishop of St. Asaph, also for Edward Carter, gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of arts, and for Charles Livesay, bachelor of arts, of Magdalen Hall and lately demy of Magdalen College, who seeks the degree of a master of arts. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1688, June 11. Wadham College.—Concerning dispensations for Edward Griffith, of New Inn Hall, who seeks the degree of a master of arts; also of James Ellis of Oriel College, who has been unable to keep the terms for that degree owing to constant attendance on the Bishop of St. Asaph; also for John Wilcox of Exeter College, who seeks the same degree; also for John Bromley of Christ Church College, who seeks the same degree; also for John Sissen of University College, who was unable to keep the terms for that degree as he is chaplain to a person of quality and serves a cure very remote from the University; and for Thomas Hibbert of New Inn Hall, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of arts. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to DR. J. HOUGH
OR HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, July.—Concerning his office. He is pressed by many to continue in it for another year, and delivers himself up to his Grace's commands and God Almighty's protection. He forbears to write to his Grace about their controversies or charter until he speaks with Lord Clarendon, who is to be there the following week. *Abstract.*

INVENTORIES OF ORMOND'S FURNITURE, PICTURES, TAPESTRY, PLATE AND BOOKS.

AN INVENTORY of all the Goods in DUBLIN CASTLE belonging to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the 21st of March, 1678-9.

[The following is a list of the principal apartments and offices as they appear in the inventory :—]

Dining-room.	His dressing-room.
King's presence-room.	His closet.
King's withdrawing-room.	Lady Gowran's lodgings.
Old supping-room.	Lord of Arran's new bed-chamber.
His Grace's dressing-room.	Closet.
Her Grace's dressing-room.	
His Grace's bed-chamber.	Outward room.
Drawing-room.	Wash-house.
Her Grace's bed-chamber.	Laundry.
Her Grace's closet.	
Farther closet.	Stables.
Room over the drawing-room.	Bake-house.
Long gallery.	Room for sick people.
His Grace's closet.	
His Grace's inward closet.	Kitchens.
Lobby.	Pastry.
Chapel.	Great kitchen.
Earl of Arran's lobby.	Scullery.
Chamber that was the Earl of Arran's.	Larder.

[The following is a list of the members of the household and servants for whom accommodation was provided as they appear in the inventory :—]

Mr. Douglas.	The Steward (two rooms).
William Booth and Stephen Beaumont.	Mrs. Jones's maid.
Butler's and pantler's assistants.	The Controller (a room and closets).
Mr. Brookes and Mr. Gatly of the wine-cellar.	His servant.
Usher of the hall and his assistant.	Mr. Barrington.
James Duport, the porter.	Mr. Stanford.
Four boys in the kitchen (in two beds).	Their servants.
Helpers in the kitchens (two beds).	Mr. Faulconberg.
Four more boys (in two beds).	Mr. Reading and Mr. Charter, cooks.
Two scavengers (in the dark kitchen).	Richard the cook and James the scullery-man.
John the firemaker.	George Simpson, larder-man.
	Yeoman-usher's man.
	Mr. Tosier.
	Mrs. Ellen and her Grace's maid.

Mrs. Woodward.
 Mrs. Preston.
 Mrs. Beaumont.
 Mrs. Low.
 Mr. Mezandier.
 Hugh Jones.
 Mr. Baskett and Mr. Baret.
 Mr. Shee.
 Mrs. Hoyle.
 Mrs. Emy Harrison.
 Dean Digby.
 Yeoman of the wood-yard.
 Housemaids.
 Mrs. Mathew, house-keeper.
 Dean Moreton.
 Mary Holloway, Mrs. Beaumont's maid.
 Two housemaids.
 Mrs. Prudence and Mrs. Low's maid.
 Capt. Mathew (a chamber and closet).
 Capt. Mathew's gentleman,
 Mr. Morres.
 Mr. Cornwall.
 Mr. James Butler.
 Mr. John Butler.
 Harry and Robin, footmen.
 Morris and ——— [footmen].
 James and Macarty, footmen.

Sam and Richard, her Grace's footmen.
 Tom Toole and John, her Grace's footmen.
 Mr. Cary and Mr. Mellin.
 Mr. Cope and Mr. Mathew.
 Their servants.
 Mr. Bowyer.
 His servant.
 John Barton, granary-man.
 The Steward's groom.
 His Grace's coachman.

[In the stables.]

Edward Jones, groom, and
 Giles Burn.
 The coachman's helper and
 postilion.
 Her Grace's coachman, helper
 and postilion.
 Cuthbert Padson, groom.
 Thomas Hide, poultry-man.
 The poultry-woman.

[In the bake-house.]

The under-baker.

George Tubbs at the back-gate.
 The slaughter-man.
 The scullery-men.

[The following are examples of the items:—]

[In a bed-room.]

A four pillar bedstead with mat and cord, a yard three-quarters wide; a feather-bed and bolster with a Flanders tick, a yard three-quarters and three inches wide; two blankets, one two yards and a half, the other a yard and three-quarters; a green rug, two yards and half-quarter wide; four case curtains of gray serge containing six breadths, head-cloth of the same and a case tester; the hangings of the room of gray baize; a table and three chairs; a chamber-pot and basin.

[In the dining-room.]

A Turkey-work carpet, six yards long, three yards three-quarters broad; two other Turkey-work carpets for side-boards and two leather carpets for them; twenty-four Turkey-work chairs of festoon pattern; two elbow-chairs of Paris Turkey-work; seven gilt sconces; a long red cloth carpet, nine yards, and a green one, four yards and a half; three green carpets to play at cards off; a large landscape over the chimney; three paragon curtains.

[In his Grace's dressing-room.]

Four pieces of new gilt leather hangings, nine foot deep ; two window curtains of yellow paragon containing six breadths ; a window rod ; seven elbow-chairs with cane bottoms ; seven cushions of yellow damask, with yellow tassels and paragon covers ; a walnut-tree table, and stands ; a table, bedstead and a yellow paragon carpet, two yards and a half ; a quilted flock bed and bolster, three-quarters and a half wide ; a pair of blankets, one two yards, and the other two yards and a quarter ; a coverlet, one yard three-quarters ; a pillow ; nine gilt leather chairs and one elbow one suitable ; a new table and stands covered with Spanish leather ; a serge carpet.

[In the drawing-room.]

Five pieces of Lambeth hangings of horses, ten foot and a half deep ; sixteen elbow-chairs of crimson velvet with a fringe cased with crimson colour serge ; one large silver looking glass ; eight silver sconces ; a silver table and stands ; a pair of large silver andirons ; four silver dogs ; a silver fire-shovel and tongs ; a looking-glass table and stands, varnished with gold and silver ; a picture over the chimney, two yards long and a yard and a half deep ; a Portugal mat, four yards and a half long, three yards and a half deep ; two window rods.

[Notes:]—The other hangings are sent to Kilkenny ; six pieces of fine imagery and forest work hangings, eight foot deep. A picture of the Queen, seven foot deep and four foot wide with a gilt frame.

[In the chapel.]

An altar-cloth and carpet of crimson taffety and purple mohair.

[In his Grace's seat.]

Two crimson taffety curtains containing four breadths, three yards deep ; one elbow-chair of crimson velvet with silver and gold fringe ; a serge foot-stool ; a serge cushion ; a figured velvet cushion and a Persia carpet ; a curtain rod.

Three cushions for the steward, controller, and chaplain.

[In her Grace's seat.]

The seat hung with red serge ; four cane-bottom chairs ; one elbow-chair of crimson figured velvet ; six damask cushions ; one long damask cushion ; one Persia carpet ; two curtains of crimson taffety, containing three breadths and a half, three yards deep ; two curtain rods.

[In the Gentlewomen's seat.]

The seat hung with red baize ; three serge curtains ; one red curtain and curtain rod.

Four sconces in the chapel.

AN INVENTORY of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's Goods at
CHAPELIZOD, and at the PHENIX and ISLANDBRIDGE.

[The following is a list of the apartments and offices as they appear in the inventory :—]

Dining-room.	Room over the pastry.
Her Grace's chamber.	Pantler's chamber.
His Grace's bed-chamber.	
Passage-room next my Lord's.	
Mr. Mezandier's chamber.	[At the Phoenix.]
His Grace's dressing-room.	Mr. Mayo's chamber.
Mrs. Woodward's chamber.	Grooms' room.
Passage by the door.	Falconer's room.
Closet.	
Little green closet.	[At Chapelizod.]
Mrs. Low's chamber.	Larder.
Her Grace's maid's chamber.	Coachman's room over the stables.
Housemaids' room.	
Footmen's chamber.	[At Islandbridge.]
Mr. Beeby's chamber.	Laundry.
Mr. Barrington's chamber.	
His man's room.	[In the park.]
Gentlewomen's dining-room.	Dog-kennel.
Room over the scullery.	
Room over the kitchen.	

[The following are examples of the items :—]

[In the dining-room at Chapelizod.]

A suit of gilt leather hangings; two dozen of gilt leather chairs; three gilt leather carpets; two Spanish tables; six yellow paragon window curtains, twelve breadths and a half, and rods; one pair of brass andirons, fender and grate, and a pair of twisted fire-shovel and tongs; a landscape over the chimney.

[In his Grace's bed-chamber.]

Five pieces of imagery hangings, the story of Samson, nine foot; a fine cloth bed lined with sky colour sarcenet, with curtains, valance, tester, head-cloth, and counterpane; four knobs and sprigs; a cloth carpet; five cloth chairs; a sack-cloth bottom bedstead; four gilt chairs; a feather-bed and bolster, two yards wide; a pair of three-quarter blankets; a holland quilt; a black cabinet; a looking-glass, twenty-one inches over and twenty-six inches deep; four white serge window curtains, seven breadths, and rods; a Tangier mat under the bed; a grate; a pair of tongs, and a landscape over the chimney; little folding table.

[In the Gentlewomen's eating-room.]

Twelve Russia leather chairs; one small table; a leather carpet; a sideboard; four red baize window curtains; two rods; fire-shovel, grate and fender.

[Tapestry.]

Six pieces of imagery hangings, the story of Europa, ten foot deep.

AN INVENTORY of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's goods at several houses in Ireland, taken by Mr. James Clarke and his wife in October and November, 1684.

KILKENNY.

[The following are lists of the contents of some of the principal rooms :—]

The supping-room.

Twenty-four Turkey-work chairs.

One oval table and frame.

One small oval leaf.

One Spanish table.

Two printed leather carpets.

Four yellow serge curtains, two breadths in each.

Two curtain rods.

Six lackered sconces, with six tin sockets.

One fire grate with brass knobs.

One pair of wrought andirons.

A pair of tongs and fire-shovel with brasses suitable.

The Earl of Strafford's picture

Lady Mary Cavendish

The Earl of Pembroke

Lady Chesterfield

} These four half-lengths.

My Lord Paget's daughter, a head.

A Magdalen.

A chimney piece of a robbery.

The above seven pictures are in gilt frames.

Two small pictures fixed over the doors.

His Grace's drawing-room.

The room hung with three pieces of fine landscape hangings, with small figures, eight foot deep.

Six armed chairs and three back chairs, covered with a mixed silk brocade.

A carpet suitable.

Cases of red serge for the chairs, and carpet of the same for the table.

One small table.

One large looking-glass, thirty-one inches deep, garnished with brass and gilt

One iron fire-pan.

A pair of brass andirons.

A pair of tongs and fire-shovel.

Two pair of calico window curtains, a breadth in each.

Two curtain rods.

One large picture over the chimney in a narrow gilt frame.

Three small pictures over the doors.

His Grace's bed-chamber.

- The room hung with three pieces of fine tapestry hangings of landscape and small figures, eight foot deep.
 One pillar bedstead with a rising tester and sackcloth bottom.
 Four gilt feet.
 One feather-bed and bolster, two yards wide.
 One holland quilt.
 Three blankets, two pillows, and a side pillow.
 The furniture of the bed of crimson and gold colour damask, with tufted fringe of crimson, gold colour, green and white.
 Four cups.
 Four sprigs.
 Nine buttons and strings to tie up the curtains.
 The counterpane, head-cloth and tester, embroidered with neel.
 One Portugal mat under the bed.
 Two armed chairs, and six back chairs, suitable to the bed.
 One case curtain rod.
 A crimson serge case and cases of the same for the chairs.
 One window curtain, suitable.
 Two window curtain rods.
 A pair of calico window curtains.
 One black table, a pair of stands, and a looking-glass, thirty-three inches deep, of black varnish.
 Black leathers to cover the table and stands.
 One fire-pan.
 One pair of small brass andirons.
 A pair of tongs and fire-shovel.
 One landscape picture in a carved frame over the chimney.
 Four pictures of small figures fitted over the doors.
 One fire screen with an iron stand.
 One gilt leather close-stool and pan.

His Grace's closet.

- One large table with two drawers.
 One small Spanish table.
 One green cloth carpet, three yards long.
 One lesser green carpet.
 One crimson velvet easy chair on wheels.
 One crimson damask cushion.
 A red serge case to the chair.
 One armed cane-bottomed chair.
 Two cushions of Indian striped silk.
 One pair of white shalloon window curtains, two breadths in each.
 One curtain rod and a pair of strings to draw.
 One weather glass with his Grace's coat engraven on it.
 One map of Ireland.

The great dining-room.

The window spaces and dining-room hung and fitted with gilt leather.
 One table on a frame, nine foot long.
 Two Spanish tables.
 Three French gilt leather carpets fitted to the tables.
 Four armed chairs, and thirty-two back chairs of gilt leather and walnut-tree frames.
 Eight lackered sconces with tin sockets.
 Two small window curtains of yellow serge, three breadths in each.
 Six large yellow serge window curtains, two breadths in each.
 Five curtain rods.
 Three yellow serge carpets for the three tables.
 Three red leather carpets for the same.
 One iron back in the chimney.
 One large wrought-iron grate.
 One iron fender.
 One pair of large brass andirons.
 A pair of tongs, fire-shovel, and hooks with brass knobs.
 One six-leaved screen painted with flowers and flower pots.

In the closet in the great dining-room.

One Spanish table.
 Another table to lengthen the other in the dining-room.
 A pair of playing tables with men.
 One candle chest.
 One tin lanthorn.
 A pair of bellows.
 A pair of fire-shovel and tongs.

Her Grace's bed-room.

The room hung with four pieces of Antwerp tapestry hangings of the story of Polyphemus, ten foot deep.
 One bedstead with a rising tester and sackcloth bottom.
 One feather bed and bolster with a Flanders tick, two yards, half-quarter wide.
 One pair of pillows;
 One side pillow.
 One flock mattress.
 One holland quilt.
 One pair of twelve-quarter blankets.
 A clouded satin furniture containing four curtains, four cantoons, head cloth, rising tester, double bases, and two cases to the posts.
 One quilt.
 The bed, lined with cherry colour sarcenet.
 The head-cloth, tester and quilt, embroidered with small fringe.
 One white carved head-board.

- Two false cases for elbow-chairs.
 Two for back-chairs.
 Nine pair of strings and tassels to tie the curtains.
 A case for the bed of red shalloon.
 Four loose chair cases of the same shalloon.
 Four cups covered with clouded satin.
 Four middle pieces with fringe and tassels suitable to the bed.
 A button fringe to complete the top of the bed.
 Two back-chairs, and two elbow-chairs.
 Three knots of ribbon belonging to the looking-glass.
 Four sprigs of flowers for the tops of the cups.
 Four white gilt claws.
 One Tangier mat under the bed.
 A table and a pair of stands of counterfeit inlaid stone.
 A looking-glass, thirty inches deep, in a frame, suitable to the table.
 One wicker screen with a steel stem.
 Two window curtains of Indian satin, five breadths in both.
 One small window curtain of red serge.
 Two lackered curtain rods.
 One iron back in the chimney.
 One pair of French gilt andirons.
 One pair of tongs and fire-shovel.
 One fire-pan.
 One close-stool of Turkey leather and pan.
 One picture over the chimney in a carved gilt frame.
 A picture of flowers over the stool door.

Drawing-room.

- The room hung with four pieces of fine tapestry hangings of the story of Diogenes, ten foot deep.
 Ten Japan armed chairs with matted bottoms.
 Ten cushions of green, gold and white changeable damask, with fringe suitable and ribbons to tie at the corners.
 Two Japan squabs, with six cushions of the same damask with small buttons at the corners.
 One crystal chandelier, with ten branches and gilt sockets.
 A knot of ribbon on the top.
 One large looking-glass with a rich silver and ebony frame, with the top piece with the crest. The glass thirty-seven inches deep.
 One Japan chest garnished with silver and a black carved frame silvered.
 One large cabinet garnished with brass, gilt and inlaid with tortoise-shell.
 One Indian screen with six leaves.
 Six white damask window curtains, three breadths each, four yards deep, fringed with an edging one inch deep at the bottom.
 Three pair of thread lines to draw them.

Three gilt curtain rods with pulleys.
 Two Portugal mats under the chairs.
 One iron stove in the chimney with a grate.
 One pair of marble andirons.
 One pair of dogs.
 One pair of tongs and fire-shovel.
 One pair of hooks all garnished with silver.
 Two silver tops to the grate.
 A history piece with three figures over the chimney, in a rich gilt frame.
 A landscape of fishing over the door in a gilt frame.
 Titian and Aratine over the bed-chamber door.
 Three small heads of ladies in gilt frames, and two landscapes betwixt them.
 Over the windows three long narrow pieces of Polydore.
 Fifteen knots of ribbon of several colours for the glass and sconces now in the Indian chest of crimson, black, white, blue, and filemot ribbon.
 Cards for the sconces.
 Twenty-nine knots of aurora and black ribbon.
 Twelve black knots.
 Three knots of crimson, black and white.
 Twenty-nine knots of scarlet taffeta for the alcove.
 Three other odd knots.
 One piece of serge to cover the Japan chest.
 Two pieces to cover the squabs.
 Ten cases of yellow serge for the chairs.
 One great easy chair, covered with figured velvet, with a rich gold ground, fringed about with a silver and gold fringe.
 The cushion with four tassels and edged about with a galloon.
 A step to the chair, fringed about with gold and silver.
 A case to the chair of crimson serge.
 A taffeta case for the cushion.

Her Grace's closet.

All hung with blue damask and edged with a small blue fringe.
 One couch bed-frame, lath bottom, with a gilt carved head-board, pommels and feet.
 Two canvas quilts.
 One blanket.
 The counterpane and double bases of blue damask with blue fringe.
 Four small pedestals gilt for china.
 One Japan cabinet with a black frame to it, garnished with brass.
 One other Japan cabinet.
 One walnut-tree box garnished with brass, with a frame suitable.

One standish garnished with brass,
 Six gilt frames for squabs.
 Fifteen blue damask cushions with blue silk tassels.
 One small dressing looking-glass garnished with brass.
 Eight white Indian Damask curtains, two breadths in one pair, and three in the rest, fitted to the closet.
 Four brass rods.
 One pair of Japan hanging shelves with knots of ribbon over them.
 One silver table and two carved stands silvered over.
 One looking-glass, twenty-six inches deep, in a gilt carved frame, the glass much mildewed.
 One pair of crystal sconces with brass sockets.
 Two crystal shelves varnished with blue.
 Four small crystal shelves, with tortoiseshell, [in] one of them most of the crystal wanting.
 One iron back in the chimney.
 One pan for charcoal.
 Two pair of steel andirons garnished with brass, wrought and gilt.
 One pair of tongs and fire-shovel suitable.

In his Grace's [second] closet.

One Spanish table.
 One green cloth carpet near five yards long.
 One iron stove with brass tops.
 A fender, a pair of tongs, fire-shovel, and bellows with brass pipe.
 A gilt broad-sword.
 A perspective glass, six foot long.
 One cane-bottom chair.
 Three striped silk cushions.
 Besides the shelves and books, which his Grace hath an account of.*

[The following is a list of such other apartments as are named, or have their use specified, in the inventory:—]

Gentlewomen's eating-room.	Larderman's room.
Mrs. Low's chamber.	Master-cook's room.
Gallery.	Scullery.
Lady Arran's chamber and dressing-room.	Pantry.
Mrs. Beaumont's room.	Dark spicery.
The drugget room.	Porter's lodge.
Room in the round tower.	Gentleman of the horse's room.
Room called the council chamber.	Saddle room.
Clerk of the kitchen's chamber.	Room by the granary.
Usher of the hall's chamber.	Steward's chamber.
	Capt. G. Mathew's officè.
	Rooms over the bakehouse.

* *Infra*, p. 513.

Mr. Gascoigne's office.
 Laundry room.
 Gardener's room.
 Guard house.
 Wardrobe.
 Hall.
 Pantry.
 Great cellar.

Cellar under the tower.
 Lit cellar.
 Wet larder.
 Wine cellar.
 Scullery.
 Bake-house.
 Poultry-room.

[A list of portraits, and of such other pictures as are described, in the rooms of which the contents have not been given :—*]

The King's head	} three-quarters.	The Virgin Mary and Elizabeth.	
The Duke's head			St. Catherine, on silk.
The Princess Royal,	half-length.	Two copper-pieces: one of Susanna and the Elders, the other of David and Goliath.	
His Grace and Mezandier.		The present King.	
Sacrifice to Jupiter.		Jonas.	
A picture of Masquerade.		King Ahasuerus.	
Venus and Adonis.		Two long pictures of Polydore.	
Duchess of Ormond.		The Story of Cyrus.	
The elder Duchess of Richmond.		The present King.	} all these are whole lengths
The first Lady Arran.		The late King.	
The late King's picture in needlework.		The late Queen.	
Duke of Ormond	} in water colours.	Duke of Ormond.	
Earl of Ossory			
Our Saviour at the river Jordan.		The late Earl of Ossory.	
The Virgin Mary and our Saviour.		Duchess of Ormond.	
A picture painted on agate.		Earl of Desmond.	
Thomas Earl of Ormond.		The elder Duchess of Richmond.	
James Earl of Ormond.		The elder Duke of Richmond.	
Earl of Arran.		The young Duchess of Richmond.	
Countess of Longford.		Earl of Strafford.	
Abraham and the Angels.		Prince Henry.	
Sophonisba.		Lady Frances Butler.	
St. Catherine.		Judith and Holofernes.	
Sir Thomas Moore.		Earl of Ossory	} in oval frames,
Sir Nicholas Poynty.		Queen of Bohemia	
Erasmus.		The Queen, at length.	
Mr. John Poyntz.		The late Duchess of York	} half-lengths.
Sir Nicholas Poyntz the younger.		The late Dowager Ossory	
James Earl of Ormond.		Duke and Duchess of York,	
Anne Boleyn.		whole length.	
Our Saviour and the Wise-men.		Earl of Strafford and Sir Philip Mainwaring.	

* There are a great number of landscapes enumerated in the inventories, but only distinguished by their measurements in feet and inches.

Lady Chesterfield.	St. John Baptist's head.
Lord Ossory.	Princess of Orange in mourning.
Sir Nicholas Poyntz.	Mercury and the Sabian Women.
Lord Cavendish, half-length.	Thomas Earl of Ormond, half-length.
Johanus Frobinius.	Duchess of Ormond's mother.
Our Saviour, Joseph and Mary.	Duke Hamilton, a head.
Our Virgin Mary and Saviour.	Three heads of the late King's children.
James Earl of Ormond.	John Baptist's head.
Lady Cavendish, half-length.	Our Lady and Saviour in flowers.
Sir Anthony Vandyke.	King Charles the Second, whole length.
Earl of Arran, half-length.	Mr. Hobbes.
Lord Beverwert } half-	Europa.
Lady Arlington } lengths.	St. John and the Lamb.
Melchizedek.	
Lady Mary Hamilton.	
Our Saviour, Virgin Mary and other figures.	
St. Francis's head.	
Thomas Earl of Ormond.	

[The following is a list of tapestry hangings :—]

Five pieces of tapestry hangings of the Story of Don Quixote, eight foot deep, lined through with canvas.

Two pieces of forest work hangings, nine foot deep, lined through with canvas.

Five pieces of Antwerp hangings of the Story of Cyrus, lined through with canvas, eleven foot deep.

Four pieces of Antwerp hangings of the Story of Ahasuerus, nine foot deep.

Three pieces of Antwerp hangings, ten foot deep, of the Story of Polyphron. The other four of that suite in her Grace's chamber, all lined with canvas.

One piece of Antwerp hangings, the Story of Ahasuerus and Hester, nine foot deep. The other four over his Grace's closet in the tower.

One piece of Antwerp hangings, ten foot deep, the other four pieces of the same suite at the south end of the gallery.

Twelve pieces of old imagery hangings scoured, eleven foot deep, one of the pieces fourteen foot, all lined with canvas.

Three tapestry sumpter cloths, lined with canvas.

Three pieces of fine Antwerp hangings, landscape and small figures, eight foot deep, lined with canvas.

Four pieces of fine tapestry hangings of small figures and landscape, seven foot and a half.

Three pieces of fine tapestry hangings of landscape and small figures, eight foot deep. The other three pieces in his Grace's bed-chamber.

Five pieces of Dutch tapestry hangings, landscape and small figures, nine foot deep.

Six pieces of Dutch tapestry hangings, ten foot deep.

DUNMORE.

[A list of the principal apartments mentioned in the inventory :—]

Hall.	Chamber over her Grace's.
Drawing-room.	Chamber over the great
Drawing-room behind the alcove.	parlour.
Great parlour.	Chamber over the drawing-room.
My Lady's chamber.	Passage room to south side.

[A list of the principal pictures :—]

History of Jacob, painted by John Victoria.	Lady Fitzpatrick.	
The Persecution, by Boseeck.	Thomas Earl of Ormond.	
Story of Jupiter and Juno.	St. James's Park.	
Hunting piece of a boar, by Hundios.	Lady Bettie Cavendish, at length.	
Story of Phoebe and Phaeton.	Lady Thurles	} half-lengths.
Hunting piece of a stag.	Lady Clancarty	
Windsor Castle.	Cornelius Tromp	
Story of St. Peter.	Michael de Rutter	
History of Bacchus.	Lady Bettie Stanhope, an oval.	
Duke of Ormond.	Versailles.	
	A Ball at Court.	

[A list of the tapestry hangings :—]

Seven pieces of Antwerp hangings of the Story of Decius, thirteen foot deep, lined with canvas, in the dining-room.
 Five pieces of English hangings of the Story of Polydoze (Pollido), nine foot deep, for the drawing-room.
 Three fine pieces of hangings of the Story of Bacchanal (Backconell), nine foot deep, lined with canvas, in my Lady's chamber.

CLONMEL.

[A list of the apartments mentioned in the inventory :—]

Dining-room.	Mr. Smyth's room.
Drawing-room.	Footmen's room.
Lord of Arran's room.	Steward's room.
Lord Arran's gentleman's room.	Pantry.
The Judges' room and closet.	Two rooms over new hall.
Room over them.	Common hall.
Chaplain's room.	Kitchen.
Capt. Mathew's room.	Larder.
Room over it.	Outward pantry.
Mr. Theobald Mathew's room.	Cellar.
	Court house.

An INVENTORY of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's Plate at DUBLIN CASTLE, the first day of September, 1684.

One gold cup and cover reduced to silver
 ounces, in gold 76 ounces 5 drams1067

One large cistern with a bottom for flowers..	.1858	15
Two German flagons in cases .. .. .	.0248	
Two large Swan pots .. .. .	.0639	
Two water pots with chains .. .. .	.0185	
Two round chased silver basins .. .. .	.0138	
Three chased silver oval basins .. .. .	.0374	
Three plain oval basins .. .. .	.0220	
Four basins, two without brims .. .. .	.0137	15
One basin for his Grace to spit in .. .. .	.0016	8
Three chased ewers .. .. .	.0135	
Three plain ewers .. .. .	.0099	
Two voiding knives .. .. .	.0068	
Two shovers for dishes.. .. .	.0029	
Two small silver ladles.. .. .	.0017	10
Ten ring stands, two of them with whole bottoms.. .. .	.0199	
Two large square salts .. .. .	.0045	
Twenty-four trencher salts .. .. .	.0054	
Two preserving spoons, one less than the other with holes .. .. .	.0009	10
Nine dozen and two silver spoons .. .. .	.0252	
Ten dozen and eight trencher plates.. .. .	.2587	15
Twelve plates of Mr. Plunkett's .. .. .	.0188	
Twenty-four chased silver salvers .. .. .	.1238	10
One plain salver.. .. .	.0041	10
Four sugar boxes .. .. .	.0053	10
Five dozen silver forks.. .. .	.0126	
Four dozen and a half of silver hafted knives..	.0040	
Twelve tumblers .. .. .	.0090	
Thirty-six large dishes .. .. .	.3640	15
Eighteen dishes of a second size .. .. .	.1316	10
Eight dishes of a third size .. .. .	.0437	15
Twenty-two large bottoms .. .. .	.0842	10
Ten second size bottoms .. .. .	.0288	15
Eight third size bottoms .. .. .	.0180	
Two pie plates .. .. .	.0090	
One large chafing-dish, with a lamp		
Six small chafing-dishes .. .. .	.0059	
Four silver saucers .. .. .	.0033	
One silver tea or chocolate pot .. .. .	.0024	10
One silver frame with four silver pots for oil, vinegar, pepper and mustard, with a little spoon, belonging to them .. .. .	.0088	10
Two other little boxes for mustard and pepper	.0011	
Twenty-nine square candlesticks, one pair of a different fashion .. .. .	.0639	15
Seven square chased candlesticks, one of them lost at London, which made four pair .. .. .	.0168	0
Three sockets for candlesticks, three nozzles each		
One hand candlestick .. .. .	.0007	10

Two square pans, and snuffers with chains ..	.0043			
Two silver extinguishers .. .. .	.0004	10	
Four silver tankards, Mr. Plunkett's ..	.0121			
Two gilt tankards .. .. .	.0061		
Five French pottingers and covers ..	.0093			
One pot, college fashion .. .. .	.0014		
Two silver skillets, one with an iron frame ..	.0066	10		
Two silver warming-pans .. .. .	.0157	10	
Six silver chamber-pots .. .. .	.0131	10	
One trimming pot, one basin and ewer ..	.0077			
One pair of globe andirons .. .. .	.0251		
One pair of large chased andirons .. ..	.0246		
One pair of figured andirons .. .. .	.0251	10	
One pair of Lesser figured andirons .. ..	.0097		
One pair of low chased andirons .. .. .	.0115		
One pair of dogs .. .. .	.0048		
One pair of tops for dogs .. .. .	.0017	10	
Twenty-nine pieces for garnitures, for fire- shovel, tongs and hooks, besides a pair Lady Ossory has .. .. .	.0087		
Four pair of chased sconces, with the ciphers and two sockets to each sconce .. ..	.0466		
Four pair of lesser size with a single socket to each .. .. .	.0344		
Four pair of figured sconces, a single socket to each .. .. .	.0328		
Two pair of figured sconces of a less size ..	.0101			
One pair of hand sconces .. .. .	.0033		
One square chased frame to hold a myrtle tree	.0123			
One large rich garniture for a glass, all silver, with a Duke's coronet made by Mr. Welsh ..	.0496			
One large pair of andirons, chased, the garniture to a fire grate suitable, a large table and a pair of stands of Lady Lockhart's. The andirons at Kilkenny. The garniture of the fire grate lost in the fire at Dublin Castle ..	.1343			
One large fountain with a cock and cover at Kilkenny .. .. .	.0306		
Gilt travelling plate	{ Two gilt tumblers One gilt box Two gilt spoons One knife with gilt haft One gilt fork One bodkin Six small oval plates Two spoons Two knives Two forks Four tumblers One salt box }	.0012		
Ungilt travelling plate				
			.0052	10

Chapel plate	{	One gilt basin ..	..				
		Two gilt flagons ..	..				
		One gilt cup with a cover				.0304		11
		One plate .. ..	..	..		

Lord Ossory's plate bought in France :—

One round ink box .. .. .	.0006	
One square sand box .. .. .	.0001	10
One top of a screen .. .. .	.0006	
One square standish in his Grace's closet ..	.0056	
One head and ferrule for a porter's staff ..	.0015	
One basin and ewer .. .. .	.0114	
Six tumblers .. .. .	.0021	10
A chamber pot .. .. .	.0020	10
Four salts .. .. .	.0009	
Four candlesticks .. .. .	.0066	10
One pan and snuffers .. .. .	.0016	
Twelve spoons .. .. .	.0035	10
Twelve forks .. .. .	.0032	10
Sugar box, pepper box, and mustard pot ..	.0019	
A small bottle .. .. .	.0002	
Twelve knife hafts .. .. .	.0012	
One tankard .. .. .	.0024	18
A skillet .. .. .	.0028	5
Two pottingers .. .. .	.0020	.0
One cup		
One great spoon, and three small ones		

In the drawing-room and alcove at Kilkenny :—

One garniture for a looking-glass with ciphers, with a top piece embossed and his Grace's crest	
One garniture to a table and stands with silver ciphers, and two silver hooks for the glass, with ciphers suitable.. .. .	
One garniture to a pair of marble andirons, dogs, fire shovel, tongs and hooks for the chimney	
One silver table in her Grace's closet at Kilkenny.	

In Mrs. Reardon's charge at Clonmel :—

Two tankards .. .. .	.0065	5
Twenty-four spoons .. .. .	.0043	15
Twelve salts .. .. .	.0024	
Three tankards, more of Plunkett's chiefrie for the years 82, 83 and 84 .. .. .	.0088	10

One looking-glass frame	}	All chased in a case and the weight ..	.0339	5
Two comb boxes				
Two powder boxes				
One cushionete box				
Two pair of candlesticks				
Two small salvers				
Two pottingers with covers				
Four silver sweet water bottles				
Two small jars				
Two jasmine pots				
Two patch boxes				
One small gilt pottinger				
One small silver box				
Two ciphers for looking-glass hooks .. ..					.0009

Received from his Grace :—

One small gilt salver, cup and spoon all in a red leather case	
One knife, spoon and fork, gilt, in a shagreen case	
One small gilt cup and cover	
Two small gilt Indian cups with wood between	
A silver sweet-water bottle	
One glass bottle	
One silver box for balsam with screws ..	

Mr. Laroche hath :—

One candlestick with two nozzles to it ..	
One pair of snuffers and pan	
One Indian cup	
Four pottingers for blood	
One strong-water bottle	

Copy of the CATALOGUE of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's books at his Grace's closet at KILKENNY CASTLE,* and account taken of them by his Grace's directions, 6 January, 1684-5,

Blaeu's Atlas, 8 vols.

Seller's Atlas Cælestis.

Janssen's Atlas Major, 5th part.

English Bible with Ogilby's cuts, 2 vols. [2 copies.]

Virgil with Ogilby's cuts, Lat.

Janssen's Theatre of Cities, 8 vols.

The Polyglot Bible, 6 vols.

Virgil, Engl.

Homer's Odyssey.

Homer's Iliad, ed. Ogilby. [2 copies.]

Atlas, Japan.

History of China.
 Atlas, Tom 1, Africa.
 The King's Coronation Entertainment. [2 copies.]
 Silius Italicus, Engl.
 The continuation, Engl.
 Stapleton's Juvenal, Engl. [2 copies.]
 Seller's English Pilot.
 Morison of Plants, Lat.
 Livy, Lat.
 Chronologia in Livium, Lat.
 Ortelius's Theatre of the World, Lat.
 Ptolemy's Geography, Lat.
 Heylyn's Cosmographie. [2 copies.]
 Holinshed's Chronicle.
 Howell's Dictionary, Engl.-Fr.-Span.
 Cowper's Dictionary, Lat.-Engl.
 Grand Cyrus, Engl.
 Palazzi Antichi di Genoua.
 The Order of the Garter.
 My Lord's Letters to the Supreme Council.
 Book of Common Prayer.
 Common Prayer and New Testament, in green.
 Dr. Donne's Sermons, 3 vols.
 Taylor's Cases of Conscience, 2 vols.
 Dr. Frank's Sermons.
 Book of Homilies.
 Davenant's Works.
 Pearson on the Creed.
 Chaucer's Works.
 Wilkins's Real Character.
 Upton de Studio Militari, Lat.
 Artillery Master.
 Dugdale's Antiquity of Warwickshire.
 His Origines Juridiciales.
 Blome's Britannia.
 Map of Commerce.
 History of Portugal.
 History of Venice.
 Riverius's Works, Engl.
 Irish Acts, 1 vol.
 Collection of Acts from 1640.
 Retrospect into the King's Revenue.
 Cæsar's Commentaries, Lat. [2 copies.]
 Monasticon Anglicanum.
 The King's Works.
 Caussin's Holy Court.
 Stowe's Chronicle.
 Monumentum Radzivilianum.
 Ware's Annals of Ireland, Lat.
 Bishop of Ossory's Treatise. [2 copies.]
 His Chariot of Truth.

- History of Irish Remonstrance.
 Monck's Military Affairs.
 Altemira, a Tragic Comedy, MS.
 Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders.
 Digges's Complete Ambassador.
 Fowler's History of Popish Treasons.
 Rushworth's Historical Collections.
 Philemon Holland's Livy, Engl.
 St. Amour's Journal, Engl.
 Apian, Fr.
 Infanterie de Walhausen, Fr.
 Histoire Universelle de Sieur Aubigné.
 Lettres du Cardinal d'Ossat.
 Perrot on Fortifications, Fr.
 Civil Wars of Great Britain.
 Collection of Acts from 1640. [2 copies.]
 Taylor's Great Exemplar. [2 copies.]
 Bishop of Gloucester's David's Harp Strung.
 Shakespeare.
 Newcastle's Plays.
 Duke of Newcastle's Life.
 Ben Jonson, 3 vols.
 Killigrew's Plays.
 Sandys's Metamorphoses of Ovid, Engl.
 Reily's Pleadings in Parliament.
 Treatises concerning Dublin Assembly, 1666.
 Titular-Bishop of Ossory's Query concerning Cessation.
 [2 copies.]
 Strafford's Military Discipline, MS.
 Titles of Honour.
 Oxford Verses on:—Monck, Queen Mother, Duchess of
 Orleans, Duchess of York.
 Acts of Parliament.
 Bolton's Statutes of Ireland. [2 copies.]
 Acts of Settlement &c.
 Acts in Scotland.
 Act of Tonnage and Poundage. [2 copies.]
 Herbert's Life of Henry the 8th.
 Bishop Lake's Sermons.
 Six Sermons on Second of Haggai.
 Selden's Mare Clausum. [2 copies.]
 Abregé Chronologique de Mézeray, Histoire de France. 3 vols.
 Pembroke's Arcadia.
 Blow's Anthems, 5 vols.
 Elton's Military Discipline.
 Bishop of Ossory's Anti-Christ Revealed. [2 copies.]
 Phillip's Dictionary, Engl.-Sax. &c.
 Bacon's Natural History.
 Bacon's Resuscitatio, 2 vols.
 Ware's Commentarius de Praesulibus Hiberniae.
 Rules for the College of Dublin, MS.

Privileges of University of Oxford, MS.
 Vincent's Heraldry.
 Proclamations.
 Howard's Plays.
 Fuller's Holy War.
 Spencer's Faerie Queen.
 Herbert's Travels.
 Laud's Life.
 Camden's (Lambden's) Elizabeth.
 Hobbes's Leviathan.
 Romant of Romants [by Gilbert Saulnier du Verdier.]
 Crown of Thorns, MS.
 Anthems.
 Burell against Schismatics, lost.
 Taylor's Disuassive from Popery. [2 copies.]
 The Eighth Day.
 Sion's Prospect.
 Bernard's Clavi Trabales.
 Stubbs's Justification of War against Holland.
 Statutes of the College of Dublin.
 Lord Brooke's Works. [2 copies.]
 Forms of Prayer.
 Sermons.
 Ashton of Toleration. [2 copies.]
 Cambridge Verses, 3 vols.
 Oxford Verses on Princess of Orange.
 Portugal, Voyage.
 Barclay's Argenis. [2 copies.]
 Milton's History of England.
 Scott's Catalogue of Books.
 Dr. Pierce's Sermons.
 Haroldus de Recursu ad Protectionem Principum.
 Europæ Speculum : Religions of Europe.
 Taylor of Confirmation. [2 copies.]
 Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ.
 His Irenicum.
 Decay of Christian Piety.
 The Christian Sacrifice.
 Whitby of Christian Faith.
 Animadversions on [a book by] S.C. against Stillingfleet,
 Bishop of Meath's Consecration Sermon.
 The Life of Dr. Hammond.
 Dr. Ferne against Subjects taking up Arms.
 Tombes's Treatise of Swearing.
 Pagit of Heresiography.
 Boyle of Scripture Style.
 Butler of Christ's Nativity.
 Suckling's Poems.
 Walter's Poems.
 Fitzherbert's Treatise of Policy and Religion.
 Habington's History of Edward 4th.

- Taylor's Sermons at Golden Grove. [2 copies.]
 Orlando.
 Fisher's Baby Baptism.
 Wetheryd's Military Discipline, MS.
 Wars of Swedeland and Poland.
 Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants.
 Le Blanc's World Surveyed.
 Cooke's Reports, 3 vols.
 Declaration concerning Troubles in Scotland.
 Zabarella de Rebus Naturalibus.
 Diodati's Annotations on the Bible.
 L'Art de Naviguer.
 La Vie de Amyraut, Seigneur de la Noüe.
 Humble Remonstrance, 1640.
 Guazzo of Civil Conversation, Engl.
 Godwin's Moses and Aaron, or Jewish Antiquities.
 Discourse of the State of Ireland.
 Indian Testament.
 Aratus.
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[The following lists of books appear in the Inventory of furniture at Kilkenny Castle.]

[Place of deposit not mentioned.]

One Bible in quarto, in two parts.
 One other small Bible in Turkey leather, his Grace's Arms.
 Two large Common Prayer Books, richly bound with cuts,
 purple strings and fringe.
 Two other Common Prayer Books, richly bound without
 cuts.
 Two Common Prayer Books in quarto, in blue Turkey
 leather.
 One Prayer Book duodecimo, with a rich silver filigree cover.
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 Doctor Littleton's Sermons, in folio.
 The Trial of Mr. Morden, in folio.

- The Chariot of Truth, in small folio.
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 Mr. Evelyn's Sylva.
 Mrs. Phillips' Poems.
 The Saving Star
 Two Books with black and white prints. }
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 Dr. Sherlock's Practical Christian.
 Fair Warnings to the World.
 Andrew Sall's Sermon.
 A French Book of Plays.
 The Christian Pattern.
 The Coronation Sermon.
 The Cases of Scandal.
 Five small books, unbound.
- Small folio.
- All richly bound in red
Turkey leather.
- All well bound in red
leather.

In the closet by the great stairs.

- One large Ogilby's Bible, in blue Turkey leather.
 Seven large Common Prayer Books, five of a smaller folio.
 Ten in octavo, all with his Grace's arms thereon.
 One Common Prayer in quarto, covered with Turkey
 leather.
 One small folio Common Prayer Book covered with blue
 plush.
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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

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